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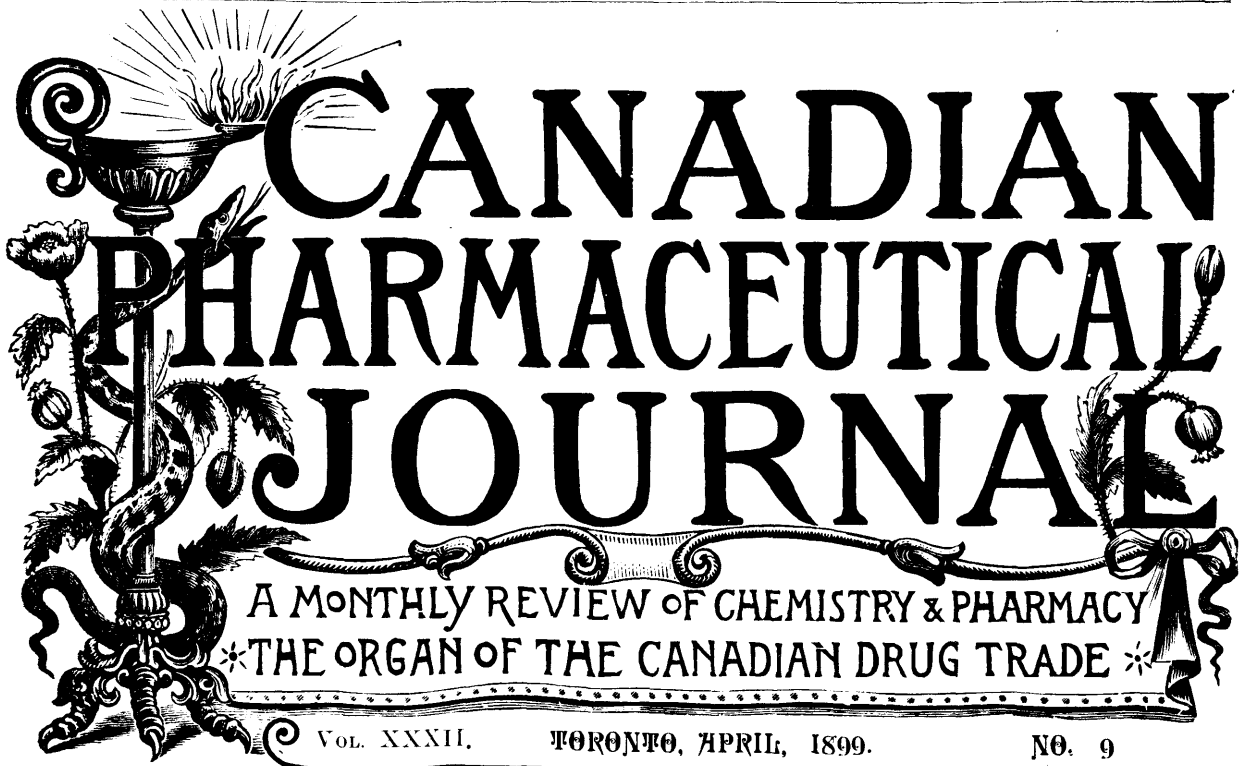
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**CANADIAN
PHARMACEUTICAL
JOURNAL**

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

VOL. XXXII. TORONTO, APRIL, 1899. NO. 9

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Have now been manufactured for **21 YEARS.** In the meantime

What has become of **FLY BRICKS?** DEAD.

Where are the **FLY PLATES?** DEAD.

What is the matter with the old fashioned **FLY PAPER?** DEAD.

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WILSON'S FLY PADS have a larger sale in Canada than all other Fly Poisons put together.

WILSON'S FLY PADS afford the Retail Druggist a very large profit.

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WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,

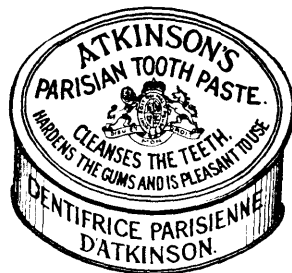
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HARVEY'S
Medicinal Hydrogen Peroxide

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

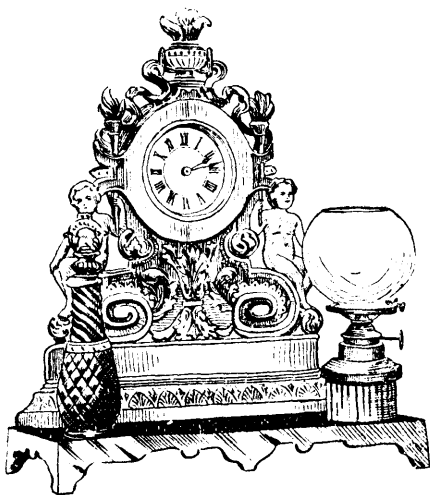
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This very popular Dentifrice has a reputation of many years and is now sold by the Wholesale Trade of Canada at **\$1.75 per doz.**

"A Word to the Wise is Sufficient."

*Adams' Large Bronze
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(SIZE 13 1/2 x 11 IN.)

Premium with Adams' Tutti Frutti and other brands, viz:

2 Boxes Tutti Frutti, 72 Bars	\$3.60
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Large Bronze Cigar Lighter Clock.....	\$10.35
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Price Complete **\$8.** Ask your Wholesale Druggist for it.

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For Sale.

Fine Confectionery
 —————
for Druggists.

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

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

Envelopes Free.

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Profitable,
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SARSAPARILLAS.

New Designs,
Many Styles,
Reliable Prescriptions.

“STEARNS’ QUALITY.”

Ask our Travellers or write for particulars. 200 to 400 per cent. profit.

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Manufacturing Pharmacists,

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NEW YORK CITY,
LONDON, ENG.

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The Special Attention of Chemists
IS DRAWN TO THE FOLLOWING :

GLYCERINE PASTILLES.

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Quite Transparent.

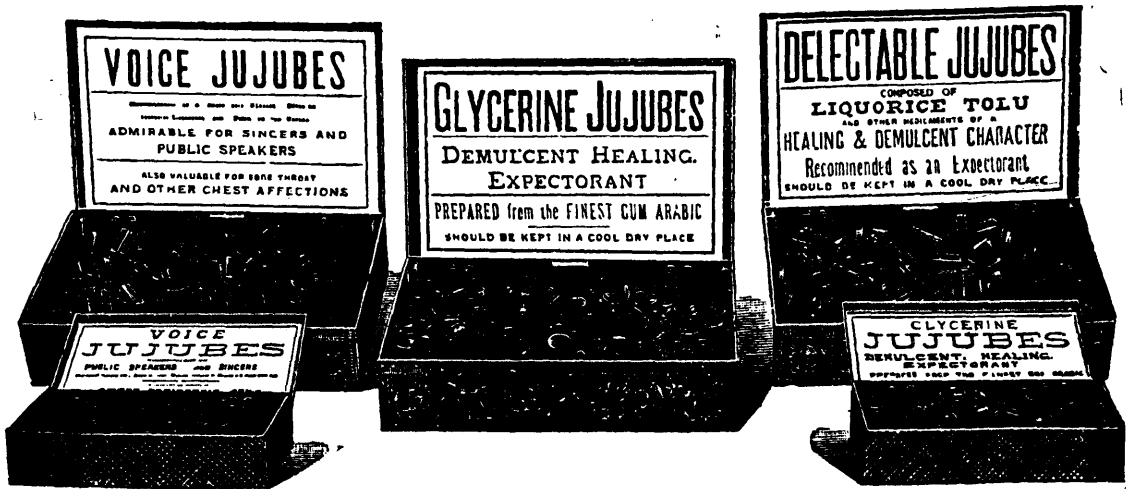


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GLYCERINE PASTILLES AND JUJUBES
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PUT UP AND SENT OUT IN 4 LB. GLASS JARS OR DECORATED TINS, AS
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TOILET PAPER.

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"IMPERIAL,"
"ROYAL,"
"CLOVER LEAF," etc.

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A Word On Beef Teas.

Meat extract resembles Beef Tea made at home in the fact that it contains no nourishment at all. Hard doctrine this for the ladies who think that nothing can equal their own make. How is

BOVRIL

nourishing then? Because it is not a meat extract only. It contains in addition the nourishing qualities of pure, lean ox beef highly concentrated and finely pulverized. Bovril is therefore superior to meat extract or Beef Tea.

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It Will Pay

YOU TO CEASE

experimenting on substitute articles ; you may get a larger visionary profit, but you will find that your actual profit is smaller. You will lose customers and carry dead stock, instead of making trade and selling rapidly, as would be the case were you to handle only

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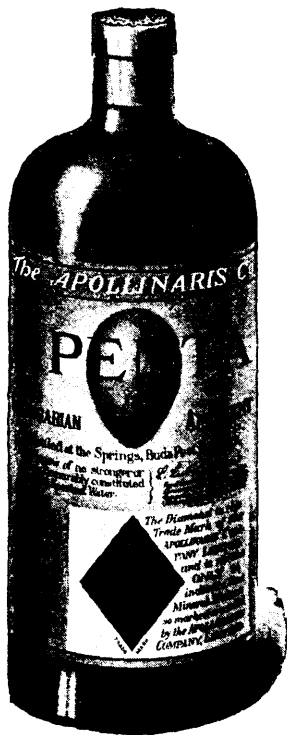
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The **James Robertson Co.,** Limited,

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“APENTA”

THE BEST NATURAL APERIENT WATER.

The Prices to RETAILERS are as follows :

\$5.50 Case of 25 large glass bottles

\$8.50 “ 50 small glass bottles

SEE that the Labels bear the

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

SOLE EXPORTERS :

THE APOLLINARIS COMPANY, Limited, LONDON.

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WALTER R. WONHAM & SONS, MONTREAL.

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MALTINE (Plain).

MALTINE Ferrated.

MALTINE with Cod Liver Oil.

MALTINE with C. L. O. and Hypophos.

MALTINE with Pepsin & Pancreatine

MALTINE with Hypophosphites.

MALTINE with Cascara Sagrada.

MALTINE with Peptones.

MALTINE with Phos., Iron, Quinia,

MALTINE WINE. [and Strychnia.

MALTINE WINE with Pepsin and
[Pancreatine

MALTINE WINE, Beef and Iron,

MALTINE with Coca Wine.

MALTO-YERBINE.

New York Pharmacal Association's Preparations.

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

LACTOPEPTINE ELIXIR, Plain.

“ “ Iron, Quinia and Strychnia

Lactopeptine Tablets.

Arlington Chemical Company's Preparations.

Beef Peptonoids (Powder.)

Liquid Peptonoids with Coca.

Liquid Peptonoids.

Peptonoids, Iron and Wine.

Liquid Peptonoids with Creosote.

R. L. GIBSON, General Agent,

88 Wellington St., West.

TORONTO

Walker's Liquid Extract of Malt,

Highly Recommended by the Medical Profession for Invalids and Convalescents.

HIGHEST AWARD

World's Fair, Chicago, 1893.

THIS is a perfectly pure and extremely agreeable preparation of Malted Barley with Hops, combining the nutritive and digestive properties of Malt with the well-known bitter tonic qualities of Hops. The very low percentage of alcohol contained in it and the large amount of nutritious extractive matter render it the most desirable preparation for administration to nursing women, invalids, children, etc. In the usual dose of a wineglassful three or four times daily, it excites a copious flow of milk, and supplies strength to meet the great drain upon the system experienced during lactation. The diastasic principles of the Malt render this preparation of great service in cases of malnutrition, dyspepsia, etc., causing the assimilation of starchy foods, increasing the appetite, storing up fat, etc.

La Grippe always leaves one weak and debilitated. A few bottles of Walker's Liquid Extract of Malt quickly restore lost strength and vitality.

It is made from the purest spring water and the best Canadian Barley Malt.

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Representing **Walkerville Brewing Co.,**
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Biggest
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BOLD'S
BLOOD. BONE & BRAIN
BUILDERS. 50¢
Cleanse & Fortify the entire
SYSTEM.

—THE—

LATEST EUROPEAN MEDICAL SUCCESS.

Handsome Showcase, Easel-Card and
Pamphlets sent Free on Application.

\$40 PER GROSS. \$3.50 PER DOZEN.

—THE—

BOLD PHARMACAL CO.,

TORONTO.



The favor with which **Indian Woman's Balm** has been received during the past year has tully encouraged me to renew the advertising, which will be continued under the style of **THE BALM MEDICINE CO.** Thanking my patrons for past favors, and soliciting a continuance of same,

I remain, respectfully,

A. J. TRUSS, Chemist, Toronto.

To Our Customers and Correspondents :

WE BEG TO ANNOUNCE

OUR REMOVAL to No. 132 VICTORIA St.,

where we shall be pleased to meet our old customers and friends,
and to greet any others interested in our line of business,

When we moved to our late place of business, 128 Wellington St., we believed that we had room and facilities sufficient to accommodate us for many years to come, but we are pleased to announce that our business has increased to such an extent during the past two years that we are compelled to seek larger and more commodious quarters. Hence our removal to our present location, where we have four times as much room as before, and where we believe we shall be able to give our customers even better service than formerly.

It is, perhaps, with pardonable pride that we make the above announcement, as we can only attribute our growing success to the superior merit of our goods and our constant aim to please those with whom we have business relations.

We are yours very truly,

THE. F. E. KARN CO.,

132 Victoria St., TORONTO.

CANADIAN PHARMACEUTICAL JOURNAL AND PHARMACAL GAZETTE.

VOL. XXXII.

TORONTO AND MONTREAL, APRIL, 1899.

No. 9

ESTABLISHED 1868.

CANADIAN PHARMACEUTICAL JOURNAL

—AND—

PHARMACAL GAZETTE.

ISSUED MONTHLY.

Editor, - - - - J. E. MORRISON

Business Manager, - G. E. GIBBARD

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

OUR CORRESPONDENTS.

This issue of the JOURNAL contains a number of letters from several of our readers, — interesting and profitable reading. That of Mr. Mackenzie is especially worth perusing. If every druggist in Ontario will read it, we will have no cause to regret having drawn attention to the subject dealt with.

In explanation we wish to say that we do not hold the present council entirely responsible for existing conditions nor the state of our pharmacy act. Such, as Mr. Mackenzie says, would be most unjust. We use the expression "The work * * * for *some years* past" to prevent just such a misconception. The subject of bettering the condition of pharmacy in Canada is a live one, and one that will justify considerable thought being given to it by every member of the craft. Our intention in writing last month was not so much to secure a change of men as a change of policy.

BASIS AND VEHICLE.

The last issue of the *Western Druggist* contains an editorial article on the misuse of the word base for vehicle in connection with ointments, the writer taking the correct ground that lard, or petrolatum, etc., is a vehicle, not a base as so many writers claim. American writers of eminence as a rule adhere to the use of the word vehicle, but we note that Proctor in his "Lectures on Practical Pharmacy" and Cripps in "Galenic Pharmacy" both use the term "ointment base"; the B. P. also in the monograph on paraffin ointment uses the word "basis." We think it would be just as correct to say that 60 per cent. alcohol is the basis of tincture of calumba, as to say that benzoated lard is the basis of cantharides ointment. The cases are exactly similar, but we do not think that any would have the hardihood to say that the first is correct, and if not, why not apply the same rule to ointments?

AN APPROACHING CHANGE.

There is now under discussion a plan by which McGill University will absorb the Montreal College of Pharmacy and open a department of pharmacy, such as is carried on by all the great American and European universities. The plan of course will meet with opposition, as all plans for improvement do, but the change is inevitable. Almost all the colleges of pharmacy in the U. S. are now branches of universities, the only prominent exceptions being those of Philadelphia, New York and Boston, which are old and wealthy institutions. Pharmacists in the American cities have found that the trouble and expense of carrying on successfully a school of pharmacy are more than they could stand, and have been only too glad when they have been able to unload their burden onto an institution able to carry on the work. The same thing will occur in Montreal, if not now, at a later period.

The Montreal College of Pharmacy has been in existence for thirty years, carried on by a few men who devoted their time and, in many cases, money

to the work, and what is the result?

If we compare the equipment and curriculum with those of any of the American colleges we will find that it is so far in the rear that the hope of catching up with the procession seems an impossibility. One reason for this is the lack of funds, the other is the general apathy of the graduates and pharmacists in general towards the college; not 20 per cent. of the graduates ever become members, and the average pharmacist does not seem to care whether the college goes out of existence or not.

The curriculum of the college is totally inadequate to the demands of modern requirements. The least of American colleges of good standing requires at least 100 hours per term of practical work in both the chemical and pharmaceutical laboratories. In our college students receive at the most 25 hours in the chemical laboratory, and none at all at practical pharmacy. Can this be remedied? If the college had a fund of about \$100,000 it could be; \$60,000 to put up and equip a proper building, and the balance as a reserve fund. Then, to carry on a college of pharmacy properly, the lectures must be given in the day time, and the laboratories, chemical, pharmaceutical, and botanical, must be open all the time with a professor or proficient assistants in charge of each. No one fit to fill such a position will do it for less than \$2,000 a year, and as we would require two staffs (French and English) of at least three professors each, it would involve a salary list of \$12,000 per annum. We do not think that such an annual income is within the range of possibility, and nothing else will do if we are to compete successfully with other institutions.

Everyone who has given any study to the question of pharmaceutical education and has observed the improvements that have been and are being made everywhere else in this line must acknowledge that some change must be made. We must either find some millionaires generous enough to endow the college with the amount stated above, or else find some institution such as McGill or Laval University which will undertake to give courses on the necessary subjects. McGill has the funds, the laboratories, and everything necessary to give a bearer of its diploma a standing second to none in America.

There are but two objections which can be urged against such a plan. One is the lectures must be in daytime and students will be taken away from work for so many hours daily. On this point we may as well state the facts squarely, the time has come when a student cannot divide his time between work and study, he must give up one for the other. Many do it now, and it would be better

for pharmacy if this were made the rule, not the exception.

The other objection is that the lectures, etc., would be in English, and consequently French students would be handicapped. This is the only valid objection which can be urged against the scheme. But it is not sufficient to block it, as most of the French students are conversant with English and use only English text books in their studies, and consider the question of language as of very secondary importance when compared with the obtaining of a good pharmaceutical education. In order that pharmacy in Quebec keep pace with the general advance, it is necessary that we have an institution which will give an up-to-date education, that is, requiring at least two years attendance at lectures, of which there should be four per week on chemistry and pharmacy with from 10 to 16 hours weekly laboratory practice in both branches, and two per week on botany and pharmacognosy with four hours laboratory work, with lectures on materia medica, bacteriology and kindred subjects. Nothing else will fill the requirements of modern pharmaceutical education, and if the authorities of McGill are willing to offer such a course, the Montreal College of Pharmacy should accept it, in the interests of the students and of pharmacy in this Province.

THE FIGHTING LINE.

