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Canadian Druggist

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

VOL. XI.

TORONTO, MAY, 1899.

No. 5

"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.

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Druggists' Recipes.

During the past ten years the CANADIAN DRUGGIST has published hundreds of very valuable recipes for druggists' use. These have always been selected with great care and have been such as have been highly commended by those experienced in using them. We are aware that this portion of our journal is always perused by our readers and that the published recipes have in many cases been made good use of. We are often written to for recipes for special purposes and while we do our best to furnish some form we are frequently at a loss to give one which we can vouch for as being strictly reliable. A few of these queries will illustrate what we mean and demonstrate the difficulty in which we frequently find ourselves.

Please furnish me with a formula for a hot water cement.

Can you suggest an impervious coating for the inside of turned wood boxes so as to make them grease proof?

What is the most reliable formula you are aware of for dyspepsia tablets?

Which do you consider the most reliable label paste, acacia or tragacanth mucilage or flour paste?

Can you give me a cheap and satisfactory method of making labels adhere to tin?

These and multitudes of similar questions are frequently asked, answers to which cannot be found in books. From time to time when we have been unable to answer queries to our own satisfaction we have published the request and asked for answers. These we regret to say have not in many cases been responded to and we have often felt that we are continually giving but never getting. We wish every reader of this to ask himself if he has failed to exchange ideas with us when he had the knowledge and ability to do so. If you feel guilty and are willing to make amends we will cheerfully forgive you if you will on future occasions give

us the benefit of your knowledge and advice when we ask for it in a general way.

We care nothing for ourselves in this matter, but we are most anxious to make the columns of the journal of practical use to every druggist in Canada. We seek to make the DRUGGIST a medium through which pharmacists may convey to one another up-to-date ideas and thus mutually assist each other to rise above the tide of depressing influences which have so seriously affected the retail drug trade of Canada during the past five years. Give us your hand, your thought, your mind. Give us your influence, your energy, your zeal. Give us your knowledge, your ability and your faith, and we can in unison make the drug business something to be proud of.

Reciprocity with Quebec.

The offer made by the Pharmaceutical Council of the Province of Ontario to give unrestricted reciprocity with graduates in pharmacy of the Province of Quebec was an act which we believe every right-thinking Canadian pharmacist will applaud. Regardless of the laws which govern the Provinces in pharmaceutical affairs, the offer was a step towards a better understanding between the two leading pharmaceutical bodies of the Dominion, which we hope will not only bring them into co-operation, but also the votaries of pharmacy in the other Provinces as well.

The thoughtful leaders in medicine in Canada are at the present moment agitating for the bringing about some regulation which will secure to all licentiates mutual recognition of right to practise; and there is not the least doubt but that all liberal-minded practitioners will uphold them in their efforts.

It seems exceedingly appropriate that medicine and pharmacy should be agitating along similar lines at the same time.

On a former occasion the Province of Ontario made the same offer, but, unfortunately, it was rejected on the ground that the requirements of the Quebec Pharmacy Act, being in some respects different from the Ontario Act, would not permit the pharmaceutical body of that Province to grant mutual recognition of graduates on the terms suggested. The Quebec Pharmacy Act has always required four years' apprenticeship, while the Ontario Act, prior to 1889, only required three. This, in the opinion of the Quebec body, introduced a barrier which

they could not see their way clear to surmount.

In our opinion the obstacle is too trifling to be allowed to stand in the way of co-operation between the two bodies, but, even granting that the strict wording of this Act should be maintained regardless of college training and examination tests, we should be inclined to suggest that reciprocity on a mutual basis be granted in both provinces to all who have graduated since 1889, or failing an understanding on this basis, that recognition of mutual merit date from the day upon which they agree. The fact of agreement is of very much more importance than the date of agreement.

Just at the present moment the governing body of the Pharmaceutical Society of the Province of Quebec is considering how it can best impart training to its certified clerks, and a diversity of opinion exists which would not long remain were the province to join hands with Ontario in adopting the educational system which prevails there. Some of her own men advocate the turning over of the Pharmacy College to McGill or Laval University on the ground that the expense of maintaining a college is greater than her graduates and undergraduates can bear. Is the statement true? We think not. Prior to 1886 the Province of Ontario had no college under direct control of her graduates nor any funds to endow or equip one. To-day she has probably one of the best and most modernly equipped colleges on the continent, worth in the neighborhood of \$55,000, and practically free from debt.

What Ontario has done Quebec can do. With faith and hope in her future she can not only use some of her talented French and English pharmacists to teach her own future generations of pharmacists, but she can intercept the young men from the north and east, many of whom now come to Ontario for tuition. There is as much room in Montreal for a good college of pharmacy for the eastern part of Canada as there is in Toronto for the western part. Neither need be jealous of the other, as there is ample room for both, if both can unite in a kindly way to further the best aims in pharmacy for the broad and rapidly growing Dominion of Canada.

Broad-minded, intelligent men are what are needed in the government of bodies, political, commercial or pharmaceutical.

Assorted Queries.

Answers to which any of our readers are invited to contribute :

What percentage of profit should a remedy need when sold wholesale to warrant the manufacturer in placing expensive advertising contracts?

What percentage of ordinary patent remedies can reasonably be displaced by preparations put up by the druggist himself?

What form of baking powder produces the lightest and most palatable bread?

What ingredient can be added to castor oil to sweeten and flavor it so that it will be pleasantly sweet and palatable and yet retain its natural color.

Why do druggists keep on paying increased prices for alcohol and tinctures, and maintain the old price when retailing by the ounce?

Is a druggist ever justified in labelling a bottle prescribed by a physician poison? If so, when? When is the druggist justified in refusing to return the prescription to his customer, or in refusing to refill the same?

Can a drug apprentice claim any time during business hours for study? If so, how much?

Business Location.

It is very doubtful if many of our young druggists who desire to engage in business consider carefully the situation of the place into which they are tempted to go, yet nothing is of more real importance to the beginner than this. The first thing they usually think of is the attractiveness of the building or the sum which is demanded as a cash payment. They fail to ask themselves why the public will be apt to buy from them or, if they do, fail to profit by the answer. There are but two reasons which influence the customer to induce him to become a regular patron, the first being his personal convenience and the second his confidence in the dealer from whom he purchases. The masses of the public suit their conscience always and for that reason the location about which the homes are most densely clustered and where the thoroughfares are most frequently travelled is the one which ought always to be sought. A poor building in a good locality is vastly better than a good building in a poor locality. The additional cost for rent will never prove much of an article if the volume of busi-

IF you intend to use a Calendar next Christmas for 1900, better be in time and get the chance of the first selection in your town among **Lawson & Jones'** samples.

