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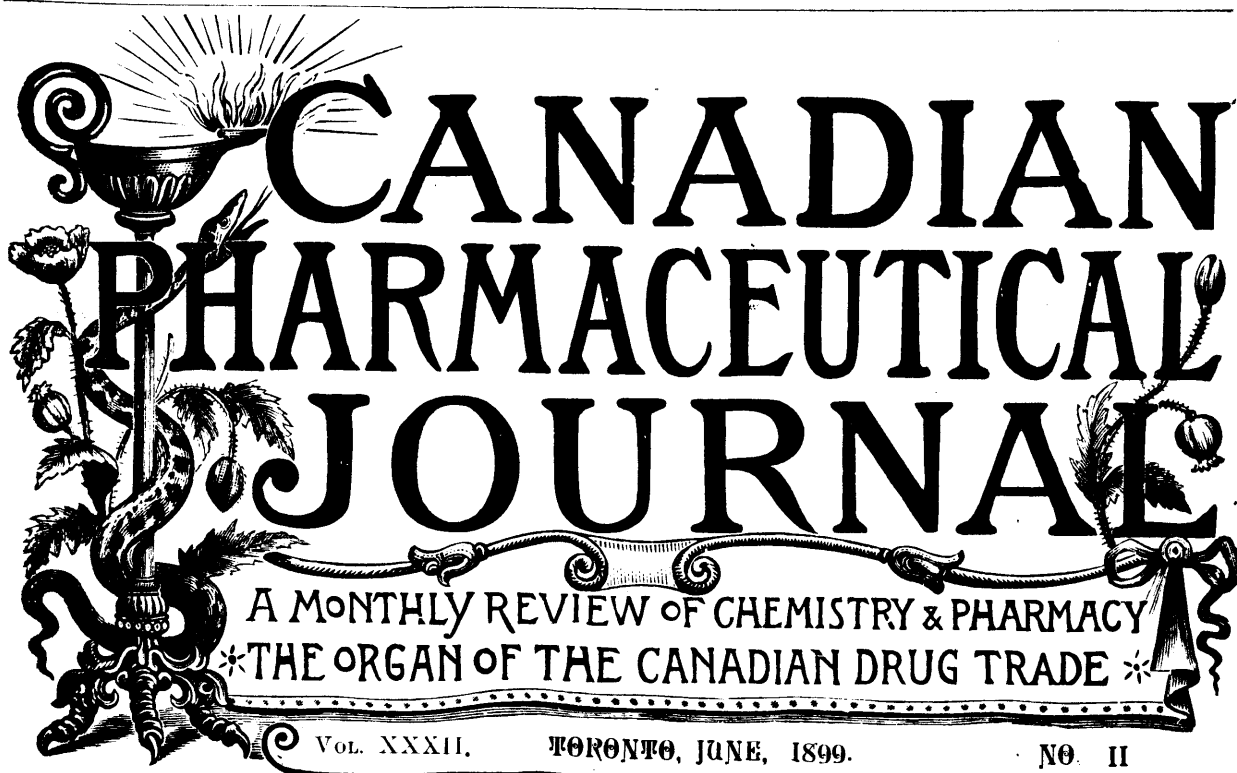
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**CANADIAN
PHARMACEUTICAL
JOURNAL**

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

VOL. XXXII, TORONTO, JUNE, 1899. NO. II

If there is any *RETAIL DRUGGIST* in Canada who does not handle

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FLY PADS,

we invite him to drop us a post card, in reply to which we will send him something of value.

Archdale Wilson & Co.,

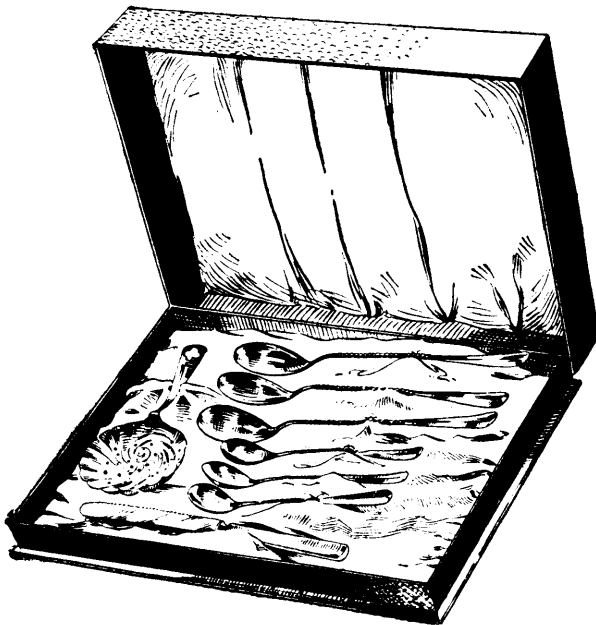
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SODA FOUNTAIN SET

This very useful combination consists of eight Quadruple Plated pieces. There are three 6½-inch Soda Fountain Spoons, three 5¼-inch Soda Fountain Spoons, one Saw-Edge Fruit Knife and one large Strainer. They are packed in a leatherte covered, sateen-lined fancy case, same as reduced photo-engraving to the left. Nothing can be more convenient and handy where Soda Water or Ice Cream is served than this set.

We are giving it with the following assortment of Gum, viz:

- 36 Bars Tutti Frutti..... \$1.80
- 23 Packages Pepsin Tutti Frutti 1.15
- 72 Bars Globe Fruit 3.60
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5.00
\$13.05

Price Complete, \$6.50

ADAMS & SONS CO.

(Toronto Factory)

11 and 13 Jarvis St., TORONTO.

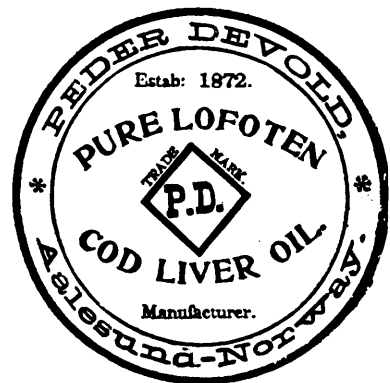
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— for Druggists.

- Stewart's Extra Strong Horehound.
- Stewart's Cough Drops has no equal.
- Stewart's Floral Tablets.
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- Stewart's Medicated Lozenges.

A. J. STEWART,

410 Queen St. W., Toronto.



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- 25 Imp. Gl's. Whole barrels.
- 12½ " " Half barrels.

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Nothing but the Best is Good Enough.

Conscientious pharmacists do business on the theory that nothing is too good for their customers. They buy only the best fluid extracts, elixirs, pills, chemicals, crude drugs, etc. These are the men who **always** keep Kasagra in stock. They know Kasagra represents the highest degree of excellence in aromatic preparations of Cascara Sagrada.

One of these men said the other day: "I find it good policy to keep a full stock of Kasagra all the time. The physicians all know it is the best and most palatable preparation of Cascara Sagrada that money can buy and when they prescribe "Cascara Aromatic" I always dispense Kasagra, because I know that is what they want. I dispense it because I know it is the best and the best is what my customers expect to get—and do get."

This man makes money. The physicians trust him. The public believe in him. When a druggist gets that kind of influence in his community he is sure to make a success if he tries. Giving people the best is a winning policy every time. It has made many a millionaire.

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Kasagra is true and tried; it is reliable; it is uniform in strength; it is palatable; **it has the reputation.** Don't let your stock get too low. The demand for Kasagra gets larger every day.

Frederick Stearns & Co.,

Manufacturing Pharmacists,

DETROIT, MICH.,
NEW YORK CITY,
LONDON, ENG.

WINDSOR, Ont.

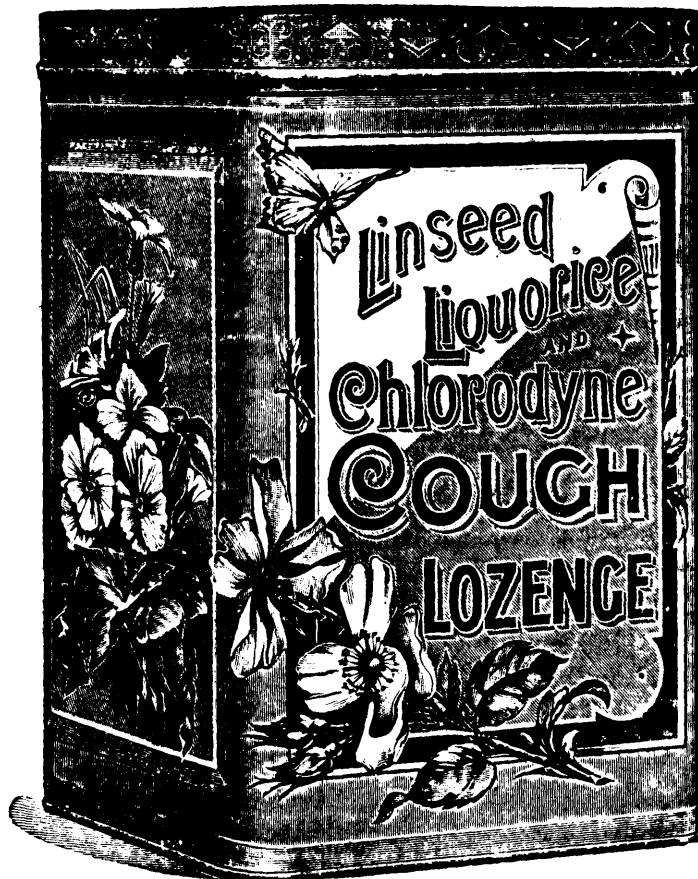
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MEDICATED LOZENGE MANUFACTURERS,

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Be respectfully to call the attention of buyers to their new enamelled and beautifully decorated Tins for Linseed, Liquorice, and Chlorodyne Lozenges.



Each Tin holds 7 lbs., and is given with the Lozenges. Besides affording security for the Lozenge keeping in any climate, the Tins provide a handsome Show Case for the Counter, and will, no doubt, lead to an increasing demand. Every Wholesale House in or out of London can supply, or indents may be sent direct to Manchester.

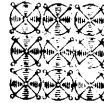
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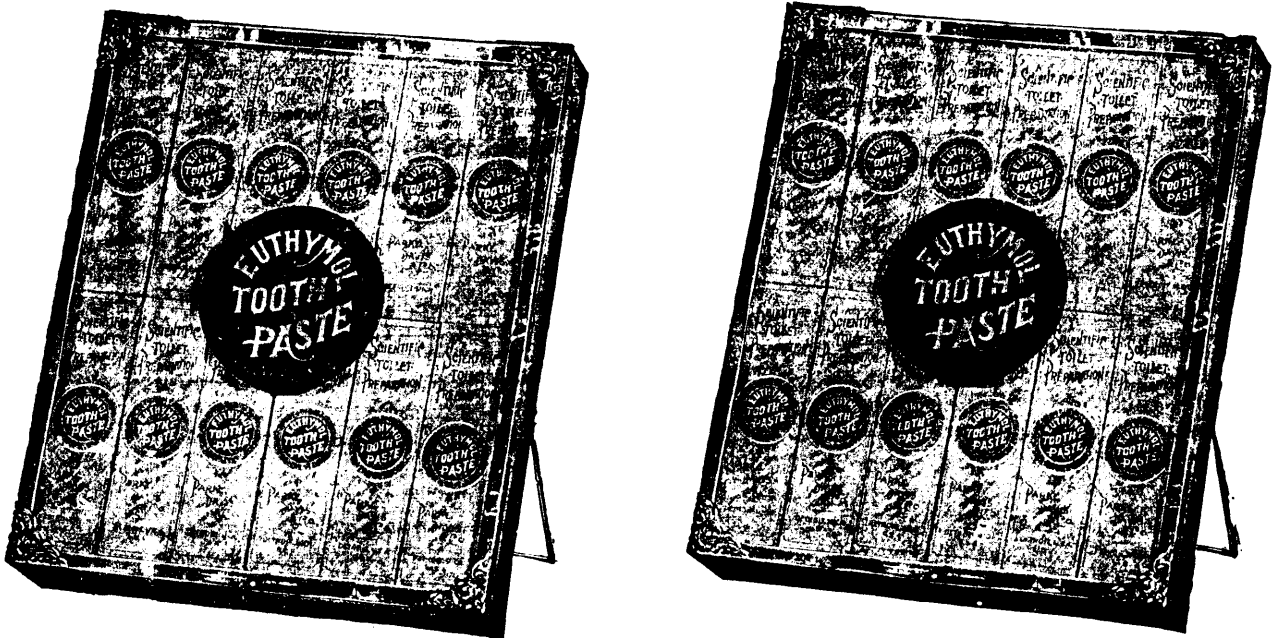
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We give it FREE with each order for three dozen. . . .



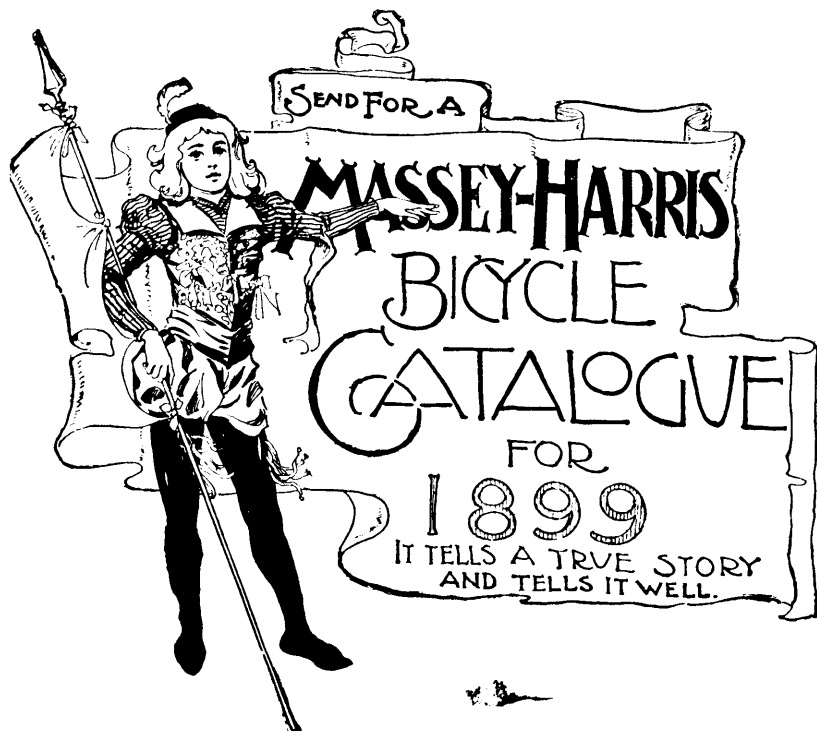
EUTHYMOL TOOTH PASTE

A Scientific, Aseptic, and Delightful Toilet Preparation for the teeth. We desire particularly to interest all of our druggist friends in this elegant article, and will **donate** a handsome display case with each order for three dozen. This case will ornament the counter, and protect the contents from dust, and from the light-fingered gentry.

Euthymol Tooth Paste is put up in 2-oz. collapsible tubes, in cartons.

PARKE, DAVIS & CO., Walkerville, Ontario.

Eastern Depot: 378 St. Paul St., Montreal, Quebec.



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It Will Pay

YOU TO CEASE

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

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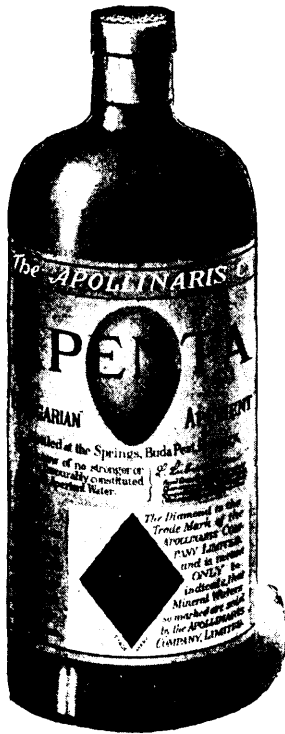
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\$3.50 Case of 25 large glass bottles

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Maltine Manufacturing Co.'s Preparations.

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

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

MALTINE WINE with Pepsin and Pancreatine
MALTINE WINE, Beef and Iron,
MALTINE with Coca Wine.
MALTO YERBINE.

New York Pharmacal Association's Preparations.

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

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

Arlington Chemical Company's Preparations.

Beef Peptonoids (Powder.)
Liquid Peptonoids with Coca.

Liquid Peptonoids.

Peptonoids, Iron and Wine.
Liquid Peptonoids with Creosote.

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CANADIAN PHARMACEUTICAL JOURNAL AND PHARMACAL GAZETTE.

VOL. XXXII.

TORONTO AND MONTREAL, JUNE, 1899.

No. 11

ESTABLISHED 1868.

CANADIAN PHARMACEUTICAL JOURNAL

—AND—

PHARMACAL GAZETTE.

ISSUED MONTHLY.

Editor, - - - J. E. MORRISON
Business Manager, - G. E. GIBBARD

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Address all communications on business

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

THE JOURNAL AS A REPOSITORY OF INFORMATION.

One of our correspondents last month very aptly and correctly remarked: "Your JOURNAL spares no trouble to give information." Exactly; that is the position. The pharmacist who takes and reads the JOURNAL is bound to be up-to-date in the quality and quantity of his information. All matters of interest to Canadian pharmacists, commercial or scientific, are discussed in our editorial space. The pick of current pharmaceutical literature is reproduced in our "selected papers," and the remainder of meritorious articles, abstracted under "Recent papers," "Practical pharmacy" and "New remedies," are dealt with by a "practical pharmacist" who has won the highest honors in American pharmaceutical circles. Not the least in importance is our "Answers" department. Difficulties innumerable and often times vexatious obstruct the path of the

working pharmacist. In many cases his range of experience has been too limited to provide the knowledge necessary for overcoming these difficulties. We are prepared to supply such. We have working arrangements with the cleverest men in America and their funds of information are always at the disposal of the JOURNAL. Don't be afraid to ask us questions, it is a pleasure to be of assistance.

Our optical department requires no further commendation than to mention the editor's name. If there are any questions in practical optics or optical difficulties which Mr. Lionel G. Amsden cannot answer or solve it, will be waste of time to address them to any other authority.

We propose giving attention to photography, just as soon as a good man can be secured to take charge of the department. We want a *good man* or none, one thoroughly posted scientifically, and with practical experience, capable of answering questions and solving difficulties without referring them to others.

THE PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO THE DOMINION ADULTERATION ACT.

The following amendments have been introduced by the Minister of Inland Revenue:

(f.) Every drug shall be deemed to be "adulterated" within the meaning of this act,—

(i.) If, when sold or offered or exposed for sale under or by a name recognized in the British Pharmacopœia, it differs from the standard of strength, quality or purity laid down therein;

(ii.) If, when sold or offered or exposed for sale under or by a name recognized in any foreign pharmacopœia, such as the 'Codex Medicamentarius' of France or the Pharmacopœia of the United States, and having the name of such pharmacopœia, plainly labelled, upon the article, it differs from the standard of strength, quality or purity laid down therein;

(iii.) If, when sold, or offered or exposed for sale under or by a name which is not recognized in any pharmacopœia, but which is found in some generally recognized work on materia medica or chemistry, it differs from the standard of strength, quality or purity laid down therein;

(iv.) If its strength, quality or purity falls below or differs from the professed standard under which it is sold or offered for sale.'

