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OF LONDON, ENGLAND
Surplus over Capital and all Liabilities
exceeds \$7,000,000

**Fire
Only**

H. M. BLACKBURN
LOCAL AGENT OF
THE SUN INSURANCE CO. LTD. TORONTO

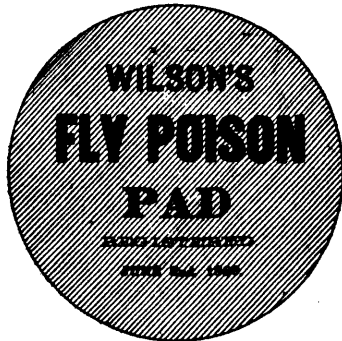
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IN UNREPRESENTED
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UNIVERSITY

**CANADIAN
PHARMACEUTICAL
JOURNAL**

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

© Vol. XXX. JULY, 1897. No. 12



Fly Pads

Are far more destructive than any other form of Fly Killers.

Fly Pads have a much larger sale in Canada than all other fly poisons put together.

Fly Pads will be largely advertised this year.

Fly Pads afford the retail druggist considerably over 100% profit when bought in three and five box lots.



We are taking legal steps to protect our interests in **FLY PADS.**



ARCHDALE WILSON & CO.

Wholesale Druggists



Hamilton, Canada

"Stainless Iodine Ointment."

A great advance in Iodine Preparations.

Does not discolor nor crack the skin.

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

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

Price, \$1.80 per doz., Retails at 25c. per bottle.

ORDER THROUGH WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS
OR WRITE

G. BROWN & CO.,
Proprietors

PARKDALE, ONT.

The Winsor Barker Co., Limited.

MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS

50 Adelaide St. West,
TORONTO.

MANUFACTURERS OF
TOILET ARTICLES.

Sole Proprietors

of the well-known JONES BROS. & CO.
specialties for barbers.

EGYPTIAN EGG SHAMPOO,
DR. SAGE'S HAIR SAVER,
TURKISH COSMETIQUE,
WITCH HAZEL CREAM.

Send for price list and sample of the
new line, "The Unique Astringent
Pencil," for stopping bleeding, more
especially for cuts in shaving.



Baby's Own Tablets.



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

EVERY DRUGGIST SHOULD HAVE THEM. RETAIL AT 25c.

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

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

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

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

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

Write us if your Wholesaler is not stocked.

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

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

Francis U. Kahle

Sole Agent for the Dominion of Canada
and Great Britain for

D. RANSOM, SON & COMPANY
STANDARD FAMILY MEDICINES

Ransom's Hive (Croup) Syrup and Tolu

for Coughs, Croup, etc.

Trask's Magnetic Ointment

for Inflammation, etc.

Dr. Ransom's King of the Blood

is being introduced in the Dominion of Canada.

This remedy has had an extensive sale throughout the United States for the past thirty years.

Being desirous of securing the co-operation of the drug trade on these articles, if you will write for our special offer in advertising it will be well worth your while. This special offer will be open for twenty days only after the issue of this paper. Address

FRANCIS U. KAHLE,

127 Bay Street,

TORONTO, Canada

HIGHEST AWARD AT CHICAGO EXHIBITION.

ABSOLUTE PURITY GUARANTEED BY USING

**T. & H. SMITH'S
Chloroform Pure, Morphine and Salts**

[Answering all recognized purity tests.]

And Other Fine Chemicals.

From all Wholesale Houses Throughout Canada.

T. & H SMITH & CO., MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS.

Edinburgh, Scotland, and 12 Worship St., London, England.

FAHLBERG, LIST & CO.

*Sole Patentees and
Manufacturers* **SACCHARINE** *500 Times Sweeter
than Sugar.*

Specially recommended for internal use in the treatment of Diabetes, Glycosuria, Gout, Rheumatism, Sciatica, etc., where sugar is forbidden. Cheapest and best sweetening and preserving substance for Castor and Cod Liver Oil, Aerated Waters, Wine, Beer, etc.

Wholesale by **ED. LEYSIEFFER, Montreal,**

In Powder in 1oz., 1lb., and 2lb.
Bottles. In Phials of 25 and 300 Tablets.

Sole Representative and Depositor for the Dominion.

Sold to the Trade by all Wholesale Druggists.

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.

Zymocid.
Pancrobilin (Liquid).
" (Pills).
" (Pills, comp. and tonic).
Corrigent Pills.
Analgesine Tablets.
Cardlene 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**

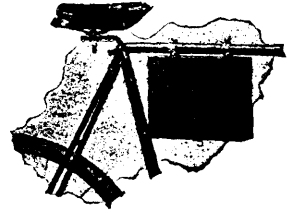
These Capsules are put up in 1, 2, and 3-pill sizes, with or without Arsenic, and can be supplied in boxes of 2 dozen or 100 each. They are prepared by a unique and original process, which entirely overcomes the tendency to **hardening** which is so common in the ordinary **Blaud Pills**.

FOR SALE BY WHOLESALE TRADE.

**R. L. GIBSON, General Agent,
88 Wellington Street West, TORONTO.**

Kindly mention this Journal when writing to Advertisers.

Bicycle Kodaks.



\$5.00, \$8.00, \$10.00, \$25.00.

NOTHING SO FITS INTO THE PLEASURES
OF BICYCLING AS PHOTOGRAPHY....



Pocket Kodaks Cartridge Kodaks Bullets and Bulls=Eyes

Are especially adapted to use a-wheel. They use our light-proof Film Cartridges and can therefore be

LOADED IN DAYLIGHT.

They are the lightest and most compact cameras made, and with our perfected bicycle carrying cases are entirely out of the way, yet instantly available for use.

"Bicycle Kodaks" is the title of a little booklet that tells all about them. Free for the asking.

\$2,853.00 in Prizes for
Kodak Picture .
\$1,475.00 in Gold.
Send for "Prize Contest"
Circular.

EASTMAN KODAK CO.

Rochester, N.Y.

Kindly mention this Journal when writing to Advertisers.

HAEMOFERRUM.

HAEMOFERRUM is a natural proteid compound of iron, aseptically prepared from fresh bullock's blood, and thereby differing entirely from artificial mixtures of albumen or peptone with iron. It is very soluble, of sweet odor, of pleasant taste, neutral in reaction, and is non-styptic, non-irritating and non-constipating. In short, it is haemoglobin, the concentrated active principle of the blood itself, in its best form, viz.: oxyhaemoglobin.

Haemoferrum is offered in Pilloids (each containing 3 grains), a new form of medication of lenticular shape (easily swallowed), being simply the powdered drug enveloped in a transparent, extremely soluble, continuous coating. These pilloids are put up in screw top flasks of 100 each, and are sold at \$6.00 per doz.

We also offer a Liquid Haemoferrum in the form of a delicious cordial containing in each teaspoonful 6 grains of Haemoferrum. This is put up in 8-oz. bottles and sold at \$8.00 per doz.

We would be pleased to submit samples of Haemoferrum Pilloids and Liquid Haemoferrum to all pharmacists who may desire them (as well as literature on the subject), by mentioning this journal.

FREDERICK STEARNS & CO.

DETROIT, Mich.
LONDON, Eng.
NEW YORK CITY.

MANUFACTURING PHARMACISTS,

WINDSOR, Ontario

ADAMS'

.. Tutti Frutti ..

Send for new advertising matter to decorate your window and draw trade.

ADAMS & SONS COMPANY, 11 & 13 Jarvis Street,
TORONTO, ONT.

The Wingate Chemical Company

B. E. MCGALE, Manager.

Corner of Notre Dame
and Maple Avenue, **Montreal.**

PROPRIETORS OF

Stanton's Pain Relief

Dr. Coderre's Infant Syrup

Smith's Green Mountain Renovator

Gregory's Toothache Cure

Wingate's Pulmonic Troches

Wingate's Medicated Glycerine

McGale's Sprucine

McGale's Butternut Pills

Wingate's Dyspepsia Tablets

Kindly mention this Journal when writing to Advertisers.

Maltine Manufacturing Co.'s Preparations.

MALTINE (Plain).
MALTINE Ferrated.

MALTINE with Cod Liver Oil.
MALTINE with C.L.O. and Hypphos.
MALTINE with Pepsin & Pancreatine

MALTINE with Hypophosphites.
MALTINE with Cascara Sagrada.

MALTINE with Peptones.
MALTINE with Phos. Iron Quinia and
MALTINE WINE. [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

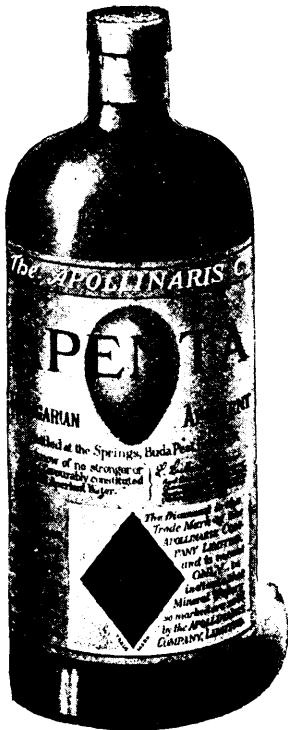
Peptonoids Iron and Wine

Liquid Peptonoids with Creosote

88 Wellington St. West.

R. L. GIBSON, General Agent,

TORONTO.



UNDER EMINENT SCIENTIFIC CONTROL.

“**APOLLINARIS**”
THE BEST NATURAL APERIENT WATER

The Prices to **RETAILERS** are as follows:

\$5.50 Case of 25 large glass bottles

\$8.50 “ 50 small “ “

\$8.50 “ 100 glass ¼ bottles

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

Sole Exporters:

THE APOLLINARIS COMPANY, LTD., LONDON.

Canadian Sub-Agents:

WALTER R. WONHAM & SONS, MONTREAL.

Kindly mention this Journal when writing to Advertisers.

CANADIAN PHARMACEUTICAL JOURNAL AND PHARMACAL GAZETTE

VOL. XXX.

TORONTO, JULY, 1897.

No. 12

ESTABLISHED 1865.

Canadian Pharmaceutical Journal

PHARMACAL GAZETTE

ISSUED MONTHLY.

EDITOR J. E. MORRISON
BUSINESS MANAGER G. E. GIBBARD

Subscription, \$1.00 per Year.

Communications bearing on the text to be addressed to **Editor,**
43 Church St., Montreal.

All copy for publication must be sent in by the 20th of the
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CANADIAN PHARMACEUTICAL JOURNAL
287 King St. West, Toronto, Ont.

WHAT OTHERS THINK OF US.

For thirty years the Canadian Pharmaceutical Journal has always taken the side of the pharmacist, and since the advent of the new management and editor we have been, if anything, more pronounced than ever. During the past year we have agitated the question of cheaper alcohol, with the result that the pharmacists of Ontario and Quebec, as well as the wholesalers, followed our advice and petitioned the Government for a decrease of the import duty. Our united efforts, however, were of no avail, but our efforts resulted in arousing the druggists of Canada to appreciate the state of affairs, and if a petition was presented to the Government it was due to us, and shows that the druggists of Canada are careful readers of this journal.

We have taken an active part in the agitation directed against departmental stores; and the Canadian Pharmaceutical Journal

figures in the list of publications which appeared some time ago in the Toronto Evening Star as having ranged themselves on the side of the retailers, and what is more to the point, this is the only trade journal to be found in the list. The same paper published our editorial which appeared in the March issue, as expressing the opinion of the drug trade on this question.

In our May and June issues we had something to say with regard to the charge of substitution brought against druggists by certain manufacturers, and our expressions voiced the opinions of the entire pharmaceutical body. We knew we were right and did not fear to express our opinion, and thought that there was nothing more in it than what was expected of any pharmaceutical journal, but the May issue of our lively contemporary, the Rocky Mountain Druggist, of Denver, Col., has the following on our editorial of May, entitled, "Patent Medicines and Substitution":

Eureka! A journal that dares to espouse the cause of Retail Druggists. We have had to pass beyond the confines of our native heath, but we have found it—a drug journal that has the courage of its convictions, and dares to resent the calumny now so wantonly heaped upon the heads of retail druggists by the press generally, pharmaceutical, medical and otherwise. The Canadian Pharmaceutical Journal has earned the gratitude of retail druggists for daring to utter a word in their behalf against the baseless charges so freely made by a number of "patent" medicine men and the organs they control, or compel the silence of. The editorial of our worthy contemporary is so concise and complete a statement of our case that we are delighted to print it in full. Here follows the editorial.

Now, we think that our esteemed contemporary is a little hard on the pharmaceutical press; all are not bought over by the manufacturers, but it is unfortunately true that a certain number have been. Look through the ad-

vertising pages of certain of the so-called pharmaceutical and drug journals, and it will be found that they are composed almost entirely of the advertisements of patent medicines, ranging from the pennyroyal pill and cotton root compound abominations to elixirs of life. Now, how can independence be expected from the unfortunates who are sold to the proprietors of these preparations? If their editors have an opinion, it is all their jobs are worth to dare to express it; but we find their editorial pages occupied by twaddle and buncombe to fill up space, and the rest of their matter cribbed second-hand, frequently without credit to the original sources. Under such circumstances it is too much to expect that they can take the part of the pharmacist in any fight that may be thrust on him. We believe that a pharmaceutical journal should be published in the interest of the pharmacist, and we will act up to our opinions every time, no matter what it costs. *Fiat justitia ruat coelum.*

From Chicago comes another letter from one who is known all over America as a staunch champion of the retail druggist, C. S. N. Hallburg. He says: "Allow me to congratulate you on your editorial in June issue, 'The Cry of Substitution.' It has the true ring to it, and is indeed a cry out of the wilderness."

From all over Canada come communications, both verbal and epistolary, of our stand upon those questions. In fact, Canadian pharmacists seem to be astonished that they have at last a journal that comes out squarely, without beating around the bush, in defence of their rights; that seems to know something of the requirements of the retail trade. It might be supposed that this policy of independence would affect us financially, but no; a glance through our advertising pages, and a comparison with those of our June, 1896, issue, will show that they have increased nearly 100 per cent. in the last year, and our advertisers are the cream of the trade, concerns who know a good thing when they see it, and are willing to pay for it. They know that this journal is read, not thrown in the waste paper basket.

Our readers are satisfied and pleased with our policy, and our advertisers are satisfied and pleased with the results obtained from the Canadian Pharmaceutical Journal as an advertising medium; as for ourselves, we are in the same position and will continue in the same path, and strive to make it bigger and better every year.

THE QUEBEC PHARMACY LAW FULLY SUSTAINED.

The appeal of S. Carsley Co., Limited, has been rejected by the court and the validity of the clause 8 and section 1,035 of the Quebec Act have been completely sustained, and none but duly registered licentiates of pharmacy can sell drugs, which according to our Act includes everything simple or compound which is used medicinally.

But if victory is ours, it still behooves us to be on our guard. The Legislature will assemble in November, and between the present and that date our enemies will be working like beavers and marshalling all their forces and influence to have our Act amended, and we must not delay, we must be up and doing as well as they. The council of the association can be trusted to carefully guard our interests, but all the work must not be left to them; every member of the Quebec Association must put forth every effort and bring every influence possible to bear on his local representative so that the rights guaranteed us by the Pharmacy Act may not be curtailed.

We understand that the Retail Grocers' Association is going to take a hand in the fight against the Pharmacy Act. We think this is a mistake, if true; they are simply playing into the hands of the department stores, who are already making much greater inroads into their business than the loss of the sale of patents would be. It would be more to the interest of the Retail Grocers' Association to join hands with the pharmacists, come to an amicable arrangement and then fight the department stores.

THE SALE OF DRUGS.

An article under this heading appeared in a recent number of *Journal of Commerce*. We regret that our usually well informed contemporary did not have some one who knows something about the condition of pharmacy in this city and province write up the article for him, since, in the first place, the item contains a number of statements at variance with the truth. The predominating idea seems to be a half-expressed, but would-be-concealed, suggestion that the druggists are dreadful monopolists; that they want the whole earth, and think it time that grocers and others should unite to put an end to the monopoly. We wish we had space to publish the article in full, as it is quite a curiosity both in composition and logic, as well as a display of ignorance of the subject.

“An Infant Food Approaches Perfection in the Degree in which it Resembles Human Milk.”

“I have at frequent intervals analysed the humanised milk as prepared with the Peptogenic Powder, have made many analyses of milk and of ‘infant foods,’ and have studied the various methods of treating milk for the artificial feeding of infants. As a result of this experience, I feel confirmed in the conviction that the Peptogenic Milk Powder with the method given is the most exact, natural, and practical means at present known of rendering cows’ milk suitable as a comprehensive substitute for woman’s milk.”

Dr. ALBERT R. LEEDS.

“Cows’ milk, modified by the addition of water, cream, and Peptogenic Milk Powder, offers a product containing to the full extent all of the proximate principles present in human breast milk and wholly free from extraneous admixtures. The proportion of solid matter, fat, albuminoids, carbohydrate, and inorganic salts corresponds as closely as one could ask with what is considered as the average chemical composition of mother’s milk, and in this respect the product differs notably from all of the other products examined. Further, the process of modification takes into account the radical difference between cows’ casein and the human casein, and affords a method by which the former can be modified to a closer resemblance to the latter without the addition of any substance that will permanently interfere with the purity of the final product.

“The general resemblance of milk modified by the Peptogenic Milk Powder to the infant’s natural supply is a very striking one.”

Dr. R. H. CHITTENDEN.

“The object to be accomplished in the preparation of cows’ milk is to make it resemble human milk as much as possible in chemical composition and physical properties.

“When properly prepared, the resultant, so-called ‘humanised milk’ [prepared with Peptogenic Powder] presents the albuminoids in a minutely coagulable and digestible form; has an alkaline reaction; contains the proper proportion of salts, milk, sugar and fat; is not bitter in taste, being but partially peptonised, and in appearance as well as chemical composition resembles human milk.”

Dr. LOUIS STARR.

PEPTOGENIC MILK POWDER yields the “perfection” of an infant food. It renders cows’ milk almost identical with human milk.

**FAIRCHILD BROTHERS & FOSTER,
NEW YORK.**

RADNOR WATER.

The Purest and Most Delicious of Natural Table Waters. Fresh and Sparkling from the Canadian Laurentian Hills, specially adapted for use in the sick room, and unequalled as an exquisite dilutant with wines and liquors.

ANALYSIS OF RADNOR SPRING WATER.

By **J. T. DONALD, M.A.**, *Professor of Chemistry, Medical Faculty, Bishop's College, Analytical and Consulting Chemist and Assayer.*

MONTREAL, June 14, 1894.

I hereby certify that I have analyzed the sample of Radnor Water received from the Canada Iron Furnace Co., Limited, and find the following results in 10,000 parts of water:

Chloride of Sodium	14.354	Bicarbonate of Sodium ..	1.167
Chloride of Potassium . . . . .	.211	Carbonate of Lime	2.940
Sulphate of Sodium . . . . .	.210	Carbonate of Iron	Traces
Sulphate of Magnesia	1.262	Silica . . . . .	.145
Bromide of Sodium . . . . .	.080		
		In 10,000 parts of water..	20.899

"Purely natural water, brilliant, sparkling, and delicate to the taste."—*The Lancet*, London, Eng.

"Radnor is a most refreshing and palatable mineral water for table use, and mixes well with any wines or spirits. It deserves to take its place in the front rank of table waters."—*The Nursery News and Hospital Review*, London, Eng.

RADNOR WATER CO., - - - MONTREAL and RADNOR, Que.

"Radnor" can be obtained from all leading Druggists, Grocers, and all principal Clubs, Hotels, Restaurants, etc.

Our Mills keep Grinding

And their Product is

Pure Powdered Drugs.

Our Crude Drugs are selected with great care by **EXPERT BUYERS** in the markets of Europe and America.

Druggists

Can rely on the perfection of their pharmaceutical preparations who use our goods.

Put up in $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{2}$, 1 and 5-lb. packages.

The Holgate-Fielding Co., Ltd.,
TORONTO, ONT.

Fine Confectionery for Druggists

Stewart's Extra Strong Horehound.

Stewart's Cough Drops have no equal.

Stewart's Floral Tablets.

Stewart's Fine Chocolates in great variety.

Stewart's Medicated Lozenges.

Before placing your orders for goods in this line, send to me for list and prices.

A. J. STEWART

410 Queen St. W., TORONTO.

TEABERRY FOR THE

TEETH CLEANSSES FROM ALL IMPURITIES

ARRESTS DECAY - PLEASANT TO USE
ABSOLUTELY HARMLESS - ALL 25c.
DRUGGISTS SELL IT - ZOPESA-CHEM. CO. TORONTO

INSECTICIDES.

At this season of the year pharmacists are frequently asked for insecticides for use on house plants, and we take the following formula from bulletins published by the Michigan Agricultural College and the Ottawa Experimental Farm :

Kerosene Emulsion.—This preparation should be used very cautiously on delicate plants, and in fact it is preferable to employ some of the other wash. For making it two formula may be used, one with soft soap, the other with hard.

Soft soap kerosene emulsion.—Heat a gallon of soft soap until it becomes liquid ; then take from the fire, add two quarts of kerosene, and agitate till an emulsion is formed. This must be diluted with four times its bulk of water before using.

Hard Soap Kerosene Emulsion.—Dissolve four ounces of common laundry soap in two quarts of water by heating to boiling, and when the soap is dissolved, add a pint of kerosene and shake till emulsified. This must be diluted with twice its bulk of water before using.

Whale oil soap is used in a solution of four ounces to a gallon of water.

Bordeaux mixture is used for spraying fruit trees, and is made by dissolving four pounds of copper sulphate in a few gallons of hot water, and when solution is complete it is diluted to 30 gallons and three pounds of quicklime suspended in 15 gallons of water added.

A WORD FOR THE MANUFACTURERS.