We keep a list of the applications to see samples in the order in which we receive them.

Invest a Cent in a postal card and write on it:

*"Lawson & Jones,
London, Ont.,*

*Put my name on your list to
see Calendar samples."*

Sign this distinctly and mail it to us as early as possible, as our men have to cover the whole Dominion before the time to import from Europe.

Lawson & Jones
London, Canada.

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?

Now, how will you get these things? Will you go to a dealer who persistently adulterates? Will you buy of a jobber who never carries oils of a prime quality? Will you order of a concern that weighs out of large, open packages, and allows its oils to deteriorate?

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,

86 William Street, NEW YORK.

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

THE

ELLIOT & CO.

LIMITED

TORONTO



\$1.00 per dozen

TRUE

Dalmatian Insect

POWDER

(E. & CO.)

Put up (as illustrated) in convenient dusting boxes, 1 dozen in a box. Cut is one-half of actual size of package. We solicit an order.

In advance of the season of large demand, we beg your consideration of

ELLIOT'S Concentrated LIME JUICE

Appolinaris "Pints," \$1.60 dozen
Whiskey "Quarts," \$3.80 dozen

Being a first-class West Indian product, refined and bottled on our own premises, we certify the excellence of these goods.

LIME JUICE CORDIAL . . . \$2.00 and \$4.25 per doz.

Opium	Sturgis' Creta Precip.
Morphine	Camphor, ozs. and bells
Acid Carbolic, white	Camphor Flowers
Strychnine (oz. bottles)	Moth Camphor
Insect Powder Guns	Bluestone (easier)
Green Soap, E.	Norw. C. L. Oil, 1899
Potass. Cyanide, 98%	Munn's Cod Liver Oil
Potass. Cyanide, 30%	Sal. Epsom, ordinary
Hofbrau	Sal. Epsom, dry
Catarrhozone	Breathlets
	Dr. Hay's Hair Health, and Soap

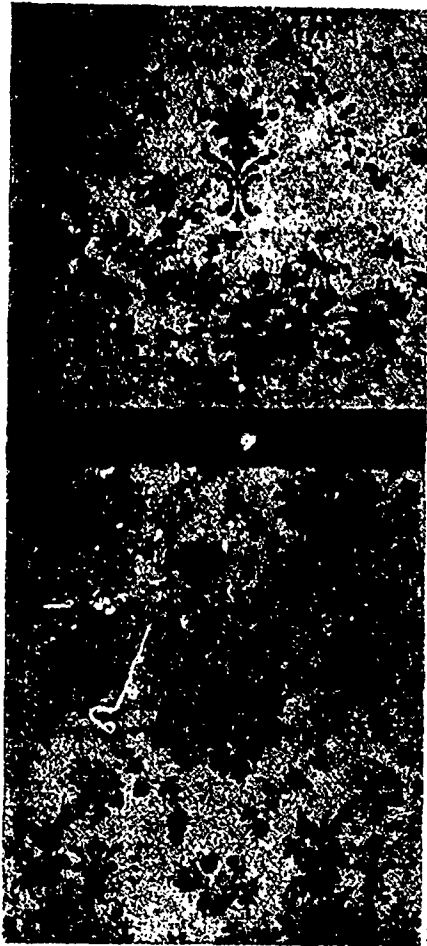
Grape Saline == 25c.

We have the best 25c. Fruit Salt on the market. Our new wrapper is a great improvement; keeps the goods bright and clean. \$1.80 per Dozen.

ELLIOT'S CITRATE MAGNESIA

is a beautifully made granular salt of fine flavor. It contains NO SULPHATE. Comparisons are invited.

5-lb. Cans, 30c. per lb. 1-lb. Bottles, \$1.25 per doz.



“STAUNTON”

Wall Papers

are popular with the trade, because they're good sellers. Here are two sentences from two letters recently received: "I am more than pleased with the way your papers are turning out"; and "Your papers are pleasing us very much." Drop a line for samples if your stock needs sorting up a bit.

M. Staunton & Co.

MANUFACTURERS

TORONTO

Outside the Combine

We Manufacture.....

Anti - Monopoly

Chimneys and Bottles

Green, Amber, and Flint.
Every Description.

GET OUR PRICES.

SYDENHAM GLASS CO.,
Of Wallaceburg, Limited.

Write us for prices on the following goods :

Pharmaceutical CASTOR OIL

(The finest goods on the Canadian market.)

Packed 2 tins in cases, weight 75 lbs. oil.

1st Pressure Castor Oil

Packed as follows: 2 tins in cases, 4 tins in cases,
½ bbls. and bbls.

2nd Pressure Castor Oil or East India Castor Oil

Packed same as 1st Pressure.

Glycolum

(Liquid Vaseline). A white and colorless oil used extensively for nasal and spraying purposes.

Turpentine, Boiled and Raw Linseed Oils,
Straw Refined Seal Oil, Pale and Straw Seal Oil,
Sperm Oil (pure), Bicycle and Sewing Machine Oil,
Pine Tar (in tins and bottles).

PETROLATUM

Snow White, Lily White, Cream White,
Extra Amber, Amber, Yellow,
Veterinary.

Bbls., ½ bbls.,
50 and 25 lb. tubs,
10, 5 and 1 lb. tins,
gross, ½ gross and
¼ gross.

Atlantic Refining Co.

TORONTO

ness can be increased. When a business man is possessed of tact, energy, enterprise and a thorough knowledge of the business in which he is about to engage, the best position available is none too good for him. He need have no hesitation in dropping right into the midst of a number of others of his craft. There is always room for a good man anywhere, and the one who is determined to conduct his business upon straightforward and honorable business principles will always get the opportunity.

Never.

Never borrow until you are confident that the money will be worth more to you than you pay for it.

Never go into debt until you see an early date of settlement ahead.

Never buy lavishly in advance because you are offered four or six months in which to pay.

Never conduct a large business upon customers' paper, rather diminish the volume of your business and keep it under your personal control.

Never give credit beyond an amount which you are confident your customers can meet.

Never lend money that you need in your own business.

Never endorse without security; past business history has shown that the endorser has generally been the payer.

Never acquire the habit of making over drafts upon your bank, as it is not intended to be a free-and-easy business institution.

Never speculate at one time with all your funds; always keep enough in reserve to back and insure your investment.