If adopted these will greatly improve the act which now admits both the B. P. and U. S. P. as of equal standards, and as these differ in many points, the present act is of little value. In future any drug or preparation sold under a name recognized in the B. P. must be of the quality, strength etc., laid down therein. This will put a stop to the practice of some manufacturers putting on the market goods which, although sold under names official in the B. P., do not contain the proper percentage of alcohol, and are labelled as "Not B.P.," etc.

We have some criticisms to make on Section II, which is not complete enough, in that after the words "by a name" should occur the words "not recognized in the British but recognized in any foreign pharmacopœia," otherwise it leaves matters almost as they are now, since if an article is official in the B.P. and the U.S.P. under the same name, and the U.S.P. article is of different strength to that of the B.P., either one or the other can legally be sold according to the terms of the law; but, if our suggestion would be accepted and this addition made, it would prevent the possibility of such goods being sold.

Again, the words "plainly labelled" opens the door for abuse. Any trash can be sold under names recognized in foreign pharmacopœias, provided it is not "plainly labelled," at least, we think any judge before whom a case of this kind will be tried will so decide.

It may be that we are too strict in our views of what the Act ought to be, but we think that honest manufacturers and honest pharmacists should be protected in their endeavors to do right. The proportion of dishonest pharmacists is exceedingly small, but is large enough to make trouble for the large percentage of honest men in the profession, as they can afford to cut prices on prescriptions and other work.

THE POLICY OF THE NEW COUNCIL.

Providence has kindly withheld from us the "gift of prophecy" and for this act we have ever cherished feelings of sincerest gratitude. Being then only an ordinary individual, without the power of peering into the future, we are unable to inform a waiting public what this policy may be. If that body is constituted as it should be, it (the policy) will be one of *active* interest in the affairs of Ontario pharmacists. We cannot say just how much can be accomplished in bettering their condition, nor do we think we are more ignorant than any of our *confreres* along this line. We do think, however, that the large meas-

ure of ignorance will still continue unless an effort be put forth to find out. Our cause of complaint against previous Councils is not that they did not use the means at hand, but that sufficient effort was not put forth to improve the means by which a better state of things must be brought about.

Had the same amount of thought and effort been expended on bettering our pharmacy act, which has been given to improving and enlarging the school, we would be in a position to know whether the condition of pharmacy permits of bettering or is a hopelessly lost cause. Definite knowledge is at all times preferable to even hopeful uncertainty. Pessimists have had the day long enough; every suggestion of amendment to the act has been met with a response that "the government will not give us anything." Perhaps the "government" will not, but with judicious effort "parliament" might be induced to do so.

Last month we promised to deal with a few questions which promise to come up for decision by the new council. One is the standard of apprenticeship qualifications, the gateway to the craft. This should be elevated, not with the object of keeping applicants out, but of securing a higher order of attainments in future members. A good grounding in the rudiments of an English education should be accorded every citizen, but more especially one who seeks to enter a learned profession such as pharmacy has been made by legal enactment. Good natural ability and a sound preliminary preparation will prove more potent factors in elevating a profession than an extended professional education. No doubt the professoriate of our colleges will take exception to this statement, but we will hold our opinion nevertheless. We say elevate the standard of entrance for the sake of the craft, but give the school a rest. No more enlargement or expansion for the time being. Present facilities are quite adequate for imparting all the information required under existing conditions. Nothing will disgust a man quicker with his calling than to realize after a long and expensive course of preparation and training that it affords him neither social position, congenial employment, nor adequate financial remuneration.

A four years term of apprenticeship and the present six months course of instruction is surely sufficient to prepare a man for all the requirements of an Ontario pharmacist of today.

One other thought. The present location of our college building is a mistake anyway; it never should have been placed where it is, and not another dollar of expense by way of enlargement should be spent on it until the matter of a change to a more desirable site is given careful and thoughtful consideration.

WHY THIS APATHY.

It is difficult to account for the apathy and indifference displayed by Ontario pharmacists in affairs pertaining to their craft. There is not a province or colony in the domain of Great Britain, with the Mother Country included, but wherein active efforts are being put forth for the bettering of pharmacy. The same condition of activity prevails in almost every state of the union to the south of us. Why then should Ontario be such a prominent exception to the general rule? Can it be that our condition is so satisfactory that nothing is left to desire? Even the most optimistic will lack the hardihood to advance such a reason. The suggestion has been ventured that we have become so effectually submerged in the "slough of despond" as to completely hide from our range of vision even a glimpse of the "city of promise," where pharmacists and pharmacy receive the recognition due a calling so intimately associated with the well being and health of the community. Our opinion is that present conditions are due to the fact of our being an incorporated body owning real estate and running a teaching school. Each successive council has acted as though elected for the express purpose of taking this institution under its fostering care, extending its limits, adding to its equipment, scrapping over the pay of its professoriate, increasing the students' fees, and conducting itself as a board of directors for a monetary institution whose ultima thule was money making and dividend paying.

In the opinion of the JOURNAL then the cause, or one of the causes, of present indifference on the part of members of the college, is the diverting of the attention of our elected guardians from conserving the interests of Ontario pharmacy to that of building up a wealthy teaching institution, the result of whose work certainly does not conduce in any marked degree to the well-fare of those already in the business. The recognition of this condition of affairs by the members throughout the province has been the prompting cause of the oft repeated response with which those who still take an interest in the matter is met. "Oh! the Council! It's no good anyway. Why should I bother myself about it; so far as receiving any benefit is concerned, it might as well not exist."

Whether right or wrong in this opinion we will hazard the suggestion to the incoming council that they give the school a rest, now that it is free of debt, and devote their time and efforts to better the condition of those who elect them to office.

See Archdale Wilson & Co's advertisement on front cover.

WHAT IS THE N. A. R. D.?

We have been much astonished to hear this question asked so repeatedly, particularly since the organization of the pharmacists of Quebec in a protective society has been mooted.

The National Association of Retail Druggists is an American organization formed for the purpose, primarily, of protecting the commercial interests of pharmacists, by uniting them into one solid body, with community of interests and aims. By union and having well defined objects and by putting forward their strength in support of these, the manufacturers will find it to their interest to acquiesce in the requests of the society.

The plan of organization purposed is the only one which is at all likely to yield permanent results. Three years ago we suggested this plan for a Canadian organization, but the need of it was not then felt, now it is. In brief, the N. A. R. D. is a society formed of delegates from local associations, which have been or are being formed in every part of the States. Each local organization has control of affairs in the city or district in which it is formed, and is entitled to representation at the annual meeting at the rate of one delegate for every hundred members or fraction thereof. It will then be seen that demands made or resolutions adopted at the annual meetings have the full weight of the drug trade back of them, a totally different thing to demands made by organizations composed of members who have no more than their own individual influences. As an example of what is being done we may cite the case of the Western Pennsylvania Retail Druggists Society, which is having trouble with the Cuticura Company. Just as soon as they commenced their fight, which a year ago would have been merely local, if it would have occurred, which we doubt, the local societies everywhere took up the cause of the Pittsburg druggists and resolved not to handle any more of the Cuticura remedies till the makers came to their senses. Again, at the first meeting which was held in St. Louis in October last, a meeting of the three branches of the trade, namely, the Wholesalers, the Manufacturers, and the N. A. R. D., was held, and the latter presented certain requests which were accepted by the other two organizations. The N.A.R.D. was then only, we might say, in a very infantile condition, having been brought into existence and named only the day before, and if such results were then obtained what may be hoped from it when full grown?

We devote this space to an explanation of this organization, because we believe Canadian druggists should follow the example set them by their American confreres. The question is being agitated amongst the pharmacists of Quebec, and we hope to see the matter taken up in the other provinces also, and worked out successfully.

THE O. C. P. ELECTIONS.

This event is now upon us. Nominations closed on the 5th. Somewhat more interest has been taken by the members this time than two years ago. At the close of nominations in '97 there were two districts unrepresented and only two contested. This year there are nominees for all of the thirteen districts, and six of them contested. The nominations and elections are as follows:

- District No. 1,
Henry Watters, Ottawa,
A Buchanan, Kemptville.
- District No. 2,
A. W. Hawley, Trenton,
G. W. Case, Picton.
- District No. 3,
A. J. Davis, Port Perry,
Elected by acclamation.
- District No. 4,
J. Curry, Toronto,
Elected by acclamation.
- District No. 5,
Jno. Hargreaves, Toronto,
Elected by acclamation.
- District No. 6,
G. A. Hunter, Soo,
Elected by acclamation.
- District No. 7,
A. Turner, Orangeville,
Elected by acclamation.
- District No. 8,
B. Griffin, Hamilton,
W. T. Armour, Hamilton.
- District No. 9,
S. Snyder, Waterloo,
R. Harbottle, Burford.
- District No. 10,
W. A. Karn, Woodstock,
Elected by acclamation.
- District No. 11,
J. T. Roberts, Parkhill,
Elected by acclamation.
- District No. 12,
J. M. Hargreaves, Paisley,
J. E. Campbell, Hepworth.
- District No. 13,
W. B. Graham, Ridgetown,
Elected by acclamation.

The contest in No. 1 is between ex-members of the council, and the district will be well represented, no matter which wins.

In No. 2 two new men are contesting for the honors. We have not been favored with the platform of either, consequently can form no opinion as to the most desirable.

In No. 8 there are also two new men. We have received Mr. Armour's manifesto, and think that his position should commend itself to the members of the district.

In No. 9 Mr. Snyder and Mr. Harbottle have crossed swords. Before, when the honors were with Mr. Snyder, the confidence reposed in him by his fellow members was not misplaced, and should he go down in the fortunes of war, it will be satisfactory to have the place filled by so good a man as Mr. Harbottle. Mr. Hargreaves in No. 12 also has opposition in J. E. Campbell of Hepworth. Mr. Hargreaves has been a hard worker in the interests of

pharmacists, and his defeat would be a decided loss, unless his place was taken by as good a man. In No. 5 Mr. John Hargreaves takes the place rendered vacant by the retirement of Mr. Mackenzie. For five or six successive terms Mr. Mackenzie has been upon the council board, and during that period there has been no more hard working, conscientious member than he. In the detail of council work he has been an authority and guide, upon whose judgment they relied in matters of importance. In matters of policy we have sometimes differed with him, and consequently are the more ready to acknowledge his worth as a councillor.

Mr. Hargreaves, although a new man, is not unknown to the trade, enthusiastic in the cause of pharmacy, and ever ready to further any movement tending to better its condition. No. 5 will continue to be well represented.

A NEW THEORY ADVANCED BY A GERMAN SCIENTIST.

It would appear that German scientific authorities differ as widely concerning the origin of petroleum sources as do American scientists. The latest contribution in this line by K. Haber, to the *Zeitschrift Geologie*, argues that from the geologic point of view, the best conditions for the formation of petroleum deposits would seem to have been deep and tranquil gulfs or bays, in which, for one cause or another, great masses of organic substances would collect and become quickly covered with sedimentary deposits; the principal reaction, chemically, appears to be due to the partial decomposition of animal and vegetable fats whose albuminous matter was separated during putrefaction, or to the putrid fermentation of cellulose or woody matter. Further, the salts contained in sea water acted at first as a preventive agent, but also very probably aided in producing solid and liquid hydrocarbone—mineral wax and petroleum—while, in presence of fresh water, the products obtained would be chiefly gas and layers of combustibles. It is also pointed out that the greater part of the petroleum deposits are in the place where they were formed—no transportation has been observed, except in the sense that the first reactions for the formation of the oil took place mainly in clays and schists.

RUBBER GOODS.

"Never sell a poor article" is a motto every business man can follow with profit in all transactions. In the sale of Rubber Goods it is especially applicable. The best brand of the best maker is what you should keep in stock. You will find your customers well satisfied if they secure from you anything made by the Canadian Rubber Co., of Montreal. Their advertisement on another page is worth reading; don't miss it.

**PAYS.
SELLS.
WORKS.**

"Diamond" Lye

fills the bill for a package lye that will sell cheaply at a profit while performing in use a maximum amount of work in comparison with other similar goods. Note the **two covers** which distinguish our package.

We Assert that "DIAMOND LYE" is the Best.

\$3.20 per case of 4 doz.; 3 per cent. 30 days.

THE

Elliot & Co., Limited,
TORONTO.

For a cure for **Biliousness,**
For a cure for **Lassitude,**
For a cure for **Constipation,**

Recommend and Sell

GRAPE SALINE.

Grape Saline makes a delightfully **Refreshing Drink.**

Give Grape Saline a **show** and it will sell itself at

25 cts.

6 oz. bottles,
\$1.80 per doz.

THE

Elliot & Co., Limited,
TORONTO.

Gold Medal

Liquid GLUE

—a very strong, satisfactory, always ready, fish glue for general mending purposes.

2 ounce bottles,
Flexible Brush Attached,
75c. per dozen.

THE

Elliot & Co., Limited,
TORONTO.

EFFERVESCENT BROMIDES

supply a want of neuralgic sufferers, nervous unfortunates, and high livers. Our line is good value all round. It is known as

ELLIOT'S

EFFERVESCENT

HYDROBROMATE of CAFFEINE

with Bromide of Potassium.

1 oz. bottle....\$.75 doz.
5 oz. bottles ... 1.90 doz.
16 oz. bottles .. .60 each.

THE

Elliot & Co., Limited,
TORONTO.

THE ANTIQUITY OF THE FEEDING BOTTLE.

There can be little doubt but that the baby is an older institution than the feeding bottle; nevertheless, we have it upon undisputable authority that the latter boasts a long and highly-interesting antiquity.

Professor W. M. Mosby, in an able and instructive lecture at the Bloomsbury Antiquarian Society, informed his hearers that amongst the Greeks the nurses, when carrying infants out to air, used to take with them a sponge full of honey in a small pot to stop the little ones from crying. In the British Museum, he added, are two Greek vases dating from about 700 B.C., which are much like the "tetina" or feeding bottle subsequently used by the Romans. The handle of one reaches from the tubular neck to the upper part of the globose body, and has near its top and bottom a little circlet, probably for the passage of a cord by which the vessel might be hung around the nurse's neck. Another example, in the lecturer's collection, and which he exhibited to his audience, is a terra-cotta vessel, bowl-shaped, with a funnel with a flat mouth to it, rising from the middle of the back; there is a loop handle at the side of the body, and a pipe-formed spout at the rear.

In 1861, we are also told, there was dug up, in the old Roman cemetery of St Sepulchre, Canterbury, a "tetina" composed of a bright red polished ware. It had doubtless been deposited with the body of a child, to whose wants, when alive, it had ministered. It is curious that the material of these "tetinae" is so absorbent that the lips cannot be pressed against them without adhering. Hence their spouts must have been provided with a calf's teat, or some such protective covering. In modern times many improvements have been made in feeding bottles, but Professor Mosby doubts whether they answer the purpose any better than the rude but effective ones of two thousand years ago.

CORRECTION.

In last issue there appeared among "News Items" the following: "The patent medicine concern of E. Miller & Co., is moving from Dresden to Windsor, Ont." This was an error, as C. H. Gunn & Co., of Chatham, write us they have bought out the Miller business and will make Chatham its headquarters in future.

Murderer, just captured in a dive, to his companion—"Good-bye, pard; we shall meet again in a wax-figure museum."

Have you placed your spring order for Wilson's Fly Pads?

Editorial Notes.

DR. J. LOEVY of Johannesburg recommends the hypodermic injection of 2 per cent. hydrogen peroxide as a certain antidote to hydrocyanic poisoning. He recommends that wherever the cyanide process is in use for the extraction of gold, that a hypodermic syringe and a quantity of the peroxide should be kept handy in case of accident.

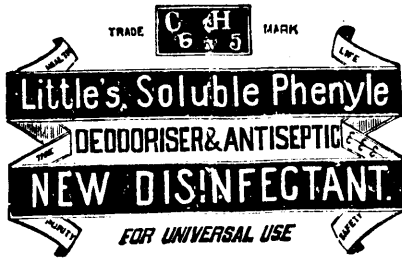
RECENT EXPERIMENTS in France have demonstrated the efficacy of the new cure for lock jaw. Dr. Roux laid before the Academy of Science of Paris an account of this process which consists of injecting in the brain Professor Behring's antitetanic serum. In twenty-five cases treated all resulted in complete success.

THE SHORTER HOURS for drug clerks movement in New York is likely to result in a compromise bill being accepted by clerks and employees and passed by the legislature. The movement originated with a labor reform organization in the city of New York who succeeded in getting an act through the legislature at Albany, which was strenuously opposed by the pharmacists and the majority of the clerks. Mayor Van Wyck, of New York city, attached his signature and then the bill went for the sanction of Governor Roosevelt. The Governor appears to be chuck full of common sense and refused his signature until he had heard both sides, but more particularly from the clerks themselves. A conference was held in New York on May 18th, in which all the city pharmaceutical societies and the clerks' association participated, when the following bill was agreed on:

"A bill to regulate the hours of pharmacists and junior drug clerks in the city of New York.

"No pharmacist or junior drug clerk employed in any pharmacy or drug store shall be required or permitted by the proprietor to work more than seventy hours per week. Nothing in this section shall prohibit the working of six hours over time per week for the purpose of making a shorter succeeding week; provided, however, that the aggregate number of hours does not exceed an average of 140 hours for any two consecutive weeks. The working hours per day shall be consecutive, allowing two hours for meals. Nothing in this section shall prohibit working over time in case of sickness, epidemic, or other emergency.

"No proprietor shall allow or permit any clerk to sleep in any apartment or room not complying with the sanitary regulations of the local board of health."



**Cheap, Harmless,
and Effective.**

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

Non-Poisonous and Non-Corrosive.

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

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

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

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

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

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



ROBERT WIGHTMAN

DRUGGIST.

OWEN SOUND - - ONT.

Sole Agent for the Dominion.

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

Seely's

*Violet Flowers,
American Roses,
and Carnation Pink*

are peers in the perfume art.

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

Sold exclusively to Druggists.

Seely, the American Perfumer

DETROIT, Mich. WINDSOR, Ont.

MINARD'S

"KING OF PAIN"

LINIMENT

Sold from Halifax to Victoria by

HALIFAX—Brown & Webb, Simson Bros. & Co., Forsyth, Sutcliffe & Co.

ST JOHN'S—T. B. Barker & Sons.

YARMOUTH—C. C. Richards & Co.

MONTREAL—Kerry, Watson & Co. Lyman Sons & Co. Evans Sons & Co.

KINGSTON—Henry Skinner & Co.

TORONTO—Lyman Bros. & Co. Evans Sons & Co. Northrop & Lyman. Elliot & Co. T. Milburn & Co.

HAMILTON—Archdale Wilson & Co. J. Winer & Co.

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

WINNIPEG—Martin, Bole & Wynne Co.

NEW WESTMINSTER—D. S. Curtis & Co.