We have been outspoken when necessary in the cause of the pharmacist as against the manufacturer, and in anything said have nothing to retract. At the same time we are just as ready to champion the cause of the manufacturer when he is in the right, and when fair dealing calls for such a course. Should the time ever arrive when the policy or course of *The Journal* is dictated by prejudice or animosity, then the present management will step down and out. There appears to be a feeling in the minds of some manufacturers that our articles of May and June issues, re the "Cry of Substitution," were unnecessarily severe and uncalled for. We think otherwise, and are prepared to go even further in defence of the retail druggist when unjustly attacked and deliberately insulted, as is the case just now by so many newspapers, instigated by a small coterie of American manufacturers. While taking this

stand we appreciate the honest efforts that are now being put forth by the newly-organized "Proprietary Articles Trade Association of Canada." The officers and committees of the association are laboring earnestly and conscientiously with the object of bettering the condition of trade generally and securing to the druggist a fair profit for his labor. We are in a position to understand the difficulties they will encounter and have to overcome in the attainment of that object. Not the least of these is securing the co-operation of a few of the leading firms, who up to the present have shown a disposition to hinder rather than help. If all manufacturers had the same willingness and anxiety to help as that displayed by Dr. Pierce, of the World's Dispensary, Buffalo, the work would be comparatively easy, in our estimation the object soon accomplished.

ANOTHER TEN CENT ABOMINATION.

The daily papers of Toronto contain the advertisement of another of those 10-cent nuisances with which the druggists have been cursed of late. This time it takes the form of a kidney pill, possessing the usual marvellous curative qualities. The advertisement, after reciting an average amount of rot and bogus testimonials, ends up with the grand finale of "all druggists." No doubt but the whole of the statements in this ad. are as truthful as the last part.

Now, we would like to be informed by what authority the proprietor makes this last assertion? Did he get the consent of any number of druggists to handle his nostrum? Did he even ask a solitary individual amongst them to do so? or is he relying on a continuation of the good-natured courtesy extended by druggists in the past to proprietors in aiding them to push their wares and open up a market for them?

Whatever the reason may be we as druggists protest against this sort of thing. Are the druggists of Canada going to allow themselves to be used by every nostrum vendor as his mediums of distribution, without any regard for the considerations of merit in the article, or profit for the handler? The time has arrived when the pharmacists of the Dominion should "set their faces as flint" against this practice of standing sponsor for anything and everything that may be enclosed in a printed wrapper and called medicine. We say don't handle them; don't have the 10-cent abomination in your shop. Try the power that is in your hands just once, and see how effective it is to kill this sort of thing.

COMMON SENSE IN PLAIN ENGLISH.

We clip the following from the address of President Dr. John Coventry, delivered before the 17th annual meeting of the Ontario Medical Association, held in Toronto, June 2nd and 3rd. There are great big chunks of wisdom in it; every word will be appreciated by the retail druggist, who equally with the public has been a victim of the "proprietary chemical manufacturing fiend." We have frequently marvelled how a profession whose code of ethics is so high as that of medicine could reconcile itself to countenancing the prescribing of patent nostrums. "Ready-made medicines" by reputable firms, where only the best assayed drugs are used, is bad enough, but patent medicines—well, read what the Doctor says:

"I wish in a few words to put myself on record as a volunteer in any well-considered movement which may be devised to protect the public against the 'incubus and modern octopus,' 'the proprietary chemical' manufacturer, et hoc genus omne. He has fastened himself on the profession just as the quack advertisement has wound itself around the public.

"The flood of literature poured into the doctor's office calling attention to this and that 'derivative,' is appalling, and the prices charged are in many instances equal to the profit of highway robbery.

"There are drugs in the market to-day, and reputable physicians are ordering them freely for their patients, on which the profits to the manufacturer are over 2,000 per cent.

"Truly the doctor is much more wanton with his patient's purse and a much more tolerant member of society than the average citizen.

"Let a manufacturer of machinery, a railroad company, or one of the so-called combines, charge the public an exorbitant profit like this, and an outraged community would applaud the mob if it battered in the doors and windows of these establishments. All countries are interested alike in this matter. If we cannot reach the extortioners by professional restrictions, legislative measures can be adopted to tax the output at the point of manufacture, on a scale to be determined when the difference between its cost and selling price shall have been ascertained."

THE COUNCIL ELECTIONS.

Be the cause what it may, the apathy to which we referred in our May number, has continued, and sufficient interest has not been taken in the election for the Council of the Ontario College of Pharmacy to secure candidates in all the districts. Not for a period of fifteen years has such a condition

prevailed in the affairs of the college, and just why it should exist at present is hard to explain. Surely the trade at large is not in such a flourishing state that all are satisfied and no efforts required to improve it.

Notwithstanding the apathy displayed, good men have been secured to succeed those who have retired. Messrs. Curry and McCullough, of Toronto and Hamilton, will bring wisdom and strength to the Council board. Mr. Hargreaves being an ex-member, has a record. Mr. Graham is spoken well of by those who know him.

There are two contests, one in No. 6, between Messrs. W. J. Douglass, of Collingwood, and G. A. Hunter, of the Soo. The other, in No. 9, between Messrs. R. Harbottle, of Burford, and S. Snyder, of Waterloo.

There being no nominees in either No. 3 or No. 11, these vacancies will have to be filled by the new council at its first meeting. Below is the result as at present:—No. 1, H. Watters, Ottawa (acclamation); No. 2, J. H. Dickie, Trenton (acclamation); No. 3, no nomination; No. 4, I. Curry, Toronto (acclamation); No. 5, J. H. McKenzie, Toronto (acclamation); No. 6, W. J. Douglass, Collingwood, G. A. Hunter, Soo, contest; No. 7, A. Turner, Orangeville (acclamation); No. 8, G. B. McCullough, Hamilton (acclamation); No. 9, R. Harbottle, Burford, S. Snyder, Waterloo, contest; No. 10, W. A. Karn, Woodstock (acclamation); No. 11, no nomination; No. 12, J. M. Hargreaves, Paisley (acclamation); No. 13, W. B. Graham, Ridgetown (acclamation).

Ballots where there is an election must be in the hands of the registrar before the 7th of July.

DEARER SPONGES.

Far removed as we are from the seat of the Graeco-Turkish war, and slight as is our direct interest in it, yet we are liable to feel its influence in an indirect manner by the enhanced price of sponges. Reports from the Mediterranean by way of London, assure us that the war has completely paralyzed the sponge fishing industry of the Aegean Sea. The unsettled condition of things has prevented the fishermen procuring advances from the banks with which to fit out for the season. As a result, at some of the important points not a boat has gone out, and the fishermen are starving. One English firm did a good stroke of business by sending around at the beginning of the trouble and buying up all available stocks. These, however, were not large, and sooner or later the effect of the

ARCHDALE WILSON & CO.'S

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Bull's Extract

Makes the FINEST QUALITY of GINGER BEER at a remarkably low price.

We get many unsolicited orders for **Bull's Extract** from all parts of Canada and some from the United States.

TRY IT YOURSELF

And you will then recommend it to your customers.

WILSON'S
is the best **ROOT BEER.**



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Filled Capsules
 Standard Soluble Hard,
 15 Minims.
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 10 Minims.
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 5 Minims.
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Or Pearl Shaped Capsules
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PLANTEN'S COMP. C. & C. OR BLACK AND SANDAL WOOD OIL **CAPSULES**

Are Celebrated the World over for Uniformity and Reliability.
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PLEASE TAKE NOTICE THAT YOU CAN BUY

PLUG TOBACCOS (Duty Paid), Sweet Navy Chewing, all sizes, 25c. to 35c. per lb. Bright Honey Chewing, all sizes, 33c. to 43c. per lb.

All kinds of **CUT TOBACCOS**, 20c. to 55c. per lb., put up in any kind of package or style required.

CIGARETTES, all kinds of Cigarettes, from \$2.50 to \$10.00 per thousand.

CIGARS, all kinds of Cigars, from \$13.50 to \$100.00 per thousand.

Write for Samples and Prices.
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FOR A GOOD

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No. 7. size; the above is a sample of the printing which is included. We can print them in any possible, style or color of ink.

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A GOOD PHARMACIST

—is—

.An Up-to-date Pharmacist.

And knows a good thing when he sees it. You have only to see the

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to appreciate its value.

MISTAKES absolutely prevented by its use.

CHEAP.

SIMPLE.

EFFECTIVE.

Price 60c. per gross. Write for particulars.

Canadian Poison-Guard Co.

MANUFACTURERS

308 Queen St. East, - - TORONTO, CAN.

Kindly mention this Journal when writing to Advertisers.

loss of the season will be felt on prices. The year's interruption will be beneficial to the grounds. They have been over-fished of late, and were being rapidly exhausted.

LIQUOR IN THE DRUG STORE.

There is nothing to add to our remarks in the May issue on the amendments to the Ontario License Law. From the beginning of this month it is illegal for a druggist to sell *liquors in any quantities over six ounces, and mixtures of liquor and drugs or medicines in quantities over one pint*; and these only on the prescription of a duly qualified physician.

When we interviewed the Attorney-General's department in April regarding the interpretation of the amendments, all the assurance we could get was "that it was not the intention to prohibit the sale of proprietary medicines containing liquors." Well, intention or otherwise, that is just what the law has done. Any druggist who after July 1st sells a bottle of Cocoa Wine, Quinine Wine, Beef, Wine & Iron, or any similar preparation, is liable to prosecution under the Ontario License Act. True, the Government may not instigate such prosecution, but what is to prevent some of the numerous slysters or ex-jail-birds which they have employed in the past, from laying an information, induced by the money there is in it for them?

TORONTO DRUG CLERKS' ASSOCIATION.

The officers of the above association have, with commendable enterprise, determined to celebrate by an outing to Oshawa. They have arranged an excursion for the 16th of July per steamer "Garden City" to that town. No more desirable selection could have been made for a day's enjoyment. The distance just long enough, and not too long to appreciate the sail. The town a busy, lively place, and boasting one of the best public parks to be found in any town in Ontario, with base ball grounds, bicycle track, plenty of shade trees, hot and cold water for the accommodation of picnickers, in fact all that is required to help you to a day's enjoyment. Now, we say to the Toronto druggists, give the boys a helping hand. Of course you cannot go, as you will have to remain at home and "mind the shop," but send your wife and family. Buy a ticket for yourself and give it to somebody who cannot afford to come themselves. The boys will appreciate your kindness and return it with better service in the future.

FLY PADS AGAIN.

Archdale Wilson & Co. have issued a writ against the Toronto Pharmacal Company, Limited, in an action for an injunction to restrain the latter from infringing upon the Fly Pad trade-mark, and for \$5,000 damages, and for an account and paying over of the profits.

Editorial Notes.

The following ingenious method of making pills appeared in a recent number of the Chemist and Druggist:

A NEW WAY OF MAKING PILLS.

Some time ago I got a prescription to dispense as follows:—

Creosoti. 3 mins.

Ft. pil. Mitte xij tales.

Sig.: One daily.

Having failed to get them in town I had to make them, and according to Martindale's process it would take 6 gr. of mass to equal 3 min. of creosote, making a very large pill. So I thought of a plan, which proved most successful. I got some bread-crum and made twelve 4-gr. pills, and got a probe and stuck it into each one, and coated with gelatin; when dry I picked out the "bread-crum," leaving the shell of gelatin for the creosote. Then I got a fine dropper and let 3 min. in each, and closed over the hole with gelatin. This finished the job, and I was not sorry. Although troublesome, they looked well and were a nice size.—Dispenser (Dublin.)

We wonder if "Dispenser" ever heard of empty capsules? It is not surprising that he was not sorry when he got the job finished. But, perhaps, it's only a joke on the editor of our esteemed contemporary. Dublin people are fond of doing that sort of thing, especially when it can be worked on someone on the other side of the Irish sea.

The following translation of a letter which appears in the May issue of Bulletin Commercial may be of interest to those of our readers who sell Roux serum:

Paris, Oct. 30, 1896.

Monsieur le Secretaire de la Societe Pharmaceutique du Centre:

In reply to yours of 18th inst., I have the honor of informing you that the Pasteur Institute, desirous of facilitating the relations between physicians and pharmacists, are always willing to exchange bottles of the serum which may be returned. This exchange is justified when the contents are turbid; but when there are but some flakes floating in the limpid liquid, caused most frequently by coagulation of the fibrine, after the serum has been bottled, replacement of the article is unnecessary.

The serum retains its properties for at least a year, and as indicated by the wrapper, it

is unnecessary to replace it as long as it remains limpid. We will replace all serum returned to us.

DR. ROUX.

While spending a few days in the city on business, Mr. Edward Evans, of Liverpool, England, and his brother, Mr. Evans, of Montreal, gave our sanctum a call, and spent a half hour chatting of affairs pharmaceutical as they exist across the pond. Evidently the British pharmacist's lot is no more a bed of roses than is the Canadian's. There the departmental store and the co-operative society have made destructive inroads into his preserves, and "cutting and the cutter" is a burning question as it is with us. In spite of the general depression in business and the cutting, Mr. Evans reports that the business of their firm has quadrupled within the past few years, and he attributes that result largely to the fact of the firm stand they have taken in refusing to do business with any but registered pharmacists, a course and results we would commend to our Canadian wholesale jobbers.

Canadian druggists who have not followed closely the fight for the suppression of cutting in the United States may not be aware of the keen interest taken by Dr. R. V. Pierce, of the World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, in the matter. The doctor has been a keen fighter for the interests of the retail druggist for a good many years, and no better evidence of the fact can be given than his recent visit to Toronto in connection with the conference held at the Queen's the other day, and the proceedings of which will be found in another column. The Doctor is a very clear, forcible speaker, and told in a most interesting way the story of the fight on the other side. His speech was listened to with a great deal of attention, and on its completion was accorded a hearty round of applause. We hope our Canadian druggists will see that our friend the Doctor's preparations get fair treatment in return for his kindness.

Dr. Julius von Sachs, Professor of Botany at the University of Wurzburg, died recently. Dr. Sachs was the founder of modern histological botany, as previous to the publication of his "Lehrbuch der Botanik" systematic botany included all that was ever taught in that branch, and his death is a great loss to this branch of science. His principal works, which have been translated into English, are "Text-book of Botany," "Lectures on the Histology of Plants," and "History of Botany."

We notice that Mr. P. L. Scott, of Paris, Ont., has been distinguishing himself at the recent medical examination at Toronto University, taking first place with honors in biology, chemistry and physics, and also securing a scholarship. We offer our congratulations on his success, and hope that Mr. Scott will continue to keep at the head of the procession.

Many of the members nominated for the Council of the Quebec Pharmaceutical Association declined to be candidates for election, the names of Messrs. W. H. Chapman, J. E. W. Lecours, F. O. Anderson, E. DuBerger, L. A. Bernard, H. C. Harvey, W. S. Kerry, F. C. Saunders, H. R. Gray, Madame O. J. Dion, A. Manson, J. R. Parkin, T. A. Howard, H. Lyman, A. J. Laurence, A. J. White, and J. E. Morrison appearing in the list.

We have given considerable space to an extended report of the Quebec Pharmaceutical Association's banquet, in Montreal. Such gatherings should be more frequent among pharmacists; they tend to make them broader minded men and better citizens.

A USEFUL INVENTION.

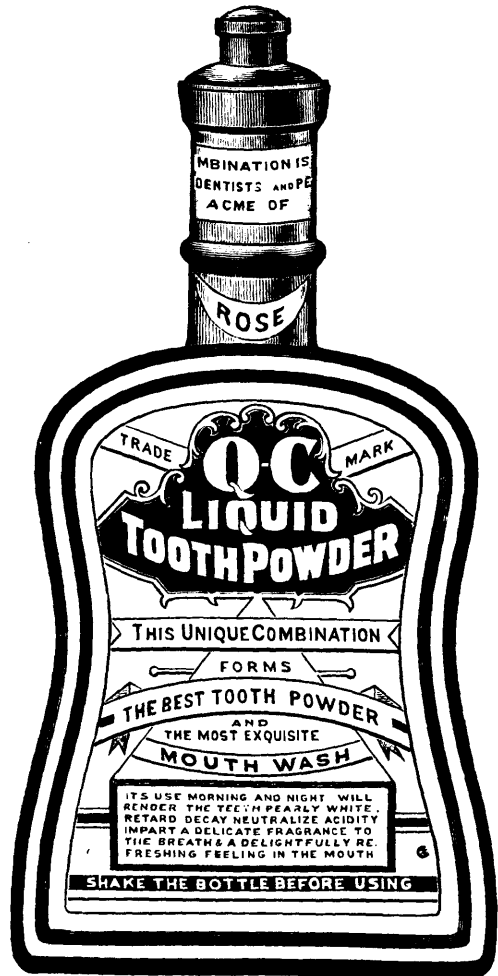


The accompanying cut illustrates a very useful, we might say very necessary, invention, and its application, patented by a Toronto pharmacist. Its purpose is to guard against those altogether too frequent accidents of "taking the wrong medicine by mistake." The device is simplicity itself, being a half disk of block tin with saw-tooth edge, stamped with the word "Poison," and provided with a sharp spike for attaching to cork. Not a careful dispenser in the land but has experienced a feeling of reluctance to send out a lotion containing any of the more active poisons, accompanied by a mixture to be taken, fearing that through the ignorance or carelessness of the patient or nurse, a mistake might be made and fatal results follow. Here is a sure preventative at a trifling expense, and requiring only a moment's time and no trouble to attach. A pharmacist fully alive to the responsibility of his position, as the custodian of the lives of his patrons, and careful of his reputation, should use every reasonable means of placing mistakes beyond the sphere of possibility. A sample of this guard can be secured at any time by addressing the Poison Guard Co, 308 Queen street east, Toronto.

Fully Ten Per Cent.

(10%) of gritty and coarse particles are removed from the finest English precipitated chalk that money can buy, by washing, straining, and again re-precipitating, before being combined with our "Q. C. LIQUID TOOTH POWDER," which is acknowledged by the leading dentists to supply, at last, a dentifrice that they "can safely recommend as free from grit and beneficial to the whole mouth."

Your teeth are less liable to decay when not worn away with gritty powders—and a powder *must* be used if a good color is to be maintained.



Retails 25c. per bottle

"Quickcure," Registered 1894 } TRADE MARKS { "Quickheal," Registered 1896
 "Pheno-Banum," " 1895 } "Q.C. Liquid Tooth Powder," " 1896
 "Q. C." General Trade Mark, Registered 1896

Goods can now be secured at all wholesale jobbers by complying with the Company's conditions.

The Quickcure Company, Ltd.

QUEBEC.

Kindly mention this Journal when writing to Advertisers.

Seasonable Preparations

* * * in Popular Demand.

Liquid Acid Phosphates:

A nerve and brain food; very popular for use at the soda fountain. Each teaspoonful contains 10 grains pure phosphoric acid (H_3PO_4) partly free and partly in combination with calcium, magnesium, iron, sodium, and potassium.

In 8 fluidounce bottlesper doz...\$1 90
 In 16-fluidounce bottlesper doz... 3 20
 In 80-fluidounce bottlesper bot... 1 20

Bulk prices on application.

Chlor-Anodyne:

An almost magical remedy in the bowel affections so prevalent during the heated term—diarrhœa, dysentery, cholera morbus, colic, etc.

In ounce bottlesper doz...\$3 00
 In 16-fluidounce bottles.....per bot... 3 45

Also in four and eight-fluidounce bottles.

Elixir Lactated Pepsin:

Containing the properties of Lactated Pepsin, appropriately combined with aromatics. Each fluidounce now represents 80 grains Lactated Pepsin.

In 16 fluidounce bottles per doz...\$12 00
 In 80-fluidounce bottles.....per bot... 4 40

Less the usual discounts.

Elixir Saw Palmetto and Santal Compound:

Admirable for the relief of congested and irritable conditions of the genito-urinary tract. The formula appears on each label and the ingredients are of the choicest quality.

In 16-fluidounce bottles per doz...\$12 00
 In 80-fluidounce bottlesper bot.... 4 40

Less the usual discounts.

Parke, Davis & Company, Manufacturing Chemists,
 WALKERVILLE, ONT.

Kindly mention this Journal when writing to Advertisers.

SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES FOR PHM. B.

The following candidates for the degree of Bachelor of Pharmacy have succeeded in passing the final examination of the University of Toronto :—E. M. Ahearn, W. E. Anderson, W. H. Andrew, A. E. S. Argue, J. L. Brodie, F. S. Cable, C. W. Campbell, F. T. Carey, W. D. Corson, W. H. Cummins, T. J. Day, A. W. Dewar, C. Draper, A. E. Drewery, H. H. Edmison, C. W. Field, L. R. K. Graham, A. H. Griffiths, F. L. Hall, H. E. Hawkins, L. R. Hurst, E. J. Huxtable, G. H. Ireland, W. B. Kendall, F. H. MacCarthy, G. McCorvie, J. H. McHaffie, J. D. McKee, H. S. Monkman, A. J. Omond, G. C. Park, G. A. Parr, W. A. Pond, C. K. Quannington, E. A. Rawlings, W. S. Scheck, A. C. Sellery, H. W. Shoemaker, F. I. Smyth, F. L. Stevenson, S. J. Stevenson, T. J. Stillman, D. J. Sutherland, P. M. Tait, T. H. Till, R. F. Unsworth, W. H. VanWinckel, I. L. Walton, S. T. White, W. H. Wilson, H. E. Woodland, D. A. Zurbrigg.

PROPRIETARY ARTICLES TRADE ASSOCIATION OF CANADA.

The organization meeting of the above association was held in the Queen's Hotel, Toronto, on Monday, June 14th. The patent medicine trade of the Dominion was fairly well represented, besides which many encouraging letters were received from those unable to be present, both in Canada and the States.

The election of officers was the first item of business, and resulted as follows :

T. Millburn, president, Toronto.

J. A. McKee, vice-president, Toronto.

L. S. Levee, secretary-treasurer, Toronto.

Board of Control—Messrs. J. McKinnon, Northrop and Lyman; Brayley, jr., of Messrs. Brayley, Sons and Co.; R. S. Gibson, D. Dinsmore, and W. J. Edmanson, of Edmanson & Bates. The committee on by-laws appointed at a preliminary meeting, presented their report, which was adopted.