We are not in a position to know just how many of our readers acted upon the advice in last month's JOURNAL and wrote to their Legislative representative on the subject of the Assessment Act Amendment, introduced by Mr. German at the request of The Retail Merchants' Association, but those who did so can congratulate themselves on the results of the efforts expended. The bill came before the Municipal Committee of the Legislature for consideration on Thursday, March 23rd. The case of the Association was presented by the Solicitor, President, and Secretary, in forcible and convincing speeches. These speeches were backed up by a numerous deputation of Toronto merchants, who crowded the Committee room, swarming over the table and chairs and overflowing into the corridor without. The interest taken by the druggists in this movement was evidenced by the number in attendance, there being a larger proportion than any other line of business.

The Chairman called for an expression of opinion which started a discussion by members of the Committee, and when the Attorney-General put the question for the adoption of the principal of the bill, the resultant vote was a surprise to those who had anticipated a fight for it, as the adoption was unanimous; not a single hand went up in opposition. This grati-

The **Elliot & Co.,** Limited,
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OUR DRUG FRIENDS will find in our "Handbook of Specialties" a list of pharmaceutical preparations in every day use at terms which will enable them to successfully compete for the custom of physicians, of whom an alarmingly large number are purchasing their drugs and chemicals from Physicians'—Supply Houses. Our discount being large a liberal discount can be made to the medical men. **Prices count.**

We believe it to be detrimental to our customers' interest to request physicians to specify any particular manufacture when writing prescriptions. The druggist can be depended upon to supply reliable medicines and selection should be entrusted to him in most cases. Doctors can be brought to see it so. **Quality is paramount,** and we confidently invite an examination of our products, upon which conscientious care has been expended. Extra lists will be gladly furnished.

*Fluid Extracts, Syrups, Tinctures,
Elixirs, Pills, Wines, &c.*



5 LB. CANS.

3 LB. BOTTLES.

"E." Brand
Contains No Sulphate.

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OUR 5 LB. CAN IS AN ORNAMENT.

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6 OZ. BOTTLES.

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Hoffbräu,
Dr. Evans' Grippe Capsules,
T. T. T. Cough Syrup,
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Insect Powder, E. & Co.,
Moth Camphor,
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Pickardt-Renfrew Preparations,
Ferrated Cod Liver Oil,
Merrill's System Tonic,
Pepsalt,
Acid Salicylic,
Soda Salicylate,
Insect Powder Guns,
Sheep Dip,
Green Soap.

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Special Care Given to Letter-Orders.*

fyng result was achieved through the earnest and persistent labors of the Executive Committee of the Association, who have been in daily attendance at the house, discussing the merits of the bill and enlightening the members on the iniquities of the present unjust methods, which permit the perjurer and artful dodger to escape taxation and loads the burden on the honest, truthful dealer.

We look upon this as the initial step in bringing about a much needed reform. Too many business men are disposed to be pessimistic, sitting down in their shops, deploring existing conditions and lamenting that "nothing can be done", when all that is required is an effort. We do not wish to magnify results achieved, but make use of them as an object lesson and encouragement for more earnest labor on the part of those who have taken the burden up and also as a call to action for those who, up to the present, have shirked their responsibility.

(Later). A number of business men of Toronto, considering this bill as detrimental to their interests, succeeded by the aid of a large array of lawyers in having it reconsidered by the committee. These parties were heard on Wednesday, 29th, and it was arranged with the council of the retailers that the matter should be deferred for a year, and in the meantime a committee of the house will make a careful enquiry into the matter of personalty assessment.

OFFICIAL AND OFFICIAL AGAIN.

It is with pleasure that we give space to Mr. A. J. Laurence's letter with regard to our editorial in our last issue. Mr. Laurence makes an able statement of the case from his point of view, but he has not converted us, as we still hold the same opinion on the question. Admitting that the word *officiel* is not used in France, (which we do not,) conditions are not the same there as here. The terms *officinal* and *magistral* to define two classes of preparations are not used here, but the words official and officinal are; it will thus be seen that the word officinal has not exactly the same value in French and in English, and as most of our French students use only English authors such as Squire, Remington and Auldfield in preparing for their examinations they adopt the natural translation of *officiel* for official, and we asked that, in order to obviate this confusion, the French examiners should have adopted the same translation, which we hold to be the only correct one. The derivations of the two words are quite enough in support of our contention.

That the word *officiel* is an Anglicism is no objection. English words are being constantly taken up by the French and used daily, as new conditions demand new words, and if the French find an Eng-

lish word which is more convenient than a French one they adopt it. The same with German, which includes hundreds of French words, some without change, others slightly modified. Colloquial English contains many French words adopted for convenience, so that the objection with regard to Anglicism is of no value.

As regards the cause of our editorials, Mr. Laurence is mistaken, as it was due to French-Canadian students, so many of whom had spoken to us about the matter that we took it up. We do not know of any English pharmacist who is interested in the question at all, but as this journal numbers amongst its subscribers almost all the pharmacists of the Province of Quebec, both French and English, as well as a large number of the students, we took the matter up in the interests of the latter. We will be pleased to publish any further communications on the matter, either in French or English.

A LITERARY PIRATE.

In the March 15th, 1898, issue of *Merck's Report* appeared an article entitled "Leaks and How to Prevent Them" by Edmund J. Weir, of Toronto. Recently a part of the article was published in the *Bulletin of Pharmacy*, and duly credited to *Merck's Report*. Reading over this portion it struck us as having a rather familiar look, and finally we concluded that we had seen it before, in fact, had written it. And it did not take us long to find the original from which Mr. Weir had taken his copy.

In the PHARMACAL GAZETTE for February, 1896, we published an article entitled "Practical Pointers," one section of which was devoted to "Distilled Waters," and in the same journal for May we had an editorial entitled "The Care of Stock," and from these two which Mr. Weir copied almost verbatim et literatim is built up one section of his paper entitled "Unstable Galenicals."

The average plagiarist will make some changes. He will scarcely dare copy word for word; but Mr. Weir is not an average plagiarist, he is something extraordinary, for he has not taken the trouble to make any changes whatever. He is wasting his time and abilities if he remains cooped up in the narrow confines of pharmacy. Here are a few samples:

PHARMACAL GAZETTE, EDMUND J. WEIR, OF
TORONTO. *Merck's*
Report, March 15th,
1898.
May, 1896.

No class of preparations is so productive of trouble as fluid extracts. These if made of the proper strength will invariably precipitate after some time. The large manufacturers generally keep these preparations in stock for some months before sending them out.

There is in the drug store no class of preparations requiring such constant attention as fluid extracts. So productive of trouble are they that the manufacturers frequently find it necessary to store them for some months before sending them out.

WHAT IS YOUR STANDARD ?

ON WHAT BASIS OF MERIT
DO YOU BUY PEPSIN ?

IS IT STRENGTH ?

We supply any digestive power desired. Our B. P. Pepsin is, of course, 1:2500.

IS IT PURITY ?

Our Pepsins are entirely free from taint or bad odor.

IS IT SOLUBILITY ?

All our Pepsins are entirely soluble, and yield clear solutions.

IS IT PERMANENCE ?

Our Pepsins are practically free from peptone, and will keep indefinitely without loss of digestive power.

IS IT BEAUTY ?

Our Scale Pepsin is bright and clear, and to dispensing, our Powdered Pepsin lends itself admirably.

PARKE, DAVIS & CO.,

EASTERN DEPOT:

378 ST. PAUL ST., MONTREAL,

WALKERVILLE, ONT.



KNOWN AS RELIABLE OVER SIXTY YEARS.



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

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

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

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

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



BAKER'S 
Dandruff Shampoo Soap

It is the purest Bath Soap on the market and the most expensive to manufacture. While it is a Salicylic Antiseptic Soap, it comes the nearest being a neutral soap. As a Bath and Skin Soap it has no rival, and will positively remove Dandruff. It is the acme of bath and toilet comfort.

Manuel J. Baker & Co., MANUFACTURERS, 24 Wellington St. W, TORONTO.

WAMPOLE'S
BEEF, WINE AND IRON.

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

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

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

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

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

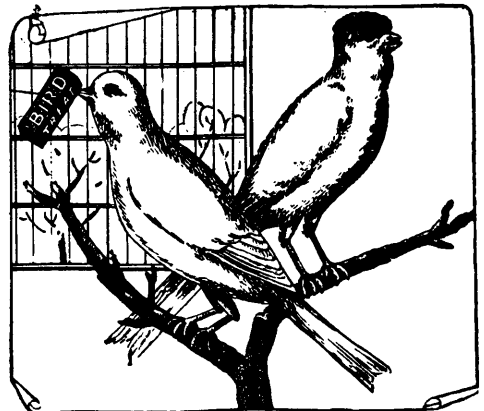
Your early orders and enquiries solicited through Wholesale Jobbers or direct to us.

Very truly yours,

HENRY K. WAMPOLE & CO.,

Manufacturing Pharmacists,

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



The reasons that Druggists should handle

BROCK'S Bird Seed

—ARE—

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

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

NICHOLSON & BROCK,
Colborne St., TORONTO.

Fluid extracts are highly concentrated solutions of organic principles, and as such are very liable to be acted upon by changes of temperature and the action of the air.

For these reasons fluid extracts should be carefully looked after, and only limited quantities should be made or purchased.

The gelatinization of some fluid extracts is a source of great trouble, especially those containing astringent principles such as cotton root, cranesbill, kino, catechu, etc.

As regards syrups, the most noticeable results of this want of care are either fermentation through lack of a sufficiency of sugar, or crystallization from an excess.

Syrups should be made of such a saccharine strength that they will not be liable to crystallize at a temperature of 60°F., and they should be kept at that temperature.

CAN. PHARM. JOURNAL
Feb., 1898.

Distilled Waters.

These form a very troublesome class of preparations to keep as well as to make.

Distilled waters should be kept in loosely stoppered bottles so as to permit of aeration, otherwise various forms of confervæ will appear in the water after some time.

And there are others. These few samples will show what an excellent copyist is Mr. Edmund J. Weir, of Toronto. Of course, we appreciate his confidence in the reliability of our statements, in view of the fact that he was willing to accept the responsibility for them by claiming them as his own. But we would have desired to get just a little credit for them. We do not attach any blame to the editor of *Merck's Report*, as he took the article in good faith and cannot be expected to keep track of every article which appears in other journals, particularly as the parts in question are inserted in the middle of a three

As fluid extracts are concentrated solutions of organic principles; they are easily affected by changes of temperature and by the action of the oxygen of the air.

Fluid extracts should, therefore, be made or purchased only in small quantities.

Another source of trouble is the gelatinization of fluid extracts, especially those containing astringent principles, such as cotton root, cranesbill, kino, catechu, etc.

The most noticeable result of this want of care is crystallization through an excess of sugar, and fermentation because of an insufficiency of it.

Syrups should be made of such a saccharine strength that they will not crystallize at a temperature of 60°F., and they should be kept at that temperature and tightly corked.

Distilled waters form a very troublesome class of preparations to keep as well as to make.

Unless preserved in loosely stoppered bottles, so as to permit of aeration, various forms of confervæ will form in them.

page article.

We must express our doubts about Mr. Weir's literary honesty, but we, at the same time, must admire his sublime cheek and gall. We hope this will be a lesson for him, and that he will bear in mind that "murder will out."

THE AMENDMENT TO THE QUEBEC PHARMACY ACT.

That "nothing is so bad but it might be worse," is again exemplified by the amendment to the Act recently passed by the Legislature. The amendment proposed by Mr. Gouin would have given to the grocers the right to sell all drugs not enumerated in the poison schedule, and practically allowed to druggists the sale only of poisons and the dispensing of prescriptions. Fortunately it was not adopted, and although at first sight the amendment proposed by the Hon. Mr. Flynn was bad for us we must conclude that it was the best that could have been made under the circumstances. This amendment which is now part of the act permits the sale by any one of all patent medicines which do not contain poisonous drugs in such quantities as are injurious to health when used in the manner directed on the label. The method by which injurious patent medicines are to be put on the poison schedule, is stated in two or three paragraphs, but, for all practical purposes these clauses might as well have been stricken out. The restrictions put on the sale of patent medicines are impracticable so that the real result will be to permit the sale of all these goods by department stores and grocers, principally by the former. Heretofore the Pharmaceutical Association has overlooked the infringement of the act by grocers who sold cod-liver oil, castor oil, and such drugs as were permitted by the act of 1884, but now that the clause preventing the sale of such has been reaffirmed by the Legislature, it is possible that the Association may take up the question of such infringement. We do not believe that the enforcement of this clause would be advisable. The grocers have shown their strength and it would be as well to leave them alone, particularly as their sales of such drugs do not, and never will amount to much, and another contest over this point would simply mean more trouble and expense without any compensating returns.

At a meeting of the Grocers' Association held to receive the report of the officers concerning the contest at Quebec, it was stated that \$1,100 had been spent. The most surprising statement made at the meeting was that they had now the right to sell drugs enumerated in schedule B of 1884. How the officers got this notion into their heads we do not know, as there was not a word in the amendment as

adopted hinting at any such right.

Furthermore printed circulars enumerating the drugs allowed to be sold by schedule B were distributed amongst the members for their guidance. What was the object of the officers in making such statements? They must have known the facts in the case. Some of the newspapers credited them with making the statement that anyone could now open a pharmacy provided they had a licentiate in charge. We hope no one will be deceived by such mis-statements, otherwise it may cost them something to find that they are mistaken.

IN THE MATTER OF ADULTERATION.

The question raised by Mr. J. C. Sutherland at the end of his interesting letter which we publish elsewhere, brings up a train of thought on the question of adulteration.

The Dominion Adulteration Act is a farce, the only apparent object thereof being to give employment to a number of analysts and inspectors, but it is of no more practical value than the Prohibition Plebiscite. First of all there are too many standards allowed. The British Pharmacopœia should be the only one; then the provisions with regard to punishment are not just to the public nor to the offenders against its provisions. With regard to the latter point, the clause by which prosecutions are dropped on payment of the fines inflicted by the department should be repealed and every case of infringement should be tried before a competent court, then the guilty would be sifted out from the innocent. As it is now a respectable pharmacist may be charged with adulteration, through the incapacity of an analyst to do his work properly, but dreading the loss of time and expense of fighting a case in court, he pays the fine to escape the trouble, thus acknowledging his guilt; while, if he was compelled to go into court to fight the case he would do so, and prove his innocence. For this reason we believe that this particular clause should be amended in the direction of bringing all cases of adulteration before a police court. The innocent would have nothing to fear while the guilty would be punished, and not the least punishment would be the publicity given their offence.

The vast majority of pharmacists are honest and conscientious men, but, as in all classes, there are black sheep, and the occasional reports of defective drugs and preparations show that some think more of quantity than of quality.

That some manufacturers sell preparations at less than the cost price of B. P. galenicals is sufficient to show that there is a market for these goods, and the buyers should be shown up to the public, and would be if our Adulteration Act was of any value.

A case in point was recently brought to our notice. A certain dealer, not a pharmacist, sells Seidlitz Powders at 13 cts. a box. On examination it was found that no two powders weighed the same; the acid powder varied from 22 to 40 grs., the other from 120 to 140 grs. Here was a good case for the officers to get after, but we have not heard a word of them doing so.

As Mr. Sutherland asks, "What can the Associations do in the matter?" Nothing, while the law remains as it is. The law is unjust to the profession of pharmacy because through the greed of a few a large body of able, conscientious men are branded as adulterators, and it is time measures were taken to change the present system.

BARGAINS IN MEDICINE.

Certainly—Why not—The big fakir offers them in the city and why not the little one in the country? People who take medicine because it is cheap should be accommodated, at least so thought the fellow whose doings are recorded in the following dispatch:

Hespeler, Ont.—A large number of people in Hespeler and the surrounding country are feeling very sore, the result of the visit of a slick fakir a couple of days ago, who took away a big roll of good dollars and left in their place a large quantity of bad medicine. He gave his name as Hamilton and said he was a brother of a well-known doctor of Toronto. His plan of procedure was, before calling on a family, to find out the name of the family physician who usually attended them and said that he had sent him and highly recommended his medicines. His prices knocked the bottom out of the local druggists' quotations. Preparations that sell for \$1 a bottle he offered four for \$1, with a couple of boxes of "blood pills," a package of herb tea and a couple of bottles of other preparations thrown in. These big bargains, coupled with their doctor's recommendation, fooled a great many people, who bought \$2 or \$3 worth of the stuff, most of which was not genuine. He even sold to the relatives of the M. D.'s and druggists. He was traced to Guelph, where he registered at an hotel as Lewis, but there gave the police the slip. Thirty-six dozen bottles of medicine, several dozen boxes of pills and a valise belonging to the fakir, which were left at the hotel there, were seized by the authorities.

PHARMACY LEGISLATION IN ILLINOIS.

There is a bill before the general assembly of the State of Illinois entitled an "Act to regulate and restrict the sale of compounds of drugs or chemicals which may be poisonous or deleterious to health." Its provisions are such as to place the control of the manufacture of all patent and proprietary preparations under the state board of pharmacy. The first section declares:

"That it shall be unlawful for any person to sell

at retail any compound or preparation of drugs or chemicals for use as a medicine either internally or externally unless the same shall have been compounded or prepared by the person making such sale, or unless the manufacturer of such compound or preparation shall have complied with the provisions of this act, except upon the written order or prescription of a physician or surgeon duly authorized to practice the profession of medicine or surgery. Any person violating the provisions of this section shall be deemed to be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined not less than twenty-five dollars nor more than one hundred dollars for each such offense."

The second section provides for the payment of a \$25 fee and filing with the board of pharmacy of the name, quantities of ingredients, process of making and dose of the compound.

Section three provides for an examination of formula and providing it contains nothing deleterious to health the granting of a certificate permitting its sale by retail.

Section four provides for an annual fee of five dollars to be paid by the manufacturer.

Section five directs that there shall be a notice affixed to every package that "The manufacturer of this medicine has complied with the provisions of the act."

Section six provides for analysis of any compound where it is suspected that a true statement has not been filed by the manufacturer and in case such suspicion is found correct then the pharmacy board may revoke the certificate and a payment of \$100 will be necessary before reissuing.

The balance of the act deals with the fines, fees and exemptions from its operations; the latter are all preparations of the U.S.P., Homœopathic Pharmacopœia and the National Formulary.

ACETYLENE BLACK.

The soot of the acetylene flames represents a valuable product, especially for the color industry, says *Mining and Engineering*. When acetylene gas is burned with a smoking flame, three to four times as large a quantity of soot is obtained as from the same quantity of mineral oil. The acetylene soot is very light, and exhibits an absolutely black color without any tinge of brown. Besides, all tarry admixtures and other substances contained in lamp-black, etc., are absent from the soot. It is very bulky, and will be especially adapted for India ink, as well as for colors used in printing and lithography. A recent French patent, issued to E. Hubon, gives three methods for the production of the color. According to the first the acetylene gas is kept in a steel cylinder under two atmosphere's pressures, and is then ignited through an electric spark or a glowing platinum wire by way of explosion. The final pressure of the resulting hydrogen does not exceed twelve atmospheres, so that the danger of an explosion is excluded if steel cylinders of corresponding strength are employed. This method has the advantage that the theoretic yield of carbon is obtained from the acetylene, the product being of the greatest purity.

Stephen's

Sheep Dipping Fluid.

Non-Poisonous. Free from Arsenic and Mineral Poisons.

Immediate in Action.

A Thorough Disinfectant,

Permanent in Effect.