VICTORIA and VICOUVER—Langley & Henderson Bros.

QUEBEC—W. Brunet & Co.

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

PRESCOTT—T. W. Chamberlain & Co.

MONTREAL—Hudon, Hebert & Co.



KNOWN AS RELIABLE OVER SIXTY YEARS.

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

EMPTY CAPSULES OF ALL KINDS.

Encapsuling Private Formulas a Specialty. Correspondence solicited.

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

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

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



BAKER'S

Dandruff Shampoo Soap

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

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

WAMPOLE'S BEEF, WINE AND IRON.

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

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

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

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

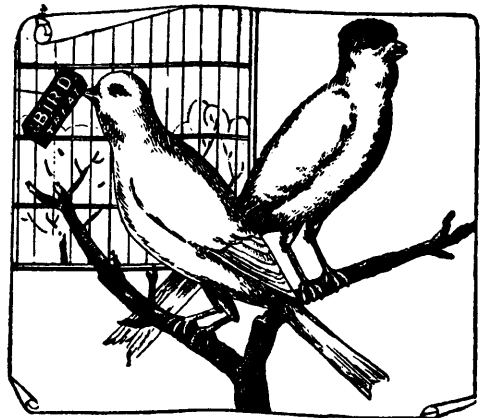
We invite comparison with other manufacturers, and will cheerfully furnish samples for that purpose.

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

Very truly yours,

HENRY K. WAMPOLE & CO.,

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



The reasons that Druggists should handle

BROCK' Bird Seed

—ARE—

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

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

NICHOLSON & BROCK,
Colborne St., TORONTO.

THE ANTI DEPARTMENTAL STORE BILL of the State of Missouri has become law by the signature of the Governor, and the results of an experiment to tax these harpies out of existence will be noted carefully by those who are interested in the survival of legitimate trade. The law provides for a tax of from \$300 to \$500 on each line of goods carried and is applicable to cities of 50,000 or over. The question of constitutionality is yet to settle before the law will receive a fair trial.

A RECENT JAPANESE REGULATION displays again the good commonsense of that nation. By it, "All persons who are not less than twenty years old and who have graduated in the pharmacy section of a foreign university, or in a foreign pharmaceutical college, or obtained an apothecary's license in a foreign country, may apply for an apothecary's license in Japan on production of their diplomas or certificates. The Minister of Interior is authorized to grant such license without requiring a further examination.

WE HAVE frequently heard it said that pharmacists were the most short-sighted class of business men in existence, and we sometimes think that perhaps the statement is correct. The latest example of this short-sighted policy is the exhibition in certain show windows of a most palpable imitation of Abbey's Effervescent Salt. Every druggist knows that the majority of proprietary medicine makers do not care who sells their goods provided they are sold, therefore when we find a manufacturer who is willing to spend time, money and labor in restricting the sale of his goods to the legitimate channels and who have done so in spite of opposition in every form, we naturally would suppose that the least that pharmacists would do would be to give this manufacturer their loyal and unflinching support. Most druggists have done so, but a few seem to have been led away from their allegiance by the temptation of a few cents extra profit. The main difficulty in the present case is that it tends to give manufacturers who are inclined to follow the example of the Abbey Co. the idea that no matter what may be done to help the druggists, the only thanks they will get will be the placing on the market of substitutes for their preparations.

In the great majority of cases, pharmacists who were approached by the agents of the concern which makes the substitute in question were promptly sent to the right about, and that is the proper way to deal with them. We hope that those who have bought this article will throw it in the waste barrel, as it will be better for their interests, both as regards the public and the manufacturer.

THE POTTER DRUG & Chemical Co., manufacturers of the Cuticura Remedies, and the Western Pennsylvania Retail Druggists' Association are at loggerheads over cutting. The retail druggists demand that the Potter Co. make some efforts to keep their goods out of the hands of cutters, and have refused to handle them. The Cuticura makers have practically told the retailers that they don't care whether they sell them or not, that the people will ask for them and if druggists do not keep them some one else will. This concern has always refused to do anything for the retailers, and this is not the first trouble there has been about their goods. This time, however, the druggists are united and determined to carry out their threat.

DRUGGISTS MEET AT GUELPH.

The regular annual meeting of District No. 7 Druggists' Association was held at Guelph on May 8th. A very interesting social and business time was enjoyed by all present. The druggists of this province feel that it is good to gather together once a year to become acquainted with each other and discuss business and business prospects generally. The following officers were elected for the coming year: President, A. Jamieson, Mount Forest; 1st vice president, W. Herod, Guelph; 2nd vice president, A. Gillespie, Orangeville; 3rd vice president, R. H. Hodgson; Secretary, A. Higgingsbotham, Milton; Treasurer, R. Phillips, Fergus; Auditors, P. Maddock and T. Greenshield, Guelph.

Treasurer's report was read showing a balance on hand of \$56.64.

Two new members were received at this meeting, Messrs. Gillespie of Orangeville and Greenshields of Guelph.

A motion was carried that 5c. per mile one way be allowed members attending annual meetings.

A motion that Mr. Turner again be the nominee of this meeting to represent them in the college council was unanimously carried. Mr. Turner, being present, thanked the meeting for their confidence, and explained very satisfactorily his position in council affairs.

A motion which aroused considerable discussion but upon which all were unanimous and were very decided in their opinions and their expression of them, was as follows:

Viz.: that our representative endeavor to get such a change in the carrying on of the teaching department of the college, to do away with the extra tax on the students in the way of "quiz" classes, and would suggest, that if any extra tuition is required in addition to the present course laid down by the council, that the same be provided for by the college without any extra charge to the students.

Meeting adjourned to meet in Guelph next year.
A. HIGGINGBOTHAM, Sec.



Geo. A. Evans.

The original of the above has every reason to be satisfied with the results of his recent examinations. Five gold medals and a scholarship should be sufficient to satisfy the desires of any man not possessing all the characteristics of the pachydermata. Another matter for satisfaction to Mr. Evans is the fact that three of the medals secured were for practical subjects, Dispensing, Prescriptions and Pharmacy. Mr. Evans is a native of Huron county, born in the town of Clinton, where he secured his preliminary education, finishing in the Collegiate Institute. His apprenticeship in pharmacy was started in Port Hope with Mr. Robert Deyell, and completed with Mr. E. H. Bauld of Toronto. To the sound, practical training received from these two preceptors no doubt Mr. Evans owe a measure of his success.

F. Stearns & Co. Enlarging in Windsor.

Prosperity attends this firm; not only the parent plant but the branches also are forced to extend their facilities to accommodate the rapidly expanding trade. The company has purchased several lots on Sandwich St. W., Windsor, on the river front, next to Wall & Guppy's wholesale house. It is their intention to erect a large and commodious brick laboratory, which will be equipped with all the latest machinery and appliances for the manufacture of their goods. The site is one of the most desirable in the city, commanding as it does, a full view of the river. Plans are already in the hands of the architects, and

work on the building will be commenced at once. The growing popularity with which "Stearns" is being received by the trade in Canada must be a cause of satisfaction to the manager, Mr. Taylor.

OLD MEN MADE LIVELY.

A discovery which, it is claimed, solves the problem of circumventing old age, has just been made public by Professors Joseph R. Hawley and Alexander C. Wiener, of the Chicago Clinical school. The return to youth, it is asserted, is produced by hypodermic injections of the lymphatic fluid of animals, particularly young goats.

The discovery was made a year ago, and subsequent secret demonstrations of its efficacy are asserted. In one of his experiments at the school Dr. Hawley administered hypodermic injections of the fluid from the lymphatic glands of a goat to a dog known to be fourteen years old. The dog was watched carefully for two months; at the end of that time the animal was as lively as a puppy.

A number of human beings, it is said, have been experimented on in Chicago, in the same way, and with the same results.

PUSHING ALONG IN DRUGS.

This is the title of a little book, for a copy of which we are indebted to the author, Mr. J. T. Pepper, Woodstock. It is not bulky, but chuck full of good things by way of hints and ideas to druggists who are alive and pushing. Mr. Pepper writes from knowledge gained from successful experience. Recognizing the changed conditions brought about by the invasion of the pharmacist's domain, by the "departmental" and "general cutting" fiend, Mr. Pepper set himself to solve the problem presented to take up new ground, realising that the old ground was irrecoverable lost. In this he has been successful beyond anticipation and the means by which this success was achieved he is willing to place at the disposal of his fellow pharmacists. Mr. Pepper's reputation extends beyond Canada, and he is recognized as an authority in the United States, having won several prizes on papers dealing with the subject treated in this book, in competition open to Canada and the States. The price, 50c., is just about sufficient to cover cost of production.

"Montserrat."

This name has become a household word with almost every druggist in America. Its strength in natural acidity and fruity flavor has secured for it an enviable position among druggists who study the wants of their patrons. The Lime Fruit Juice season is approaching and in purchasing specify "Montserrat."

A CHEWING GUM COMBINE.

Another trust has been formed. This time it affects the chewing gum industry. But users of gum need not tremble, for it is not the intention of the trust to raise the price. The trust will rather increase the quality of its wares.

Articles of incorporation of the American Chicle Company were filed with the Secretary of State on June 3rd at Trenton, N. J., with an authorized capital of \$9,000,000.

The firms in the trust are W. J. White, of Cleveland, Adams & Sons Co., of Brooklyn, the Beaman Chewing Gum Co., of Cleveland, J. P. Primley, of Chicago, S. T. Britten, of Toronto, and the Kiss-Me Gum Co., of Louisville, Ky.

A WHITBY GIRL WINS IT.

Baltimore, Md., June 3.—The first scholarship in the John Hopkins Hospital Training School for nurses has been won by Miss Elsie Lawler, of Whitby, Ontario. This is the second year Miss Lawler has captured a scholarship, although she is the youngest in her class.

ENTERPRISE.

We note an account of increasing business. The Lyman Bros. & Co., Limited, have had to add to their telephone connection with their customers. The new number is 8167 and is looked after by Mr. Hagarty, with a switch making direct connection with Mr. Hay's desk. Their complete telephone numbers are as follows:—

604. City and waiting orders; Shipping department, etc.

1728. City orders; Sample room; Financial office and Mr. Watt.

8167. City orders; Quotations, and Mr. Hay.

We trust the enterprise shown by this firm for the convenience of their many customers will be appreciated by an increased trade.

SAVE YOUR FOLIAGE.

The ravages of the Tussock Moth promised some three years ago to denude Toronto of its leafy beauty. All over the city bare limbs and dying trees brought dismay to the hearts of lovers of nature. The wide spreading horse chestnut was a shining mark for the destroyers, and it was prophesied that a few years would be the limit of their existence. Numerous preparations and devices were tried to stay the plague but with poor success, until Dr. Wm. Mole, V. S., by a happy inspiration hit upon a simple expedient which proved effectual, and now Toronto is free from the pest, and our park and garden authorities breathe easier. The doctor's device is a harmless non-hardening compound applied as a band around the tree trunk a few inches below the branches. This preparation he has copyrighted under the name of "CATERPILLARINE." It is put up in packages of 1 lb. and over. The cost of application is about one cent per tree. Agents for the sale are wanted in every town, and druggists who are looking for a profitable side line would do well to write for prices and literature to Dr. Wm. Mole, V. S., 433 Bathurst St., or G. E. Gibbard, 287 King St. W., Toronto.

Seasonable Goods.**O. C. Comp. Ext. Sarsaparilla,**

with Iodide of Potassium,
in large bottles containing 100 doses.

Large size \$5.00 per doz.; in 3 doz. lots, \$4.75 per doz.
Small " 2.75 " " " 2.50 " "

O. C. Tonic Bitters,

A Compound Extract containing Celery, Cascara and Burdock, etc.

Large size, \$5.00 per doz.; in 3 doz. lots, \$4.75 per doz.
Small " 2.75 " " 2.50 " "

O. C. Comp. Syrup of Hypophosphites.

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

O. C. Iron Tonic Pills

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

Celery Herb Tea.

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

Quinine Wine,

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

English Milk Food, Malted.

A safe, delicious, pure food for Children and Invalids. It is the best food sold and will be readily taken and assimilated where other foods have failed. A number of excellent testimonials. 3 sizes: \$1.40, \$2.40 and \$5.25 per doz.

Standard Dyes.

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

—THE—

Ontario Chemists'

Mfg. Co., Limited,

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

Original Papers.

DRUGGISTS AND THE RUBBER TRADE.

BY A. D. THORNTON.

The sale of rubber goods by druggists has increased so rapidly during the last few years, that it has become one of the most important branches of the trade, as also one of the most remunerative, and from all appearances the growth will still continue. Doctors are advocating the use of hot water bottles for the alleviation of almost every kind of pain.

This being the case it behoves every member of the craft to obtain some kind of knowledge regarding the nature of the goods he is buying. There certainly is not a line of goods in the store, about which the druggist is so ignorant as rubber goods. The average man has theories of his own, but to one who knows, these theories are nearly always absurd, or to say the least, erratic.

In these days when crude rubber is so high, (it never was so high before, and is likely to stay so,) the druggist should not buy any cheap line that may come along: cheap rubber Fountain Syringes for instance, contain more adulterating compounds than a manufacturer would dare think of using a few years ago, but the druggist does not know it. Why? Because as a rule he knows nothing about rubber goods.

When crude "Para" is worth \$1 a pound, and after the manufacturer has washed and dried it, it is worth fifty cents a pound more, owing to shrinkage, etc. It is quite absurd to think that a complete fountain syringe can be made of a good article and sold at about five dollars a dozen. It can't be done. Such goods only contain a very small amount of rubber, and no one should be surprised if they harden up in a short time.

But how is a druggist to judge the quality of his purchases? Perhaps one of the best ways is to find the specific gravity of the goods. Pure rubber is invariably in the region of .998, or say 1, so that a very small piece placed in a glass of water immediately tells the tale. Take the sp. gr. of any old pieces of rubber lying round the store, and you will find it a very great help. Of one thing you may be sure you cannot judge the quality of the goods by the touch.

I have seen druggists take up goods and make all kinds of absurd remarks about the feel of the article, one man says: It has that nice dry stringy feel about it. Another: It has a velvety touch. . . .

Just go and feel your feeder tubing, which is pure gum, and see how much there is in these remarks.

Returning to the specific gravity, I have had samples of hot water bottles sent to me the sp. gr. of

which was 3.37, a large quantity of Pb. CO₂ being found afterwards.

In buying rubber goods remember this, a good article must sell at a fair price, a good fountain syringe cannot be bought for less than nine or ten dollars a dozen, while a first-class article is all the way from \$12 to \$18 a dozen. It is a mistake to buy the very low priced article, but if you do buy them try to sell them quickly, because they will not keep.

I have visited many stores and always found that the most satisfied man, and the one who sells the most goods, who makes the largest profits, was the man who sells nothing but the higher class article.

I know one man in Montreal who bought six dozens cheap fountain syringes, filled his window with them, made a big display, marked them very low, etc. He sold a few, the exposure spoiled a lot, and he is money out of pocket, he made neither money or glory.

In conclusion let me say a few words about the keeping of rubber goods. Good quality of goods may be exposed in windows for a time, say a week, then take them out and keep them in the rear of the store somewhere, either in a show case, or in drawers. Pure gum articles, such as feeder tubing, bandages, etc., should be kept as air tight as possible to prevent the blooming of sulphur, with which they are cured. Although they contain 3 or 4 per cent. of sulphur still it will quickly bloom out on too much exposure, then they will harden and quickly decompose.

Bougies, catheters, etc., should also be kept air tight. When they have been kept in stock for six months, they should be washed in warm water, dried, and then smeared in glycerine, and left to stand overnight on the counter, in the morning it will be found that most of the glycerine has been absorbed, wipe them dry, rub them over with fresh chalk, and put them away.

Never try to mend old syringes, I mean those that have been much used. It is not only a filthy job, but exceedingly dangerous, all kinds of infection may lurk around an old syringe, or atomizer. If you must mend it, then boil the whole outfit in soapy water a minute, it will not hurt it.

FRUIT SALTS.

There is a growing demand for effervescent of all kinds, mainly, however, for the simple salts used in the preparation of mildly laxative, or cooling draughts. All who have tried Grape Saline know the refreshment to be had by its use as a summer drink to which it is especially adapted by its fine flavor and low price. The Elliot & Co., Limited, the manufacturers, report it to be growing in favour.

Every Piece of Tubing

in McBURNEY-BEATTIE BICYCLES

is the Highest Grade. Cold Drawn Seamless.
Nothing else costs so much or is as safe.

Every Pair of Forks

in McBURNEY-BEATTIE BICYCLES

are cold drawn seamless,
not the cheap bronzed kind.

Every Pair of Hubs

in McBURNEY-BEATTIE BICYCLES

are turned from bar steel ;
the only way to make an absolutely high grade hub.

Every Crank and Sprocket Wheel

in McBURNEY-BEATTIE BICYCLES

is made from high grade drop forgings, and is the
very best that money can buy.

Every Cap and Cone

in McBURNEY-BEATTIE BICYCLES

is turned from the bar and carefully hardened and
ground.

Worth many times more than the cheap pressed kind.

McBurney = Beattie Co.,

24 ADELAIDE ST. WEST.,

 **TORONTO.**

ONTARIO COLLEGE OF PHARMACY.

SEMI-ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS, MAY, 1899.

Following are the results of the College of Pharmacy examinations:—The John Roberts scholarship, George A. Evans, Toronto. The John Roberts gold medal, George A. Evans, Toronto. College silver medal, Geo. A. Evans, Toronto. College silver medal, George G. Colp, Deseronto; F. A. Lemon, Ingersoll. Medals in subject—Dispensing, George A. Evans; prescriptions, George A. Evans; pharmacy, George A. Evans; chemistry, James McNeilly, Port Dover; materia medica, Chas. A. Weaver, Berlin; George G. Colp, Deseronto; botany, W. R. McFarlane, Carleton Place.

HONOUR LIST.

According to merit:—George A. Evans, Toronto; George G. Colp, Deseronto; F. A. Lemon, Ingersoll; H. E. Edy, Brantford; George Whatmough, Toronto; W. R. Brooks, Mitchell; Chas. A. Weaver, Berlin; W. A. Coleman, London; John B. Sawdon, London; T. A. Brownlee, Ottawa; R. H. McDuffe, Hamilton; R. S. Skinner, Kingston; P. S. Thomas, Lindsay; John G. Lever, Simcoe; A. R. McIver, Lion's Head; C. H. M. Newton, Paris; M. R. McFarlane, Carleton Place; J. M. McDermid, Fort William; F. W. Sieveright, Huntsville; F. W. Willoughby, Leamington; Vernon W. Meek, St. Thomas; C. Copeland, Delta; Albert Duncan, Vankleek Hill; Albert J. Logan, Croton; V. S. Campbell, Hepworth; B. M. Copeland, Hamilton; A. J. Ralph, Ottawa; W. E. Wismer, Newmarket; G. L. Brown, London; Albert J. Tyson, Warton; N. Spencer, Toronto; C. T. Adams, Sault Ste. Marie; A. E. Rowan, Ottawa; W. C. Tole, Bowmanville.