The principal business of the day was then taken up, this being the consideration of a plan suggested by a joint committee of wholesalers, retailers and manufacturers for regulating the sale of patent medicines and proprietary articles. The opinion of all present was freely expressed, and the decision arrived at that the suggested plan was impracticable; a resolution to that effect was passed, and the secretary instructed to notify the Wholesale Association of the same.

The association received much aid in organization, and much wise counsel in after deliberations from Dr. Pierce, of the World's Dispensary Co., Buffalo. The doctor is a leading member of a similar association in the States, and one of the foremost men in the appointed at a prev and hrd an m an wathm

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION OF THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

The lecture hall of the Montreal College of Pharmacy was well filled on Tuesday morning, June 8th, by the members of the association. The chair was taken by the president, Mr. R. Williams, Mr. S. Lachance, 1st vice-president, and Mr. R. McNichols, 2nd vice-president, and the secretary, Mr. E. Muir, being also seated at the officers' table. The secretary read the report of the council, which referred to the satisfactory results of the year's work, especially with regard to the prosecutions undertaken against infringers of the Pharmacy Act, and also to the changes which had been made in the method of conducting the examinations. The report of the treasurer showed a very satisfactory condition of the finances, the balance in bank to the credit of the association being \$3,157.31. After the reading of the reports the president read his address.

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.*Fellow Pharmacists of Quebec :*

It is my great pleasure to welcome you to your twenty-seventh annual convocation. I feel sure you will study well the interests of your profession and legislate for its general welfare.

DIAMOND JUBILEE.

It is unfortunate that I am your executive officer in this the Diamond Jubilee year of the coronation of our Gracious Sovereign Queen Victoria, as it would demand a more fluent pen than mine to portray the greatness, goodness and Christian character of our well-beloved Sovereign and Ruler. For sixty years Queen Victoria has guided the helm of our country, and every part of the world attests to the success with which her reign has been attended. We, as loving and devoted subjects of Britain's Queen, can only add our shout of praise and well-wishing to the harmonious chorus which, at this time, is swelling into a gigantic wave of good wishes and prayers for the reigning sovereign of Old England. May she long be spared to her loving subjects.

I would respectfully suggest that a congratulatory message be cabled to our worthy Queen.

CAUTION!**“Montserrat”**

(TRADE MARK)

LIME-FRUIT JUICE AND CORDIALS.

The success of the above has caused many IMITATIONS to spring up, many of them UTTERLY WORTHLESS Concoctions. It is, therefore, of the utmost importance to Traders as well as the Public to see that the marks of the MONTSERRAT COMPANY (Limited), and the SOLE CONSIGNEES, are on the capsule of each Bottle. The word “Montserrat” is also duly registered as a trade mark. Legal proceedings will be instituted against all persons infringing the Trade Marks as above named.

SOLE CONSIGNEES:

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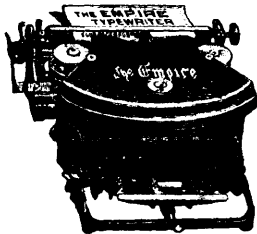
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Strength, Durability,****Perfect and Permanent
Alignment.**

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**THE
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(half the price of others)

**Easy to
Learn.****Universal
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**The Williams Manufacturing Co., Limited,
MONTREAL, P.Q.,**Manufacturers of the celebrated New Williams
Sewing Machines.**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:
36 & 38 Lombard Street

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.

TORONTO, Ont.

AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION.

During the past year, the American Pharmaceutical Association held its forty-fourth annual session in this commercial metropolis, and the meeting was a grand success financially and otherwise. All the Quebec druggists who had the opportunity of attending its sessions will ever remember the benefits they derived therefrom. Much honor was conferred on you by the selection of one of your members for the presidential chair, while others were appointed on important committees.

CHANGES IN EXAMINATIONS.

As was recommended in last year's presidential address, the Council slightly changed the minor and major examination methods. One of the changes was that of giving in the written examinations six questions on each subject, instead of four. But there are now two sittings of three hours each, with a break or rest of some two hours between each session, which enables the candidates to obtain some rest, and is a respite between the morning and afternoon sittings. And for the first time, at the last April examinations, the questions were dictated to the candidates, and from criticisms and opinions given it seems to have been for the better. The reason that induced the Board to study this system of dictation was a desire to remove as far as practicable the possibility of criticising the secretness of the examination questions. If other professional bodies who have adopted this system of question dictation are satisfied with its working, why should not we be?

INFRINGEMENTS.

During the year just ended your Council was kept busy having the violations of the law looked after, and success favored you in every case, notably against certain merchants who sold drugs, not for commercial profit, but for advertising purposes. While rejoicing over our just victories, we do not wish to be overbearing and debar the public from obtaining remedial agents in localities where there are no pharmacies, but we are very desirous of protecting the overcredulous public and safeguarding health, if not life. For instance, a mother buys soothing or Fellows' syrup, and not having had the dose or directions from a physician, naturally seeks information of the vendor, and how can anyone not a physician or druggist direct the quantity to be taken of such a syrup, containing morphine or strychnine, as the case may be? Again, what training have such traders in the preservation of drugs or their incompatibilities?

DEPARTMENTAL STORES AND LEGITIMATE PHARMACY.

What can we say on this subject? Nothing but what is already known by the thinking

public, and the sum total of that is that the departmental store system is the ruination of commerce in every branch of trade, and the country which allows this evil to be carried on will sooner or later become commercially bankrupt. We have not far to go for an ocular demonstration, for in Toronto city there is already \$20,000,000 worth of real estate which is either idle or occupied at very reduced rentals, which is primarily due to this baneful system of business. It is a parasite which sucks the commercial vitality from legitimate trade, to fatten itself? No; because the most wealthy departmental store firms of the United States are not considered commercially sound. I know of a company which put five million dollars into a Chicago departmental store, and some years later wishing to open a branch in New York city, they could not, because the banks refused to advance the cash. What was the cause of this refusal? Either the poverty of the firm, or dread of the evil effects of this omnivorous octopus. Several States of the Union are seeking legislation to counteract and curtail the devastating power of departmental stores, and now Ontario, which, comparatively speaking, is new in the business, is looking for means to protect its commercial interests. Let not Quebec delay, or else it will be too late to lock the stable door, for the steed will be gone.

While under this heading let me remark that it is wonderful how some independent (?) and impartial (?) newspapers can be biased in their reports, when said reports touch upon or relate to fat advertisers!

THE INCREASE IN THE ALREADY HIGH PRICE OF ALCOHOL

was a sad disappointment to the druggists of Canada, specially of Ontario and Quebec, who had petitioned Government to remedy this injustice, but to no purpose. For instead of giving ear to our reasonable and just prayer, the Government ignored our request and raised one of the most necessary pharmaceutical articles to a still higher figure by an increase of 33 cents per gallon. I am sure you will all agree with me when I state that pharmacists should be permitted to obtain alcohol for purely manufacturing purposes at a much lower figure. The present high price seriously handicaps the retail druggist in manufacturing his tinctures, elixirs, extracts and other medicinal preparations which must be prepared with alcohol. We now envy more than ever our American confreres who have to pay at the rate of only some \$2.87 per imperial gallon. I do not, of course, advocate cheaper alcohol for potable purposes.

THE PRESCRIBING OF PATENT MEDICINES.

A medical man of renown, writing to an American journal, said: "Physicians are now

using a large list of remedies the composition of which they know little about, and less about their chemical nature and incompatibilities. Certain remedies are scattered broadcast over the land, and we are told how much to give and how often. . . . Let us do our own prescribing, instead of letting manufacturers do it for us." I fully agree with the foregoing, knowing that many of the triturates, compressed lozenges, etc., now foisted on the medical men do not deserve the name of drugs. Let us as educated druggists demonstrate to the physicians that not only do they ruin their reputation by using such doubtful remedial agencies, but in many cases they jeopardize the health, if not the life, of their patients. "Poor drugs bring poor results; poor results bring a poor reputation; and a poor reputation brings little money." What greater school for quackery than the host of tablets, etc., etc., labelled with therapeutical effect and directions, which any pedlar can buy of certain soi disant wholesalers, and roam up and down the country doctoring for the love of humanity and—money!

DRUG STORE PHYSICIANS.

It is astonishing what a large number of physicians usurp the calling of our licentiates, open pharmacies for the sale of druggists' sundries, patent medicines and drugs. Of course they have the advantage over us, not engaging duly licensed help, but leaving their shops in charge of the wife or servant while they are absent. This is not fair to the duly qualified druggist, who must look after his shop himself or obtain qualified help; has much heavier responsibilities to bear than the physician-druggist, and has no side profession to help him to obtain a living. Would it not become the dignity of our provincial medical authorities to borrow some of the medical regulations of France, and among other things prohibit graduates and licentiates from following the calling of pharmacists? I am also led to believe that some of our Canadian wholesalers rather favor the opening and progress of those quasi pharmacies because they can sell to them the various proprietary articles that up-to-date druggists would not stock, and because, as a rule, they can sell to doctor pharmacists at better figures.

AN UNHOLY ALLIANCE.

The press informs us that a new evil threatens the long-suffering druggist in the shape of a combine between certain patent medicine manufacturers and a certain coterie of newspapers, the object being to make the unsuspecting public believe that the pharmacist is almost, if not a rogue. Why? Because whenever asked by his trusting customer, the chemist gives honest and conscientious information, that the com-

position of the patent medicine is unknown except to the proprietor, who, in many cases, does not know the A B C of pharmacy, while the preparations he offers are pharmaceutically, therapeutically and chemically correct. The druggists ought to combine and throw out of stock any and all patents and proprietary articles the composition of which we are ignorant of, or which are sold to every kind of traders. Because without our help and indirect advertising no patent or proprietary article can become popular. And further, if the physician would not recommend and prescribe such unknown articles, but make use of preparations compounded by the doctor or the druggist, or by their united knowledge (the druggist is the antithesis of the doctor), the practice of medicine and pharmacy would be more satisfactory, the suffering public greatly benefited, and the use of all drugs of unknown composition soon die out.

It will not be long now until I welcome my successor and leave the presidential chair, to which for two years you so unanimously elected me. I retire with the conviction that I did what I could for the advancement of our association. I look back with not a little pride on my attendance at your regular council meetings, having been present at every one. I beg to place on record my appreciation of the kind advice and assistance of my fellow council members; specially am I indebted to Mr. Muir, who at all times was a source of help.

Let me wish you an official good-by, expressing my hope that in the near future, when we meet in annual convocation, the docket will take up the best part of two days; that we will meet even in larger numbers and become better acquainted with each other.

R. W. WILLIAMS,
President.

After the reading of the address, discussion was opened by Mr. J. E. Morrison, who took occasion to speak of the able manner in which the president had handled the subjects touched upon, subjects which are at present agitating pharmacists all over this country; the evils of the departmental store, and the results upon not only pharmacy, but all other lines as well. Mr. Morrison also spoke of the question of doctor druggists, and the injustice done to properly educated pharmacists by our pharmacy law permitting men without any pharmacal education to conduct drug stores simply because they possessed medical diplomas. He also referred in strong terms to the charge of substitution brought by patent medicine manufacturers so indiscriminately against pharmacists, and moved that a committee be appointed to draw

up a resolution protesting against this method of advertising.

Mr. W. H. Chapman, after speaking on similar subjects, referred in eloquent terms to the virtues of her Majesty the Queen, whose Diamond Jubilee we will celebrate this year, and proposed that as loyal subjects an address should be presented. The suggestion was received with loud applause, and was immediately adopted. Mr. Chapman proposed that a committee on resolutions be appointed which would draw up the resolution regarding substitution and the address. It was finally decided to form two committees.

On motion of Mr. A. M. Macmillan, it was decided to send a cablegram instead of an address, which was ordered to be done.

The president appointed Mr. Chapman and Mr. J. E. Dube as committee on cablegram, and Messrs. Morrison, Covernton and Deberger as committee on substitution.

The scrutineers, Messrs. A. J. Laurence and H. Willis, then presented their report, which showed that the following had been elected to the Council for the next two years: R. W. Williams, C. J. Covernton, J. Emile Roy, J. E. Tremble, A. M. Macmillan, A. E. Düberger, who, with Messrs. J. Contant, S. Lachance, R. McNichols, Dr. J. Leduc, A. Robert, J. G. Barnabe, remaining over since last year, will form the Council for 1897-8.

After the committees had presented their reports, which were adopted, Mr. J. E. Tremble brought up the question of the annual banquet, which would be held in the Windsor hotel, and discoursed eloquently on the necessity of druggists coming together more frequently.

Before the meeting adjourned Mr. Morrison asked if it was the intention to carry out the recommendations of the president's last annual address with regard to the scientific section, and stated that he had promises of several papers for the next meeting, and believed that a satisfactory programme could be arranged.

The president then appointed the following as a committee to take charge of this matter for the Quebec meeting: J. E. Morrison; A. M. Macmillan, J. E. Dube, Quebec; A. E. Düberger, Waterloo; Dr. T. D. Reed.

It was then moved that the president leave the chair and the vice-president, Mr. Lachance, take his place, when the following resolution was put and unanimously carried:

That the thanks of this association are due and are hereby tendered to the retiring president, Mr. R. W. Williams, for the able manner in which he has conducted the affairs of the association during the past year.

Mr. Williams returned thanks for the hearty manner in which the vote had been received, and assured the members that he could always be counted on to help the association in any way in his power.

After the usual votes of thanks to the retiring officers, the press and the scrutineers, the meeting adjourned.

THE BICYCLE FOR WOMEN.

Prendergast, in *American Journal Obstetrics*, writes that: "For physical exercises for both sexes the bicycle is unexcelled." He thinks it will benefit the present and coming generation, and will be noticeable in the form of "better health, finer physical development and more stable nervous systems." "Exercise is a necessity for continued good health and mental vigor," and it is universally conceded that outdoor exercise to women and girls is of much value. Continually "housed up," dressed conventionally (extremely unhygienic), the writer argues, has made them nervous wrecks. "To these the bicycle will prove a blessing."

"All the muscles of the lower extremity (these of the pelvic floor, the back and the abdomen) are brought into play; the muscles of the back in maintaining an erect posture and in balancing the wheel; the abdominal muscles in hill climbing and hard pushing, unless confined by tight corsets; the muscles of the arms in guiding the wheel and in helping carry the weight of the body in crossing rough spots in the road.

"The heart and lungs are benefited by the increased force of the circulation and by the deep inspirations.

"This increased circulation means better nutrition to starved nerves. The muscles grow larger, firmer and respond more readily to volition. In bicycle riding, the muscles must begin to work in the proper order, and the energy of each must increase, halt and diminish according to a certain law, so that the result shall be the proper position on the wheel in order to maintain one's balance and to exert the force in the proper direction. Thus bicycling is not mere muscle gymnastics, but also, to a high degree, nerve gymnastics, if for the sake of brevity we may apply the term nerves to the whole nervous system.

"Bicycling is a better form of exercise than horse-back riding: (1) because hundreds can ride a wheel where one can ride a horse. (2) It is a better form of exercise. (3) The clothing can be and should be perfectly comfortable."—*Monthly Retrospect*.

NEWS ITEMS.

D. J. Bain, of Paisley, is dead.

R. C. Bruce, of Tara, has assigned.

D. W. Shier, Lindsay, has assigned.

W. R. Boulton, Hamilton, has sold out.

J. W. Webb has opened a new business in Halifax, N.S.

J. H. S. Brodeur has started business in St. Hyacinthe, Que.

A. J. Wallen & Co. have succeeded the Rose Drug Co., Winnipeg, Man.

W. A. Griffith & Co., of Vancouver, have opened a branch in Revelstoke.

W. Cameron, Brantford, was burned out June 2nd. Loss covered by insurance.

Chas. Nelson, Vancouver, has disposed of his business to the Nelson Drug Store Co. of the same city.

A. W. Dewar has purchased the business of F. Cronkhite, Oil Springs, Ont. Mr. Dewar was a graduate at the last examination.

A. D. Trotter, of Trotter & Co., Windsor, has sold out and secured a situation in a large cut-rate drug store in Rochester, N. Y.

Mr. M. F. Eby has disposed of his business in Oshawa to T. B. Mitchell, of Montreal. Mr. Eby purposes trying his fortune among the gold seekers of Rossland, B. C.

Mathew S. Bollard, formerly with J. Roberts Allan for many years, has bought out Mr. Scripture, cor. Nicholas & Theodore streets. Mat's friends will be glad to hear of this, as he is a popular and well known druggist in Ottawa.

The drug store of Dr. McCamus, at Bobcaygeon, Ont., was burned on the morning of June 29th. Cause, spontaneous combustion. The loss will be heavy, upon which there was no insurance.

In the re-arrangement of the staff consequent upon the change of management in Messrs. Lyman Bros. Co., Mr. Noble leaves the road and takes charge of departments of drugs, chemicals, and patent medicines. Mr. H. J. Leslie, who represented the firm in the North-West, takes charge of sundries and glassware. Mr. George H. Leslie, who was warehouse manager, now "takes the grip" and follows Horace Greely's advice by "going west," to look after the firm's interests in the territory previously occupied by Messrs. Hay & Noble.

No doubt his many old friends, as well as the new ones he is bound to make, will welcome him with heartiness and big orders.

MONTREAL NOTES.

Montreal druggists were not surprised by their neighbors as far as jubilee decorations were concerned. Some of the stores were very handsome, notably S. Lachance, J. A. Nicolle, A. M. Macmillan, R. W. Webb, C. E. Scarff, J. E. Tremble, W. H. Chapman, J. E. P. Quipp, the last probably the most ornate of the lot. Jno. Lewis' branch shows the decorative ability of the manager, Mr. Quirk, in the very artistic draping and arrangement of the interior; C. J. Covernton, in fact all the pharmacists, showed their loyalty to the Queen; but the most unique exhibit was that of Mr. Goulden, on Park Ave., who had arranged a gigantic Union Jack, which filled the entire floor of his show window with appropriate colored crystals. The field of copper sulphate, and the crosses of the union with potassium bichromate and alum; the whole thing made a very striking and appropriate design. Mr. Goulden was much pleased with his success, large numbers of people stopping constantly to admire the show.

In the east end of the city, almost every pharmacy was decorated with bunting and pictures of her Majesty, in honor of the double festival.

MEETING OF THE WHOLESALE JOBBERS' ASSOCIATION.

Contrary to anticipations, this meeting, held in the Queen's Hotel on June 15th, did not make much progress toward a solution of the difficulties of the patent medicine trade.

The meeting was called to order at 10 a.m., President Hay in the chair. After routine work of reading minutes, etc., was disposed of, the session was thrown open and representatives of the Manufacturers' Association and Retailers were invited to attend for the reception of a report from the former as to their decision regarding the plan under consideration. This report was presented and proved to be adverse to the adoption of the scheme, as "impracticable and unworkable." The after discussion on this report brought out the fact that while the manufacturers were not prepared to accept the scheme proposed, yet they were prepared to give their best efforts to devising some course that would give promise of success. A request was made by the officers present for an extension of time in which to complete their organization and secure the advice and opinions of those who had been unable to attend on account of the haste with which the meeting had been called. This appeared a reasonable request and was acceded to by all present, consequently an adjournment was agreed to until the next regular meeting of the Wholesale Jobbers' Association, which will be held in Toronto during the time of the coming Industrial Exhibition about the first of September.

ANNUAL BANQUET OF THE PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION OF THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

The first, and we hope by no means the last, banquet of the Association was held in the Windsor Hotel on the evening of June 8th, and it was in every way a brilliant success. The menu was excellent, the music exquisite, the speakers eloquent, and the diners enthusiastic, and what more was wanted?

Promptly at 8.30 President R. B. Williams took the chair, having on his right Sir W. Hingston, Mr. J. E. Morrison, president of the American Pharmaceutical Association, and Mr. J. Contant, president of the Chambre de Commerce; and on his left, Dr. Roddick, president of the British Medical Society; Mr. W. H. Chapman, president of the Montreal College of Pharmacy; Mr. D. Watson, ex-president.

Mr. Lachance, vice-chairman, was flanked by Mr. Edward Evans, jr., Liverpool, Eng.; Mr. C. and A. Lyman and others of the wholesale trade. Everyone who is anyone in Montreal pharmaceutical circles was present, and the list of guests was so long that we have not room to spare for it, but everyone was there, and had a good time.

After the menu had been disposed of the president called the meeting to order by powdering an imaginary refractory drug in a very handsome brass mortar, which decorated the table before him, and which served as a gavel. Mr. Muir, the secretary, read letters of regret from Sir A. Chapleau, Hon. L. F. Marchand, the Deans of the Medical Faculties of McGill, Laval, and Bishops, and the presidents of the Pharmaceutical Association of the other provinces. After a few preliminary remarks, the president proposed the toast of the "Queen," which was drunk with the usual honors, the whole company joining in singing "God Save the Queen." The next toast, "Canada," brought out Mr. Brault, who sang Sir George E. Cartier's beautiful hymn, "Canada, mon Pays, mes Amours," so well that he had to respond to an encore. Senator Sir W. Hingston, M.D., responded to the toast.

Sir William Hingston:—I thought it quite likely that in the course of the evening I should be called upon to say something. I thought probably I would come in as one of the guests. There are several guests here this evening, and I thought I would be sandwiched in amongst them. I certainly did not expect to respond to a toast of such magnitude, geographically speaking, as Canada. That is more for a Laurier, who has gone to represent us, I think, with distinction on the other side. This gathering is not political, but I would say that we have sent one—I have not had much to do with it—he has been sent in the ordinary course of things—who will make his mark there and win for

us golden opinions. I am sure we will not be ashamed of the distinguished representative we have sent. I thought that the gentleman who has been elected to the distinguished position of leader in this province would naturally respond to this toast. But Mr. Laurier is away, and Mr. Marchand is not here. And now I think I cannot do better than say just in a few words what our friend Mr. Brault has given us in very sympathetic and charming notes, and say, "O, Canada, mon Pays, mes Amours."