Instantly kills Fags, or Ticks, Lice and Parasites on Sheep and Lambs.

A most valuable and sure Dressing for Scab. Improves and Waterproofs the Wool.

A Certain Remedy for Vermin, Mange, Bots, Warbles, etc., in Horses, Cattle, Calves or Dogs.

One gallon makes 100 gallons of wash.

Strength equal to any Sheep Dipping Fluid in the market, and double the quantity for same price.

Retails for 75c. per half gal. tin.

Druggists 

KEEP THIS IN STOCK.

THE DEMAND WILL PAY YOU.

W. W. STETHEN 

DRUGGIST,

MEAFORD, - ONT.

SOLD BY WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS.

Editorial Notes.

Dr. Oliver reports in the *Lancet*, a case of recovery from carbolic acid poisoning due to the treatment by bleeding and afterwards injecting into the vein a normal saline solution.

The committee appointed by the Society of Arts to enquire into the safety of acetylene generators has issued its report. Their conclusions are that lighting by acetylene is not more dangerous than any other method, but that the generator should not be kept in the house in which the gas is used, but in a separate building.

For what special transgression are druggists now suffering retribution? Within the last two or three months we have had to report some fourteen or fifteen fires in drug stores, the last to occur being in London, where the wholesale establishment of Messrs. W. E. Saunders & Co. went up in smoke on March 27th. During the progress of the fire Lawson & Jones, printers, were in great danger from it.

Recent Consular reports indicate that one cause of the rise in price of Camphor is the decrease in export from South Formosa. This is due to the disturbed condition of the country which is so infested by robbers as to make the sending in of money almost impossible. It is estimated that in the conflicts between robbers and the police that almost two-thirds of the stills have been destroyed.

The *Pharm. Era* does not waste any compliments on the Universal Trade Association of Detroit. The March 9th issue contains some plain talk about Mr. Hays and his scheme. "The whole thing is a barefaced fraud," "rascals," gang of swindlers." "The entire history of the U. T. A. is a story of misrepresentation, lies and frauds of the most outrageous description," are some of the terms applied. We have expressed similar opinions in slightly different words, but some of our readers did not believe us.

The disastrous fire which destroyed the building of Messrs. W. R. Warner & Co., of Philadelphia, on February 16th, has not interfered with the business of the firm in the least. "The largest pill factory in the world," was able to keep things moving, and fill all orders from their building at Broad and Wallace Streets, where most of their manufacturing has been done of late years. The loss on the Market Street building and stock is estimated at \$200,000, well covered by insurance. A sad feature of the fire was the death of three fire men while on duty.

A meeting of the Montreal Chemists' Society was held recently, at which various plans to meet the threatened cut in prices was discussed. No definite plan was adopted. Something on the line of the N. A. R. D. was proposed, and is to be studied and brought up at the next meeting. Three years ago the plan was suggested in these columns, but no one showed enough interest in it to take it up and work it out. It is, we believe, the only way by which cutting can be prevented, and a good opportunity was offered while the Ontario Society of Retail Druggists was in existence, but as this was killed by the apathy of pharmacists and active antagonism of so-called "pharmaceutical journals," we don't know who is going to take up the matter again after such an experience, and no organization will be successful unless every man is willing to put his shoulder to the wheel. Nothing would give us greater pleasure than to see an organization similar to the N. A. R. D. established in Canada with branches in every city, and we are prepared to aid it as we have aided every other movement in opposition to patents and cutters.

Squire's Companion.

Messrs. Lyman Bros. announce that they have now a supply of Squire's Companion to the B. P., and can fill all orders with which they may be favored.

Silent Drummer.

Messrs. Steele & Honeysett are anxious to supply this to all druggists who handle cigars or contemplate doing so. This is the means they take of reaching the trade, and at the same time save the expense of a traveller. The difference in expense of the two methods is the amount of advantage in prices they offer to their patrons. A few samples of prices can be found on the "Yellow List" in the March issue of the JOURNAL. Drop a post card, and the "Silent Drummer" will be sent to you.

"What would you say to a good, steady job of work?" asked the kind woman. "What would I say to a job of work?" repeated Perry Patettie; "missus, it would be impossible for me to repeat to a lady what I would say to it."

Pat was a very ugly man, and was fully conscious of his lack of good looks, but this fact did not deter him from being a "lady-killer." One day, as he was crossing a ditch, he met a girl. As she was about to pass him, he said, looking archly at her, "Oh, you pretty, pretty lass!" The girl tossed her head, and replied, "I am sorry I cannot return the compliment!"

"Faix you could if you had lied as I did," said he, as he walked away from the indignant maid.

Whether you spend much or little on a wheel now,
what you spend will have a certain definite relation to
the amount of work you will do riding your wheel.

GET OUR CATALOGUE.

The McBURNEY & BEATTIE Catalogue is out. It shows agents the McBurney & Beattie wheel in two grades.

The two grades of McBurney & Beattie wheels double the agent's field and halve his talking points.

They halve the agent's trouble with customers. They make it easy to sell a customer a more expensive wheel than he was desiring to buy. They make money for the agent.

We want everyone to send for our Catalogue. Those who would like to be our agents had better write us.

Every cent you put into a McBurney & Beattie comes
back in saved labor. And saved repairs.
That is because the McBurney & Beattie wheel is a good
wheel.
They are made in two grades—two good wheels.

Every cent you put into a McBurney & Beattie comes
back in saved labor. And saved repairs.
That is because the McBurney & Beattie wheel is a good
wheel.
They are made in two grades—two good wheels.

Whether you spend much or little on a wheel now,
what you spend will have a certain definite relation to
the amount of work you will do riding your wheel.

Original Papers.

SOME WRINKLES.

F. R. MACY.

EASTON'S SYRUP.

In making this syrup, which is now official in the B. P., I find the following modifications of the process to be advantageous: Dissolve the iron wire in the acid and water as directed, and filter; through the filter add distilled water to make five ounces. Mix the quinine sulphate and strychnine in powder with the syrup, and add the ferrous phosphate solution with constant stirring, and add water to make twenty ounces.

In this way I find that the alkaloids are dissolved much more quickly than by following the official directions.

The darkening of Easton's syrup causes a lot of trouble, and, although I have tried a number of ways, I have never succeeded in preventing it. The most satisfactory way is to make only enough for a two months' supply. Keep the syrup in amber bottles and in a dark cupboard. The B. P. syrup is a more satisfactory article than that of the U. S. P., which throws down an unsightly precipitate after some time.

SYRUP OF FERROUS IODIDE.

The new method of the B. P. '98 involves a lot of useless manipulations. The object is, apparently, to add to the keeping qualities of the syrup by converting some of the sucrose into invert sugar, but I don't find it of any avail. Another point is that the syrup is of too great a density for this climate, the excess of sugar crystallizing out when exposed to a low temperature. Syrup of a specific gravity 1.33, is quite thick enough. I simply make the ferrous iodide solution and filter into the previously prepared syrup, and then keep the finished product in a window where it is exposed to the sunlight, and I never have any trouble with it.

PARAFFIN OINTMENT.

The B. P. permits the modification of the proportions of hard and soft paraffin in making this ointment, "to meet the exigencies of climate and prevailing temperature," which is a good thing, as the model formula yields a product which is entirely too stiff for this climate. Two parts of hard to eight parts of soft paraffin are about the right proportions for general use.

DILUTED ALCOHOLS.

Quite a number of pharmacists seem to be ignorant of the rule for the dilution of alcohol. The commercial alcohol contains 95% of absolute alcohol,

and to find the quantity necessary to convert it into a weaker all that is necessary is to multiply the required percentage by the required volume, and divide by the percentage of the alcohol to be diluted. Thus, if it be required to make a gallon of 20 per cent. alcohol, multiply 20 by 160, and divide by 95, the quotient will be 33.7; to this add enough water to make one gallon.

Selected Papers.

SPONGE TRADE ASSOCIATION.

The principal London firms engaged in the importation of sponges, together with the leading sponge-merchants and the London agents of the Mediterranean sponge fishing houses, have lately combined to form a Sponge Trade Association. The chief purposes of the Association are stated to be—first, to maintain and as far as possible to promote the interests of London as the special market for the world's sponge trade; and, secondly, to endeavour by united efforts to persuade the Turkish and Greek Governments to enforce a really effective close season in the sponge-fisheries of the Mediterranean. It is said that the rivalry among the sponge-fishers of the nations concerned is having the effect of gradually exhausting the fishing-grounds and preventing the growth of large sponges, while at the same time it is seriously reducing the remuneration to the fishermen for their perilous and arduous work. The influence of the London trade in combination will, it is hoped, be powerful enough to secure such regulations of the fisheries as experience has proved necessary for the best interests of the industry. Very definite declarations are made in the rules of the Association to ensure that no attempt at creating a monopoly or preventing fair competition shall result from this union; but it is believed that by some such associated supervision the trade can be put on a better basis, and that disputes or difficulties arising among the members can be satisfactorily settled. Mr. F. E. Annison, of Messrs. Bowyer & Bartleet, 147 Fenchurch Street is the Hon. Secretary of the Association.—*Chem. & Drug.*

Walkerville Liquid Malt Extract.

Walkerville is a name so well known in Canadian pharmaceutical circles and so long associated with excellence and merit in production that anything coming from the town finds the public predisposed in its favor. To a pharmacist Walkerville and Parke, Davis & Co. are synonymous. Now another claimant for public favor has appeared in Walker's Liquid Extract of Malt, and from the rapidity with which it has secured a hold promises to supplant all others. In Toronto the sale has been enormous, some druggists purchasing as high as 20 barrels in one lot. Messrs. Hunter and Boddy are doing all in their power to protect the price and secure a living profit to their patrons. For best terms write to the above firm, Church St., Toronto.

A Number of Ifs.

- IF** druggists have to compete with departmental stores without profit, they will ultimately have to succumb.
- IF** druggists sell a portion of their goods without profit, the other portion will have to make up for the loss.
- IF** the patent medicine manufacturer will not protect the druggist, then the druggist must protect himself.
- IF** the manufacturer has a right to advertise his goods through the press, the druggist has an equal right to advertise his over the counter.
- IF** the druggist can't profitably handle patent remedies, he should not be expected to lend his name and fame to sustain them, so that departmental and grocery stores may have a continued demand.
- IF** the manufacturer thinks a sale by a grocer is equal to a sale by a druggist he should give the grocer all the encouragement he can to push his goods, as the grocer is very unlikely to ever become a competitor. We sell to druggists only.

The Toronto Pharmacal Co.,
 LIMITED.
 Toronto and Montreal.



If You Want

Your Fountain a Success this Season

It can only be made such by the use of High Class Flavors.
 These you secure in

"TRUE FRUIT Syrups,"

"TRUE FRUIT" Crushed Fruits,

MANUFACTURED BY

The **J. HUNGERFORD SMITH CO.,**

Factory 19-21-23 ALICE St., TORONTO, Ont.

LIMITED

PHARMACEUTICAL USES OF CHOCOLATE.

As is known, chocolate is consumed in enormous quantities as beverage, pastry, confectionery, etc.; but it is capable also of very extended application in pharmacy. Few substances are so eagerly taken by children or invalids, and fewer still are better than it for masking the taste of bitter or nauseous medicinal substances. It is, therefore, excellently adapted as a vehicle for administering remedies like santonin, quinine tannate, orexine tannate, antipyrine, sodium santoninate, salol, iron carbonate, etc.

A very neat form in which the various medicaments may be exhibited is a plano-convex tablet, which may be made as follows:—The base of the tablet consists of a mixture of the bitter chocolate of the market (Baker's, Huyler's, or other brand of equal quality) and finely powdered sugar, in the proportion of 5 of chocolate and 6 of sugar. The selected remedy is first triturated with the sugar, the quantity of the latter being decreased in proportion as the quantity of drug used is increased. The triturate is then placed with the chocolate into a casserole or a porcelain evaporating dish or mortar,

and placed on a steam bath. A soft mass soon forms, which may be rolled and divided into suitable sections, each of which may in turn be subdivided with a knife into equal portions. The latter are slightly rolled, and placed at equal distances apart on a sheet of tinned iron, previously oiled with almond, peanut, or other bland oil. On now slightly tapping the tin or slapping it gently on the table, the portions of mass flatten out and assume a hemispherical shape. The tin is now set aside in a cold place, to allow the tablets to harden, when they may be readily removed by slightly bending the tin.

If sheets of tin are not available, a board or piece of pasteboard covered with waxed or oiled paper will answer. The bulk of the mass must be kept warm while the pieces are being formed, and the manipulations must be accomplished with a certain degree of celerity in order to avoid the too rapid hardening of the pieces before they have been given their final shape.

The tablets made as above are very attractive in appearance and pleasant to taste; but they may be further improved, if desired, by adding some flavoring (such as vanilla) to the mass while still warm.

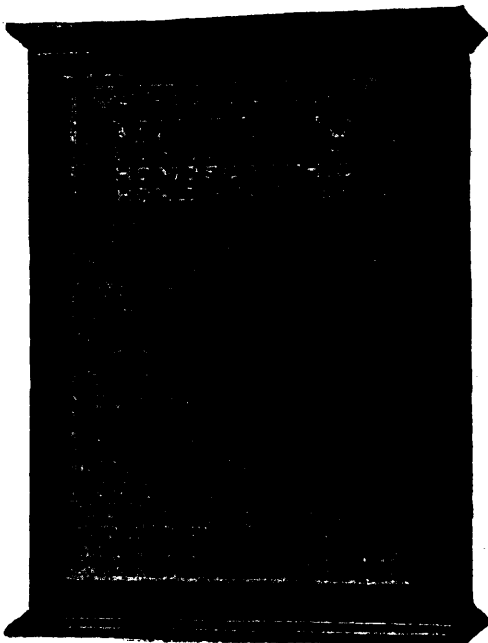
MUNYON'S

HOMŒOPATHIC

HOME REMEDIES.

OUR HANDSOME CABINET.

Retail at 25c., 50c. and \$1 Per Bottle.



SIZE 16 x 24 INCHES.

Known the World Over.

57 CURES IN ALL.

Over a Million Dollars spent in Advertising Last Year.

The remarkable number of cures made through Munyon's Remedies, supplemented by live advertising, keep them constantly in demand, and make them the EASIEST and QUICKEST sellers on the market.

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

You can make your own Selection of Remedies, or leave it to our judgment.

MUNYON'S REMEDIES

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

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

SPONGES.

Cases { Large assortment of both English and American packing.

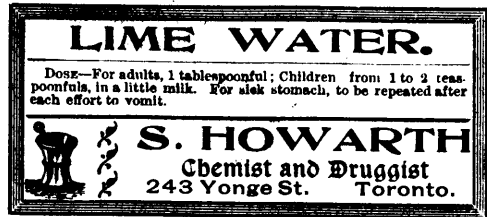
Bales { Sheepwool, Velvet, Yellow, Hardhead, Reef and Grass.

**LYMAN, KNOX
& CO.,**

Importers & Jobbers,
MONTREAL
AND TORONTO.

25c. a 1,000

Gummed, and Trimmed, any dose or antidote, etc.



LEVY & CO.
Druggists' PRINTERS
19 Leader Lane, TORONTO

ANTISEPTIC THROAT PASTILLES

Prepared in accordance with the formula of **DR. BARK**, of the Liverpool Hospital for Diseases of the Throat, Nose and Ear.

HIGHLY recommended for Vocalists, Public Speakers, and for Affections of the Throat. Immediate relief in Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, etc. An infallible preventive of Diphtheria and other contagious diseases of the Throat. A Physician states that the Paroxysms of Whooping Cough may be prevented by giving one of the Pastilles upon retiring for the night, thus producing absolute rest, both to the patient and to the household.

Directions for Use—Allow the Pastille to gradually dissolve in the mouth. Fluids should not be taken immediately afterwards. **Dose**—From 5 to 10 Pastilles per day, between meals, chiefly in the morning and evening. TO BE KEPT DRY.

These Pastilles, which were brought out for the benefit of the Liverpool Hospital for Diseases of the Throat, Nose and Ear, have already met with a very large sale, both at home and abroad, owing to their intrinsic merit. The proceeds from the sale are largely devoted to the funds of that institution.

None genuine unless bearing a Label with the above Trade Mark and name of sole proprietors.

SOLE PROPRIETORS.

EVANS & SONS, Limited.

37-41 St. Jean Baptiste St., Montreal, 23 Front St., W., Toronto, Canada,
and 137 Pearl St., Boston, United States.

Evans, Sons & Co., 56 Hanover St., Liverpool, Evans, Lescher & Webb, 60 Bartholomew Close, London, E.C.

SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS.

The writer is confident that an excellent trade may be built up for these tablets by the enterprising pharmacist who will make a line of them and exhibit them to his customers and medical friends. Worm lozenges (santonin or sodium santoninate), iron tablets (iron carbonate), febrifuge tablets (antipyrine, phenacetin, or quinine tannate), anti-rheumatic tablets (salol, or salol and phenacetin), etc., are in more or less steady demand all the time.

Another excellent form for administering small doses of medicaments is that known as "tablet triturates." These can be made very easily and rapidly. The base consists of a mixture of equal parts of bitter chocolate and finely powdered sugar. The agent selected (calomel, aloin, podophyllin, croton oil, arsenous acid, etc.) is triturated with the sugar, and the triturate heated with the chocolate on a steam bath. The mass is soon made, and is then forced into the holes of the tablet machine as is now done in making the ordinary tablet triturates. The result is a handsome little tablet which commends itself as a pleasant means of administering drugs to children; there are but few who will not eagerly take such a tablet and even demand it. Of course, where the medicine is very bitter, the tablet cannot be given to children because of the temptation on their part to chew it up. For other medicaments, however, this tablet form is unsurpassed, because the tablets rapidly dissolve and enable the promptest results possible to be obtained from the remedies employed.

Another elegant preparation is the syrup of chocolate. This is very serviceable as a vehicle for quinine and other unpleasant remedies. However, it is seldom properly made. Not infrequently do we see a syrup in which the chocolate has deposited, or the cacao butter separated and risen to the surface, then broken up into small pieces and distributed through the syrup, making a very unsightly preparation.

A very nice, permanent, and homogeneous syrup may be made as follows:—Soak 1 oz. of fine French gelatin in cold water until it has ceased to swell; place it, together with ½ lb. of bitter chocolate and 8 fl. oz. of glycerin, in a large evaporating-dish, and heat on a steam bath. As soon as the chocolate has melted, stir well and add, slowly at first and under constant stirring, sufficient hot simple syrup to make 1 gal. of finished product. If it is desired to use the chocolate syrup for fountain use, 16 fl. oz. of the syrup may be replaced by an equal quantity of condensed milk, when the result will be a rich, heavy syrup; this may even be diluted with simple syrup, if desired. The yolk of a few eggs may also be added, or it may replace the milk; but unless a considerable quantity of the syrup can be disposed of in a short time, it is inadvisable to use the yolk, because of the increased proneness of the syrup to spoil in

consequence. Vanilla flavoring may also be added, about 2 fl. dr. of vanilla tincture being sufficient for 1 pint of syrup.