Never cultivate the reputation of being a sport; the name is not a favored one in commercial circles.

Never get into the habit of making promises that you do not at the time definitely mean to keep. Next to your cash your word is your most valuable possession and security.

Messrs. Archdale Wilson & Co. have been agreeably surprised that the demand for *Fly Pads* has this year been more than twice as large as ever before.

Over twenty years' experience, with a continually increasing sale, has resulted in them having facilities for turning out fly pads in large quantities at short notice, but the present demand is taxing them to the utmost.

A Veteran Druggist.

There is not in Canada, and doubtless not in the kingdom, a more remarkable druggist than Mr. Richard Birks, of Montreal.

This gentleman was born in England in 1807, of a family which could trace its ancestry for 800 years. He was educated at Brampton Grammar School, and early in life indentured himself to Dr. Hudson, a noted apothecary of the city of London. This indenture form is still preserved by Mr. Birks, and would prove interesting reading to some of our young drug apprentices of the present day. After terminating his period of apprenticeship he was venturesome enough to accompany a number of botanists to Jamaica, where his companions died of yellow fever. He also contracted the disease and was thought to have died.



Preparations were being made for his interment when he showed signs of life, and fortunately thus escaped the burial which the natives meditated giving him. Upon his recovery he returned to England. After a short time he came to Canada and entered into partnership with Mr. Hooper, of Toronto. In 1846 he established his present business on McGill street, Montreal, in the very heart of the busy metropolis, where he may yet be found each day of the week as active and energetic as the majority of men of sixty years of age. No signs of decay are visible about him either mentally or physically. He is above the average height, of strikingly fine appearance, exhibiting an impression of keen perception and undying will, yet, geniality itself. With the exception of partial deafness none of his faculties have declined. He walks to and from his place of business each day, a distance of over a mile, without the aid of cab or car. His eyesight is as keen as a boy's, and his handwrit-

ing is a marvel of neatness and indicative of wonderful nerve control. He has enjoyed the respect of three generations of customers, and has very many at the present time who repose more confidence in his advice and knowledge than in that of their medical attendant. Truly Mr. Birks is a type of the best of the British race, as he carries in his person those qualities of endurance which have made his country the eye of the world.

We extend to Mr. Birks our congratulations over his good health and our best wishes that he may long be spared to enjoy the unique distinction of being in all probability the oldest druggist in active business in the world.

Personals.

Mr. James Mattinson, manager of the London (Ont.) house of Kerry, Watson & Co., wholesale druggists, has been unanimously elected president of the London Board of Trade. Mr. James A. Kennedy, another of London's wholesale druggists, is a member of the Board of Arbitration.

We had the pleasure of a visit recently from Mr. H. L. Kramer, manager of The Sterling Remedy Co., of Indiana Mineral Springs, Ind. Mr. K. informed us that he contemplated making a "big push" on "Cascarets" in Canada this year.

The "Wingage Chemical Co.," of Montreal, has been incorporated under a Dominion charter. Capital stock, \$30,000, and the promoters are Messrs. Bernard E. McGale, F. L. Snow, Geo. F. O'Halloran, H. R. Bisailon and G. F. McCaw, all of Montreal, Que.

Acknowledgments.

Our sincere thanks are due the graduating class of the St. Louis College of Pharmacy and also that of the Massachusetts College of Pharmacy for their kind invitations to the Commencement Exercises in connection with their respective colleges.

The ominous and rarely explainable black eye is at the outset amenable, to some extent, to treatment with grease, vaseline or lanoline being preferable. Any spirit is also effective. Water as hot as can be borne also will do yeoman's service, while our old friend, arnica, has a good reputation. But the very hot water, we think, is the safest.

Ontario College of Pharmacy.

FIFTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL EXAMINATION.

The following are the results of the 57th annual examination of the Ontario College of Pharmacy:

THE JOHN ROBERTS SCHOLARSHIP.

George A. Evans, Toronto.

THE JOHN ROBERTS GOLD MEDAL.

George A. Evans, Toronto.

COLLEGE GOLD MEDAL.

George A. Evans, Toronto.

COLLEGE SILVER MEDAL.

George G. Colp, Deseronto.

F. A. Lemon, Ingersoll.

MEDALS IN SUBJECTS.

Dispensing—Geo. A. Evans.

Prescription—Geo. A. Evans.

Pharmacy—Geo. A. Evans.

Chemistry—James McNeilly, Port Dover.

Materia Medica—Chas. A. Weaver, Berlin; Geo. G. Colp, Deseronto.

Botany—M. R. McFarlane, Carleton Place.

HONOR LIST.

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

PASS LIST ALPHABETICALLY.

J. L. Abercrombie, Meaford; J. A. Archambault, Ottawa; R. J. Barton, Mildmay; E. H. Bond, Toronto; H. P. Broughton, Bradford; R. H. Brown, Collingwood; J. W. Brown, Pembroke; A. Burkell, Cobourg; J. W. Cairns, St. Thomas; W. R. Cameron, St. Catharines; Ernest Capbert, Ottawa; Thos.

Capell, Perth; E. M. Cawker, Bowmanville; J. D. Christmas, Lynedoch; K. S. A. Clemens, Berlin; P. H. Coad, Toronto; H. B. Collier, Napanee; Alfred Connell, Hamilton; James Crouck, London; E. J. Dunsmoor, Hamilton; E. L. Ebbles, Port Perry; H. W. Edmunds, Toronto; Byron Forrest, Mount Albert; R. O. Forrest, Toronto; W. A. Frost, Belleville; W. E. Fialeigh, Toronto; L. R. Harvey, Watford; D. T. Henderson, Orangeville; William J. A. Hogg, Hamilton; J. J. Kelly, Toronto; A. Ker, St. Catharines; J. M. Langdon, Toronto; E. J. Leger, Ottawa; Frank H. Lutz, Exeter; G. M. Matthews, Toronto; W. A. Maynard, Port Hope; A. C. Miller, Smith's Falls; J. H. Mitchell, Watford; P. G. Morrison, Durham; J. G. MacCrosbie, Forest; R. McIntyre, Toronto; James McNeilly, Port Dover; W. H. Norman, Woodstock; E. N. Potter, St. Catharines; Angus B. Ripley, Lethbridge, Alberta; H. S. Rodehouse, St. Marys; Ernest Reid, West Huntington; G. A. Ramsden, Erin; W. S. Sanderson, Peterborough; H. Sanderson, Toronto; DeWitt Spiers, Drumbo; W. B. Stuart, Carleton Place; J. D. Tayler, Wallaceburg; W. Thomas, Campbellford; A. C. Thomson, Peterborough; P. Fowler, Toronto; T. B. S. Tweedal, Langton; A. H. Walden, Newcastle; W. A. Warren, Kensington, P.E.I.; T. G. Watson, Weston; F. H. Webb, Petrolea; James W. White, Norwood; G. A. Wodehouse, Hamilton; Lya! A. Wright, Cornwall.

