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Vol. XI

TORONTO, CANADA, AUGUST, 1899.

No 8.

POWELL & BARSTOW

Makers of
Surgical Instruments
and
Elastic Stockings

DRUGGISTS' SUNDRYMEN
TRUSSES
ENEMAS and every description of
INDIA RUBBER GOODS.

ESTABLISHED 1830.

Samples, Price Lists, Etc. on application

58 Blackfriars Road, LONDON, S.E. ENG.

Writing Tablets

Newest
and
Best

Golden Crown Vellum
Royal English Lichen
Grecian Parchment Antique
Ivory Finish Victoria

Descriptive illustrated price list and specimen book now
in printer's hands. Send for copy. One is being made
for you.

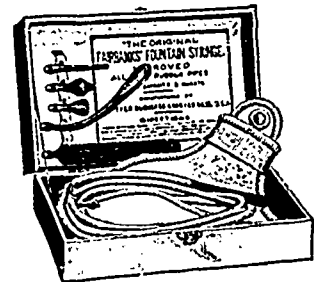
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HAMILTON, ONT.

The word "TYRIAN" on Rubber Goods is a guarantee of
their quality.

THE ORIGINAL

Fairbanks' Fountain Syringe

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS



SIX HARD RUBBER TUBES

Under our trade mark "TYRIAN" we manufacture a
full line of Druggists' rubber goods. Write for catalogue.

TYER RUBBER CO., Andover, Mass.

**TAYLORS
SWISS
HELIOTROPE
PERFUME**

FOR THE
MERCHISE

We also offer the following
new odors :

Wild

Rose

Italian Pink

Valley

Violet

Customers will find our special
odors quite equal to the imported.

Samples mailed free on application.

Send for illustrated price list.

JOHN TAYLOR & COMPANY Perfumers and Soap Manufacturers TORONTO

Dussek Bros. & Co.

Manufacturers of

all kinds of Disinfectants



Soluble Sanitary Fluid, Soluble Creosote, Soluble Carbolic Acid, Crude Carbolic Acid, Pale Carbolic Acid, Sheep Dip, Carbolic Powder, containing 10, 15 and 20 per Cent. Pure Acid, in any kind of packages, for Home and Export.

PATENT "SANO" FLUID,

With delightful Pine Odour, suitable for Private Use.

Write for Samples and Quotations to

DUSSEK'S WHARF, VERNEY ROAD, LONDON, S E.

Telegrams—"DUSSEK LONDON."

Telephone—PRICHAN 39.

HIGHEST AWARD AT CHICAGO EXHIBITION.

ABSOLUTE PURITY GUARANTEED BY USING

T. & H. SMITH'S Chloroform Pure,

[Answering all recognized purity tests.]

Morphine and Salts

AND OTHER FINE CHEMICALS.

From all Wholesale Houses Throughout Canada.

T. & H. SMITH & CO., Manufacturing Chemists
Edinburgh, Scotland, and 12 Worship St., London, Eng.

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WELLINGTON KNIFE POLISH.—Prepared for Oakley's Patent Rubber Knife Boards and all Patent Knife Cleaning Machines. In Canisters, 3d., 6d., 1s., 2s. 6d., and 4s. each.

"POLYBRILLIANT" ROUGE POMADE.—For cleaning all metals, in Tins, 1d., 2d., 3d., and 6d. each.

WELLINGTON BLACK LEAD.—The best for polishing Stoves, Grates, and Ironwork, without waste, dirt, or dust. In 1d., 2d., and 4d. Blocks; and 1s. Boxes.

FURNITURE CREAM.—For cleaning and polishing Furniture, Patent Leather, Oilcloth, etc. Glass and Stone Bottles, 6d. and 1s.

BRUNSWICK BLACK.—For beautifying and preserving Stoves and all kinds of Ironwork. Bottles, 6d., 1s., and 2s.

SILVERSMITHS' SOAP.—(Non-Mercurial) for cleaning and polishing Silver, Electro-Plate, Plate Glass, Marble, etc. Tablets, 6d.

Sold Everywhere by Ironmongers, Grocers, Druggists, Ollman, etc.

JOHN OAKLEY & SONS LIMITED,

Manufacturers of Emery, Black Lead, Emery and Glass Cloths and Papers, etc., etc
WELLINGTON MILLS, LONDON, ENGLAND.

REPRESENTATIVE IN CANADA:

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THE LEADING ENGLISH MALTED FOOD



Coombs' Eureka Malted Food



FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS



The Coombs' Malted Food Co.
88 Wellington St West, Toronto.

Duncan, Flockhart & Co's

FLEXIBLE

Quinine Capsules

Guaranteed Howard's Quinine

PREPARED BY

Duncan, Flockhart & Co., Edinburgh

FOR SALE BY THE WHOLESALE TRADE

R. L. GIBSON, General Agent, Toronto



Customers

OFTEN ASK

for a good disinfectant. The druggist who recommends a reliable and safe one, will get continued custom.

JEYES' FLUID is pronounced by experts to be the best disinfectant and germicide. It is attractively put up. It is NOT POISONOUS. These are all points for the live druggist. No accident can arise from supplying it, and the customer will come for more.

It is sold only through the drug trade. If you want to get the genuine Fluid, get it direct from

Jeyes' Sanitary Compounds Co. of Canada

30 Hospital St., Montreal

Canadian Druggist

Dedicated to the interests of the General Drug Trade and to the Advancement of Pharmacy.

VOL. XI.

TORONTO, AUGUST, 1899.

No. 7

"APENTA"

NATURAL HUNGARIAN APERIENT
WATER

Bottled at the Springs, Buda Pest, Hungary.

*The Best and Most Reliable
Household Aperient.*

FOR CONTINUOUS USE BY
THE BILIOUS, DYSPEPTIC,
CONSTIPATED, GOUTY,
AND OBESE.

"APENTA"

THE BEST NATURAL PURGATIVE
WATER

These Springs and their exploitation are under the scientific supervision of Professor DR. JOSEPH DE FODOR, Director of the Hygienic Institute, Royal University, Buda Pest.

PRICES TO RETAILERS:

\$5.50 per case of 25 large glass bottles.
\$8.50 per case of 50 small glass bottles.

See that the Labels bear the
well-known **RED DIAMOND**
MARK of the

SOLE EXPORTERS:
THE APOLLINARIS COMPANY, Ltd.,
LONDON.

CANADIAN SUB-AGENTS:
WALTER R. WONHAM & SONS,
Montreal.

Canadian Druggist

WILLIAM J. DYAS, PUBLISHER.

Subscription \$1 per year in advance.

Advertising rates on application.

The CANADIAN DRUGGIST is issued on the 15th of each month, and all matter for insertion should reach us by the 5th of the month.

New advertisements or changes to be addressed

Canadian Druggist,
TRADERS' BANK CHAMBERS
63 YONGE STREET,
TORONTO, ONT.

EUROPEAN AGENCIES:

London, England: 145 Fleet Street, E.C.
Paris, France: 18 Rue de la Grande Bateliere

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Publishers' Notices.

The steadily increasing demand on our advertising space makes it necessary that we should urge upon our patrons the necessity of sending in their advertisements so as to reach us not later than the 7th of each month. This applies to change of advts. as well as to new ones.

Our issue of September 15th will be an especially desirable one for advertisers, as the fall trade opens out about that date, and it is well to be prominently before the retail trade at that time. Everything indicates a very large and prosperous business during the coming fall and winter. Crops are excellent, prices of farm produce are satisfactory and the increased volume of money in circulation is bound to give an impetus to business generally.

Business Habits.

The man of business habits will be almost certain to achieve success in the business enterprise in which he may be engaged. The more closely he can approach to a regular and systematic method of governing his affairs the more surely will he be able to shape his business destiny. It is certainly easier for some persons to conform to methods which develop into clock-work habits, but few persons are naturally so constituted that they are exempt from learning the lessons which experience teaches by costly methods.

The habits of prudence, industry, self-denial and frugality are not learned in a day, but only result from the formation of good and strong resolutions, evolved from the intricacies of reflection. Of all habits those needed in the pursuit of business are the most difficult to acquire. The man of business must be affable, genial, attentive, watchful, industrious, cautious, frugal, and be ready and willing at all times to adapt himself to the opportunities for advancement which may happen in his way. In business affairs

sentiment gets but scanty consideration—the survival of the fittest is a truism which is fittingly applied and it is rarely applied to the individual who is lacking in the qualities above mentioned. The true business man makes as many friends and as few enemies as possible. He early learns to realize that the display of little attention to his customers is appreciated, and that a bow, a smile and an obliging expression will go a long way towards peopling his store with customers. Pleasant habits are as easily acquired as unpleasant ones, and the results to be obtained from their use are so prolific in personal benefits that no excuse can be allowed for the churl who feels that all the world owes him and he owes nothing. The world owes us all that we can get out of it by honest and tactful means, and the person who will not take pains to learn the habits which will readiest get him a large share of the good things of this life deserves only the portion which is otherwise allotted to him.

Mr. Alexis Robert.

Mr. Alexis Robert, the recently elected president of the Pharmaceutical Association of the Province of Quebec, is probably the youngest president who has presided over that body. Mr. Robert was born in Montreal in 1861 and was educated at St. Laurent College, graduating in 1876. He served his apprenticeship with Mr. J. B. Tressider, and for some time also with Mr. J. B. Bennett. He was a graduate of the Montreal College of Pharmacy class of 1883. In 1886 Mr. Robert commenced business on his own account, occupying a store on St. Lawrence street, and three years afterwards moved to the elegant pharmacy now occupied by him at the corner of St. Lawrence and Craig streets. He has always taken a lively interest in matters pertaining to pharmacy, etc., and in 1889, during an extensive tour through Europe, visited some of the leading laboratories, notably in Paris and Marseilles. As a member of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Association he has been an active worker, and has been the main promoter of the newly organized society of Retail Druggists of Quebec. He is personally very popular and his selection by his confreres as president is an acknowledgment of his ability and energy.



Mr. Alexis Robert,
President Pharmaceutical Association of Province of Quebec.

Comments on the Ontario Council Proceedings.

The inaugural meeting of the newly elected members of the Council was so amicably harmonious that its labors were terminated with greater despatch than usual. The selection of Messrs. Karn and Roberts, as president and vice-president, respectively, was a deserved tribute to energy and ability and a compliment to the young members of the profession. We are satisfied these two gentlemen will worthily fill the positions vacated by their experienced and talented predecessors.

The motion introduced by Mr. J. M. Hargreaves *re* apprentices seems to be, at first glance, rather an arbitrary one; but, apart from the reason given by that gentleman for its introduction, we are satisfied that the practice indulged in by many artied apprentices, in leaving one employer for another, required either legal interposition or such a penalty as has been suggested in order to put a stop to it.

The registrar's report is, as usual, full of information which shows growth and prosperity. The number of medical practitioners who are taking out registration seems to be beyond the proportion of new graduates who do the same in a similar period. A thoughtful consideration of this condition will teach a valuable object lesson.

We regret that our confreres of the

Pharmaceutical Association of the Province of Quebec have again seen fit to repel the reapproachment of the Ontario body for reciprocal recognition of diplomas, and we must at the same time commend the Ontario Council for their display of continued desire to accomplish so desirable an object. We wish them future success. The action of the other provinces in expressing compliance indicates a tendency to federate interests which augurs well for the future of Canadian pharmacy.

The treatment by the Council of the communication received from the licensing department of the Ontario Government, *re* sales extract of malt, will doubtless meet with the approbation of their fellow druggists. The Council has no power to take prohibitive action at any rate, even though the complaint was essentially true, and it certainly would not be likely to admit that it should act as a protector of the retail liquor dealers' association of the Province of Ontario, which lodged the complaint.

The creating of Professor Heebner, dean of the college, an honorary member of it is a somewhat tardy recognition of his naturalization, but we hope that the worthy professor will feel none the less gratified by the lack of haste.

The Council, in its reply to the Medico-Chirurgical Society of Montreal, *re* the Canadian Addendum to the British Pharmacopœia, has definitely placed itself on record in favor of a Dominion Pharmacopœia, and in doing so has vindicated the judgment of this journal, which has always felt that medicine and pharmacy were sufficiently advanced in Canada to adopt a standard which would make them more independent of text books issued to the south of us.

The new Council has taken the initiative towards the preparation of amendments to the Pharmacy Act, and as the body is composed of young and energetic members, there is little doubt but that fresh fighting for our living is in view.

That bugbear in pharmacy—the tax on alcohol—has again been under discussion and again been shelved. Apparently the only privilege which the druggist has under the circumstances is to raise his price. He can't hope to govern the

Put Up Your Own

.....IN.....

Lawson & Jones Containers

The way goods are done up has as much to do with the sales as any other part of advertising.

Lawson & Jones

**LABEL PRINTERS and
BOX MAKERS**

London, Ont.

We Sell

THE FOLLOWING LINES, ALL OF WHICH ARE USED BY DRUGGISTS:

- Round and Square Pill Boxes
- Shoulder Powder Boxes
- Slit Powder Boxes
- Seidlitz Powder Boxes
- Suppository Boxes
- Impervious Boxes
- Folding Bottle Cartons
- Folding Cough Drop Cartons
- Condition Powder Boxes
- Bird Seed Boxes
- Baking Powder Boxes
- Lithographed Labels
- Printed Labels
- Stickers and Cork Seals
- Powder Papers
- Prescription Blanks
- Prescription Blank Covers
- Prescription Envelopes
- Seidlitz Powder Envelopes
- Pleated Paper Bottle Caps
- Letter, Note, Bill and Statement Heads
- Business Cards

Dominion
Paper Box Co.

38-40 ADELAIDE ST. WEST, TORONTO

Cool Your Heated Blood

WITH

GRAPE SALINE

RELIEVES

**BILIOUSNESS
CONSTIPATION
DYSPEPSIA**

Large
Bottles

25c.

PURIFIES THE BLOOD

ABOVE is the matter of a neat window card we have gotten up to help the sale of **GRAPE SALINE**, the only good value Fruit Salt on the market. Try it yourself and you can then recommend it. Sample on application. Price, **\$1.80** per doz.

"Diamond"



Ground
Scented

Lye

DIAMOND LYE is a very satisfactory article all round, because, when sold at 10c., it pays a full profit and the customer gets the best to be had at any price. The package and "get up" indicate the general care exercised to produce a superior preparation.

Elliot's Steam-Refined Concentrated Lye (solid) is still in demand—**\$2.75** per case.

For a Nerve Tonic and Corrective, indicated in cases of nervous exhaustion, sleeplessness, nervous headache, etc., or for a Preventive of Seasickness, we commend to you. Attention our

Effervescent

Hydrobromate Caffeine

with Bromide of Potassium

1 oz. size, 75c. dozen; 5 oz. size, \$1.90 dozen; 16 oz. size, 60c. each.

The **ELLIOT & CO.**, Limited
TORONTO

Staunton

Popular papers—quick
sellers—at a good
profit.



Wall Papers

- Our “1900” line is a winning line.
- Our Travellers are covering Canada as rapidly as possible.
- Our order books are proving every day that “Staunton” papers are popular papers.
- Our Traveller will see you—wait—it will pay you.

M. STAUNTON & CO., Manufacturers, TORONTO

CAUTION!

“Montserrat”

(TRADE MARK)

LIME=FRUIT JUICE AND CORDIALS

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

— SOLE CONSIGNEES —

EVANS & SONS, LIMITED

Wholesale Druggists and Manfg. Pharmaceutical Chemists

MONTREAL and TORONTO, Canada, and BOSTON, Mass.

EVANS SONS & CO., Liverpool, Eng.

EVANS, LESCHER & WEBB, London, Eng.

Government, but he can try to govern his own affairs.

The regulation of quiz classes is likely to result from the opposition which has been engendered to them by the action of some of the members of the faculty trying to derive additional revenue from them. The feeling of the drug trade is decidedly averse to the additional boxing of their apprentices for college tuition, and we are of the opinion that as medical influence dominates the holding of these classes, trouble is likely to arise sooner or later as a result, and that the professors will suffer in consequence.

The vote of thanks tendered to Mr. Watters, the retiring president, was well deserved. Few men in the profession of pharmacy in Canada have taken a more active interest in what pertains to the advancement of pharmacy and the welfare of their fellows than Mr. Watters, and none could be better appreciated by their immediately surrounding confreres than he.

The acquirement by the Council of the property, extending from the rear of the present building to McGill street, indicates an early extension of accommodation for the large classes which are annually taking the course. While we are pleased to note the increasing popularity of our college, we cannot but express our regret that some means cannot be adopted to prevent her graduates from giving their services to departmental stores, and thus creating a condition which, without their aid, could not otherwise exist. It is too bad that the druggists' money should be expended in providing training to undo them.

Mr. W. A. Karn.

For the second time in the history of the Ontario College of Pharmacy, a Woodstock druggist has been honored by being appointed president of the council. The first was the late John J. Hall. The present is Mr. W. A. Karn, who has represented district No. 10 for the past five years, and who is recognized as one of the most genial and popular members of the council. Mr. Karn has well earned the honor which was unanimously tendered him by the council on August 1st, for he has always been a hard worker and possessed of first-class executive ability.



Mr. W. A. Karn,
President Council of the Ontario College of Pharmacy.

In the west he is widely known and respected as a public spirited citizen no less than as a prominent member of his profession, and his election is everywhere hailed with genuine satisfaction.

Mr. Karn served his apprenticeship with Messrs. T. Scott & Son, of Woodstock, from 1875 to 1880. In 1879 he graduated from the Ontario College of Pharmacy in a distinguished manner, standing first on the list of graduates, and as an evidence of this achievement was presented by the council with a handsome volume of the National Dispensatory, which is still treasured.

As long ago as 1881, Mr. Karn commenced business in his present location in Woodstock by purchasing the old-established medical dispensary of Messrs. Comfort & Co.

In 1894 he was elected to represent District No. 10, comprising the counties of Oxford, Norfolk and Perth, which he has since represented continuously and with such eminent success. In addition to the active interest which Mr. Karn takes in his chosen profession, he has for some time been prominent in municipal matters in Woodstock, and in anything tending to promote the development of the town.

Woodstock men have played no important part in the history of the college. In addition to sending two presidents, the town has also contributed two members to the Board of Examiners in the persons of Mr. J. T. Pepper and the late Mr. D. A.

White, while Dr. Graham Chambers, of East Oxford, is a member of the faculty, being professor of physics and analytical chemistry.

The Canadian Addendum.

It is with pleasure that we publish the draft of the proposed Canadian Addendum, copies of which were sent to the presidents of all the medical and pharmaceutical societies of Canada in order that the matter might be brought before their respective bodies and discussed. An effort is being made by certain parties for their own ends to insinuate that this was not done, that the Medico Chirurgical Society attempted to arrogate to itself the right to speak for all Canada, but this is not so.

The question is open for discussion, and it is the duty of every Canadian pharmacist, as well as a physician, to help the committee which has charge of the work by their criticisms or suggestions as to additions or deletions. We shall be happy to publish any such, or they can be sent to the secretary of the committee, Dr. A. T. Bazin, Richmond Square, Montreal.

ELIXIR SIMPLEX.

(Simple Elixir.)

Tincture of Orange...	2 ozs.	100 ccs.
Tincture of Lemon...	½ "	25 "
Orange Flower Water...	2 "	100 "
Alcohol (90 per cent.)...	3 "	150 "
Kaolin } Water }	Of each a sufficient quantity.	

Mix the tincture of orange, tincture of lemon, orange flower water, alcohol, syrup and four fluid ounces (or two hundred cubic centimetres) of water with two ounces of kaolin; set aside for twenty-four hours; filter; wash the filter with sufficient water to make twenty fluid ounces (or one thousand cubic centimetres) of simple elixir.

NOTE—In response to a demand for a simple diluent.

EMULSUM OLEI MORRHUAE.

(Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil.)

Cod liver oil.....	8 ozs	500 ccs.
Gum acacia (in powder).....	2 "	125 grammes.
Syrup.....	1 "	62½ ccs.
Oil of bitter almonds.....	5 minims	12 minims.
Water.....	a sufficient quantity.	

Triturate the cod liver oil and gum acacia together; add five ounces (or three hundred and thirteen cubic centimetres) of water, and stir briskly; when the emulsion is formed of bitter add the oil alm-

mond, the syrup and sufficient water to make sixteen fluid ounces (or one thousand cubic centimetres).

NOTE.—For the administration of cod liver oil, or as a basis for combination with the hypophosphites, creosote, quinine, etc.

EXTRACTUM APOCYNII LIQUIDUM.
(*Liquid Extract of Apocynum.*)

Apocynum (in No. 60 powder)..... 20 ozs. 1000 grammes
Glycerine 2 " 100 ccs.
Alcohol (90 per cent.) a sufficient quantity to make... 20 fld. ozs. 1000 ccs.

Process the same as for liquid extract of Hamamelis.

Dose—2 to 5 minims.

NOTE—Valuable diuretic and cardiac stimulant. Occasionally used.

EXTRACTUM BUCHU LIQUIDUM.
(*Liquid Extract of Buchu.*)

Buchu leaves (in No. 40 powder)..... 20 ozs., 1000 grammes.
Alcohol (90 per cent.) a sufficient quantity to make..... 20 fld. ozs., 1000 ccs.

Process the same as for liquid extract of Hamamelis.

NOTE.—The tincture is rarely used in Canada, as it contains too much alcohol. The fluid extract is frequently prescribed.

EXTRACTUM HYOSCYMI LIQUIDUM.
(*Liquid Extract of Henbane.*)

Henbane leaves (in No. 40 powder) 20 ozs. 1000 grms.
Alcohol (60 per cent.) a sufficient quantity.
Same as Buchu.

NOTE.—More reliable than the succus as obtained in Canada, and contains less alcohol than the tincture.

EXTRACTUM TRITICI LIQUIDUM.
(*Liquid Extract of Couch Grass.*)

Couch grass (cut small) 20 ozs. 1000 grammes
Boiling water..... a sufficient quantity.
Alcohol (90 per cent.) . 5 ozs. 250 ccs.

Digest the couch grass with one hundred ounces (or five litres) of boiling water for six hours; strain; repeat the operation twice; mix the infusions and evaporate to fifteen ounces (or eight hundred cubic centimetres); add the alcohol; let stand twenty-four hours and filter.

Dose—1 to 2 drachms.

NOTE—Very often used. All the principles are in solution.

EXTRACTUM GRINDELIAE LIQUIDUM.
(*Liquid Extract of Grindelia.*)

Grindelia (in No. 40 powder) 20 ozs. 1000 grms.
Sodium carbonate 2 ozs. 100 "
Water 10 ozs. 500 "
Alcohol (50 per cent.) a sufficient quantity.

Moisten the grindelia with eight ounces (or four hundred cubic centimetres of alcohol); macerate in a closed vessel for

twenty-four hours, pack the moistened powder in a percolator, and add sufficient menstruum to saturate it thoroughly; when the liquid begins to drop, close the lower orifice of the percolator; set aside for twenty-four hours; then allow percolation to proceed, gradually adding menstruum till the grindelia is exhausted. Recover the alcohol by distillation, and dissolve the residue in the water containing the sodium bicarbonate, and after effervescence ceases add sufficient alcohol to make twenty ounces (or one thousand cubic centimetres) of liquid extract.

Dose 10 to 20 minims.

This preparation mixes clear with watery fluids, as the resins are saponified by means of the sodium carbonate. It is preferable to the alcoholic fluid extract.

EXTRACT SENEGÆ LIQUIDUM.
(*Liquid Extract of Senega.*)

Senega (in No. 40 powder) 20 ozs. 1000 grms.
Solution of soda..... 2 ozs. 100 ccs.
Alcohol (70 per cent.)..... a sufficient quantity.

Moisten the powdered senega with the solution of soda and six ounces of alcohol; pack the moistened powder in a percolator, etc., the same as for Buchu.

Dose—5 to 20 minims.