Another pharmaceutical use to which chocolate has of late years been put is the coating of pills. This is generally accomplished by dipping the pills into the melted chocolate, as is done in gelatin-coating pills. The process is not, however, very satisfactory, because of the proneness of the chocolate to melt at a comparatively low temperature, and even to become soft and sticky on mere holding the pill in the hand for a few moments. A better method is to moisten the pills with a little simple syrup or mucilage of acacia, and then roll them in powdered cacao until evenly coated. When dry, they are rotated in a pasteboard box (a large pill-box will answer) with a very little grated cacao butter, while slightly heating the whole over a small flame. They thus acquire a polish, and have a very presentable appearance.—Alfred I. Cohn in *Merck's Report*.

Ah-Wa-Go in a New Home.

Ah-Wa-Go has secured a position in public favor which only an article of merit can acquire. Business is expanding with such rapidity that the F. E. Karn Co. found it necessary to secure more commodious quarters in which to handle their trade. 132 Victoria St. afforded the necessary conveniences, and to that address they moved. A bright, cheerful office was where we found Mr. Karn, and he was willing to admit that his anticipation had been far exceeded by results. Always satisfied that Ah-Wa-Go was a good thing there was still the risk of failure in launching a new remedy on the market in these days of newspaper advertising enterprise. Having some ideas of his own regarding the introduction of a new medicine he boldly faced the situation and put them in practice. Results have demonstrated the accuracy of his judgment and the wisdom of his course. While a fair proportion of success may be credited to Mr. Karn's enterprise, the other fact, that he is handling an article of merit, has contributed an equal share.

Ah-Wa-Go holds the unique position among patent medicines of having behind it strong medical endorsement. S. J. Edwards, M. D., in *American Journal of Health* says: Through experienced investigators we find that this remedy makes no claim in its advertising literature that is not borne out fully in the results following its use; but upon the other hand it must be conceded to a prominent position on account of its rare and wonderful power in the cure of rheumatism, dyspepsia, kidney troubles and all disorders of the blood.

McLaughlin's Pure Fruit Juices

Or Concentrated Fountain Syrups.



These goods are not an experiment, but have been in general use in Toronto and vicinity for several years. They are made from selected ripe fruit by the cold process, and stored between seasons in a cool cellar. They were the first goods of this kind manufactured in Canada. We invite comparison as to flavor or quality with any similar goods made anywhere. We carry a full line, including

Pine-Apple, Strawberry, Raspberry, Grape, Red Currant, Cherry, Lemon, Orange, Chocolate, Etc.

Shipped in Imperial Gallon Jugs.

Price \$2.25 Per Gal. (Including Jugs and Packing.)
Special Price in Quantities.

CRUSHED FRUITS.

We supply the standard fruits in this line, of extra heavy gravity, in half-gallon jars, either wine or imperial.

POWDERED CHOCOLATE.

We have carefully tried all the well-known brands—Canadian, English, Dutch and American—and believe we have found the best Chocolate made. Try a sample lb. If it is not freer from greasiness in the glass than any you have used, no charge will be made. Soluble Essences, Fruit Acid, Liquid Colors and All Requisites.

TORONTO REFERENCE—The following Toronto Druggists have used these goods for several years, some of them since 1892, and to them we refer: Mr. I. Curry, Mr. C. H. Cowen, N. C. Love & Co., J. D. Matheson, Fred. Bunting, D. C. Waterhouse, Mr. W. J. Carnahan, Etc.

EXAMINE THESE GOODS before placing your order. Our salesmen will call in nearly every town in Ontario before the busy season, and will be pleased to submit samples. *Re* Drop Postal for Complete Price List.

J. J. McLAUGHLIN, Manufacturing Chemist, TORONTO.
151-155 Sherbourne St.



MAGNIFYING THERMOMETERS, in H. R. Cases, per doz.....	\$3.00
“ “ Each Thermometer with Certificate.....	4.00
J. STEVENS & SON, London, CRYSTAL LENS, doz.....	9.00
HICK'S MAGNIFYING, doz.....	12.00

J. STEVENS & SON

“Crystal Lens”

is guaranteed strictly first-class in every particular.

REMEMBER—In 3 doz. lots we give **10 per cent. off**, in addition to the **33½ per cent. off** our Catalogue Prices.

“Sundries Department.”

—THE—

J. STEVENS & SON CO., Limited,

145 Wellington St. West, TORONTO.

TRADE ONLY.



PRESIDENT SCHURMAN, of Cornell University, a native of Canada, one of the U. S. Commission to determine what is to be done with the Phillipines.

A WELL LIGHTED STORE.

One of the best advertising mediums for a druggist is a well lighted store. Brilliance attracts; dullness repels.

The problem of light has always interested druggists and much money has been spent experimenting. Tallow dips, candles, kerosene, gas, and electricity, are the steps in the ladder; the first two belong to the days of our forefathers, the last three to ourselves, and none satisfactory. The last, while an improvement in some respects, has proved to expensive for general use. Within the last few years a new material has entered the field in the form of acetylene gas. Its usefulness has been retarded by the lack of an economical and safe generator. This want has now been met by the Cliff-Wardlow generator, manufactured by the Safety Light and Heat Co., of Dundas, Ont. A large number of the machines are in use throughout the Dominion, and so satisfactory is their work that practically no complaints are heard. In one week the Company placed one machine in Toronto, two in St. John, N.S., one in Philadelphia, one in Dundas, and are shipping 3 to Calcutta, India.

Liquid Gas.

One of the reasons why soda fountains are not in favor with many druggists is the trouble and expense of charging cylinders. Generators are expensive, and sometimes unsatisfactory. Liquid gas takes the place of generators, besides giving a purer soda water. No worry, no time spent, and always ready. The Canadian Liquid Carbonic Acid Gas Co. are now supplying liquid gas in cylinders, which they ship to all parts of the country. Write them for particulars.

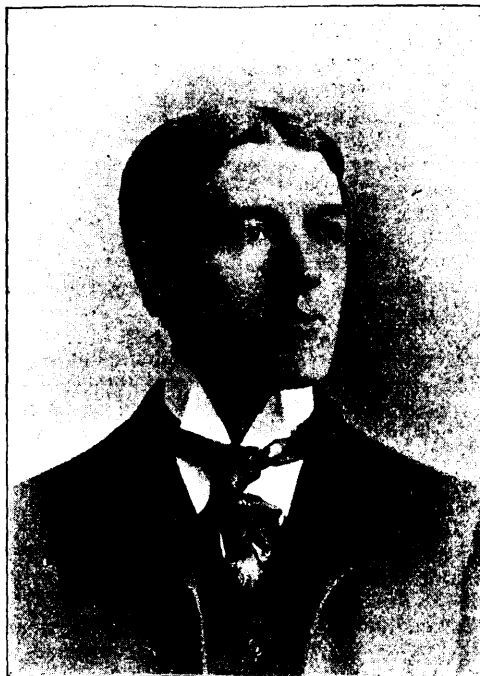
ORGANIZATION MEETING.

The Toronto Pharmacy Boys will organize for the purpose of organizing an Association composed of all the boys studying Pharmacy in Toronto.

There will be a meeting held in the O. C. P. reading room Tuesday evening, April 11th, 1899, at 8 o'clock sharp, for the election of officers, etc.

Those who desire to see this Association formed are requested to keep this date open and come to the meeting, as it will be a very important one.

Come one, come all, ye Pharmacy boys of Toronto and have a say in the election of the officers.



DR. LEWELLYN F. BARKER.

TWO BRILLIANT CANADIANS.

We present our readers with the portraits of two Canadians who have achieved distinction and secured enviable positions amongst our cousins across the border. The Spanish-American war has provided another opportunity by which to further distinguish themselves. President Schurman, whose picture is on the preceding page has been appointed by President McKinley Chairman of the Commission to determine what is to be done with the Philippines. According to late dispatches this Commission has reached the islands and is already at work. President Schurman is a Canadian, a native of Prince Edward Island, and of U. E. Loyalist extraction. After gaining, by hard work, an education in High Schools and Acadia College, Nova Scotia, he won the Gilchrist scholarship, which took him to London University for two years. He remained in Britain and Germany for five years, winning a most brilliant series of scholarships and prizes. After being professor at Acadia College and Dalhousie University, he in 1886 went to Cornell, of which he became President in 1892.

DR. LEWELLYN F. BARKER.

Dr. Barker is another of Canada's sons of whom we may well be proud. A young man of only 30 years, he has forced himself to the very front rank of the medical profession. Dr. Barker is a member of a Commission sent to Manilla by the Johns

Hopkins University, of Baltimore, to study and report upon Tropical diseases from a clinical, pathological and bacteriological standpoint. The expedition is supported in every way by the Army and Navy Departments at Washington, and goes equipped with a complete outfit of the most modern appliances for the investigations which are to be undertaken. Professors Flexner and Barker will be accompanied by two medical students, Joseph M. Flint, of Chicago, and Frederick P. Gay, of Boston, who will assist them in their researches. John W. Garrett, of Baltimore, also goes with the party.

Dr. Barker, son of Rev. Dr. Barker, of Hamilton, is a native of Oxford county, born at Norwich in September, 1867. His early education was secured in the common school of his native town, after which he attended the Brantford Collegiate Institute for a year and finished at Pickering College. His early inclination was toward Pharmacy and in 1884 he entered on his apprenticeship term with G. E. Gibbard in Whitby. He completed his term but did not graduate, having decided to take up the study of Medicine. In 1886 he entered Toronto School of Medicine and during his four years of College life proved himself one of the most brilliant students that Toronto University ever possessed, winning every scholarship, first prize and gold medal offered to his class, graduating in 1890, as double gold medalist. One year was spent as resident physician in the Toronto General Hospital. From Toronto he went to Johns Hopkins University and connected himself with the Post Graduate Course of that institution and is now a professor on the teaching staff. During his laborious work of professor in the University, he has found time for some literary work and has just completed a 600 page work on the "Nervous System." This is at present in the hands of Appleton & Co., publishers. The achievements of the great Osler, Professors Schurman and Barker, demonstrate the ability of Canada and Canadians to hold their own in the world's competition.

An incident of this expedition of further interest to Canadians is the fact that it is booked for its "Round the World Trip" by the Canadian Pacific Railway, and is said to be the first time that a party of five was ticketed around the world. Dr. Barker was entertained in Toronto at the Albany Club by some of his old class friends, while en-route for Vancouver, from which port he sailed on March 27th. The return trip will be made by way of the Suez Canal and London. On the outward journey calls will be made at Yokohama and Kobe, Japan, and Shanghai and Hong Kong, China; the programme for the return includes stops at Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Aden, London and New York,

Pioneers of Medicine in the Province of Quebec.

BY W. H. DRUMMOND, M.D.

(Continued.)

1639 witnessed at Quebec the foundation of the Hotel Dieu, under the management of the Sœurs Hospitalières from the convent of St. Augustin in Dieppe, and which was the gift of the Duchess D'Aiguillon, niece of Cardinal Richelieu, and in 1642 a similar building was erected at Ville Marie, the Montreal of the present day, this latter institution being largely due to the benefaction of Mde. de Bouillon, the rich widow of a superintendent of finance. The primary objects of these excellent charities was the teaching of the children and nursing of the sick, and the faithful manner in which the original intentions have been carried out, even to the present day, entitle the good sisters to a place among the medical pioneers of this province. In 1690, when Phipps knocked in vain at the gates of the ancient city, the population under the vigorous administration of Frontenac, had increased to 1500, and education had made considerable advance. The Jesuit's College, Séminaire des Missions Etrangères, and Petit Séminaire, were on a firm footing, and we find practising at Quebec Drs. Gervas Beaudoin, physician to the Ursuline nuns, Timothé Roussel, physician to the Hotel Dieu, Nicholas Sarrasin, Jean Leger de la Grange, Armand Dumanin, and Pierre du Roy. Of the number Sarassin was perhaps the most noted. Born in France in 1659, he emigrated to Canada shortly after completing his medical course, and died at Quebec in 1736. He was physician to the King, a member of the Sovereign Council, and published during his long life time a number of volumes of natural history, botany and medicine, besides discovering the pitcher-plant, which perpetuates his memory in the name of "Sarracenia purpurea."

When Peter Kalm, the Swedish Botanist, visited Canada in 1749, seven years after the discovery of the Rocky Mountains by La Verendrye, a native Canadian, his constant companion during many a woodland ramble, was Dr. Gaultier, himself an accomplished botanist, and from Dr. Gaultier Kalm acquired most of the information which appeared some years later, in the shape of two large volumes illustrated with plates.

A well-known surgeon who figured during the historic period before and following the conquest of Canada by the British in 1759, was the famous Phillippe Badelard. Badelard was present at the battle of Abraham, and seeing that the French troops to which he was attached were giving way, directed his steps to the rear where he met a wounded Highlander named Fraser, who was bleeding profusely. The doctor immediately attended to the soldier's injuries and then gave himself up to Fraser as a prisoner of war. Both Dr. Badelard and John Fraser lived to a very advanced age, and ever maintained for each other the closest ties of kindly friendship. Dr. Badelard was a person of most gentlemanly presence, and constantly wore a sword as was customary with the Bourgeoisie de Paris.

A contemporary of Badelard, Dr. Arnoux, lived for many years in Quebec, and it was in Arnoux's surgery that Montcalm's wounds were dressed while

the great soldier was being borne through the St. Louis Gate.

Another well-known surgeon of this period, Dr. Lejuste of the French army, came to Quebec after the fall of Louisburg in 1758, and later among the doted medical men of the province we find Dr. Francois Blanchet, the father of the first Education bill in Lower Canada.

Thé cause of education had also in Dr. Jean Baptiste Meilleur an able and successful advocate. Meilleur, who was born in 1796, and died in 1830, had the honor of being the first Superintendent of Public Instruction for Lower Canada, and during his life time, contributed many articles to *Le Journal de Médecine*. He was also a voluminous writer on geology, botany, agriculture, and other scientific subjects, and took a prominent part in the foundation of L'Assumption College.

Dr. Jacques Labrie, born in 1783, and who graduated at Edinburg, sat for several years in the Lower Canadian Assembly, and besides doing good work as a medical man, also wrote a "History of Canada" which, while awaiting purchase by the Government, was unfortunately destroyed by fire at St. Benoit during the rebellion of 1837.

The mention of 1837 will recall to the minds of every student of Canadian history, the names of at least three members of our profession who were prominent among the agitators of that stormy period, namely, Nelson, O'Callaghan and Chenier. Wolfred Nelson, although an English-speaking Protestant, warmly espoused what was then termed the national cause, and led the insurgents at the battle of St. Denis, where the British forces were obliged to retreat. Twice he was elected to the Presidency of the Provincial College of Physicians and Surgeons, and he also sat in the Lower Canadian Assembly. He constantly contributed to the medical press articles on preservation of public hygiene, "Reports on Penitentiary Prisons," etc., and although he suffered for a while political banishment, yet the fact that on his return to Canada he was elected to the Mayoralty of Montreal, is a proof of the esteem in which he was held by the people of that city.

Dr. Edmund O'Callaghan, a brilliant Irishman, was a member of Parliament, editor of the *Montreal Vindicator*, and author of several historical works. He was also an active participant in the troubles of 1837, after which he took up his abode in the United States, and the gallant Chenier immortalized himself by dying a soldier's death at the battle of St. Eustache.

(to be continued)

A GOOD SHOWING.

The report of the Public Analyst on examination of "Quinine Wine" discloses the fact that of all the samples examined, that were manufactured by Wholesale Houses and widely sold, only one, namely that made by the Ontario Chemists Manufacturing Co., was found to be unadulterated; all others were deficient in strength of the Quinine, and one having almost no Quinine in it.

The Ontario Chemists Manufacturing Co. are rapidly gaining an enviable reputation for producing reliable goods.

DO YOU HANDLE TEABERRY ?



“For the Teeth.”

Why should you ? Because this is a dentifrice of long standing and highest qualities--because the phrase ‘Tea-



berry for the Teeth,” has become fixed in the minds of the public by advertising ; because your customers know its good qualities and expect you to have it in stock ; because it has been proved by long experience to exercise a healthful influence on the teeth and gums and to be an effective agent against decay and the accumulation of tritarous or bacilli-bearing matter. Teaberry has a delicate natural perfume and its purity and strength are guaranteed. Order through your jobber or from the manufacturers.

ZOPESA CHEMICAL Co., Toronto.

....THE....

Mackenzie, Snyder
CO., Limited,

TORONTO, - ONT.

Pharmaceutical Specialties

Menthymol Antiseptic,
Fluid Ex. Cascara Aromatic,
White Pine Compound,
White Pine Compound with Tar.

Chewing Gums

Corona Athlete,
Bermuda Fruit,
Soda Mint,
Union Jack,
Corona Pepsin.

Proprietary Medicines

Dr. Hooffland's Consumption Cure, Dr. Hooffland's Herb Tea, English Cough Chaser, Mack's Headache and Neuralgia Powders, Celery Seltzer, Manley's Celery Compound, Roseline, etc.

Druggists,

Read this List, every item in it is of interest to you, both from the quality of the goods and the price at which they are sold.

Pharmaceutical Castor Oil,
First Pressure Castor Oil,
Last India Castor Oil.

PETROLATUM, all grades of refinement,
GLYCOLINE,
(Liquid Vaseline) for Nasal spraying.

Boiled and Raw Linseed Oil,
Turpentine,

Gasoline,
Benzine,

THE

Atlantic Refining Co.,

Importers and Manufacturers,

TORONTO, - ONT.

Extracts.

TAKE YOUR DISCOUNTS.

"You can't have too high an appreciation of the importance of taking cash discounts upon your purchases. On net thirty-day bills you are entitled to a cash discount of 1 per cent. in ten days; in other words, 18 per cent. per annum. Can you expect to make money any faster than that? Some wholesalers make it a point to try and sell goods on a basis of net ninety days; they carry a discount of 4 per cent. in sixty days, or, in other words, 4 per cent. for thirty days extra time, 48 per cent. per annum. Don't be caught on such a bait; you can't afford to do business if you have to pay 48 per cent. per annum for the privilege of thirty days extra time. A smaller volume of business would be profitable if kept in such limits as to make it possible to take advantage of the discounts offered. The credit and business standing of every dealer are in proportion to the full advantage he takes of the discount privileges. Thus you see you can buy your merchandise as advantageously as any department store if you will buy on the same terms, but you can't go to your wholesaler on the 1st of July and ask for a dating for the 1st of November or December. Pay your bills on the 10th of the following month. Your jobber is governed largely by the manner in which your account is cared for. The jobbers try to be as nearly one price as they can, but they cut their garment according to their cloth. Discount your bills, be prompt and fair, guard your credit as you would guard your money, and you will be able to buy just as cheaply as the largest department store on earth. Rules for buying goods might be boiled down into two maxims: Goods are never cheap enough, provided they can be bought cheaper without sacrifice of the important question of quality. A good buyer hears and sees a great deal more than he tells."—*H. W. Rietske, Minnesota Pharm. Asso.*

AN OLD EVIL.