Now, what can we say regarding Canada. I am sure many of you think of the great extent of country, its varied scenery, unsurpassed anywhere, its climate, to be compared to which there is no other. I dare say, however, most of the men around this table will think only of the sick portion of Canada and what is best for the delectation of that sick portion. It would ill-become me to say much on that question. That would be too much of the shop.—We understand it—you who dispense the prescriptions and we who prescribe.

Allow me to say a few words of congratulation. If I had been told that I would assist at a banquet of so many druggists of Montreal, I could hardly credit it, yet so it is. Nothing can show us the extent of our city, and, at the same time, the demands of the sick public, as can the large number of intelligent persons whom I see around me.

A word simply as a physician to those who have the most intimate relations with the physicians. I have always contended that the mental outfit for the chemist and druggist should be as high as that of the physician. I have always contended that chemists should first of all learn the classics. The chemist should be as familiar with Latin as he is with English and French; and I am happy to say this is an advantage possessed by a great number of the chemists of Montreal. I would say to you that the position which you will occupy in the social scale will be exactly in proportion not to your success as chemists and druggists, but to the preparedness with which you enter upon the study of pharmacy. That is the position I wish to see the profession of chemist and druggist assume that of a distinct profession—not merely a trade, not to sell drugs only, but to know the qualities of them from a knowledge of chemistry—to be able to distinguish what is good from what is bad, and when necessary to analyze and to be able to say whether the manufacturer has furnished what he should furnish, or whether it is a spurious article. I think the educated druggist must come between the physician and the public, and upon him depends perhaps the question of life or death. Your occupation is not the retailing out a piece of cotton of which anyone can judge. No, you must get beneath the surface of things, you must put aside the physical qualities, its color and taste, etc., and say: "This is what it purports to be, and this is what I can

honestly and conscientiously put into this prescription, and nothing else." This has nothing to do with Canada in general, but with sick Canada.

And now, Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, I beg to thank you for the opportunity you have given me of being present at the reunion of so many friendly faces as I can see around this table.

After "Canada" came the toast of "Our Guests," which was replied to by Edward Evans, jr., of Liverpool, England:

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,—Previous speakers have stated that they had very short notice to prepare a response, but perhaps I had shorter notice than anyone here to-night. Since I came into this room, however, I have been told that it is peculiarly fitting that I should respond on an occasion like this, because my father happens to have been one of the originators of the Pharmaceutical Association of Great Britain, and its oldest member, and also, I am told, one of the oldest members of this association. In addition to that it is, of course, a pleasant thing when you are a few thousand miles away from kith and kin to find yourself amongst those whose sentiments are common with your own, and you are enabled to take part in a banquet like this and hear the National Anthem sung as it has been to-night—never better in the Old Country from which I come. It is also peculiarly fitting that I should be here, because in the year 1897 I am glad to say the ties which join the colonies to England, the Mother Country, seem to be drawn tighter than ever they have been before. And this seems to be more especially the case as regards the Dominion of Canada. When I go back to the Old Country, as I hope to do very shortly, I shall be able to say that the pharmacists of Quebec are able, notwithstanding all the cares and trouble which they as pharmacists have to endure, like their fellow-pharmacists in England, are still able on certain occasions to thoroughly enjoy themselves. With a good dinner placed before you, as I have noticed with pharmacists in Great Britain, you are well able to take care of yourselves. I quite agree with the last speaker, and will even go further, and say that if pharmacists are to succeed as business men—which, after all, is a necessity, notwithstanding that they are professional men—if they are to succeed they must be highly educated, and the more highly educated they are, the better their prospects for success. Therefore, I am glad to learn from your worthy vice-president, who sits to my right, that this association is going to flourish. As I have said before, I will go back to the Old Country telling the pharmacists with whom I come in contact—and I come in contact with a great number—that here in Canada there is the same feeling existing, and that here you are adopting the same methods. The higher education of all is bound to make men to succeed not only as professional men, but as

business men. I thank you on behalf of the pharmacists of England, because I believe that this is not so much a personal matter as that I represent a large body on the other side. I will also explain to them that if any of them ever come over here, they will receive a right royal welcome, and I assure those present, as well as those of Quebec who are not here, that if they ever come to the Old Country they will receive a hearty welcome.

This speech was much applauded, which showed that it expressed the sentiments of those present.

Mr. S. Lachance, vice-chairman, then proposed the toast "Pharmacy and Medicine," in a few well-chosen words, and called on Mr. Williams to reply for Pharmacy.

PHARMACY AND MEDICINE.

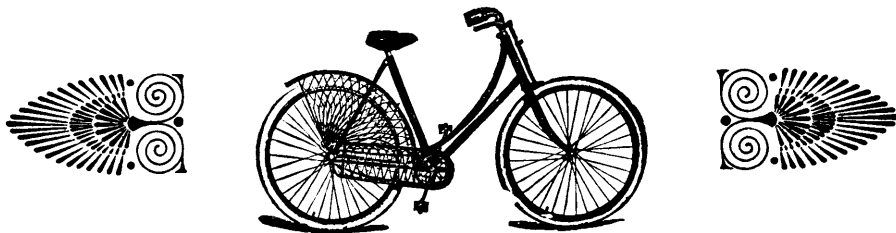
R. B. Williams, Esq., president of the Pharmaceutical Association of the Province of Quebec:

Gentlemen,—Pharmacy, as you are all well aware, is a profession of ancient date, for we are told that during the Trojan wars one Chiron followed the calling of apothecary, and I have no doubt that you gentlemen whose classical education is superior to mine, would be able to point out two or three other patrons attributed to pharmacy. I have been told that some of our business men to-day claim that their places of business were established prior to the 19th century, but I would content myself by making a few remarks on the business of more recent date. In the sixties there were but few pharmacists in this part of Canada, and their stock did not comprise the thousand and one things we have to-day, but their bank account showed a balance on the right side. These men formed an association, and after some years and work managed to secure legislation, and in 1870 the first Pharmacy Act graced the statutes of Canada. At about the same time the Montreal College of Pharmacy was inaugurated. It has gone on progressing from year to year, and to-day it is in a position to give one of the best pharmaceutical educations. In 1875 some very good amendments were added to our Act, and I think we can date our legal protection from that time. In the eighties we see pharmacists multiplying; the fixtures are more modern, the personnel more numerous, and the stock increasing; yet the pharmacist was perfectly satisfied with his revenue. In 1890 some further amendments were made to our Act, which amendments made it one of the best Pharmacy Acts extant. In 1894, 1895 and 1896 we see pharmacists multiplying; the fixtures more modern, the personnel larger, and we see a multitude of patent medicines on the shelves of the poor druggist, and we see his income not in proportion to the amount of labor and capital invested. The question arises: What is the cause of this falling off in the druggist's revenue? Among other things we may attribute it to regular and irregular competition. Regular competition from the young pharmacist, who from want of busi-

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ness knowledge or lack of business tact, or perhaps relying upon the purse of some rich relative, ventures into pharmacy, and not taking into consideration that it takes from ten to twenty per cent. to sell his goods, offers them at a small advance on invoice prices. Another source of competition can be traced to the Canadian manufacturer, and some wholesale dealers who, I am sorry to say, supply our goods to dry goods and other merchants. Irregular competition, where the young physician, not satisfied with the income of his profession, launches himself into pharmacy, and, not having had a business training or a pharmaceutical training, very often spoils his own business as well as that of his neighboring druggist. Another form of irregular competition which we have to contend with is the foreign manufacturer, who encourages travellers to roam up and down every country road, and who offers his goods not only to the pharmacist but to the consumers themselves. I will not mention those incorporated bodies who have no taxes to pay and compound and dispense drugs.

If our fathers in the sixties saw the necessity for seeking legislation, it behooves us to come together as brothers and lay and devise plans of action to protect ourselves. I may say I am one of the happiest druggists here this evening to see so many pharmacists coming together, and I hope that what has been inaugurated this evening will be continued, and that annually or semi-annually we shall meet and exchange views and discuss ways and means in order to further the objects we have at heart.

The druggist must be a walking encyclopedia. Not only must he sell postage stamps, but he must be acquainted with a great store of knowledge, and we should expect a little more income from our exertions. It has struck me once or twice that perhaps our medical confreres would join us now and again, for you know the two professions intermingle somewhat. There are certain branches of the professions which are identical. One great writer said that the druggists were the antithesis of the physicians. And I think if we did meet more frequently things would go more smoothly, and some of the difficulties with which we meet occasionally would disappear. And now and again the druggist is accused of counter prescribing. I don't think a druggist would be guilty of such a thing; nevertheless, if we were to meet and talk these matters over quietly, medicine and pharmacy would be the better for it.

Mr. Williams was followed by Mr. DuBerger.

A. E. DuBerger, Esq., of Waterloo, P.Q.:

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,—This is the first time I have had an opportunity of addressing you, and I assure you it is to me a very great pleasure. Our president has just said something of which I am sure we can all approve. You have understood what the president has said. You appreciate the

importance of our coming together and knowing one another. We have to contend with prejudices which we can never destroy, unless we raise the level of our profession. There are prejudices against the professions of medicine and pharmacy, but above all against pharmacy. Dr. Hingston a few minutes ago said that the pharmacist was not a man who sold cotton by the yard, was not a man who sold goods without knowing what he sold, but that he was a professional man who had to undergo a special training to fit him for his profession. It is true that in our line business knowledge and professional are interwoven, the one with the other. We know that it is absolutely necessary to have knowledge which the general public have not. Our responsibility towards the public is a great one. We are obliged to fill the prescriptions of Dr. Hingston and other physicians.

Dr. Hingston—And sometimes to correct them.

Mr. DuBerger—We have had from Dr. Hingston prescriptions for our examinations which were very difficult to read. When I lived in Montreal I had occasion to fill a great many prescriptions from him. A great many came to me, and I was accustomed to his writing, and when I became an examiner I was able to read them perfectly well.

Now, we have great questions to solve between this and the next year. Some time ago actions were instituted against parties whom we considered were infringing on our rights. We wish to know definitely what are our rights, what are the chances upon which we can depend to make of our calling not only a success professionally, but also financially, and we ought to, at the next session of the Legislature, have amendments to our charter. The council which was elected to-day, and to which I have the honor to belong, should take upon itself to see that our interests are safeguarded, and to this end we count not only upon the pharmacists, but also upon the members of the medical profession. It is in the interests of the medical profession as well as in that of the pharmaceutical profession, and of the public generally, that our pharmacists should be protected. I am not in favor of building a wall around ourselves. There has been a good deal said of late about the sale of patent medicines, and as Mr. Morrison said to-day, if the day comes when we should abandon keeping patent medicines we should be prepared to do it. Doctors to-day know that the druggist is well enough educated to be able to fill prescriptions which they send. It is time that we see to it that these patent medicines be sold as ordinary merchandise and the profession raised to a high standing.

Gentlemen, I did not expect to have to speak to you this evening, and I thank you for the favor you have conferred upon me. I can assure you I am happy to see that we are assembled here this evening in such great numbers.

Dr. Roddick, president of the British Medical Society, was then called upon to reply for "Medicine."

Dr. Roddick, president of the British Medical Society:—

Mr. Chairman, Sir William, and Gentlemen,—I assure you it gives me great pleasure to be here this evening. I cannot say how much I am indebted to you, sir, and to the Pharmaceutical Association of the Province of Quebec, for giving me an opportunity of being present at this the first banquet of your association. And if we can judge from the first banquet, I may say that the future is assured, and that so far as banquets are concerned you are a great success. I feel satisfied that the time will come when it will be a great honor to be present at the annual banquet of the Pharmaceutical Association of the Province of Quebec. Before coming to my own end of this double-barrelled toast, I would like to say a word or two, as my friend Sir William did, with regard to pharmacists in general, and especially those of our own province and our own city. I feel strongly that the doctor and the druggist should be always on the most friendly and the most intimate terms. I have long felt how much it might discredit a physician if he was unfortunate enough to come across an unfriendly druggist. It is quite easy to see how the doctor, busy as he is, tired as he is, sometimes very sleepy as he is, might make a little mistake in a prescription, and how it might be possible for the druggist to lay the blame for the mistake entirely on the shoulder of the physician. My experience, however, is of a very different kind. I must admit that on one or two occasions I made a little mistake in writing a prescription—and I don't think any honest physician in this city or anywhere else can say that he has not—and I have had the greatest kindness shown me by a druggist who went out of his way to let me know quietly that a blunder had been made. I consider that on that account it would be a very unfortunate thing if the druggists and doctors were not on the most friendly terms. I feel with you, sir, and with those who have spoken before me, that undoubtedly it is most important that the druggists should be thoroughly educated and thoroughly trained. We are in the habit of depending so much upon them. And it is a great pleasure, indeed, to practise medicine in this country now, and in this city of Montreal, feeling as we do that our prescriptions are going into the hands of men who will put them up intelligently and carefully and without any error, and this can be attributed only to the education given to the pharmacists of this country. Therefore, I say too much stress cannot be laid on this important matter.

I quite agree with you that the doctors and druggists might be brought together occasionally to discuss various questions, and by an interchange

of opinions and views they would benefit each other and benefit the profession of medicine as a whole. I would suggest that you have, as we have, an association of an active kind—that you should have in the city of Montreal an active association, such as our Medical Society, a society which would bring you together once or twice a month to discuss questions of interest to yourselves. I am not aware that you have such an association, but I would throw out a hint that you cannot too soon make arrangements for something of that kind.

So far as my particular end of the toast is concerned, you have certainly given me a great contract—to respond to "Medicine." Medicine, of course—referring to the practice of medicine—is a very extensive subject, and it is becoming more and more extensive. You are aware yourselves from the advances that have been made, and from the prescriptions you occasionally get, how we are advancing in medicine all the world over. During the last quarter of a century medicine has advanced with strides greater than for a century previous, and we are only in our infancy in that regard. Discoveries in bacteriology are revolutionizing all previous ideas of medicine, and we don't know where it is going to end. We think that some of these days our business may be considerably limited. We consider that some of these days you will be busy selling nothing but antitoxins; that doctor will find his patient suffering with something and that he will give a prescription to be taken to the druggist, and that the druggist will be trained to give a hypodermic injection of an antitoxin, and we will see a line of patients in a drug store holding their arms out to be operated upon in that way. However, I have no doubt that it will be a long time before we reach that stage, but we are approaching it, and we will have an antidote for all the ills that man is heir to, even old age. It is not improbable that you will find old gentlemen coming in for their antidote as well as the children threatened with measles or small-pox, or whatever it may be. Although we may not live to see it, we cannot but think that the practice of medicine will be very much simplified, and that it will on that account be much more satisfactory.

So far as medicine in this country is concerned, I may tell you that we are not behind our neighbors. I may tell you that in Canada we have managed to keep pretty well in the foreground; and, as one or two illustrations of that fact, I might mention that it was thought advisable by our Queen not very long ago to confer the honor of knighthood on one of the members of our profession—my friend, Sir William Hingston here. That is an illustration of the progress and status of the profession in Canada. And not only that, but this gentleman was not many years ago selected from all the profession in the Empire to deliver the address on surgery before the British Medical Association.

We have been advancing in this country undoubtedly, and we have been able to make such an impression on the profession in Great Britain as to induce a very large and influential body known as the British Medical Association, to come to this country to hold their meeting. We will have, meeting in the city of Montreal, in the month of August, the largest association of its kind. That shows that we are thought of by the Mother Country, that from the writings and discussions which take place, and which are reported, it is known that we have a live profession of medicine here, and one that they may honor. And although I do not wish to be personal or egotistical, I may say that a great honor has been conferred on the profession in this country in electing one of its members, myself, as its president. Of course, I do not take this to myself. I never felt that it was given to me as Dr. Roddick. It was simply given to show the esteem in which the profession in this country was held by the profession in Great Britain. I feel, sir, that so far as medicine is concerned, we are going to make greater advances in this country. There is a great deal to be done by legislation: and I hope to see the day when the unfortunate state of affairs which at present exist between the various provinces, namely, that it is impossible for the licentiate of one province to practise in another province, will be removed. I hope that we will very soon arrange a system of reciprocity by which a man who passes before any board in the Dominion of Canada will be allowed to practise in any part of the Dominion of Canada; and, further, I hope we will be able to make some arrangement by which we will have a central examining board. I hope you will also aspire to that as a body, and that you will have a central examining board meeting in some large city where licenses will be given which will allow a man to practise not only in the Dominion of Canada, but in any part of the Empire. I think the day is not far distant when we will accomplish this. Coming back to your own association, I hope that you will some of these days, by showing the English people how you are advancing, and by showing your status in the profession of druggists, be able to attract the British Pharmaceutical Association to these shores, and that some of these days you will be arranging for a meeting of that kind, and that you will have on this side representatives of your own profession dining with you here.

Gentlemen, I have nothing further to say, except to thank you again from my heart for the kind manner in which you have received me, and also for giving me an opportunity of being present to-night.

This speech brought down the house, as they say in theatrical reports, and the suggestions made with regard to combined action on the part of physicians and pharmacists were such as to appeal to everyone present.

"SISTER ASSOCIATIONS."

W. H. Chapman, Esq., president of the Montreal College of Pharmacy :

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,—Most of the previous speakers have confessed to their want of eloquence, and, to my mind they have signally failed to prove that fact. As an Irishman said, "Don't confess your ignorance, because you will soon display it."

I must confess when the idea of this banquet was first mooted I was far from being sanguine as to its success. It has, however, proved a success, and I take it as a thing of encouragement to those who have been trying to do in their small way something to advance our profession. I think they will agree with me that it is sometimes discouraging, when we find so little response to our efforts, and I look upon the idea of this banquet to have been almost an inspiration, it has resulted in bringing so many of our pharmacists and doctors together. We are all agreed upon one thing, the gastronomic part, but I think we can get something a little higher.

We live in an age of advance. Everything around us is advancing. I was thinking this afternoon of what a change has come about, even in my short life. I remember quite well, and I am sure some of the gentlemen here who have grey hairs will remember, the time when a coach and four was considered an adequate means of locomotion. They are not sufficient for the needs of today; and I think that air-ships are things not only to dream of, but quite possible. I don't think that either you or I will ever see the day, but a day will come, when, instead of taking the train for Boston or the Old Country, we will be able to take air-ships in the evening and arrive in time to see our friends before breakfast.

Dr. Roddick has spoken of the advance in medicine. We, too, have seen great advances in pharmacy. I think there may be some here this evening who can speak of things which existed some years ago and who can speak of the great advances which have been made. We have our elixirs and our synthetic compounds instead of the old fashioned decoctions of our forefathers. Whilst our profession has been advancing I sometimes fancy that we as tradesmen—for we unfortunately have too often to remember that, and we sometimes forget that we are professional men—I often think that we do not advance in the same ratio. I know that when we get together we complain that business is poor, that general stores and departmental stores and the doctor-druggists are cutting into us. I think the day of complaining should be ended, and we should turn around and trim our sails to the wind. I think we can do that without any derogation to our profession.

Of course, representing as I do, the College of Pharmacy, I suppose it is only right and proper that I should speak for higher education. I am

very glad that Sir William Hingston and Dr. Roddick have both touched on this subject. We have felt that it is necessary to train our young men in the sciences if we wish to make a proper stand with our medical men. I think that even within the fifteen years that I have been in this country and city there have been great advances. I think I can remember and have noticed the great difference which exists between medical men of that time in their dealings with druggists and medical men of to-day. I remember doctors question the ability of certain druggists to make their prescriptions. You rarely hear that to-day, and instead of doctors having to indicate one particular druggist, you will find in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred that the doctor says: Take your prescription where you please. I think we can be grateful for this state of things, and I think the college can take to itself some credit for this success.

The hour is rather late, or rather, early, and I don't think that I will burden you with any further remarks. I would like, however, to say one word, and that is to press upon pharmacists here present the necessity for their active sympathy in our educational work. I had occasion to do this at our association meeting, and I would like to do it again to-night, because I think the college does not receive the support it should from the pharmacists of the Province of Quebec. We have some 250 licentiates, and we have only about 50 or 55 members of our college. I believe if we were all to support it we would be able to have a college second to none on this continent. As it is, we are sadly crippled for want of means to illustrate our lectures. I think we have as able lecturers as are to be found on this continent. I wish I could get the ear of some philanthropist, some Smith or MacDonald—some wealthy man who would give some endowment to our association, so that we could endow some chair that we sadly need. For instance, a chair of practical pharmacy. We need also microscopy, and we shall have to do it or we will be driven to the wall; I can assure you it will be our own fault if we do not advance. I thank you, gentlemen, for listening to me.

Joseph E. Morrison, president of the American Pharmaceutical Association:

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,—I generally leave these speeches to the inspiration of the moment. I thought that when I would come up here it would be an easy matter to build a speech and get along. I find, however, that I am a little bit overcome by the fact that this banquet, although I expected it to be a success, is very much greater than anything I could have imagined. I have taken very great interest in this banquet, and had hopes that it would be a success, but feared that possibly it might not. However, Mr. President, I may say that it gives me the greatest pleasure to be here this evening, not only as president of the American

Pharmaceutical Association, but also as a simple member of the Provincial Association. I think that this banquet indicates a change of policy on the part of the druggists of this city, and of the province generally, with regard to pharmaceutical matters.

Now, referring to the American Pharmaceutical Association, which you have honored, I may say that it is unfortunately a fact that Canadian druggists as a rule do not fully appreciate or understand the objects of this association. They do not appreciate what has been done by this association for the advance of pharmacy, not only in the United States, but in Canada as well. If you look back to the condition of affairs forty-five years ago, when this society was founded, you will see that there was practically no such thing as pharmacy in existence. The pharmacist in those days had to get his learning as best he could in the store. There was no such thing as a Pharmaceutical Association, or pharmacy laws, or Colleges of Pharmacy, with the exception of those of Philadelphia and New York. But the men who founded this society started with the idea of elevating pharmacy through education and through legislation; and I think if we have pharmacy laws to-day in Canada, it is to a very great extent owing to the stimulus given and example set and preached by the American Pharmaceutical Association. If you look back to the early history of our association and of the Ontario College of Pharmacy, you will find that the men who were most prominent in the foundation of these two societies were members of the American Pharmaceutical Association; I refer more particularly to Mr. Henry R. Gray, whose name will always remain connected with the foundation of this society, and as one of the most energetic workers in securing the passage of pharmacy laws, and in the building up of this association. In the Province of Ontario Messrs. Saunders, Gregory, Lindsay, Rose, and the late Benjamin Lyman and others who were prominent in the foundation of their college, were also members of the American Pharmaceutical Association.