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

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

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

Election of Council, O.C.P.

The nomination of members for the Council of the Ontario College of Pharmacy is now in progress. All nominations are required to be in the hands of the Registrar not later than June 5th, and the election takes place on Wednesday, July 5th. The following are the present representatives:

Division No. 1—Henry Watters, Ottawa.

Division No. 2—J. H. Dickey, Trenton.

Division No. 3—A. J. Davis, Port Perry.

Division No. 4—I. Curry, Toronto.

Division No. 5—J. H. Mackenzie, Toronto.

Division No. 6—G. A. Hunter, Sault Ste. Marie.

Division No. 7—A. Turner, Orangeville.

Division No. 8—G. B. McCullough, Hamilton.

Division No. 9—S. Snyder, Waterloo.

Division No. 10—W. A. Karn, Woodstock.

Division No. 11—J. T. Roberts, Parkhill.

Division No. 12—J. M. Hargreaves, Paisley.

Division No. 13—W. B. Graham, Ridgetown.

Up to the time of going to press (May 15th), but few nominations had been received, and it would appear that the indifference which has characterized former elections still prevails. We hope, however, that in the few remaining days which intervene between this and the date on which the nominations close a little more interest will be displayed. The following are the nominations up to this time, the names given being of those who have been properly nominated and who have accepted:

Div. No. 1—Henry Watters, Ottawa; A. Buchanan, Kemptville.

Div. No. 2—No nomination.

Div. No. 3—No nomination.

Div. No. 4—No nomination.

Div. No. 5—J. Hargreaves, Toronto.

Div. No. 6—No nomination.

Div. No. 7—No nomination.

Div. No. 8—No nomination.

Div. No. 9—No nomination.

Div. No. 10—No nomination.

Div. No. 11—J. F. Roberts, Parkhill.

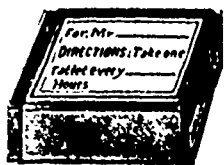
Div. No. 12—No nomination.

Div. No. 13—W. B. Graham, Ridgetown.

It should be borne in mind that the nomination papers of any candidate must have the signatures of three registered druggists who have paid their fees for the current year. The nominee must also have paid his fees.

Have you seen to it that a good representative has been nominated in your division to represent you in the Council of the Ontario College of Pharmacy? *It is your duty.* Nominations must reach the Registrar by June 5th.

THE BUSINESS OF A
DRUGGIST



**REQUIRES
COMPACT
NEAT
ATTRACTIVE
PACKAGES**

And these do much to enhance his reputation for careful palatable dispensing.

We manufacture only first class goods and carry an extensive stock of . . .

If you require any special container in a folding box or paper bag, write us for quotations, giving full particulars of what is required, and we will cheerfully furnish samples.

Wrapping Papers

White, Blue and Tinted

Paper Boxes

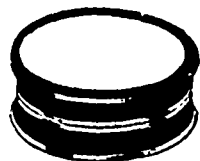
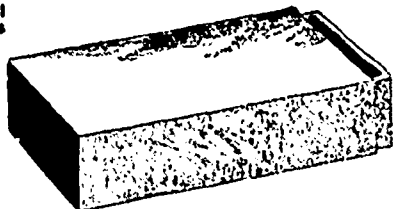
Of All Kinds

Folding Boxes

Paper Bags

Powder Papers

Twines, Etc.



KILGOUR BROS.

Manufacturers and Printers

... TORONTO

BARCLAY & SONS, LIMITED

95 Farringdon Street
LONDON

CENTRAL DEPOT FOR
DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES
OF ALL KINDS

Photo. Apparatus . . .
. . . . and Materials

Proprietary Medicines
ENGLISH AND FOREIGN

BEST TERMS TO **Colonial and Foreign BUYERS**

ILLUSTRATED PRICE LISTS FREE

Telegraphic Address: "YALCRAH LONDON"

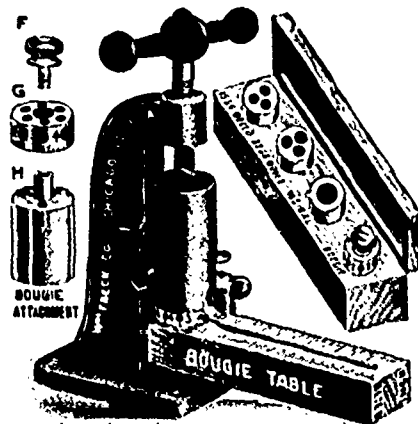
A B C Code.

Telephone: Holborn 717.

THE FRECK PHARMACEUTICAL MACHINERY

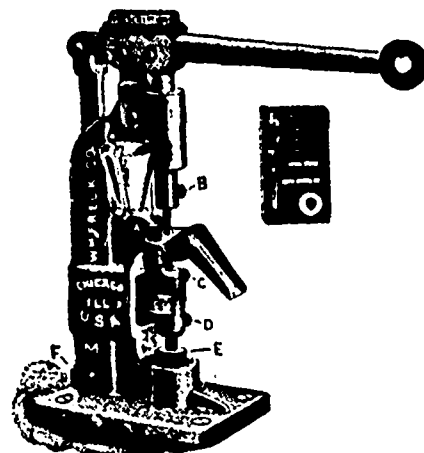
Patentees and Manufacturers } **THE WM. FRECK CO.** { 110, 111, 120 S. Clinton St. CHICAGO, ILL., U.S.A.