Cutting in the prices of proprietaries is no new thing. Years ago—how many we scarcely dare say when the retail drug trade began to be crowded, and the volume of business became too small to be profitably divided among so many, certain members of the trade in large cities conceived the brilliant idea of taking off a few cents from the prices of certain popular proprietaries (or "patent medicines," as they are usually called), upon which there was a fair profit. This was done merely as an advertisement, and that, too, without the remotest idea of losing one cent in the gross volume of their sales. They argued, very correctly, that the reduction would bring more people to their places, and that those who came there under the enticement of cut-prices

on proprietaries, would purchase their other drugs, medicines and sundries there, and would also bring their prescriptions there to be filled, and if they could not make up, and more than make up, the few cents lost on proprietaries, under these conditions, they were indeed poor managers. It was, to use a homely simile, a sprat thrown out to catch a whale.

For a time the experiment was an immense success, but it was the undoing of the retail drug trade. Like the spark falling in dry grass, that makes the terrible prairie or forest fire, it created a furore that rolled over the country, passing from city to city, from town to town, until soon there was not a village or hamlet throughout the country without its cut-rate drug store.

Had the rest of the trade kept cool heads and acted sensibly, the thing would have been a mere temporary fad, and soon have spent its fury. Had each retailer, in a place invaded by the cut-rate man appealed to the common sense of his patrons, and have shown them the folly of imagining that these fellows were proceeding in this course from sheer philanthropy, by first letting them know that the volume of the proprietary trade constituted at that time from 33% to to 40% of the entire business done by any apothecary, and showing them that no man could throw away any part of its profits without making up the loss from some other portion of his business—either by fraud in weights, deficiency in quality, or by substitution of counterfeits for genuine articles, if they had done this, we say, all would have been well.—*National Druggists.*

BUSINESS AND SCIENCE MUST BE DIVORCED,

Or rather can never be permanently mated. Such is the writing between the lines to be found in the expressions made, publicly as well as privately, by more than one pharmacist of considerable prominence in the A. Ph. A. This is to be regretted, as history from the early dawn of science teaches us that substantial business is built upon the pathway prepared by science, and that without commercial success further scientific advancement is impossible. We always have a feeling of pity for the unfortunate whose business ambition crowds out all love for science at whose scientific devotion causes him to ignore business principles. Either one or the other can be justly compared to one blade of the shears without its mate, capable of doing harm, but not really useful.—*Meyers Bros' Druggist.*

HOW TO STUDY DRUGS.

Acquaintance with the anatomy of flowering plants obtained by practical work with the microscope is an essential to the acquisition of a sound knowledge of the histology of drugs. In order to

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 per doz.
Small " 2.75 " " " 2.50 "

O. C. Tonic Bitters,

A Compound Extract containing Celery, Cas-
cara and Burdock, etc.

Large size, \$5.00 per doz. ; in 3 doz. lots, \$4.75 per 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. bottles, \$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 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 accordance
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 excellent
testimonials. 3 sizes : \$1.40, \$2.40 and \$5.25
per doz.

Standard Dyes.

Give bright and fast colors on Wool, Silk, Cot-
ton and Union Goods. 31 of the leading colors.
It will pay to sell these Dyes. They give satis-
faction. 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.

obtain this the student should first make himself thoroughly familiar with the various kinds of cells and vessels and the tissues which they form—epidermis, cork, fundamental parenchyma, endodermis, pericycle, phloem, xylem, medullary rays and pith as well as the varieties of stereom. He should then make himself acquainted with the anatomical characteristics of roots, stems, leaves, flowers, fruits and seeds as exhibited in the types found in the usual biological text-books, at the same time learning to recognize with care the different tissue systems both by means of the elements and the reactions the elements give with reagents. Then he should pass on to study in detail the various peculiarities of the different cells; the varieties of thickening of epidermal cells, and the appearance of their walls in surface view; the forms and sculpturing of lignified elements, stone-cells, vessels, fibres; the frequency, characters, and disposition of hairs and glands; the nature and disposition of cell contents, crystals, starch and its size and form of granules, inulin, tannin, resins, and oil.—*Microscop. Journal.*

A cable dispatch from Paris, dated January 28th, says that an important discovery was announced in the French Academy of Medicine, by M. Georges Jaubert. He has been experimenting on the supply of air, or the renewal of oxygen in atmospheric air for the use of a man in a hermetically inclosed space like a diving bell. He believes that 79 per cent. of nitrogen contained in respirable air remains intact after 21 per cent. of the oxygen has been consumed, and the same nitrogen mixed with another fresh supply of oxygen becomes respirable air when the carbon dioxide and the water vapor produced by breathing are removed. He found that his hypothesis was correct, and it is stated that he had discovered a chemical substance which by contact with the atmosphere clears the vitiated air of all the impure gases produced by respiration and refurnishes automatically the requisite quantity of oxygen. The author states that six or eight pounds of this substance will enable a man to live for a whole day in a diving bell.—*Scientific American.*

BROTHERLY LOVE.

The one incidental benefit of great value which has sprung from the National Association of Retail Druggists is the development of a harmonious and brotherly feeling among pharmacists. The good which this has brought about is not to be lightly passed over. It is weakness to deny or dodge a fact, however unwelcome, when the realization of its existence paves the way to our betterment. Let us frankly confess and realize, then, that the several pharmacists of any one community are very rarely on fraternal and friendly terms with one another. Too often, indeed, there is an open and avowed hostility. In communities where this spirit of hostility prevails, pharmacists have sought to decrease the business of their fellow pharmacists and increase their own by cutting, by the use of the trading stamp, and by other vicious practices until, in many instances, their business and that of their competitors has been well-

nigh ruined. It is scarcely necessary to point out the sheer folly of ruining one's own business in order to lessen that of one's neighbor. And yet this very thing has been done over and over again. In many and many a town the drug business has been rendered precarious by just such practices. In the larger towns the department store and the real "cutter" are the culprits, but in the majority of the smaller ones the pharmacists have only themselves to blame. Had they maintained fraternal relations, had they met often in friendly converse and agreed upon reciprocal action, had they abstained from striving to encompass the failure of one another at their own selfish gain, they would to-day have been comparatively free from some of the evil conditions which now threaten to destroy them.—*Bulletin of Pharmacy.*

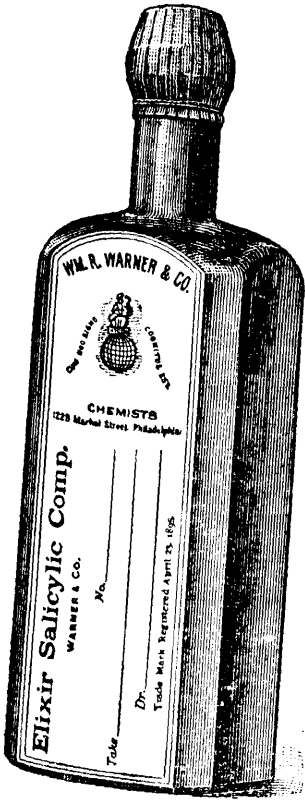
Wholesale Place of W. E. Saunders & Co., London, Gone up in Smoke.

London, Ont. March 27.—The large wholesale drug establishment of W. E. Saunders & Co., on Clarence street south, was completely gutted by fire, which broke out on an upper floor about 6.30 this evening. Nothing but the walls of the large building is now left standing. The firemen did splendid work in preventing the fire from doing damage to adjoining buildings, which were exposed to great danger, owing to the inflammable and explosive nature of the chemicals. The most explosive portions were stored in the cellar. When the fire reached that portion, a series of small explosions was kept up for a considerable time, sending the burning cinders and sparks high in the air, and for some distance over the roofs of the adjoining buildings. Line & McDonald's cigar factory and Lawson & Jones' printing establishment, which are in close proximity to the Saunders' building, had a very narrow escape. The Saunders loss is a complete one on the stock, and not much remains of the building. The stock is fully covered by insurance, and the building also is fairly well insured. The figures are not obtainable at present. The fire was well under control at 9 p. m. Origin unknown.

ACTIVE SOLICITORS WANTED EVERYWHERE for "The Story of the Philippines," by Murat Halstead, commissioned by the Government as Official Historian to the War Department. The book was written in army camps at San Francisco, on the Pacific with General Merritt, in the hospitals at Honolulu, in Hong Kong, in the American trenches at Manila, in the insurgent camps with Aguinaldo, on the deck of the Olympia with Dewey, and in the roar of battle at the fall of Manila. Bonanza for agents. Brimful of original pictures taken by government photographers on the spot. Large book. Low prices. Big profits. Freight paid. Credit given. Drop all trashy unofficial war books. Outfit free. Address H. L. Barber, Gen. Manager, 356 Dearborn Street, Chicago.

Cold Weather

Will increase demand for
ANTI-RHEUMATICS....



Warner's Elixir Salicylic Comp.

is, without doubt, one of the most effective remedies for this disease. We are directing the attention of physicians to this preparation, and to the fact that we are the original manufacturers.

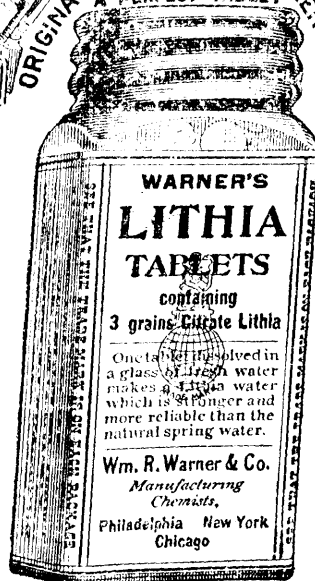
SEE THAT YOU GET THE ORIGINAL.



From out of the great mass of Lithia preparations, it is well to select for your customers, a Lithia tablet that is

- Efficacious**
- Quickly Soluble**
- Palatable**
- Permanent**

One bottle makes 2 1/2 gallons Lithia Water



Such a Lithia tablet is
WM. R. WARNER & CO'S
.....Original.....

Lithia Water Tablet

FOR MAKING LITHIA WATER

They build up your Lithia tablet trade.
More profitable than proprietaries

QUICK SELLERS

.....IT PAYS TO HANDLE A STANDARD SUCCESSFUL REMEDY.....

Other Specialties: INGLUVIN • BROMO SODA • ELIXIR SALICYLIC COMP.
PANCREOPEPSINE • TONO SUMBUL, • ETC., • ETC.
LARGEST PILL FACTORY IN THE WORLD



Bromo Soda

*HIGHLY EFFERVESCENT. NEEDS NO STIRRING.
MOST EFFICACIOUS REMEDY OF ITS KIND.*

Sodium Phosphate

(WARNER & CO.)

EXTREMELY PALATABLE AND EFFICIENT.

Aperient Saline

A GOOD APERIENT.

WM. R. WARNER & CO.

1228 Market St., Philad'a. 52 Maiden Lane, New York. 197 Randolph St., Chicago.

MANUFACTURERS OF

SOLUBLE
RELIABLE
PERMANENT

Pills and Granules

SUGAR AND
GELATIN
COATED

Standard Fluid Extracts, Pills, Parvules, Ingluvin, Bromo Soda, Compressed Tablets, Hypodermic Tablets, Dosimetric Granules, Tablet Triturates, Elixir Salicylic Comp., Eff. Gran. Salts, Elixirs, Wines, etc., and all Standard Pharmaceutical Products are supplied by the following well-known houses in the Dominion :

KERRY, WATSON & CO., Montreal.

LYMAN, SONS & CO., - - Montreal.

LYMAN BROS. & CO., - Toronto.

EVANS MASON & CO., - " "

ELLIOT & CO., - - - " "

KENNETH CAMPBELL & CO., " "

LONDON DRUG COMPANY, London.

R. J. DEVINS, - - - " "

R. W. McCARTHY, - - St. John.

J. WINER & CO., - - - Hamilton.

BROWN & WEBB, - - Halifax.

Profitable Specialties for Druggists



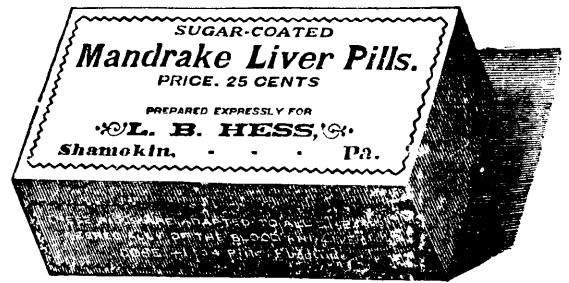
A PREPARATION

that will carry your advertisement into many homes.

A GOOD LEADER.

Mandrake Liver Pills

Twenty-five Pills in each oval box with oblong Carton; any name and address.



SPECIAL QUOTATIONS ON LARGE LOTS.



Bronchial Throat Tablets

Packed in neat slide boxes, thirty-two tablets in each with dozen packers, buyer's name and address. Also furnished under our name when desired.

AROMATIC CACHOUS

..EONINE CACHOUS..

The New and Elegant Breath Perfume.

In handsomely labeled and stoppered counter bottles of one pound; also cork-stoppered bottles. Packed, forty envelopes, beautifully printed, and in a highly-decorated counter box. Twenty sample packets accompany each box until further notice.

HARLEQUIN CACHOUS

In pound screw-capped bottles; in homeo. vials for retailing. Special quotations given for large quantities in bulk.



ITALIAN MINTS—FLAT STYLES

For Perfuming the Breath and Imparting a Pleasant Flavor.

These Cachous are coated with pure SILVER FOIL, and are composed of the finest and most fragrant aromatics. They are considered superior to any other brand in the market, either foreign or domestic.

LARGEST PILL FACTORY IN THE WORLD.

PIONEERS IN THE MANUFACTURE OF SUGAR-COATED PILLS.

WARNER'S SOLUBLE

SOLUBLE.

POTENT.

PILLS

PERMANENT.

RELIABLE.

SUGAR AND GELATIN COATED.

EFFICACIOUS REGARDLESS OF THEIR AGE.

The coating hermetically seals and protects a scientifically-prepared Pill, with the result that it offers the medicinal contents in a soluble, active state. Physicians appreciate **Warner's Soluble Pills** on their prescriptions. They are profitable stock.

OUR PILL LIST IS A COMPLETE FORMULARY OF STANDARD PILL RECIPES, and comprises all the latest and best formulæ.

R Our Private Formulæ Department is equipped for the rapid manufacture of Private Formulæ, put up under name and address of buyer, if desired; also furnished in Bulk. We combine pure drugs with scientific compounding, and the result is a soluble, active Pill with a soluble coating, thus having all the virtues of

Warner's Soluble Pills.

SUBMIT YOUR FORMULÆ FOR QUOTATION AND SUGGESTION. UTMOST SECRECY IN EVERY WAY CONNECTED WITH ALL FORMULÆ SENT US.

W. R. WARNER & Co.,

PHILADELPHIA.

CHICAGO.

NEW YORK.



LIONEL G. AMSDEN, EDITOR.

All communications for the Optical Department should be addressed to

L. G. AMSDEN, 34 Adelaide St. W.

ADVERTISING.

As a teacher of Optics and coming in close contact with the great majority of those who are following the profession of optics in Canada, I have often been led to speculate as to the probable cause of the success of one and the non-success of another—the results not being at all indicated by the standing in class or the percentage obtained in examinations.

Why a student who possesses a clear comprehension of the fundamental principles of refraction had a pleasant manner and ready address, should do less optical business than one who is far less favored in this respect, seems at first glance to be an anomaly. Yet such is often the case, and the solution, I am sure, is like the kernel of the nut, "on the inside." The bright student knows that he is competent, and makes the mistake of supposing that the public knows it also. The dull one usually is aware of his deficiencies but takes good care that the public do not get an inkling of it. In short, he advertises his business, while the "honor man" too frequently considers himself the only advertisement necessary.

Of course there are isolated cases, in which locality and business environment has considerable to do with success and failure, but the question at large is not affected thereby.

Judicious advertising may therefore be considered next in importance to the trial case, in the necessary arrangements pertaining to a successful optical department, and the results are to be measured largely by the standard and persistency of your ads. I do not mean by this that an ignoramus who employs an expert ad. writer can do a successful optical business, but only that an expert optician cannot do it without one.

The fact that you are competent in your profession of optics and have also been consistent in your advertising, and have not received a fair share of recognition from the public may but prove that your advertising ability is inferior to your optical acquirements.

The inference is obvious. If you wished to do an optical business without taking the time necessary to learn the business, you would employ an optician. If you find your ads are not as effective as they might be, employ an expert advertiser. You will find it a paying investment.

OUR OPTICAL CLASS.

REFRACTION OF LIGHT, (Continued).

L. G. AMSDEN, INSTRUCTOR.

THE EYE ANATOMICALLY.

Having in view the object for which the "Optical Class" was especially designed, viz., the arrangement of the necessary facts connected with vision, in such a manner that they can be quickly learned and readily understood, the study of anatomy must necessarily be confined to a comparatively small section of the ocular system.

Fortunately, the amount of ground which it is necessary to cover in order to intelligently prescribe glasses, is relatively very small, and in making no mention whatever in these pages, of numerous portions of the anatomy of the eye, many of which are very beautiful, and likewise, wonderful in their construction, we have done so advisedly, recognizing that they had at best but a relative bearing upon the question of refraction, and a knowledge of which, however satisfactory, is not by any means necessary to doing successful refraction work. But, there is one feature to which I wish to draw especial attention.

In these days, the intelligent optician is expected to know pretty nearly everything about the eye, and on account of the prevailing popular ignorance on the subject, plentifully trimmed with an unlimited amount of humbug, with which eye work has been surrounded,—he will ask all manner of questions about it—and he will be constantly looked to for advice when the eye or sight becomes affected in any way. If he is able to meet any requirements in this direction he will inspire his patrons with confidence in his ability to fit them successfully with glasses,—without which, small hope of successful practice in any profession is possible.

As before stated, the limits of this work scarcely permit more than a brief outline of the more important sections and appendages of the eye. Just sufficient to afford an intelligent idea of the marvellous ingenuity displayed in its construction, and to lay a sufficient foundation upon which to rest the more practical branches which are to follow.

The eye-ball is of spherical form (or nearly so) and its diameter slightly less than one inch. It may be said to be composed of three coats or tissues, of a membranous nature, closely adhering to each other, forming apparently one capsule, containing the humors (also three in number) or fluids, but possessing in their close unity, each its own function and characteristics.

Sclerotic.—The external coating, called the sclerotic, is of a tough, membranous nature, whitish in color, (commonly known as the white of the eye), acting as an envelope and protection to the more delicate and sensitive parts within. From the nature of its construction, it is peculiarly adapted for this purpose, as well as that of maintaining the ball in its globular shape and serving as a means of attachment for the muscles that control its movements.

The sclerotic includes the rear four-fifths of this outer coat and is not transparent, though possibly translucent. The transparent attachment, occupying the remaining one-fifth of the outer coat is called the Cornea, which from its nature and shape serves the double purpose of admitting light to the interior of the eye, by means of its transparency and at the same time refracting it as the result of its convexly curved surface.

The Cornea has been aptly described as the "Object glass of the ocular camera," performing the same function, in reference to the retinal image, that the camera objective does to the negative:—being at this point, that the first change in the nature of the ingoing rays is made the completion of which, in the one case is photography,—in the other, vision. The Cornea is practically a transparent continuation of the Sclerotic, but forming a section of a much smaller sphere, like the "bull's eye" on the old fashioned "dark lantern."