Note—Is in considerable demand.

The non-volatile alkali is preferable to the ammonia directed in the U.S.P. formula.

EXTRACTUM SANGUINARIÆ LIQUIDUM.
(*Liquid Extract of Blood Root.*)

Blood root (in No. 60 powder) 20 ozs. 1000 grms.
Glycerine..... 2 " 50 ccs.
Acid acetic..... ½ " 26 ccs.
Alcohol (50 per cent.)..... a sufficient quantity.

Mix the glycerine and acetic acid with eight ounces (or four hundred cubic centimetres) of alcohol. Moisten the blood root with the mixture; pack the moistened powder in a percolator; and proceed as with buchu.

Dose—3 to 10 minims.

(Less Important.)

EXTRACTUM VIBURNI OPULI LIQUIDUM.
(*Liquid Extract of Cramp Bark.*)

Cramp bark (in No. 60 powder) 20 ozs. 1000 grammes
Alcohol (70 per cent.)..... a sufficient quantity
Same as buchu.

Dose—1 to 2 drachms.

(Less Important.)

EXTRACTUM VIBURNI PRUNIFOLI LIQUIDUM.
(*Liquid Extract of Black Haw.*)

Black haw (in No. 60 powder) 20 ozs. 1000 grms.
Alcohol (70 per cent.)..... a sufficient quantity.
Same as buchu.

Dose—1 to 2 drachms.

NOTE—Valuable and much in use.

LIQUOR THYMOL COMPOSITION.
(*Compound Solution of Thymol.*)

Benzoic acid.....	10 grammes	½ oz.
Boric acid.....	20 "	1 oz.
Borax.....	2 "	½ oz.
Thymol.....	10 "	44 grs.
Eucalyptol.....	10 drops	4 drs.
Oil wintergreen.....	10 "	4 drs.
Oil of peppermint..	6 "	2 drs.
Glycerine.....	100 ccs.	
Alcohol (90 per ct.)	300 ccs.	
Water.....	a sufficient quantity.	

Dissolve the thymol, oil of wintergreen and oil of peppermint in the alcohol; dissolve the benzoic acid, boric acid and borax in twelve ounces (or six hundred cubic centimetres) of water; add the glycerine; mix the two solutions; set aside for twenty-four hours; filter through kaolin, and add sufficient water to make twenty fluid ounces (or one thousand cubic centimetres).

NOTE.—Similar proprietary preparations are in constant demand.

OLEUM GAULTHERIA.
(*Oil of Wintergreen.*)

The oil distilled from the leaves of gaultheria procumbens.

Characters and tests.—Colorless or slightly yellowish tint. Specific gravity 1.180 to 1.187. It should rotate the plane of a ray of polarized light not less than 0.25 to the left in a tube 100 millimetres long. (Powers & Kleber.)

NOTE.—A favorite aromatic oil in Canada.

SYRUPS ACIDI HYDRIODICI.
(*Syrup of Acid Hyriodic.*)

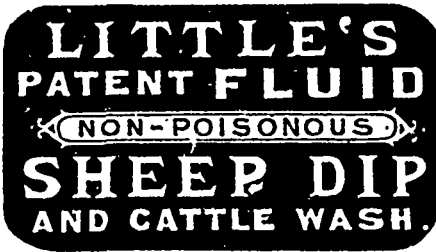
Potassium iodide.....	236.25 grains	27 grms.
Tartaric acid.....	323 "	25 "
Calcium hypophosphite..	17½ "	2 "
Water.....	525 minims	60 ccs.
Alcohol (45 per cent.)....	440 "	
Syrup to make.....		1,000 ccs.

Dissolve the potassium iodide and calcium hypophosphite and the tartaric acid in 440 minims (or fifty cubic centimetres) of alcohol; mix the solutions; shake well and set aside in ice water for half an hour; then filter through a small filter, washing the filter with alcohol (45 per cent.) till the filtrate amounts to two ounces (or one hundred cubic centimetres). Mix this solution with sufficient syrup to produce twenty fluid ounces (or one thousand cubic centimetres.)

NOTE.—Official in U.S.P. 1 per cent., but 2 per cent. is frequently demanded; this formula, therefore, meets all requirements.

SYRUPS FERRI PHOSPHATIS COMPOSITUS.
(*Compound Syrup of Ferrous Phosphate.*)

Iron wire.....	37½ grains	4.3 grms.
Precipitated calcium carbonate.....	120 "	13.7 "
Potassium acid carbonate	9 "	1 "
Sodium phosphate.....	9 "	1 "
Cochineal.....	30 "	3.5 "
Sugar.....	14 "	700 "
Water.....	a sufficient quantity.	



For the Destruction of Ticks, Lice, Mange, and all Insects upon Sheep, Horses, Cattle, Pigs, Dogs, etc.

Superior to Carbolic Acid for Ulcers, Wounds, Sores, etc.

Removes Scurf, Roughness, and Irritation of the Skin, making the coat soft, glossy, and healthy.

Removes the unpleasant smell from Dogs and other animals.

"Little's Sheep Dip and Cattle Wash" is used at the Dominion Experimental Farms at Ottawa and Brandon, at the Ontario Industrial Farm, Guelph, and by all the principal Breeders in the Dominion; and is pronounced to be the cheapest and most effective remedy on the market.

17 Gold, Silver, and other Prize Medals have been awarded to "Little's Sheep and Cattle Wash" in all parts of the world.

Sold in large Tins at 75c. Is wanted by every Farmer and Breeder in the Dominion.

ROBERT WIGHTMAN, Druggist, OWEN SOUND, ONT.

Sole Agent for the Dominion.

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



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 and London, Ont., and Winnipeg, Man.

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CENTRAL DEPOT FOR

DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES
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(DRY POWDER IN PILL FORM)

These contain the medicinal substances in the form of a Dry Powder enclosed within a thin and very soluble coating, which is a mixture of Gelatine and Sugar. They can be easily crushed or disintegrated.

We solicit your orders or inquiries for quotations on special or private formulae. Our prices will interest you. With a Laboratory enlarged to meet the growing demands of our business, we are in better position than ever before to serve our friends promptly and satisfactorily.

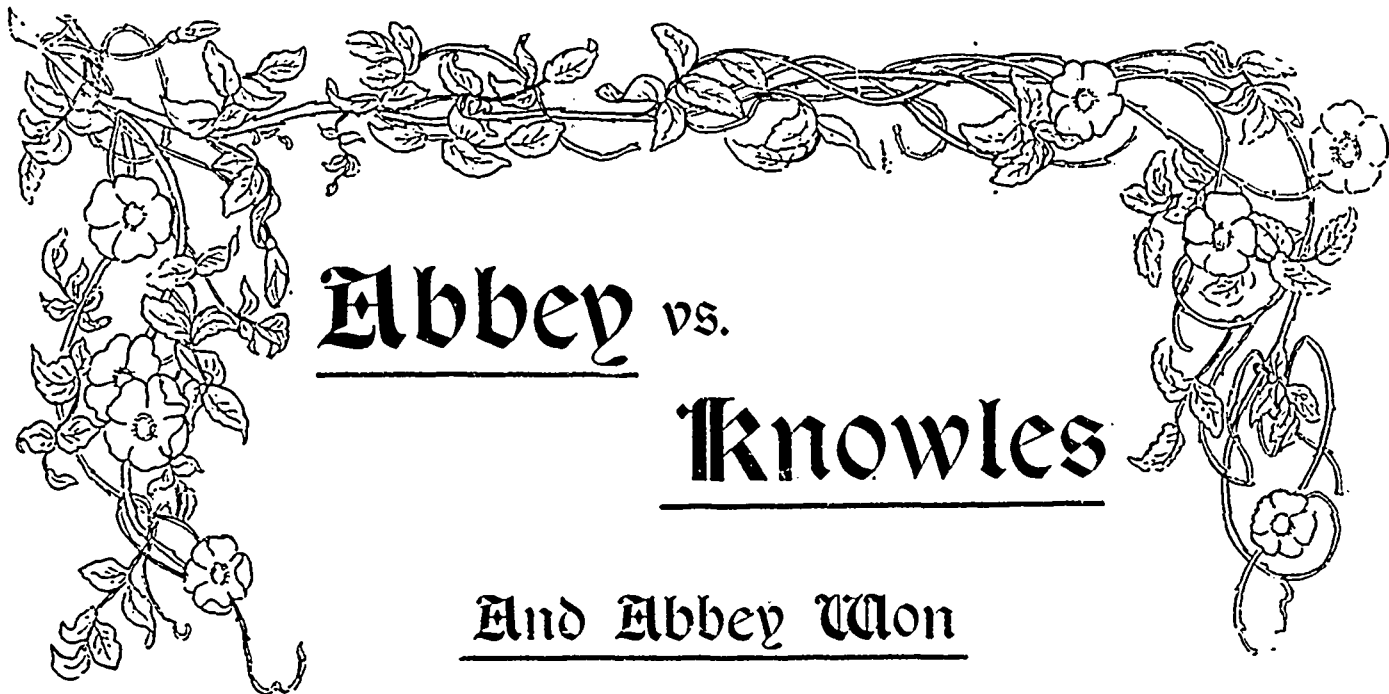
Liberal samples, price lists, descriptive literature, etc., gladly furnished on request.

Henry K. Wampole & Co.

Philadelphia, Pa., U.S.A.

Canadian Branch:

36 and 38 Lombard Street, TORONTO.



Abbey vs.
Knowles

And Abbey Won



THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE OF
THE PROVINCE OF ONTARIO

has granted an injunction restraining anyone, except The Abbey Effervescent Salt Company, Limited, from manufacturing or putting out any package bearing the phrase "Effervescent Salt," or any package in imitation of the packages used by them.

Some druggists made a mistake—they paid for it.

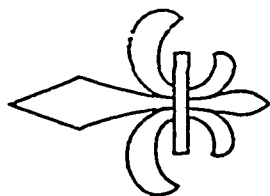
They will probably remember that Abbey's Effervescent Salt has won the confidence of the public and the approval of the medical profession. They want Abbey's Salt and nothing "Just as Good" will do.

Abbey's Effervescent Salt is manufactured in the most perfectly appointed laboratory in America, under the supervision of expert chemists.

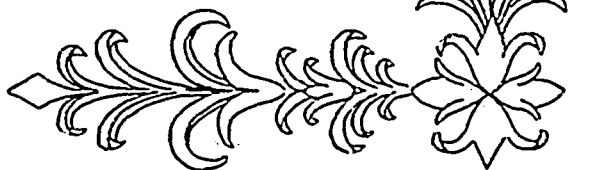
Abbey's Effervescent Salt reaches the consumer through the drug trade only.

Why not back up a reputable concern which works in your interests at every opportunity?

The Abbey Effervescent Salt Company, Limited



MONTREAL
CANADA



Dissolve the iron wire in one fluid ounce (or fifty cubic centimetres) of phosphoric acid and half an ounce (or twenty-five cubic centimetres) of water in a flask, heating gently till dissolved. Dissolve the precipitated calcium carbonate, potassium carbonate and sodium phosphate in half an ounce (or twenty-five cubic centimetres) of water. Mix the solutions, filter and set aside. Boil the cochineal and six fluid ounces (or three hundred cubic centimetres) of water for fifteen minutes; cool, filter and wash the filter with sufficient water to make seven ounces (or three hundred and fifty cubic centimetres.) In this dissolve the sugar with the aid of heat, and strain. When cold, add the solution of phosphates and sufficient water to measure twenty fluid ounces (or one thousand cubic centimetres.)

NOTE.—Frequently prescribed by physicians.

SYRUPUS HYPOPHOSPHITUM COMPOSITUS.
(Compound Syrup of the Hypophosphites)

Calcium hypophosphite	50 grs.	12 grms.
Potassium hypophosphite	40 "	6 "
Manganese hypophosphite	40 "	6 "
Iron hypophosphite	40 "	6 "
Potassium citrate	30 "	4.5 "
Strychnine hydrochloride	2 "	0.3 "
Quinine hydrochloride	3 "	1.3 "
Sugar	14 ounces	700 "
Water	a sufficient quantity.	

Dissolve the calcium, potassium, and manganese hypophosphites in four ounces of water. Dissolve the iron hypophosphites in four ounces of water, with the potassium citrate. In this solution dissolve the quinine and strychnine hydrochlorides, mix the solutions, filter on to the sugar, dissolve by agitation and make up to twenty fluid ounces.

This formula is proposed, as there is a demand for such a preparation.

SYRUPUS SENEGÆ.
(Syrup of Senega.)

Liquid extract of senega	4 ounces	200 ccs.
Sugar	14 "	700 grms.
Water	a sufficient quantity.	

Mix the liquid extract of senega with ten ounces (or five hundred and fifty cubic centimetres) of water; through kaolin, washing the filter with distilled water; dissolve the sugar in the filtrate; strain and add water to make twenty fluid ounces (or one thousand cubic centimetres) of the syrup.

Dose— $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid drachm.

Note—Preferred to Tincture.

SYRUPUS IPECACUANHÆ.
(Syrup of Ipecacuanha.)

Liquid extract of ipeca-	1 fl. oz.	50 ccs.
uanha	96 minims	10 "
Acetic acid	2 ounces	100 "
Glycerine	14 "	700 grms.
Sugar	a sufficient quantity.	

Mix the liquid extract of ipecacuanha, acetic acid and ten ounces (or five hundred cubic centimetres) of water; filter through kaolin into a vessel containing the glycerine, add the sugar and dissolve without the aid of heat; strain and add water to make twenty fluid ounces (or one thousand cubic centimetres) of the syrup.

Dose—1 to drachms.

NOTE.—Strongly recommended.

TINCTURA ARNICÆ FLORES.
(Tincture of Arnica Flowers.)

Arnica flowers, in N. 20 powder	2 ozs.	100 grms.
Alcohol (45 per cent.)	a sufficient quantity.	

Moisten the powder with four fluid ounces (or two hundred cubic centimetres) of the alcohol, and complete the percolation process. The resulting tincture should measure one pint (or one thousand cubic centimetres.)

Dose— $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid drachm.

NOTE.—This tincture is the preparation exclusively used in this country.

TINCTURA JALAPÆ COMPOSITA.
(Compound Tincture of Jalap.)

Jalap, No. 40 powder	1 oz.,	262 grs.	50 grms.
Scammony	175 grains	20 grms.	
Turbeth	88 grains	10 grms.	
A. C. Hul (60 per cent.)	a sufficient quantity.		

Moisten the powder with 2 fluid ounces (or one hundred cubic centimetres) of the alcohol, and complete the percolation process. The resulting tincture should measure one pint (or one thousand cubic centimetres.)

NOTE.—Ordinary tincture never used; this preparation is a favorite among French physicians.

TINCTURA SANGUINARIÆ
(Tincture of Blood Root.)

Sanguinaria, in No. 40 powder	2 ozs.	100 grms.
Acetic acid	192 minims	20 ccs.
Glycerine	1 oz.	50 ccs.
Alcohol (50 per cent.)	a sufficient quantity.	

Mix the acetic acid, glycerine and alcohol. Moisten the sanguinaria with two fluid ounces (or one hundred cubic centimetres) of the menstruum; and complete the percolation process. The resulting tincture should measure one pint (or one thousand cubic centimetres.)

NOTE.—This menstruum was adopted as yielding the best results, after a series of experiments commenced in 1898. It differs slightly from that official in the U.S.P.

HYDRARGRI IODIDIUM FLAVUM.
(Yellow Iodide of Mercury.)

Mercurous iodide obtained by interaction of mercurous and potassium iodide.

NOTE.—Prepared according to this formula it is stable, and is frequently prescribed.

SYRUPUS HYPOPHOSPHITUM.
(Syrup of Hypophosphites.)

Calcium hypophosphite	394 grains	45 grms.
Sodium hypophosphite	131 "	15 "
Potassium hypophosphite	131 "	15 "
Tincture of lemon	87 minims	10 ccs.
Sugar	14 ozs.	700 grms.
Water to make	20 "	1000 ccs.

Dissolve the salts in ten fluid ounces (or four hundred cubic centimetres) of water; dissolve the sugar in the solution without the aid of heat; add the tincture of lemon, and finally enough water to make twenty fluid ounces (or one thousand cubic centimetres) of the syrup.

Dose—1 to 2 drachms.

NOTE.—Less important.

FERRI PHOSPHAS SOLUBILIS.
(Soluble Phosphate of Iron.)

Made according to the process of the U.S.P.

RESINA LARICIS.
(Red Spruce Gum.)

A resinous exudation from the stem and branches of Larix Americana.

TINCTURA RESINÆ LARICIS.
(Tincture of Red Spruce Gum.)

Red spruce gum	2 ozs.	100 grms.
Alcohol (90 per cent.)	20 "	1000 ccs.

Made by maceration process, as tincture of myrrh.

Crowded Out.

Owing to the length of the reports of the various Provincial pharmaceutical bodies, a number of contributed articles, together with our usual English letter, have been crowded out of this issue.

Ontario College of Pharmacy.

Semi-Annual Meeting of Council.

August 1st, 1899.

The Council of the Ontario College of Pharmacy opened their semi-annual meeting in the Council room of the college at 2.30 p.m. to-day, all the members being present, as follows: Messrs. Henry Watters, Ottawa; E. W. Case, Picton; A. J. Davis, Port Perry; J. Curry, Toronto; John Hargreaves, Toronto; G. A. Hunter, Sault Ste. Marie; A. Turner, Orangeville; W. T. Armour, Hamilton; S. Snyder, Waterloo; W. A. Karn, Woodstock; J. F. Roberts, Parkhill; J. M. Hargreaves, Paisley; W. B. Graham.

The new members elected since the last meeting are: Messrs. E. W. Case, John Hargreaves and W. T. Armour.

The President, Mr. Henry Watters, called the meeting to order and Registrar Lewis read the report of the last election, showing that there were contests in only three districts, viz., Nos. 1, 8 and 9, the result of which was announced in the last issue of THE CANADIAN DRUGGIST. The report was adopted.

The election of officers was then taken up with the following result:

President, W. A. Karn, elected unanimously on motion of Messrs. Roberts and Snyder.

Vice-President, Mr. J. F. Roberts, elected unanimously on motion of Messrs. Graham and Hunter.

Both gentlemen returned thanks in a fitting manner.

On motion of Mr. Curry, it was resolved that the Registrar-Treasurer, Mr. J. T. Lewis, be continued in office at the same salary.

The following gentlemen were appointed a special committee to nominate standing committees for the year: Messrs. Watters, Roberts, Karn, Graham, Snyder and Curry.

On motion of Mr. Davis the Council adjourned for half an hour to permit the special committee to report.

At 3.40 p.m. the special committee reported that the following members constitute the different committees:

Education—Messrs. Watters (chairman), Turner, Curry, Armour, Snyder and Hunter.

Executive and Finance—Messrs. Snyder (chairman), Hunter, Davis, Case, John Hargreaves, Graham and Roberts.

By-Laws and Legislation—Messrs. Turner (chairman), Graham, John Hargreaves, Case, Watters and Armour.

Infringement—Messrs. Curry (chairman), Roberts, Davis, J. M. Hargreaves and Turner.

Divisional—Messrs. J. M. Hargreaves (chairman), Watters, Roberts, Snyder and Hunter.

The report was adopted without amendment, and the Council adjourned till 10 o'clock the following morning.

SECOND DAY.

The Council resumed at 10 a.m., the president, Mr. W. A. Karn, in the chair.

The minutes of the February meeting were taken as read.

On motion of Mr. Watters, Messrs. James Watt and J. H. MacKenzie were appointed auditors for the ensuing two years, and Messrs. R. W. Campbell and F. W. Flett were appointed scrutineers for the same term.

Mr. J. M. Hargreaves gave notice that at the February meeting he would move an amendment to By-law 12, Sub-section 2, so that it will read as follows after the words "for the term of four years": "Any negotiations with another pharmaceutical chemist as to re-engagement during these four years, before the written consent of the present employer has been obtained, will forfeit the time already served"—then follows, as now, "except in case of death," etc.

The object of the motion, he said, was to prevent apprentices notifying one another when they were about to leave a position, so that another could apply at increased salary, which the employer was nearly always obliged to give.

The semi-annual report of the registrar-treasurer, Mr. J. T. Lewis, was then submitted. It showed that since February 1st, 1899, the following medical practitioners have taken out registration: Messrs. J. H. Gimby, Thedford; D. D. Wickson, Milton; A. W. Partridge, Burk's Falls; C. B. Coughlin, Arthur; A. Reilly, Port Burwell; A. J. Brown, Holstein (J. A. McNiven, Comber and J. A. Butler, Baden, in abeyance). Miss A. Simpson, Wingham, and J. C. Perry, Philadelphia, were also registered. Eighty apprentices have applied for registration.

The number of renewals issued since February 1st was as follows: 1894, 1; 1895, 1; 1896, 1 and 1 at \$2; 1897, 7 and 1 at \$2; 1898, 36 and 13 at \$2; 1899, 805 and 113 at \$2; total, 851 at \$4 and 128 at \$2 (less the rebates).

The following statement of receipts and disbursements for the last six months was appended:

Receipts—Cash balance, \$95.70; bank balance, \$6,150.81; total, \$6,246.51; renewal fees, 851 at \$4 and 128 at \$2, \$3,600 (less rebates \$1,552) \$2,108; matriculation fees, \$100; apprentice fees, \$80; registration fees (M.D.'s), \$40; poison books, \$15.02; license sales books, \$2.19; diplomas, \$2; examination fees, \$239.30; interest account, \$3.33; total \$8,836.35.

Disbursements—Council meeting Feb. 1st, \$404.20; salary account, \$3,886.40; lane rental, \$15.00; O.C.P. (general), \$523.02; deposit fee account, \$606.15; infringement account, \$410.11; postage account, \$75.00; teaching department, \$151.05; supply account (pharmacy department) \$291.48; botany and chemistry, \$27.34; materia medica and microscopy, \$87.63; practical chemistry, \$51.60; \$458.05; apparatus and appliances, \$102.18; coal account, \$132.80; laboratory apparatus, \$165.54; gas account, \$39.42; water account, \$5.52; law account, \$31.99; library fund, \$5.50; auditors, \$10; petty expenses, \$7.45; scrutineers, \$10; balance in bank, \$1,738.45; cash in hand, \$58.46; total, \$8,836.35.

The report was referred to the Finance Committee.

The statement of the auditors testifying to the correctness of the finances was also read.

The following statement of assets and liabilities was presented:

Assets—College building, \$33,656.82; furniture, apparatus, etc., \$12,069.01; college lot, \$5,000; outstanding fees, estimated, \$300; supplies, estimated, \$500; poison and license sales books, \$106.88; advertisements in curriculum, \$323.28; cash balance, \$58.46; bank balance, \$1,738.45; total, \$53,752.90.

Liabilities—Salary account, \$141.67; library fund, \$42.44; accounts, sundry, \$425.46; to balance, \$53,143.33; total, \$53,752.90.

The report was referred to the Finance Committee.