PASS LIST ALPHABETICALLY.

J. H. Abercromble, Meaford; J. A. Archambault, Ottawa; R. J. Barton, Mildmay; E. H. Bond, Toronto; H. P. Broughton, Bradford; R. H. Brown, Collingwood; J. W. Browne, Pembroke; A. Binkell, Cobourg; J. W. Cairns, St. Thomas; W. R. Cameron, St. Catharines; Ernest Capbert, Ottawa; Thos. Capell, Perth; E. M. Cawker, Bowmanville; J. D. Christmas, Lynedoch; R. S. A. Clemens, Berlin; P. H. Coad, Toronto; H. B. Collier, Nanpanee; Alfred Connell, Hamilton; James Cranck, London; E. J. Duns Moor, Hamilton; E. L. Ebbels, Port Perry; H. W. Edmunds, Toronto; Byron Forrest, Mount Albert; R. O. Forrester, Toronto; W. A. Frost, Belleville; W. A. Fraleigh, Toronto; L. R. Harvey, Watford; D. T. Henderson, Orangeville; William J. A. Hogg, Hamilton; J. J. Kelly, Toronto; A. Kerr, St. Catharines; J. M. Langdon, Toronto; F. J. Leger, Ottawa; Frank H. Lutz, Ex-

eter; G. M. Matthews, Toronto; W. A. Maynard, Port Hope; A. C. Miller, Smith's Falls; J. H. Mitchell, Watford; P. G. Morrison, Forest; J. D. MacCrostie, Toronto; R. McIntyre, Toronto; James McNully, Port Dover; W. H. Norman, Woodstock; E. W. Porter, St. Catharines; Angus B. Ripley, Lethbridge, Alberta; H. S. Rodehouse, St. Mary's; Ernest Reid, West Huntington; G. A. Ramsden, Erin; W. G. Sanderson, Peterborough; H. Sanderson, Toronto; DeWitt Spiers, Drumbo; W. E. Stuart, Carleton Place; J. D. Taylor, Wallaceburg; W. Thomas, Campbellford; A. C. Thompson, Peterborough; P. Towler, Toronto; T. B. S. Tweedal, Langdon; A. H. Walden, Newcastle; W. A. Warren, Kensington, P. E. I.; T. G. Watson, Weston; F. H. Webb, Petrolea; James W. Wright, Norwood; G. A. Woodhouse, Hamilton; Lyal A. Wright, Cornwall.

Passed in dispensing, prescription, chemistry, and materia medica—A. L. O. Baker, R. B. Hannah, D. C. Worts.

In dispensing, prescription, pharmacy, and materia medica—F. L. Houghton, G. H. Powntney, H. E. Pass, C. A. Ramshaw, H. S. Young, G. H. Halpin.

In dispensing, prescription, materia medica, and botany—passed in one subject, botany, B. Bludgeon.

Phm. B.

The following have passed the University examination for the degree of Bachelor of Pharmacy: C T Adams, J A Archambault, R J Barton, E H Bond, W R Brooks, H P Broughton, G L Brown, R H Brown, T A Brownlee, A H Burkell, E M Cawker, J D Christmas, H A Clemens, P H Coad, W A Coleman, H B Collier, G G Colp, B M Copeland, C Copeland, J H Crouch, E J Dunsmore, E I Ebbels, G A Evans, B Forrest, R O Forrest, J J Kelly, E J Leger, J A Leuer, A J Logan, J W McDermid, R H McDuffie, M R M. Farlane, R McIntyre, J McNeilly, W A Maynard, V W Meek, P G Morrison, C H W Newton, E N Potter, A J Ralph, G A Ramsden, N H Rejebien, A B Ripley, H S Roadhouse, W S Sanderson, J B Sawdon, F W Sieveright, R S Skinner, D W Speers, J D Taylor, P S Thomas, W C Tole, T B Tweedale, A H Waldon, W A Warren, C E Weaver, F H Webb, J W White, W E Wismer, G A Wodehouse, L A Wright.

G M Mathews will be required to pass a supplemental examination in chemistry before being admitted to the degree.

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Said a member of an essential oil firm: "What is the use of making a pure oil of sandal? Nobody wants it. Nobody will buy it. There isn't any market for it in America. You can't induce a wholesale druggist to touch it, and the retailers do not evince the slightest interest in it. What they want is a sophisticated article upon which they can make a great big profit."

"But what about the physicians?" the Traveler asked. "Surely they demand an oil which will effect a speedy and radical cure!"

"My dear friend!" the essential oil man exclaimed, "do you imagine you are still living in Altruria? The physicians of that fantastic country possibly may desire to make speedy and radical cures—but, believe me, that kind of physician does not exist in America. What the Yankee doctor desires is something which will be neither radical nor speedy. Do not delude yourself with the notion that physicians in this country are pure and unadulterated philanthropists. Not on your life! They run their little schutzenfest for what there is in it—same as I run mine."

"But," objected the Traveler, "you cannot surely

mean that you have no other consideration in your business than that of immediate profit! I am informed that your house is one of the greatest in the line in America."

"O, as to that!" the essential oil man responded serenely, "I assure you we are very careful of our reputation. But, as one of ancient philosophers remarked, 'when a citizen of a State exceeds his fellows in virtues, he is no longer a citizen of the State.' Mark Twain boiled that idea down into, 'Be good and you'll be lonesome.' Sabby?"

"Which I must take to mean," said the Traveler, sadly, "that the essential oil business is carried on upon lines of exceeding shadiness."

"Essential oil houses, my interesting friend, supply the wholesale druggist with that which he demands. The wholesaler gives the retailer what he asks for. The retailer is equally complaisant with the physician. You must start the reform with the doctor. Then, as the nursery rhyme has it, the stick will beat the dog, the dog will worry the pig, the pig will cross the stile, and so the old woman will get back to Altruria to-night, all right. Call again; I find your Altrurian point of view quite entertaining." —American Druggist.

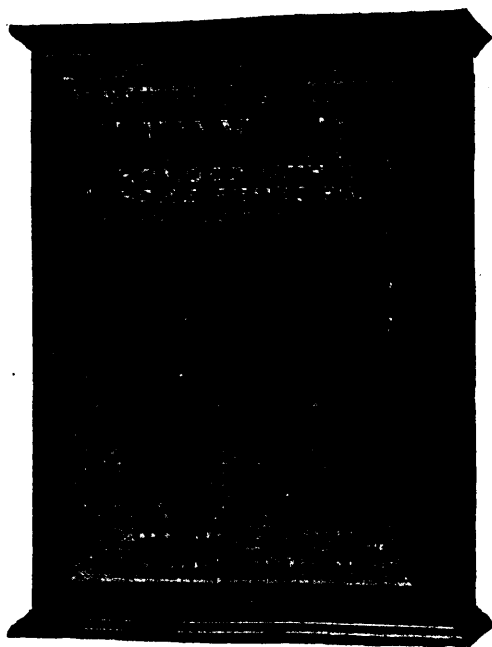
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EXAMINATION PAPERS, 1899.

BOTANY.

Examiner:—CHAS. R. SNEATH.

Time Allowed: Two Hours.

	Value
1. Show by diagram a cross section of the stem of a Gymnosperm as seen under the microscope. Indicate and explain Xylem, Phloem, Epidermis	12
2. Classify and describe the various kinds of Indehiscent Fruits.	10
3. Distinguish between Actinomorphic and Zygomorphic Flowers.	6
4. Describe fully the process of Fertilization.	10
5. What do you understand by the following terms, viz:— Cleistogamous, Dichlamydeous, Stolon, Mycelium, Cyne, Leaf Cycle, Primary Meristem?	7
6. Describe the Organs of Reproduction of the Mosses.	10
7. Describe fully an Ovule and its parts.	10
8. Describe what is meant by Phyllotaxy, giving the different varieties.	10
9 and 10. Oral	25

DISPENSING.

Examiner:—W. MURCHISON.

Time Allowed: Three Hours.

MR. F. ROGERS.

	Value
R̄ Ol. ricini	℥iss. 22
Tr. guaiaci.....	℥ij.
P. acaciæ.....	Q. S.
Aquæ	ad. ℥iv.
M. Ft. emuls. Cap. partem octavam post coenam indies.	

MISS TEMPLE.

R̄ Emp. plumbi, q.s. ut fiat emp 2½ x5 in.	20
Super alutam extende	
Stat. m. d. appl.	

THOS. ORR.

R̄ Emp. plumbi.....	℥ij. 22
Hyd. amm. chlor.....	℥i.
Ac. tannici.....	℥ss.
Vaselini	℥iv.
Misce intime ut fiat unq.	
Saepe applicand ut dicto.	

ELLA SCOTT.

R̄ Ferri. sulph.....	℥ss. 20
Potas. carb.....	gr. xvij.
Sacch. alb.....	gr. vi.
Ft. massa et divid. in pil. duodecem.	
Cap. unam omni secunda vespere post coenam.	

ROBT. FOX.

R̄ Tr. tolutani	m. ix. 16
Ol. menth. pip.....	m. i.
Detur in capsulam. Mitte quatuor.	
Exhibe unam horio donec dolor mitescat.	

CHEMISTRY.

Examiner:—PAUL L. SCOTT.

Time Allowed: Two Hours.

	Value
1. Give the chemical formula of Ferrous Iodide, Manganese Dioxide, Silver Arsenite, Iron-Ammonium Alum, Cupric Nitrate, Chloral, Ethyl-Sulphuric Acid and Ammonium Sulphocyanide.	
2. Give a brief account of the Chemistry of Sodium, including one method for the preparation of Sodium Carbonate, commercially.	14
3. Show by equations the action of : (a) Metallic Potassium upon Water. (b) Sodium Carbonate upon Ferric Chloride in solution. (c) Hydrochloric Acid upon Potassium Ferrocyanide. (d) Stannous Chloride upon Mercuric Chloride in Solution. (e) Calcium Hydrate upon Mercuric Chloride in solution.	14
4. What is alcohol? An Ether? An Aldehyde? A Phenol? An Amine? A Fatty Acid? Give the name and graphic formula of a member of each class.	14
5. Give chemical tests to distinguish : (a) Between Bismuth. Subnitrate, Mercurous Chloride and Arsenious Acid. (b) Between Magnesium Sulphate, Zinc Sulphate and Oxalic Acid. (c) Between Nitric, Hydrochloric and Sulphuric Acids.	
6. Give the sources and — briefly — the methods of preparation of Phosphorus and Bromine and the names and formulas of two acids of each of these elements	14

The following may be substituted for any of the above questions: What volume of Ammonia Gas measured at 15°C., under a pressure of 720 m.m., will exactly neutralize 600 c.c. of a deci-normal solution of Hydrochloric Acid?

Recognitions of Specimens and Oral Examination.

20
—
100

PHARMACY.

Examiner: FRANKLIN T. HARRISON.

Time Allowed: Two Hours.

	Value
1. Granular Effervescent Salts.—(a) Name	

McLaughlins' Pure Fruit Juices

Or Concentrated Fountain Syrups.



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Bermuda Fruit,
Soda Mint,
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Boiled and Raw Linseed Oil,
Turpentine,

Gasoline,
Benzene,

THE

Atlantic Refining Co.,

Importers and Manufacturers,

TORONTO, - ONT.

those official in the B. P. and give strength of each. (b) Describe the preparation of any one of them.

2. Specific Gravity.—(a) State how you would take the sp gr. of a solid substance soluble in and lighter than water. (a) A specific gravity bottle which holds exactly one fluid ounce of distilled water at 62°F. weighs, when filled, 720 grains. When filled with a certain liquid at the same temperature it weighs 690 grains. What is the sp. gr. of the liquid?

3. Incompatibility. — Classify and define, giving an example for each class. Also state whether or not the following substances are incompatible, and if so, in what way, if any, the incompatibility may be overcome.

- (a) Mucilage of Gum Acacia and Tincture of Ferric Chloride.
- (b) Solution of Strychnine Hydrochloride and Arsenical Solution.
- (c) Pyrophosphate of Iron and Diluted Phosphoric Acid.
- (d) Iodine and Strong Solution of Ammonia.
- (e) Iodide of Potassium and Spirit of Nitrous Ether.

4. State the strength of menstruum and the required alkaloidal strength of the following: Tincture of Opium, Tincture of Nux Vomica, Tincture of Cinchona, Compound Tincture of Cinchona, Compound Tincture of Camphor and Tincture of Belladonna.

5. Give method of preparation, strength and tests for the following: Solution of Hydrogen Peroxide, Solution of Potash, Diluted Hydrocyanic Acid and Grey Powder.

6. What is the difference between Light and Heavy Magnesia? From some Epsom Salts how would you prepare each of these, and how would you know when the final operation was completed?

7. Would Syrup of Glucose be a suitable excipient for pills of each of the following substances, and if not, what would you consider the best excipient? State reasons for your answers. Silver Nitrate, Potassium Permanganate, Phosphorus, Quinine Sulphate and Calomel.

8. Explain the object of the following:

- (a) Salicylic Acid in Hypodermic Injection of Cocaine.
- (b) Chloride of Calcium and Lime in preparation of Purified Ether.
- (c) Potassium Carbonate in Potassium Iodide Ointment.
- (d) Glycerin in Tincture of Kino.
- (e) Cold Water in preparing Infusion of Columba.

9 and 10, Oral and recognition of specimens. 20
100

MATERIA MEDICA.

Examiner :—D. S. SAGER.

Time Allowed : Two Hours (Written.)

Twenty Minutes (Oral.)

In differentiating drugs, color, taste and smell will not suffice, as a full answer. 8

Value

1. Aloes—Mention (a) the different varieties. (b) Habitat. (c) From what obtained, and describe fully the method of preparation and collection for market. (d) Give tests for purity. (e) Name the constituents and state the percentage of the principal ones. (f) Differentiate Powdered Cape Aloes from any other variety of Powdered Aloes. (g) Mention in all any five preparations. 10

2. Camphor — Describe (a) at moderate length, how and from what obtained. (b) Fully, its characters. (c) Give tests for purity. (d) State the difference between Oil of Camphor and Camphorated Oil. (e) Give five preparations of Camphor. 8

3. Castor Oil—(a) From what and how obtained? (b) Mention the different methods of obtaining it. (c) State the percentage yield of Oil. (d) Give fully its characters. (e) And its constituents. (f) What are its adulterations? (g) Differentiate Castor Oil from Croton Oil. 10

4. Benzoin—(a) From what and how obtained. (b) Habitat. (c) Characters and tests for purity. (d) Constituents. (e) and percentage of its principal ones. (f) Preparations of Benzoin. (g) Differentiate Powdered Benzoin from Powdered Resin. 10

5. Oil of Turpentine—Describe at moderate length (a) How and from what obtained. (b) Fully its characters. (c) Mention all the official preparations into which it enters. (d) What impurities or adulterations occur in it. (e) Give briefly, tests for purity. 10

6. Cinchona — Mention (a) the different varieties. (b) and specify what is generally recognized as the best variety. (c) constituents and percentage of the principal ones. (d) Habitat. (e) Official preparations. (f) Differentiate Powdered Cinchona from Powdered Gentian. 10

7. Acacia—(a) From what and how obtained. (b) Habitat. (c) Different varieties. (d) Mention constituents and state percentage of the principal ones. (e) Adulterations of the Pow- 8

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PARKE & PARKE,
 Hamilton.

dered Acacia, and tests for the same. (f) Differentiate Powdered Acacia from Dextrine. 10

8. Opium—Describe at moderate length (a) How and from what obtained. (b) Mention its constituents and state the percentage of the principal ones. (c) What, in your opinion, would constitute a prime sample of Opium? (d) Name the adulterations, impurities or deteriorations of Gum Opium, and (e) state briefly how you would detect them. (f) Differentiate Powdered Opium from Powdered Galls. (g) Mention ten preparations of Opium. 12

- (e) Potas. Bicarb..... ʒss.
- Tinct. Gent. Co.....
- Tinct. Quassia.....
- Liq. Strychnia B. P. aa.... ʒvi.
- Aq. Menth. Pip. ad..... ʒiv.
- M. Sig. ʒiii. every three hours.

5. State the parts into which a model prescription is divided, illustrating your answer. 10

6. What would you dispense if asked for 10 White Vitriol, Opodeldock, Hiera Picra, Gregory's Mixture, Black Draught, Spts. Mindereri, Jesuit's Bark, Tannin, Friar's Balsam, Spts. Sal Volatile?

7, 8, 9 and 10, Orals.

PRESCRIPTIONS.

Examiner:—H. N. PACKERT, Phm. B.

Time Allowed:—Two Hours.

1. What is meant by incompatibility? Explain three kinds with examples. Value. Ex- 10

2. Extend the following abbreviations into full Latin, and give the English translation: 10

- (a) Ft. pulv. et div. in Chart No. XII.
- (b) Dieb. Alt. (c) F. S. A.
- (d) Har. pil. sum. iii.
- (e) Omn. Hor.
- (f) S. V. R. (g) Ne. tr. s. num.
- (h) Ext. sup. alut. moll.
- (i) Div. in p. æq.
- (j) Tr. Cinch. Co.

3. Translate the following into English: 10

℞ Ferri Carbonatis, drachmam cum semisse
Rhei Pulveris, grana quindecim
Olei Anthemidis, guttas quinque
Conservæ Rosæ, quantum sufficiat ut fiat
massula in pilulas viginti dividenda, quarum
sumat æger tres octavis horis.

4. Comment fully on the following preparations:—

- (a) Morph. Sulph..... o. 12 10
- Atropia Sulph..... o. 6
- M. Ft. Chart No. X.
- Sig. One every three hours.
- (b) Potas. Perman..... ʒss.
- Glycerine ʒii.
- Sig. Use as directed.
- (c) Potas. Iodid..... ʒii.
- Morph. Sulph..... grs. iv.
- Syrup Aurant..... ʒss.
- Aqua q. s..... ʒii.
- Ft. Sol. Sig. ʒss. as required.
- (d) Potas. Chlor..... ʒvi.
- Ac. Carbol..... M. x.
- Aq. Rosæ ad..... ʒiv.
- Sig. Use as a gargle.

COCAINIDINE A NEW ALKALOID COCA.

We are permitted, by Dr. G. Schaefer, of the New York Quinine and Chemical Works, to announce the isolation, by him, of a new alkaloid from the leaves of Erythroxylon coca. The discovery was first made by Dr. Schaefer in September last, but publication has been hitherto withheld pending the accurate determination of the properties, chemical and physiological, of the new alkaloid. The discoverer has called the new body "cocainidine," from its close resemblance to cocaine. The melting point of cocainidine is higher than that of cocaine, and it is less soluble in petroleum ether than that substance. Cocainidine forms crystallizable salts, which are very soluble in alcohol and water, and which, with the base, possess the anæsthetic properties of cocaine, but to a less extent. Dr. H. A. Griffin, who has been making a physiological examination of the substance, states that when cocainidine is injected into animals it produces the paralyzing effects of cocaine, but without the convulsions characteristic of that substance. Further details are, at present, reserved, pending a closer study of the new alkaloid, but will soon be given. In the meantime, Dr. Schaefer promises us a test which will serve to identify cocainidine and detect it in the presence of cocaine. The analyses thus far made indicate that cocainidine is isomeric with cocaine.—*National Druggist.*

The first chapters of Count Tolstoy's great novel appear in the April *Cosmopolitan*. Publication is taking place simultaneously in the United States, England, France, Germany, Austria and Russia. The novel has been carefully edited for *The Cosmopolitan*. No part of the story has been lost, though, perhaps, the reader is deprived of some of the picturesqueness which appeared in the original Russian.

