

OUR FANCY GOODS MAN IN NEW YORK.

The fall trade is in better condition in Canada than across the border. There, we are informed, importers have been buying such enormous quantities, in order to obtain special concessions, that at the end of each of the last two seasons they have had to sell their goods considerably under cost in order to get rid of them. They have found this a necessity, as the craving for new goods is so strong in the United States, that buyers absolutely refuse to look at old styles, except at a great sacrifice.

The large dry goods stores have almost monopolised the fancy goods trade in New York, and all the larger American cities. "Out of all our accounts," said a large Broadway fancy dealer, the other day, "we have not two dozen really first class fancy goods stores, pure and simple, on our books, and we cover every state in the Union." Of all trades the fancy goods is the last that should be worked on small profits, for in addition to the annual depreciation in value, which follows the Christmas season, through the loss by incorrect gauging of public taste, and through breaking and selling of samples, the salaries paid to really first-class buyers and superintendents, is of necessity large, besides which the space taken up in a store by fancy articles, in proportion to their intrinsic value, is very great. Nor must advertising be forgotten, for while a dry goods merchant or druggist is known to keep at least three quarters of his stock, a fancy goods stock is changing so frequently, that unless advertised, people do not know even of the existence of the majority of the new things. For dry goods men to snatch a trade from the hands of their fellow citizens, simply for the sake of advertising their own goods, is to say the least, grossly selfish. At the margins on which they sell, we are satisfied that their profits, if any, are so small that they could not be recognised as sets off for time and mental energy which might be expended to so much better advantage in their legitimate channels.

Cut glass and fancy china "pungents" for smelling salts are becoming very popular and are to be seen in all the druggists' and jeweller's windows. They are made both with and without silver stoppers. Some of the designs are exceedingly fanciful. Perhaps one of the most useful kinds is shaped, like a long thin cone pointed at one end, so that it can be held into the bosom of the dress between the buttons.

Low grade art is finding an enormous sale in The Great Republic Pictures, or rather daubs, representing scenes of every description. Frequently copies of great subjects are framed in apparently gorgeous frames and sold, principally through the medium of the auction room, for sums which one would hardly expect would pay for the

unwrought materials. These pictures find their way principally to the houses of the artisan, who, in this country of social equalities, is not merely content with a piano but must have everything in keeping, even to the decorated walls.

One of the latest novelties is a chamois purse with nickel frame, to hold a watch and protect it from the dust and dirt of the pocket. For open face watches they are made with a round nickel rim to show the hands, while for the hunting-case the watch has to be taken out of the purse whenever referred to. They are made in all sizes.

The French and German manufacturers are struggling hard for supremacy in leather goods, such as purses, pocket-books, card cases, etc. Every season new samples are sent out in imitation of American styles, and generally at prices, that for the Canadian market at least, are far below what the same goods can be made for. A calf wallet and a one-piece purse are the latest attempts in this direction, the success, especially in the latter, being remarkable. In card cases, where fancy styles have more scope, the foreigners are especially successful, though their goods are probably not so serviceable as the New World line.

These are the days of imitation, and the German nation leads the van in the unholy work. The world-famed Doulton & Royal Worcester Chinas are now being copied, both in design of outline and of decoration, so perfectly that experts themselves are not infrequently caught lifting a handsome vase to see the trade mark. It is needless to say that the prices are about half these asked for the genuine goods.

Fancy tables, especially, with onyx tops, are becoming very popular. In these, if utility and not mere appearance is desired, we would strongly advise American goods, for the imported lines are made up more for sale than use.

Music boxes are selling largely, though the same man probably never makes more than one purchase. The weak points in most boxes are the pinion wheels, whose cogs are made of soft brass and then never properly finished to fit into one another, the natural consequence being the cutting of the brass, which allows the spring to display its full force, ruining the teeth in half a second.

CHARTERED BANKS.

The following is a list of the banks in Canada acting under a Dominion Government Charter:

ONTARIO.

Bank of Toronto.	Imperial Bank of Canada.
Can. Bank of Commerce.	Traders' do
Dominion Bank.	Bank of Hamilton.
Ontario Bank.	Bank of Ottawa.
Standard Bank.	Western Bank of Can.

QUEBEC.

Bank of Montreal.	Merchants Bank of Can
Bank of H. N. America.	Banque Nationale.
Banque du Peuple.	Quebec Bank
Banque Jacques Cartier	Union Bank of Canada.
Banque Ville Marie	Banque de St. Jean.
Banque d'Hochelega.	Banq. de St. Hyacinthe.
Molson's Bank.	East. Townships Bank

NOVA SCOTIA.

Bank of Nova Scotia.	Hallifax Banking Co
Mer. Bank of Halifax.	Bank of Yarmouth.
People's Bank do	Exch. B'k of Yarmouth
Union Bank do	Com'l B'k of Windsor

NEW BRUNSWICK.

Bank of N. Brunswick.	People's Bank.
	St. Stephen's Bank.

MANITOBA.

Commercial Bank of Manitoba.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Bank of British Columbia.

SELECTIONS.

PEPSIN OINTMENT.—For the treatment of bad looking ulcers and contracted cicatrices, the following ointment is recommended (Allg. Med. Zeit.): Pepsin, 3 parts, lanolin, 15 parts.

Antipyrine should not be prescribed with extract cinchona or with chloral hydrate. With the former it produces an insoluble precipitate, with the latter an oily mixture which separates.—[Rdschau.

SALOL PILLS.—Take 1 part of yellow wax to each 3 parts of salol and rub together until the mixture assumes the consistency of a balsam; then add calcined magnesia and powdered licorice root sufficient to form a pill mass.

SALOL is ologised by Dr. Gratzler, who obtained such good results with it that he has entirely discarded iodoform for it for dusting the surfaces of ulcers of all kinds and diseases of the skin. He used a powder consisting of 1 drachm of salol and 1 oz. of powdered starch. He says that it is an excellent antiseptic.

INCOMPATIBILITY OF ANTIPIRYN WITH CHLORAL HYDRATE.—M. Blainville, a druggist of Paris, having occasion to mix four grams of antipyrin and five grams chloral hydrate in fifteen grams of water, noticed that the liquid became milky in appearance; then became clear and deposited an oily liquid. Filtered, this liquid possesses neither the taste of antipyrin nor chloral; the odour resembles somewhat coriander seed—La Franco Medicale.

AN OINTMENT WRINKLE.—Under this caption John E. Ryder communicates the following to the Chemist and Druggist: I find that aqueous liquids, such as liq. plumbi, can be incorporated with adeps, ungt, etc., in a marvellously short time, as compared with the ordinary method of using the flat of the spatula, by simply adding the liquid to the adepts, etc., on a slab, and scoring it with the edge of the spatula. It is taken up almost immediately in that way, and saves a lot of time, and also prevents the liquid spurring about. I would advise dispensers to try it, and see what a lot of time and a little wrinkle of that kind saves.—National Druggist.

AN AGED PHARMACY.—The "Apotheke Zum Mohren," the Pharmacy of the Moors, in the City of Nuremberg, Germany, has the distinguished honor this year of celebrating the 400th anniversary of its existence, having been established in the year 1489. In perusing the pamphlet which the present proprietors have issued as a review of the past 400 years (in a very condensed way), many points may be observed going to show that history repeats itself, and we are often reminded of features that occur to-day in the so-called drug trade. It may not be known