The report of the John Roberts Scholarship Fund showed a balance of \$3,381,

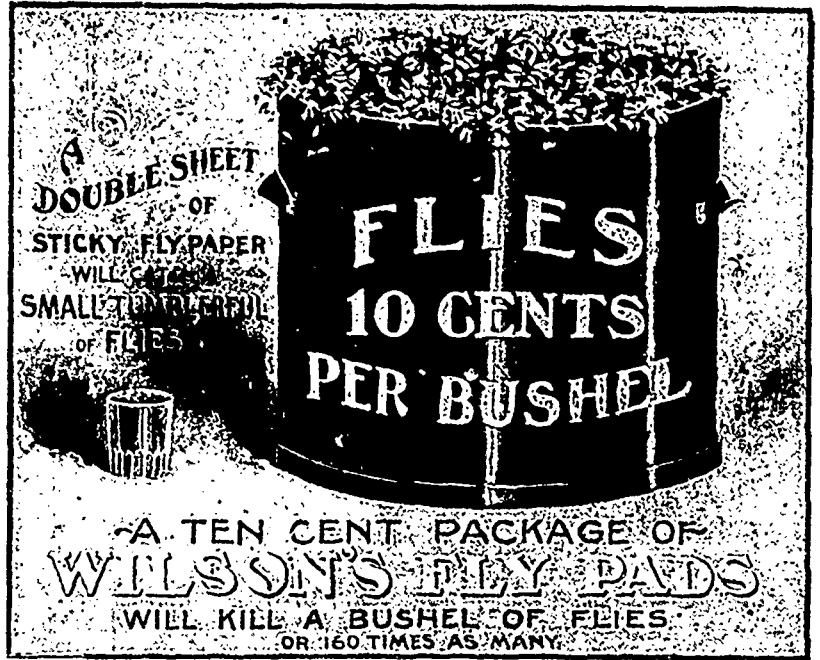
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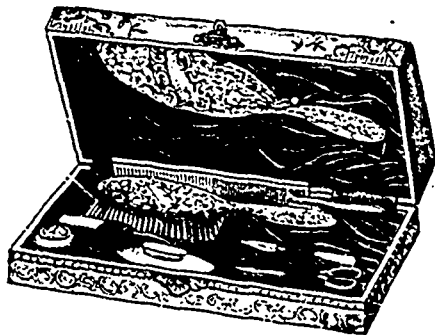


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Mail Orders receive our prompt
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Pharmaceutical CASTOR OIL

(The finest goods on the Canadian market.)
Packed 2 tins in cases, weight 75 lbs. oil.

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Packed as follows: 2 tins in cases, 4 tins in cases,
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Packed same as 1st Pressure.

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Turpentine, Boiled and Raw Linseed Oils,
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Pine Tar (in tins and bottles).

PETROLATUM

Snow White, Lily White, Cream White, } Bbls., ½ bbls.,
Extra Amber, Amber, Yellow, } 50 and 25 lb. tubs,
Veterinary. } 10, 5 and 1 lb. tins,
gross, ½ gross and }
¼ gross.

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“Why keep inferior Malt Extract to Hofbrau at 2 for 25c?”

“Why sell your customers Malt Extracts at 25c. per bottle?” when you can sell them HOFBRAU, which is now being prescribed by all leading physicians, because it contains less alcohol than any other Malt Extract.

You will sell more **Hofbrau** than any Malt Extract you ever kept if you once put it in stock, and you have 50 per cent. profit.

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TO win and to hold as a customer every druggist who aims to buy so that he can sell to advantage.

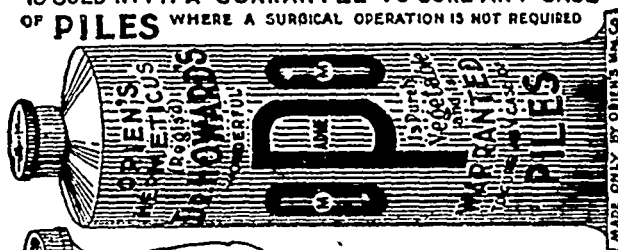
If we meet with success, so will our customers, as no one can say we do not generously divide the profits with those who co-operate with us.

We have been, we are, and we will continue to be, on the side of the retail druggist who, similarly with ourselves, has been obliged to do for himself when those who should have befriended him left him to sink or swim.

Every day sees the druggist becoming more independent, and we are glad of it.

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IS SOLD WITH A GUARANTEE TO CURE ANY CASE
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DIRECTIONS for use: Unscrew the Cap from the Tube and screw on this APPLICATOR in its place, insert in the Rectum the full length of Applicator, press the Tube and the medicine does the rest.

A CLEAN, CONVENIENT CURE
Made only by **ORIEN'S MANUF'G COY.**
Carleton Place, Ont.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS. PRICE COMPLETE \$1.00

and was referred to the same committee.

A large number of communications were read and referred to their respective committees.

The Pharmaceutical Association of the Province of Quebec wrote stating that they could not entertain the proposition of the O.C.P. to enter into negotiations for the unrestricted interchange of diplomas with the Ontario College.

Registrar Lewis stated that the associations of all the other provinces have accepted the proposition to interchange the diplomas.

Mr. Watters took the stand that the Ontario Association should open its doors to all, whether Quebec did so or not.

The communication was referred to the Education Committee.

An interesting letter was received from the License Branch of the Ontario Government, calling the attention of the Council to a resolution recently passed by the Ontario License Holders Protective Association, in which they claimed that malt extract, as sold by druggists, was a beverage, and requesting the Provincial License Department to prohibit its sale except by license holders. The letter asked that the matter be dealt with by the Council as soon as possible and expressed the opinion that the action of the druggists was without the meaning of the act. If action was not taken it was intimated that an amendment to the act might be sought to cover the case of such sales.

The letter was referred to Committee on By-laws and Legislation.

Mr. Curry moved, in accordance with the notice of motion given by Mr. MacKenzie in February last, that Professor Heebner, dean of the O.C.P. be made an honorary member of the college. The motion was adopted.

Under the head of "Enquiries," Mr. Graham asked if tenders were called for for the printing contracts let by the Council. He said that large printing contracts were allotted by the Council to the *Monetary Times*, and he thought the contract should go by tender to one of the pharmaceutical journals.

In reply, Registrar Lewis assured the Council that the printing was done as cheaply as possible and that he was credited with driving the hardest bargain of anyone with whom the printing houses dealt.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Council resumed at 4.15 p.m., the first business being the election of Messrs. Watters and Graham as delegates to the

annual meeting of the American Pharmaceutical Association to be held at Put-in-Bay, Ohio, from Sept. 4th to 18th next.

Mr. Snyder presented the first report of the Executive and Finance Committee, recommending the payment of accounts to the amount of \$536.

The committee also recommended that an architect be engaged to prepare specifications for satisfactory heating of the college, and that tenders be called for.

Regarding a communication from THE CANADIAN DRUGGIST, the committee reported that, while they fully appreciated the offer of free publication of college matters, they could not at present entertain the idea of furnishing a journal to the members of the college as suggested.

In accordance with the resolution passed at the February meeting empowering the president and chairman of this committee to purchase the property in rear of the college, the committee reported that said property has been purchased under agreement for the sum of \$5,000, and recommended that the Council pass a resolution authorizing the president and chairman of the Executive and Finance Committee to raise the said amount by mortgage.

On motion the report was received and adopted.

In accordance with this recommendation, the president and Mr. Snyder were then authorized, by resolution, to raise the required funds by mortgage.

Mr. J. M. Hargreaves, as seconder of this resolution, took occasion to state that, while he did not approve of the purchase, he felt obliged to stand by the action that had been taken.

Mr. Turner read the first report of the committee on By-laws and Legislation. The report dealt specifically with several applications by students for rebates of fees, re-issue of diplomas, etc., and was received and adopted.

The Council adjourned at 5 p.m.

THIRD DAY.

The Council resumed at 10 o'clock with the president in the chair, but were only in session long enough to refer a few accounts to the Executive and Finance Committees. None of the committees being ready to report an adjournment was taken.

At half-past eleven o'clock the Council met again, and heard report No. 1 of the Education Committee which was presented by Mr. Watters.

The committee recommended that in future each examiner preside at examina-

tions during the entire progress of his subject, instead of partially as heretofore.

It was recommended that the clause in the examination regulations, which prohibits any candidates being in the hall during examination, except those under examination, be amended by adding the following words: "And no other person except the registrar-treasurer, the president of the college, the chairman of the Education Committee, and monitors, shall be allowed to enter the hall during examinations."

With reference to the remuneration of monitors, which has hitherto been \$1.25 per day, the committee recommended that in future the best monitors be procured at a wage not to exceed \$2 per day.

The committee also recommended that the present plan, by which examiners provide their own samples, be continued.

The receipt of a letter from Mr. John K. Sutherland, of the Pharmaceutical Association of British Columbia, agreeing to the interchange of diplomas, was recorded with satisfaction, and the hope expressed that the interchange would soon be universal with all the provinces.

On motion the report was adopted without amendment, and the Council adjourned.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

It was 5.20 p.m. before the Council resumed, having taken a long adjournment to enable the committees to prepare their reports. Several of them were ready, and a substantial bill of fare was presented.

Mr. Curry presented the first report of the Committee on Infringements. The college inspector was instructed to insist on payment of fees in several cases, which are long since due. Since the February meeting, sixty-one enquiries have been investigated, and all satisfactorily arranged. Thirty-five druggists were interviewed, from whom the sum of \$160 was collected, being arrears of fees.

Only one conviction was recorded,—against A. G. Buckham, hardware merchant, of Brampton, for selling crude carbolic acid. A fine of \$20 and costs was imposed and paid. The committee deemed it a source of congratulation that the province was almost entirely free from infractions of this nature.

In conclusion, the committee set forth the satisfactory work done by the inspector, and requested leave to retain his services. The By-laws and Legislation Committee was reminded of the need of

framing certain amendments to the laws to better protect the public and the college.

The report was received and adopted.

Mr. J. M. Hargreaves, chairman of the Committee on Divisional Work, reported that they had had a meeting, but were not able at this session to agree upon any definite work to report. The report was adopted.

Mr. Turner presented report No. 2 of the By-laws and Legislation Committee, which disposed of a number of applications from students *re* rebate of fees. The only clause which provoked any debate was one recommending that the application of W. L. Mackenzie, of Milton, to enter the college, be not granted until his proper educational papers were produced from the time of commencement of his apprenticeship, and an affidavit of proof thereof.

Mr. Watters took exception to the clause, and on motion the report was referred back to committee, with instructions to have this clause reconsidered.

Mr. Watters presented the second report of the Committee on Education. The committee regretted that the proposition of the Council of the O.C.P. regarding interchange of diplomas had not met with the reception desired from the Quebec Pharmaceutical Association, but expressed a renewed desire for closer relationship, and authorized the registrar-treasurer to ascertain from the latter association upon what terms they would agree to exchange diplomas, an unrestricted interchange being rejected.

Regarding a request made by Mr. J. Roberts Allen that prize-winners at the college be restricted to carrying off one or two medals, the committee recommended that the candidate entitled to the John Roberts Scholarship and one medal be ineligible to receive any other medals awarded at the same examination, to which his standing might otherwise entitle him, and that in such circumstances the allotment of any medal other than the John Roberts medal be disposed of by the Board of Examiners.

The following gentlemen were recommended for appointment to the Examining Board: Dispensing, Mr. W. Murchison, Toronto; Prescriptions, Mr. J. T. Pepper, Woodstock; Materia Medica, Dr. D. S. Sager, Brantford; Botany, Dr. C. R. Sneath, Toronto; Pharmacy, Mr. F. T. Harrison, London; Chemistry, Mr. Geo. A. Evans, Toronto; Practical Chemistry, Prof. W. A. Ellis, Toronto University.

The registrar was instructed to write to the Pharmaceutical Association of British Columbia accepting their agreement to exchange diplomas.

Mr. Graham objected to the clause in the report which deprived any student from taking as many medals at an examination as possible.

The report was adopted without amendment.

Mr. Snyder presented the second report of the Executive and Finance Committee recommending the payment of certain small accounts. The report was adopted and the Council adjourned.

FOURTH DAY.

The Council resumed at 9 a.m., the president in the chair.

On motion of Mr. J. M. Hargreaves the Registrar Mr. J. T. Lewis, was granted a two weeks' vacation.

The council adjourned to enable the committees to complete their work.

At 10.50 a.m. the Council resumed.

Mr. Turner presented the amended report No. 2 of the By-laws and Legislation Committee. Concerning the application of W. L. Mackenzie, of Milton, it was recommended that it be not granted, because no person can be registered as an apprentice at a date preceding the date of his educational certificate. In this case the educational certificate was dated October, 1898, and Mr. Mackenzie desired it dated back three years previous.

The report continued as follows: "*Re* communication from Licensing Department of Ontario Government, concerning complaint of Licensed Victuallers' Association on sale of extract of malt by druggists, your committee having fully considered the subject, beg to report that we, representing the druggists of this province, disclaim all responsibility for the introduction of these goods to the public. We submit, that the sale of such preparations as beverages, does not, to our knowledge, exist; and if existing is not due to any action on the part of druggists in pushing the sale of, or creating a demand for, the same. The fault or blame, if any, lies with the brewers, who, realizing the fact that a large profit would result from the sale of such, persistently advertised, freely sampled, and sent representatives to call on physicians, claiming for these preparations the small percentage of alcohol, a stimulating tonic effect upon invalids, the great boon to nursing women, etc. The druggists, in due time, received the physicians' prescriptions for the same, and were compelled to stock up. We can

assure the department this is the first intimation the Council has had concerning the complaint contained in the communication. Inasmuch as the physician is licensed to prescribe medicines and the druggist is licensed to dispense, and the Legislature, having made no provision to compel the manufacturers of such preparations to record the formula or the percentage of spirit contained therein, we, as licensed druggists, feel that we would not be justified in refusing to vend such preparations."

The report, as amended, was received and adopted.

Mr. Graham presented a report from the Special Committee appointed to report on the correspondence of the Medico-Chirurgical Society of Montreal *re* the Canadian Addendum to the British Pharmacopœia, as follows: "We have considered the preparations to be added and heartily concur in all that has been done. We regret that owing to such short notice we are unable to offer more assistance to the work and suggest that the medical councils of the different provinces, combine with the Pharmacy councils and formulate a plan that will lead to the publication of a Dominion Pharmacopœia, as many preparations are prescribed by physicians that are entirely foreign to the British Pharmacopœia."

The report was adopted.

Mr. Watters, as chairman of the Special Committee on Legislation, reported progress and asked for further time to make proper report and also that another name be added to the committee in place of Mr. MacKenzie, who is not now a member of the Council.

Mr. Roberts moved that Mr. Turner be added to the Committee.

Mr. Watters thought that President Karn should be on the committee as well as Mr. Turner.

After brief discussion the report was adopted, and Messrs. Karn and Turner added to the committee, which will bring in a report at the February meeting.

On motion of Mr. Curry, the salary of Inspector Brown was made \$11 a week.

Mr. Armour moved, seconded by Mr. Roberts, the following resolution:—"Whereas the excise duty upon spirit used by druggists is a direct tax upon our industry, it is advisable that representations be made to the Government, requesting relief from this excessive taxation, and that a special committee, consisting of Messrs. Karn, Curry, Turner, Watters and the mover and seconder, be appointed to correspond and co-operate

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The Ladies' Hair Soap...

A first class 25c. Tar Soap, handsomely put up in tin-lined boxes, and giving a good profit to the retailer. “Tarina” will be the BEST ADVERTISED Tar Soap in Canada. Your neighbor will pocket profit which might be yours, if you neglect to order at once from your jobber, or the makers,

Albert Toilet Soap Co.

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during the vacation months of August and September.



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Campbell's Arsenic Wafers
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Glycothymoline
Gourard's Oriental Cream
Green's Nervura
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Hammond Hall's Teething Necklaces
Haye's Hair Health
Hyomei Inhalers

Hair's Asthma Remedy
Karn's 25c Menthol Inhalers
Kline's Medicines
Kilmer's Swamp Root Kidney Cure
Kinsman's Asthma Remedy
Koenig's Nerve Tonic
Kutnow's Salts, etc.
La Blache Face Powder
Laville's Gout Cure
McArthur's Syrup Hypophosphite
Marsh's Electric Liniment
Moller's Cod Liver Oil
Modene

Newton's Heave Remedy
Packer's Tar Soap
Parker's Hair Balsam
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WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS

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INFANTS
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A
Perfectly Pure
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Essential Oils

WHEN you buy Essential Oils what do you want? You want them pure; of the finest quality; fresh and uniform. Isn't that so?

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We believe not.

If you are the kind of a man we think you are, you will buy your Essential Oils in Original Packages and know what you are getting. We carry a full line of originals, from 1 oz. upwards. They bear the manufacturers' guarantee and ours.

THE LONDON DRUG CO.

We refer to the D. & O. Brand of Essential Oils put up by

DODGE & OLCOTT,

80 William Street, NEW YORK.

These are guaranteed to be of standard quality, and only come in Original Packages.

Trade Notes

C. E. Reid is opening a new drug store at Grand Forks, B.C.

A. W. Bleasdel will shortly open a new drug store at Kimberly.

W. H. Dale, druggist, Petrolea, Ont., is moving into a new store.

R. W. Patmore, druggist, has removed from Donald to Golden, B.C.

E. Richard will shortly open a new drug store at Sherbrooke, Que.

G. Davies, of Alexander, is opening a new drug store at Napinka, Man.

Argue & Co. have purchased the drug business of the Roland Drug Co., Roland, Man.

W. H. Chapman, druggist, Montreal, Que., has registered his place of business as the Regent.

Jackson & Co. will open a drug store shortly in the store formerly occupied by W. H. Dale, Petrolea, Ont.

F. A. Gray has opened a handsome new drug store on the corner of McDonell avenue and Queen street west, Toronto, Ont.

Charles E. Reid, formerly of Revelstoke, B.C., has entered into partnership with W. R. Bartlett, druggist, Brandon, Man.

O. Lightcap, formerly with Martin, Bole & Wynne Co., Winnipeg, has purchased the drug business of A. Hobbs, Morden, Man.

The partnership heretofore existing between F. Wobley and J. U. Cartier, under the name of the Milton Drug Co., has been dissolved.

George G. Ingersoll, of Point Edward, has opened a new drug store in Sarnia, Ont. It is said to be one of the finest in western Ontario.

The Red Cross Drug Company, recently organized in Buffalo, N.Y., will establish a branch in Toronto, Ont., for the manufacture of their proprietary articles.

The Canadian Camera and Optical Company have applied for a charter of incorporation. The head office is to be at Toronto, Ont., and capital \$150,000.

The Farnel Manufacturing Company has been incorporated by Dominion letters patent. J. Macdonald Oxley is president and managing director. Head office, Montreal. Manufacturers of proprietary remedies.

The Wingate Chemical Company, of Montreal, has been incorporated with a

capital of \$30,000. The provisional directors are B. E. McGale, F. L. Snow, G. F. O'Halloran, H. R. Bisailon and T. W. McGaw.

Montreal Notes.

The Retail Druggists' Society of this province bids fair to exercise a salutary influence over the manufacturer of specialties, especially over those gentlemen who sell their goods at \$2.75 dozen to retailers, and then expect the articles to be sold at 25 cents each.

Business in the dry line is rather flat in Montreal, probably because so many families are out of town. Druggists complain of people leaving town and not paying their monthly accounts before going.

With those people who are notoriously long winded, the excuse to-day is when the collector calls that their funds are locked up in the Ville Marie Bank. A bank failure is a glorious thing for such humbugs. People not by any means short of funds frequently inflict a great deal of unnecessary inconvenience on pharmacists by not paying their bills promptly. It is thoughtlessness of the meanest kind.

The *Montreal Star* states that Mr. T. Emile Barbeau, druggist, 1363 Ontario street, of that city, has assigned with liabilities of about \$7,000. The chief creditors are: Mrs. M. C. Loissan, \$3,000; Lyman Sons & Co., \$2,200; Mr. J. A. I. Barbeau, \$700 and Mrs. C. G. Loissan, \$1,150, and others.

Dr. G. Laviolette has decided not to remove from his old stand on Notre Dame to corner of St. Gabriel. He had intended moving to the west end but things not being very enticing in that part of the city and the fact that his landlord has made a considerable concession in the matter of rent he has elected to remain where he is.

News Items.

The drug store of J. R. Lee, 407 King St. East, Toronto, was burglarized recently, the thieves only securing about four or five dollars in change and stamps.

The druggists in London, Ont., doing business east of Colborne Street, have agreed to close their places of business on Wednesday afternoons from 1 o'clock till 7.30 during July and August.

An injunction has been granted restraining Mr. Thomas Knowles, Jr., of London, Ont., from putting out packages resembling those of the Abbey Effervescent Salt Co., and also from using the words "Effervescent Salt."

British Columbia Pharmaceutical Association.

The officers and Council of the British Columbia Pharmaceutical Association for 1899 1900 are: President, J. Cochrane, Victoria; vice-president, T. E. Atkins, Vancouver; secretary-treasurer-registrar, John K. Sutherland, Vancouver; Council—J. R. Seymour, Vancouver; J. Cochrane, Victoria; T. E. Atkin, Vancouver; D. S. Curtis, New Westminster; E. H. Hiscocks, Victoria; George Chadwick, Victoria; Examiners—For Licentiate of Pharmacy Examination—John Cochrane, Victoria; T. A. Muir, New Westminster; H. H. Watson, Vancouver.

The Largest Retail Drug Concern in Canada.

The fine brick block on the corner of Cambie and Cordova streets, Vancouver, British Columbia, to which the finishing touches will soon be given, will when completed accommodate the rapidly developing business of the largest retail drug firm in Canada. This may seem a large order but the facts bear out the assertion. It may be stated further that the firm of the McDowell, Atkins, Watson Co., Limited, is unique in its formation, being not only the largest retail drug house in the Dominion, but the only one which owns and operates so many stores in one city. The firm is besides one of the largest retail houses of any class, operating in a single line.

The firm as at present constituted was incorporated on June 1st, 1895, amalgamating the business of two of the oldest drug firms in the city. H. McDowell & Co., and Atkins & Atkins. The amalgamation placed under one management the two stores on Cordova and Granville streets, owned by H. McDowell & Co., and the Hastings street store and also the Nanaimo business of Atkins & Atkins. The three stores thus taken over are still operated by the firm. The Nanaimo business was disposed of, and three years ago the firm bought the present Mount Pleasant branch from J. E. Morrow. Last summer they acquired the Owl drug store at the corner of Cordova and Abbott streets. These five stores of the

firm have now operated for a year making the largest aggregation of drug stores owned by one firm in Canada. While this article does not deal with the actual figures of the business done by the firm, it may be said that the annual turnover is an enormous total, and is steadily increasing.

Mr. H. McDowell, the senior partner of the firm, has the distinction of having been the longest time in the drug business in this city. He first opened his shop over thirteen years ago, just after the fire, and was for a time the only druggist in the city.

He occupied premises on the opposite side of Cordova street for some time and when the Dunn-Miller block was built in 1889 he moved in there where the business has been ever since. In this year also Mr. Watson came to Vancouver and later joined Mr. McDowell as a partner; 1889 was also the year in which Messrs. Atkins & Atkins commenced business on Hastings street where the company still has the store. In 1889 H. McDowell & Co. bought out the drug stock of Clarke & Robinson, and in 1891 the same firm bought the business of A. W. Draper, on Granville street.

The new block which is now nearly completed has a frontage of 66 feet on Cordova street and 107 feet on Cambie. The McDowell, Atkins, Watson Company will themselves occupy the corner store.—*Province.*

Ontario College of Pharmacy.

(Continued from page 184.)

with the Pharmaceutical associations of the other provinces of the Dominion, and to show the Parliament of the Dominion the gross injustice done us."

In the course of his remarks, Mr. Armour showed how the duty on proof-spirit had risen from 6 cents per wine gallon in 1859 to \$1.90 in 1897. He thought the druggists of Ontario did not ask for enough, and that druggists ought to be able to procure sufficient alcohol to manufacture tinctures at a reduced rate.

Mr. Watters pointed out that this request had been made by pharmacy councils and others from the Atlantic to the Pacific and that deputations had gone to the Dominion Government and were simply laughed out of court. The difficulty of controlling the use and disposing of this spirit was, he said, one of the strongest arguments used against the

druggist. He failed to see where the particular hardship to the druggist came in. He had the same chance as the manufacturer had, to increase his price and as a matter of fact, did so.

Mr. Case moved in amendment that the resolution be referred to the Committee on By-laws and Legislation to report on at the next meeting of the Council.

The amendment was carried by a substantial majority.

Mr. Curry moved that the registrar be instructed to obtain from the different drug journals for the printing of the minutes, and if satisfactory to him to award the same.