Selected Papers.

THE VANILLA BEAN IN MEXICO.

The State of Vera Cruz has been considered the home of the vanilla, but recent developments show that vanilla can be cultivated in the State of Tlaxcala and on the Isthmus of Tehuantepec. The true home of the vanilla, where it flourishes the best in its wild state, is a narrow strip about 30 miles wide, 5 miles from the coast, and 90 miles long. The upper end of this strip is about 50 miles south of Tampico, and extends along the coast 90 miles towards the city of Vera Cruz, the bottoms along the Tuxpan, Casonez, and Nautla rivers, and the creeks contiguous, constitute the richer parts. Here the cultivated varieties yield most without artificial fecundation, either on account of the number of wild bees in the locality or by self-pollination, which some claim as impossible.

The United States Consul at Tuxpan says that artificial fecundation must be practised in order to produce the beans in commercial quantities. The vanilla plant is a vine of a bright green color, with a smooth, waxy, transparent bark. It has a thick, waxy-looking leaf, light green in color, 6 to 9 inches long, 1½ to 2 inches wide, and sharply

pointed. The vine reaches out tendrils which cling tightly to its tree support, but do not, as some believe, draw nourishment from the tree. The best time to set out the vines, or rather cuttings, is in April or May. The cuttings are the vines divided into lengths, usually 2½ to 3 feet long. Some of these can be cut in two according to the number of joints. Two to three joints are sufficient to put under the ground, with the same number of joints above ground. The joints are easy to propagate, in fact they are hard to kill if kept from being bruised. A cutting can be kept in the house on a dry shelf, and will live for months with scarcely any apparent change. In making a vanilla plantation much depends upon the selection of location. The first thing is to have the plantation where pilfering of the beans while ripening can be prevented. A vanilla plantation need not be large; a few acres, with care and proper fecundation, will soon produce excellent results from a monetary point of view. Patient care and attention at the proper time is the chief secret of success. The vine requires rich soil, heat, ventilation, shade, and moisture. Rich pockets of land along the creeks and river bottoms are best. A profusion of wild vines of all kinds growing into a jungle, with abundant loose soil affording ventilation at the

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Effervescent Phospho Soda.

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	LITHIA,		SODA,
	"		"
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roots, is the best proof of the adaptability of the land. The land should be free from sand on account of drought, and free from clay, which would cause the vines to rot during the rainy season. There should be plenty of small trees, at the feet of which the vines can be planted.

Trees which have smooth bark, and which never shed their bark or leaves, and grow to be no longer than 2 to 4 inches in diameter and from 7 to 10 feet high, are best for this purpose. Usually a variety of such grow on all wild lands, and any of them are good if the trunk of the tree be smooth, with plenty of sap. A small orange tree affords a good trunk for vanilla to grow to. If, while clearing the land, there be not enough of such trees found already growing, to plant the desired number of vines (there should be from 1500 to 2000 vines to the acre) enough should be planted, selecting the kinds that make the most rapid growth, which exist in abundance, and are destroyed by the thousands in nearly every new clearing of land. The ground should be kept clean from weeds. All undergrowth should be thrown around the vines to decay, and serve as manure for the roots. The ground around the roots should not be disturbed. One or two vines should be planted to each tree, and tied at first to the trunk with some flat, flexible band, such as strips of coconut leaves or plaintain fibre. Round cord should not be used, as it is liable to cut and injure the green, succulent stem of the vine. Live stock are never permitted on a vanilla plantation. The stems and roots of the vines are disturbed as little as possible. The vine needs no cutting or pruning, and all other wild vines are cut out and kept from choking the vanilla vines. The trees should be topped to prevent too high a growth, so that the flowers can be reached from the ground. Light and ventilation beneath, shade from the sun above, rest, and plenty of moisture—but free from standing surface water—are the prime requisites for the growth of vanilla vines. One peculiarity of the vanilla vine is that, after three or four years' planting, the stem will rot off at the roots, and continue to rot three to four feet up the vine, while the top looks green and flourishing. In the meantime, from above where it is going to rot, it shoots out fine little rootlets like threads, and continues them to the ground. So delicate are these threads running along the trunk of the tree, and so prominent the rotted-off end of the stem, that it gives the vine the appearance of living independent of the earth, thus giving rise to the theory that it is an air plant. It will sustain itself in a severed state, but to make material growth and fruitage it must connect itself with mother earth. The new vine will commence bearing the third year from planting, and full crops may be expected the fifth year.

A vine will bear from fifteen to forty-five beans a year. Some vines have been known to produce as much as sixty-five beans at one time. Twenty beans to a vine is a good average. Rarely do those who grow the beans cure and market their crops. Some buy the green beans and make a business of curing and exporting them. Consul Jones says that judging from the way they all get rich at the business, and the difference between the price at which they buy the green bean and the price at which they sell the cured, there must be more profit in the curing than in the growing. Still, in view of the price of vanilla, and the demand for it all over the world, there are large profits for both parties. Wild lands suitable for vanilla can be bought for from £1 to £2 per acre. There are vanilla-producing plantations in the vicinity of Papantla that could not be bought for £100 per acre. Various estimates have been furnished as to the cost per acre of converting wild lands into vanilla-producing plantations. Approximately, £17 an acre is correct, which is very moderate for so profitable a plant. The greater part of the vanilla in the district of Tuxpan is grown about Papantla, much of which is exported from Vera Cruz, it being easier to reach Vera Cruz by water than Tuxpan by land. The two busy seasons of the year are during the pollination months—March, April, and May, and the gathering months—November, December, and part of January. During the balance of the year, the plantation should have absolute rest, other than keeping down the weeds and undergrowth. Many of the beans are gathered in October, sometimes before they reach their growth, by those who see an opportunity of gathering them unknown to the owner, or by the owner, for fear of losing them, because he has not his vines where he can watch them. Beans gathered too soon are woody and inferior in quality, lacking the oil that furnishes the flavor. Good ripe beans lose but little of their weight while curing; 5 lbs. of green beans will weigh 4½ lbs. when cured. The quality and flavor are increased by allowing them to mature and by the proper curing. The curing is principally done by Spaniards who have followed this business. The process adopted is slow and laborious. The secret is to evaporate the water while retaining the oil, and to take care not to injure the flower. Vanilla is principally exported from Mexico to the United States—about £400,000 worth annually.—*Journal of the Society of Arts.*

SITUATION WANTED:—Graduate of Ontario College of Pharmacy. Seven years experience; one in the city. Best reference.

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TORONTO.

GLAZED BOOK PAPER BAD FOR THE EYES.

The effect of glazed papers on the eyesight has recently occupied the attention of some German doctors. One authority examines the causes of the changes in the general reading and writing habits of the nation, and explains that in the earlier part of the century the old rag papers then in use, both for writing and printing purposes, were mostly of a dull gray or blue color, and were coarse-grained, so that thick letters had to be used by writers with quill pens or by printers on their old slow presses. With the introduction of more modern fibers, paper received a smoother surface, steel pens could be employed, and the printing paper could travel over quicker printing presses. The fashion for brilliant colors and elaborate typesetting has been carried to such a state of perfection that a reflection is often created which could never arise from the rougher surface. Now, what is the effect upon the reader's eye? In the old books or letters, with a mild and soothing light, the surface contrasted easily from the thicker and darker type or writing characters; now the highly glazed surface offers reflections of the light which, with the more elaborate and thinner type, produce a lot of shades and lights that are most trying to the eye. The paper has often to be turned in various directions to be seen more clearly in order to distinguish the gray (or may be, other shades) of the type from the shining white of the paper. This is similar in effect as to the result of trying to decipher writing in the dusk. An experiment would soon prove this. Take an old edition say, of Shakespeare, and a new magazine on highly glazed paper, and compare the sensation in the eye after half an hour's reading. The doctors, therefore, propose that the public inspectors of schools should order the use of sanitary paper for the eyes, by which they mean that a glazed or highly polished surface should be avoided, and the colors chosen should rather be gray or light blue, but no white, and in fact, no brilliant colors at all. The type should be clear and simple, and not too thin. The children, whose eyes require protection and through them the parents, should be taught to demand their favorite books and papers to be printed in the right style, and the excesses of a falsely guided taste should be avoided. It is suggested that a few years of such policy would soon improve the eyesight—*Invention*.

A NEW DISINFECTING SOLUTION. A solution which is said by Kronig and Paul to destroy the most resistant spores, is made by mixing 45 ccs. of hydrochloric acid with 1600 ccs. of water and 500 ccs. of a 4 per cent. solution of potassium permanganate. The stains produced by this solution may be washed off by treating with a solution of oxalic acid, 10 per cent., or hydrochloric acid 5 per cent.

Extracts.

DARK HOUSES.

People who keep their houses dark for fear of the sunlight spoiling their carpets and furniture, have no idea of the disease-destroying influence of sunlight and air. Recent experiments made in the Pasteur Institute have shown that bacilli exposed to the sun and air were destroyed in two hours, while those exposed to the sun, the air being excluded, were alive after fifty hours of exposure. Dr. Palermo, of Naples, made an interesting experiment with cholera bacilli. While he found those protected from the sun killed guinea pigs in eighteen hours, as usual, those exposed to the sun, although not killed, were rendered entirely harmless. As to the influence of sun and air on bacilli, it was ascertained that the oxygen of the air had a marked effect in assisting the sun's rays, and that the bacteria suffered more from the sun's rays if the supply of oxygen was increased than if it was diminished.—*Winnipeg Lancet*.

THREE ESSENTIALS.

How, then, can a drug clerk be successful? some may ask, who have not gone very far along this road. We know of no better answer than to quote what a traveling salesman of 20 years' successful experience recently said to us while talking on the same subject. "One of the most successful druggists of my acquaintance told me not long ago that in hiring a drug clerk he required three things. First, that the clerk should be a good pharmacist, and then the reputation of the store would be safe; second, that he should be a good salesman, and then he would earn his own salary; third, that he should be a gentleman, and then he could be trusted in every way." There is the whole thing in a small compass. It is not sufficient to be a good pharmacist and a gentleman if you lack the ability to sell goods; there are lots of people like that walking around on their uppers to-day. It is not sufficient to be a salesman and a gentleman if you are not a good pharmacist, because in that case your sphere of action in a drug store would be exceedingly circumscribed. And one who is not a gentleman, be he ever so good a druggist and salesman, is not worth noticing here—or anywhere else. It takes all three qualities to make the successful, and hence, desirable clerk.—*The New Idea*.

BUY CAREFULLY.

The retail merchant should realize that by cautious buying he almost entirely eliminates the chance of being overstocked. The moment a mer-

(Continued on Page 528.)

WE MAKE
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AND A COMPLETE LINE OF

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Palatable.

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SEND FOR "EPITOME OF PRICES."

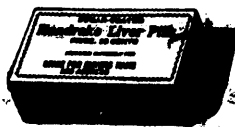
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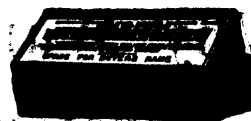


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Also furnished under our own name

Specialties bearing Buyer's Name and Address

Enable the druggist to obtain free advertising and with very little effort. The margin of profit is further reason for pushing these goods.



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Lithia Tablets.

The value of Lithia as a remedy for Rheumatism, Gout, Kidney diseases, etc., etc., is becoming more apparent every day. The coming year will see more Lithia Tablets sold than at any previous time. A remedy commanding such attention and with so favorable an outlook, deserves much consideration at the hands of druggists.

First—They must secure for their trade a tablet that possesses **Accuracy, Therapeutic Value, Rapid Solubility, Palatability.** Because these points of merit will make the customer specify his preference.

Second—They must secure a tablet that will not "crumble" and "run," but one that will continue in as good condition as when made.

Third—A tablet that is widely advertised is preferable, because it is productive of rapid sales.

WARNER'S LITHIA TABLETS offer these advantages and that is why we say :

*"We sell them to you,
and then help you to sell them."*

Why Warner's Lithia Tablets are preferred to Lithia Water.

The consumer naturally prefers to obtain it in as convenient and economical form as possible. Comparison between lithia water and Warner's Lithia Water Tablets will result in a choice of the latter, because few will be found who are willing to pay 75 cents for a gallon of water with a few grains of lithia in it, when a bottle full of **WARNER'S 3 grain or 5 grain tablets**, (each making a glass of fresh, pure lithia water) can be obtained for less than half that amount, and then there's the convenience of taking lithia by the tablet system, because the patient can carry lithia in his pocket. **Warner's Lithia Water Tablets** furnish the patient with a sparkling effervescent draught ; the physician with means for prescribing just the quantity of lithia required ; the druggist with a profitable article to dispense.

EASY TO HANDLE. EASY TO SELL. 

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Our special formula department is prepared to compound the private formulæ of Physicians and Druggists in quantities above 3,000. Modern machinery in conjunction with modern methods enables us to promptly fill all orders.

Quality....

The purest drugs obtainable, of determined therapeutic value, form the ingredients of all preparations made in our laboratories.

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Pills and tablets made by the "Warner Process" give the highest possible therapeutic effect of a prescribed remedy.

Style of Remedy....

As regards shape of the preparation, it may be round, oval, lentiform, etc. Any color desired. The coloring matter we employ is perfectly harmless.

Package....

The preparation is furnished in bulk or if desired we complete the order in packages for retailing, printing all circulars, labels, etc.

Protection of Formulæ....

All formulæ submitted to us for quotation or manufacture are absolutely protected. The utmost secrecy is maintained in regard to all their details.

Coating....

We are the originators of sugar-coated pills. All coated products of Warner & Co. are identified by their superior finish and elegance. The coating may be sugar, gelatin, chocolate, etc.. any of which will resist atmospheric influences.

Regarding Estimates....

In requesting an estimate on private formulæ it is well to be specific as to its every detail. Whether it is a pill or tablet; coated or uncoated; character and color of coating desired; size and shape; whether to be put in bulk or small packages, etc.

Mass Furnished by Us....

We prefer to only coat mass prepared by ourselves. We have come to this conclusion because it is more satisfactory to handle a mass, the contents of which are familiar to us. Furthermore the finished product is infinitely better. While we claim superiority in the matter of coating pills, it is but a portion of the "Warner Process" which insures a perfect pill. Using pure drugs, compounded by our chemists, and with over forty years experience as pill makers, we furnish a mass of superior therapeutic value. Our large buying facilities enable us to quote at a lower price than can ordinarily be accomplished—quality considered. And the secrecy maintained in regard to your formula, immediately upon its receipt, insures the same amount of protection to your preparation as when the mass is compounded by yourself. All points considered it is to our mutual advantage to make the entire preparation at our laboratories. It enables us to furnish a uniformly better preparation.

Shipment....

When ordering please specify whether goods are to be shipped by express or freight.

Soliciting your orders, we remain,

Yours respectfully,

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NERVITONE TABLETS,

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OPTICAL DEPARTMENT

LIONEL G. AMSDEN, EDITOR.

All communications for the Optical Department should be addressed to

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

AN UNRESTANDING.

We notice with pleasure that the Optical Jobbing Houses of Canada, who have so long been at loggerheads have "got together" and arranged a mutually satisfactory scale of prices, which we are sure can not prove otherwise than satisfactory and beneficial to the retailer.

Granted that the latter may have saved somewhat on the cost of stock and prescriptions, it is a form of advantage that is not unmixed with evil,—the most noticeable of which is a rapid tendency to cut prices among the retail trade.

The loss by a retail cut is entirely out of proportion to a possible gain by a reduction among the jobbers.

Not merely in the re-adjustment of prices on a fair and equitable basis is the "rapprochement" to be commended, but it is highly important, inasmuch as the greatest bar to Optical progress and organization is thus removed. Free courses, which have been openly advertised by one and its equivalent, in the shape of a rebate offered by the other are hereby discontinued and the two concerns working in harmony with the retail trade at large, no difficulty should be experienced in perfecting an Optical organization and ultimately a Provincial Optical College under State supervision, as in the case of Dentistry and Pharmacy. This should be the mission of the graduate Optician, no matter of what school, the consummation of which will be the turning point in the Optical history of the Country and place the profession of Optics in its proper niche, besides that of our friends of the forceps and the pill-box.

COLORED LENSES.

The application of tinted lenses is a branch of optical study which has been much neglected by teachers and students, and we find many opticians prescribing tints according to the fancy of their patient, which, if a lady, would probably be in accordance with the complexion of the wearer.

Might we not almost as well allow our patients to select their own strength of lens as well as color?

Tinted lenses are generally prescribed for the purpose of reducing the intensity of the light, either because it is abnormally bright or owing to choroidal defect, but there is no reason to infer that the natural color of the light is otherwise than suitable, the retina having been constructed for the purpose of operating with white light. What then can justify an optician in supplying colored light to a weak eye?

Light is composed of seven colors, red, orange, yellow, green, blue, indigo and violet.

If by means of lenses we exclude all but one of these colors and admit the whole volume and intensity of the original light in that form the discomfort may well be increased instead of lessened thereby. If we prescribe blue glasses we still admit the full volume of light, but in the form of blue rays only. We have excluded all other rays, but these we have very probably intensified, thus aggravating the existing trouble.

This point is very ingeniously illustrated by Bohme in his handbook, and will recommend itself to pharmacists. He says: "The formula for sugar is expressed $C_{12}H_{11}O_{11}$. Now take two atoms each of Hydrogen and Oxygen from the molecule and we have vinegar $C_{12}H_9O_9$." By a similar process "sweet" light may be made disagreeable by smothering one or more colors of the spectrum, or rather by increasing one particular color at the expense of the others.

By diminishing the intensity of the light without excluding any of the essential elements we arrive at a rational solution of the difficulty. This is accomplished by means of smoked lenses, which are no color at all, but the complete fusion of all colors.

OUR OPTICAL CLASS.

L. G. AMSDEN, INSTRUCTOR.

THE EYE ANATOMICALLY.

(Continued.)

THE FLUIDS OR HUMORS.

The Aqueous, Vitreous and Crystalline lens constitute the humors of the eye.

Vitreous Humor,—occupies the rear four-fifths of the globular space contained within the tunics and extends from the yellow spot forward to the Crystalline lens. It is a perfectly transparent jelly like substance and is enclosed in a thin delicate transparent sack called the hyaline membrane. The sole func-

tion of the Vitreous Humor seems to be that of maintaining the eye-ball in its globular shape, which it is well calculated to do, and at the same time possessing sufficient springiness to save the delicate organs from injury in case of shock.

Crystalline Lens.—So called from its striking resemblance to a biconvex lens both in appearance and function, is located in the concave space immediately in front of the Vitreous. It consists of a highly elastic transparent capsule filled with a transparent jelly-like substance, resembling in appearance the Vitreous.