Choroid, and Iris.—The middle or vascular coat is called the Choroid, and as the name implies, is principally composed of blood-vessels for the nourishment of the eye. It adheres closely to the inner surface of the Sclerotic, with its front section—Iris—vertically some distance behind the Cornea, acting as a curtain to the "window of the eye."

In addition to its network of blood-vessels it is plentifully supplied with pigment cells, containing black or dark brown colored matter.

(To be continued.)

THE OPTICAL QUERY.

Subscribers wishing inquiries answered in this department: must send name and address, (not necessarily for publication.)

Questions will be answered in the order in which they are received.

No attention will be paid to anonymous communications.

To ensure a rep'y to questions relating to refraction work a complete history of the case should be submitted

Q. C.—I have had one or two cases recently in which patient complained of Asthenopia. A careful examination showed vision 20/20 but astigmatic chart showed astigmatism of $\frac{1}{4}$ dioptre, which was relieved equally well with $+ .25$ C. axis 90 or a $- .25$ C. axis 180. How am I to be certain which lens is correct?

In cases of this kind, it is safe to apply the general rule of plus and minus lenses, viz,—that it can never be correct to supply a minus lens if a plus gives equally good vision.

There is, however, a very simple and at the same time, reliable method of deciding the question by the application of a plus spherical lens sufficiently strong to overcorrect the astigmatism. If the vertical lines are most distinctly seen with the naked eye and a $+ 1.00$ S. renders the horizontal lines most distinct, the case must be astigmatism of less than 1.00 D.

which was converted into myopic astigmatism by the above lens.

If the plus lens makes all lines less distinct with the vertical still clearest, it would indicate myopic astigmatism, which the $+ 1.00$ D. S. merely increases, but does not change the condition. So, then, if a plus lens strong enough to overcorrect brings out the reverse meridian, it is hyperopic astigmatism. If not, it is myopic.

W. C. F.—I have a patient whom I fitted with compound cyls. for near work $+ 2.50$ S. $\ominus + .75$ C. axis 90, which gave perfect satisfaction when first supplied about six months ago, but three months after I was compelled to increase the spherical to $+ 3.50$ to secure comfortable reading vision. These latter have been worn with comfort for the last three months, but patient now complained that they are once more unsatisfactory. I find on making another examination that she now requires $+ 4.50$ to read with. This increase seems so rapid that I would be glad to have some information through the columns of the JOURNAL as to the probable cause and also suggestions as to the mode of treatment.

Cases of this nature should be carefully looked after at once, as the rapid increase is not natural to Presbyopia, and usually indicates the presence of Glaucoma.

If, in addition to the above condition, periodical dimness of vision is experienced together with cloudiness of the humors, the dread disease is almost certainly present. If a patient complains of the appearance of colored halos when looking at a flame you can safely assume the case to be Glaucoma and he should be sent to an oculist for surgical treatment at once.

"OPTICAL ALLUSION."

The Canadian Ophthalmic college under the auspices of Messrs. Cohen Brothers is holding highly successful classes in Winnipeg.

The elementary class, which is composed of druggists and jewelers throughout the great North West, is the second held in Winnipeg by the firm, and the attendance of the members of the former class is an encouraging indication of the zeal of the western opticians for higher knowledge.

Mr. Alex. Ray, Belleville's leading optician and druggist, who has been seriously ill as the result of "grip," is once more able to be around.

Mr. R. A. Macfarlane, Durham, has completed a course at the Canadian Ophthalmic College, and is thus the pioneer optician in his town.

The Lyman Bros. Co., Limited.

The annual meeting of the Lyman Bros. & Co., Limited, was held at the office of the company, Front St. West, on Tuesday March 28th at 3 p. m. Henry H. Lyman, president, in the chair.

The report presented of the business for the year was most satisfactory, showing a gratifying increase in volume, and reflecting credit on the management. The election of officers resulted in the return of the old board. Mr. Henry H. Lyman, Montreal, president; F. S. Lyman, Q. C., Montreal, vice president; Chas. McD. Hay, managing director; Jas. Watt, secretary treasurer.



Canadian Ophthalmic College

OF TORONTO.

L. G. AMSDEN, PRINCIPAL.

Post Graduate Course,

APRIL 24th to 29th, 1899.

Retinoscopy.

THOROUGH INSTRUCTION. PRACTICAL WORK.

The course will also include Illustrated Lectures on

“CILIARY SPASM,”
 “MUSCULAR AFFECTIONS,”
 “OBLIQUE ASTIGMATISM.”

To be told how is to forget how. In doing it yourself you learn how it is done.

Just such theory as is absolutely necessary.

The greatest amount of practice the time will afford.

Our method of instruction is based upon this principle and the unvarying success of our graduates proves it is sound.

Full Particulars on Application.

Next
**ELEMENTARY
 CLASS**
 May 8th.

COHEN BROS.,

TORONTO

Correspondence.

MONTREAL, le 1er Mars, 1899.

MR. J. E. MORRISON,

Rédacteur "Canadian Phar. Journal."

Mon cher Mr. Morrison,—

Dans votre numéro de février vous avez un article au sujet des mots *officiel* et *officinal*, dans lequel vous déplorez le fait que dans les questions d'examens de Pharmacie le mot anglais "*Official*" ait été traduit en français par le mot "*officinal*." Vous dites aussi que le bureau des examinateurs était divisé quant à savoir si on devait traduire par le mot *officiel* ou *officinal* et que l'opinion de l'examineur qui a fait la traduction a prévalu pour ce dernier mot.

J'ai l'honneur de faire partie du bureau des examinateurs et j'ai eu quelque chose à faire avec la version française. Permettez moi de vous dire que je ne sache pas qu'il y ait eu divergence d'opinion exprimée à ce sujet parmi les examinateurs français. Je ne sache pas qu'il en ait même été question. Le mot "*officinal*" a été employé tout naturellement, sans discussion, parce que nous avons la conviction que c'est le seul terme propre employé en France pour désigner les préparations que l'on désigne sous le nom "*Official*" en Angleterre et en Canada, c'est-à-dire les préparations dont la formule et le mode de préparation sont indiqués par la Pharmacopée ou le Codex.

Remarquez bien que je ne mets aucunement en question la valeur ou la signification du mot anglais "*official*" pour ce qui est des versions anglaises. Ce mot est reconnu et admis par les autorités en la matière et les dictionnaires anglais pour désigner les préparations de la Pharmacopée et loin de moi l'idée de vouloir en contester la convenance; mais en langue française la signification du mot "*officiel*" dans le même sens n'est pas admise ni reconnue.

Les citations que vous faites des dictionnaires français à ce sujet ne confirment aucunement, dans mon opinion, vos prétentions, au contraire; aucun de ces auteurs n'applique les définitions du mot *officiel* aux choses de pharmacie. Et Bescherelle que vous citez donne au mot "*officinal*" une définition qui appuie passablement mon opinion sur cette question. En effet suivant Bescherelle: "*Officiel*—Ce qui est déclaré, proposé, publié en vertu d'une autorité reconnue," comme par exemples, les actes ou déclarations d'un gouvernement, la publication d'un édit, d'un code, d'une pharmacopée par l'autorité reconnue. La pharmacopée ou codex est un document officiel mais les préparations ou formules qu'il contient sont officinales.

A l'appui de ma thèse laissez-moi, maintenant, vous citer Littré, "Dictionnaire de Médecine, de

Pharmacie et des Sciences, qui s'y rapportent, 1893":

Officiel—Aucune mention de ce mot, ce qui semblerait indiquer implicitement que le terme n'a pas d'application en pharmacie ou en médecine.

Officinal—"Se dit des préparations dont la composition est indiquée par le Codex, et qui doivent se trouver toute préparées chez les pharmaciens, par opposition aux préparations magistrales."

Cette définition est parfaitement claire et précise et devrait, ce me semble, régler cette question qui est depuis longtemps un sujet de critique de la part, non pas des pharmaciens français de ce pays, comme cela nous paraîtrait plus dans l'ordre, mais bien de quelques pharmaciens anglais qui s'acharnent à nous faire adopter cet anglicisme qui n'a pas dans la langue française le sens qu'il possède dans l'anglais.

Pour terminer je vous dirai que jamais, dans aucun journal ou auteur français de pharmacie ou de médecine, je n'ai vu employer le mot *officiel* pour désigner des préparations du Codex.

Je vous serais très obligé, M. le rédacteur, si vous vouliez bien publier cette lettre en anglais dans votre prochain numéro.

Je vous prie d'agréer avec mes remerciements l'expression de mes sentiments les plus distingués.

A. J. LAURENCE.

TRANSLATION.

EDITOR OF THE

PHARMACEUTICAL JOURNAL:

DEAR SIR,—

In your February issue you published an article on the words *official* and *officinal*, in which you deplore the fact that in the pharmacy questions the English word *official* was translated into French by the word *officinal*. You also say that the Board of Examiners was divided on the subject, and that the opinion of the examiner who made the translation prevailed over that of the others.

I have the honor of being a member of the Board of Examiners and I had something to do with the French translation. Permit me to state that I was not aware that there was any divergence of opinion amongst the French members of the Board. I was not aware that there was even any question whatever about it. The word "*officinal*" was used quite naturally, without discussion, because we were convinced that it was the only correct word used in France to denote the preparations which are designated under the name "*official*" in England and in Canada, that is to say those preparations, the formulæ and modes of preparation of which are indicated by the Pharmacopœia or the Codex.

I do not in the least question the value of the English word "*official*," as used in that language. The word is recognized and used by authorities and in the dictionaries it designates the preparations of the Pharmacopœia, and I have no notion of contesting its use; but in the French language the word "*officiel*" has not the same meaning.

The quotations from French dictionaries which

you used do not confirm your view in any way; on the contrary, neither of these authors apply the definition of the word *official* to pharmacy. And Bescherelle, whom you cite, gives a definition of the word "*officinal*," which supports clearly my opinion.

In fact, according to Bescherelle, "*Officiel*, that which is proposed, declared, published by virtue of a recognized authority," as the acts or declarations of a government, the publication of an edict, of a code, or a pharmacopœia by a recognized authority." The pharmacopœia or codex is an official document, but the preparations or formulæ mentioned in it are *officinal*.

In support of my contention, allow me to cite Littré's "Dictionnaire de Médecine, de Pharmacie, et des Sciences qui s'y rapportent, 1893."

Under *officiel* there is no mention of this use, which would indicate that the term has no application in medicine or pharmacy.

"*Officinal* is applied to preparations of which the composition is indicated in the Codex; and which should be found prepared in pharmacies, in opposition to magistral preparations."

This definition is perfectly clear and precise and ought, it seems to me, to settle this question, which for a long time has been a subject of criticism, not by French-Canadian pharmacists, who are most interested in the question, but by certain English pharmacists who persist in trying to force us to adopt this Anglicism which does not possess in French the same meaning that it does in English.

To close, I will say that I have never seen in any French journal or work on pharmacy the word *officiel* used to designate the preparations of the Codex.

I will be obliged if you will kindly publish this letter in English in your next issue.

Kindly accept, etc.,

A. J. LAURENCE.

To the Editor of the CANADIAN PHARMACEUTICAL JOURNAL:

DEAR SIR,—Your article "Time for a Change" in the March issue, is intended, I think, unjustly to influence the druggists of the province against the present council.

There is no doubt but that druggists feel the want of assistance from a commercial standpoint, and your article would infer that the Pharmacy Act admits of such aid, which the present council have failed to look after. You, Mr. Editor, are no doubt anxious to be fair, and have no desire to misrepresent anybody, but in view of the entire absence of a commercial section to the present act, by what method can the council be blamed with respect to the non-application of such effort? The entire absence of any clauses giving druggists help in their business relations with the public is not chargeable to the present council.

You may argue that the council should obtain legislation that would be of some help. That question is one that may be discussed, but in so far as the neglect of the council to druggists' interests should not lie against any board with the law as present granted by the legislature of this province.

The question as to legislation druggists should have is one that may be discussed, and it is to be hoped that some discussion may be provoked in that line—

but the success of any undertaking which may be put forth to amend the Act so that druggists receive that measure of protection they are entitled to in view of the demand made upon them—cannot be obtained with any ease, and some are very sceptical as to its final results. The evasion of the Act practised by the unqualified, as, for example, the department joint stock companies, perhaps bears the hardest upon the trade than any other feature of evasion. The question that must be answered by the druggists of the province to the members of the legislature is, "The protection of the public."

I admit that druggists do not receive compensation for the demand of the legislation for that protection.

How to obtain the required legislation is the question that will meet all councils, and the fear of some that such legislation cannot be received unless the public opinion will support it, I think is well founded. No council should be made responsible for the absence of these provisions. It is to be regretted that when legislation was first asked for druggists, that the commercial side did not receive more consideration. I am not disposed to find fault with the early efforts that were made on behalf of pharmacy legislation, nor do I infer that more could have been obtained, but I do feel that with the feeling that at present exists, and the disposition of the legislators, that no council can justly be blamed for the absence of these provisions.

The reference made in your article to the absence of efforts on the council, Mr. Editor, I felt unjust, and while I do not wish it to appear that it is not open to criticism, I think the charge made is unjust and cannot be supported in fact.

Yours truly,

J. H. MACKENZIE.

DEAR SIR,—

The result at Quebec might have been worse and my experience has convinced me that in case of another assault more attention will have to be paid to the matter of placing the true issue before the public through the columns of the city and country press. There were several instances of misrepresentation in the last fight which resulted in manufacturing public opinion against us. One case should have been attended to by the Montreal druggists. The Grocers' Association issued a statement early in the fight that they were going down to Quebec to "oppose the demands of the druggists." That statement stood uncorrected for ten days and I found that a great many people were under the impression that we were asking for *new* legislation to prevent *any* grocer from selling linseed meal, castor oil, etc., and that the grocers were simply on the defensive.

Secondly, the fight put up by the Grocers' Association (or rather by Mr. Livernois and his friends) before the Legislation committee was one of appeal to popular prejudices as to druggists' prices. On another occasion, the Pharmaceutical Association should not rest content with answering points about this and the other article and its price, but the *whole question* should be put forth luminously in printed form. Some weeks ago I sent a brief letter to the Montreal *Witness* pointing out that Adam Smith and all subsequent political economists had justified the druggists' profits; and also showed how, since Adam Smith's day the *percentage* of druggists' pro-

fits all round had greatly decreased, by the introduction of the coal-tar derivatives, by the alkaloids, by the fluid extracts, by the alcohol duties, etc. A popular presentation of these points would tend to enlighten legislators at any rate.

By adopting an active policy in the above direction I am not at all doubtful but that in a few years we might recover the lost ground, and that our Ontario brethren might do the same. Pharmacy is on one side of it a profession; and in the interests of the public, enlightened governments must sooner or later accord it some of the privileges of a profession. In the meantime we must continue the good work of increasing our individual knowledge of scientific pharmacy as well as of commercial pharmacy, that unquestionable competence may go with privilege.

Let me close by drawing attention to a cloud on the horizon no bigger than a man's head. The Dominion analyst's reports are every now and then telling the public that this and the other drug as found in the drug stores is not up to the standard. Nothing is said about those that are up to the standard. The public are alarmed and made suspicious on account of the exceptions. They know nothing of the large amount of care that is expended by competent and conscientious druggists in securing pure drugs. Is there not some work here for the Pharmaceutical Associations in the interest of their members?

J. C. SUTHERLAND.

Richmond, Que.

Watchman, What of the Night?

GANANOQUE, Mar. 15th, 1899.

EDITOR OF THE

PHARMACEUTICAL JOURNAL:

DEAR SIR,—

In the last number of your Journal I noticed an item to the effect that the French pharmacists have struck a scheme whereby they purpose controlling the patent medicine trade. Could not the Canadian pharmacist advantageously follow the example of his foreign brother? The patent medicine trade of this country is in a deplorable state. The druggist has been made to hand over his goods and his business to the dry goods men and the grocer, because these gentlemen had rather slaughter his goods than slaughter their own, and the proprietors of these goods are quite willing that this disgraceful sort of business should go on, because they do nothing to prevent it. I wish to say right here that the injury to the legitimate trade will sooner or later rebound heavily upon the proprietors. Where now is the druggist who will recommend a patent medicine that is not of his own putting up? Scarcely one, because it has become a very unpleasant business. The time has been when the druggist could recommend and sell a dollar bottle of patent medicine, receiving therefor \$1, just the price of it, his customer going his way perfectly satisfied and in time returning again and again for another, but that

SAUNDERS & EVANS,

Sponge and Chamois Warehouse.

SPONGES—Turkey, Nassau, Key West and Cuba,
Imported direct, and bleached, graded and packed by ourselves.

CHAMOIS LEATHERS—English and American manufacture.
Electric Chamois (a recently perfected washing chamois); also splits for capping.
We also carry full line in the following goods:

Rubber Goods, Trusses, Suspensories, Shoulder Braces, Stockings, Crutches, etc.
Corks, Borated Talcum Powder, Genuine Sea Salt.
Our Perfection Glass Sponge Cases.

The John Wyeth & Bro. Preparations.
The Davis & Lawrence Preparations.

The Elwood Lee Preparations.
The Ricksecker Preparations.

SAUNDERS & EVANS.

30 Wellington St. E., - TORONTO.

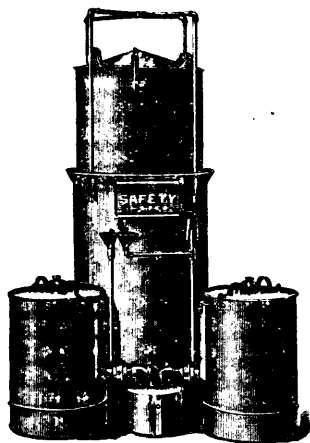
is a thing of the past. If he offers a bottle of patent medicine now, the reply is something of this sort: "Oh, that trash that is put up to sell, I can get it in any second-class grocery, and at half-price too. No, I won't have that." Patent medicines have been cut and dragged in the mire, until they have lost their standing. Confidence, the main prop of the structure, is gone, and it will require something more than great flaring advertisements to restore them to their former standing. Brother druggists, look into this matter, and keep it red hot, until something tangible comes of it.

Yours truly,

G. A. GAMSBY.

J. J. McLAUGHLIN.

Mr. McLaughlin has established a reputation with pharmacists, and his name is now a guarantee of quality in any line handled by him. This season he makes a leader of "Fruit Juices" for soda fountain flavors. If carefulness in selection, and latest methods of manufacturing count for anything in a product, then the best results may be confidently anticipated in the use of McLaughlin's Fruit Juice Flavors and Syrups.



Acetylene Gas.

The CLIFF-WARDLAW SAFETY GENERATORS

are simple and safe. Water Joints—self sustaining. No danger of leak and therefore no danger of explosion. The **ONLY** machine that automatically removes the ash from the carbide and leaves both dry.

MANUFACTURED BY

The Safety Light & Heat Co.,
DUNDAS, ONT.

The only firm permitted to use the Celebrated Cliff-Wardlaw Safety Generators. Send for Booklet and Price List.