Truthfully the most Perfect, Best and Cheapest

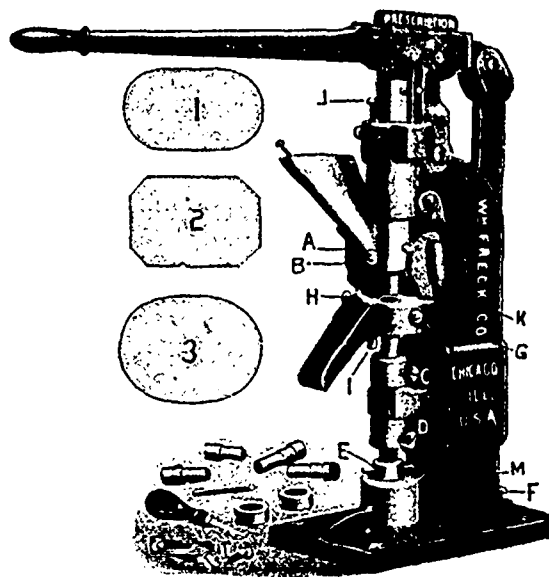


Freck Suppository Machine

With Bougie and Pipe attachments and graduated Bougie Table.



Freck Prescription Tablet Machine



Freck Prescription Tablet Machine

(Large Size) with three sets of dies; makes up to 3/4 inch Tablets and Lozenges size as in engraving.

EVANS & SONS, LIMITED
GENERAL AGENTS FOR CANADA. MONTREAL, CAN.



659-35c.



661-25c.



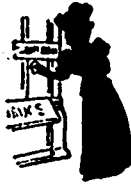
662-25c.



661-25c.



665-25c.



666-25c.



What the Doctor Orders. 586-40c.



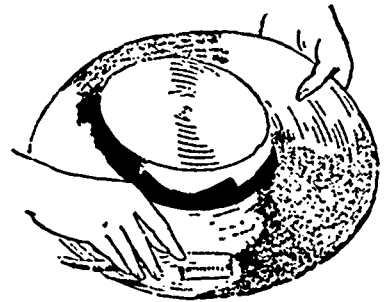
515-35c.

How to Double Your Business



Cycle A.L. 671-35c.

In a successful ad. it's not what you say, it's **how** you say it. Progressive people keep up with the times of prosperity.



Clean that Hat. 522-35c.

THE DRUGGISTS' AD. BOOK

contains 100 pages of prepared ads., together with useful information compiled by successful druggists, solely for druggists. The secret to modern success, "**Own Preparations**, and How to Push Them," sent to any address, together with a premium of any one cut (electro), as illustrated on this page, on receipt of price, \$1.00.



510-45c.



Oh, my back. 540-35c.

We make and keep in stock all kinds of CUTS FOR DRUGGISTS' ADVERTISING. Price list and sample ads. sent free. Address



591-45c.

The Druggists' Illustrating and Advertising Company

22 Farley Ave.

TORONTO



Home Wins. 546-45c.



517-35c.



Women Admire. 517-45c.



670-25c.



609-25c.



601-25c.

Practical Hints on Advertising.

By CHARLES AUSTIN BATES, New York.

I believe, as a matter of fact, that very few printers believe in advertising. As a matter of fact, very few advertising men believe in advertising. They all think it is a good thing for the other fellow, but not for themselves. When it comes down to giving up money for advertising, they wish to be excused. The number of advertising men who really have confidence in advertising is comparatively small. Newspaper publishers are the ones of all others who ought to believe in advertising, and who ought to advertise, yet they are the hardest people in the world to interest in an advertising proposition. Printers who really advertise are few and far between. Of course, the job department of a country weekly is always advertised. That is to say, some space in the paper is devoted to announcing that "Job Printing is done at this office." Generally this advertisement is poorly displayed and, of course, it doesn't cost anything. I know from experience that it pays to advertise a printing business, but I also know from experience that it is extremely hard for a printer to make up his mind to advertise, and to find the money wherewith to do it. Most printers do not charge enough for their work. Most of them don't know what it costs to produce the work that they sell, and so in making an estimate they merely guess at the price. One of the best regulated printing offices I know of ran through the month of January with more business than they had ever had before, and found at the end of the month that they had lost \$350. The printing offices of the country are continually running at a loss. The printer who is running his shop by guess couldn't save himself by advertising.

* * *

The printer is one of the few people who ought not to advertise in the daily or weekly newspapers. He ought to get his business by circulars, booklets, cards, etc. One advantage which the circular has over the newspaper ad. is that it is in itself a sample of the printer's work. If it is well done it will surely impress its recipient. The best way I know of for the average printer to advertise is to make up a lot of samples of any particular kind of printed matter and send them out with a definite price. If the price is reasonably low orders will result, and if they are

properly attended to plenty of trade will ensue.

* * *

When advertisers learn that it is not necessary to be startling or smart or funny, advertising will be better and more profitable. The object of an advertisement is to tell people what you have for sale and how good it is. The more plainly and concisely this information can be conveyed the better will the advertisement be.

* * *

Everybody who reads the magazines, knows the Murphy Varnish advertising. I suppose most of the people who have thought about the matter at all have wondered whether or not they sold varnish. Probably no one knows except Mr. Franklin Murphy, and probably he will not tell. It has always seemed to me that these ads. did not talk enough about Murphy's Varnish. They have been beautifully dignified, and some of them have made interesting reading.

* * *

Some time ago I bought a new desk. After a short time the top of it began to have a dull, milky appearance. A visitor noticed it, and said: "The man who made this desk did not evidently use Murphy's Varnish." Good! But when I bought the desk I didn't know whether it was varnished with Murphy Varnish, or Valentine Varnish, or with Bill Smith's Varnish. As a matter of fact, it isn't any of my business whose varnish the maker of the desk used so long as it was good. I have complained about this varnish, and the maker of the desk is going to fix it up for me. I haven't even yet insisted on having Murphy's Varnish used. The only thing that I do insist upon is that the top of the desk shall show the beautiful grain of the wood, and I don't care whether the maker of the desk uses varnish on it at all. All I care for is the result, and he is responsible for the result. If he can't fix it up, all right. He will have to take the desk out and give me a new one. Perhaps he also reads the magazines, and by the time he has given me a new desk he will remember some of the Murphy arguments, and will believe that he can save trouble by investing in Murphy's Varnish. The Murphy ads. are apparently addressed to the consumer—that is to say, to the users of desks and carriages and houses and other varnished things. They probably reach the makers

of these at the same time, but in an expensive way.

* * *

It is possible for an idea to be too new. We don't need any twentieth century ideas for about four years. Until then it will be a good deal better for us to use 1890 ideas. A man might just as well be five years behind the times as five years ahead of them. I am inclined to think that he had better be five years behind than five years ahead, because if he is behind he will have plenty of company and if he is ahead he will be almighty lonesome.

* * *

There are a lot of people in the world who do not appreciate smartness. They are just common, ordinary, everyday people; the kind of people who buy goods and generally pay cash for them. Lincoln said God must have liked common people because he made such a lot of them. The advertiser who shoots over their heads had better save his money.