It closely resembles a bi convex lens in form, but with this difference,—its sides are not equally curved, its convexity being greater on its posterior surface. It is suspended vertically in front of the Vitreous and immediately in rear of the Iris and is held in place by means of the suspensory ligament. Its average size in the adult eye is about eight millimetres in diameter and four in thickness. In youth, the humor of which this lens is composed is soft and mobile and readily conforms to the changed shape of the capsule when acted upon by the ciliary muscle.

The eye possesses the power by tightening and slacking the tension of the suspensory ligament, of causing a change in the convexity of the surface of the lens. This function is of the highest importance and without a clear understanding of its operations, success in fitting cannot be obtained.

It must be borne in mind that the increase of curvature is not brought about by a direct effort of the ciliary muscle pulling its surfaces into a more convex form, but the lens should rather be looked upon as a hollow elastic ball filled full to the greatest degree of tension with its jelly like contents, which if unrestrained would naturally resolve the lens into globular form natural to its construction, but being attached by means of a series of strings or ligaments completely round its circumference in one meridian and these strings being drawn tight, the lens from its mobility naturally "gives" in the direction of the tension, and flattens correspondingly at right angles to it, in just the same manner that a soft india rubber ball will from the inherent elasticity of the material, and its contents, air, assume a globular form, but if stepped on it flattens in the direction of the pressure and elongates reversely. So in the lens,—the suspensory ligament exerts a pressure, keeping the lens in a partially flattened condition, until the ciliary muscle, which is so constructed as to remove the tension exerted by the ligament comes into action, when the lens, by means of the elastic properties of its capsule and the force exerted outward by its contents, immediately assumes a greater convexity.

As the Crystalline lens is the principal organ in the refracting system of the eye, it will be readily

apparent that this spontaneous change in its power will have a momentous effect upon the focussing of light rays.

As already stated, the elasticity of the Crystalline lens and consequently its resultant increase of curvature under muscular effort decreases with advancing years, so that what in youth may be a perfectly normal condition of vision, will by reason of age become for close range imperfect.

(To be continued.)

THE OPTICAL QUERY.

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

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

No attention will be paid to anonymous communications.

To ensure a reply to questions relating to refraction work a complete history of the case should be submitted.

R. A. H.—A lady of twenty-one having worn glasses for some time, but experiencing discomfort came to me for examination,—V 20/60 \ominus +3.25 for each eye gave 20/20. She has been wearing +2.50 but suffers from headache. With +3.25 she would be alright for a little while, when objects would become blurred. Retinoscope showed Hy 7.00 for right eye and Hy 6.00 in left. What would you advise? Would atropine be of assistance?

You have omitted to give the P. P., but clonic spasm is clearly indicated by the data furnished. While atropine is the recognized method if reducing spasm, as an Optician I have always opposed its use as trespassing upon the rights of the Oculist.

I have usually achieved good results in clonic spasm by persistent use of an overcorrection with plus sphere and in the present case would advise the application of +4.00 S. for each eye for near work constantly, and for distance as long as they can be tolerated, removing them when they become too uncomfortable and increasing their strength as soon as they can be accepted.

J. A.—What do you consider the best instrument as an assistant to the Trial Case?

Dezeng's Refractometer certainly enables the Optician to arrive at correct results better than any instrument on the market.

The Prisoptometer is also a very useful instrument at a low price. Would recommend either and you will certainly find them of great assistance.

"OPTICAL ALLUSION."

The Montreal Optical Co. are closing their Toronto branch and filling all stock and prescription orders from the head office in Montreal. Mr. Levetus will occupy the old quarters at 60 Yonge St., where he will carry a full line of samples and be pleased to welcome his friends, as usual.

The May classes at the Canadian Ophthalmic College were more than usually well attended, the regular class commencing on the 1st and being com-

FIFTEEN**YEARS****A GENERATION.**

**A
Spectacle
Guaranteed
to
Wear
for
a
Generation.**

Our 14k Filled Spectacles and Eye-
glasses are guaranteed for a generation.

They are superior to 10k filled, in Finish,
Style and Wear.

The higher grade of stock secures a rich
and lustrous finish and supplies the springness
and elasticity so essential to the perfect Spec-
tacle.

The cost is somewhat higher, but this is
lost sight of both by buyer and wearer in the
increased "beauty and utility" of the frame.

COHEN BROS.,MAKERS OF**Spectacles and Eyeglasses.****TORONTO.**

posed principally of jewelers from all parts of the province and one from the United States, thus demonstrating the more than national reputation enjoyed by this popular institution. The lectures were well attended and great earnestness evinced by the whole class. The following is a list of those in attendance: A. Archer, Mitchell; W. J. Heebner, Pittsfield, Mass.; H. B. Shore, Ottawa; Thos. Nisbet, Toronto; A. D. Savage, Guelph; H. Wilson, Collingwood; M. G. Howe, Carlton Place; A. M. Bilsky, Ottawa.

The class of May the 25th, which is now in session, is composed entirely of Pharmacy students recently graduated, including many M. B's.

The course is only fairly started as we go to press, but the same subjects are being taken up with the thoroughness which is characteristic of the Canadian Ophthalmic College, and we venture to predict that the '99 O. C. P. will not be behind any of the former classes. The following are in attendance:

W. A. Warren, Central Bedique, P. E. I.; J. Kelly, Whitby; P. H. Coad, Toronto; J. W. Browne, Pembroke; A. Duncan, Almonte; L. R. Harvey, Watford; A. J. Logan, Croton; W. S. Sanderson, Peterboro; R. H. McDuffie, Hamilton; R. J. Barton, Mildmay; E. M. Cawker, Bowmanville.

(Concluded from page 524.)

chant gets into the condition of being overstocked, he wants an extension. For the most part he attributes the cause of his embarrassment to the weather or to the condition of the crops, whereas the true reason is that he has been carelessly over-buying.

The condition of business to-day is such that it is only a matter of a very few days after an order is given until the goods are in the store of the merchant. This justifies frequent purchases in comparatively small amounts. How many times are letters received by the wholesaler and the jobber from a retail dealer, saying, "I cannot possibly send you a check at present. Much to my regret, I find my stock very little broken. I am afraid I am overstocked." Then it becomes evident that had the merchant bought lighter he would have been in better shape to meet his bills.

ORGANIZATION.

Go through the towns of this country. Wherever you find the pharmacists combined into a local organization and acting in co-operation with one another, there you will find comparatively good conditions to prevail; wherever you find the pharmacists unorganized, envious of one another, bent on hurting one another's business to improve their own, resorting to the trading stamp and other schemes to gain strength over their fellows, there you will find the retail drug business brought in some instances to the verge of ruin, and in all instances to a condition which is far from enviable.

Indeed, the benefit of local co-operation is not limited to the prevention of cutting and similar evils which spring from mutual hostility. Co-operation not only prevents harm; it accomplishes positive good. In many ways the pharmacists of a town may benefit themselves by working together.

—*Bulletin of Pharmacy.*

INDUSTRY, ACCURACY AND INTEGRITY.

I hope you will permit me to give one or two suggestions that may lead to success: First, I want to call your attention to the importance of being industrious. As I said before, you already know and have experienced many things, but it will do no harm to repeat them, in order to make this somehow an "address."

I have always felt that the richest inheritance that I had been favored with was the habit of industry, which was drilled into me from the very earliest period of life that I have any recollection of. You will find that in the calling you have taken up, whether you act in the capacity of clerks or principals (which latter most of you I hope will be, if you can find any opening anywhere in this country), you will find that it will be absolutely necessary for you to utilize every moment of your time, and by this I do not mean that it is desirable for you to become drudges, but rather that every minute of your time which can be spared from necessary rest shall be devoted to work of a practical and helpful nature. You must be industrious, and then you must be economical. Unfortunately, the condition of the drug business (and, of course, it is a business, although it is also a profession) is such that it is absolutely necessary to count the cost, and you will have to go very carefully into the matter of your personal and business expenditures. You will find that habits of thrift are of the utmost importance.

Then, in the next place, in whatever you do, be thorough—thorough—thorough! Do not be satisfied with skimming over the surface of anything that you undertake—get to the bottom of it!

I remember that one of my early teachers taught me the importance of *proving* everything that I did in mathematics. One of the simplest rules he laid down for me, to prove the result of adding up a column of figures, was to add up first the whole and then the two halves of a column. If the result was the same in both I could rely upon it that my addition was positively correct. So it is with anything that may come before you in the practical experiences of life. Be sure you are right; prove your footing; "hold fast to that which is good," having proved that, you are ready to go ahead.

And then, in the next place, and last, because I

am not going to detain you longer; I want to admonish you to high-mindedness. Look up, if you propose to successfully reach the top of the ladder in your calling, and that is what I hope you are aiming to do. for you must look up to do so. You cannot afford to take your position alongside of those who are constantly looking downwards, going purposeless through life. Of course, by this I do not mean that you should consider yourselves better than your fellows, or above your associates, but I do mean that you should do everything from a high-minded standpoint. Do not allow yourselves to become connected with questionable practices. Do not let the desire for financial success in your business lead you into bartering of things that you know are hurtful to the morals of your fellow-men.—Mahlon W. Kline. Address to Graduating Class of Phila. College of Pharmacy.

Pharmacy.

TINCTURE OF IODINE. That tincture of iodine of the British Pharmacopœia does not deteriorate is shown by a series of examinations made by J. T. Liversedge, and published in a recent issue of the *Chemist & Druggist*. A tincture prepared in 1894

was examined at intervals since and the results showed that the only change was a slight evaporation of alcohol, causing a decrease of alcoholic strength and a corresponding increase in the percentage of iodine and potassium iodide present.

SYRUP OF TOLU. Ed. Crouzel suggests a new explanation of the formation of the benzoïn like odor so frequently noticed in this preparation. Cinnamic acid is decomposed into cinnamene and carbon dioxide, and the former decomposed forming benzene and acetylene, as stated by Berthelot.

CINCHONA WINE. G. Weinedel in *Pharm. Zeitung* recommends the following formula for this preparation. 500 grms. of coarsely ground cinchona are moistened with a mixture of 30 grms. of hydrochloric acid, 600 grms. of water and 400 grms. of alcohol, allowed to stand 24 hours in a warm place, then packed in a percolator and 500 grms. of alcohol added. When the liquid commences to drop, the aperture is closed and the whole allowed to macerate about six days [twenty-four hours should be sufficient. ED.] and percolation continued with 5000 grms. of sherry in which 15 grms. of citric acid have been dissolved. The percolate is mixed with 5000 grms. of Malaga wine, 1500 grms. of syrup, 50 grms. of tincture of orange, and 500 grms. of brandy; the

Our Rubber Goods

are second to none.

We manufacture druggists rubber goods for Australia, Newfoundland, Africa, Great Britain, etc., while our business in Canada is larger than all other manufacturers combined.

We can make special lines for you, put your name and address on the packages, and **GUARANTEE the Goods.**

YOU want our Goods.

WE want your Business.

Get a good line of our Fountain Syringes, Bulb Syringes, Hot Water Bottles, Atomizers, etc., and **you will find that it pays.**

All Wholesale Houses stock them.

CANADIAN RUBBER CO.,
OF MONTREAL. MONTREAL, P.Q.

whole is set aside for two weeks and filtered.

LIQUOR STRYCHNINÆ HYDROCHLORIDI. Bertram Cockburn (*C. & D.*) suggests an improvement on the B. P. process for this preparation, which owing to the efflorescent character of the hydrochloride is not of constant strength. His suggestion is to use the alkaloid with sufficient hydrochloric acid to form the salt, as follows:

Strychnine 1 gramme or 72 grs.
Diluted hydrochloric acid 1 cc. or 72 minims.
Alcohol 90 per cent. 30 cc. or 5 fd. oz.
Distilled water to make 122 cc. or 1 pint.

ELIXIR OF ORANGE. J. W. Thomas, Jr., gives the following formula in *Meyers Bros' Druggist*:

Oil of orange 3 drs.
Sugar 25 oz.
Alcohol
Water, of each sufficient to make 61 oz.

Mix sixteen ounces of alcohol with forty ounces of water; add the oil of orange to one pound of sugar and rub up well, pack in a conical percolator and gradually pour on the mixture of alcohol and water until fifty two ounces are obtained; in this dissolve the balance of the sugar by agitation, and strain.

Answers.

BAY RUM. (E.) The ordinary bay rum is merely a solution of oil of bay leaves in alcohol with the addition of a small quantity of oil of pimento. Try the following:

1. Oil of bay 1 oz.
Oil of pimento..... 1 dr.
Alcohol 40 oz.
Water 40 oz.

Mix the oils and alcohol, add the water, and filter through talc.

2. Oil of bay 1 oz.
Oil of pimento..... ½ dr.
Acetic Ether 1 ½ oz.
Alcohol..... 100 oz.
Water..... to 1 gal.

Mix the oils, ether, and alcohol, add the water, let stand a week, and filter.

SLOW DEVELOPER. X. The method you refer to is what is sometimes called stand development. We have no experience with it, but presume it would act well in case all your plates have had about the same exposure. Any of the ordinary developing solutions will do, but they must be greatly diluted, twenty to forty times with distilled water. Here is a formula recommended in one of our English exchanges:

SAUNDERS & EVANS

Invite attention to the following desirable goods lately received in stock:

Quadruple Extracts of Henri Muraouer & Co., Grasse, France, (of which they have been appointed the Agents for Canada) in the following odors, attractively put up, namely, Violet, White Heliotrope, Moss Rose, Stephanotis, Peau d'Espagne, Lily of the Valley, Jockey Club, Opoponax, Jasmine, Ess Bouquet, and Ylang Ylang.

Also the following from Ricksecker, New York:

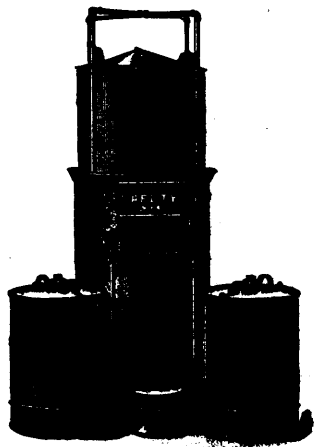
Skin, Tar and Dog Soaps, Shaving Sticks, Tooth, and Violet and Face Powders.

 **PERFUMES in variety.**

Capsicum Drafts (a substitute for Mustard Plasters.)

An extensive assortment of FINE HONEYCOMB, TURKEY. and WEST INDIA SPONGES.
WHITE SPLIT SKINS.

SAUNDERS & EVANS,
30 Wellington St. E., - TORONTO.



The Safety Light & Heat Co.,

DUNDAS, ONT.

DEAR SIRS,—The 35 light machine supplied by your company and installed in our house "Dunain," at Port Hope, in December last, is giving unqualified satisfaction. We are outside the line of gas or electricity and the change from coal oil lamps to the brightness of Acetylene light is incomparable, while the running expense is only the same, considering the light obtained. The machine is easy to handle and we have had no trouble. Anyone who uses coal oil in their dwelling ought to put in Acetylene light; they will never regret it. No lamps to clean, no oil to smell, only 10 minutes work every other day to change the carbide, and have a far better light than the gas in any town.

BARLOW CUMBERLAND,

General Steamship and Tourist Agency, 72 Yonge St., Toronto.

Metol	4 grms.
Quinol.....	6 grms.
Sodium sulphite.....	50 grms.
Potassium sulphite	25 grms.
" bromide	0.5 grms.
" carbonate	100 grms.
Water to	1000 grms.

When required, dilute one part to sixty with water, place in a deep tray, then put in the plates, cover and set aside to allow development to proceed. This will require an hour or two. When developed, proceed to wash and fix as in the ordinary process.

ESSENCE OF VANILLA. A good, cheap essence may be made from a mixture of vanilla beans and vanillin:

Best Mexican vanilla	½ oz.
Vanillin	30 grs.
Rock candy	2 oz.
Sugar color	9 s.
Diluted alcohol to make	16 oz.

Cut the beans, mix with the rock candy, and beat into a mass, add the diluted alcohol, set aside to macerate for a month, strain, press and filter. To the tincture add the vanillin, and if necessary sufficient sugar coloring.

ROOT BEER. The standard *Manual of Beverages* gives the following, which we have found satisfactory:

Fld. Extract of sarsaparilla....	6 drs.
Fld Extract of dandelion	3 drs.
Oil of wintergreen	1 dr.
" lemon	1 dr.
" spruce	½ dr.
" nutmeg	15 drops.
" sassafras.....	15 drops.
" calamus	5 drops.
Caramel	2 drs.
Talcum	1 oz.
Alcohol	
Water, of each, sufficient	

Dissolve the oils in the alcohol, add the talcum, shake well, add the fluid extracts, dissolve the caramel in the water, add this solution to the previous mixture, filter clear, and add enough diluted alcohol through the filter to make 16 fluidounces.

BOOK REVIEW.

PRACTICAL MATERIA MEDICA FOR NURSES, by Emily A. W. Stoney, graduate of the Training School for Nurses, Lawrence, Mass., author of *Practical Points in Nursing*, etc. Philadelphia, W. B. Saunders. Price \$1.50. Canadian agents, J. A. Carveth & Co., Toronto.

The author of this work believes in the rule that all persons handling and administering medicines and drugs should be more or less conversant with their origin, nature and physiological action, and also in a fair equipment for intelligent action in cases of emergency. The trained nurse has become a factor second only to the physician in the healing art, and as such cannot be too well prepared to render efficient aid to the doctor in his battle with disease. To assist in this preparation is the object of the author in sending forth this book on its mission. The introduction deals with the classification of drugs as to their local and general effect, and the different avenues of medication, absorption and dosage are touched upon. The *Materia Medica* is really a treatise on Therapeutic action rather than a description of the drugs themselves. The action and effect as well as the treatment to be followed in cases of toxic doses is appended.

The Appendix or Part III appears to us the most valuable part of the work for nurses, containing as it does the classification of poisons, directions for action in cases of emergency, antidotes and their application, a page on weights and measures, a very complete dosage table, a glossary and the index. Like most of this publisher's works, the book is well bound, type, clear and readable, on a good quality of paper.

THE COMING AGE

In the April number of *The Coming Age* a series of papers opens which promise to be of special interest to students of social problems, as they are to deal

with social experiments in the new world, since the days when Mr. Owen attempted to establish the little Utopia on the banks of the Wabash River, in Indiana, to the present time. The opening paper of this series appears in the April number, and is a rather elaborate and interesting pen picture of the colony of socialists at Equality, in Washington state. It is written by Helen J. Wescott, a member of the Boston bar, who personally visited the settlement. This paper is to be followed by contributions by Dr. Codman, author of "Brook Farm," Rev. Geo. Gibson, editor of "The Social Gospel," and other persons eminently competent to write authoritatively in regard to the various experiments. The April *Coming Age* also contains a very thoughtful and interesting conversation on "The Rights, Duties, and Obligations of the Municipality," by Mayor Jones of Toledo. Mr. Flower's study of Dr. Wallace's new work gives an admirable summary of the scientific and mechanical progress made during the nineteenth century. The whole issue is very strong and marked by great variety of matter. Rev. Dr. Lorimer, Prof. Jean du Buy, Chas. Malloy, and Henry Wood, are among the prominent thinkers who contribute to its pages.