Important Announcement Concerning Antitoxin.

The potency of our "Standard" ("Special") Antitoxin has been increased to 250 units per c.c., which insures a product of *high potency for general use without any advance in price.* All the sizes, except Nos. 3 and 4 will be furnished in our improved Antitoxin Tube, as follows:

"STANDARD" (Special) containing
250 units of Antitoxin per c.c. of serum.

No. 1	500 units,	List Price	\$0 75
No. 2	1000 "	" "	1 50
No. 2B	1500 "	" "	2 25
No. 3	2000 "	" "	3 00
No. 4	3000 "	" "	4 50

We suggest that you send us a memorandum of your stock, and replace same with above higher strengths.

"Concentrated Antitoxin" contains from 500 to 800 units to each c.c., and is supplied exclusively in our Improved Antitoxin Tube, unless otherwise ordered. "Concentrated" should be given preference, because its smaller bulk ensures quicker absorption and prompt results.

"CONCENTRATED" containing over
500 units of Antitoxin per c.c. of serum.

No. 1	500 units,	List Price	\$1 25
No. 2	1000 "	" "	2 25
No. 3B	1500 "	" "	3 25
No. 3	2000 "	" "	4 00
No. 4	3000 "	" "	5 75

H. K. MULFORD CO.,

CHFMISTS,

PHILADELPHIA,

CHICAGO.

Pharmacy.

B. P. GRANULAR PREPARATIONS.

A. Davidson and G. Lunan (C. & D.) find that the temperature indicated by the B.P., 93.3 to 104.40°C., is higher than necessary for granulation, besides causing a loss of carbonic anhydride. They find that 70°C. is sufficient for granulation and 40°C. for drying. The following are the results obtained:—

Caffeine Citrate Eff.—Average yield (B.P. quantities) 104.3, containing about 2 per cent. alkaloid. One fluid-measure drachm of granules, yielded by No. 12 sieve, 30 gr.; No. 9, 27 gr.; and No. 6, 23 gr. Metric figures were also given, as well as the calculated composition of the product. The loss of carbonic anhydride was a fifth of the total.

Lithium Citrate Eff.—A softer mass is produced, and a fourth of the carbonic anhydride is lost.

Magnesium Sulphate Eff.—Only two-fifths of the water of crystallisation in the magnesia salt is dissipated. A better plan than the B. P. one is to take 51 oz. of mag. sulph., and reduce the weight by heating to 38½ oz. This ensures a full proportion. Small granules are best.

Sodium Citrotartrate Eff.—It is important to note that the loss in making this is 10 per cent. nearly. Although the caffeine-granules are made with practically the same basis, the loss is less (product 5.3 parts higher), as there is not so much chemical action. So, too, with the lithium preparation, which comes out 2.75 higher than the sodium citrotartrate.

Sodium Phosphate Eff. is much like the magnesia salt. Nearly the whole of the water of crystallisation was driven off, and the salt greedily absorbed the water of crystallisation and chemical reaction. Yet, although the granule dried slowly, the loss of carbonic anhydride and water was the lowest of the examples. The same remarks applied to effervescent sodium sulphate.

An improved method for the estimation of the alkaloids in liquid extract of belladonna. Edwin Doward, F. C. S., finds the results of the B. P. method too low and suggests a more convenient and exact method. (*Chem. & Drug.*)

Twenty-five grains of silver sand is mixed with 10 cc. of the extract in a porcelain basin (capacity about 120 cc.) and is then heated on a water bath till it has the appearance of moist sugar; the heating is then continued for eight minutes longer, when the residue is rubbed with a small pestle to reduce any lumps which may have been formed; it is then transferred to a stoppered cylinder, and 50 cc. of a mixture of 50 cc. chloroform, 7 cc. absolute alcohol, and 1 cc. ammonia (.880) added and the whole well shaken for a few minutes every hour for seven hours. As much as possible of the clear liquid is poured into an accurate measuring cylinder, and the volume noted, and the alkaloids extracted by three washings with 4 per cent. sulphuric acid. The rest of the process is the same as that of the B. P.

FILTRATION AND DIALYSIS.

Mr. Henriot has been working on these subjects for two years and now says that these two phenomena are identical, the only difference being caused by the

filtering or dialysing membrane. If the latter be examined under the microscope it will be found to be pierced by many holes, of such a character that if a precipitate be thrown on the membrane, the small molecules will pass through while the large ones are retained. An ordinary filter paper may be converted into a dialyser by rendering the pores smaller by causing a deposit of a salt of barium for example, in them. With such a dialyser sodium chloride may be separated from albumen, the molecules of salt passing through, while those of albumen being larger are retained.

MAGNESIUM HYDRATE as an antidote to arsenic poisoning. Dr. Glucksmann. (*Zeitschr. f. Allg. Oester. Apoth. ver.*) has found that ferric hydrate is not a satisfactory antidote in that it does not completely precipitate the arsenic, but by using freshly prepared magnesium hydrate better results were obtained. The method which he recommends is the following:—50 gms. of magnesium sulphate is dissolved in 250 ccs. of distilled water, and to the solution is added 15 gms. of soda dissolved in 250 ccs. of water. The mixture may, in case of necessity, be given at once.

This mixture may also be given in cases of poisoning by alkaloidal salts, mercuric chloride, phosphorus and in all cases where the nature of the poison is not known.

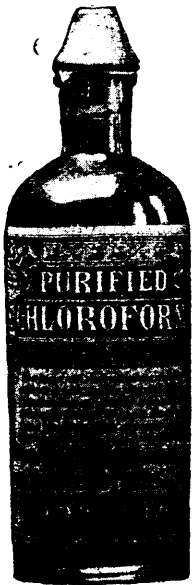
ACTION OF BORIC ACID AND BORAX on Pepsin and Pancreatin. Dr. Keppler has investigated the effect of boric acid and borax on the digestive action of pepsin and pancreatin (*Pharm. Centr., Jan. 12th*), and finds that practically the same quantities of albumen are converted into albumose and peptone whether boric acid be present or not. The conversion of starch into invert sugar by means of pancreatin did not seem to be retarded by the presence of these preservative agents.

ORTHOFORM IN TOOTHACHE. A piece of absorbent cotton saturated with an alcoholic solution of orthoform and placed in the cavity is said, by Hildebrandt to instantly stop the pain.

PHENOL PASTILLES are made by melting together 95 parts of phenol and five parts of curd soap, and pouring into cooled molds. They keep well and are easily soluble in water. (*Verf. u. Erfahr.*)

DETERMINATION OF THE PERCENTAGE OF OIL IN CINNAMON WATER. Duyk (*Pharm. Post*) utilizes for this purpose phenyl hydrazin hydrochloride. A solution is made containing 10 per cent. of the reagent with 15 per cent. of potassium acetate, which is added to the aromatic water and the whole well shaken. The precipitated phenylhydrazon is thrown on a filter, well washed, and dried on a porous plate, and weighed, from 1.67 represents 1. of Cinnamic aldehyd.

NON-POISONOUS MATCHES. Dr. Suffit recently read a paper before the Paris Academy of Medicine on the preparation of a new kind of match, in the making of which a new compound called "Phosphorus sesquichloride" is used instead of phosphorus. This compound is obtained by mixing together amorphous phosphorus and sulphur. The principal advantage derived from the use of the new preparation is that the employees are not liable to necrosis of the bones which is so common amongst those employed



Lyman's

Anaesthetical Chloroform

Lyman's Mint Jujubes.

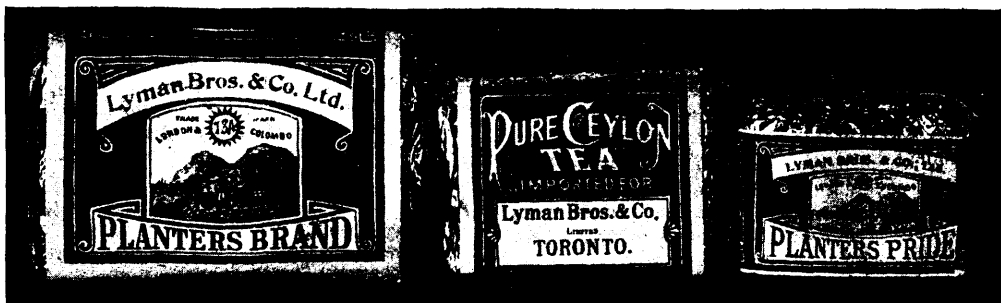
“ Assorted “

Aberdeen Butter Scotch

SOME ARRIVALS.

- | | | |
|----------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------|
| Acid Citric | Codeia Phosphate | Hydrokinone |
| Acid Sulfanilic | Creasote Valerianate | Ichthyol |
| Argonin | Eikonogen | Lysol |
| Balsam Copaiba | Eucalyptol | Neatsfoot Oil |
| Bromine | Gaduol | Mountain Ash |
| Benzosol | Gum Myrrh | Pumpkin Seed |
| Camphor | Gum Gamboge | Resorcin |
| Camphor Moth | Haematoxylin | Saponin |
| | | Thymol |
| Carnogen | Blanco-Kerpod | Opoponax Cachous |
| Ozomulston | Sclemup Formalin Vaporizers | Golden Hair Grower |
| Balsam Fir | “ Formalin Dusting Powder | Golden Hair Restorer |
| Dore's Dandruff Cure | “ Formalin Pastilles | Optine |

MUNYON'S INHALERS.



— THE —

LYMAN BROS. & CO., Limited,

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,

TORONTO.

See COVER for Lyman's Lightning Fly Paper particulars. 1899.

in making matches with the ordinary phosphorus. The composition of the compound used for tipping the matches is as follows :

Phosphorus sesquichloride.....	6
Potassium chlorate.....	24
Zinc white.....	6
Ochre.....	6
Powdered glass.....	6
Glue.....	18
Water.....	34

An error in the B. P. test of Sodium and Calcium hypophosphites. G. W. Typke, of Typke & King, draws attention in the *Chemist and Druggist* to an error in the quantity of potassium permanganate used in testing sodium and calcium hypophosphites. He finds that the correct proportions are .50 gms. sodium hypophosphite, and .72 gms. potassium permanganate, and .25 gms. calcium hypophosphite and .37 gms. potassium permanganate.

Dr. Jowett has since written in reply to Mr. Typke that there is no error in the quantities; that 5 centigr. of sodium hypophosphite requires by theory 1.19 gms. potassium permanganate, also that the quantity of water, 25 cc is not sufficient.

RAPID METHOD for the preparation of Lysol and Creolin. Belman (*Pharm. Zeitung.*) gives the following process for the preparation of Lysol:—500 gms. of cresol are mixed with 250 gms. Olein and well shaken with a solution of 50 gms. of potash in 200 gms. of water.

Ammonia may also be used as follows: 500 gms. of cre-ol are weighed into a flask, with 250 gms. of oleic acid, and 160 gms. of solution of ammonia (.960), well shaken together, and water then added to 1000 gms. This mixture is at first cloudy but after some time becomes clear.

HENDERSON BROS.

We clip the following from the *Victoria Daily Colonist* and are pleased to note the prosperity attending this popular and enterprising firm.

Changing Premises.—Messrs. Henderson Bros., wholesale druggists, have given notice of their intention to cancel their lease of the premises now occupied by them, and have bought the two-story brick block at No. 8 Yates street from Mr. A. Phillips. They contemplate making extensive alterations and additions, which will give them a floor space about equal to that of their present premises, and more suited to their requirements. This enterprising firm, who established a branch in Vancouver some five years ago, are erecting a new warehouse in that city, which will enable them to carry a much larger stock there than at present carried by them, and will better facilitate the business of their numerous customers, both on the Island and Mainland.

THE 5 B's.

Read the advertisement of the Bold Pharmacal Co. on another page of the JOURNAL. This turpentine has been on the market but a short time, and is already a good seller. The company will forward advertising matter on application, and the goods can be procured at your jobbers.

Answers.

BORDEAUX MIXTURE AND LONDON PURPLE (C.B.). The former is used by horticulturists for spraying fruit trees etc. It is made as follows :

Copper sulphate.....	4 lb
Lime.....	4 lb
Water.....	50 galls

Slake the lime, and add enough water to make a thin cream, then strain into a barrel containing the copper sulphate dissolved in some water; stir well and add water to make 50 gallons.

London purple is a residue obtained in the manufacture of rosaniline. Its composition is as follows :

Rosaniline.....	12.46 per cent.
Arsenous acid.....	43.65 “
Calcium oxide.....	21.82 “
Ferric oxide.....	1.16 “

AMMONIUM PERSULPHATE (Photos). This salt, the formula of which is $(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_8$, is obtained by electrolysis of ammonium sulphate. It has been recommended as a food preservative. The sodium persulphate is used in photography and possibly also the salt in question. It oxidizes hyposulphate to sulphate of sodium.

GALEGA VERA (X). This drug is not mentioned in any of the works at hand. Galega officinalis was formerly used as a laxative and as a galactagogue.

CARBOLIC TOOTH WASH (H.C.)

Carles' formula is

Carbolic acid.....	2 gms
Tincture of quillaya.....	20 cc.
Oil of peppermint.....	8 drops
Water.....	180 cc.

Mix and filter.

Some prefer a larger quantity of alcohol, in which case 40 or 50 per cent. alcohol may be substituted for the water.

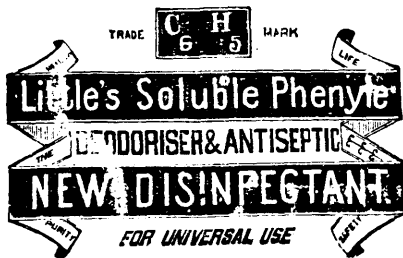
PRESCRIPTION QUESTION. P. B. had the following to dispense, and asks if the constituents were not incompatible.

Liq. Strychnin.....	ʒss.
“ Fowleri.....	ʒii
Aquæ add.....	ʒvi

The strychnine will be liberated by the potassium carbonate in the Fowler's solution but it will be held in solution by the large quantity of water present, so that we do not consider the mixture dangerous. If larger quantities of the two active constituents were present we would not dispense it, as the strychnine would be precipitated. A fatal case of poisoning recently occurred at Johannesburg, South Africa, from this cause.

“True Fruit”

Has become a household word with every soda water dispenser in the United States, and is almost as well known in Canada. Messrs. J. Hungerford Smith have spared neither time nor expense in bringing these fruit juices up to the highest standard in perfection, and to-day they offer them with confidence, knowing that satisfaction will follow their use.



**Cheap, Harmless,
and Effective.**

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

Non-Poisonous and Non-Corrosive.

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

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

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

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

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

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



ROBERT WIGHTMAN

DRUGGIST.

OWEN SOUND - - - ONT.

Sole Agent for the Dominion.

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

Seely's

*Violet Flowers,
American Roses,
and Carnation Pink*

are peers in the perfume art.

It is conceded that all are as fine and popular as any odors ever placed before our refined and discriminating public.

Sold exclusively to Druggists.

Seely, the American Perfumer

DETROIT, Mich. WINDSOR, Ont.

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. Winer & Co.

LONDON—London Drug Co., Jas. A. Kennedy & Co.

WINNIPEG—Martin, Bole & Wynne Co.

NEW WESTMINSTER—D. S. Curtis & Co.

VICTORIA and VANCOUVER—Langley & Henderson Bros.

QUEBEC—W. Brunet & Co.

ST. JOHN—Canadian Drug Co., S. McDiarmid & Co.

PRESCOTT—T. W. Chamberlain & Co.

MONTREAL—Hudon, Hebert & Co.

New Remedies.

EUGENOFORM is a product of the action of formaldehyde on eugenol. It is in colorless foliaceous crystals, freely soluble in water, less so in alcohol, and insoluble in ether. It is used as an antiseptic in .5 to 1 gm. doses.

FERRIPTON, an organic iron preparation, is put on the market by E. E. Kunsch, of Radebuel. It is a neutral, clear, deep reddish brown liquid containing 3.8 per cent. of iron, and 7 per cent. of protein.

Dr. Berthier suggests the use of woolfat for waterproofing clothing. The process consists of dipping the goods in a solution of wool fat in benzine, 1 to 2½ per cent, wringing out and drying.

TANOCOL is a new tannin compound introduced by the Actien-gesellschaft für Anilinfabrikation of Berlin. It is a greyish white powder, tasteless, odorless, and almost insoluble in water. It resembles Tannalbin and Tannigen, in that it is insoluble in the stomach and is decomposed into its constituents in the bowels. The dose is 1 gm. for adults, .5 gm. for children, given several times daily.

ANTIPYRETICUM "RIEDEL" is antipyrin as manufactured by J. D. Riedel of Berlin, the name "antipyrin" being still owned by the Lucius, Meister & Brunning Co., although the patent on the process of manufacture expired some time ago.

SANATOGEN is a new food preparation put on the market by Bauer & Co., of Berlin. It is a white powder of an agreeable taste. According to an analysis by C. Bishopp, it contains 91.23 per cent. of casein.

NEWS ITEMS.

W. W. Short, of Richibucto, N. B., is dead.

A. G. Pirt, of Hanover, has sold out to John Ball. Chas Thompson, of Tilsonburg, died on March 23rd.

Clarke & Jardine have opened a business in Ashcroft, B. C.

G. T. Howard, of Winnipeg, has assigned to S. A. D. Bertrand.

G. W. Andrews, of Harbor Grace, Nfd., has made an assignment.

Henry Miles, Montreal, is registered as sole owner of the Dick & Co. preparations.

W. E. Burnet, of the firm of W. E. Burnet & Co., wholesale jobbers, Quebec, is dead.

Burbidge & Colwell, Halifax, N.S., have dissolved and Mr. Burbidge continues the business.

"The Condensed Milk" plant of W. J. Spettigue & Co., of Norwich, Ont., is offered for sale.

The stock of W. C. Griffiths, Colbourne, Ont., was damaged by removal during a fire on March 13.

Miller & Willson, of Dresden, Ont., have dissolved partnership, Mr. Willson continuing the business.

Theo. P. Dane, of Preston, is at present in the Galt hospital, having undergone an operation for appendicitis. Latest reports are that he is progressing favorable.

The estate of A. B. Cunningham, Annapolis, N. S., has been sold to Wm. Cunningham and W. H. Moody.

Grant Jessop was among the sufferers from a fire which consumed the opera house in Wellington, B. C., on March 18th.

Bird & Co., and Rowe & Connell, of Whitewood, Assa., were burned out on the night of March 19th. Losses partially covered by insurance.

Mr. H. Eldridge, formerly with Dr. Wigle, Wiarton, has obtained a situation with C. W. Cryderman, Walkerton. He will be missed by his many friends in Wiarton.

TORONTO NEWS.

The end of March closes the first quarter of the year, which has been fairly satisfactory to the city pharmacists. "The Revival of Trade" can scarcely be credited with all the improvements experienced. Improved business methods on the part of druggists and a knowledge on the part of the customers that "departmental" bargains in medicines are not always desirable, have had their influence.

The final examination of the Ontario College of Pharmacy will be held from May 1st to 8th inclusive.

Dr. G. B. Smith, of Elm St., an old pharmacist, was recently married. The JOURNAL extends congratulations.