Mr. J. M. Hargreaves thought that if the tender of the drug journals was only slightly higher than other tenderers, that it was the duty of the Council to have the minutes printed by the former.

Mr. Watters said that if the work could be as well done by the drug journals as it was at present, by all means let it go to them.

Mr. Curry did not see why the drug journals could not do it as well. He felt that the Council ought to throw a little business in their way, as the drug journals were the only means of communication between the druggists.

The resolution was adopted.

The following resolution was introduced by Mr. Turner, seconded by Mr. Roberts: "That whereas it has become the practice in this college to hold 'quiz' or grind classes by the professors, outside the hours tabulated for regular lectures, and whereas we believe it to have been the intention of the Council when the present curriculum was established, that it should have been sufficient to prepare all reasonable students for the examinations, resolved, in the opinion of this board, that the present practice of 'quiz' classes and grinds, be prohibited, thus lessening the expense to students."

Mr. Watters said that if the intention was to absolutely prohibit quiz classes, he would feel very much like opposing the resolution. He had always been opposed to quiz classes being held in the college, but he thought it was going too far to say what the professors should do outside of the college and outside of college hours.

The president feared he would have to move the resolution out of order, as it was not within the province of the Council to control the professors outside of the college. He suggested that the words "within the college" be added after the words "prohibited" in the resolution.

Mr. Watters still objected to the resolution, considering it unfair to the chairman of the Executive Committee (himself!). He undertook to say that the matter would be properly disposed of by that committee.

Mr. Turner, on this understanding, withdrew the resolution.

Mr. Watters thereupon moved that the question of quiz classes and grinds be referred to the Education Committee to report upon at the February meeting of the Council. The motion was adopted.

The concluding feature of the session was the motion by Mr. Graham of a vote of thanks to the retiring president, Mr. Watters, for his courtesy, and for his untiring efforts to advance the cause of pharmacy and the college during his term of office.

The resolution was adopted with applause.

Mr. Watters acknowledged the vote in a graceful manner, attributing his success largely to the loyal co-operation of his colleagues on the board.

On motion of Mr. Case the Council then adjourned to meet on the first Tuesday in February, 1900, or at the call of the president.

Merck's Pharmacy, which was established some time ago in New York City, have made the announcement that they will no longer serve the public nor the medical profession on prescription orders nor calls for supplies of any sort. The pharmacy will be exclusively for the preparation of prescriptions for pharmacists and the supplying orders for the retail drug trade.

A burglar entered the drug store of George Birks, Prescott, Ont., recently, and forcibly persuaded George Birks, Jr., who sleeps over the store, to accompany him down stairs, when he ordered him to unlock the safe. Instead of doing so, however, Mr. Birks attempted to hit him with a mortar, but receiving a shot in the leg the burglar made good his escape.

The proposition of Dr. Roddick, M.P., to form a Dominion licensing board for physicians and thereby have a uniform registration for all Canada, seems to have been enthusiastically received. Reports from the medical councils of the various Provinces all seem to favor the project, and we look for a speedy consummation of the Doctor's scheme.

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IMMEDIATE HEADACHE CURE

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A. B. STEVENS, Secretary, 915 Oakland Ave., Ann Arbor, Mich.



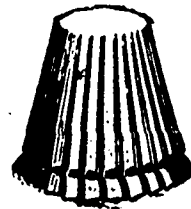
This
Way

OR



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Way

Which?



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American
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Does It

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A. STEWART, M.O., Palmerston, Ont.

Dose Table for B.P. 1898

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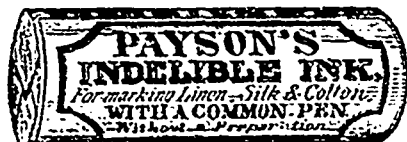
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MAKE THE BEST SEAMLESS TIN

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brings the druggist the best class of trade, whatever the locality.

Teaberry is well known the Dominion over, being widely and skillfully advertised, and is a staple that the druggist can always with safety keep in stock.

Best of all—it creates new trade, for those who use it are free to recommend it to their friends.

25 CENTS A BOTTLE

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New Brunswick Pharmaceutical Society

Annual Meeting.

The fifteenth annual meeting of the New Brunswick Pharmaceutical Society was held in the rooms of the society at St. John, N.B., June 21st, 1899. The meeting was called to order by President W. C. Rudman Allen at 10 a.m. Those present were J. M. Wiley, Fredericton; Geo. O. Spencer, Moncton; C. H. Fairweather, Sussex; W. C. R. Allen, Struan Robertson, M. V. Paddock, James McKinney, Jr., R. E. Coupe, Chas. Wade, C. K. Short, Wm. Hawker, Clarence Fairweather, H. J. Dick, E. R. W. Ingraham, G. A. Moore, W. H. Mowatt, T. J. Cochran, E. Clinton Brown, of St. John. The minutes of the last annual meeting having been read and confirmed, the reports of the secretary, treasurer, registrar, and audit committee were read.

To the President and members of the New Brunswick Pharmaceutical Society.

GENTLEMEN :

Your Council present the following report of the past year's business. Seven meetings have been held, at which no business of importance was transacted. We regret that this year, we have again to report the death of a member of the Council, the late Thos. A. Crocket, one who has never missed an annual meeting since the formation of our society, and who always took a deep interest in its affairs.

One examination was held on June 8th, 1899, at which thirteen candidates presented themselves for the preliminary and twelve for the final. Of these five passed the preliminary and four the final.

Respectfully submitted,

E. CLINTON BROWN,

Secretary.

St. John, N.B., June 20, 1899.

To the President and members N.B. Pharmaceutical Society.

GENTLEMEN :

As your treasurer I have much pleasure in submitting a statement of account of the finances of the society for the past year

Respectfully,
G. A. MOORE.

RECEIPTS.

1898.		
June 29	To balance cash Bank N.B.	\$344 68
1899.		
Jan'y 4	Received from W. H. Mowatt..	100 00
Apr. 28	Received from W. H. Mowatt..	50 00
June 5	Received from W. H. Mowatt..	57 00
" 19	Received from W. H. Mowatt..	30 12
		<u>\$581 80</u>

EXPENDITURES.

May 3	Paid Mrs. W. H. Jones.....	\$ 8 00
" 8	Tel. Pub. Co. (fun. notice)	1 00
" 11	Sun Print. Co. (fun. notice).....	1 00
June 3	Jones, Mrs. W. H. (Murray floral).	6 00
" 7	Day, George E. (printing).....	3 75
" 7	Brown Co., the D.F. (mail tubes).	2 50
" 17	The Sun Printing Co. (ex. notice).	3 00
" 17	The Tel. Pub. Co. (ex. notice) ..	3 00
" 17	Smith & Co., A.C. (exam. drugs).	3 60
" 17	Mowatt, W.H. (post. and stat.)..	2 49
" 17	Brown, E.C. (post. and stat.)....	4 50
" 17	Brown, E.C. (exam. fee).....	10 00
" 17	Clarke, C. Walter (exam. fee)....	10 00
" 17	Paddock, M.V. (exam fee).....	10 00
" 17	Brown, E.C. (Sec. fee).....	25 00
" 17	Mowatt, W.H. (reg. fee).....	50 00
" 17	Allison, M.D., L.C. (ex. fee)....	10 00
	Balance Bank N.B.....	<u>427 96</u>
		<u>\$581 80</u>

St. John, N.B., June 20, 1899.
Report of the registrar of the N. B. Pharmaceutical Society for the year ending in June, 1899.

Mr. President and members :
The membership of our society for the current year is one hundred and forty-six made up as follows :

By Business qualification..	52
By Servitude " ..	6
By Physicians " ..	15
By Diploma Holders	<u>75</u>
Total	<u>146</u>

Of these 39 diploma holders are not in business for themselves and as nearly as I can figure it there are between 90 and 100 retail drug businesses in this province. The number of diploma holders increases about four each year.

We have to deplore the loss of two well-known members of our society who during the year received the summons which no man can disobey, and have crossed the bourn from which no traveller returns. These are Robert D. Murray, of St. Martins, and Thos. A. Crockett, of St. John. The latter we miss especially as he was a member of the Council and never failed to attend the

annual meetings and was always deeply interested in the affairs of the society.

It is a pleasure to report that our members generally are loyal to the society and respond promptly to the demands of the society upon them.

Financial Report :

To fees from 95 members at \$2.	\$190.00
To 5 diplomas at \$5.....	25.00
To 6 applications for Exam. at \$5.	30.00
To arrearages collected.....	<u>7.00</u>

Total.....	\$252.00
By amount paid Royal Gazette.	\$ 14.88
By amount paid treasurer	<u>237.12</u>
	<u>\$252 00</u>

Respectfully submitted,
W. H. MOWATT,
Registrar.

We the undersigned auditors appointed by your Council have examined the vouchers and accounts of the New Brunswick Pharmaceutical Society and have found them correct.

R. W. McCARTHY,
M. T. PADDOCK.

June 20, 1899.

Mr. Struan Robertson moved, seconded by Mr. W. H. Mowatt, that these reports be received and entered on the minutes. Carried.

The president next called for nominations for election of Council for ensuing year. On a ballot being taken the following gentlemen were declared elected : M. V. Paddock, R. E. Coupe, W. C. R. Allen, J. M. Wiley, S. Robertson, W. H. Mowatt, H. J. Dick, E. Clinton Brown, S. M. McDiarmid, G. O. Spencer, C. K. Short, C. H. Fairweather.

The retiring president then addressed the members as follows :

GENTLEMEN, MEMBERS OF THE N.B. P.S.—Another year has rolled by since our last pleasant gathering at the Celestial City. There has been many changes in our midst. We have lost from our number Robert Murray, whom we all bear in kindest recollection, and among the smiling faces at our annual gathering we will see no more that kind, warm-hearted friend Thomas Crockett. These are the sad record of the hand of death, that seem doubly sad when our young members are taken from us. I am pleased at the expiration of my term to report to you, through the officers of the society, the flourishing financial condition we are in. At our examinations last week (June 8th) we had thirteen candi-

dates for the preliminary, and I am sorry the report shows only five have passed, and for the final, of twelve candidates, only four were successful. Are we really not somewhat to blame in this matter. Now that we have some funds to our credit could we not establish a school of practical pharmacy whereby our young men would feel when offering for examination they at least had followed the course laid down by this society for their successful passing. It might be practicable to have a laboratory open for the students where they from time to time can experiment and dispense as well as discuss the subjects that they come in contact with. I am satisfied that each of us could contribute to such an advancement, and along the same lines it might be advisable to make our examination requisite more specific.

I hope these matters will receive your earnest attention before our next annual gathering and that our society will continue to prosper.

To-day we propose entertaining you at the Beach Club, which has been placed at our disposal through the kindness of the members of that club, who have gone to considerable trouble and expense to arrange matters at that beautiful resort for us. And I hope every member that can will join us and enjoy the pleasant outing on the sea shore. Dinner will be served about six o'clock, and arrangements have been made whereby any desiring so to do can leave at an early hour. Thanking you, gentlemen, for the many kindnesses extended to me during my term as president, and hoping that our society will continue to prosper and our next annual meeting will find our ranks unbroken.

W. C. RUDMAN ALLEN.

It was moved by Mr. W. H. Mowatt, seconded by Mr. R. C. Coupe, that the President's address be entered on the minutes. Carried.

Mr. M. V. Paddock then read a paper on purity of drugs.

REPORT ON DRUGS TESTED.

A few months ago I bought a small quantity of rhubarb powder and fingers sold as Chinese. My suspicions were aroused by the appearance of the fingers, and an examination showed them to be probably English rhubarb. The characteristics of Chinese rhubarb are a hard and compact texture and brown color. The fingers in question were of soft and

spongy consistence, and pinkish color—these last being the characters of English rhubarb.

They were covered with a powder which resembled rhubarb but on examination proved to be largely powdered turmeric. The powdered rhubarb was next examined, first under a magnifying glass which showed it to be the same substance as the fingers. It was afterwards tested for turmeric, and showed merely a trace. Amongst several tests for turmeric the following, taken from *Hill's Materia Medica*, has proved itself the most simple and sensitive showing the presence of 1 part of turmeric in 200 without difficulty.

Test—Place a little of powder on white filter paper and moisten it with a few drops of chloroform; after a few minutes remove the powder. Chinese rhubarb gives a very slight stain; European rhubarb or turmeric will have formed a deeper yellow. Moisten the stain with a saturated solution of borax and then a drop of strong hydrochloric acid; turmeric if present will be indicated by a bright red stain, varying in depth according to the proportion of turmeric present. In order to show the delicacy of this test I have prepared a number of these first with pure rhubarb powder, fingers and root. The pure rhubarb gives a very slight stain. The next test is applied to pure turmeric and gives a crimson stain. The others are made on powdered rhubarb mixed with 5 per cent., $\frac{1}{2}$ of 1 per cent., and 1-20 of 1 per cent. turmeric. The 1-20 of 1 per cent. gives no coloration.

The next drug examined was a sample of powdered opium bought in town. This proved very satisfactory, giving 15.6 per cent. morphine. the analysis being made by the U.S. Customs method. This process is generally considered preferable to the present B.P. process, the results of which are always low.

The next on the list was sold to me as a low priced cup wax, no pretensions being made as to its purity. It was of a light yellow color and friable texture. Examination proved it to be nearly pure Japan or vegetable wax, its friable nature rendering it almost useless for the purpose required, namely, that of the seamstress.

Oxalic acid, perhaps not a very important drug, was tested for purity and found to contain 28 per cent. sulphate of magnesia or epsom salts. Pure oxalic acid,

when heated on platinum foil, should volatilize completely, leaving only a slight stain. The acid in question left a bulky white incombustible residue, which on examination proved to be sulphate of magnesia.

I have made two tests of alcohol bought from a firm in the city and have found it in both instances to contain full 91 per cent. by weight of absolute alcohol.

JNO. PADDOCK.

It was moved and seconded that the thanks of the society be tendered Mr. Paddock, and that the paper be entered on the minutes. Carried.

It was moved, seconded and carried that a full report of this meeting be printed, and that the secretary mail a copy to each of the members. On motion the president requested Messrs. G. A. Moore, C. K. Short, W. H. Mowatt, Wm. Hawker, R. E. Coupe and M. V. Paddock to prepare papers to read at our next annual meeting.

There being no further business, meeting adjourned to meet at the "Beach Club" to partake of the annual dinner.

American Pharmaceutical Association.

SECTION ON SCIENTIFIC PAPERS.

Members of the American Pharmaceutical Association are cordially invited to present communications at the meeting of this section to be held at Put-in-Bay, September 4th to 18th next. The attention of contributors is respectfully directed to the resolution adopted at the last meeting, to the effect that the official printer be requested to return to the author any paper or papers not bearing the approval of the chairman of some section of the association.

The printing of papers previous to their reading is optional with the authors, but no paper can be received for this purpose later than August 8.

Attention is also called to the resolution of 1895 (Proc., xliii., 236) requiring that any paper, the reading of which would require 15 minutes or more, be read in abstract.

The list of queries here proposed is but brief, as it appears that contributors usually prefer to select their own subjects. Papers may be sent to any member of the committee.

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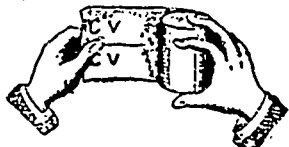
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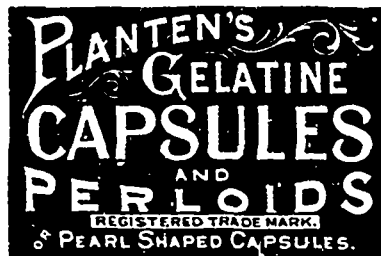
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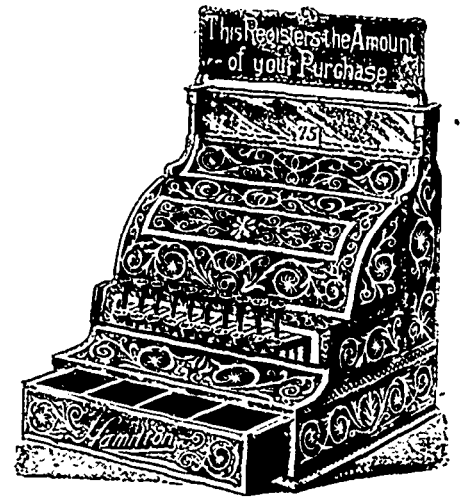
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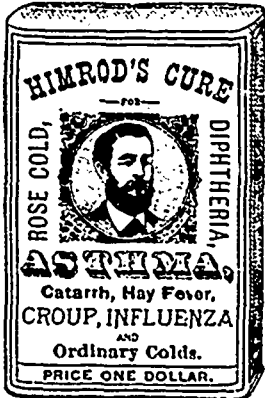
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Nova Scotia Pharmaceutical Society.

Annual Examinations.

The following were the papers submitted at the recent examination of the Nova Scotia Pharmaceutical Association :

PHARMACY.

June 13th and 14th, 1899.

1. Describe the process of Distillation, Exsiccation, Dessication, Granulation, Sublimation, Dialysis, Filtration. Give examples of the product of each process.

2. (a) Alcohol.—Describe it; give natural sources and how obtained. What is the official name?

(b) How much alcohol 95% and water would be required to make 100 fluid ounces of alcohol 70 per cent.? How much to make one litre alcohol 80 per cent.?

3. Define Liniments. Name four official liniments; give ingredients used and method of preparation of each named.

4. Give unabbreviated official name, ingredients, brief outline of process, and describe the appearance of iodine ointment, Fowler's solution, compound mixture of iron, syrup of virginian prune, compound tincture rhubarb, ammoniated tincture valerian, compound licorice powder.

5. Give the ordinary adult dose of each of the following preparations: In case of poisoning by them give an antidote for each—strychnia sulphate, oxalic acid, acetate of lead, tartar emetic, arsenious acid, carbolic acid, tincture opium and creosote.

6. How many grams are there in a pint of each of the following liquids:—(a) Glycerine, (b) rectified spirit, (c) water, (d) chloroform, (e) ether.

7. Give official name, the ingredients, a brief outline of process; describe the appearance and state the proportion of active constituent in phil phosphori, blistering collodion, ext. of colocynth co. and mistura senna co.

8. Emulsions,—(a) Define emulsion; name and describe the two principal methods of preparing them. How would you proceed if a physician requested you to prepare 8 fld. ozs. of an emulsion containing 35% of almond oil suitably flavored. Write out a formula, giving the ingredients with quantity of each.

(b) What agent is used to suspend and emulsify the resin in mistura scammonia?

9. (a) How would you detect the presence of carbolic acid in creosote; syrup in glycerine, ferric iron in a ferrous preparation?

(b) What acid causes the effervescence when a crystal of potassium bicarbonate is dropped into commercial spirit of nitrous ether? How is this acid formed?

10. (a) State approximately the solubility of gallic, tannic, and boracic acids, sodium, and calcium phosphate, and strychnine (alkaloid) in water.

(b) What do you consider the best all round solvent for the above mentioned acids?

(c) There are two varieties of cinchona bark official. Name the one from which the pharmacopœial preparations are made. What percentage of total alkaloids and quinine does the B. P. require in that bark?

BOTANY.

1. What are the organs of vegetation? Describe each one and state their uses.

2. Describe the following kinds of roots: Napiform, taproot, conical, fibrous, and fasciated.

3. Describe the following kinds of stems: Hermaceous, shrubby, and arboreous. What name is given to the straw stem of grain?

4. Describe a stolon, sucker, corm and tuber.

5. Name the different parts of a complete flower and state their uses.

What are the principal features of the following natural orders: Ranunculaceæ, papaveracæ, cruciferæ, and leguminosæ? Name some medicinal plant in each order.

MATERIA MEDICA.

1. Prunus amygdalus.—What part of the plant, botanically speaking, is official? The product of two varieties is official in the B.P. State the official names, natural order, habitat, medicinal properties, and preparations of each, and tell how you would distinguish physically between the two official nuts. From which variety or varieties is the fixed oil obtained? From which is the volatile oil produced?

2. Give the official name, medicinal properties, and dose of the following. State the botanical name, natural order and habitat of the plants from which they are obtained. Also give a brief description of the mode of collection in each

2. Is it practicable to provide a set of odor-standards in the U.S.P.?

3. Methyl alcohol corresponds very closely to ethyl alcohol as a menstruum for drugs; what objections can be made to its employment in making solid extracts?

4. Glycerin aids materially in preserving hydrocyanic acid and spirit of nitrous ether; is its use desirable from a dosimetric and therapeutic point of view?

5. Is it proper to make belladonna preparations from scopolia in the face of the present U.S.P. definition? Should the U.S.P. change its definition so as to sanction the use of this rhizome as an alternative?

6. Is physiological action requisite as a department of pharmaceutical research?

7. What is the effect of the high price of ipecac upon the quality of ipecac preparations supplied?

8. Many imported drugs, such as opium, lactucarium, and saffron could be cultivated in the United States were the question of wages eliminated. An investigation into the feasibility of such culture on the convict farms of several States of the Union is desired.

9. To what extent are medicinal plants cultivated in the United States?

10. How can syrups U.S.P. be best obtained of a uniform quantity and density without undue cost?

11. Potassium and sodium acetates frequently contain a large amount of free acid. Samples containing more than 10 per cent. of free acid have been obtained. What is the reason of this?

12. Recent research seems to show that the coloration of syrup of ferrous iodide and syrup of hydriodic acid is not due to the separation of free iodine. Further work on this subject is desired.

13. Is the U.S.P. 1890 process of preparing syrup of ferrous iodide as satisfactory as the process of 1880? A critical comparison is invited.

14. A report on the quality of commercial syrup of ferrous iodide, with special reference to preservatives employed, is desired.

15. What is the quality of calcium hypophosphites found in commerce? What influence has this on syrup of hypophosphites prepared therefrom?

16. Is "old cascara" any better than "new cascara" for preparing a bitterless extract? A good formula for the latter is desired.

17. Have ambergris and civet been relegated to the past in perfumery? There is evidence that they are not being used in the later extracts.

H. H. HUSBY, Chairman,
115 W. 68th street, N.Y.

H. V. ARNY, Secretary,
107 Streator avenue, Cleveland, O.

W. L. SCOVILLE,
St. Botolph and Garrison streets, Boston, Mass. Committee.

instance: Gum tragacanth, opium, senna, liq. jalap, balsam of tolu, and squills.

3. Resin.—From what, and how is it obtained? What other important commercial product is obtained during the same operation? State its chief use in the pharmacopœia.

4. What is nux vomica? Where is it found? Name alkaloids, their action and doses.

5. (a) Give dose, and in case of poisoning, mention the symptoms and antidotes for the following: Bichloride of mercury, chloral, croton oil, sulphuric acid, and atropine.

(b) To what classes of proximate principles does menthol belong, and how is it obtained?

What adulterants might you expect to find in honey and how would you detect them?

In what two forms is colchicum officinal, and state the preparations and dose in each instance.

6. Belladonna—Source, parts used in medicine, alkaloids, principal preparations and doses.

7. Asafoetida—State source, and describe appearance. For what purposes is it used?

8. Give composition of four preparations containing chloroform.

9. Witch Hazel—Pharmacopœial names of preparations, methods of preparation, doses.

10. What is the source of digitalis? State composition, and doses of preparations. Name the more common incompatibles.

DISPENSING.

1. Describe the various characters used in Latin prescriptions, and write out the names in full Latin.

What would be understood by the following abbreviations occurring in prescriptions: Aq. chlor., hyd. chlor., emp. lyt., sod. hypo., sod. sulph., and calc. chlor.?

2. State which of the following combinations are objectionable, mentioning the objection:

Liq. strychnia and bicarbonate of potash.

Iodide of potash and perchloride of mercury.

Calomel and antipyrine.

Silver nitrate and hydrochloric acid.

Tr. nux vomica and bromide of potash.