* * *

I wish somebody would tell me how it would be possible to make everyone understand exactly what advertising really is. It is one of the simplest things in the world if you look at it in the right way. It is simply telling a plain story. It consists merely of giving information to possible buyers. It does not mean understatement or over-statement. The more nearly an advertiser can picture the goods of the store, the better the advertisement. It should be made attractive, of course but attractiveness does not necessarily mean smartness or newness. An ad. should be made attractive in just the same way that a magazine article is made attractive, by illustration. There need not be anything startling about the illustration. There need not be anything smart about it. It ought to convey an idea applicable to the goods talked about in the advertisement. It need not be original. It may be a copy of a picture one hundred years old. If it is a handsome picture, and suitable to the subject, it is just as good as a new picture. There are very few new pictures, anyway.

* * *

There are three accepted theories in advertising that I believe to be utterly wrong and responsible for much of the ill-success that attends advertising effort. The first one of these is that "The American people like to be humbugged."

The second is "Advertising one-thing-at-a-time"; and the third is that "Brevity is the essential of good advertising." It is all right to be brief, but if you are brief at the expense of the convincing force of the ad you had better not be so brief.

* * *

However, even in small cities the festive "cutter" who advertises a number of things at once is generally the man who has the biggest store and makes the most money. He patterns his business after the department stores and he gets there. If a man lives in a peaceful community where there are about four times as many druggists as there ought to be, and where each is afraid to cut the price for fear his competitors will cut it still more and that pretty soon all of them will be doing business at loss, he had better stick to the one-thing-at-a-time idea and advertise regular prices on regular goods.

The Ascendancy of the Patent Medicine.

It has been asserted that the days of the patent medicine man had gone, but recent events indicate otherwise.

W. H. Comstock, of Brockville, Ont., proprietor of Morse's Indian Root Pills, has just been elected a member of the Canadian House of Commons, and Mrs. G. T. Fulford, wife of the proprietor of Williams' Pink Pills, was at a recent "drawing room" presented to Her Majesty the Queen.

The banana and the potato are almost identical in chemical composition.

The best form of Bismuth for use in the treatment of infantile diarrhoea is the salicylate.

An alcoholic solution of ammonia cleanses the hair better than petroleum oils, and is not dangerous.

It is estimated there are about 100 grains of iron in the average human body, and the diminution of this small amount is dangerous.

A weak solution of permanganate of potash kills the mosquito embryo.

A physician found one of his patients sitting in the bath and swallowing a dose of medicine. "What are you doing there instead of being in bed?" inquired the astonished practitioner, and the patient quickly responded: "Well, you told me to take the medicine in water, and that's what I'm doing."

Was It the Result of Careless Prescribing or an Error in Dispensing?

A case of interest both to medical practitioners and pharmacists is reported from Johannesburg, South African Republic.

Dr. Fred H. Brennan, who claims to be a graduate of Trinity Medical College, Toronto, and also a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario, was, it appears, in charge of the medical practice of the "American Medical Company," in connection with which was a "chemist shop."

Amongst the patients treated was a Mrs. Robinson, for whom the doctor wrote the following prescription:

℞ . Liq. As. ʒi.
Liq. Strych. ʒv.
Aguas. ad.... ʒvi.

Sig. Half a teaspoonful after meals in a little water.

The prescription was dispensed by a qualified chemist in the employ of the "Medicine Company" and in its preparation used the Liq. Potassæ Arsenitis.

Death resulted from the administration of the mixture and the doctor was charged with culpable homicide, but was acquitted by the jury on the ground that the medicine had not been prescribed in dangerous quantities, and also that no negligence could be attributed to him, as the preparation was put up by a qualified chemist.

Our readers will see quite readily that the cause of death was from the precipitation of a portion of the strychnine which was the natural result of using the Alkaline solution of arsenic as was done in this case. We cannot but feel that both the prescriber and the dispenser were at fault. The prescription was not written as it should have been, indeed, it shewed great carelessness in not defining the arsenical solution, and the dispenser shewed either gross ignorance or carelessness in the preparation of the mixture.

Prof. John Bassett Moore, who served as secretary and counsel of the American peace commission at Paris, writes in the *Review of Reviews* for May on the points of international law brought out in the war with Spain.

AMYLENE CHLORAL.—This is a condensation product of amylene hydrate and chloral and is described as a colorless oily liquid of camphoraceous odor, of specific gravity 1.24. It is soluble in all the usual solvents except water. It possesses powerful hypnotic properties.

Questions and Answers.

Editor CANADIAN DRUGGIST:

Will you kindly let me know through the columns of your magazine: What effect has sugar of lead on the scalp as a hair tonic, as in the receipt given below: also, if the mixture should be filtered or used as given? The following is the receipt:

℞
Flower of sulphur..... ʒii.
Sugar of lead..... ʒiii.
Glycerine..... ʒiii.
Ol. lavend..... ʒiv.

Mix thoroughly in mortar. Stand six days and add—

Tr. canthar..... ʒi.
Alcohol..... ʒiv.
Aqua ad..... ʒvii.

Apply, after shampooing with green soap and alcohol, equal parts. You can use this ℞ in your formulary. By giving above information you will oblige your reader,

F. C. F.

Nova Scotia, May 4th, 1899.

1. The sugar of lead in your formulae is added merely to darken the hair, and not for any action it may have on the skin. Occasionally, when used in excessive quantities, it has produced symptoms of lead poisoning. Its combination with sulphur forms a sulphide of lead. The sulphur, of course, cleanses the scalp, and is valuable as a curative agent. The mixture should not be filtered.

You have more alcohol in the preparation than is necessary, and, in fact, we think the presence of so much is rather detrimental than otherwise. We would suggest making the quantity 1 oz. in place of 4.

Hamilton, May 5th, 1899.
266 King st. w.

Dear Sir,—What in your opinion would cause a copious sediment in the following mixture on standing:

Pol. brom..... ʒiiss.
Sod. brom..... ʒiiss.
Tr. card. co..... ʒiv.
aq. ad..... ʒivm.

You will greatly oblige me.

JOHN P. HENNESSEY.

2. The sediment is doubtless due to the quantity of salts in the mixture, there being 7 drams to a little over 4 oz. of water. The small amount of alcohol in the Tincture Card. Co. will also act towards preventing perfect solution.

EXTRAORDINARY DEMAND

For Wilson's **FLY PADS**

Our sales for 1898 were as usual larger than in any previous year, but the demand this season has been

MORE THAN DOUBLE

that of any other season up to the same date.