Dr. Harley Smith, of Spadina Ave., is confined to his bed with an attack of blood poisoning, contracted while performing an operation.

Wonder what the Ontario College of Pharmacy will say to their Solicitor for his noble efforts in favor of the departmentals as against the retailer?

The Drug Clerks of the city are organizing an Association for mutual benefit along general lines. Special attention will be given to social enjoyment.

H. E. Shafer has left the employ of Mr. Bingham and gone to take a situation the second time with Brewer & Co., of Worcester, Mass. Mr. Shafer had to return to Toronto about a year ago on account of ill health.

The fire fiend appears to have an especial grudge against Paper Box Manufacturers in Toronto. The third within about a year to feel his wrath was the factory of Elliot & Brooke Co., of Adelaide Street west, which was almost destroyed on the evening of March 22nd.

We are pleased to see Mr. Arthur Greenwood back in his old place again with Mr. Geo. Birgham, Yonge st. Mr. Greenwood is better satisfied with Canada than before his year's experience with Uncle Sam, and we are always gratified to see our estimable young men return.

The city druggists are deserving of credit for the interest they took in the subject of the "Turnover Tax" now before the Legislature. A much larger proportion of them attended than from any other line of business.

Mr. F. D. Lyman, of Lyman, Knox & Co., spent the Easter holidays with his parents in Montreal.

J. W. Urquhart, representing J. W. Tufts, Boston, soda water appliances, has been in the city and reports sales good, and predicts a rapid expansion in the soda water trade of Toronto.

Mr. F. S. Ibbotson, of Montreal, recently with Messrs. F. Stearns & Co., is in the city representing Messrs. Armour & Co., of Chicago. While in the city he is making his home at the Grand Union Hotel.

MONTREAL NEWS.

Mr. McGarrity will replace Mr. Woolley in the East End in the interests of Messrs. Kerry, Watson & Co.

Students are working hard for the examinations which take place on the 18th. The non-arrival of Squire's Companion on which the most of them depend, instead of the official B. P., fills them with dread, the arrangement of the text being more convenient for study.

The sympathy of the drug trade is with Mr. Manson, many years Treasurer of the College and one of the founders of our Association, in the great loss which he has suffered in the death of his wife, which occurred early in this month. The deceased lady left a large family and an extended circle of acquaintances to mourn her decease.

A couple of East End grocers were a little hasty in putting in stocks of patents which they commenced to sell at cut prices. The attention of the Secretary, Mr. Muir, having been drawn to the fact, he wrote them informing them that the law did not come into force for 60 days after the passing of the Act, and that if they did not immediately cease contravening the law he would be compelled to take action against them, and they stopped selling.

Fred Woolley, for the past seven years one of Messrs. Kerry Watson & Co.'s staff of travellers, has resigned his position to go into the commission business on his own account. During the years that he has been calling upon East End druggists he has always been a welcome visitor, his genial ways and business ability making him a prime favorite with all, from the boys up to the proprietors. His success as traveller for Kerry Watson & Co. augurs well for him in his new sphere, and we only echo the wishes of all his friends in wishing Mr. Woolley a successful career as a business man.

Show Cases,

STORE and
OFFICE FIXTURES.

MIRRORS A SPECIALTY.

Druggists' Cases.

J. DeROCHER,

Manufacturer and Dealer,

155 King St. West, - TORONTO.

50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE

PATENTS

TRADE MARKS
DESIGNS
COPYRIGHTS &C.

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

Scientific American.

A handsomely illustrated weekly. Largest circulation of any scientific journal. Terms, \$3 a year; four months, \$1. Sold by all newsdealers.
MUNN & Co. 361 Broadway, New York
Branch Office, 625 F St., Washington, D. C.

Special to Retail Druggists

Common Sense Exterminator

ROACHES AND BED BUGS.

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

COMMON SENSE EXTERMINATOR FOR RATS AND MICE.

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

COMMON SENSE MFG. CO.,

523 King St. West, TORONTO, Ont.

A good story of a new boy comes all the way from Halifax. He was admiring some new trusses with extra large flat pads, which had just been received, and asked one of the clerks what they were used for. He was told they were a new style of ear muffs. A short time after he was sent out with a parcel to one of the hospitals situated a mile or so from the shop. During his absence the clerk noticed that one of the trusses was gone, but what was his surprise to see the boy march back with the truss carefully placed under his chin so that the pads covered his ears comfortably. The lid explained that as it was a very cold day he had borrowed one of the new "ear muffs" to keep that part of his anatomy safe from freezing. And it was only when he asked the boss for the loan of it again later in the day, that he discovered that he had been the subject of a joke.

The Gladstone Pharmacy, No. 4110 St. Catherine street, opposite the Arena rink, is one of the best and finest-appointed pharmacies in the city. The fittings of the building inside are of light colored oak, set off by fixtures of dark cherry, polished in piano style, which, along with mirrors and antique oak show cases with plate glass fittings, also rose-wood tables, and chairs for comfort of customers, make it one of the latest and best-equipped pharmacies in the city.

The genial proprietor, Mr. W. J. Furse, has had experience in almost all parts of the world, having travelled through the West Indies and the greater part of South America in the interests of the drug trade. He is also a graduate of a N. Y. College of Pharmacy, besides having graduated from Quebec in 1891. He has had twelve years' experience in the best drug stores of Montreal; he also spent a year travelling and two years in New York city. He has also instituted an all-night and Sunday service, with qualified assistants in charge at all times. The prescription department is under his own immediate supervision.

He also has several proprietary articles on the market, such as Gladstone toilet cream for softening and beautifying the skin; Gladstone cough emulsion, an invaluable remedy for coughs and colds; laxative bromo capsules for grippe, cold in the head, etc., and several others.

BRITISH AND CONTINENTAL NEWS.

The "Sen-Sen" Co'., of Rochester, U. S. A., have secured a temporary injunction against the agent of "Senti," a Canadian article which is claimed to be an imitation.

Alderman R. Gibson, ex-Lord Mayor of Manchester, was recently presented with a service of silver plate by the members of the Manchester City Council as a token of their appreciation of his services during his term of office.

Fielding--Kennedy & CO.

NEW ARRIVALS

500 lbs. Buchu, 400 lbs. Kola Nut,
1400 lbs. Gentian Root. 1000 lbs. Dandelion Root
500 lbs. Liquorice Root (Lady Bundles.)
500 lbs. Uva Ursi, 1000 lbs Aniseed,
600 lbs. Lavander, flowers, Eng.
200 lbs. Quince Seed (very fine.)
500 lbs Sassafras Bark,
500 lbs. Cinchona Bark (quill.)
300 lbs. Ergot, (German.)
100 lbs. Oil of Lemon, 100 lbs. Oil of Orange.

Fielding-Kennedy & Co.,

DRUG MILLERS,

121 Simcoe St., TORONTO.

TURKISH DYES,

TURKISH DYES,

TURKISH :: DYES.



To the Trade

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

Write for Prices, Samples, etc., to

BRAYLEY SONS & CO.,
MONTREAL.

Among recently recorded deaths is that of Dr. W. Rutherford, Professor of Physiology in the University of Edinburg. He is principally noted for his researches on the liver, his work "The action of Drugs on the Secretion of Bile," published in 1879 being the standard authority on the subject.

Dr. Rutherford commenced life as a pharmacist at Jedburgh, but gave it up to study medicine.

AMERICAN NEWS NOTES.

Michigan druggists are threatened with an addition to their other numerous woes of a \$500 Liquor License fee.

The druggists of Minneapolis are considering the nickel-in-the-slot telephone plan as a means for correcting the "may I use your 'phone" nuisance.

Politics prevailed in the scrap between Governor Tanner and the Illinois Board of Pharmacy. The latter refused to dismiss the secretary for "political reasons," and now the Governor has fired the Board.

A \$1,600 drug store robbery is reported from a Missouri town. The *Pharm. Era* (from which we cut the item) has scarcely recovered its equilibrium since receiving the despatch. \$1600 from a drug store! Whew!

Indiana Pharmacists after years of struggle have at last secured a pharmacy law. A year ago they secured the passage of a law, but the Governor refused to sign it, but they secured his acceptance to the present act before submitting it to the Legislature.

Several of the large American Chemical Companies have amalgamated under the title of the General Chemical Company of Phillipstown, N. Y. The capital is \$25,000,000. The objects of the amalgamation are to secure more economical working and less competition.

A bill is before the Legislative Assembly, of Albany, N. Y. to wipe out the abuse now existing in New York, where the Board of health enters into competition with private firms in the manufacture and sale of Antitoxin. Druggists handling the Board of product are obliged to do so on a 10% basis.

A bill was introduced in the Senate at Albany on Wednesday, March 8th, prohibiting department stores from dealing in any patent or proprietary medicines or drugs whatsoever, or putting up or furnishing upon physicians' prescriptions or otherwise any compound, mixture or combination of ingredients containing medicines or drugs.

An effort was recently made in Kansas to legislate a man into pharmacy, a special bill being introduced with that object. The friends of pharmacy were wise and offered no objections, but killed it more effectually by ridicule. As the bill passed through its various stages numerous names were added of people who had no notion of becoming pharmacists. The climax was reached when the Lieutenant Governor's name was added. The ridiculousness of the whole thing was apparent, and speedy death was the result.

An insurance company in Denver endeavored to establish that phenacetin is a narcotic. The court ruled otherwise, and the company had to pay the amount of a policy on a man's life which they were trying to beat the widow out of.

Some practical joker sent Edward Thimme, sec'y. of Shorter Hours League, an infernal machine. This on investigation proved to be a package of cowhage. The "infernal" phase of the incident applied more to the language induced rather than the nature of the machine.

The Physicians of Muncie, N. J. have purchased a drug store, named it the Physicians Drug Co., and incorporated a company with \$20,000 capital. Their object is to counteract the influence and work of the counter prescribing druggist, who they claim is ruining their business.

The Telephone nuisance in Chicago drug stores has been solved by means of the Slot machines. Instead of the instrument now being a cause of annoyance and loss to the druggist, it has become a source of revenue, besides serving the good purpose of making the public pay for their 'phoning.

The supreme court has given a decision in favor of the government in the Dunlap alcohol case, which was brought to recover duty on alcohol which according to plaintiff should have been free under a clause in the Wilson Tariff Law of 1894. The U. S. government held the contrary and the court of final resort has decided in favor of the government. The decision means a saving of many millions to the treasury.

NEWS FROM ABROAD.

The French society for the encouragement of agriculture are discussing the substitution of alcohol for petroleum for lighting purposes. The idea is that alcohol could be produced from beetroot. The growing of beetroot would encourage agriculture.

Pharmacists are licensed in the Transvaal according to the following schedule based on the yearly turnover. A turnover not exceeding \$12,500 pays a fee of \$37.50. From \$12,500 to \$25,000 the fee is \$50. Up to \$37,500 the fee is \$75, etc., information as to volume of business to be furnished by pharmacists.

The Atlantic Refining Co.

This firm have placed on the market pharmaceutical oils and petrolatums that for excellence and elegance commend themselves to the critical pharmacist. The pharmaceutical castor oil offered is water white and almost tasteless, and at a price but a trifle above that usually asked for ordinary East India oil.

Glycoline (Alboline) is another article to which they wish to direct special attention. A liquid petroleum product, colorless and tasteless, for nasal spraying purposes. Here also their price is very much below that of similar products on the market.

For the other articles of their list we refer to their advertisement on page 425. Write for quotations before purchasing.

Formulac.

IMPROVED BROWN MIXTURE.

Extract of liquorice.....	30 gms
Camph. tincture of opium.....	120 cc.
Antimonial wine.....	60 cc.
Spirit of nitrous ether.....	30 cc.
Mucilage of acacia.....	100 cc.
Sugar.....	600 gms
Caramel.....	8 cc.
Water to make.....	1000 cc.

Dissolve the extract of liquorice and caramel in 300 cc. of water, add the wine, spirit of nitrous ether and camphorated tincture of opium previously mixed; filter into a bottle containing the sugar and mucilage, and wash the filter with water to make the volume measure 1000 ccs. Shake till the sugar is dissolved, then strain through flannel.

FIREPROOFING COTTON.

Ammonium sulphate.....	8
Ammonium carbonate.....	2.5
Borax.....	2
Boric acid.....	3
Gelatine.....	0.4
Water.....	100

Dissolve, and steep the cotton in the solution and dry.

—*Pharm. Zeitung*

Market Report.

March 30th.—Trade continues of good seasonal proportions, and markets are generally firm or advancing. An exception is to be found in opium, which is still further depressed. Quinine is booming, present prices being fully double those of a year ago; the Amsterdam sale of bark on the 23rd resulted in prices 65% higher than the former one; some think the light shipments of bark from Java are due to the large quantity required to keep the Java quinine factories going, and that European and American manufacturers are paying excessive prices for their supplies. Camphor is firm on a generally believed report that Japan will make it a government monopoly. Cantharides are cheap. Cream tartar easier. Rumors are still current that phenacetin will be advanced by a combination. Ergot, no demand; price much lower. Cod Liver Oil easier. Oil peppermint much depressed. Nux Vomica and strychnine are advancing. Cinchonida is higher and scarce. Copper sulphate and carbonate continue firm. Carbolic acid has advanced. Borax is holding up well. Sodas are affected by competition between the Solvay and electrolytic processes. Glycerine is strong, and makers will duplicate recent sales. Gum arabics are firm for Sudan sorts, the home consumption increasing. Ipecac and Golden Seal are still dear. Spices are generally off, demand being light. Mercurials hold the advance. The Iodine situation is complicated by the Japanese production outside the syndicate, said to amount to 70,000 to 80,000 lbs. per annum. Linseed oil has advanced, and likely to go higher. Spirits turpentine firm. White and Red Lead decidedly dearer, in sympathy with the metal.

WANTS, FOR SALE, Etc.

WANTED.—Assistant; must be a first class man, with knowledge of telegraphy. Write fully, stating age, experience, salary required, etc. BOX 25, PHARMACEUTICAL JOURNAL, Toronto.

FOR SALE.—One of the best paying drug businesses in the city of Toronto. Prominent corner. Good dispensing trade. Clean stock. Low rent. Satisfactory reasons for selling. For all particulars address Editor PHARMACEUTICAL JOURNAL, 287 King St. West, Toronto.

FOR SALE OR LEASE.—A drug business in the western part of the province in a go ahead town. Either for sale or a suitable person can have it under lease, as both the store and property belong to the present party, and his reasons for disposing of it is on account of other business interests. It has a good dwelling with modern improvements over store, and it is a rare snap for any married man, as he can have a lease for one or more years with privilege of purchasing. For further terms and conditions address "ÆSCULAPIUS," care PHARM. JOURNAL.

The SYDENHAM GLASS CO. intend using this space during the coming year to advertise their high grade Druggists' prescription ware in flint, green and amber. A trial order solicited.

The SYDENHAM GLASS CO.,
of Wallaceburg, Limited,

UNSATABLE

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

PATENTS.

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

PARKE & PARKE,
HAMILTON.

ACTIVE SOLICITORS WANTED EVERYWHERE for "The Story of the Philippines," by Murat Halstead, commissioned by the Government as Official Historian to the War Department. The book was written in army camps at San Francisco, on the Pacific with General Merritt, in the hospitals at Honolulu, in Hong Kong, in the American trenches at Manilla, in the insurgent camps with Aguinaldo, on the deck of the Olympia with Dewey, and in the roar of battle at the fall of Manilla. Bonanza for agents. Brimful of original pictures taken by government photographers on the spot. Large book. Low prices. Big profits. Freight paid. Credit given. Drop all trashy unofficial war books. Outfit free. Address H. L. Barber, Gen. Manager, 356 Dearborn Street, Chicago.

Drugs Ground to any Fineness.

The
Pink List.

1899.

APRIL

1899.

 The **Holgate = Fielding Co.,**

LIMITED.

25 Melinda St.,

TORONTO.

IMPORTERS AND MILLERS OF 

PURE DRUGS,
SPICES, ETC.,

 AND 

Manufacturing Pharmacists.

EFFERVESCENT

CITRATE of MAGNESIA,

in 5 lb. tins. *Special Prices in Quantities.*

A fine large granule without any dust.

Write for Quotations.

A full Stock of CRUDE and GROUND DRUGS

always on hand. *Special Quotations on Quantities.*

Get our Prices and Samples before making your
Purchases.

Pure Dalmation

Put up in 5 lb.
cartons, neatly
labeled.

INSECT

POWDER.

Uncolored.

Our Insect Powder is sold with *A Guarantee of Purity, and is returnable at Our Expense if not as represented.*

PURE 

GUARANTEED PURE.

White Hellebore.

In 5 lb. Cartons. 25 and 50 lb. boxes.

GUARANTEED PURE.

We mill all our own Drugs and are thus able to
Guarantee Purity.

Trade Winners,

Put up with your Name and Address.

The Formulae of these Preparations are carefully selected and ARE UP-TO-DATE in every respect.

Mack's Effervescent Saline	large gross	\$21.00
“ “ “	small gross	8.00
Celery Herb Tea,	yellow carton, gross	\$9.00
Celery Compound,	salmon carton, gross.....	9.00
Celery Herb Cure,	blue carton, gross	9.00
Our Spring Bitters,	white carton, gross	10.00
Aromatic Laxative Compound,		
red carton, gross
		10.00

Neatly printed Cartons, of Assorted Colors, with 1,000 samples Gratis.

Effervescent **CASSAVA,** doz., \$8.00.

We are introducing this preparation to the Physicians of Canada. The retail price is \$1.00 per bottle, insuring a fair margin of profit to the Trade.

The Holgate-Fielding Co.,
LIMITED.

Our Aromatic Cascara

—IS THE—

Equal of any on the Market at ONE-HALF the COST.

Price \$3.20 Per Winchester.

Menthymol Antiseptic.

Price, per 80 oz. Winchester,

\$1.25.

A spurious imitation of our preparation is being offered to the trade under the same name. Specify S. & M.

Elixir Lactated Pepsin,

per 80 oz. Winchester,

\$2.25.

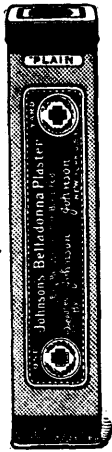
Special Quotations in Bulk.

Elixir Lactated Pepsin

with Phosphate of

Iron, Quinine and Strychnine,

in 80 oz. Winchester, **\$2.25.**



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.

Reed & Carnrick's Preparations.

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

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

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

Duncan, Flockhart & Co.'s

Blaud's Pill Capsules

ARE SOFT AND FLEXIBLE,
NEVER BECOME HARD,

NEVER BECOME OXIDIZED,
NEVER VARY IN STRENGTH.

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

FOR SALE BY WHOLESALE TRADE.

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

Kindly mention Journal when this writing to Advertisers.

Lyman's Lightning Fly Paper Poison,

SEASON 1899.

Best
Fighter

Best
Seller

Best
Killer



Kills all
Rivals

Kills
all Flies

Kills all
Prices



6 papers
in a
packet
retails
at
10c.



3 papers
in a
packet
retails
at
5c.

Ask for LYMAN'S. Take No Other.

—THE—

LYMAN Bros. & Co., Limited, Toronto.