The object of this association is principally the elevation of pharmacy through education and legislation, and although we consider in this province that we have the banner Pharmacy Act of America, there are some States which have lately succeeded in passing laws which are ahead of ours in some respects, notably the State of Illinois. Some of them have gone so far as to compel physicians who desire to open drug stores to pass an examination before a Board of Pharmacy. While referring to this, I would say that I think it is an injustice—and do not think that by any stretch of imagination or by any logic it can be made otherwise—that we have to grant licenses to physicians without their passing an examination. We are not allowed by law to give licenses to graduates of the College of Philadelphia, who have to spend

three years in the study of pharmacy alone. Yet we are obliged to give them to a physician who has practically no education in pharmacy.

Now, there is another point to which the American Pharmaceutical Association has attached great importance—that is, the bringing together of the pharmacists and physicians. This has already been touched upon this evening, and I fear it would be wearisome to go back on it; but the physician and the pharmacist labor in two branches of the same profession, we may say. Their work is in the same field, but upon totally different lines; they both have the same goal to reach, the physical well-being of mankind. The physician's education teaches him anatomy, physiology, and pathology, by which he can diagnose a disease, and *materia medica*, by which he can prescribe the remedy to suit his diagnosis. Now, the pharmacist's work is to learn the chemistry, botany and pharmacognosy of the drugs and chemicals which the physician prescribes, and to intelligently prepare the physician's prescription. They aid each other in that manner. One point about it is that the physician should respect the pharmacist, and the pharmacist the physician. We each have our respective line of work to carry out, and we should not infringe one upon the other. The dispensing physician and the prescribing pharmacist have no right to exist. I am happy to say that I believe that in the city of Montreal they do not exist to any appreciable extent. The American Pharmaceutical Association has always endeavored to inculcate this principle; and it has also advocated that the physicians and pharmacists should come together to discuss matters of mutual interest. We have even gone a step further, and have secured a section of the American Medical Association devoted to pharmacy and *materia medica*. In that section the pharmacists and physicians meet upon common ground. Now, I hope that before long the Canadian Medical Association will follow that example; and I think that in this city of Montreal, the metropolis of Canada, the Medical Society should take the initiative in that direction, and be pioneers in the path of progress in the Dominion of Canada.

Another object has been to elevate pharmacy. When this association was formed pharmacy was made up of decoctions and other barbarous preparations, which the president of the college has already mentioned; and if we have pharmacy in the scientific state in which it is to-day, it is mainly due to the efforts of this association. If you consult the volumes of our proceedings you will find that all the great advances have been heralded by this association. One of these that now comes to my mind is percolation. It was first made use of by Boullay Brothers in France, but it was the Americans who first took it up and worked it out thoroughly and adapted it to the preparation of tinctures and fluid extracts.

Among the men most prominently connected with the advance of scientific pharmacy we find Graham, Proctor, Parish, Remington, Lloyd, Diehl, Patch, Ebert, Eliel, Kennedy, and many others, members of this association. Their researches and studies have put scientific pharmacy on the footing on which it is to-day. If you will take the United States Pharmacopoeia, you will see there work which is second to none. It is prepared by the joint labors of the pharmacists and physicians of the United States; and I hope that some day the British Pharmacopoeia will be prepared on similar lines. Certainly as it is to-day, pharmacists have something to say in the matter, but not as much as the American pharmacists have to say in the preparation of theirs. I may be disloyal to a certain extent, but I don't want any mistake about the matter. Regarding politics, I am a Canadian first, last, and all the time; but I think that the United States Pharmacopoeia is much better adapted to the condition of medicine and pharmacy in this country than is the British. I think it is rather a dangerous state of affairs when one of our medical men can prescribe, say, tincture of aconite, 8 minims to the dose, and have it put up in the city of Montreal, and if he should go across the line and have it put up there it would be three times stronger; and in view of that fact and that there is such a great interchange of travel between the two countries, and also that many of the textbooks used in the medical colleges are similar, I think the U.S.P. is better adapted for our requirements.

With regard to pharmaceutical education our association can take great credit to itself. That there are such a number of pharmaceutical colleges in the United States is mainly due to the section on education of this association. Some of these colleges are second to none in the world; some of them may not be very much good, but I think that of Philadelphia or New York or Baltimore cannot be surpassed, and I hope that some day our college will be on the same footing as any one of those.

Now it is rather late, and I do not want to keep you very much longer. I would say, however, that I would like to see a good many more Canadians become members. Our interests are alike; we all want to work for the elevation of pharmacy. There is a time coming when the educated, and only he, can expect to be successful. There is a time coming, as I said this morning at the annual meeting, when the druggist will have a higher object in view than the retailing of patent medicines. There is a time coming when the sale of patent medicines will be left in the hands of others; and I think it will be a happy day when this state of affairs will come about. Advances are being made in our profession, and only the educated druggist will be able to keep pace with them.

As I said before, our interests are mutual, and I

hope that at the meeting this summer at Lake Minnetonka the Canadian representatives, Mr. Williams and Mr. Lecours, will have the honor of presenting a good round list of names of Canadians as members of the American Pharmaceutical Association.

The next toast, "Commerce," was responded to by Jos. Contant, Esq., president of the *Chambre de Commerce*, Montreal:

Mr. President and Gentlemen,—The organizers of this banquet, who did things so well, have committed a fault: they served you the dessert before giving you the entrees. I speak of speeches. You have seen the artistic side of the medal; now I will give you the other side. I will try in a few words to show you the improvement that commerce has made within a few years. You know that commerce and industry are two things of great importance in the life of a people. It is commerce and industry which supply them with the means to enable them to exist, and I can even say that the Government know how to draw money from these things for its subsistence.

Since a number of years commerce has progressed in all parts of the world, and the Dominion of Canada has not remained behind. There is nothing like figures to show the improvement in commerce, and with your permission, although the subject is dry, I will give you a few figures to show how exportations and importations have augmented in the Dominion of Canada. In 1878 Canada exported about \$58,500,000 worth of products, and in 1897, \$120,000,000—an increase of over 100 per cent. In 1878 the importations were \$1,31,000,000, and in 1896, \$239,025,000. One of the greatest resources of our country is our forests. In 1874, of produce of the forests, we exported \$6,000,000, and in 1896, \$21,061,090. This shows us that our country, although only in its infancy, is a practical country, and is making its mark among the manufacturing countries of the world.

To show the increase in our commerce I will also add the following figures. In 1874 the tonnage of vessels arriving was 423,420, and in 1892 there were 730 steamers of 1,100,740 tons.

I would have liked, if time had permitted, to be in a position to furnish you this evening with statistics that would interest you more closely, and give you the figures showing pharmaceutical products exported and imported. Unfortunately, however, those furnished by the Government are not sufficiently classified to enable me to make in a short time a calculation of the importations and exportations of these products, and in the midst of my business engagements it would take me about eight days to arrive at the figures. However, I have seen in the *Annuaire* for 1890 a statement touching upon chemical products, but in that they include pharmaceutical and also patent medicines. In 1881 the total chemical products, including patent

medicines, was valued at \$1,020,000, and in 1891 at \$3,418,000.

A great deal has been said this evening about the education of the pharmacist as a professional man. Now, gentlemen, if we view the thing from a commercial point of view, I would say that we should pay great attention to our commercial education; and although you have heard this evening that patent medicines, for instance, will in time be sold by grocers and others, and that we will be pharmacists only, I think that notwithstanding that the young man who wishes to enter into the business of pharmacy should have a commercial education as high as that possessed by those who enter into the dry goods, grocery, or other business, because I think we shall all have departed from the scene before druggists will become professional men only. If we must have a classical education to understand prescriptions and other things that we see every day in our profession, still we should do business as business men, and I think that within fifty years the young man who will have a good commercial education will have a better chance of succeeding than he who has but a classical education. Druggists have more difficulties to contend with than other merchants. You must not only have a high commercial education, but you must also have a professional education, a professional education, which, in this country, has at present attained a level quite high enough for all practical purposes. I think if we compare the course which we give here, and the strictness of our examinations, with those of other places, we will find that the Province of Quebec is not behind any place in America.

Speaking of patent medicines, I would say: Let their manufacture be prevented. We should endeavor to bring this about, and in this should be assisted by the physicians. Although the gentlemen whom we have here to-night representing the medical profession are not of those who prescribe Payne's celery compound and other such things, we all know that scarcely a day passes without our getting a prescription for a bottle of this or some other patent medicine. And, therefore, if the pharmacist is not to sell them the physician is not to prescribe them. At a meeting held a couple of years ago I said that there should be experts named by the Government, to whom all formulae for patent medicines should be submitted, and that the Government should not register a trade mark unless these experts would report that the preparation was worth being placed on the shelves of the druggist. I do not doubt that if all the druggists will co-operate, and if they will be present not only at banquets but at our meetings, that we will be able to bring upon the Government sufficient pressure to secure the appointment of such a board.

We have just succeeded in a case which we instituted against a departmental store for selling medicines in contravention of the law. This house and

others like it are powerful and have behind them immense capital and influence, and can bring great pressure to bear upon the Government. I do not hesitate to say, therefore, that during the next session of the Legislature an attempt will be made to pass an Act having for its object the wiping out of some of the laws which exist in our favor at the present moment. The way to come at these stores is for each and every druggist to bring to bear upon the member from his district all the influence which he can possibly command, so that if any attempt be made to rob us of our privileges, the bill will not pass the Private Bills Committee. We will in the future have to struggle, and every druggist should consider it a duty to assist. Let our meetings be better attended and more interest taken in our association. We have already gained a great deal, but if we are to oppose those who wish to destroy us in Parliament, what we need is aid from the medical profession, and that would best be brought about, as has already been mentioned here this evening, by having an association in which the doctors and druggists would make but one body.

Mr. D. Watson, of Kerry, Watson & Co., an ex-president of the Montreal College of Pharmacy, also spoke on the same subject in that lucid and eloquent style which has made him one of the favorite after-dinner speakers at all commercial reunions, but as our stenographer's notes were lost we are unfortunately unable to give Mr. Watson's speech verbatim, but if possible, we will do so in our next.

Then came what proved to be the toast and the speech of the evening. As a general rule "The Ladies" is replied to by some witty old bachelor, who keeps his hearers in a roar of laughter, but Mr. Boutin is not that kind of a speaker. He is a finished orator, and his speech in reply to this toast was an effort of which any one, even Laurier or Chapleau, might be proud. Those who did not know Mr. Boutin's abilities in this line were astounded to find a pharmacist so eloquent, so well able to express his sentiments in such beautiful language. We made a translation for our readers, but although it was well done, we concluded that the discourse lost much of its beauty and eloquence in English, so give it in the French.

Monsieur le Président, Messieurs:—Il y a à peine quelques jours j'étais loin de penser que j'aurais l'honneur d'adresser la parole ce soir au milieu d'une réunion d'amis, de confrères, et d'invités, aussi distingués. J'étais loin surtout de penser que j'aurais la douce mais bien délicate obligation de répondre à la *santé des Dames*. Je croyais la chose incompatible avec la mission du pharmacien—qui sera toujours plutôt un faiseurs de pilules qu'un tourneur de phrases. Mais enfin heureusement pour moi et malheureusement pour vous, quoique nous soyons dans le "Ladies Ordinary" du Windsor, je n'aurai pas à craindre de leur faire de la peine en leur absence.

Je suis encore à me demander le pourquoi de ce choix. Serait-ce parcequ'il fallait une parole éloquent pour rédire et chanter les gloires et les charmes du beau sexe? Oh, alors, je m'incline et fait cette juste réflexion "vraiment on s'est grandement trompé." Ah, je comprends maintenant c'est qu'à la fin d'un banquet on est toujours plus ou moins fatigué et les clairvoyants organisateurs de ces belles et somptueux agapes se sont dit "malgré l'importance du toast, choisissons un vieux garçon, car c'est l'être le moins sensible partout—ça ne sera pas long. Quand bien même je le voudrais, Messieurs, je le pourrais pas moralement parlant, phisiquement parlant—personne oserait douter du contraire. Mais vous n'ignorez pas que les feux concentrés font que'ques fois plus de ravages que l'incendie déclaré.

Ne nous laissons pas de jeter sur notre route des semences de bienveillance et de sympathie. Sans doute il en perira beaucoup; mais s'il en est une qui lève, elle embaumera notre route et réjouira nos yeux.

Ah! qui ne sait pas que la femme exerce ici-bas une influence moralisatrice et consolante? Elle construit avec son amour et son dévouement l'édifice grandiose de la famille. Elle dirige la société vers le biens et le bonheur. Un grand penseur n'a-t-il pas "dit veut-on savoir ce qui fait une nation? c'est le cœur des femmes, c'est le cœur des mères, c'est le cœur des sœurs, c'est le cœur des fiancées"—Oui, la femme en sortant du paradis terrestre n'en est pas moins devenue ce printemps perpétuel qui embellit, parfume, et embaume l'existence de l'homme. Dites moi, Messieurs, vous surtout qui avez eu le bonheur de passer sous le joug de l'Hymen, n'avez-vous pas plus d'une fois constaté que la femme à la mission divine de rendre l'homme meilleur—plus sage et plus courageux?

Ah, je voudrais pouvoir emprunter la langue d'un Saint Jean Chrysostome pour exalter à son juste mérite la femme qui donne à l'église ces apôtres intrépides qui ne craignent pas de traverser les mers après avoir dit un éternel adieu—à leurs parents, à leurs biens, et à leur patrie, pour aller sur des plages étrangères et quelques fois bien ingrates, y donner le mouvement de la colonisation et y jeter le grain de la civilisation. Si je le pouvais j'essaierais de ravir à notre "silver tongued" Canadien le secret de son éloquence, les charmes de sa voix, pour rendre hommage à la femme qui donne à l'état ces généreux serviteurs et ces habiles gouvernants qui devront diriger la barque nationale ballottées par les vents et les tempêtes malheureusement trop souvent soulevés par le souffle de la discorde. Enfin je voudrais pouvoir tresser une couronne d'immortelles! pour ceindre le front de celles qui donnent à la patrie ces nobles et fiers guerriers toujours prêts à voler à sa défense aussitôt que le temple de Mars est ouvert et que son existence est menacée!

Messieurs, je suis fier de le dire dans une réunion comme celle-ci ou l'on sait faire l'ésprit de partie et de nationalité pour donner libre cours à nos sentiments patriotiques; je suis dis-je fier de rappeler que le Canada Français a surtout particulièrement vénère et apprécie le rôle insigne de la femme. Car, comme a dit un orateur—seul parmi tous les peuples il s'est inspiré d'elle pour

composer son hymne nationale. Tandis que l'Anglais prie pour sa souveraine dans ce chant si beau et si bien inspiré du "God Save the Queen;" tandis que le Français chante sa liberté et sa patrie dans sa Marseillaise; tandis que l'Irlandais réclame son autonomie et la possession de son île, de sa verte Erin fertilisée par le sang de ses martyrs patriotiques et religieux, qui se sont inspirés au chant de "l'Erin go Bragh;" tandis que l'Américain déploie fièrement les replis de son beau drapeau étoilé aux vents de la liberté emportant au loin les notes du "Star Spangled Banner," le Canadien-Français se souvenant qu'il a dû jadis à la femme, et sa force et sa liberté, et sa gloire, s'est écrié dans un grand mouvement d'enthousiasme et d'admiration "Vive la Canadienne."

Si je ne craignais pas de vous retenir trop longtemps, et troubler le repos de vos tendres épouses, qu'il ne faudrait pas éveiller à une heure aussi avancée de la nuit; car, qu'elle ne serait pas leur inquiétude en constatant votre absence du foyer à deux heures du matin? Vous toujours si fideles au couvre-feu. J'essaierais, dis-je, d'esquisser à long traits le tableau des grands et des actes héroïques de la femme depuis qu'elle est montée sur le Calvaire pour recevoir son baptême de sang jusqu'à l'époque où il nous est donné d'assister à la plus longue comme à la plus sage administration des affaires de l'Empire Britannique sur les possessions duquel le soleil ne se couche jamais, de celle dont l'histoire aimera rappeler le souvenir en parlant du siècle de Victoria.

Mais je termine, car je voudrais vous faire grâce, non pas de la cause mais du défenseur, et cependant je devrais vous parler d'une manière toute spéciale de ces grandes et belles associations de charité ou se révèle au grand jour la noblesse comme là sublimité du cœur de la femme, car on le connaît bien, Messieurs, là où il y a plaisir à panser, des larmes à secher—en un mot là où il faut de la charité, là où il faut de la résignation, là surtout où il faut de l'amour.

Honneur donc, prospérité et santé, à cette belle partie du genre humain qui est comme un bon vin, plus elle vieillit, meilleur elle est!

Mr. Boutin was greeted with uproarious applause as he completed his oration.

After that the "Press" was responded to by Mr. A. M. Macmillan, representing Meyer Bros., druggists, St. Louis, Mo. Mr. Morrison, editor of The Canadian Pharmaceutical Journal, was called upon, but was not to be found, as he had left the room.

Then everybody sang "God Save the Queen," and went home, after having had a most enjoyable time.

Credit is due the Banquet Committee for the excellent manner in which all the arrangements were carried out.

The Entertainment Committee, Messrs. Lachance and Macmillan, furnished an excellent programme of songs, recitations, etc., with which they agreeably interspersed the list of toasts. Major Rogers, as usual, brought down the house with his quadruplicate speech, and Mr. Fisher, with his coster songs, was inimitable. Mr. Teaford's rendering of

a couple of ballads was much appreciated by his audience, as shown by the applause which he received, while Mr. Gillespie's mandolin solos could not have been excelled by any professional. Mr. Brault's singing of "Oh, Canada," has already been referred to, so that in every particular the banquet was a success, and in its success every druggist of Montreal participated. They have shown that for once they could leave their troubles behind, get together, have a good time, and make the acquaintance of their brother pharmacists.

Books and Pamphlets.

REAGENTS AND REACTIONS, known by the names of their authors. Based on the original collection by A. Schneider. Revised and enlarged by Dr. Julius Altschal, and translated from the German by Richard Fisher, Instructor in Pharmacy at the University of Wisconsin. Published by the Pharm. Review Co., Milwaukee, Wis. Price 50 cents.

This is a valuable little work, especially to those engaged in analytical work, and will also be found useful to pharmacists in general, who are frequently in need of information with regard to tests as known by the names of the author when found in pharmacal and medical works.

CHEMICAL AND ASSAY APPARATUS AND SUPPLIES. Lyman, Sons & Co., Montreal. A very complete catalogue and price list of apparatus carried in stock by this well known firm.

THE STANDARD MANUAL OF SODA AND OTHER BEVERAGES.—A treatise especially adapted to the requirements of druggists and confectioners. Cloth, \$4; sheep, \$5. Chicago: G. P. Englehard & Company, 1897.

This work of 257 pages, containing over 1,500 formulas, compiled, arranged and edited by a pharmacist, requires no apology for its existence. For the pharmacist, it contains information regarding extracts and flavors, sterilization and pasteurization of milk, peptonizing of food, kumiss and kefir, infant food and feeding, and other information relative to dietetic articles within his province. For the "soda" dispenser, it is simply invaluable from the mass of correct information relating to every detail of the soda water fountain. The editor has drawn information from all points where experts in the different subjects are to be found. An enumeration of the names of all contributors would be beyond our space allowance, but enough is said when we mention Messrs. Adolf G. Vogler, *Western Druggist*, Albert E. Ebert, Chicago, Leo Eliel and W. C. Alpers, of Mercks Pharmacy, New York, men known to the entire American pharmaceutical world. The clerk at the fountain will be faced by no difficulty that this book will not point an easy way out of. Its moderate price places it within the reach of all who aim to supply their patrons with the latest seductive beverages.

GINGER MINT is a delicate combination for the soda fountain, according to the *Spatula*:

Lemon syrup	4 ozs.
Ginger syrup	12 ozs.
Tinct. of capsicum.....	2 drs.
Tinct. of mint.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ dr.

Mix and serve with shaved ice and straws; decorate with mint leaves.

INDEX OF DISEASES TREATED WITH

PARVULES

The Dose of any Parvule will vary from one to four, according to age or the frequency of administration. For instance, one Parvule every hour, two every two hours, or three every three hours, and so on for adults. For children one three times a day is the minimum dose. It is claimed by many practitioners that **small doses, frequently repeated**, exert a more salutary effect.

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Parv. Podophyllin.....1-40 gr.

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Parv. Ergotine.....1-10 gr.

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Parv. Cantharis.....1-50 gr.

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Parv. Aconite.....1-20 gr.

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Parv. Iod. Arsenic.....1-100 gr.

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Parv. Iod. Arsenic.....1-100 gr.

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Parv. Tannin.....1-10 gr.

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Parv. Ipecac.....1-50 gr.

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Parv. Calomel, 1-20 gr.....Aloin, 1-10 gr.

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Parv. Nux. Vom.....1-50 gr.

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Parv. Belladonna.....1-20 gr.

SLUGGISH BOWELS.
Parv. Podophyllin.....1-40 gr.

SPERMATORRŒA,
Parv. Phosph.....1-200 gr.

SUMMER DIARRHŒA.
Parv. Mercury with Chalk.....1-10 gr.

SYPHILIS.
Parv. Calomel.....1-20 gr.

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 MORPHINE NITRATE, 1-8 gr.
 MORPHINE NITRATE, 1-12 gr.
 MORPHINE SULPHATE, 1-8 gr.
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Each Containing

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Therapeutics—Cathartic, tonic.

40 cts. per hundred.

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The above combination, which we have successfully and scientifically put in pill form, produces, when taken into the stomach, Carbonate of Protoxide of Iron (Ferrous Carbonate) in a quickly assimilable condition.