WHAT DOES IT MEAN?

Simply that WILSON'S FLY PADS are far more destructive than any other fly killer, and are giving satisfaction to the public and dealers alike.

HAVE YOU PLACED YOUR ORDER?

ARCHDALE WILSON & CO.

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS ❖ ❖ HAMILTON

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 SOLI. 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.

Pure Paris Green

We are the only manufacturers in Canada and guarantee
our Green to be full Government Standard.

Packed in $\frac{1}{2}$ and 1 pound Paper Boxes
1 pound Tins
25, 50, and 100 pound Drums
250 pound Kegs

Glacial Acetic Acid

All Strengths.

Guaranteed equal to the best imported.

THE TRADE ONLY SUPPLIED.

The Canada Paint Co.

(Limited)

Head Office:

572 William St., Montreal

Branch:

90 Bay St., Toronto

Pharmacy in England.

Legalizing Company Pharmacy—A Government Attack—Present Position of Pharmacy—Dispensing Doctors Protected—Veterinary Preparations for Chemists—Petroleum Emulsion Aspersed—Glycerol of Malt.

(By Our London Correspondent.)

The excitement caused by the introduction by the Government of a bill which enables limited companies to assume the titles of chemist and druggist, if the pharmacy is managed by a qualified person, hardly seems to be warranted. It was certainly an unkind cut at the Pharmaceutical Society, who were requested to make suggestions on the subject, and, to their dismay, the councillors found that the bill was dead against them. But the fact remains that the bill which the Lord Chancellor has introduced into the House of Lords does not confer any rights upon companies which they could not assume before. Since the decision in 1870, by the House of Lords, that corporate bodies could not be examined, and, therefore, were exempt from the regulations and penalties of the Pharmacy Acts, limited companies have practised pharmacy securely as long as the manager was a qualified chemist. The anomaly of the present situation, which makes the government action less tolerable, is that at the same time a bill is introduced by the same noble Earl, which directly forbids limited companies from assuming the titles of physicians, surgeons, dentists, or midwives, or from practising as such. The obvious reflection, therefore, is that the personal element in pharmacy, and pharmaceutical education and examination alike, need no protection, whilst the midwife and dentist are to be secured from competition of dividend-earning directors. It is worthy of note, too, that veterinary surgeons are omitted in the government protection of title bill.

The council of the society is advising calmness and deprecating individual action until the bill reaches the House of Commons, for the simple reason that they have been unable, since the death of Lord Milltown, to find a champion of their cause. It would be a tremendous task to attempt, what has been suggested by some indignant pharmacists, to kill the Government bill on pharmacy and get pharmacists added to the list of protected professions. Even were they successful, some arrangement would have to

be made whereby those companies already practising pharmacy were not placed under the ban, as vested interests would uphold their position.

Altogether, it is apparent that just now pharmacy in England is under a cloud. The medical profession, according to the *Lancet*, considers the attack of the Government on pharmacy as unwarranted, and is willing to welcome pharmacists to the protected list. But the organ of the British Medical Association, which represents some 18,000 medical men, coolly asserts that it is a good thing chemists were not included with doctors and dentists, as it might have imperilled the passing of the measure!

It is just this failure on the part of many medical men to identify the best interests of pharmacy with their own that leads to antagonism. Indeed, if a medical man chooses to open shop as a chemist, he is at perfect liberty to do so, only he is governed by the pharmacy acts then as if he were a chemist. In Glasgow there are several of these medical halls, which, for all intents and purposes, might be pharmacies, only they are not so tidy or so well-stocked. It used to be the custom until a few years ago to leave these medical halls in charge of unqualified assistants whilst the doctor visited some patients. But the scrupulous observance of the regulations regarding the sale of poisons insisted upon by the Pharmaceutical Society ever since the Wheeldon case has altered this. It was probably due to a remembrance of this that led some of the witnesses at the Quebec legislation committee to comment so unfavorably on English pharmacy law. But it is not quite so bad as was pointed out. Whilst it is a fact that anyone can fill an ordinary prescription, and that some medical men claimed the right to delegate this operation if they pleased to their coachman or cooks, if a poison be an ingredient the individual is liable, if not qualified, to suffer a penalty.

Now, as such a simple body as chloroform water is classed, strictly speaking, as a poison, being a preparation of a

poison, it will be seen that the net of our pharmacy law, while apparently wide open, is drawn much closer than might be expected. Practically speaking, all the protection accorded to pharmacists in England is their titles and the sale of poisons. In comparison with continental Europe we have no protection worthy of the name; on the other hand, in practice it worked very well until the introduction of companies that run pharmacies as they might bacon, because of the profit attached to it. The grocer and draper who adds proprietary articles and patents is soon tripped up if he touches any that contain a poison. The stores are able to pay for a qualified pharmacist, usually, it is unfortunately true, a man who has not succeeded in his attempt at running a pharmacy by himself. It is quite possible that another mesh will be added to our net, owing to a recent scandal where a prescription of a dispensing doctor was filled by his unqualified assistant, and an error made that led to a death and inquest. The matter has been referred to the General Medical Council, that has the legal right to make decrees for the observance of medical men. Should they consider that the employment of an unqualified person as a dispenser, even in a medical man's own dispensing department, was infamous conduct that merited expulsion from the register, another decided advantage to pharmacists would be obtained. It should be remembered, however, that it is only within the last ten or twelve years that medical men have abandoned the employment of students and other unqualified persons as assistants. These formerly used to visit and prescribe, and the majority of the patients were quite unaware of the fact that they were being attended by an unqualified person. The General Medical Council decided that such practices amounted to infamous conduct, and after a few doctors had been struck off the register the profession gave up the practice.

The *B. & C. D.* has drawn timely attention to the opportunities that occur for chemists in agricultural districts to supply something more than pounds of Epsom salts. There are numerous powders, pills and balls that could easily be prepared in the pharmacy, whilst lotions and embrocations are also universally in request. The two cardinal points to bear in mind are (1) That packages, etc., must be convenient, that is, sufficient for a dose whether it be a drench or a powder or a ball; (2) There is no object in mak-

ing elegant-looking articles, a bottle that will pour out readily and easily is better than any amount of external appearance. Of course, moderate prices are important, as the farmer will not spend as much on physic for his cow, sometimes, as he will for his wife. I know a shop in the north of England where on a market day over a cwt. of condition powder, several gallons of embrocation and many dozen drenches are regularly sold.