3. How would you dispense the following prescription:

R. Codeia Grs. iv.

Antim. tart. Gr. i.

Syrup tolu Ozs. iv.

M.

What dose of this combination (used as an expectorant) would you consider proper for an adult?

4. Write out a prescription for thirty pills, using unabbreviated official names, and expressing the quantities metrically, each pill to contain:

Arsenious acid $\frac{1}{10}$ gr.

Quinine sulphate 2 grs.

Dried sulphate iron 1 gr.

Aloin $\frac{1}{2}$ gr.

What excipient would you use?

5. In compounding prescriptions, should heat as a general rule be used to aid in the solution of solids? Give reasons. When should a solution be filtered? Is a druggist justified in using solvents, not directed in a prescription, for the purpose of making a solution of all the ingredients? If so, when?

CHEMISTRY.

1. Define the term atom. What is meant by chemical action? How may the result of chemical action be expressed?

2. What is atomic weight? Molecular weight?

3. Give the formula and process of manufacture of carbonate of potassium? What group of atoms is the radical of all carbonates?

4. Define a normal salt, an acid salt, and an oxy-salt, and give the formula of one of each.

5. How much bi-carbonate of sodium (Na Hco 3) can be manufactured from 2240 lbs. of crystallized carbonate (Na 2 C 3, 1 H 20)?

Na = 23, C = 12, O = 16, H = 1. Show work.

6. How are sodium salts distinguished from those of potassium?

7. Give chemical names and formulae of white, green and blue vitriol.

8. How is sulphuric acid prepared?

9. How is chloroform prepared from alcohol?

10. What are glycols? Give formula, and mention chief properties of glycerine.

Piperidine bitartrate is claimed to be preferable to all other remedies for uric acid diathesis. It occurs in colorless crystals of pleasant taste, readily soluble in water.—*Ap. Ztg.*

Preliminary Examinations.

The board of preliminary examiners of the Pharmaceutical Association of the Province of Quebec held their quarterly examinations in Montreal and Quebec on Thursday, July 6th, when twenty-eight candidates entered their names for the required preliminary examinations, prior to their entrance to the study of pharmacy.

Of these the following gentlemen, named in order of merit, passed upon all subjects, and are entitled to be entered on the association register as certified apprentices: Hilaire Therien, Joseph F. Fournier, K. C. Vittie, J. P. H. Lalonde, J. M. McFarlane, Max Mercier, P. N. Boudreault, Thos. O'Rourke, J. Z. A. Fortin. The following candidates passed upon all subjects but one, namely, arithmetic: J. B. Contant, H. Delorme, A. Lecavalier, Louis Lacasse, Leopold Leonard; history, R. Reizeime, A. Langevin; geography, C. E. Gravel; the remainder being referred back for further study.

The examiners were Prof. J. O. Cassegrain, of Jacques Cartier Normal School, and Prof. Isaac Gemmell, of the High School, Montreal. The next examination will be held on October 5th, 1899.

How Kipling Refused \$1,000.

An interesting news item comes from New York, which goes to show what up-to-date advertising people are the firm of J. C. Ayer Company, manufacturers of sarsaparilla, etc. The company offered Rudyard Kipling \$1,000 for a poem of eight lines, two stanzas. This was on June 15th, and it took the author just nine days to refuse the offer, which amounted to \$20 for each word in the proposed poem. If the average word consisted of five letters, this would place a value of \$4 on each character.

TANNOCASM is an intestinal astringent, prepared by Dr. G. Romijn as follows: 1 kg. of purified casein, also called lactarin, is dissolved in 10 litres of water with aid of sodium carbonate. To this is added, with stirring, a solution of 700 Gm. of tannic acid in 3 litres of water and 100 Cc. of formaldehyde solution. A very dilute hydrochloric acid is now added in slight excess, the precipitate which is formed, separated, washed and dried. It is a light-gray mass, easily powdered. The compound is broken up into its components by the alkaline fluids of the intestines.—*Ap. Ztg.*

Helpepper

The Great Vermin Chaser

IT DOES NOT KILL

It discomforts Rats, Cockroaches, Bugs, etc., etc. They must leave.

LEEMING, MILES & CO., MONTREAL, General Agents for Canada

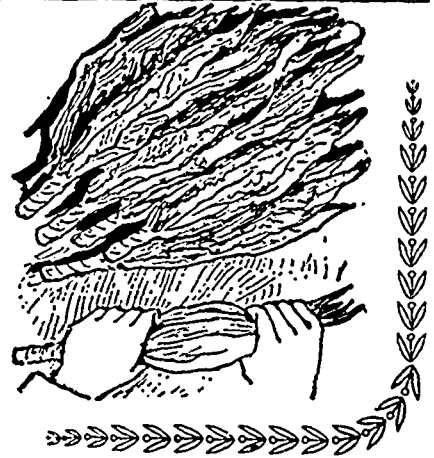
The Tobacco

that we put in our Golden Nugget and La Cresta Cigars

is the best of its kind—the best that can be put into a five cent cigar. It is selected stock for high grade five-cent goods made specially for the drug trade.

For your town we will give you control of any of our high class five-cent brands, or if you prefer it we will submit you a price for a special brand of your own under an artistic label.

We would like to hear from you through the mails, and we expect we will too. Write



The Rational Cigar Co.

OF TORONTO, Limited

We make the LORD NELSON, the best ten-cent cigar on the market.

USE WOOD ALCOHOL

It is equal in every way to Methylated Spirits. Samples sent on application

THE STANDARD CHEMICAL CO. LIMITED

Factories:

DESERONTO, ONT.
FENELON FALLS, ONT.

GOODERHAM BUILDING

...TORONTO

JOSEPH E. SEAGRAM

Waterloo, Ontario.

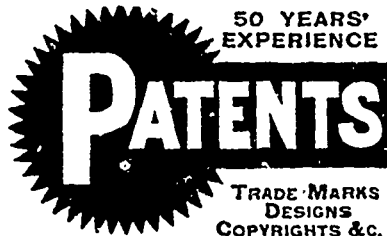
MANUFACTURER OF

ALCOHOL

Pure Spirits

Rye and Malt Whiskies

"OLD TIMES" AND "WHITE WHEAT"



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.

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CHEMISTRY FOR PHOTOGRAPHERS,

BY

Charles F. Townsend, F.R.P.S.

This work will be found a valuable little handbook not only to the professional but to the amateur, as it treats the subject in such a simple yet comprehensive manner.

160 pages, 12mo., cloth, 75 cts.

Mailed free on receipt of price.

Canadian Druggist

Toronto, Can.

“My Time is My Own”



That is what most men say to themselves in hot weather. And then, nine men out of ten go and buy a cigar and think it over. When a man's time is his own, a poor cigar is sorry comfort for him—~~that's~~ the time when he remembers the man who sold him the cigar if the quality of the cigar doesn't suit.

When you sell a man my “Pharaoh” 10c. Cigar or my “Pebble” 5c. Cigar, you can be absolutely sure that the man is going to remember the store at which he bought those brands and buy them again of you. The quality in each brand never varies from the one high standard that has made it famous.

Payne's Cigars

J. BRUCE PAYNE, MFR.
Granby, Que.



Maypole Soap Dyes



Think just a moment—90 per cent. of your customers are women. Please them and you strengthen their inclination to buy at your store.

A woman like to economize, too—she can with those clean, brilliant, fadeless, quick, sure Home Dyes, Maypole Soap Dyes. And the mess and trouble of Powder Dyes is done away with.

All colors in Maypole Soap Dyes, and they dye to any shade—they won't “streak” either.

Maypole Straw Hat Polish

all colors.

“Oriole” Toilet Soap

a singularly choice article. Can be sold at 10 cents and pay you 40 per cent. profit.

FOR SALE BY ALL

Wholesale Druggists in Canada

Canadian Depot—8 Place Royale, Montreal

A. B. TIPPET & CO., Managers

CARLSBAD (NATURAL) Salts



“SPRUDEL-SALTS”

(IN POWDER OR CRYSTALS)

For the Treatment of Chronic Gastric Catarrh, Hyperæmia of the Liver, Gallstones, Chronic Constipation, Diabetes, Renal Calculi, Gout, and Diseases of the Spleen.

The POWDER has the great advantage in not being affected by change of temperature or exposure to the atmosphere, and therefore in this form is the more reliable.

THE WATER IMPORTED IS FROM THE SPRINGS

“SPRUDEL,” “MUHLBRUNNEN” or “SCHLOSSBRUNNEN”

IN CASES OF 50 BOTTLES EACH

To avoid imitations, please see that THE WRAPPER round each bottle bears our signature.

The Canadian Importers and Exporters Ass'n

46 Colborne Street, Toronto

8 Nordheimer Building, Montreal

WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR CANADA FOR

INGRAM & ROYLE (Limited)

East Paul's Wharf, 26 Upper Thames St., London, E.C.
AND AT LIVERPOOL AND BRISTOL.

Dispensing Physicians.*

By L. J. MYLIUS, HALIFAX, N. S.

The physician who has to practice his profession without the convenience and assistance of a resident pharmacist labors under continual disadvantages.

In Nova Scotia you will generally find the pharmacist wherever there is enough practice to support two or more physicians, and I believe that it is in the best interests of the people that such is the case, for it is essential, where the highest results are sought after, that physician and pharmacist should live in harmony, each one assisting the other to the best of his ability.

The training of the physician and pharmacist is entirely distinct. Each has his own sphere of labor, and the pharmacist can no more successfully perform the duties of the physician than the physician (without special training) can those of the pharmacist, but so allied are their professions that each is capable of rendering material assistance to the other.

The one is taught how to diagnose disease and what to prescribe for treatment and cure thereof. The other is taught how to compound the prescription written by the physician, and his long and careful training in his profession is a constant safeguard to the public. It is left to the pharmacist to determine whether the drugs which enter into the compounding of the prescriptions, are absolutely pure and of full strength, and his aim should be to assist the physician by dispensing drugs, etc., which are purchased not in the cheapest market but in the best, and which he knows to be of the very highest grade obtainable.

In all continental cities the duties of physician and pharmacist have been long since separated, in many places by law, but in *all* by experience.

In Great Britain, United States and Canada the dispensing physician has almost ceased to exist, except in the smaller towns.

My remarks, therefore, are to be taken as referring to the state of affairs existing in towns or districts where, notwithstanding the advent of the pharmacist, the physician still continues to dispense his own prescriptions.

No physician who can avail himself of the assistance of the pharmacist should fail to do so, both for his own sake, and for the good of the public whose best interests he has at heart.

How can the fact of a physician insisting on dispensing his own prescriptions affect the good of the public?

In answer I ask, how can the busy physician look after his practice, keep his mind up to the time by study and research, and still find time to buy and sell a stock of drugs and medicines and dispense the same?

Does he not attempt too much? And is there no danger that some part of his duties are apt to be carried out in a manner not in the best interests of the people, or that he will relegate the important duties of dispenser to some inexperienced assistant.

We have, doubtless, all of us visited the laboratories or offices of many physicians, and I think that you will coincide with me when I say that with only a few exceptions is there ever found anything but a state of chaos. I have seen drugs piled on the shelves and mantelpieces in endless confusion. Bottles without stoppers abounded and very many of the articles unmarked or unlabelled. I am not blaming the physician so much, for how can it be otherwise when his mind is loaded with cares and anxieties concerning his patients. I am only stating what I have seen myself.

Now, what would these very physicians say and think if they came into your dispensing department or mine and such a state of affairs existed? We fear that we would get little sympathy from him or the public either, if errors occurred under such circumstances, but instead, we would find everyone ready to accuse us of criminal carelessness.

I know physicians who try to confine their stock of drugs and medicines to a large array of tablet triturates, pills, etc. Why? Because it is easier for him to keep up his stock, easier to dispense, and he has not got the time to prepare the preparation of the pharmacopœia which he *would* prescribe were he relying on the pharmacist to compound the medicines required, and which preparation would in all probability be of greater benefit to his patient.

If the physician find he has not got the remedy indicated by his diagnosis, what *can* he do but give his patient "the next best thing," and I fear that this necessity (to him) very often happens, and acts sometimes, perhaps, injuriously to his patient, but reacts very often upon himself, affecting his career as a successful physician.

The proper course for the physician to

pursue is to diagnose the case before him, decide on the remedies indicated and send his patient to the pharmacist who must procure and provide just what is ordered.

Not for an instant do I wish to impugn the honesty or reflect in the slightest degree on the professional capability of our physicians, but we all know that the busy physician is bound to give one drug where another is indicated many times, if he only has his own limited stock to draw from. It is the *pharmacist's* duty to keep a complete stock, and he is acquainted with the quickest mode of obtaining any new and valuable remedies. No physician should have the care of a drug store on his mind, his spare moments should be used in delving after more light, perusing carefully his medical periodicals, books, etc., and striving to store his mind with knowledge so as to be able more successfully to combat the onslaughts of his *great enemies*—disease. Would not the great commonwealth be the gainer by such a course?

I feel that I am not saying too much when I venture to assert that the fact of so many cases coming to the cities or centres for medical treatment could in some cases be traced to the fact that physicians in these places do their own dispensing, and spend time on such work which could be better spent in enriching their minds, and also because they are forced very often to use the *next best thing*.

Now why "for his own sake" should the physician always make use of the pharmacist when he is able to do so? We have already mentioned some reasons and these are without doubt the most important, but the secondary reasons we wish to mention are financial reasons. Every prescription a physician dispenses for his patient is taking hard earned money out of his pocket. I contend that he could, in almost every case, get just as much remuneration for his advice as he does for both advice and medicine. Indeed, the physician who sends his prescriptions to the pharmacist, as a rule, can charge larger fees than his brother, the "dispensing physician."

A stranger in the town of W. having contracted a heavy cold, called on the physician to consult. The doctor used his stethoscope, took his temperature, and filling a 2 oz. bottle with medicine, handed it to the gentleman, charging him in all 25 cents. And there is a good druggist in this town.

*Read at the Annual Meeting of the Nova Scotia Pharmaceutical Society.

A lady visiting at K. three miles from the town of C. called in the doctor to see her child. The physician made the examination, and returning next day he provided a 2 oz. box of ointment and charged her altogether the sum of 50 cents. There are two drug stores in the town of C. Now, in the first case, the gentleman expected to pay \$1.00 for the physician's advice and have his prescription dispensed by the pharmacist. In the second case, the lady expected to pay at least \$1.00 and was prepared to send to C. for her medicine and pay the pharmacist for it.

I cite these cases to show how apt the physician is to get into the habit of "giving his medicine free," for in both cases the patients were strangers to the place, and therefore the old argument could not apply, viz., that the physician has to provide medicine because the patients are often too poor to go to the drug store and purchase what is ordered. Now usually the physician in the country should get as much for his experience and brain work as his brother in the cities or larger towns, or we shall say surely he should get a reasonable fee without having to provide the remedies out of his own pocket.

Why should so many physicians run a private benevolent dispensary? Does the blame not often lie with themselves? Does it not *always* lie with themselves if there is a pharmacist in the vicinity? Why should he charge less than others, and make his patients the present of a drug stock every year of his life? I believe that the patient has a higher regard and esteem for the physician when he has to pay that physician for his skill and knowledge and is allowed to purchase his own medicine from the pharmacist.

I believe that if the physicians of any town or district in this province (where the pharmacist has located) were to agree to unite in the endeavor to do away with the old system of dispensing their own prescriptions, that they could do so without losing any practice, but with the result of saving thousands of dollars annually and I also believe that they would thereby raise the standard of their profession in the estimation of the people.

Why cannot the pharmacist, by interviewing the physicians in his town and using the foregoing and other perhaps better arguments, assist in bringing about this desirable change? But now a word to the pharmacist!

It is our duty to have a neat, clean, orderly dispensing department. No matter how small the volume of business, there is no excuse for sloth or disorder. All our bottles should be well corked and labelled distinctly, and if we cannot afford recess-labelled glass stoppered ware, we can at least have uniformity in shape and sizes of our dispensing bottles. Let us have a reliable pair of dispensing scales and a good supply of aluminum weights. In short let the dispensing department be our first and chief pride.

We should look sharply after our stock and destroy anything deteriorated by age. We should only keep drugs we know to be pure, always bearing in mind that the lives of the people depend on us as well as on the physician.

Never let prices influence us where quality is concerned, when purchasing, and strive to have on our shelves the products of only such manufacturers as we know to be reliable. We must remember that we hold in our hands to a certain extent the reputation of the physician, and the best way to assist him is to provide only the best.

Keep up with the times, and be well informed on new remedies, procuring the same expeditiously when required. Try, as much as it can be afforded to do so, to anticipate the wants of the physician

in this respect. Have a drug *when* it is called for.

I know some of the cleverest physicians in Nova Scotia who have been helped by suggestions from the pharmacist as to what remedies are of use in certain diseases. They forget perhaps for the moment just what they would like to prescribe and will thank you for your suggestions if you show that you are capable and thoughtful about these matters.

Discourage with all your might that evil "Counter prescribing" and advise your customers to consult the physician, knowing that he will send the patient to you again to have the prescription dispensed. Here you do a good turn to both physician and patient.

This paper is doubtless very incomplete and many other points will arise in the minds of you gentlemen, but if it stimulates us all to do what we can to raise our profession in the esteem of the physician and the public generally, then its object is not in vain.

Let us strive to make ourselves of greater use to the physician, cultivate a more friendly feeling, conduct our business on the highest possible lines, and in return we may gain the appreciation of the physicians and bring about that glorious millennium for the pharmacist—"When physicians prescribe but dispense no more."

British Columbia Pharmaceutical Association

NINTH ANNUAL MEETING HELD AT NEW WESTMINSTER, B.C.

The Association convened in the Guichon Hotel, in New Westminster, at 8 o'clock, those present being President, J. R. Seymour; Vice President, J. Cochrane; Councillors, T. E. Atkins, D. S. Curtis, and E. H. Hiscocks and Messrs. H. McDowell, H. Ryall, T. J. Armstrong, H. H. Watson, J. M. Atkins, T. A. Muir, R. G. Wood, J. N. Henderson and J. K. Sutherland.

The minutes of the last annual meeting were read and adopted.

The secretary then read THE ANNUAL REPORT OF THE COUNCIL, 1898-9.

To the Members of the British Columbia Pharmaceutical Association.

GENTLEMEN:

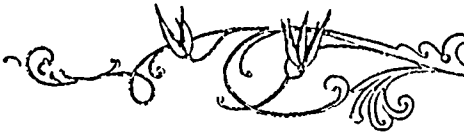
At the close of another year your Council begs to report as follows:

The first meeting was held immediately after the last annual meeting, the following officers being elected: J. R. Seymour, President; J. Cochrane, Vice-President; and J. K. Sutherland, Secretary-Treasurer. After passing outstanding accounts, there being no other business, the council adjourned.


The next meeting was held in Victoria, on December 8th, all the members being present.

The minutes of the June meeting were read and adopted.

T. J. Armstrong's application for registration, on the ground of his having been in business prior to the passing of the B. C. Pharmacy Act, having been referred to our solicitors by the late council and their opinion being that he is entitled to registration, the same was granted, and his name placed on the register.





A Phenomenal Success



Very
few



persons ever anticipated the almost startling triumph which has been gained by Hutch Tablets for Dyspepsia. It has been a unique triumph in several different ways. We understand that the first newspaper advertisement appeared on June 27th. When you take it that a little over a month ago Hutch was unknown and when you look at its present widespread and ever increasing use it becomes a matter of wonder. Another feature and the keynote of success is that it is very evident that Hutch makes cures..... When you have a preparation which does everything claimed for it, it means a great deal. That Hutch accomplishes its cures is evidenced by the testimonials. Never before have so many prominent people given a good word for a proprietary preparation. This is significant. In our opinion Hutch will this year do the record business of Canada.



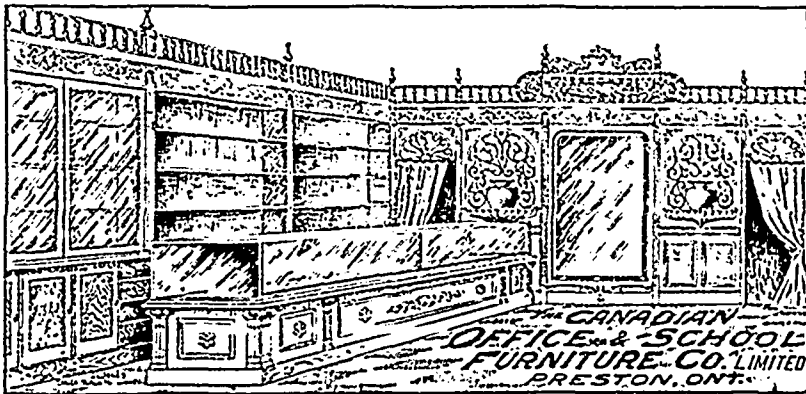
Labatt's Indian Pale Ale

Is an excellent nutrient tonic. Physicians desiring to prescribe will hardly find anything superior to this.—*Health Journal.*

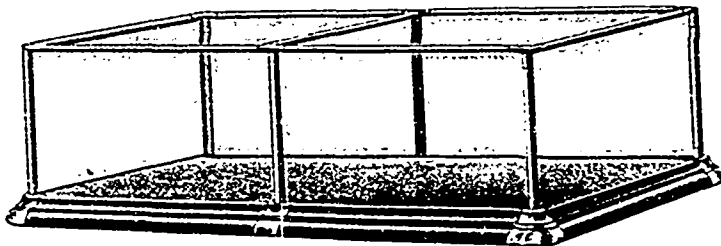
"We find that the Ale uniformly well agreed with the patients, that it stimulated the appetite, and thereby increased nutrition. The taste likewise was always highly spoken of. In nervous women, we found that a glass at bedtime acted as a very effective and harmless hypnotic."
—*Superintendent of large United States Hospital.*

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HEADQUARTERS for all kinds of Amateur Photo Finishing. Views of all kinds taken to order.

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Mail and Business Practice

is the most interesting course of study in Book-keeping. It is so arranged that the student is interested all the time and doesn't want to leave it.

Shorthand and Typewriting

are taught by a certified Pitman teacher of long experience, which accounts for the success of those who have graduated. Are you interested? If so, write for circulars. FALL TERM will commence Monday, Aug. 23.

Quehph Business College and Shorthand Inst. Quehph, Ont.

J. SHARP, Principal.

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PALACE STEAMERS **LAKESIDE LINCOLN**

3—TIMES DAILY EACH WAY—3
8 A.M. 2 P.M. 6 P.M.

Leaving Millroy's Wharf, Toronto (foot of Yonge St.), commencing June 12th.

Tickets and information at Company's office on dock.

Phone 2553.

R. W. HAMLIN, Manager

20 trips book \$5.00

—STEAMER—

Garden City

Leaves Geddes' Wharf, West Side of Yonge Street,

Every Thursday at 5 p.m. FOR Port Hope Cobourg Lakeport

Every Friday at 5 p.m. FOR Whitby Oshawa Bowmanville Newcastle

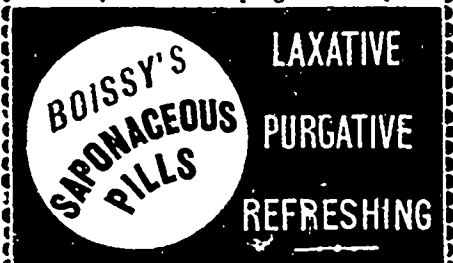
Every Saturday at 2 p.m. FOR Whitby Oshawa and Bowmanville

Fare for Round Trip, 50 cts.

Phone 2947

T. NIHAN, Manager

The only Pills which purge without pain



The Box of 40 Pills : 2/- free by Post. Price BOISSY, 2, Place Vendôme, PARIS

Agent : M. DECARY, Pharmacist, Montre

E. F. Stephenson, of Kaslo, having been notified that unless he complied with the provisions of the Pharmacy Act he would be prosecuted, replied, stating that his Ontario diploma having been burnt, he would procure a new one and forward it. The registrar was instructed to request him to forward it as soon as possible.