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Same as Pil. Chalybeate, with $\frac{1}{4}$ gr. Ext. Nux Vomica added to each pill to increase the tonic effect.

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55 cts. per hundred.

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For cure of Rheumatism and Rheumatic Gout.

FORMULA—Acidum Salicylicum; Resina Podophyllum; Quinina; Ext. Colchicum; Ext. Phytolacca; Capsicum.

Almost a specific in Rheumatic and Gouty Affections, Please specify Warner's, and order in original bottles of 100 pills.

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 Medical properties—Antiperiodic, Alterative.
 Dose—1 to 2.

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 Med. prop.—Nerve Sedative. Dose—1 to 2.

Aloin et Strychnine.
 Med. prop.—Tonic, Laxative. Dose—1 to 2.

Aloin et Strych. et Bellad.
 Med. prop.—Tonic, Laxative. Dose—1 to 2.
 Aloin, 1-5 gr.
 Strychnine, 1-60 gr.
 Ext. Belladon, ¼ gr.

Atropine 1-100 gr.
 Med. prop.—Anodyne. Dose—1 to 2.

Atropinæ Sulph 1-60 gr.
 Med. prop.—Anodyne. Dose—1 to 2.

Codeia ¼ gr.
 Med. prop.—Anodyne, replacing Morphia without
 the usual disagreeable after-effects produced by
 the latter.

Corrosive Sublimate, I-12, 1-20, 1-40
 and 1-100 gr.
 Med. prop.—Mercurial Alterative. Dose—1 to 2.

Digitalin 1-60 gr.
 Med. prop.—Arterial Sedative. Dose—1 to 2.

Elaterium, (Clutterbuck's) 1-10 gr.
 Med. prop.—Diuretic, Hydragogue Cathartic.
 Dose—1 to 2.

Ext. Ignatia Amara ¼ gr.
 Med. prop.—Nerve Sedative. Dose—1 to 2.

Ext. Nuc. Vomicae ¼ and ½ gr.
 Med. prop.—Nerve Stimulant. Dose—1 to 3.

Hyoscymia 1-100 gr.
 (Crystal Pure Alkaloid.)
 Med. prop.—Anodyne, Soporific. Dose—1.

Mercury Proto. Iodid ¼ gr.
 Med. prop.—Alterative. Dose 1 to 2.

Mercury Proto. Iodid ½ gr.
 Med. prop.—Alterative. Dose—1 to 2.

Mercury Proto. Iodid ½ gr.
 Med. prop.—Alterative. Dose—2 to 4.

Mercury Iodide Red 1-16 gr.
 Med. prop.—Alterative. Dose—1 to 3.

Morphinæ Sulph 1-20 gr.
 Med. prop.—Anodyne.

Morphinæ Sulph 1-10 gr.
 Med. prop.—Anodyne. Dose—1 to 2.

Morphinæ Sulph ½ and ¾ gr.
 Med. prop.—Anodyne. Dose—1 to 2.

Morphinæ Sulph ¼ and ½ gr.
 Med. prop.—Anodyne. Dose—1 to 2.

Podophyllin 1-10, ½, ¼, ¼ and ½ gr.
 Med. prop.—Cathartic. Dose 1 to 4.

Podophyllin Comp.
 Med. prop.—Cathartic and Tonic. Dose—1 to 2.
 Podophyllin, ¼ gr.
 Ext. Hyoscyami, ¼ gr.
 Ext. Nux Vomica, 1-16 gr.

Strychnine, 1-16, 1-20, 1-30, 1-32, 1-40,
 1-60 and 1-100 gr.

Med. prop.—Nerve Stimulant, Tonic. Dose—1 to 3.

Strychninæ Sulph 1-32 gr
 Med. prop.—Tonic. Dose—1 to 2.

Veratrinæ Sulph 1-12 gr.
 Med. prop.—Powerful Topical Excitant. Dose—1.

Zinc Phosphide ¼ and ½ gr.
 Med. prop.—Tonic, Dose—1 to 3.

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Recent Papers.

MEDICINAL SYRUPS.—W. Weber, *American Druggist*:—
Mr. Weber offers the following formulæ:—

SYRUP OF CINNAMON.

Tincture of Cinnamon 1 part.
Syrup 5 parts.

SYRUP OF CASCARA SAGRADA.

Fluid Extract of Cascara..... 4 OZS.
Syrup of Cinnamon 12 "

SYRUP OF YERBA SANTA.

Fluid Extract of Yerba Santa 4 OZS.
Magnesium Carbonate 1 "
Water 6 "

Triturate the fluid extract with the magnesium carbonate and add water, filter and make up to 8 ozs., in which dissolve the sugar and strain.

SYRUP OF ORANGE.

Fresh Orange Peel..... 1 part.
Alcohol..... 5 "
Macerate a week.

Proof spirit, we think, gives better results.

Tincture of Orange Peel (as above) .. 1 part.
Syrup 7 "

RAPID PROCESS FOR THE PREPARATION OF SOLUTION OF MAGNESIUM CITRATE.—A. H. Benhard, *New England Druggist*, June.

Heat six ozs. distilled water to boiling, and add 460 grs. of powdered citric acid; when dissolved add 230 grs. magnesium carbonate, and in less than 30 seconds solution is complete. Then add 2 ozs. syrup of citric acid, and enough distilled water to make 12 ozs., strain into a 12 oz. bottle and add 40 grs. of potassium bicarbonate.

PREPARATION OF SOLIDIFIED GLYCERINE AND OVULES.—Paul Rouanne, *Bulletin Commercial*, May.

A sheet of gelatine weighing about 24 gms. is allowed to swell in water for about ten hours, when it will have absorbed about twice its weight of water; 176 gms. of glycerine are then heated in an enamelled vessel, and when warmed to 45° or 50° C., the gelatine is added and stirred with a glass rod; the mixture is then strained and the water driven off in a hot air oven, and the mass afterwards allowed to cool. This is then cut into strips which are piled up in a warm place so as to become perfectly anhydrous. This mass is used as the vehicle for the administration of the various medicaments generally used in the form of suppositories or bougies, and has the advantage of not shrinking as ordinarily occurs when glycerogelatine is used.

TANNIN SUPPOSITORIES.—For six suppositories of 16 gms., take 95 gms. of the mass; glycerine, 10 gms. Dissolve the prescribed quantity of tannin in the glycerine by heating, then add the mass and melt, stirring constantly.

NOTE ON EXTEMPORANEOUS CHLORINE WATER.—Dr. F. B. Power, *Pharmaceutical Review*, June.

Some months ago an article appeared in several pharmaceutical journals on the preparation of chlorine water by the action of sulphuric acid on sodium chloride in the presence of minium or litharge, or as modified by Griggi, by the action of oxalic acid and calcium chloride. Dr. Power finds that chlorine would be developed in the presence of minium Pb_3O_4 , but not by litharge, PbO ; but it is particularly the modification suggested by Griggi that is formed on misconception of the action of oxalic acid on calcium or

barium chloride. The author finds that if molecular quantities are employed a vigorous reaction takes place, and a peculiar odor evolved which, however, is not that of chlorine, but ozone, as shown by its action on a strip of paper moistened with solution of potassium iodide and starch. The filtered solution contains the same odor, but does not liberate iodine from potassium iodide, and when tested with silver nitrate gives but a faint opalescence, showing absence of more than a trace of chlorine. Dr. Power concludes that Griggi founded his statement upon not very carefully considered theoretical suggestions, rather than on actual experiment and observation.

BISMUTH SUBGALLATE AND SUBTANNATE.—Ferd. A. Sieker, *Pharm. Review*, June.

About a year ago the writer published in the same journal a method for distinguishing between these two salts; he now adds another based on their solubilities in 10 per cent. solution of sodium carbonate. Bismuth subgallate dissolves slowly in a solution of sodium carbonate at the ordinary temperature, but readily on the application of heat. The subtannate does not dissolve in a solution of sodium carbonate, and on boiling is decomposed.

VARIATION IN THE SIZE OF DROPS.—Dr. George F. Payne, *Druggists' Circular*, May.

A very valuable contribution to our knowledge of the subject is Dr. Payne's paper. It is a very common idea, even among physicians and pharmacists, that drop and minim are synonymous, but Dr. Payne shows that the size of the drops, even of such a liquid as water, will vary greatly, depending on the form and size of the container, the quantity of liquid, variations of temperature, etc. His results, as tabulated, are as follows. A fluid drachm of water gave the following results:

From the bottom of a ten-ounce evaporating dish the number of drops was 18.

From a two-pint funnel, choked with cork for dropping, square, thick end, 24.

From the bottom of a five-ounce beaker, 25.

From a six-ounce funnel, choked with cork for dropping, square, thick end, 28.

From a large glass stopper, two inches in diameter, 30.

From a five-ounce lipped beaker, with guiding-rod, $\frac{3}{8}$ inch in diameter, 31.

From a $\frac{3}{8}$ inch guiding-rod, taking supply from two-ounce dropping-funnel, 32.

From a four-ounce glass-stoppered bottle (half full), stopper kept partly in neck, 33.

From a two-ounce lipped graduate, off-hand, without guiding-rod, 45.

From a one-drachm lipped graduate, off-hand, without guiding-rod, 47.

From a two-ounce funnel, choked with cork for dropping, slanting end, 52.

From a $\frac{3}{8}$ inch diameter guiding-rod, taking the supply from two-ounce dropping-funnel, 62.

From a $\frac{3}{8}$ inch diameter guiding-rod, taking the supply from one-drachm graduate, 96.

From a $\frac{1}{2}$ inch diameter guiding-rod, taking the supply from two-ounce dropping funnel, 96.

From a five-ounce lipped beaker, off-hand, without guiding-rod, 100.

From a five-ounce lipped beaker, with guiding-rod, $\frac{3}{8}$ inch diameter, 120.

From a pointed guiding-rod, $\frac{3}{8}$ inch diameter at point, from two-ounce dropping-funnel, 160.

From a pointed guiding-rod, $\frac{1}{2}$ inch diameter at the point, from two-ounce dropping-funnel, 600.

The drops which were obtained with the very small guiding-rods and from the bottoms of the vessels were abnormal, and are only given to illustrate what is possible under certain conditions. The list, however, shows quite plainly how easy it is to obtain drops of water

under ordinary circumstances, varying from 33 to 120 to the fluidrachm.

As demonstrating the variation caused by difference of temperature, water from a two-ounce dropping-funnel, gave 44 drops to the fluidrachm at 64° C., 47 drops at 22° C. Rapid dropping, furnished smaller drops than when the work was done slowly.

Obituary.

WILLIAM WALSH.

Mr. Wm. Walsh, one of the most respected residents, and one of the most prominent business men, of the town of Peterboro, passed away on Saturday, the 12th June, at his residence, 110 Dickson street, at the age of 53 years. Mr. Walsh has been ill for over a year with a complication of diseases. He has long been in a very low condition, and his death has been for some time past momentarily expected.

Mr. Walsh was born in Cavan on what was known as the "Fallis Line," on Christmas day, Dec. 25th, 1843. About 1856 Mr. Walsh came to Peterboro, and shortly after entered the drug store of his uncle, by marriage, the late Dr. Ormond, the firm at that time being Ormond & Gilmour, and the place of business the corner at present occupied by Mr. H. S. Macdonald, druggist. After a few years Mr. Walsh entered into partnership with Dr. Ormond, and conducted the business jointly with him till the death of Dr. Ormond, when Mr. Walsh assumed full charge of the business, which he conducted up to the time of his last illness. At the time of the organization of the O.S.R.D., Mr. Walsh was chosen a member of the executive for district No. 3, and the beneficial effects of his earnest work are felt in that district still.

Mr. Walsh was one of our most respected and substantial citizens. He was a Liberal in politics, but took no active part in political affairs. He always took an active interest in horticulture. He was a member of the Dickson Company, and also of the Electric Light Company. He was brought up in the faith of the Church of England, but on his marriage in 1871 to Miss Dickson, daughter of the late Samuel Dickson, he cast in his lot with the Presbyterian church, and was a member of St. Paul's congregation, an elder, and also a member of the Board of Managers. Mr. Walsh was in all respects a good citizen, and in all the relations of life performed his duties in such a manner as to win universal respect and esteem.

The funeral, which took place on Monday, was very largely attended. The ceremony was conducted by Rev. Dr. Torrance, and the pall bearers were Messrs. T. E. Bradburn, Robert Innes, Robert Fair, J. J. Lundy, G. M. Roger, and J. D. Collins. Interment took place in the Little Lake cemetery. Business places were closed as the procession passed down George street.

A bacterium which liberates nitrogen has been discovered by Messrs. Wood and Wilcox, in the course of some investigations on bran fermentation, and has been named by them *Bacterium furfuris*. Among the products of decomposition produced by this bacterium are, as usual, acetic, butyric, formic, and lactic acids, most noteworthy, free nitrogen. Bacteria which convert free nitrogen of the air into nitrous and nitric acids, have been known for years and their work carefully studied by Hellregel and others, but *Bacterium furfuris* is the first one known to liberate nitrogen from its compounds.

WILSON v. LYMAN BROS.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE—JUDGMENT, ROSE, J.
S. H. BLAKE, Q.C., and J. J. SCOTT for Plaintiff.
THOMSON, Q.C., and HENDERSON for Defendants.

I have no doubt the fly paper sent out by the plaintiff became known to the trade as pads, and that an order given for pads to any house that had been dealing with the plaintiff or knew of his goods would be filled by sending to the person giving the order the fly paper manufactured by the plaintiff. I am not able to say upon the evidence that the purchasing public made any distinction between fly paper and fly pads. They may have done so, but the evidence does not satisfy me that they did. I think that the way in which the defendants put up their fly paper, both as to the form, the envelopes, the packing into boxes, and the ornamentation of the boxes and the advertisements as shown at the trial, was calculated to mislead.

I do not think I can, upon the evidence, however, say that it has been shown that the plaintiff has suffered any loss by reason of the action of the defendants. I do not say that he has not.

It may be that the defendants are hardly in a position to deny that what they have done has been a detriment to the plaintiff, as they evidently thought it was a benefit to themselves.

Mr. Justice Kay, in *Waterman v. Ayers*, 39 C.D., at page 33, said as follows:—"So that here is a most plain attempt to obtain a portion of the plaintiff's custom, and to pass off the goods which the defendant is making, as being goods which really are either made or selected or sold by the plaintiff; and the rule has always been, since I have known anything of the profession, that where a man designedly does a thing of that kind he will not be heard to say that this will not damage the plaintiff, because his designedly taking the trade mark of another man shows that he expects by that to gain an advantage to himself, and, when he does, that advantage is so much damage to the other man."

If it were necessary for the disposition of this case that I should determine whether the plaintiff had been in fact injured, I should again go over the evidence most carefully; but for reasons that will appear, I do not think I am called upon to find that fact, or to say whether the defendants did what they did by design or inadvertence. Certainly the plaintiff thought they were acting designedly and wickedly, and with an endeavor to steal from him the business that he had built up by years of patient industry and careful business enterprise, and I can quite well understand his irritation. If what the defendants did was by inadvertence, it was most unfortunate.

One is loath to believe that a house with the long commercial standing that the defendants' house is said to have (about fifty years), would stoop to

means so dishonorable for the purpose of taking away from a rival dealer any portion of his business, and I am glad I have not to determine the question.

The plaintiff's trade mark is described by the plaintiff in his application for registration under the Trade Mark and Design Act of 1871, as follows:—"The said specific trade mark consists in the words 'Wilson's Fly Poison Pad,' the same being printed on a poison pad represented in the annexed drawing as circular in form, but it may be cut in other shapes, the essential feature of the trade mark being the words, 'fly poison pad,' prefixed with or without my name, but preferably with it, and I hereby request the said specific trade mark to be registered in accordance with the law."

The defendants described their goods as "The Lyman Bros. & Co. (limited), Lightning Fly Paper Poison." The word "pad" only appears upon the envelopes, as printed at the top, as follows:—"Three pads in a package, 5 cents. Six pads in a package, 10 cents."

The defendants were served with the writ without any notice of intention to bring an action and immediately communicated with the plaintiff through their solicitors, and I have no doubt from reading the correspondence, that the defendants would have made such alterations in the form and the appearance of their envelopes, etc., as would have removed all the plaintiff's objections, were it not that the plaintiff believed that he had the right to prevent the defendants from using the word "pad" in any form upon the package. Indeed, that was the contest at the trial.

The defendants' contention was put in argument somewhat as follows, namely, that unless the court had the right to restrain the defendants from putting up fly paper in the form of pads, there was no right to restrain the defendants from stating on the envelopes that the envelopes contained pads.

The plaintiff's claim must rest, I imagine, upon the contention that by registering the specific trade mark, and by using the word "pad," the fly paper put up by the plaintiff was so described that the trade would understand when an order was given for pads that the plaintiff's pads were desired, and therefore, the defendants were not at liberty to make use of the word "pad" at all in connection with the sale of the pads put up by them.

I do not think that is so. I have examined some, but not all of the very many cases which were cited upon the argument, and I do not think that I can restrain the defendants from telling the truth in describing the goods which they were offering for sale. If the defendants had used their name before words which could easily have been confused with the words used by the plaintiff and registered as his trade mark, another question might have arisen; but the defendants do not describe their paper as "pads" in giving the name of the goods put up, but only say that in their packages of lightning fly

paper poison are either three or six pads, according to the fact.

I think, therefore, the plaintiff fails in his endeavor to restrain the use by the defendants of the word "pad" as used.

If the defendants will make such changes in their envelopes, ornamentation of boxes, and advertisements as will remove the probability of any misleading by them, I think the only order that I shall make will be that each party pay their own costs of the action.

If the parties cannot agree upon the changes to be made, I may be referred to.

If the parties desire for any purpose to apply to me with reference to the order to be taken out, I shall be glad to hear them.

SERUM TREATMENT FOR DIPHTHERIA.

The report of the supplementary collective investigation of the American Pediatric Association recently presented at Washington, D.C., shows conclusively the superiority of the serum treatment of diphtheria over all other forms of treatment and the wide-spread employment of antitoxin. One thousand seven hundred and four cases of laryngeal diphtheria collected from all parts of the United States and Canada, from the practices of 422 physicians, and all treated with antitoxin, showed a mortality of 21 per cent. The death rate, it is to be noted, is the lowest ever recorded from laryngeal diphtheria, and this in spite of the fact that in many cases, as the report showed, the new remedy was applied very late or in very small doses. It is the conclusion of all authorities that when the remedy is properly employed and a reliable product always selected, when sufficiently large doses are used reasonably early, the mortality will be still further reduced. Mulford's Concentrated (Standardized) Antitoxin is credited with a large share of this success, since it is the most extensively employed of all antitoxins in America. For purity, potency and promptness of action Mulford's is the recognized standard of diphtheria antitoxins.

Active Principle of Rhus Toxicodendron.—According to Dr. F. Pfaff, the characteristic effects of rhus are due to a body which he calls toxicodendrol; it is an oil soluble in alcohol, ether, hensol, etc. He recommends as a remedy, thorough washing with soap and water, followed by treatment with alcohol and alcoholic solution of lead acetate.

Ginger Wine Essences—

Sol. essence of ginger 4 oz.

Sol. essence of lemon 2 oz.

Oil of sweet orange 5 m.

Tartaric acid ½ oz.

Burnt sugar 2 oz.

—Pharm. Journal.

Moissan and Dewar have succeeded in liquefying fluorine, by means of boiling liquid oxygen, temp.—185 deg. C. The liquid fluorine is not as active as the gaseous form, as it does not attack glass, sulphur or phosphorus, but retains all its affinity for hydrogen.

Market Report.

June 14th.

Trade is still rather quiet and changes unimportant. Opium steady. Quinine seemed inclined to advance, but is kept down by second hands. Howard's is very firm, and only offered by them in small quantities. Citric and tartaric acids rising. Chlorate of potassium dearer. Carbolic acid in better supply. Borax is lower than ever known. Camphor, unsteady. Norwegian cod liver oil improving. Orange shellac is lower. Cocaine becoming dearer. Chloride of lime is in good demand. Paris green is expected to move more freely with the advent of warmer weather. Ipecac is strong and rising. New mandrake root is cheaper. Glycerine steadier. Castor oil advancing again. Oil peppermint, though dull, is firmer. Traganth in good demand.

June 23rd.

Jubilee and drugs do not agree, at least that is the reason given for the extreme dullness of trade. Quinine is firm, makers offering very sparingly. Opium steady. Norwegian cod liver oil dull, but firm. Newfoundland oil is lower at the moment, but as small supplies are being refined, higher

prices are looked for later on. Glycerine looking up. Sulphonal firmer. Phenacetine unchanged. Cream tartar unsettled. Borax and boracic acid very low. Carbolic acid quiet. Acids citric and tartaric are advancing. Bismuth and salts, iodine and salts, ammonia and compounds are all steady and unchanged. Bleaching powder scarce. Camphor quite dull. Gentian of even fair quality quite scarce. Linseed oil firm, in sympathy with the English market. Silver nitrate is at the lowest known. Cardamoms firmer, more paid at the last auctions. Ipecac continues to move up. Dragon's blood is in large supply, but really fine quality is wanting.

June 26th.

Trade is flat and changes few. Opium quiet and firm. Quinine quiet and unchanged and manufacturers offer sparingly. Quicksilver and mercurials are firm. Cod liver oil in light demand. Cream of tartar even is quiet. Acids tartaric and citric are higher, this being the season for Sunday school picnics and picnic lemonade. Soap bark advancing. Carbolic acid is easier, the Jubilee gas making extra stocks for raw materials. Camphor remains dull. Glycerine in all hands is firmer. Cardamoms are going up quietly. Cocaine—The makers are offering but limited quantities, expecting bet-

TANGLEFOOT



SEALED STICKY FLY PAPER

STILL FURTHER IMPROVED

BORDER	- -	Stronger and more Pliable
STICKY	- -	Stickier and more Enduring
DESIGN	- - - -	New and Prettier
PRICE	- - - -	Lower
PROFIT	- - - -	Larger

Your Jobber sells it
PRICES FOR 1897.