ANOTHER FINE VOLUME.

Standard books are ever welcome when they come to us in forms and bindings representing all the embellishments of the art of bookmaking. Such a book is "The Story of the Philippines," published by The Dominion Company, Chicago, a copy of which has just come to our desk. The contents are well arranged, the illustrations are fine, the print is clear and neat and the binding is superb. The Dominion Company is forging ahead as the leading western publishing house making a specialty of fine subscription books. Having salespeople in nearly every nook of the country, the company enjoys a large and growing trade. As this company has a known reputation for liberality towards its agents and fair treatment of them, an agency in this community for the above book, or some other published by this company, would be a source of considerable profit to the one fortunate enough to secure it. Interested readers should write the company for full particulars.

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

Obituary.

MR. JAMES CUMMINGS.

The many friends in Ottawa of Mr. Jas. Cummings, until recently manager of Mayor Payment's pharmacy, will be sorry to hear of his death, which occurred Sunday afternoon, May 7th, at his home, in New York city. Mr. Cummings was widely known as a thoroughly competent druggist, and generally liked for his good-hearted kindness by those who knew him. He was born in Ottawa 35 years ago, and learned his business with T. T. Sheppard, and afterwards with Dr. K. D. Graham, of Rideau street. About 10 years ago his family having removed to New York, Mr. Cummings secured a position in Brooklyn, but returned to Montreal shortly afterwards, where he managed one of Mr. B. E. McGale's drug stores. Five years ago he returned to Ottawa and has been with Mr. Payment ever since. His health had been failing since last fall, and a few weeks ago it was seen that consumption was developing very rapidly. He left at once for the south, but never rallied, although everything possible was being done for him. Mr. Cummings was unmarried, and was the only one of his family that stayed in Canada.

A SAD BEREAVEMENT.

Our heartiest sympathies are extended to ex-Mayor Wilson, of Cobourg, in the bereavement to which he is subjected, in the death by drowning of his son on May 29th. We clip the particulars of the accident from the *Globe*:

"Early in the morning, Willie, son of Mr. W. H. Floyd, merchant, went down to the wharf to put out the lights for his grandfather, Mr. Gordon, who has charge of that office. Then he and Gordon Wilson, son of ex-Mayor Richard Wilson, druggist, launched a canoe, raised two sails and went out on the lake near the harbor. Messrs. Wm. Butler and Owen Markey saw that the lads were in peril and went to their assistance, but the canoe capsized and the boys went down before the rescuers could reach them. It is said that when they saw the boat coming the boys started to swim towards it, but sank when only about fifty yards away. The lifeboat crew are searching for the bodies."

Not many years ago, according to the annals of the India Office, a Queen's messenger, or some other inferior official, was robbed, though not injured in any way, on his road to Cabul, and the British Government of course wrote to complain of it. No reply was received for months, but at last the Emir wrote: "The matter you mention has been thoroughly investigated, and not only have the robbers of your messenger been put to death, but all their children, as well as their fathers and grandfathers. I hope this will give satisfaction to Her Majesty the Queen."

**CAMPBELL'S
Horse Remedies.**



Campbell's Horse Foot Remedy
cures Contracted Feet, Quarter Cracks, Nail Pricks, Corns, Sore Feet and other horse foot ailments.



Campbell's Iodoform Gall Cure
cures Scratches, Harness Galls, Barbed Wire Cuts, Sores and Abrasions of the Skin.

Manufactured by
JAS. B. CAMPBELL & CO.,
Chicago, Ill.

The Lyman Bros. & Co., Limited,
are headquarters in Canada
for these goods.

**LYMAN'S
Pure Insect Powder**

is being put up this season in $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. and 1 lb. Cartons. as well as in bulk. Every retailer will appreciate being able to buy a Pure Powder, put up in a handsome Carton ready to hand a customer, at simply an advance on cost of bulk to cover cost of package.

LYMAN'S own POWDER of HELLEBORE ROOT
(NEW IDEA.)

in $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{2}$ and 1 lb. Cartons

What an unpleasant thing Powdered Hellebore is to handle in a store. You will be glad to know that you can buy a pure article put up in Cartons.

Write for Prices on Above.

Kahnweiler's Sanitary Bath Sponge,

A substitute for sponge and wash rag. Material, hand made linen, filled with shaved cork; the inner pocket can be opened and a piece of soap inserted.

DIRECTIONS:

After putting the soap in the pocket, wet the sponge, and by rubbing it a few seconds you will have it sufficiently soaped, and have plenty of lather to last for the whole bath; then remove the soap. After using, rinse it well and turn the inner pocket out, then hang it up to dry.

Price \$2.40 doz. Retail 35c. each.



Headquarters in Canada

—FOR—

**Coke's
Dandruff
Cure.**

—THE—

LYMAN BROS & CO.,

LIMITED,

Wholesale Druggists,

TORONTO.

NEWS ITEMS.

P. P. Martel, of St. Raymond, Que., is dead.

A. W. Drysdale, of Halifax, died on May 6th.

Barclay & Turner, of O'Leary, P.E.I., have sold out.

W. H. Lutz, of Galt, has sold out to A. M. Edwards.

J. Deyell is opening a new business in Manitou, N.W.T.

W. M. Boyd of Carberry, Man., has sold out to A. G. Pert.

A. T. Andrews, Plumas, Man., has sold out to A. B. Stewart.

G. A. Stearns, of Halifax, N.S., is moving to Dartmouth.

J. L. Mathieu & Co., is a new partnership of Sherbrooke, Que.

Cunningham & Moody is a partnership registered at Annapolis, N.S.

Messrs. Phillips & Co., of Baden, Ont., have sold out to J. A. Butler.

J. W. Morrow, of Rossland, is opening a business in Vancouver, B. C.

W. W. Hemming & Co. have commenced business at Swan River, Man.

The Electric Medicine Co., Limited, of Toronto, has been incorporated.

Laura M. Walden has removed from North Sydney, N S., to Baddeck.

E. F. L. Jenner, of Digby, N S., is offering a compromise to his creditors.

G. W. Davis, of Alexander, Ont., has been succeeded by C. S. Touchborne.

The estate of the late G. A. Ross, Tavistock, Ont., has been sold to J. A. Scott.

W. C. Riddell, of St. Catherines, Ont., has sold out to Messrs. Walker & Abbs.

The Sanford Ear Drum Co. is being wound up, with J. B. Boustead as liquidator.

The stock of Burwell Griffin, Hamilton, was slightly damaged by fire on May 16th.

Edgar Smith, of the Smith Bros. Co., fly paper manufacturers, London, Ont., is dead.

The firm of Clarke & Co., Ashcroft, B.C., has been changed to The Ashcroft Drug Co.

Mrs. T. A. Crockett, of St. Johns, N.B., will continue the business of her late husband.

The Alpha Rubber Co., of Montreal, is being wound up, with L. E. A. Cholette as liquidator.

A. E. Pirt, who recently sold out to John Ball, Hanover, Ont., is opening a business in Carman, Man.

J. F. Johnston has sold his business in Chatsworth and purchased from J. F. McCallum, of Owen Sound.

Threlkeld Bros., Republic, B. C., were burnt out in a fire that destroyed a large part of the town on June 3rd.

The Valleyfield Medical Co., of Montreal, has been dissolved and Elie Choquette is now registered proprietor.

The Karma Chemical Co., of Montreal, Que., manufacturers of chewing gum, was damaged by fire on May 5th.

F. H. Lutz, of Exeter, who passed the last examination of the O. C. P., has purchased a business in Gananoque, Ont.

G. C. Hunt, of Fredric on, N.B., has admitted as partner S. A. R. McDonald, and the firm style will be Hunt & McDonald.

H. Colwell, of the firm of Burbidge & Colwell, Halifax, which was dissolved in April, has started a new business in that city.

A. E. Douglas has disposed of his business in Welland, Ont., to F. J. Hardison, and is going into business in Niagara Falls, Ont.

E. J. Mahoney and Mayes Case were among the sufferers in a fire which destroyed a large section of St. John's, N. B., on May 25th.

Mr. G. B. McConnell was among the victims of a fire which wiped out the major part of the business houses of Port Burwell, May 12th.

J. H. Morrow, of Elora, Ont., was a sufferer from fire on May 6th, having his place almost completely destroyed. The fire started in the adjoining store of R. D. Norris. Both stocks partially insured.

TORONTO NEWS.

Mr. Geo. Bingham has about completed alterations and improvements, and can now claim to have the model pharmacy.

Mr. Alfred Cox has been incapacitated from business for a few weeks, but we are pleased to know that he is around again fully recovered.

The friends of Mr. Jas. Watt, sec'y-treasurer of the Lyman Bros. Co., will be pleased to know of his convalescence after a severe attack of pneumonia.

Among the visitors to the city during the month we noticed Mr. R. P. Thomas, of the Seeley Manufacturing Co., Windsor, and Mr. W. H. Meek, Port Rowan.

J. A. Snider, recently with Mr. J. R. Lee, King St., E., has been installed by Messrs. A. J. Wallen & Co., Winnipeg manager of the business purchased by them from C. H. Cranston.

Mr. C. McD Hay, manager for the Lyman Bros. Co., was on a business trip during the early part of

the month, during which he visited the cities of Philadelphia, Boston and New York.

Mr. Vernon Smith, advertising manager for the Woodward Medicine Co., limited, proprietors of Celery King, is on a two week's vacation. Mr. Smith purposes visiting Montreal and New York.

Among the names of a number of men who were arrested in New York on May 15th for smuggling drugs into the U. S. A., was that of Howard E. Wooten, with the address of the Richardson House, Toronto. Wooten was for a time clerk at the "Arlington."

Mr. C. H. Cranston, who recently disposed of his business in Winnipeg to Messrs. A. J. Wallen & Co., has purchased the interest of Mr. Kennedy in the Fielding, Kennedy Co. of Simcoe St. Mr. Cranston will look after the firm's western business for the present.

Mr. J. A. McKee, president of the Dodds Medicine Co., is on a trip to Europe. He was joined at Buffalo by his brother, Mr. R. J. McKee, manager of the United States business. They sailed by the Lucania from New York and will spend the time in England and the Continent, combining business with pleasure.

The following parties have been incorporated as the Todd Remedy Company of Toronto, to manufacture and sell pharmaceutical products and patent and proprietary medicines: James Duncan Todd, John Wallace Houston, William Alexander Scott, Arthur Douglass Deverell and Edith Alice Bowell Houston.

The north end shares in the general prosperity, and W. H. Cox is moving to new and more commodious quarters some half a dozen doors south of his old stand. Enlarged shop, modern fittings, and additional manufacturing space will enable Mr. Cox to handle his expanding trade with more ease to himself and satisfaction to his patrons.

A most enjoyable evening was spent at the Queen's on Saturday, June 3rd. The occasion was a visit of Mr. W. H. Evans, of Liverpool, England, head of the firm of Messrs Evans & Sons. Mr. Evans invited the Toronto manager, Mr. Ragg, and the travelling staff to a champagne supper. Needless to say they accepted the hospitality and did justice to the occasion.

Mr. C. H. Cowen, of Parliament and Carlton Sts., has joined the Griffiths Macpherson Co., patent medicine manufacturers, without entirely severing his connection with pharmacy, has disposed of his Jarvis St. business to W. G. Williams, who has been in charge of it for the past year, but retains his main place of business and Mr. W. L. Cameron to manage it.

Messrs Cruttenden, Gerrard St., and Taylor, Queen St. East, are managers of the Retail Druggists' Base-ball team, which will try a fall on the diamond with the Lyman Bros' champions. Any person capable of throwing balls with corkscrew twists or stopping 6 in. shells from modern quick-firing guns can secure permanent situations by applying to either of the above gentlemen.

On Saturday May 20th about 40 of the employees of the Lyman Bros. & Co., Limited, sailed per steamer Island Queen to Centre Island, the occasion

Canada for Canadians

We beg to call the attention of the Drug Trade to the far famed

Turkish Dyes,

manufactured and owned exclusively in Canada. They have stood the test of time, and still the sales are increasing. We especially commend our TURKISH DYES for cotton, the first and most complete list of Cotton Dyes on the market, today our prices to the trade are right and quality guaranteed. Ask your Jobbers for TURKISH DYES and see that you get them. They are good sellers and will bring you new customers every day.

BRAYLEY SONS & CO.,

58 WELLINGTON ST.

MONTREAL.

CATERPILLARINE

A preparation for checking the ravages of all tree climbing insects and caterpillars.

Costs 1c. per tree.

Sold by
all Druggists.

Prices \$1, \$1.50 and \$2.50

Per 10 lb. Tin.

DR. WM. MOLE,

443 BATHURST ST.,

Toronto.

being a base ball game between the office staff and the warehouse staff, which resulted in a victory for the office, score 12 to 8. Batteries: Office, C. Davis and W. Bowsfield. Warehouse, G. Evans, R. Martin and W. Jones. Umpire, W. H. Vamonikle, representing the Chemical Works staff. The travelling staff was represented by Messrs. T. J. MacIntyre, W. A. Clement and J. J. Barrass, who had their grips with them and caught every ball that came their way. A most enjoyable afternoon was spent. The return match is to be played June 3rd. Arrangements are being made by several retail city druggists to give L. B. & Co's team a game, who have already secured permission from the firm to play on some Wednesday afternoon.

MONTREAL NEWS.

Mr. Swift, manager of Parke, Davis & Co's branch here, has been on a business trip to New York.

The Granules Lemoine Co. is a new organization which is exploiting a tonic in pill form. They have commenced advertising in the daily papers and the goods are selling.

Another pharmacy is being opened on the corner of Windsor and Antoine Sts., by Messrs. Senecal & White. Both of these gentlemen are well known in that section and no doubt will do well.

Mr. A. Robert has received a new Tuft's Onyx fountain, which is ahead of anything we have yet seen in the city. He also has one of Tuft's Automatic Carbonator, a very ingenious apparatus by which a constant supply of highly charged soda water can be maintained for any length of time.

The jury in the case of a man who shot himself while mentally deranged added a rider to the verdict, that greater restriction should be put upon the sale of morphine, as it was shown that the deceased had been using morphine almost continuously for about two months before his death, and it was probable that the constant use of this drug had led to the fatal act.

The Milton Drug Co. is another new concern which manufactures a line of pharmaceuticals for the trade. Their goods are handsomely packed and look as if they will be good sellers. Mr. F. Wooley, for several years past one of Kerry, Watson & Co's travelling staff, is the principal partner. The company has been very successful so far in putting their goods on the market.

The annual meeting of the Association will take place on the 13th, to be followed by a banquet at the Place Viger Hotel. The committee, which is composed of J. E. Morrison, chairman; A. Robert, T. D. McLeish, F. E. Morgan, T. Quirk, J. E. W. Lecours, A. Madill, J. H. Nault and J. Levesque, is now hard at work getting out tickets and selling them. The dinner promises to be a success.

Now that the amendment of the Pharmacy Law has come into force, many of the grocers have commenced selling patents at cut rates. We know of only one druggist who has followed the example, and he has filled his window with goods marked down to the usual cut rates. The others are quietly awaiting the turn of events and especially the organization of the new society, when something will be done.

WANTS, FOR SALE, Etc.

WANTED—Situation, by graduate O. C. P. Strictly temperate; All references. 4 years in retail and 1½ years in wholesale drug business. Address 88 Wilton Ave., Toronto.

WANTED—Drug Clerk wants situation in British Columbia. 5 years experience, [2½ years in Toronto]. Good dispenser. Has best of references. Address J. H. M., care PHARMACEUTICAL JOURNAL, Toronto, Ont.

WANTED—Position in wholesale or retail house, by a young married man, honor graduate of O. C. P. Phm. B. Seven years experience. Best of references. Address "CUTICLE," care PHARMACEUTICAL JOURNAL, Toronto.

SITUATION WANTED:—Graduate O. C. P. Good general experience. Best of references. Address, J. H. ABERCROMBIE,
220 McCaul St.,
Toronto.

"Good chance for an energetic druggist to take a partnership in a well established retail business in one of the best towns in Eastern Ontario. Enquire of
THE ELLIOT & CO., Limited,
Toronto.

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

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

The SYDENHAM GLASS CO.,
of Wallaceburg, Limited,

A meeting was held early in the month to organize a protective association. A temporary organization was effected with Mr. Henry R. Gray as president; A. Robert and H. Willis, vice presidents; E. Muir, secretary. A meeting will be held on the 14th of June for the election of officers, and the formation of a permanent organization. The constitution and by-laws have been adopted, but a number of details have yet to be arranged.

I. T. Lyons is moving to the west side of Bleury St. to the store formerly occupied by Blumenthal & Co. When completed this will be one of the largest and handsomest stores in Canada. The fittings are being finished in white and gold enamel, and as the side and front of the building are practically formed of plate glass windows, the effect will be particularly bright and striking. Just at present, the workmen are still in possession, and it will be some weeks before everything will be in shape.

AMERICAN NEWS NOTES.

W. M. Warren, general manager of Parke, Davis & Co., sailed for Europe recently on a business and pleasure trip.

All three of the St. Louis jobbers have refused to sell either drugs or proprietaries to aggressive cutters or department stores.

Michigan's Pharmacy Law amendment places all prosecutions for illegal sale of liquor in the hands of the State Board of Pharmacy.

Messrs. Evans & Sons are removing their branch office from Boston to 133 William St., New York. Mr. T. A. Hedley will remain in charge.

New York State now has a law making it a misdemeanor punishable by imprisonment for six months or a fine of \$25 for adulterating natural fruit juices.

A Nashau [N.H.] druggist is said to have given a fly blister when asked for a belladonna plaster. The purchaser used it, and now he is suing the druggist for \$900 damages.

Baltimore has a fight between retailers and jobbers. The latter decline to be dictated to as to who they shall supply with goods, while the former wish the price cutter blacklisted.

Nickel-in-the-slot directories are the newest imposition on the New York pharmacists. You put a cent in the slot and the cover opens. The profit of the transaction goes to the publisher, of course.

Mrs. Milhan, wife of a prominent New York pharmacist, has been thanked by Gov. Roosevelt for her kindness to his regiment during the war, in sending the men medicines and luxuries of which they were much in need.

The sixty-ninth annual commencement of the N. Y. College of Pharmacy was held on April 28. 118 students were graduated; of these nine received the degree of Doctor of Pharmacy, the rest that of graduate in pharmacy.

Ladies are coming to the front as pharmacy students. The New York College has just graduated four, while the Buffalo College has one lady graduate, Louise F. Morris, who took the Alumni prize of \$25 and the degree of Master of Pharmacy.

The drug mills of J. L. Hopkins & Co. on Free-

man St., Brooklyn, N. Y., were destroyed by fire on May 22nd. Loss \$50,000. The mills will be rebuilt as rapidly as possible. In the meantime grinding will be done at the old location, 86 John St., Manhattan.