A letter was received from the Council of the O.C.P., proposing reciprocity of diplomas, with the proviso that no candidate who has failed to pass the qualifying examinations of the O.C.P., shall be entitled to reciprocity. The registrar was instructed to write that this Council is pleased to entertain such proposal.

A letter was received from T. M. Henderson, suggesting that this Council write the B.C. Medical Association regarding the adoption of the B.P., 1898 as the standard. This the secretary was instructed to do, but beyond an acknowledgment of receipt of letter no information has been given.

The treasurer's statement, showing balance \$422.33 on current account was read and adopted.

It was moved by E. H. Hiscocks, seconded by D. S. Curtis, that if candidates for either the Major or Minor Examinations fail to secure a pass on all subjects, but do obtain 66 $\frac{2}{3}$ % of marks on each of four or more subjects, they be allowed to pass on those subjects, but will not be granted a certificate until they have also passed at a subsequent examination, in the balance of the subjects required, obtaining on each of said subjects 66 $\frac{2}{3}$ % of marks. Carried.

After passing accounts due, the Council adjourned.

The next meeting was held this day in New Westminster.

The minutes of the December meeting were read and adopted.

An application having been received from J. B. Boyle for registration, it was moved by T. C. Atkins, seconded by D. S. Curtis, that as his qualifications (The Michigan State certificate) are not sufficient to meet requirements of our act, the same cannot be entertained.

A communication having been read from Mr. J. Cochrane in regard to making proper provisions for holding examinations, the same was on motion referred to the annual meeting.

It was moved by T. E. Atkins, seconded by J. Cochrane, that E. F. Stephenson be notified that unless he complies with the provisions of The Pharmacy Act be-

fore July 1st, 1899, our solicitors will be instructed to enforce the same. Carried.

Applications for registration under section 12 (b) having been received from G. F. Curtis and C. R. McDonald, of Revelstoke, it was decided that if the same had been made within the necessary time that they be granted.

The treasurer's statement showing balance on current account of \$895.48 was read and adopted.

The report of the Board of Examiners, recommending registration of J. McRae as licentiate, and C. McKay as apprentice, and that the following passed in their respective examinations:

W. Green, preliminary; F. C. Fortin, W. H. Clark, W. Dockrill, major; H. E. Davies, H. LePatourel, A. A. Cropley and C. R. Bourne, minor. The same was received and adopted.

Moved by T. E. Atkins, seconded by E. H. Hiscocks, that a vote of thanks be forwarded the Vancouver School Board for the use of a room to hold the examinations and that a gratuity of five dollars be given the janitor of the High School. Carried.

After passing sundry accounts the council adjourned.

J. K. SUTHERLAND,
Sec.-Registrar.

AUDITORS' REPORT.

Messrs. H. McDowell and Charles Nelson, the auditors, reported having examined the books and found same correct.

REGISTRAR'S REPORT.

To the Officers and Members of the British Columbia Pharmaceutical Association.

Gentlemen,

I have much pleasure in reporting that during the past year there has been considerable growth in the strength of our association.

The members of Licentiates in business having increased by 11.

The members of Licentiates in clerks having increased by 5.

The members of Certified Clerks having increased by 1.

The members of Apprentices having increased by 7.

There are now on the register of the association 57 Licentiates in business, 22 Licentiate Clerks, 4 Certified Clerks, and 32 Apprentices.

Yours very truly,

JOHN K. SUTHERLAND.

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

To the Members of the British Columbia Pharmaceutical Association.

Gentlemen,

In addressing you as president of the British Columbia Pharmaceutical Association, on this eighth annual meeting, I do so with feelings of considerable pleasure, pride and thankfulness.

Pleasure at finding the year just closed as the most prosperous, financially and numerically for the association of any previous year since its inauguration in the year 1891. Pride, because I have had the honor to preside over the affairs of the British Columbia Pharmaceutical Association during such a satisfactory year, while my relation with the other officers and members of the association has been of the most cordial nature: And thankful not alone to the members of the council, who reposed sufficient confidence in me by doing me the honor of electing me to the highest position in their gift; but to the members of the British Columbia Pharmaceutical Association throughout the province, who by their support at the last two elections, placed me in a position to attain that honor. As my term expires at the conclusion of this meeting, I take advantage of the opportunity thus afforded me of expressing my thanks to each and every one for their unsolicited support in the past.

I am pleased to be able to congratulate every member of this association on the improved condition of business from one end of this magnificent province to the other. I think I am well within the mark when I say every one in this semi-professional business has experienced a particularly satisfactory financial year, and although we all hope that these good times may ever continue, we must perforce our past history look forward in a year or two to some reaction when dulness and shrinkage in the volume of business must inevitably ensue: Then, during the fat years we are having, my advice is to attend strictly to business, reaping all the profits you possibly can, and prepare for the lean ones that are sure to follow.

At the annual meeting, held in Vancouver last year, the then retiring president, Mr. D. S. Curtis, in his address referred to these gatherings in a very practical way, by pointing out the necessity of making these meetings more interesting and profitable to those attending. I was in hopes his suggestion would bear fruit and that we would have this year an in-

structive display of talent, founded on subjects akin to our profession. This, I regret to say, though invitations were sent out, has not met with a ready response, still some of our members have accepted the suggestion, and I hope the beginning, though small, will develop until some one from each section will contribute a yearly paper, or take part in any other way to help make our gatherings more entertaining. I can but reiterate that suggestion and request the members to keep this idea before them, so that when the present rush of business subsides and the inevitable lull occurs, some of us can then occupy the spare time by preparing interesting papers on interesting subjects.

During the past year some of our co-workers (in the cause of suffering humanity) and members of our association residing in the City of New Westminster, where we are meeting to-night, were severe sufferers through the terrible holocaust that visited this fair city in September last. I am sure we all felt the loss these associates sustained and in sympathy with their loss stood by ready to render any tangible assistance in our power to give, or might be required of us. Happily such was not needed, though I can assure our friends, had they expressed a wish, the response would have been prompt and sufficient. We all extend a hearty congratulation for the Phoenix-like rapidity with which they have arisen from the ashes and so soon housed themselves in such handsome and commodious quarters. The wisdom and forethought exemplified by our New Westminster friends by protecting their property against such losses with a good line of insurance, thus obviating the need of and appeal for assistance, should act as an object lesson to every one in business, particularly a druggist, whose stock meets with greater destruction by fire and water than any other line of merchandise. Therefore, let your policy be keep stock well insured.

We have reached a period in our history, when I think our constitution and by-laws need a thorough overhauling. The many incongruities existing in the present act require adjusting and amending in line with past and present experience and requirements, which if effected by wise legislation, would prove most beneficial to our association and profession and at the same time afford greater protection to the public. I would therefore suggest at this meeting and to the incoming council the necessity of further legislation being obtained and that a special committee be appointed for that purpose. Some action will have to be taken in the near future to provide suitable quarters for holding our semi-annual examinations, where the student will find himself surrounded with every necessary adjunct to perform the practical portion of his examination. The

peregrination system with these examinations must also soon be changed if the attendance in the future increases proportionately as it has done in the past year. The need of suitable appliances to carry on the practical portion of these examinations with ample room was fully demonstrated at the last session. A small stock of chemicals and other necessaries is also essential. I trust in speaking of this as I do, our worthy registrar will not take offence, or feel I am finding fault with any of his premises, etc. On the contrary, I feel I and the association owe him a debt of gratitude at least for his kind and thoughtful offer by giving his premises over to the free use of eight students during business hours; it is too much to expect of any individual member. We are now able to stand without asking charity. Our funds are, in my judgment, sufficient to warrant an expenditure necessary to provide, say six students at one sitting, with every necessity for dispensing. I would therefore suggest that a special committee be also appointed at the next council meeting and they to confer with the Board of Examiners, and that funds sufficient to meet this expenditure be placed at their disposal. The need of a set of text-books selected by the Examining Board to cover all the subjects in which the student is expected to prepare himself and a regular course mapped out for the primary and major examinations is very urgent. Some complaint has been made—and justly, too—by the students attending the last examination, of the difficulties they have to know what books to study. The mere mention of this, I am sure, will commend itself to the Board of Examiners, and I trust a complete compilation can soon be made to better guide the student for the future. While on this subject, I would also suggest the advisability of the examiners adhering strictly to legitimate questions and avoiding all catch questions or questions covering the composition of patent nostrums, though they may be in daily demand and sometimes ordered by the medical practitioner.

The adoption of the new British Pharmacopœia in this province by either the Board of Medical Examiners and the practising physicians or the druggists as a whole is still in abeyance. It would in my judgment be admirable for the new Council to endeavor to meet the new Medical Council and come to some mutual understanding as to when the new Pharmacopœia will be adopted, or whether it will be thrown out altogether. I regret to find an undercurrent of fear and unrest with regard to the great and disturbing question of cutting still prevalent. So far I rejoice, and I trust I but re-echo the sentiments of nearly every member of this association, if not actually every one, that the cut-rate druggist has yet to gain a firm footing in our territory. The nefarious stamp system has entered into the arena, but I trust those who have adopted it in the fear mayhap of their neighbors taking it up if they should not

will soon see the wisdom of suppressing it, as it only means the thin edge of the wedge, veiled by another covering, of the cutting system. With honor and confidence among ourselves and a united front the cut rate idea can be postponed for an indefinite period. Let us all try to keep it so.

As the subjects I have touched upon may, and I hope will, elicit some consideration and friendly discussion to-night, I will not trespass further on your time.

Again thanking you one and all for the honor and privilege of being your president for the years 1898 and 1899.

J. R. SEYMOUR.

Mr. Curtis, on rising to move a vote of thanks to the president for his very able address, felt that he had excelled all his predecessors, and thought that we might profit greatly by the suggestions made. Regarding the commercial side of our life, he with the president deprecated anything that tended toward the cutting evil. He thanked the president for the kindly references made toward those who passed through the late disaster which had visited the city of New Westminster.

Mr. Watson, who seconded the foregoing motion, thought there was room for improvement in the conduct of the examinations, and hoped that in a few years we would be able to provide a course of lectures. He cautioned the association against seeking new legislation, as he believed the present time most inopportune.

The motion, on being put by Vice-President Cochrane, was carried unanimously.

The president, having appointed Messrs. T. J. Armstrong and H. H. Watson scrutineers, they, after examination of the ballots, reported D. S. Curtis, J. Cochrane, and J. R. Seymour elected to the Council for the ensuing two years.

Messrs. H. McDowell and Charles Nelson were then reappointed auditors for the current year by the president.

A communication was received from Mr. J. Cochrane regarding proper arrangement for examinations.

Mr. T. E. Atkins said that this letter had been received by the Council and by them referred to the general meeting. He thought the first thing to be decided was whether we have a permanent place to hold the examination in.

It was then moved by T. A. Muir seconded by F. H. Hiscocks, that this Association recommend that the Council decide on Vancouver as the permanent place in which to hold the examinations and that they make the necessary arrangements to provide means for proper equipment for holding the same. Carried.

The following paper having been received from Mr. J. H. Emery, of Victoria, it was moved by E. H. Hiscocks, seconded by D. S. Curtis, that the same be printed, in the Annual Report and that the thanks of the Association be forwarded to him. Carried.

This paper, unavoidably crowded out of this issue, will appear next month.

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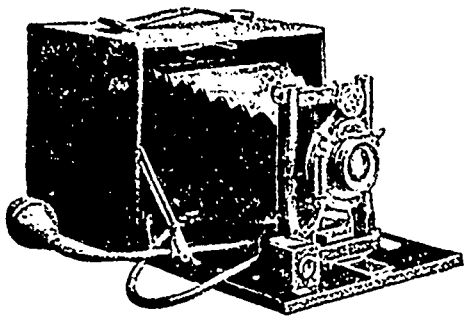
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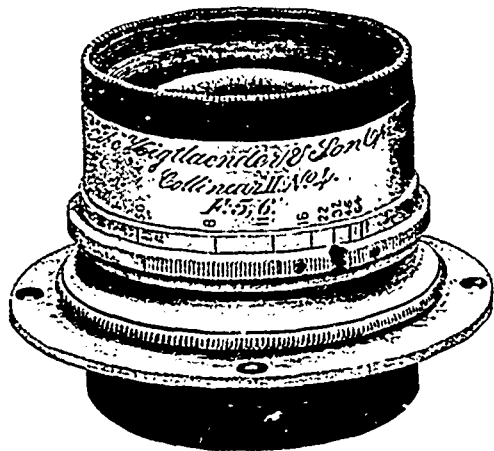


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Photographic Notes.

Permanency of Photographs.

Since prepared printing-out papers have come to be so universally used, the nightmare, if I may call it, of photographers has been the fading or yellowing of prints. Approximately, the carbon print, or a print made on platinum paper, has a gratifying stability, but these will not for many years become the pictures for the masses, because of the extra cost of production, and because, when both are new, the difference is not sufficiently apparent to the patron to induce him to pay the difference in cost. I am frank to say that I believe the results, as a rule, that were obtained on albumen paper were more permanent than the majority of printers obtain to day on collodion or gelatine, and also as frank to assert that such ought not to be the case. Where, then, is the trouble? My experience teaches me that the most of it lies in the fact that the formulas have universally understated the time that is necessary to fix these prints, and printers have followed the formulas too closely. A collodion print will fix thoroughly in much less time than a gelatine positive, but I would not advise anyone to fix in ten minutes if permanent pictures are desired. Gelatine paper, if the gelatine be at all of a hard variety, will require a liberal fixing in strong hypo. If there be some vignetted prints in the lot under treatment, it is easier for the eye to distinguish when fixation is complete. As gelatine is very tenacious in its hold on chemicals, it is well to be in no great hurry to remove prints when they appear all right to the eye. In other words when a vignette has been in the hypo a few minutes (that is, a gelatine print) there will appear in the edge of the vignetting a halo of a brownish tint. Fixing must continue until this tint entirely disappears, and, as I said above, for a short time, say five minutes, longer. Then the washing of gelatine papers must be very thorough by moving them from one dish to another in clean water for at least ten or twelve times, which is equal to letting the water run on them all night.

The odor of formaldehyde is masked with spirit of eucalyptus.

HOME MADE COLOR SCREEN.—An easy way of making color screens is as follows: Float a carefully-cleaned iron ring of the right size to fit the hood of the lens on the surface of some mercury in a shallow vessel; then pour a small quantity of collodion stained to the right color into the ring, cover with a sheet of paper to keep off the dust, and when dry the screen will be ready for use.

CURIOUS ACTION OF PHOTOGRAPHIC DEVELOPERS.—P. Mercier has remarked (*Repert. Chem. Ztg.*), that by the treatment of photographic plates, either before or after exposition with solutions of amidol, metol, ortol, hydroquinone, or pyrogallol, vigorous negatives may be



A Study.

obtained by subsequent development with hydroquinone-sodium carbonate developer, and even from excessively over-exposed plates. For instance, 0.01 Gm. of amidol is dissolved in 100 Cc. of water, the solution permitted to become brown by standing exposed to the air, and the plate then bathed in the solution for 2 minutes. The plate takes up about 1 Gm. of fluid by this treatment, corresponding to about 0.0001 Gm. of amidol. After this treatment the plate may be over-exposed a thousandfold, but on being developed with a hydroquinone-sodium carbonate developer a strong negative may be obtained.

SEPIA AND PURPLE TONES.—The following instructions may prove useful when one wishes to get a sepia or purple-toned print:

For green tones take a red print, after washing, and brush over with:

Nitrate of cobalt.....60 grains.
Sulphate of iron.....60 grains.
Water.....2 ounces.

For sepia tones take a red print, after washing, and brush over with:

Sulphate of iron.....60 grains.
Water.....6 ounces.

Developer for purple tones:

The print must be over-exposed. Wash well; then brush over with:

Gold chloride.....4 grains.
Water.....1 ounce.

Acetic, nitric or hydrochloric acid turn a green print blue.

DEVELOPMENT AFTER FIXING.—

The London agents for the "Lumiere" plates, Messrs. Fuerst Bros, recommend the following for development 10 min. after fixing:

Metol..... 120 grs.
Sulphate of sodium..... 2½ ozs.
Water..... 20 "
Use ½ oz. to 1 oz.

The plates should be strongly over-exposed, and all traces of hypo removed. After an hour or two of development, according to the exposure given, the positive image appears full of detail, visible by reflected light, but scarcely perceptible by transparent light. At the end of two hours the image has grown sufficiently to be identified with mercury.—C. and D

Don'ts in Photography.

Don't try to develop a large number of plates or films at one time. Experiment with one plate or film to find the working properties of your bath. Much better to spoil one negative than several. If there are several plates on the tray, they are apt to slide over one another while rocking the dish and thus tear the film.

Don't forget that during the summer months a piece of ice in your developer, fixing bath and toning solution is a necessary luxury. If you don't care to have it in the tray itself, a nice method is to have two trays, one larger than the other. In the larger one have ice water and place the smaller tray in the water; this will keep your solutions cool. Frilling and blistering of your negatives and prints are thus avoided, and the developing is retarded to such an extent that it can be managed

Don't forget that the handling of gelatine prints can be made much easier and much of the stickiness avoided by soaking them for a minute or two in an alum bath, 2 drs. to the pint of water. This retards the toning slightly, makes the fixing a little longer. Ten minutes longer fixing is sufficient.

Don't hurry the washing of your negatives. If you have running water, ten minutes under the faucet, with the film side of the negative upwards, is better than one hour's soaking in several changes of water and trouble is avoided. Place the negative about four or six inches from the faucet, so that the water will strike the centre with moderate force. In ten years' experience I have not had a negative spoil from incomplete washing after ten minutes of this treatment.

Don't let the tray containing a plate and developer lay still, not even for a moment.

Keep it Rocking.—This insures even development and prevents pin-holes, the latter being caused by particles of dust becoming imbedded in the film, thus preventing the developer coming in contact with the surface.

Don't forget when trimming your prints that a figure can be made to look larger or smaller than it really is by having it come near the upper or lower margin of the picture, according to which effect is desired.

Don't waste your time and materials by trying to make portraits of the baby indoors. Unless you have an unusually good light and an unusually good baby, the result is generally a failure. The best place to do the work is out doors, the shady side of the house preferred. Here there is an abundance of light that illuminates both sides of the baby's face very evenly.

Don't try to develop a plate with a small portion of developer. Have a fair amount ready for use. An ounce and a half does nicely for a 4 x 5 plate in a tray of the same size. There should be enough to flood the plate readily.

CASCARA PILLS.—Dieterich proposes the following method of preparation: 10 Gm. of dry alcoholic extract of Rhamnus Purshiana are made into a mass with a few drops of mucilage of acacia and a sufficient quantity of powdered licorice root and formed into 100 pills, which are dried first at 20°, later at 50° C. and may then be silvered or sugar-coated.—(*Ztsch. f. Ph.*)

Optical Department

In charge of W. E. HAMILL, M.D., Principal of the Optical Institute of Canada.



Correspondents should note that for an intelligent answer to be given to their inquiries it is necessary in every case to give the following information relative to their patient: (1) Sex, (2) age, (3) occupation, (4) near point of distinct vision for small type with each eye alone, (5) how their eyes trouble them, *i.e.*, their asthenopic symptoms, (6) vision of each eye at twenty feet alone without glasses, (7) best vision obtainable with glasses, naming correction.

Example.—J.S., male; age, 18; book-keeper; can read small type to within five inches of each eye; complains of much headache through the day and evening; eyes feel sore and water a good deal, look red and inflamed, etc., etc.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{R.E.V. } \frac{2}{10} \text{ with } +1.50 &= \frac{2}{10} \\ \text{L.E.V. } \frac{2}{10} \text{ with } +1.50 &= \frac{2}{10} \end{aligned}$$

The above example is taken to illustrate about how we desire inquiries to be made.

B.F.S.—I am uncertain as to the simplest method of ascertaining the amount of accommodation of an eye and would thank you for the method you usually adopt.

Answer.—Many different ways are used to determine the accommodation present, an explanation of which can be found in any good text book on the refraction of the eye. The method I adopt is a very old and common one, which is sufficiently accurate and scientific for all practical purposes, and is as follows: First ascertain the state of the refraction by Snellen's distant test type, and we will suppose we have an emmetrope aged 20 for examination— $V = \frac{20}{10}$ which a + glass blurs. I now try how close he can read the smallest type on the hand card—testing each eye separately with my metre measure or Prince's refraction rule. I now measure from the eye to the very closest place which he can read the smallest type plainly—not the best place—but the closest—which in this case I find is 10 cm. (4 inches). At once I know he must have 10.00 D. of Acc. in order so to do, because 10 cm. and the yellow

spot of the retina are the conjugate foci for an emmetropic eye under atropine with a +10.00 D. glass before it. Without the +10.00 D. glass and atropine, therefore I must obtain the 10.00 D. of Acc. from the crystalline lens.

Had my customer been able to have read the distant type as well with a +2.00 glass as with the naked eye and yet been able to read the smallest type on the hand card at 10 cm. I would have added this 2.00 to the amount of acc. needed by an emmetrope to read at 10 cm. which would make 12.00 D. of Acc. in the second instance for the following reason, *viz.*, if it requires 10.00 D. of Acc. for an emmetrope to carry his eye from infinity to 10 cm., then anyone requiring to use +2.00 for clear vision at infinity must have 10.00 D. of Acc. in reserve to read at 10 cm.; hence 12.00 D. would be the total. In another person they might require A. -2.00 D. glass to make $V = \frac{2}{10}$, and yet if they could read the hand card as before at 10 cm. without glasses it would show they only had 8.00 D. of Acc., because they would without Acc. require rays of light for clear vision at infinity to be as divergent as if they came from 50 cm. Therefore, at 50 cm. this eye could see clearly without any Acc.; hence to carry the eye from 50 cm. to 10 cm. requires only 8.00 D. of Acc. To simplify by rule all the above simply measure the nearest distance an eye can read the smallest type on the hand card and divide this distance if measured in centimetres into 100—(if you measure in inches divide into 40)—the quotient will give you the Acc. in the emmetrope to which you add the distant correction to find the Acc. in ametropia.

Optical Graduates.

The following students attended the August class at the Optical Institute of Canada: Emile A. Pequenat, Stratford; Walter E. K. Hogg, Thornbury; Charles A. Weaver, Berlin; Clarence R. Denike, Trenton; W. H. Priest, Stanbridge, Que. This makes nearly three hundred students which have received their optical education from Dr. Hamill, and there are numerous places yet without an optician, where a harvest awaits someone. The next class commences on Sept. 12th.

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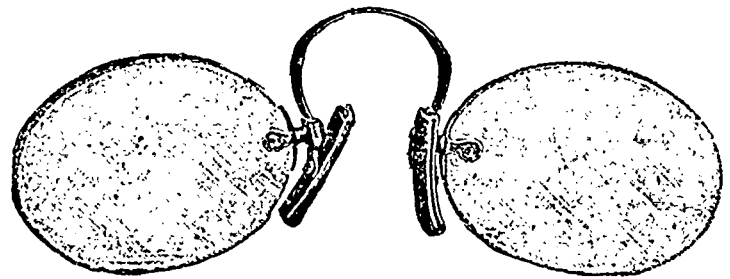
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If you want to save money send us your Optical Prescription Work.

Accurate ; prompt.