REGULAR 45 CENTS A BOX { 10 Boxes
\$3.80 PER CASE. In a Case

"LITTLE" 18 CENTS A BOX { 15 Boxes
\$2.10 A CASE. In a Case

HOLDERS: \$1.00 per Box of 50

Kindly mention this Journal when writing to Advertisers.

ter prices. Nitrate of silver remains extremely low. Bryan's visit depressed it. Canary seed is quiet but no lower. Shellac sold higher in last auctions. Sal soda, soda bicarb, caustic soda, are held steadily and firmly by the United Alkali Co.; that made by electrolysis does not affect the market yet. Chloride of lime rather scarce and dearer in Britain. There are rumors of outside producers of iodine joining the syndicate and an advance of 20s. Spices are flat as a rule. Paris green, best English, firm; inferior grades pressed for sale. Gum tragacanth is quiet but firm. Gum acacia, true Soudan, is scarce.

AN IMPROVEMENT DRUGGISTS SHOULD NOTE REGARDING THE USE OF IODINE.

There is now being placed on the market a preparation known as "Stainless Iodine Ointment," which is undoubtedly a great advance made over former methods of preparing that disfiguring drug. The full strength of the iodine is still retained, but in this new form does not discolor or crack the skin. It is of greater strength than the B.P. formula (5 per cent. of iodine), a very pure compound. Many prominent physicians in Toronto are using and prescribing it with marked benefit. It is also being used in the Toronto General Hospitals, and we predict that it will greatly increase the use of Iodine, and take the place of the tinctures, etc., now being used. (See 2nd page cover.)

BUYERS' GUIDE.

The H. K. Mulford Company had the most notable exhibit of pharmaceutical products at the recent meeting of the American Medical Association held in Philadelphia, consisting of compressed tablets, lozenges, triturates and hypodermics, fluids, malt extract and a most interesting exhibit of their Concentrated Diphtheria Antitoxic Serum, and special syringes for the injection of the same. With the characteristic enterprise which has always been shown by this company, an innovation was introduced by having tally-ho coaches to convey the members of the medical profession from the exhibit hall out to their Bacteriological Laboratory (opposite Fairmount Park), a distance of about five miles, for the inspection of their superior biological plant, where are prepared their Diphtheria Antitoxic Serum, Tuberculin, Mallein and other biological products. It is needless to say that a large number of the most prominent physicians attending this meeting availed themselves of the opportunity of making inspection of what is considered to be the finest bacteriological laboratory in the country.

Liebig's Extract of Meat Company.—At the annual meeting of this company, held on June 1st, the president, C. E. Gunther, said that the year's profits amounted to £113,380; that last year over 200,000 head of cattle had been killed, and that over 2,000 people were employed at their various establishments.

"GLASSWARE SPECIAL."

We beg to notify the trade that we are now open to supply our "BEAVER BRAND HOMŒOPATHIC VIALS" at the following prices. Quality guaranteed.

	½ drachm.	1 drachm.	2 drachms.
25 gross lots and over,	60c. per gro.	60c. per gro.	70c. per gro.
10 " " "	60c. " "	65c. " "	75c. " "
Less than 10 gross lots,	65c. " "	70c. " "	80c. " "

Special quotations in 50 and 100 gross lots, and particular attention paid to orders for special sizes; full stock always on hand.

OUR SPECIALTIES

**Homœopathic Vials. Screw=cap Vials.
Glass Syringes (All Styles). Test Tubes.
Ointment Pots. Chemical Appliances.**

ALL GOODS GUARANTEED FIRST QUALITY.

Beaver Flint Glass Co., of Toronto, Ltd.

Office and Factory:
WINCHESTER & PARLIAMENT STS.,

TORONTO, CANADA.

Telephone 3110.

Kindly specify our goods when ordering from Wholesale.

Kindly mention this Journal when writing to Advertisers.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

By a young man, graduate of O.C.P., with four years' best city experience and references. Would act as relief hand for druggist leaving on holidays, or would travel. Apply Druggist, 158 Wilton ave., City.

By druggist; 25 years of age; five years experience; good stock keeper; accurate dispenser. Best of references. Address H. Burrows, Carleton Place.

As assistant or manager; three years' experience in drugs; best references; good dispenser and stock keeper; graduate of Ontario Business College; open for engagement at once or for 1st September. Address Podophyllin, Omeme, Ont.

By honor graduate O.C.P.; A1 references; reasonable wages; careful and industrious; satisfaction guaranteed. A. J. Omond, 243 Oxford street, London, Ont.

FOR SALE.

SALMONI'S ENGLISH WHITE OIL.

The undersigned will receive offers up to the 15th day of July, 1897, for the purchase of the

Trade Mark and the right of manufacture and sale of the above well known Embrocation, formerly the property of C. E. Williams, druggist, of Wingham. E. L. Dickinson, solicitor, Wingham.

A big chance to secure a good drug business. Established nine years. Average 10 to 12 prescriptions per day. Stock, \$1,500; but seller will reduce stock to suit buyer. Rent, low, house over store if required. Address, Kodak, PHARMACEUTICAL JOURNAL, Toronto.

Second Hand.— Three show cases, 6 feet, round fronts, nickel plate; also one handsome dispensing case, made of walnut, ash and cherry; cost \$100 when new. Will sell at reasonable price and separately. Address, Lock Box 255, Paisley, Ontario.

A HANDSOME SHOW BILL.

Archdale Wilson & Co. have issued a very handsome Fly Pad show bill in colors, which illustrates the advantage of fly pads over sticky paper in a very convincing way. Two of these bills will be mailed, postage prepaid, to every Canadian druggist who applies for them by post card.

NO leading Druggist can afford to be without Antitoxin (Diphtheria).

NOR can he afford to stock any but the best product.

Mulford's Concentrated Antitoxin

is recognized as the most reliable by the medical profession. It is largely used and highly endorsed by all the Provincial Boards of Health.

AGENCIES will be established with a representative druggist in every town.

Write for special terms, &c.

H. K. MULFORD CO.,

CHICAGO.

PHILADELPHIA.

Kindly mention this Journal when writing to Advertisers.

Preservation of Hydrogen Peroxide.—Freyer finds that the addition of 2 per cent. of alcohol or ether to hydrogen peroxide, as suggested by Sunder, in Pharm. Zeitung, preserves it perfectly for several weeks.

For frosting mirrors etc., W. C. B. Merriam, in The Spatula, recommends the following :

- Sour ale ½ pt.
 - Magnesium sulphate 2 oz.
- Apply with a clean sponge.

CREAM FOR THE FOUNTAIN.—The prize for the best formula offered by the Spatula, was won by C. Andrews, of Elkhart, Ind. His formula was as follows :

- Sweet cream 4 qts.
- “ milk 2 “
- Gran. sugar 4 lbs.

Dissolve the sugar in the cream and milk, strain into a 12-quart freezer, run slowly for ten or twelve minutes, then run very fast till batch is frozen to suit.

A new law of interest to Colorado pharmacists in particular and the profession in general is one which takes effect July 1. On and after that date the sale of cocaine, except

on a physician's or dentist's prescription, will be an offence in the eye of the law, punishable by fine and imprisonment. The moral law has long caused many to hesitate in dealing out this alkaloid, which is one of the most terrible of those agents which enslave the human body and mind.—Meyers Bros.' Druggist.

A gang of counterfeiters has been unearthed in Chicago, which has been doing a very extensive business in Rigaud & Chapoteaut's Pink Pills and other goods. A doctor, a pharmacist, and several others have been arrested and will probably be sent to State Prison for a few years. It is said that most of the goods were sold to department stores.

In an action brought in England by the California Fig Syrup Co. against the Taylor Drug Co., the learned trial Judge, Kekewich, granted an injunction restraining the latter from using the word "American" in connection with their fig syrup, as being calculated to deceive the public. The Court of Appeal, with their Lordships Justices Lindley, Lopes & Rigby on the bench, has granted an appeal with costs, holding that the learned Judge of the Court below had arrived at a wrong conclusion.

“IMPERIAL” Flat Packages “DIAMOND” Perforated Rolls.



Write for Prices and Discounts to

The E. B. EDDY CO., Limited
HULL MONTREAL TORONTO

“One Minute” Headache Powders

The neatest and most salable package offered.

10c. (3 Doses)

Will make you customers. - - Send for sample.

The Key Medicine Company

395 Yonge Street, TORONTO

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—25c., \$1.75, 50c., \$3.50, \$1.00, \$8.00 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., \$1.00, 25c., \$1.75, 50c., \$3.50, \$1.00, \$8.00 doz. Above goods advertise themselves. Sold by wholesale druggists generally.

Manufactured by **COMMON SENSE MFG. COMPANY**
523 King Street West, TORONTO, Ont.

Dr. Agnew's Remedies.

FOUR SPLENDID SELLERS.

There are a few better selling remedies, and none which give more perfect satisfaction than the preparations known as

Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart.

Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder.

Dr. Agnew's Liver Pills.

Dr. Agnew's Ointment.

If you haven't them in stock procure a supply from your wholesaler. They yield a liberal profit, and can be recommended with confidence.

PRICES CURRENT.

CORRECTED TO JULY, 1897.

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

Acetanilid,	lb.	\$0 70	\$0 75
Acid, Acetic,	lb.	10	13
Arsenious, lump	lb.	25	27
Commercial	lb.	10	10
Benzoic, English, (from benzoin),	oz.	22	25
German,	oz.	9	12
Boric	lb.	11	12
Carbolic, Crystals, super, ..	lb.	25	2 25
Commercial,	lb.	1 25	30
Crude	gal.	75.	1 60
Citric,	lb.	40	45
Gallic,	lb.	90	1 00
Hydrodromic	lb.	30	32
Hydrocyanic,	oz.	12	14
Lactic, concentrated,	lb.	1 10	1 15
Muriatic,	lb.	3 1/2	5
chem. pure,	lb.	18	20
Nitric,	lb.	10	14
chem. pure,	lb.	25	27
Oxalic,	lb.	12	13
Phosphoric, syrupy,	lb.	50	60
dilute,	lb.	17	20
Salicylic,	lb.	65	70
Sulphuric,	lb.	2	5 b.
chem. pure,	lb.	19	22
Aromatic,	lb.	50	55
Tannic,	lb.	70	80
Tartaric, powdered,	lb.	40	45
Alcohol, pure, 65o. p. by bbl., cash	gal.	4 52	00
by gal.	gal.	4 90	5 00
Methylated	gal.	2 00	00
Allspice,	lb.	13	15
Powdered	lb.	15	20
Aloin,	oz.	25	30
Alum,	lb.	2 1/2	3
Ammonia, Liquor, 88o,	lb.	10	12
Aromatic Spirits,	lb.	52	55
Bromide,	lb.	80	85
Carbonate,	lb.	12	14
Chloride, powd.	lb.	10	13
Chloride, pure, powd.	lb.	35	46
Iodide,	lb.	5 75	6 00
Nitrate,	lb.	35	40
Amyl Nitrite,	oz.	15	20
Antipyrine,	oz.	1 10	1 20
Antimony, black, powdered,	lb.	10	13
and potas, tart,	lb.	45	48
Liver	lb.	30	35
Apomorphia,	gr.	4	5
Arrowroot, Bermuda,	lb.	35	40
Jamaica,	lb.	14	15
Aristol,	oz.	1 85	2 00
Arsenic, Donovan's solution,	lb.	22	25
Fowler's solution,	lb.	7	8
White,	lb.	10	10
Atropine Sulphate,	gr.	2 1/2	60
Balsam, Canada,	lb.	50	00
Copaiba	lb.	70	75
Peru,	lb.	3 00	3 20
Tolu,	lb.	95	1 00

THE LYMAN BROS. & CO. LIMITED

TORONTO.

LOG CABIN ROOT BEER, 10c. and 25c. sizes.

Lime Juices, Fruit Juices for Soda Syrups.



SOME ARRIVALS DURING THE MONTH:

Lysol	Guaiacol Carb.	Salol	Santonine	Fustic	Vanilline
Bayberry Wax	Caffeine	Lithia Carb.	Eucaïne Hydrochlor.		
	Homatropine	Hydrobromate			
	Strontia Chloride	Bismuth Beta Naphthol			
	Hyoscyamine Sulph.	Hydrochinone	Oil Myrbane		
	Oil Rosemary	Oil Amber.			

PATENT MEDICINES.

Booth's Hyomei	Resinol	Cas Grada Pills	Laville's Pills
do do Liquid	Foot Elm	Dean's Pills	do Cure
Ko-Ko, for the Hair	Cockle's Pills	De Jongh's Cod Liver Oil	
Blanchard's Pills	Fullwood's Annatto Liquid.		

SUNDRIES.

Paper Julep Straws	Prophylactic Tooth Brushes	Battersea Crucibles
Soap Boxes	Tooth Picks	

PERFUMERY.

Atkinson's	Roger and Gallet's	Lubin's
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Get new prices on CRÉSCENT and ECLIPSE SPONGE CASES.

Kindly mention this Journal when writing to Advertisers.

Bark , Bayberry, powdered	lb.	15	18
Canella Alba,	lb.	15	18
Cassia,	lb.	15	20
groun	lb.	18	28
Cascara,	lb.	20	22
Cinchona. Red,	lb.	50	60
powdered,	lb.	60	70
Calisaya, yellow,	lb.	40	50
pale,	lb.	35	50
powdered,	lb.	40	50
Elm, selected,	lb.	20	22
ground	lb.	18	22
flour, packets,	lb.	28	30
Prickly Ash,	lb.	15	17
Sassafras,	lb.	15	16
Soap Tree, cut,	lb.	13	15
" " grd.	lb.	18	20
Wild Cherry,	lb.	10	12
Bean , Calabar,	lb.	45	50
Tonka,	lb.	1 00	2 75
Vanilla,	lb.	9 75	11 00
Berry , Cubeb,	lb.	0 25	0 30
powdered,	lb.	0 30	0 35
Juniper,	lb.	6	8
Bismuth , Sub-carbonate,	lb.	2 00	2 10
Ammonio-Citrate	oz.	40	44
Iodide	oz.	50	60
Salicylate	oz.	20	25
Sub-Nitrate.	lb.	1 75	1 85
Liquor,	lb.	35	40
Borax ,	lb.	6	7
powdered,	lb.	7	8
Butter , Cacao,	lb.	65	80
Caffeine ,	oz.	55	65
Citrate,	oz.	40	45
Camphor , English,	lb.	58	70
American,	lb.	58	70
Cantharides ,	lb.	1 50	1 60
powdered,	lb.	1 65	1 75
Capsicum ,	lb.	22	25
powdered,	lb.	25	30
Carbon , Bisulphide,	lb.	16	20
Cerium Oxalate ,	lb.	1 50	1 65
Chalk , French, powdered,	lb.	6	10
Precipitated,	lb.	10	12
Prepared,	lb.	5	6
Chloroform , pure,	lb.	1 10	1 20
D. & F.	lb.	1 00	2 00
German,	lb.	60	65
Chloral hydrate ,	lb.	1 20	1 25
Cinchonine , Muriate,	oz.	15	20
Sulphate,	oz.	20	25
Cinchonidia , Sulphate,	oz.	20	22
Cloves ,	lb.	15	17
powdered,	lb.	35	40
Cocaine , Mur.	oz.	3 25	4 00
Cochineal , S. G.,	lb.	40	45
Black,	lb.	42	45
Codeine ,	oz.	4 50	4 75
Collodion ,	lb.	75	80
Confection , Senna,	lb.	35	40
Copper , Sulphate,	lb.	5 1/2	6
Copperas ,	lb.	90	00
Cotton , absorbent,	lb.	32	70
Cream Tartar , powdered,	lb.	25	28
Croton Chloral ,	oz.	50	56
Croelin ,	lb.	50	60
Creosote , Wood,	lb.	1 00	2 30
Cudbear ,	lb.	18	20
Cuttle-fish Bone ,	lb.	20	30
Epsom Salts , see MAGNESIUM SULPH.			
Ergot ,	lb.	40	50
Ether , Acetic,	lb.	75	80
Nitrous, Spirits,	lb.	35	65
Sulphuric, 725,	lb.	35	75
Eucalyptol ,	oz.	16	20
Exalgine ,	oz.	1 20	1 25

DO YOU CARRY

ODOROMA In Stock?

IF NOT, WHY NOT?

ODOROMA

The Perfect Tooth Powder

Has captured the market wherever it has been introduced. If it is a new thing to you, here are a few reasons why you should handle it:

It is cleansing, antiseptic, fragrant, refreshing.

It is perfectly harmless.

It has been analyzed by the most expert chemists, who have all reported in the most favorable terms.

It sells at a glance in the first instance, and on its reputation thereafter.

It yields more profit to the retailer, and to the consumer a greater quantity of the best quality, than any other tooth powder in the world.

REPORT OF EXPERT ANALYSIS.

"Having analyzed and tested 'Odorama,' I find it to be composed of ingredients well known to the dental and medical profession as being the best for cleansing and preserving the teeth. It contains nothing that could in any way be deleterious in its action, and it has my unqualified approval."—W. T. STUART, M.D., C.M., *Professor of Chemistry, Trinity Medical School; Professor of Chemistry, School of Dentistry.*

Order from your Wholesale House.

AROMA CHEMICAL CO., - 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 nine years. The sales have increased wonderfully in that period, and they have given every satisfaction, both to the retailer and consumer. Every LIVE DRUGGIST handles Turkish Dyes.

Write for Prices, Samples, &c., to

BRAYLEY SONS & COMPANY

MONTREAL

Druggists' Confectionery.

The special attention of Chemists

IS DRAWN TO THE FOLLOWING :

GLYCERINE PASTILLES

Beautifully Bright.

Perfectly Soluble.

Quite Transparent.

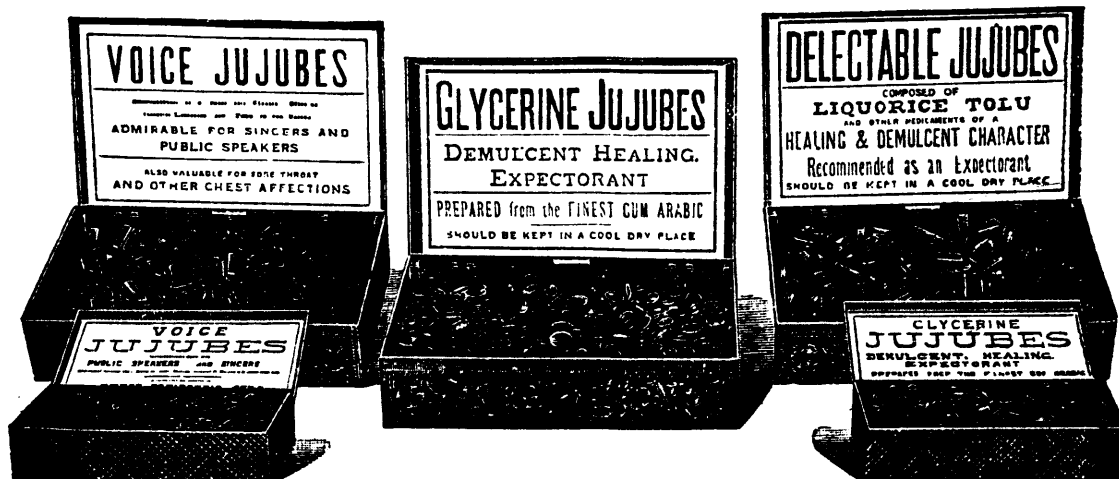
ROBERT GIBSON & SONS

By a process recently discovered, are producing the most charming

GLYCERINE PASTILLES AND JUJUBES

Ever offered to the trade.

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



SAMPLES SENT ON APPLICATION TO THE WORKS.

ROBERT GIBSON & SONS, CARLTON WORKS, **MANCHESTER,**

AND 1 GLASSHOUSE YARD, ALDRSGATE ST., LONDON, ENGLAND

Kindly mention this Journal when writing to Advertisers.

Extract Belladonna, lb. 1 20 2 00
Colocynth, Co, lb. 2 00 2 25
Gentian, lb. 50 56
Hemlock, Ang, lb. 1 25 1 50
Henbane, " lb. 3 50 3 75
Jalap, lb. 2 50 3 00
Logwood, bulk, lb. 13 14
packages, lb. 15 18
Mandrake, lb. 1 75 2 00
Nux Vomica, oz. 30 35
Opium, oz. 85 90
Rhubarb, lb. 4 00 5 00
Sarsa. Hond. Co., lb. 1 00 1 20
" Jam. Co., lb. 3 00 3 20
Taraxacum, Ang, lb. 70 80
Flowers, Arnica, lb. 20 22
Chamomile lb. 20 25
Lavender, lb. 13 15
Formalin, lb. 75 80
Fuller's Earth, powd., lb. 5 6
Galls, lb. 21 25
powdered, lb. 23 25
Gelatine, Cox's 6d., doz. 1 20 1 25
French, lb. 45 60
Glycerine, 30°, tin or lb. 21 23
Price's, lb. 70 75
Grains Paradise, powd., lb. 25 30
Green, Paris, lb. 14 18
Gum, Aloes, Barb, lb. 25 40
Aloes, Cape, lb. 18 20
powdered, lb. 27 30
Socot, lb. 45 48
powdered, lb. 70 75
Arabic, select, lb. 40 60
" powdered, lb. 0 60 90
sorts, lb. 25 30
powdered, lb. 40 50
Asafoetida, lb. 40 45
Benzoin, lb. 30 1 00
Catechu, lb. 17 18
powdered, lb. 22 25
Gamboge, lb. 1 00 1 20
Guaiacum, lb. 40 1 00
Myrrh, lb. 40 45
Opium, lb. 3 90 4 00
powdered, lb. 5 00 5 25
Scammony, powdered, lb. 6 00 7 00
Shellac, orange, lb. 32 38
bleached lb. 45 50
Storax, lb. 40 50
Tragacanth, flake, lb. 85 1 00
common, lb. 65 75
Herb, Chiretta, lb. 45 50
Goldthread, in ozs. lb. 75 90
Horehornd, in ozs. lb. 18 20
Lobelia, lb. 18 20
Honey, Canada, best, lb. 11 13
Hops, lb. 15 22
Hydrogen Peroxide, C.P., Harvey's, No. 1, doz. 8 00
Ichthyol, oz. 35 45
Indigo, Madras, lb. 75 80
Insect Powder, pure lb. 35 38
Iodine, commercial, lb. 3 75 4 00
Resublimed lb. 5 00 5 25
Iodol, oz. 1 40 1 50
Iron, Carbonate, Precipitated, lb. 13 14
Saccharated, lb. 35 40
Chloride, solution, B. P., lb. 15 18
Citrate and Ammonium, lb. 65 75
and Quinine, 4 per cent. oz. 12 16
" " 10 per cent. oz. 14 20
" " 25 per cent. oz. 17 25
" Quinine and Strychnine, oz. 21 00
and Strychnine, oz. 15 00
Dialyzed, solution, lb. 50 60
Iodide, Syrup, lb. 40 45
Pyrophosphate, lb. 1 00 1 20

SEELY'S NEW ODORS

..Japonza

..Jubilee Rose

Will please the most critical.