The National Glass Co. of the United States is an accomplished fact. The trust will start on a capital of \$12,000,000, and control every glass factory of any importance in the union. Mr. C. A. Tatum of Whitall, Tatum & Co., has agreed to accept the presidency.

Gov. Roosevelt has signed a law making it a punishable offence to make, sell, or offer for sale any fruit juices, or preparation of fruits, containing any unwholesome or poisonous acid or substance. The law is evidently aimed at the use of salicylic acid and other preparations in food products.

The coroner's jury investigating the explosion at Flee's Chemical Works, Philadelphia, in which a number of people were killed and injured by the explosion of some 800 gallons of benzine, have returned a verdict censuring the owners for carelessness. The result will be a large number of suits by parties owning property in the vicinity which was ruined by the explosion, as well as by the relatives of those who were killed.

Another "opium habit cure" has come to grief in the exposure of the "Husa" fraud. Somewhat over a year ago reports of this wonderful new drug were published. It was of vegetable origin, discovered somewhere in the Florida everglades, possessing wonderful curative powers, particularly in the cases of snake bites and the opium habit. Prof. J. U. Lloyd investigated the fake and gave the results in a paper read recently before the Cincinnati Academy of Pharmacy. The preparation was a morphine decoction supplied in bottles of varied strength.

In the railroad wreck which occurred on the Reading railroad at Exeter Station on May 12 three men prominent in American pharmacy were interested. Wm. Stahler, a leading wholesale druggist, was killed, while Professor J. P. Remington and Mr. M. N. Kline of Philadelphia received a severe shaking up. Their escape from death was miraculous. They had left the rear car but a few minutes and were seated in the Pullman when the crash came, and the rear car was reduced to kindling wood and every passenger in it either killed outright or terribly injured.

The village wag thought he would have some fun with the mild mannered young man who had recently taken charge of the county paper.

"I say," he said, coming into the office excitedly, "there's a man on the street looking for you with a club."

"Is that so?" he enquired. "We make special reductions to clubs. How many subscribers has he got?"

Whereupon the wag felt that he had barked up the wrong tree.

Formulae.

ANTHELMINTIC POWDERS FOR DOGS. Powdered arica nut; powdered liquorice root, of each 10 grms. Divide in two powders. For a large dog give one powder, in the morning, fasting; for a small dog half a powder. After two hours give a cathartic.—From Hager's *Handbuch der Pharm., Praxis.*

RUM ESSENCE.

Vanilla	2.5
Oil of Birch [Russian].....	10.
Tormentilla root.....	20.
Cassia buds.....	2.5
Salt	25.
Formic ether.....	100.
Spirit of nitrous ether.....	15.
Alcohol [90%].....	500.
Sol. of Caramel.....	50.

Macerate eight days and filter, 15 to 20 ccs. with one litre of alcohol 53 to 55 per cent.

BRANDY ESSENCE.

Acetic ether	
Spirit of nitrous ether, of each...	100.
Pyroligneous acid.....	10.
Alcohol [90%].....	40.

3 to 4 cc. to one litre of alcohol 55 to 60 per cent.

PINEAPPLE ESSENCE.

Chloroform	10
Aldehyd	10
Butyric Ether.....	50
Amyl Butyrate.....	100
Glycerin	30
Alcohol [90%].....	1000

APPLE ESSENCE.

Chloroform	10
Spirit of nitrous ether.....	10
Aldehyd	20
Acetic ether.....	10
Amyl Valerianate.....	100
Glycerin	40
Alcohol [90%].....	1000

STRAWBERRY ESSENCE.

Spirit of nitrous ether.....	10
Acetic ether.....	50
Ethyl Formate.....	10
Ethyl Butyrate.....	50
Oil of wintergreen.....	10
Amyl Acetate.....	30
Amyl Butyrate.....	20
Glycerin	20
Alcohol [90%].....	1000

CHERRY ESSENCE.

Acetic Ether.....	50
Ethyl Benzoate.....	50
Oil of almond.....	10
Glycerin	30
Alcohol [90%].....	1000

HECTOGRAPH. [Dieterich].

Agar-Agar	35
Water	3000

Heat with constant stirring till completely dissolved, strain through funnel while hot and add glycerin 600, and evaporate to 1000.

PERFUME FOR SMELLING SALTS.

Oil of lavender.....	10
Oil of bergamot.....	20
Oil of cloves	
Oil of cassia	
Tincture of musk, of each.....	5
Otto of rose	10 drops.
Alcohol	
Solution of ammonia, of each.....	250

HEKTOGRAPH INKS.

Black:

Methyl violet.....	10
Nigrosin	20
Glycerin	30
Gum arabic.....	5
Alcohol.....	60

Blue:

Resorcin blue M.....	10
Dissolve by heating in a mixture of	
Dilute acetic acid.....	1
Distilled water.....	85
Glycerin	4
Alcohol [90%].....	10

Red:

Diamond fuchsin.....	10
Alcohol.....	10
Acetic acid.....	2
Gum arabic.....	20
Water	70

Green:

Water soluble anilin green.....	15
Glycerin	10
Water	50
Alcohol.....	10

SYRUP OF LACTOPHOSPHATE OF LIME, IRON AND MANGANESE.

Calcium lactophosphate.....	20
Iron lactate	5
Manganese lactate	1
Distilled water.....	74

Dissolve, filter, and to the filtrate add 600 parts of sugar dissolved in 300 of water, when dissolved add two drops of oil of lemon.

—*Western Druggist.*

LOTIA ALBA.

Potassium sulphide.....	1 dr.
Zinc sulphate	1 dr.
Rose water to make	4 oz.

Dissolve the two salts separately in equal parts of the rose water, pour the sulphur solution into the zinc sulphate solution, stirring briskly until effervescence ceases.

Chemist and Druggist.

TAN LEATHER POLISH..

Willow wax.....	120
Potash	15
Soft soap.....	7.5
Distilled water.....	360

Heat together till a uniform mass is obtained, then add

Turpentine.....	240
Phosphin .25	
previously dissolved in	
Alcohol.....	15

Shake well and add water to 720.

—*Ph. Era.*

LABELS.

Label every poison that you sell over the counter no matter whether it is package or vial. Do not be satisfied with a simple verbal warning to the customer, but be sure you are right by plainly marking upon each of the containers, if the poison is placed in more than one, that it is a poison. The average person takes it for granted that any package or bottle not marked poison is of at least comparatively harmless character. Thus it is that many fatal accidents occur through the carelessness of the dispensing pharmacist.

Perhaps your State law is lax in this respect, but that should not deter you from following a plain duty. A little trouble in this direction is likely to save many a human life, and the pharmacist is morally if not legally responsible when accidents occur through neglect to properly label the poison dispensed.

GET AWAY FROM "SHOP."

Every pharmacist should take short periodical trips about the town of his business and away to adjacent towns and cities. The trips beyond his home need not be frequent, but replete with observation; those around his own town numerous, and notings none the less plentiful. When a man has been separated from his possessions for a period, during which he is introduced to the belongings of others and inspects their manner of keeping, and remarks both defective and exemplary points in their mode of management, he returns to his own treasures with both a feeling of benign satisfaction and one of distaste. He sees with joy the potent points in which his store and stock excel, and with sorrow the little deficiencies and discrepancies. He is manifestly better acquainted with his pharmacy and its contents when he returns from an absence of a day or a week than before he left. In the interim he has seen what constituted the stock of some stores like in nature, found, possibly, wherein they surpassed or equalled his own, viewed the arrangement of furniture and goods, listened to queries of patrons and heard them answered, seen their demands responded to,—noted many good and bad, new and interesting ways of conducting a drug emporium and profited thereby. He has talked with druggists antiquated and modern in their department; conversed with graduates recently from their studies; held discourse with the "boys;" and sieved suggestions, hints, and ideas of each and all through the meshes of the net of discretion—to find that many impractical and worthless slip through the interstices and fade from consideration. But great is the number fit to fill a worthy office.—J. Hostelly, in *Drug Circul.*

Show Cases,

STORE and
OFFICE FIXTURES.

MIRRORS A SPECIALTY.

Druggists' Cases.

J. DeROCHER,

Manufacturer and Dealer,

155 King St. West, - TORONTO.

50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE

PATENTS

TRADE MARKS
DESIGNS
COPYRIGHTS & C.

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

Scientific American.

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

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

Special to Retail Druggists

Common Sense Exterminator

ROACHES AND BED BUGS.

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

COMMON SENSE EXTERMINATOR
FOR RATS AND MICE.

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

COMMON SENSE MFG. CO.,

523 King St. West, TORONTO, Ont.

JIM BLUDSO.

Wall, no, I can't tell whar he lives,
Because he don't live, you see ;
Leastwise, he's got out of the habit
Of livin' like you and me.
Whar have you been for the last three years
That you haven't heard folks tell
How Jimmy Bludso passed in his checks
The night of the Prairie Belle ?

He weren't no saint—they engineers
Is all pretty much alike—
One wife in Natchez-under-the-Hill
And another one here in Pike
A keerless man in his talk was Jim,
And an awkward hand in a row ;
But he never flunked, and he never lied—
I reckon he never knowed how.

And this was all the religion he had—
To treat his engine well ;
Never be passed on the river ;
To mind the pilot's bell ;
And if ever the Prairie Belle took fire,
A thousand times he swore,
He'd hold her nozzle agin the bank
Till the last soul got ashore.

All boats has their day on the Mississip,
And her day came at last ;
The Movastar was a better boat,
But the Belle she wouldn't be passed,
And so she came tearing along that night—
The oldest craft on the line—
With a nigger squat on her safety valve
And her furnace crammed, rosin and pine.

The fire burst out as she cleared the bar,
And burnt a hole in the night,
And quick as a flash she turned and made
For that willer bank on the right,
They was runnin' and cursin', but Jim yelled out,
Over all the infernal roar :
"I'll hold her nozzle agin the bank
Till the last galoot's ashore !"

Through the hot, black breath of the burnin' boat
Jim Bludso's voice was heard,
And all had trust in his cussedness
And knowed he would keep his word,
And, sure's you're born, they all got off
Afore the smokestacks fell,
And Bludso's ghost went up alone
In the smoke of the Prairie Belle.

He weren't no saint, but at Judgement
I'd run my chance with Jim
'Longside of some pious gentlemen
That wouldn't shake hands with him.
He seen his duty, a dead-sure thing,
And went for it, thar and then,
And Christ ain't a-going to be too hard
On a man that died for men.

—COL. J. HAY, late London Ambassador.

HERE IS TRUE COURAGE.

De Witt Talmage said recently: "We talk of the

persecution of olden times. There is just as much persecution going on now in various ways. In 1849, in Madagascar, eighteen men were put to death for their Christian belief. They were to be hurled over the rocks, and before they were hurled over, in order to make their death the more dreadful in anticipation, they were put into baskets and swung to and fro over the precipice, that they might see how many feet they would have to be dashed down, and while they were swinging in these baskets over the rock they sang

Jesus, lover of my soul,
Let me to thy bosom fly,
While the billows near me roll
While the tempest still is high."

This only happened this century, fifty years ago, these men had the courage of their convictions and died rather than hide them. And yet there are many "professing christians" who are engaged in trade to-day, who pose publicly as having faith and who know that the present social conditions are all wrong, that respectable men are living on starvation wages, and that monopolists are squeezing them out of their long worked for trade, yet they stand idly by and say, "Well, I can do nothing, every man must look out for himself. I don't see what you can do, "Business is business." If you do anything, let me know, I may join if the movement becomes popular." Contrast the difference in the faith, the one unquenchable, the other professional.

SUNSHINY WOMEN.

The shiny woman, who always greets you with a smile, that warms you to the heart, is one of the divinest gifts of God to man. Her name is not legion, neither is the priceless gem found in vast numbers, but, like the diamond, she scintillates the more brilliantly amid dark and gruesome surroundings. The shiny woman as a girl is the particular star in the circle of classmates who in after years perhaps forget the others, but who always dwell lovingly on the name, even in memory, of the gentle being who turned away the shadow and made the presence of the sun more evident. In the home she is the one to whom mother looks for joyous sympathy and in whom father finds a restful delight after the fatigues of the day. If cook is cross, the children fretful or the financial bureau in a state of depression, the shiny woman can always find even in such a doeful triumvirate something of a cheering character, something which, once brought to light, raises the spirits of the household in proportion to their depression heretofore.

When the shiny woman becomes a wife she brings into her husband's life an element of joy that no future calamity can entirely eliminate. She is a helpmate in very truth, though she may not be able to make a loaf of bread and has the most extraordinary ideas on the subject of domestic economy. She is a sort of mental bracer, the effervescence of the sunbeam brightening all within the radius of her influence. Life to her is never so gloomy but that it could be gloomier. She revels in the very joy of living, and even when physical misfortunes pursue her, the beautiful soul smiles forth from the patient eyes, until we inwardly remark, "God bless her," and know that the world would be better if there were more like her.



DRUGGIST'S Advantage

in buying from our 

SILENT DRUMMER.

FIRST—You Buy for Cash and we Pay Express according to terms of "Drummer."

SECOND—We can send to your Wholesale Druggist a small order for enclosure.

THIRD—We save Traveller's expenses on long distances and give you value in stock.

FOURTH—We are leaders in Canada in **PIPES and CIGARS.**

FIFTH—We give orders prompt attention as soon as the mail arrives.

↘ For Particulars see Back Page of "SILENT DRUMMER." ↙

When ordering from your Drug House send in sample order for enclosure. Our prices are the same all over CANADA as they are in TORONTO.
One Price to All.

Yours truly,

Steele & Honeysett,

Wholesale Tobacconists,

116 BAY ST.,

TORONTO, CAN.

Look on Next Page Over.



A Sample of What Our Prices are in

SILENT DRUMMER.

CIGARS

	Per 100
S & H, Perfecto 100s, 50s	\$3.60
Apollo, 100s, 50s	3.50
Prosperidad, 100s, 50s	3.40
El Traffico, 50s	3.20
Virginia, 50s	3.10
Tragedians, 100s, 50s	3.10
El Vina, 50s	3.00
Ensign, 100s, 50s, 25s	2.90
Coronation, 100s, 50s	2.80
Preciosa, 100s	2.40

P.S. \$31.00
In 500 and 1000 lots, less \$1 per 1000. The above makes a good profitable average, also fine value all round.

CIGARETTES

	Per box
Sweet Caporal, 10s	\$4.25
Athlete, 10s	4.25
Old Gold, 6s	3.78
Old Gold, 10s	3.15
Derby, 6s	3.78
Southern St. Cut, 10s	4.25
New Light, 10s	2.13
Rich St. Cut, 10s, 30s	6.00

CUT TOBACCOS

	Per lb.
Old Chum, 10s	80c
Old Chum, 12s	95c
T. & B., 10s	80c
Tonka, 10s	80c
Mastiff, 10s	80c
B. & C., 12s	96c
Puritian, 12s	96c
Southern Sts. Cut 12s	85c
Comfort, 6s	24c
Solace, 10s	40c



	Per Doz.
1 doz. Pipes, No. 965 (as per cut)	\$2.40
1 doz. Pipes, No. 581-583	2.10
1 doz. Pipes, No. 1520	1.90
1 doz. Pipes, Flat Stem, No. 7415	1.60
1 doz. Pipes, No. 1999	1.25
1 doz. Pipes, No. 157	.90
	\$10.15

	Per Doz.
No. 1971—R. R. French Brier, as per cut	\$2.25
No. 5941—Bent	1.80
No. 103—Long Stem Pipe	1.50
No. Bull-dog	2.00
No. 2245 1/2—Vest pocket, bent	2.50
No. 2241 1/2—Vest pocket, straight	2.40
No. 413 R.—Bent, well bore	2.25
Job line	1.00

Special Offer same as MAY and JUNE
"SILENT DRUMMER."

Peterson Pipes, small, bent	10.00
Peterson Pipes, medium, bent	12.00
Peterson Pipes, large	14.00

The above quotations are for a few Staple Brands, also of our SPECIAL BRANDS. The quality of these goods, both **CIGARS** and **PIPES**, is unexcelled at prices quoted. If you do not receive our **"SILENT DRUMMER"** drop a post card and receive by return mail.

STEELE & HONEYSETT,

116 Bay St., Toronto, Can.

Wholesale Tobacconist.

Johnson's Belladonna Plaster

Prepared by

Johnson & Johnson,
New York.

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

BELLADONNA PLASTER.—JOHNSON & JOHNSON'S FORMULA.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Reed & Carnrick's Preparations.

Protonuclein Tablets.

" Powders.

" " (Special)

Carnrick's Soluble Food, 8 oz.

" " " 16 oz.

Peptenzyme (Powder.)

" Tablets.

" Elixir (8 oz. Bots.)

Palisade Manfg Co's Preparations.

Borolyptol.

Ko.a-Cardinette.

Velvet Skin Soap.

Velvet Skin Powder.

Duncan, Flockhart & Co's

Blaud's Pill Capsules

ARE SOFT AND FLEXIBLE,
NEVER BECOME HARD,

NEVER BECOME OXIDIZED,
NEVER VARY IN STRENGTH.

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

FOR SALE BY WHOLESALE TRADE.

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

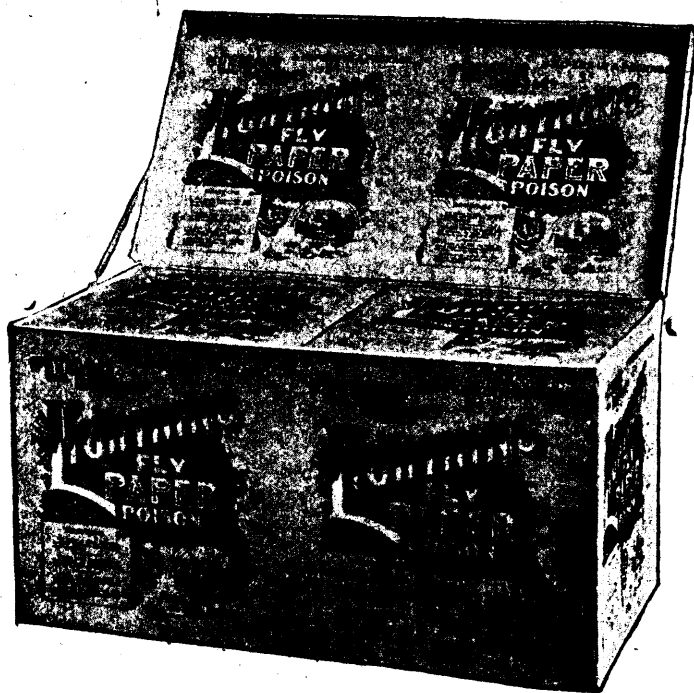
Lyman's Lightning Fly Paper Poison,

SEASON 1899.

Best
Fighter

Best
Seller

Best
Killer



Kills all
Rivals

Kills
all Flies

Kills all
Prices



6 papers
in a
packet
retails
at
10c.



3 papers
in a
packet
retails
at
5c.

Ask for LYMAN'S. Take No Other.

—THE—

LYMAN Bros. & Co., Limited, Toronto.