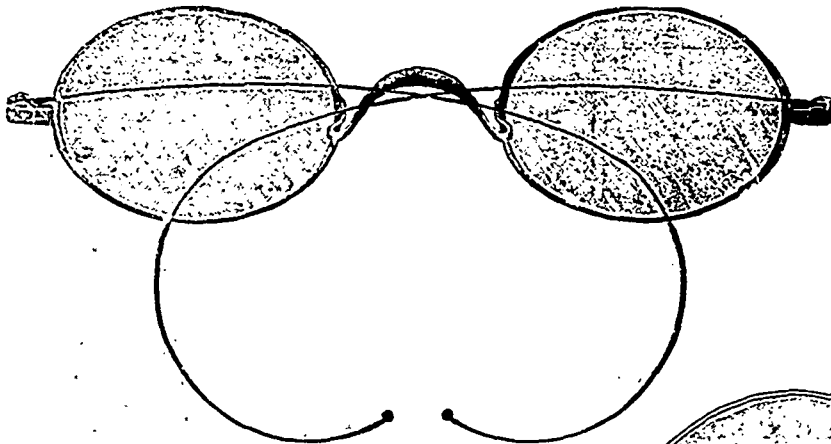


L. W. LEVY & CO.

Manufacturing Opticians

194 Broadway, NEW YORK CITY

The **New** **Expansible** Patent **Spectacles**
and **Eye-glasses**
PATENT 5393



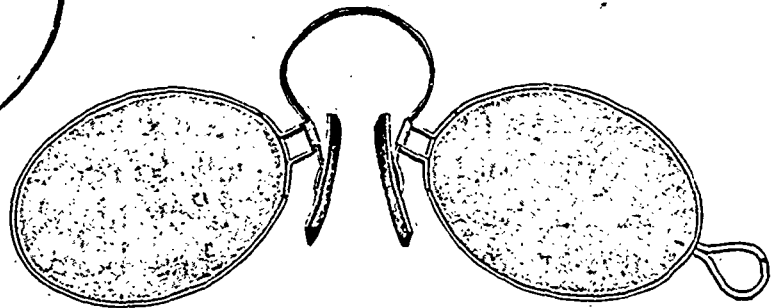
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Solid Temple, Well Tempered, No Screws to Drop Out, Work Loose or Rust. Re enforced End Pieces, Broad Swell Noses.

Made in Gold, Gold-Filled and Goldoin Nickle.

Straight and Riding Bow.

Lenses can be Instantly Replaced if Broken.



ALL EYEGLASSES HAVE NEW IMPROVED SPRING. GUARANTEED NOT TO BREAK.

LENSES TO SUIT YOUR TRADE.
Plano-Convex, Double Convex or Periscopic, Mi-Goquille or Goquille and Split-Bifocals.

WILL BE PLEASED TO RECEIVE YOUR ORDERS FOR THESE GOODS.

B. LAURANCE, 63 Yonge Street, Toronto

BOOKS FOR DRUGGISTS.

Any of the following books will be mailed on receipt of price named —

British Pharmacopoeia, 1898.....	\$2 50	Scoville's Art of Compounding.....	\$2 50
National Formulary.....	1 00	Bartley's Medical Chemistry.....	3 00
Practical Dispensing.....	50	Duane's Medical Dictionary.....	3 00
Minor Ailments.....	1 50	Gould's Medical Dictionary.....	3 25
Practical Dentistry.....	50	Robinson's Latin Grammar.....	1 75
Harrop's Monograph on Fluid Extracts.....	2 00	Beasley's Receipt Book.....	2 00
Caspari's Treatise on Pharmacy.....	4 50	Practical Perfumery.....	50
Oldberg's Home Study in Pharmacy.....	3 00	Hare's Practical Therapeutics.....	3 75
Sayre's Organic Materia Medica and Pharmacognosy.....	4 50	Refraction of the Eye (Morton).....	1 00
Culbreth's Materia Medica and Pharmacognosy.....	4	Diseases of the Eye (Hunsell & Bell).....	50
		Spectacles and Eyeglasses (Phillips).....	1 00

- - THE - -

CANADIAN DRUGGIST Toronto, Canada.



Often in the morning there comes a feeling of weariness, indescribable; not exactly ill, nor fit to work, but too near well to remain idle.

A Ripans Tabule taken at night, before retiring, or just after dinner, has been known to drive away that weariness for months.

WANTED:— A case of bad health that R-I-P-A-N-S will not benefit. Send five cents to Ripans Chemical Co., No. 10 Spruce Street, New York, for 10 samples and 1,000 testimonials. R-I-P-A-N-S, 10 for 5 cents, or 12 packets for 66 cents, may be had of all druggists who are willing to sell a standard medicine at a moderate profit. They banish pain and prolong life. One gives relief. Note the word R-I-P-A-N-S on the packet. Accept no substitutes.

WE would be very glad to supply the Drug Trade and Medical Profession with our Catalogue of Fine

Pharmaceutical Specialties....

Our Standard Fluid Extracts will compare with products of any other Laboratory on the continent.

THE

Martin, Bole & Wynne Co.

Wholesale Druggists, Winnipeg, Man.

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Write for our interesting books "Inventor's Help" and "How you are swindled." Send us a rough sketch or model of your invention or improvement and we will tell you free our opinion as to whether it is probably patentable. We make a specialty of applications rejected in other hands. Highest references furnished.

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Building Edition, monthly, \$2.50 a year. Single copies, 25 cents. Every number contains beautiful plates, in colors, and photographs of new houses, with plans, enabling builders to show the latest designs and secure contracts. Address **MUNN & CO., NEW YORK, 351 BROADWAY**

Formulary.

ANTITUBERCULOSIS OIL.

Vegetable creosote.....	150 minims
Naphthol	45 grains
Iodine.....	2½ grains
Cod liver oil.....	6 ounces

A tablespoonful three times a day.—*Aled. Jour.*

LAVENDER WATERS.

I.

Oil of lavender	4 ozs.
Cologne spirit.....	6 pints.

II.

Oil of lavender.....	4 ozs.
Magnesium carbonate.....	1 oz.
Rose water.....	1 pint.
Cologne spirit	6 pints.

Triturate the oil with the magnesium carbonate, gradually adding the alcohol and water previously mixed, and filter.

III.

Oil of lavender	10 drs.
Oil of bergamot.....	90 mins.
Oil of neroli.....	4 drops.
Oil of sandalwood.....	7 drops.
Oil of rose geranium.....	6 drops.
Tincture of musk	8 drops.
Alcohol	30 ozs.
Water	30 ozs.

REMEDIES FOR FRECKLES.

The following remedies are given in Ph. Ztg.:

(1) Saponify 1 p. poppy oil with 2 p. lead acetate and add 1 p. tincture of benzoin, 5 p. quillaya, 1 p. spirit of nitrous ether, and 95 p. rose water.

(2) Mix 7 p. dilute nitric acid, 115 p. eau de cologne, and 10 drops oil of neroli with 60 p. hydrogen dioxide and 100 p. glycerine, and dilute with water to 325 p. Filter after two weeks. Apply to the skin with a linen cloth and let it dry.

(3) Mix 25 p. rose water, 2 p. zinc sulpho-carbolate, 25 p. glycerine, and 5 p. cologne water.

(4) Triturate together 2 p. bismuth sub-nitrate and 4 p. gum arabic, and add gradually a mixture of 30 p. rose water, 20 p. pure glycerine, and 10 p. tincture of benzoin, Shake before using and apply once or twice a day.—*Phar. Post.*

MOUSTACHE POMADE:

Yellow soap.....	30 ounces
Water	35 ounces
Potassium carbonate.....	1½ ounces
Ceresin.....	7½ ounces
Japan wax	2½ ounces
Gum arabic.....	2½ ounces
Castor oil	2½ ounces
Oil of cloves.....	1½ drams
Oil of bergamot	25 minims
Oil of lemon.....	20 minims

Melt the castor oil, wax and ceresin together, and keep hot. Dissolve the

soap in 30 ounces of water, and add the potassium carbonate. Dissolve the gum arabic in 5 ounces of water and strain. To the melted wax, etc., add half the soap solution, and beat up thoroughly; then add the mucilage and the perfumes, and finally work in the rest of the soap solution, beating most diligently all of the time.—*Ch. & Dr.*

MOTH POWDER WITH AGREEABLE ODOR.

This may be prepared as follows: Clove, 50 p., black pepper, 100 p., quassia, 100 p., reduce to powder, mix, and add oil of cassia, 1 p., oil of bergamot, 1 p., camphor, 5 p. (reduced to powder with aid of 20 p. ether), effloresced carbonate 20 p. and orris root 20 parts.—*Drug. Ztg.*

MOTH ESSENCE.

According to the *Neueste Erfindungen und Erfahrungen*, the following makes a splendid moth preventer:

Spanish pepper.....	100 parts.
Turpentine oil.....	50 parts.
Camphor	25 parts.
Clove oil.....	10 parts.
Alcohol, 96 per cent.....	900 parts.

Cut the Spanish pepper into little bits, and pour over them the alcohol and oil of turpentine. Let stand two or three days, then decant, and press out. To the liquid thus obtained add the camphor and clove oil, let stand a few days, then filter and fill into suitable bottles. To use, imbibe bits of bibulous paper in the liquid and put them in the folds of clothing to be protected.—*Nat. Drugg.*

MOSQUITOES AND FLIES.

I.

Oil patchouli.....	0.015 parts.
Oil cinnamon.....	0.015 parts.
Oil sandal wood.....	4.0 parts.
Alcohol.....	100.0 parts.

II.

Sodium borosalicylate.....	1 part.
Decoction quassia.....	.50 parts.

III.

Carbolic acid, liquefied.....	1 part.
Oil pennyroyal.....	2 parts.
Spirit camphor.....	2 parts.
Oil tar.....	4 parts.
Glycerine.....	2 parts.
Lard oil.....	4 parts

The above is known as "mosquito oil" and is largely used to keep flies and mosquitoes off horses and cattle.

MOSQUITO POWDER.

Naphthalin.....	1 av. oz.
Talcum.....	2 av. ozs.
Starch.....	16 av. ozs.
Oil pennyroyal.....	2 fl. drs.

Mix. Reduce to fine powder. Rub the powder into the exposed parts of the body.

When oil of pennyroyal is called for as a remedy for mosquitoes, give the following mixture and label it "Essence of Pennyroyal for External Use":

Oil of pennyroyal.....	1 fl. dr.
Castor oil.....	3 fl. drs.
Alcohol.....	12 fl. drs.

MOSQUITO OIL.

Oil eucalyptus.....	1 oz.
Oil pennyroyal.....	1 oz.
Sweet oil.....	6 ozs.

Mix and anoint the hands and face.

INKS.

(Black Ink for Inking Pads.)

Nigrosin.....	G 60
Tannin.....	G 30
Glycerine.....	G 15
Water.....	enough
Water.....	Cc 500

Before adding the water, the two solids are triturated enough waterglass to form a smooth paste.

(Ink for Copying without a Press.)

Aniline-blue.....	gr. 8
Alum.....	gr. 4
Glycerine.....	fl. dr. 5
Water, enough to make.....	fl. oz. 2

(Nigrosin Ink.)

Nigrosin (water-soluble).....	lb. 11½.
Potassium bichromate.....	lb. 1½.
Gelatin.....	lb. 1¾.
Hot water, enough to make..	gal. 50.

Dissolve the nigrosin in 25 gallons of hot water; dissolve the gelatin in 10 gallons of hot water and add to the nigrosin solution.

A Good Black Laundry Ink.

Copper sulphate.....	45 parts.
Silver nitrate.....	15 parts.
Ammonia water.....	50 parts.
Potassium tartrate.....	10 parts.
Caustic soda.....	10 parts.
Dextrin.....	10 parts.
Sugar	5 parts.
Lampblack	1 part.
Distilled water.....	80 parts.

Dissolve the copper sulphate in the ammonia water, and add the silver nitrate in powder. Warm the water, and add the soda, dextrin, and, when dissolved, stir in the lampblack. Mix the two solutions with persistent stirring.

Another Black Ink.

In 10 parts of ammonia water dissolve 5 parts of silver nitrate. In another vessel, dissolve in 15 parts of distilled water, 5 parts of caustic soda, and 5 parts of gum arabic. Mix the solutions and let stand for one hour in a warm place. Fill into small bottles.—*Phar. Zeit.*

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H. M. BLACKBURN
CANADIAN MANAGER
TORONTO

AGENTS WANTED
IN UNREPRESENTED
DISTRICTS

Deep Black Writing Fluid.

First prepare a clear logwood extract solution by dissolving 200 parts best French logwood extract in 1,000 parts water, heating in the steam bath. Place the solution aside and allow to settle for about eight days. Pour off clear from the sediment which has formed. Thin 200 parts logwood solution with 500 parts water, heat in the steam-bath to about 90° C., and add, drop by drop, the following oxidation mixture, prepared from 2.0 potassium bichromate, 50.0 chrome alum, and 10.0 oxalic acid dissolved in 150.0 water. Maintain the temperature another half-hour at 90° C., thin with water to obtain 1,000 total, add 1% carbolic acid and allow to settle two or three days. Express clear and fill in bottles.

Amongst Our Advertisers.

Repeat orders for Wilson's Fly Pads are now in order. Druggists can confidently recommend them as certain to give satisfaction.

A Saleable Article.

Read the advertisement of the Albert Toilet Co. in this issue. They are offering to the drug trade exclusively a soap which must command a ready sale.

Optical Goods.

Dealers in optical goods should read the advertisement of Levy & Co. on page 196A in this issue. This firm will be pleased to quote prices and furnish catalogue on application by mentioning this journal.

McGregor's Butter Scotch.

This is an article which promises to have a very large sale amongst the trade. The confection is itself an excellent article and it is handsomely put up in cartons to retail at 5 cents each. *Every druggist* should send at least a sample order. Read the advts.

Elastic Hosiery, Etc.

Mr. Vincent Wood, "Victoria House," Albion Place, Blackfriars Bridge, England

calls attention to the fact that raw materials for the manufacture of surgical appliances, stockings, etc., have advanced of late to a very great extent, but having prepared against these increased prices, by placing contracts for a large stock of all goods, he has been enabled to keep his well-known high-class goods at the same prices as formerly listed by him. Read advertisement in this issue.

During the Exhibition.

Messrs. Buntin, Gillies & Co., of Hamilton, will open a sample room in Toronto during the time of the Industrial Exhibition, August 28th to September 9th, and will show a complete stock. Out-of-town merchants who will visit Toronto during the exhibition, and there will be thousands of them, should not fail to call and look over the lines. Everything in stationery and stationers' goods. The trade are invited to make these sample rooms their headquarters and have letters addressed in care of the firm. Notice of location will be given in due time.

A Business Education.

You may be able to dispense any prescription, your knowledge of practical and analytical chemistry may entitle you to highest honors at your college, and your pharmaceutical training may have been excellent. Yet, if you have not had a business training, if your knowledge of business law and business transactions generally have not been carefully and studiously conducted you cannot make a brilliant success and a business man.

A thorough course at a business college, such as the Central Business College, whose advertisement appears in this issue, will give you an insight into and a knowledge of business affairs that will prove a wonderful help in your mercantile course.

Books.

THE ODORIFEROUS FORMULARY.—How to prepare flavoring extracts, cordials, syrups, etc. By A. Cloud, Seguin.

This little work, which is in its second edition, contains a number of formulæ of value to the practical pharmacist. It is

published at 35 cents by C. H. Seguin, Baltimore, Md.

PUSHING ALONG IN DRUGS.—This is the title of an excellent little brochure written by J. T. Pepper, the well-known druggist of Woodstock, Ont. Mr. Pepper is a frequent contributor to pharmaceutical journals, and being a successful druggist with practical ideas his words carry weight. The work before us is one which every druggist can read to advantage.

College Announcements.

We are in receipt of College Announcements from the Ontario College of Pharmacy, Quebec College of Pharmacy, Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, Northwestern University, University of Wisconsin, Michigan University (Ann Arbor), University of Maine.

WANTS, FOR SALE, ETC.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

SITUATIONS WANTED. CERTIFIED DRUG Clerk of British Columbia desires a situation in that Province. J. H., c/o CANADIAN DRUGGIST, Toronto.

We Solicit Your Trade

We offer a well-assorted stock of

Drugs
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Medicines
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We solicit at least a share of your patronage.
We aim to call on every Druggist in the Dominion. If
for any reason you have not been seen, please notify us
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Beely Manufacturing Co.

"THE AMERICAN PERFUMER"

DETROIT, MICH., U.S.A.

WINDSOR, ONT.



CANADIAN DRUGGIST PRICES CURRENT

Corrected to Aug. 8th, 1899.

The quotations given represent average prices for quantities usually purchased by Retail Dealers. Larger parcels may be obtained at lower figures, but quantities smaller than those named will command an advance.

ALCOHOL, gal.....	\$4 75	\$5 00	Powdered, lb.....	\$ 30	\$ 35	Kino, true, lb.....	\$ 4 25	\$1 50
Methyl.....	1 90	2 00	CARBON, Bisulphide, lb.....	15	16	Myrrh, lb.....	45	48
ALLSPICE, lb.....	13	15	CARMINE, No. 40, oz.....	30	40	Powdered, lb.....	55	60
Powdered, lb.....	15	17	CASTOR, Fibre, lb.....	20 00	20 00	Opium, lb.....	4 50	4 75
ALOIN, oz.....	40	45	CHALK, French, powdered, lb...	10	12	Powdered, lb.....	5 75	6 00
ANODYNE, Hoffman's bot., lbs...	50	55	Precip., see Calcium, lb.....	10	12	Scammony, pure Resin, lb.....	12 50	13 00
ARROWROOT, Bermuda, lb.....	40	45	Prepared, lb.....	5		Shellac, lb.....	35	40
St. Vincent, lb.....	15	18	CHARCOAL, Animal, powd., lb...	4	5	Bleached, lb.....	40	45
BALSAM, Fir, lb.....	45	50	Willow, powdered, lb.....	20	25	Spruce, true, lb.....	30	35
Copaiba, lb.....	70	85	CLOVE, lb.....	17	20	Tragacanth, flake, 1st, lb.....	85	90
Peru, lb.....	3 25	3 50	Powdered, lb.....	18	22	Powdered, lb.....	1 10	1 25
Tolu, can or less, lb.....	70	75	COCHINEAL, S.G., lb.....	40	45	Sorts, lb.....	55	70
BARK, Barbary, lb.....	22	25	COLLODION, lb.....	75	80	Thus, lb.....	8	10
Bayberry, lb.....	15	18	Cantharidal, lb.....	2 50	2 75	IRON, Althea, lb.....	27	35
Ruckthorn, lb.....	15	17	CONFECTION, Senna, lb.....	40	45	Bitterwort, lb.....	36	40
Canella, lb.....	15	17	CREOSOTE, Wood, lb.....	1 30	2 50	Burdock, lb.....	16	18
Cascara Sagrada.....	25	30	CRENASOL (JEVRS) 4-oz. bottles, per doz.	4 50	5 00	Boneset, oz., lb.....	15	17
Casarilla, select, lb.....	18	20	" " 12-oz. bottles, per doz.	10 50	11 00	Catnip, oz., lb.....	17	20
Cassia, in mats, lb.....	25	28	CUTTLEFISH BONE, lb.....	25	30	Chireita, lb.....	25	30
Cinchona, red, lb.....	60	65	DENTRINE, lb.....	10	12	Coltsfoot, lb.....	20	38
Powdered, lb.....	65	70	DOVER'S POWDER, lb.....	1 50	1 60	Feverfew, oz., lb.....	53	55
Yellow, lb.....	35	40	ERCOT, Spanish, lb.....	75	80	Grindelia robusta, lb.....	45	50
Pale, lb.....	40	45	Powdered, lb.....	90	1 00	Horehound, oz., lb.....	48	50
Elm, selected, lb.....	18	20	Ergotin, Keith's, oz.....	2 00	2 10	Jaborandi, lb.....	15	20
Ground, lb.....	17	20	EXTRACT LOGWOOD, bulk, lb...	13	14	Lemon Balm, lb.....	38	40
Powdered, lb.....	20	28	Pounds, lb.....	14	17	Liverwort, German, lb.....	38	40
Hemlock, crushed, lb.....	18	20	FLOWERS, Arnica, lb.....	15	20	Lobelia, oz., lb.....	15	20
Oak, white, crushed lb.....	15	17	Calendula, lb.....	55	60	Motherwort, oz., lb.....	20	20
Orange peel, bitter, lb.....	15	16	Camomile, Roman, lb.....	25	30	Mullein, German, lb.....	17	20
Prickly ash, lb.....	35	40	German, lb.....	40	45	Pennyroyal, oz., lb.....	18	22
Sassafras, lb.....	15	16	Elder, lb.....	20	22	Peppermint, oz., lb.....	21	20
Scap (quillaya), lb.....	13	15	Lavender, lb.....	12	15	Rue, oz., lb.....	30	30
Wild cherry, lb.....	13	15	Rose, red, French, lb.....	1 60	2 00	Sage, oz., lb.....	18	22
BEANS, Calabar, lb.....	45	50	Rosemary, lb.....	25	30	Spearmint, lb.....	21	25
Tonka, lb.....	1 20	1 75	Saffron, American, lb.....	65	70	Thyme, oz., lb.....	18	20
Vanilla, lb.....	8 00	15 00	Spanish, Val'a, oz.....	1 00	1 25	Tansy, oz., lb.....	15	15
BERRIES, Cubeb, sifted, lb.....	20	25	GELATINE, Cooper's, lb.....	75	80	Wormwood, oz.....	20	20
powdered, lb.....	25	30	French, white, lb.....	35	40	Yerba Santa, lb.....	38	48
Juniper, lb.....	7	10	GLYCERINE, lb.....	17	20	HONEY, lb.....	13	12
Ground, lb.....	12	14	GUARANA.....	1 00	1 10	HORS, fresh, lb.....	20	24
Prickly ash, lb.....	40	45	Powdered, lb.....	1 25	1 35	INDIGO, Madras, lb.....	75	85
BUDS, Balm of Gilead, lb.....	55	60	GUM ALOES, Cape, lb.....	18	20	INSECT POWDER, lb.....	35	35
Cassia, lb.....	25	30	Barbadoes, lb.....	30	50	ISINGLASS, Brazil, lb.....	2 00	2 10
BUTTER, Cacao, lb.....	60	65	Socotrone, lb.....	65	70	Russian, true, lb.....	6 00	6 58
CAMPHOR, lb.....	65	75	Asafetida, lb.....	40	45	LBAF, Aconite, lb.....	25	30
CANTHARIDES, Russian, lb.....	1 40	1 50	Arabic, 1st, lb.....	70	75	Bay, lb.....	18	20
Powdered, lb.....	1 50	1 60	Powdered, lb.....	80	95	Belladonna, lb.....	25	30
CAPSICUM, lb.....	25	30	Sifted sorts, lb.....	45	50	Buchu, long, lb.....	50	40
			Sorts, lb.....	30	35	Short, lb.....	35	40
			Benzoin, lb.....	50	1 00	Coca, lb.....	35	25
			Catechu, Black, lb.....	9	20	Digitalis, lb.....	15	70
			Gamboge, powdered, lb.....	1 20	1 25	Eucalyptus, lb.....	18	20
			Guaiaac, lb.....	50	1 00	Hyoscyamus.....	20	55
			Powdered, lb.....	90		Matico, lb.....	70	25