TRY A SAMPLE ORDER

Cannot be found in Departmental Stores....

Sold to Druggists only.

* * **SEELY**  The American Perfumer

DETROIT, Mich.
WINDSOR, Ont.

BOVRIL

Made in England from a formula similar to the original Fluid Beef, but from the finest Beef Extracts, extracted at the company's works in the Argentine Republic and Australia, is the most nourishing, palatable and stimulating Beef Preparation at present offered to the public; it builds up the system after severe illness, and is relished and retained by invalids when all other foods are rejected; to the healthy it is a strengthening, stimulating and life sustaining beverage.

The professional man, the financier, the business man or the book-keeper, will find that a cup of **BOVRIL** taken immediately before retiring will produce a sound healthy night's sleep, and a clear active brain for the following day's work.



BOVRIL, Limited

30 Farringdon St., LONDON, E.C.

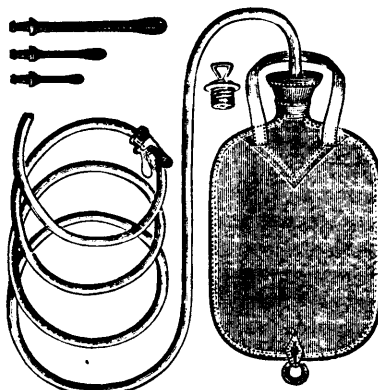
DIRECTORS:

The Rt. Hon. Lord Playfair, G.C.B., LL.D.
J. Lawson Johnston.
Dr. Farquharson, M.P.
Sir Edmund Commerell, V.C., G.C.B., and others.

Iron Sulphate, pure,..	..	..	..	lb.	7	8
Iodoform, ..	..	..	..	lb.	5 25	5 50
Jalapin, ..	..	..	..	oz.	65	70
Japonica, ..	..	..	..	lb.	8	9
Lanoline, ..	..	..	..	lb.	0 85	1 00
Lead, Acetate, white, ..	..	..	..	lb.	12	15
Iodide ..	..	..	..	oz.	30	35
Sub-Acetate, sol.	..	..	..	lb.	10	12
Leaf, Belladonna,..	..	..	..	lb.	25	30
Buchu, ..	..	..	..	lb.	20	25
Coca, ..	..	..	..	lb.	40	60
Digitalis, ..	..	..	..	lb.	15	22
Eucalyptus,..	..	..	..	lb.	18	20
Hyoscyamus, ..	..	..	..	lb.	20	28
Jaborandi, ..	..	..	..	lb.	50	56
Matico, ..	..	..	..	lb.	75	80
Senna Tinnevely, ..	..	..	..	lb.	15	25
" India, ..	..	..	..	lb.	13	17
Stramonium, ..	..	..	..	lb.	25	30
Uva Ursi, ..	..	..	..	lb.	12	17
Leeches,..	..	..	..	dz.	1 00	1 10
Leptandrin, ..	..	..	..	oz.	50	60
Lime, Chloride, ..	..	..	..	lb.	3 1/2	5
packages, ..	..	..	..	lb.	6	7
Hypophosphite ..	..	..	..	lb.	1 40	1 50
Phosphate, ..	..	..	..	lb.	35	38
Sulphite, ..	..	..	..	lb.	9 1/2	10
Liquorice, Solazzi, ..	..	..	..	lb.	45	50
Pignatelli, ..	..	..	..	lb.	35	38
Y. & S. Pellets, ..	..	..	..	lb.	40	00
" Stick, ..	..	..	..	lb.	35	00
Other Brands, ..	..	..	..	lb.	14	35
Lithium, Bromide ..	..	..	..	oz.	40	44
Carbonate, ..	..	..	..	oz.	28	30
Citrate ..	..	..	..	oz.	25	00
Salicylate ..	..	..	..	oz.	35	40
Lye, concentrated, ..	..	..	..	dz.	75	95
Madder, best Dutch, ..	..	..	..	lb.	12 1/2	14
Magnesia, Carb 1 oz...	..	..	..	lb.	16	18
" 4 oz...	..	..	..	lb.	13	15
Calcined, ..	..	..	..	lb.	50	55
Citrate, gran., ..	..	..	..	lb.	40	75
Sulphate, ..	..	..	100	lbs.	1 75	
Manganese, black oxide, ..	..	..	..	lb.	4 1/2	6
Manna, ..	..	..	..	lb.	85	1 00
Menthol, ..	..	..	..	lb.	4 00	4 50
Mercury, ..	..	..	..	lb.	75	90
Ammoniated, ..	..	..	..	lb.	1 30	1 40
Bichlor, ..	..	..	..	lb.	80	90
Biniodide, ..	..	..	..	lb.	4 00	4 60
Bisulphate, ..	..	..	..	lb.	1 10	1 15
Chloride, ..	..	..	..	lb.	90	95
c. Chalk, ..	..	..	..	lb.	60	65
Nitric Oxide, ..	..	..	..	lb.	95	1 10
Oleate, ..	..	..	..	lb.	65	90
Oxide, yellow, ..	..	..	..	lb.	1 60	1 70
Milk Sugar, ..	..	..	..	lb.	25	35
Morphia Acet, ..	..	..	..	oz.	1 75	2 00
Mur, ..	..	..	..	oz.	1 75	2 00
Sulph, ..	..	..	..	oz.	1 80	2 00
Moss, Iceland, ..	..	..	..	lb.	12	13
Irish, ..	..	..	..	lb.	10	11
Musk, Tonquin, true, ..	..	..	..	oz.	46 00	48 00
Canton, ..	..	..	..	oz.	60	70
Naphtha, Wood ..	..	..	..	pt.	85	90
Naphthol, Beta, ..	..	..	..	oz.	10	12
Nutmegs, ..	..	..	..	lb.	90	1 00
Nux Vomica, ..	..	..	..	lb.	8	10
powdered, ..	..	..	..	lb.	25	27
Oil, Almond, Bitter, ..	..	..	..	oz.	45	80
Sweet, ..	..	..	..	lb.	35	40
Amber, rectified, ..	..	..	..	lb.	75	80
Anise, ..	..	..	..	lb.	2 75	3 00
Bergamot, ..	..	..	..	lb.	3 00	3 25
Caraway, ..	..	..	..	lb.	3 50	4 00
Cassia, ..	..	..	..	lb.	2 75	3 00
Castor, ..	..	..	..	lb.	9	10
Cedar, ..	..	..	..	lb.	50	90

WE manufacture in Canada a full line of Druggists' sundries in Rubber, including the celebrated "ALPHA" and "OMEGA" Syringes and the "ALPHA" Atomizers.

Our line includes FOUNTAINS, COMBINATIONS, WATER BOTTLES, URINALS, CATHETERS, etc., etc.



We solicit an opportunity to quote upon regular or special lines.

ALPHA RUBBER CO., Ltd.

Head Office, - - - 335 St. Paul St., MONTREAL.
Branch " - - - 1 Front St. East, TORONTO.
Factory, - - - HOCHELAGA.

SPONGES, etc.

We desire to call the attention of the Trade to the additions made to our already numerous lines of Sponges and Chamois Skins, etc.

Our Travellers are now prepared to show lines in

Mandruka Bath and Honeycomb Sponges....

Forms, Half Forms and Cuts.
Finest goods ever shown in Canada.

BATH SPONGES

in Florida and Abaco Sheep Wool, Nassau, Abaco and Cuba Velvets, and Florida Yellow; Nassau and fine Acklin Reef and Acklin Grass; also superior line in fine Surgical, Zemoka Toilet, and finest Silk Toilet.

CHAMOIS SKINS

American and English, first and second qualities.

CHAMOIS VESTS and PROTECTORS

Send for Catalogue.

Saunders & Evans,

Office and Warerooms:
30 Wellington Street East, TORONTO.

With the approach of warm weather we solicit orders for

Lime Juice (ELLIOT'S)

Which we import in bulk from the West Indies and bottle in attractive and convenient form for retailing. Quarts (whiskey 6's) cost \$3.80 per dozen, and pints (Apollinaris) at \$1.60 per dozen. At such figures, backed up by its excellent quality, our article finds ready sale.

Effervescent Hydrobromate of CAFFEINE with Bromide of Potassium

will be wanted for sick or nervous headaches, prostration, nausea, etc.

10 cent size contains 2 doses - - - 75c. per dozen.
25 " " 12 " - - - \$1.90 "

1 lb. bottles for dispensing or fountain use, 60c. per lb.

Fruit Juices HANCE BROS. & WHITE

Quart bottles—\$7.50 per doz.; 3 doz., \$7.25.
Handsome advertisements with one dozen.

NOTE—These are pure concentrated juices, not syrups.

Red Messina Orange
Cherry Ripe
Imperial Sicily Lemon
Pineapple
Raspberry
Catawba Grape
Banana
Peach
Calisaya Phosphate
Celery and Orange Phosphate
Red Currant.

Chocolate—1 lb. and 5 lb. tins, BAKER'S.

Horsford's Acid Phosphates	O'Keefe's Liquid Malt
Soap Bark, 5c. pkgs.	Teething Necklaces, 25c.
Sanitas, Liquid and Powder	Carbonate of Ammonia, fresh
Salicylate of Soda	Acid Salicylic
Nitrate of Silver	Picric Acid
Eagle Condensed Milk	Carbonate of Copper
Iron Mortars	Borden's Evaporated Cream
	Dairy Thermometers
	Naphthaline { Cakes 17 to lb. } { ½ lb. cakes } at special prices.

Bryant's Root Beer 10 cent size makes 5 gallons (wine).
\$1.50 per box of 2 dozen.

ELLIOT & CO., 5 Front St. East, TORONTO.

Kindly mention this Journal when writing to Advertisers.

Oil, Citronella,	lb.	1 10	1 25	Resorcin,	oz.	18	20
Cloves,	lb.	1 00	1 10	Rosin, strained,	ddl.	3 00	3 75
Cod-liver, N. F.,	gal.	1 00	1 25	Clear, pale,	ddl.	4 00	4 75
Norwegian,	gal.	1 35	1 40	Root, Aconite,	bulk,	..	..
Cotton Seed,	gal.	80	1 00	Blood, powdered,	lb.	13	15
Croton,	lb.	1 50	1 60	Cohosh, Black,	lb.	15	16
Cubeb,	lb.	2 20	2 25	Colchicum, German,	lb.	40	45
Eucalyptus,	lb.	1 25	1 60	Columbo,	lb.	18	20
Geranium, India,	lb.	3 15	3 20	powdered,	lb.	25	30
Hemlock,	lb.	75	80	Curcuma, ground,	lb.	13	15
Juniper wood,	lb.	65	70	Elecampane,	lb.	12	13
Lavender, English,	oz.	2 25	3 00	powdered,	lb.	15	17
French, pure,	lb.	3 50	4 00	Gentian,	lb.	11	12
Garden,	lb.	1 50	3 50	ground,	lb.	12	13
Lemon,	lb.	1 75	2 00	powdered,	lb.	13	15
Lemon Grass,	lb.	1 50	1 60	Ginger, E. I.	lb.	15	18
Linseed, Boiled,	9 lb., gal.	61	64	powdered,	lb.	16	20
Raw,	gal.	58	61	Jamaica,	lb.	24	30
Male Fern	lb.	2 00	2 50	powdered,	lb.	28	30
Neatsfoot,	gal.	1 00	1 10	Golden Seal, powdered,	lb.	40	55
Neroli, Bigarade,	oz.	4 25	4 50	Hellebore, White, powdered,	lb.	13	15
Olive, common,	gal.	1 20	1 25	Ipecac,	lb.	1 75	2 00
Salad,	gal.	2 40	2 50	powdered,	lb.	2 00	2 10
Orange,	lb.	2 00	2 75	Jalap, powdered,	lb.	45	50
Origanum,	lb.	65	85	Licorice, select,	lb.	12	23
Pennyroyal,	lb.	1 25	1 35	powdered,	lb.	10	12
Peppermint, English,	lb.	16 00	16 50	Mandrake,	lb.	13	16
American,	lb.	2 00	2 25	Orris, Florentine	lb.	25	30
Pinus Sylvestris,	oz.	10	12	powdered,	lb.	30	35
Rose, Kissanlik,	oz.	9 60	10 00	Pink,	lb.	40	45
good,	oz.	7 50	8 00	Rhubarb, E.I.	lb.	60	70
Rosemary,	lb.	70	75	fine trimmed	lb.	2 50	4 50
Sandalwood,	lb.	5 50	7 50	powdered,	lb.	1 00	2 50
Sassafras,	lb.	70	80	Sarsaparilla, Honduras,	lb.	40	45
Seal, pale,	gal.	55	60	Jamaica,	lb.	60	65
Sperm, Winter Bleached,	gal.	1 20	1 25	Sarsaparilla, Mexican,	lb.	16	18
Tansy,	lb.	4 25	4 50	Senega,	lb.	60	65
Union-Salad,	gal.	1 00	1 10	Squill, white,	lb.	10	12
Wintergreen,	lb.	2 00	2 25	Valerian, English,	lb.	18	20
Ointment, Mercurial,	lb.	70	75	Salol,	lb.	1 50	1 75
Citrine,	lb.	45	50	Sal Soda,	lb.	2	2½
Opium.—SEE GUM.				by bbl.	lb.	1½	1½
Orange Peel,	lb.	16	70	Epsom, by bbl.	100 lb.	1 75	2 00
Paraldehyde,	oz.	13	15	Salicin,	lb.	3 00	3 25
Pepsin, Morson's,	oz.	85	90	Santonin,	lb.	3 00	3 25
Saccharated,	lb.	2 50	6 00	Seed, Anise, Italian,	lb.	13	14
Pepper, Black,	lb.	12	14	Star,	lb.	35	38
powdered,	lb.	12	15	Canary, Sicily,	lb.	3½	4½
White powdered,	lb.	22	25	Caraway,	lb.	12	15
Pill, Blue, Mass,	lb.	70	80	Cardamon, Malabar,	lb.	1 00	1 20
Pilocarpine, Nitrate,	gr.	10	12	decorticated,	lb.	1 50	2 00
Pitch, Black,	ddl.	3 50	3 75	Celery,	lb.	20	25
Burgundy,	lb.	13	15	Colchicum, German,	lb.	25	30
Phenacetine,	oz.	40	45	Coriander,	lb.	10	12
Phosphorus,	lb.	90	1 00	Flax, cleaned, Ontario,	100 lbs.	25	3 75
Podophyllin,	oz.	40	45	pure ground	lb.	3½	4
Poppy Heads,	100	75	90	Fenugreek, powdered,	lb.	6	8
Potassa, Caustic, white sticks,	lb.	65	70	Hemp,	lb.	4	4½
Liquor,	lb.	10	12	Mustard, white,	lb.	7	8
Potassium, Acetate,—granulated	lb.	28	30	powdered,	lb.	20	50
Bicarbonate,	lb.	17	20	Rape,	lb.	6	7
Bichromate,	lb.	14	15	Saffron, American,	lb.	50	55
Bitartrate (Cream Tartar),	lb.	27	29	Spanish,	oz.	1 25	1 25
Bromide,	lb.	68	70	Sage, ozs.	lb.	18	20
Carbonate,	lb.	13	15	Silver, Nitrate,	cash, lb.	7 90	9 00
Chlorate,	lb.	15	18	Soap, Castile, mottled,	lb.	10	12
Cyanide, Fused,	lb.	35	45	White,	lb.	8	16
Iodide,	3 50	3 75		Soda, Ash,	keg or cask.	2	2½
Nitrate,	lb.	7½	9	Caustic,	drum or lb.	3½	5
Pernanganate,	lb.	40	45	Sodium, Acetate,	lb.	25	30
Prussiate, Red, powdered,	lb.	50	55	Bicarb, Howard's,	lb.	16	17
Yellow,	lb.	30	32	Newcastle,	keg.	2 75	2 75
and Sodium Tartrate (Rochelle				Carbonate, crystal,	lb.	1½	3
Salt)	lb.	29	30	Hyposulphite,	lb.	4	6
Sulphure	lb.	25	27	Salicylate,	lb.	75	90
Quassia,	lb.	10	12	Sulphate, Glauber's salt	lb.	1½	3
Quinine, Howard's,	oz.	28	30	Sponges, Grass	lb.	55	55
German,	oz.	21	23	Reef	lb.	1 50	1 75

Sponges, Slate,	lb.	1 00	1 10
Sheepswool,	lb.	2 00	2 40
Bath, loose, common.. ..	lb.	1 75	2 50
Bath, fine qual.,	100	10 00	40 00
Surgeon's	string	1 50	2 50
Turkey,	string	3 00	10 00
Turkey, Cup, fine	each	0 50	1 00
Strychnine, crystals	oz.	0 80	1 10
Sulphonal,	oz.	27	30
Sulphur precipitated,	lb.	13	20
sublimed,	lb.	3	4
roll,	lb.	2½	3½
Tin, Murite, crystals,	lb.	25	28
foil,	lb.	30	32
Tamarinds,	lb.	13	15
Tar,	3 bbl.	3 25	3 50
Barbadoes,	lb.	15	16
Terebene,	lb.	60	65
Turpentine, Spirits,	gal.	50	55
Chian,	oz.	70	75
Venice,	lb.	12½	13
Veratria	oz.	2 25	2 50
Verdigris,	lb.	30	35
Wax, White, pure,	lb.	55	75
Yellow,	lb.	40	45
Mineral,	lb.	25	35
Woods, Camwood,	lb.	8½	10
Fustic, Cuban,	lb.	2½	3
Logwood, Campeachy,	lb.	2½	3½
Quassia,	lb.	10	12
Redwood,	lb.	3½	5
Zinc, Chloride,	oz.	10	15
Oxide,	lb.	13	60
Sulphate, pure,	lb.	9	12
common,	lb.	6	9
Valerianate,	oz.	25	28
Sulphocarbonate,	lb.	1 00	1 10

COOPER'S

Hygienic Perfumed BATH SALT

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

Toronto Salt Works, 128 Adelaide Street E.,
TORONTO, ONT.

- Discount Notice -

Harvey's Peroxide of Hydrogen,
all Grades.

10% DISCOUNT AFTER 1st MAY, 1897.

STRENGTH AND PURITY GUARANTEED

JOHN G. HARVEY,
TODMORDEN, ONT.

Northrop & Lyman Co.

LIMITED

TORONTO, - , ONT.

General Agents for and Dealers in
the following

Patent Medicines

Dr. Thomas' Eclectic Oil.
N. & L.'s Vegetable Discovery.
Dr. Kellogg's Dysentery Cordial.
" Healing Ointment.
Parmelee's Pills.
Canadian Pain Destroyer.
Bickle's Anticonsumptive Syrup.
N. & L.'s Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil
and Hypophosphites.
N. & L.'s Quinine Wine.
Dr. Kellogg's Catarrh Snuff.
" Eye Water.
Darley's Horse Powders.
Holloway's Lozenges.
Shoshonees Pills.
Persian Beautifier.
Carboline.
Canadian Liquid Hair Dye.
Pettit's American Eye Salve.
Shoshonees Remedy.
Copland's Sweet Castor Oil.
Holloway's Corn Cure.
Dr. Kellogg's Asthma Remedy.
Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator
Holloway's Worm Candy.
Gantz Insect Powder.
N. & L.'s Porous Plasters.
N. & L.'s Belladonna Plasters.
Holmes' Frostilla.
Worm Powders for Horses.
Darley's Arabian Oil for Horses.
" Black Oil for Horses.
Pearl Tooth Powder.
Handy Package Dyes.
Ure's Diamond Cement.
Elixir of Beef, Iron and Wine.
Kennedy's Liniment.
Soper's Salve.
Balsam of Aniseed.
Handy Package Ink Powders.
Durham Spice.

ORDERS ADDRESSED TO

NORTHROP & LYMAN CO.

LIMITED.

Toronto, will receive prompt attention.

JOHN LYMAN, J. H. MCKINNON,
President. Vice-President.
E. D. HOWE, Secretary.

GILMOUR BROS. & CO'Y

Sole Agents in Canada for

Johnson & Johnson's Plasters and Dressings.

Upjohn's Friable Pills and Granules.

Humphrey's Specifics and Homeo Medicines.

Chas. Roome Parmele Co'y., Arsenauero, Mercauro, etc.

Papoid and Papoid Preparations.

Ethyl Chloride—Dr. Bengue.

Phenazone—(Star Brand).

Velrose Shaving Cream and Soap.

Cura-Derma Soap.

Gibson's Perfumed Lozenges and Floral Cachous.

Kolafra Wine and Kolafra Preparations.

Reckitt's Blue and Black Lead.

Chase's Liquid Glue & Mucilage—Chase's Cement.

F. Lepage's Liquid Glue.

Correspondence Solicited

GILMOUR BROS. & CO., 31 St. Peter St., Montreal

REASONS WHY.....

PHYSICIANS SHOULD SPECIFY

Shuttleworth's Aromatic Cascara.

○○○○○○○

It is manufactured from the best seasoned bark.

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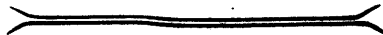


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