Senna, Alexandria, lb.....	\$ 25	\$ 30	Rhatany, lb.....	\$ 20	\$ 30	ANTINERVIN, oz.....	\$ 85	\$ 00
Tinnevely, lb.....	15	25	Rhubarb, lb.....	75	2 50	ANTIKAMNIA.....	1 35	1 40
Stramonium, lb.....	20	25	Sarsaparilla, Hond, lb.....	45	50	ANTIPIRYN, oz.....	0 55	0 65
Uva Ursi, lb.....	15	18	Cut, lb.....	50	55	ARISTOL, oz.....	1 85	2 00
LRECHERS, Swedish, doz.....	1 00	1 10	Senega, lb.....	55	65	ARSENIC, Donovan's sol., lb.....	2 85	3 00
LICORICE, Solazzi.....	48	50	Squill, lb.....	13	15	Fowler's sol., lb.....	10	13
Pignatelli.....	35	40	Stillinger, lb.....	22	25	Iodide, oz.....	50	55
Grasso.....	30	35	Powdered, lb.....	25	27	White, lb.....	6	7
Y & S—Sticks, 6 to 1 lb., per lb.	27	30	Unicorn, lb.....	38	40	ATROPINE, Sulp. in $\frac{1}{2}$ ozs. 8cc., oz.....	6 00	6 25
" Purity, 100 sticks in box	75	75	Valerian, English, lb. true.....	20	25	BISMUTH, Ammonia-citrate, oz..	40	45
" Purity, 200 sticks in box	1 50	1 50	Virginia, Snake, lb.....	40	45	Iodide, oz.....	55	60
" Acme Pellets, 5 lb. tins	2 00	2 00	Yellow Dock, lb.....	15	18	Salicylate, oz.....	25	30
" Lozenges, 5 lb. tins.....	2 00	2 00	RUM, Bay, gal.....	2 50	2 75	Subcarbonate, lb.....	2 00	2 25
" Tar, Licorice, and Tolu, 5 lb. tins.....	2 00	2 00	Essence, lb.....	3 00	3 25	Subnitrate, lb.....	1 80	2 00
LUPULIN, oz.....	30	35	SACCHARIN, oz.....	1 25	1 50	BORAX, lb.....	7	8
LYCOPodium, lb.....	70	80	SEED, Anise, Italian, sifted, lb..	13	15	Powdered, lb.....	8	9
MACR, lb.....	1 20	1 25	Star, lb.....	35	40	BROMINE, oz.....	8	13
MANNA, lb.....	1 60	1 75	Burdock, lb.....	30	35	CADMIUM, Bromide, oz.....	20	25
Moss, Iceland, lb.....	9	10	Canary, bag or less, lb.....	4	5	Iodide, oz.....	45	50
Irish, lb.....	12	13	Caraway, lb.....	10	13	CAFFEINE, oz.....	55	60
MUSK, Tonquin, oz.....	46 00	50 00	Cardamom, lb.....	1 15	1 25	Citrate, oz.....	35	40
NUTGALLS, lb.....	21	25	Celery.....	25	30	CALCIUM, Hypophosphite, lb....	1 60	1 65
Powdered, lb.....	25	30	Colchicum.....	50	60	Iodide, oz.....	95	1 00
NUTMEGS, lb.....	1 00	1 10	Coriander, lb.....	10	12	Phosphate, precip., lb.....	35	38
NUX VOMICA, lb.....	10	12	Cumin, lb.....	15	20	Sulphide, oz.....	5	6
Powdered, lb.....	20	25	Fennel, lb.....	15	17	CBRIUM, Oxalate, oz.....	10	12
OAKUM, lb.....	12	15	Fenugreek, powdered, lb.....	7	9	CHINIDINE, oz.....	15	10
OINTMENT, Merc., lb. $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{1}{4}$.	70	75	Flax, cleaned, lb.....	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	4	CHLORAL, Hydrate, lb.....	1 25	1 38
Citrine, lb.....	45	50	Ground, lb.....	4	5	CROK., oz.....	75	80
PARALDEHYDE, oz.....	20	22	Hemp, lb.....	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	4	CHLOROFORM, lb.....	60	1 90
PEPPER, black, lb.....	16	18	Mustard, white, lb.....	11	12	CINCHONINE, sulphate, oz.....	25	30
Powdered, lb.....	18	20	Powdered, lb.....	15	20	CINCHONIDINE, Sulph., oz.....	28	30
PITCH, black, lb.....	3	4	Pumpkin.....	25	30	COCAINE, Mur., oz.....	4 50	5 00
Bergundy, true, lb.....	10	12	Quince, lb.....	65	70	CODRIN, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.....	75	80
PLASTER, Calcined, bbl. cash....	1 25	3 25	Rape, lb.....	5	5	COLLODION, lb.....	65	70
Adhesive, yd.....	12	13	Strophanthus, oz.....	50	55	COPPER, Sulph., (Blue Vitriol) lb.	8	10
Belladonna, lb.....	65	70	Worm, lb.....	22	25	Iodide, oz.....	65	70
Gaibanum Comp., lb.....	80	85	SRIDITZ MIXTURE, lb.....	25	30	COPPERAS, lb.....	1	3
Lead, lb.....	25	30	SOAP, Castile, Mottled, pure, lb..	10	12	DIURETIN, oz.....	1 60	1 65
POPPY HEADS, per 100.....	1 00	1 10	White, Conti's, lb.....	15	16	ETHER, Acetic, lb.....	75	80
ROSIN, Common, lb.....	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	3	Powdered, lb.....	25	40	Sulphuric, lb.....	40	50
White, lb.....	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	4	Green (Sapo Viridis), lb.....	25	40	EXALGINE, oz.....	1 00	1 10
RESORCIN, white, oz.....	25	0	SPERMACEIN, lb.....	60	65	HYOSCYAMINE, Sulp., crystals, gr.	25	30
ROCHELLE SALT, lb.....	25	28	TURPENTINE, Chuan, oz.....	75	80	IODINE, lb.....	4 50	5 00
ROOT, Aconite, lb.....	22	25	Venice, lb.....	10	12	IODOFORM, lb.....	5 25	5 50
Althea, cut, lb.....	30	25	WAX, White, lb.....	50	75	IODOL, oz.....	1 40	1 50
Belladonna, lb.....	25	35	Yellow.....	40	45	IRON, by Hydrogen.....	80	85
Blood, lb.....	18	30	WOOD, Guaiac, rasped.....	5	6	Carbonate, Precip., lb.....	15	16
Bitter, lb.....	27	25	Quassia chips, lb.....	10	12	Sacch., lb.....	30	35
Blackberry, lb.....	15	30	Red Saunders, ground, lb.....	5	6	Chloride, lb.....	45	55
Burdock, crushed, lb.....	18	18	Santal, ground, lb.....	6	6	Sol., lb.....	13	16
Calamus, sliced, white, lb.....	20	20	CHEMICALS.			Citrate, U.S.P., lb.....	90	1 00
Canada Snake, lb.....	30	25	ACID, Acetic, lb.....	13		And Ammon., lb.....	70	75
Cohosh, black, lb.....	15	35	Glacial, lb.....	45	50	And Quinine, lb.....	1 65	3 50
Colchicum, lb.....	40	20	Benzoic, English, oz.....	20	25	Quin. and Stry., oz.....	25	35
Columbo, lb.....	20	45	German, oz.....	10	12	And Strychnine, oz.....	13	15
Powdered, lb.....	25	22	Boracic, lb.....	12	13	Dialyzed, Solution, lb.....	50	50
Coltsfoot, lb.....	38	30	Carbolic Crystals, lb.....	30	35	Ferrocyanide, lb.....	55	60
Comfrey, crushed, lb.....	20	40	Calvert's No. 1, lb.....	2 10	2 15	Hypophosphites, oz.....	25	35
Curcuma, powdered, lb.....	13	25	No. 2, lb.....	1 35	1 40	Iodide, oz.....	40	45
Dandelion, lb.....	20	20	Citric.....	60	65	Syrup, lb.....	40	45
Elecampane, lb.....	15	15	Gallic.....	10	12	Lactate, oz.....	5	6
Galangal, lb.....	15	15	Hydrobromic, diluted, lb.....	30	35	Permitrate, solution, lb.....	15	16
Germanium, lb.....	22	22	Hydrocyanic, diluted, oz. bottles doz.....	1 50	1 60	Phosphate scales, lb.....	1 25	1 30
Gentian or Genitan, lb.....	12	13	Lactic, concentrated, oz.....	8	10	Sulphate, pure, lb.....	7	9
Ground, lb.....	13	25	Muriatic, lb.....	3	5	Exsiccated, lb.....	8	10
Powdered, lb.....	13	14	Chem. pure, lb.....	18	20	And Potass. Tartrate, lb.....	80	85
Ginger, African, lb.....	18	15	Nitric, lb.....	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	13	And Ammon Tartrate, lb.....	80	85
Po., lb.....	20	20	Chem. pure, lb.....	25	30	JEVES' FLUID, 25c. bottles, per doz.....	2 28	
Jamaica, bichd., lb.....	30	22	Oleic, purified, lb.....	75	80	" 50c. bottles, per doz.....	4 50	
Po., lb.....	35	35	Oxalic, lb.....	12	13	LEAD, Acetate, white, lb.....	13	15
Ginseng, lb.....	4 50	4 38	Phosphoric, glacial, lb.....	1 00	1 10	Carbonate, lb.....	7	8
Golden Seal, lb.....	1 00	1 75	Dilute, lb.....	13	17	Iodide, oz.....	35	40
Gold Thread, lb.....	90	10	Pyrogallie, oz.....	30	35	Red, lb.....	7	9
Hellebore, white, powd., lb.....	15	95	Salicylic, white, lb.....	80	85	LIME, Chlorinated, bulk, lb.....	4	5
Indian Hemp.....	18	18	Sulphuric, carbey, lb.....	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	In packages, lb.....	6	7
Ipecac, lb.....	5 00	5 25	Bottles, lb.....	4	5	LITHIUM, Bromide, oz.....	30	35
Powdered, lb.....	5 25	5 50	Chem. pure, lb.....	18	20	Carbonate, oz.....	30	35
Jalap, lb.....	40	50	Tannic, lb.....	80	85	Citrate, oz.....	25	30
Powdered, lb.....	45	45	Tartaric, powdered, lb.....	38	40	Iodide, oz.....	50	55
Kava Kava, lb.....	40	50	ACETANILID, lb.....	65	70	Salicylate, oz.....	35	40
Licorice, lb.....	12	90	ACONITINE, grain.....	4	5	MAGNESIUM, Calc., lb.....	55	60
Powdered, lb.....	13	15	ALUM, cryst., lb.....	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	3	Carbonate, lb.....	18	20
Mandrake, lb.....	13	1	Powdered, lb.....	3	4	Citrate, gran., lb.....	35	40
Masterwort, lb.....	16	18	AMMONIA, Liquor, lb., 88o.....	10	12	Sulph. (Epsom salt), lb.....	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	3
Oris, Florentine, lb.....	30	40	AMMONIUM, Bromide, lb.....	1 05	1 10	MANGANESE, Black Oxide, lb....	5	0
Powdered, lb.....	40	35	Carbonate, lb.....	14	15	MENTHOL, oz.....	25	87
Pareira Brava, true, lb.....	40	45	Iodide, oz.....	35	40	MERCURY, lb.....	80	85
Pink, lb.....	40	45	Nitrate crystals, lb.....	40	45	Ammon (White Precip.).....	1 30	1 35
Parsley, lb.....	30	45	Muriate, lb.....	12	16	Chloride, Corrosive, lb.....	1 05	1 15
Pleursey, lb.....	20	35	Valerianate, oz.....	55	60	Calomel, lb.....	1 20	1 30
Poke, lb.....	15	25	AMYL, Nitric, oz.....	16	18	With Chalk, lb.....	50	55
Queen of the Meadow.....	18	18						

Injunction Granted.

We had occasion in a recent issue to call the attention of our readers to the preparations which have been placed on the market with the view of imitating "Abbey's Effervescent Salt" the demand for which has become so great that some enterprising firms have sought to further their own ends by introducing to the trade articles somewhat similar in appearance and style of package.

The great injustice which was done not only to the Abbey Eff. Salt Co., but to the general public by having these goods introduced as substitutes for the genuine article, determined the company to employ the "Grose Secret Service," of Montreal, to investigate the matter, both as to the extent of the substitution, as well as the method employed.

The investigation of the secret service lead to the appearance in court of Mr. Thomas Knowles, Jr., and resulting in an injunction being granted by the High Court of Judicature of the Province of Ontario, in favor of the "Abbey Eff. Salt Co." retaining the defendant from manufacturing or putting up any articles in imitation of packages of the plaintiff. The defendant has also been obliged to discontinue the use of the bottle which was similar to that used by the plaintiff, and they will also have to withdraw from sale all covers of packages which have heretofore been placed in the market bearing the name of Effervescent Salt.

The decision of the court was one of decided interest to the drug trade of Canada, and is one which certainly discountenances any attempts at substitution. It may be said to the credit of the druggists of Canada, that the proportion of them, which purchased these lines was, we are informed, very small, being only 4 per cent. of the entire trade, showing convincingly that the drug trade of Canada, as a whole, are opposed to substitution.

From the evidence given by the defendant in his examination in the court, it was evident that he had "Abbey's" packages in mind when commencing to put up the salts for the drug trade, as the bottles were similar to those used by the "Abbey Co.," and the wrappers or cartons nearly similar. Mr. Knowles claims that his instructions to the lithographer were, that the wrappers were to be made as different as possible, only to follow the general appearance. The evidence went

on to say that a Toronto druggist was the first to propose the idea to induce Mr. Knowles to adopt it.

The goods were put up both under the name of the Howard Chemical Co., London, Eng., and the English Fruit Saline Co., both having their address on Oxford street; there were also the Abbot Chemical Co., and the Williams Medicine Co., besides other titles which were used for these salts.

Some rather amusing incidents occurred during the trial, showing the devices used to place these goods with the public.

A prominent druggist in the northwest section of Toronto, whose business is so large and extensive that he has three different stores, stated to one of the detectives that his preparation was the best in the world, that it came from the old country, and could not be obtained in Canada, but that he had had the stuff shipped to him in barrels from England (no doubt from the Oxford street establishment). He stated that Abbey's was good, and this preparation was better, and Abbey's cost 55cts., and the preparation he put up cost him little more than one-half of that. He also told the detective of the relative merits of Abbey's and his own, saying that he believed it to be just as good, and that Abbey's was made of Epsom salts.

Another amusing incident happened in a drug store in Hamilton, where the clerk, an intelligent and seemingly clever young man, persuaded the detective to buy a bottle of English Saline Salt. He informed the detective it was English, and put up by a company whose address he did not know (probably was the Oxford street address), but that it was an English composition, and sold only in Canada. He also stated the price of Abbey's to the retail trade was ninety cents, but of course the formula was not known, but that the English Saline was all right, as they were furnished with the formula, and he knew what was in it. He also told the detective that the package was put up to look like Abbey's, and had a good sale.

Another interesting interview was that held with a druggist in St. John, N.B., who informed Mr. Grose's representative that he sold the English Fruit Saline Salts instead of Abbey's, as it was just as good, but that these were put up for him in London.

In the present instance, those druggists who have sold or have in stock

bottles put up by Knowles & Co. have, we are informed, left themselves open not only to arrest and fine, but also to civil action. Our readers are well aware we have continually denounced the practice of substitution, and druggists would do well to see to it that the goods which they handle are not such as would deceive the public, even though it might be the means of financially benefiting themselves. It is certainly not worthy of the dignity of his profession that any druggist should lay himself open in this manner to the loss not only of his own self-respect, but also the respect of his *confreres* and the public at large.

Magazines.

Dr. Henry S. Lunn, in the *American Monthly Review of Reviews* for August, describes the recent attempt and failure to establish "seven-day journalism" in London, where influential labor leaders joined the clergy of the nation in the fight waged against the Sunday papers started by two of the millionaire publishers.

A prominent feature of the August *Review of Reviews* is the illustrated article on "The 'America's' Cup Race in 1899," which tells the story of the cup itself and the famous contests for its possession, describes the new challenger and defender, and adds much interesting detail about the chief personalities concerned on both sides in the approaching race.

The August *Coming Age* contains a paper of great interest by Professor A. E. Djbear, the well known physicist. It is entitled "The Kind of Universe We Live In," and discusses in a brilliant manner the results of discoveries made through the telescope, spectroscope and microscope. Another feature of general interest is Dr. Edward Everett Hale's comparison of "The Boston of 1828 and the Boston of To-day." Dr. Hale has recently completed a pastorate of forty years over one church in Boston, and is probably better qualified to write on the subject he has in hand than any author of the present time. The conversation by James A. Herne in the same number, reviewing a dramatic career of forty years, must prove interesting to all readers. It contains many graphic characterizations of the great actors of the past generation and abounds in amusing incidents and anecdotes told in a delightful manner. Other leading contributors are Charles Malloy, Professor Jean du Buy, Dr. James Hedley, Lillian Whiting and Nina K. Darlington.

Iodide, oz.....	\$ 35	\$ 40	Iodide, oz.....	\$ 40	\$ 40	Geranium, oz.....	\$1 75	\$1 85
Bin., oz.....	25	30	Salicylate, lb.....	1 00	1 10	Rose, lb.....	3 20	3 50
Oxide, Red, lb.....	1 30	1 35	Sulphate, lb.....	2	5	Juniper berries (English), lb...	4 50	5 50
Pill (Blue Mass), lb.....	70	75	Sulphite, lb.....	8	10	Wood, lb.....	70	75
MILK SUGAR, powdered, lb.....	30	35	SOMNOL, oz.....	85	00	Lavender, Chiris. Fleur, lb....	3 00	3 50
MORPHINE, Acetate, oz.....	1 80	1 90	SPIRIT NITRE, lb.....	38	68	Garden, lb.....	75	1 50
Muriate, oz.....	1 80	1 90	STRONTIUM, Nitrate, lb.....	18	20	Lemon, lb.....	1 50	1 60
Sulphate, oz.....	1 80	1 90	STRYCHNINE, crystals, oz.....	80	85	Lemongrass, lb.....	1 50	1 00
PEPSIN, Saccharated, oz.....	35	40	SULFONAL, oz.....	50	55	Mustard, Essential, oz.....	60	60
PHENACETINE, oz.....	25	30	SULPHUR, Flowers of, lb.....	2 1/2	4	Neroli, oz.....	4 25	4 60
PIPOCARPINE, Muriate, grain....	7	8	Pure precipitated, lb.....	13	20	Orange, lb.....	2 75	3 75
PIKRRIN, oz.....	1 00	1 10	TARTAR EMETIC, lb.....	50	55	Sweet, lb.....	2 75	3 00
PHOSPHORUS, lb.....	90	1 10	THYMOL (Thymic acid), oz.....	55	60	Origanum, lb.....	65	50
POTASSA, Caustic, white, lb.....	60	65	VERATRINE, oz.....	2 00	2 10	Patchouli, oz.....	80	50
POTASSIUM, Acetate, lb.....	35	40	ZINC, Acetate, lb.....	70	75	Pennyroyal, lb.....	2 00	2 25
Bicarbonate lb.....	15	17	Carbonate lb.....	25	30	Peppermint, lb.....	1 60	1 75
Bichromate, lb.....	12	13	Chloride, granular, oz.....	13	15	Pimento, lb.....	2 60	2 05
Bitrat (Cream Tart.), lb.....	25	28	Iodide, oz.....	60	65	Rhodium, oz.....	80	85
Bromide, lb.....	70	75	Oxide, lb.....	13	60	Rose, oz.....	7 50	11 30
Carbonate, lb.....	12	13	Sulphate, lb.....	9	11	Rosemary, lb.....	70	50
Chlorate, Eng., lb.....	18	20	Valerianate, oz.....	25	30	Rue, oz.....	25	50
Powdered, lb.....	20	22	ESSENTIAL OILS.			Sandalwood, lb.....	5 50	7 70
Citrate, lb.....	70	25	Oil, Almond, bitter, oz.....	75	80	Sassafras, lb.....	75	00
Cyanide, lb.....	40	50	Sweet, lb.....	40	50	Savin, lb.....	1 60	1 58
Hypophosphites, oz.....	12	15	Amber, crude, lb.....	40	45	Spearmint, lb.....	3 75	4 79
Iodide, lb.....	3 50	3 75	Rect., lb.....	60	65	Spruce, lb.....	65	00
Nitrate, gran, lb.....	8	10	Anise, lb.....	2 75	3 00	Tansy, lb.....	4 25	4 85
Permanganate, lb.....	40	45	Bay, oz.....	50	60	Thyme, white, lb.....	1 80	1 87
Prussiate, Red, lb.....	50	55	Bergamot, lb.....	3 25	3 50	Wintergreen, lb.....	1 75	1 85
Yellow, lb.....	32	35	Cade, lb.....	90	1 00	Wormseed, lb.....	3 50	3 75
And Sod. Tartrate, lb.....	25	30	Cajuput, lb.....	1 60	1 70	Wormwood, lb.....	4 25	4 50
Sulphuret, lb.....	25	30	Capsicum, oz.....	60	65	FIXED OILS.		
PROPYLAMINE, oz.....	35	46	Caraway, lb.....	2 75	3 00	CASTOR, lb.....	11	13
QUININE, Sulph, bulk.....	41	51	Cassia, lb.....	2 00	2 25	COD LIVER, N.F., gal.....	90	95
Ozs., oz.....	51	56	Cedar.....	55	85	Norwegian, gal.....	1 35	1 40
QUINIDINE, Sulphate, ozs., oz...	16	20	Cinnamon, Ceylon, oz.....	2 75	3 00	COTTONSEED, gal.....	1 10	1 20
SALICIN, lb.....	4 50	5 00	Citronella, lb.....	80	85	LARD, gal.....	90	1 00
SANTONIN, oz.....	22	25	Clove, lb.....	1 20	1 30	LINSEED, boiled, gal.....	56	59
SILVER, Nitrate, cryst, oz.....	80	85	Copaiba, lb.....	1 75	2 00	Raw, gal.....	55	58
Fused, oz.....	85	90	Croton, lb.....	1 50	1 75	NEATFOOT, gal.....	1 20	1 30
SODIUM, Acetate, lb.....	30	35	Cubeb, lb.....	2 50	3 00	OLIVE, gal.....	1 30	1 35
Bicarbonate, kgs., lb.....	2 75	3 00	Cumin, lb.....	5 50	6 00	Salad, gal.....	2 50	2 60
Bromide, lb.....	85	90	Erigeron, oz.....	20	25	PALM, lb.....	12	13
Carbonate, lb.....	3	6	Eucalyptus, lb.....	1 50	1 75	SPEARM, gal.....	1 50	1 60
Hypophosphite, oz.....	12	15	Fennel, lb.....	1 60	1 75	TURPENTINE, gal.....	75	85
Hyposulphite, lb.....	3	6						

Drug Reports.

Canada.

Business is keeping up well notwithstanding the summer holiday season is on.

Quinine has been reduced in price four cents an ounce by all the manufacturers.

Santonine has advanced sharply owing to the almost entire failure of the wormseed crop, it is now quoted at from \$2 75 to \$3 00.

Glycerine is a little easier. We understand a quantity of English glycerine, 1250, has been unloaded on the Canadian market.

Ipecac root is higher. Those expected to see the price about \$8.00 lb., present quotations are \$5.00 lb.

Turpentine has advanced, and we do not anticipate any immediate decline in price.

English Market Report.

LONDON, July 24th, 1899.

This is the dull time of the year and changes are usually of an unimportant

character. Santonine, owing to the reported failure of the seed crop, has risen greatly in value. Carbolic and citric acids always stiffen up at this season of the year. Colocynth is dearer, and partial failure of the crop is reported from Gara. Ipecacuanha is declining, partly from the absence of demand and growing stocks. Camphor has been reduced a fraction, but the outlook is firmer. Bismuth, copper and mercurials are all reported firm and likely to advance. Quinine is flat, stale and unprofitable, the market hoping for higher prices but fearing the reverse.

RAPID TEST FOR ARSENIC.—The discovery of Giosio that penicillium brevicaulis grows with extreme rapidity in the presence of arsenic, and then develops a penetrating odor of garlic, has been reinvestigated by Abba (*Munch. Med. Woch.*). The latter detected arsenic by this means in 150 hides from India in less than twenty-four hours, and he recommends it as the most rapid, reliable and cheapest test for detecting arsenic.

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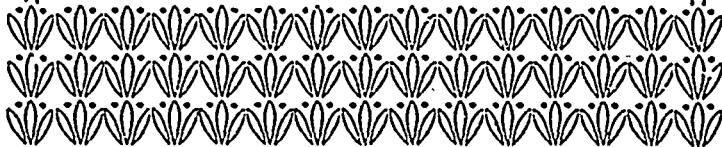


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