An instructive paper in the *Medical Press* deals with the vexed question: Is petroleum in an emulsion of any benefit in disease? The medical author proves to his own satisfaction that all the petroleum passes through the system unchanged and may be recovered from the excreta. Against this may be placed the practical experience of many thousands of doctors that patients thrive on it. Although as it is usually associated with gum, glycerine and hypophosphites in the emulsion it is not clear that only petroleum is concerned. The early days of lanoline were assailed in a similar manner, and the medical profession was divided into those who swore by it and those who decried it. Yet it not only stayed, but entered the B.P., and has become a permanent institution and has largely replaced lard and vaseline as a basis for ointments.

The famous company known as Price's Patent Candle Co., who gave us the purest form of glycerine first, have developed a "glycerol of malt," which is both active and palatable. It is prepared in the pharmaceutical department at Battersea, London, where they also prepare petroleum jellies, and specially a soft paraffin delicately scented with a suspicion of otto. This is a good idea, as these jellies are now largely employed for the hair, the hands and complexion, and the trace of perfume masking the faint petroleum odor is a distinct improvement.

Spruce Gum Industry.

In the Maritime Provinces of Canada, and also in the State of Maine, there has been growing up for some time a new industry, says a writer in the *Boston Herald*. More correctly speaking, perhaps, not a new one, but an old one assuming larger proportions. It is that of spruce gum gathering.

Years ago the country lad who went into the city was highly indignant when called after by the small boy, "Johnny from the country with his pockets full of gum." Literally, this was true then,

"Johnny" usually having a few chunks with which to treat his friends. Now, however, many persons are engaged in this pursuit. There is a large market for the product, notwithstanding that the prejudice against gum chewing far outweighs anything that might be said in its favor.

The gum-picker usually goes into the woods with the lumberman in December, and makes his home at the lumber camp. Before doing so he provides himself with a ladder and a knife with a long blade. This is all the outfit required, excepting that, perhaps, when the snow is deep use is made of snowshoes. The spruces usually are without branches at the base, and instead of climbing the trunks the ladder is used.

Of course the ladder could be made in the woods, but spare time is employed doing this before entering the forest. Once there the picker finds plenty to do. He rises early from his bunk, and it is not very late in the afternoon when "the shadows of evening fall," and then his day's work is done, but the employment makes him quite tired and ready to retire early.

Each day his work takes him farther from the camp, but, in truth, he need not be far away at any time, gum-bearing trees being all around. If the picker has had good success, he has made a fair day's pay. Spruce gum is sold at wholesale from sixty cents to one dollar per pound, according to quality, and as it is not uncommon to gather from three to five pounds during a day, it can be seen that the work nets him a tidy income, the cost of living at the camp being comparatively small.

The lumbermen, too, find time Sundays to turn their hands to this work. It is the custom then to go in a party of a dozen or more to where the logs are "browed." Here it is possible, with the aid of a peevie, to get at the gum more readily.

The wholesale druggists in New York, Boston, and some of the other large cities, are the largest purchasers. Some of these firms employ pickers, while others depend on agents to purchase their supply. In the cities mentioned spruce gum retails for about sixteen cents an ounce.

At this time, when the crop is being harvested, the dealers are having difficulty in keeping pace with the demand. Only the other day a New York firm sent an order for a ton. Their agent was

unable to fill the order, but sent all he had on hand—some 300 pounds—assuring his customer that he would be able to fill the balance of the order in a short time.

Cure for Tuberculosis.

A despatch from Rome under date of May 3rd says that some of the newspapers are booming an alleged radical cure for tuberculosis discovered by Prof. Cervillo, of the University of Palermo, and publish wonderful stories of the success of the remedy, which is called *formalina*. It is applied by means of subcutaneous injections.

Pural.

This is a new disinfectant, prepared in cylindrical compressed cones and is said to consist of powdered charcoal saturated with liquefied benzoic acid, carbolic acid, and menthol. The cones fume, after being well lighted, and clear the atmosphere of all bad odors; only very sensitive persons are inconvenienced by the vapors, which have the same favorable influence on whooping cough as phenol vapors.—*Pharm. Post*.

Test for Linseed Oil.

A very simple and inexpensive test to ascertain if raw linseed oil is adulterated is the nitric acid test, as follows: Put equal parts of raw linseed oil and nitric acid in a bottle together. Shake the mixture well, and let it stand for twenty minutes. If pure, the upper stratum will be straw-colored and the lower colorless. If impure, the upper stratum will be a dark brown or black and the lower stratum a bright orange or dark yellow, according to the material used in adulterating.—*O. C. & D.*

CONDENSATION PRODUCT OF TANNIN AND CHLORAL.—When chloral hydrate and tannin are brought together at a moderate heat, in presence of a strong acid, they combine, with elimination of water. The product of the reaction is a gray-brown, amorphous, fine powder, which is sparingly soluble in cold water, more soluble in warm water. The aqueous solution gives an olive-green coloration on the addition of the ferric chloride, but is not affected by potassium cyanide. The compound is soluble in alcohol, but is insoluble in ether, chloroform, benzoic and acetic ether. It has been found valuable in dermatology.—*Ap. Ztg.*

GOMBAULT'S Caustic Balsam IS THE ONLY **Genuine**

The greatest veterinary remedy and blister in the market.

Put up with both English and French directions.

PRICE TO TRADE \$12 DOZ.

RETAILS AT \$1.50.

See that Our Name is on Every Bottle.

TAKE NO OTHER.

The Lawrence-Williams Co.,

SOLE IMPORTERS FOR CANADA AND U.S.

21 Front Street West,

TORONTO, Ont.

275 to 283 St. Clair Street,

CLEVELAND, O., U.S.A.

Vincent Wood's LATEST SPECIALTIES



THE
"EUREKA"
HERNO
TRUSSES

Send for my
Price List

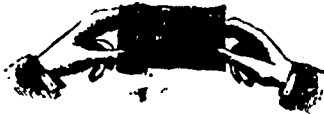
The Pad is made of a Patented Elastic Composition, which is not affected by heat or cold, and the wear very luxurious.

Prices per doz. A B C quality
Single 18/6 27/ 30/
Double 27/ 42/ 45/

4 Albion Place, Blackfriars Bridge, London S.E.

And all Druggists and Instrument Dealers.

Another great Surgical Invention is...
**THE EUREKA "CREPE VELPEAU
RUBBERLESS POROUS BANDAGES**



They will supersede every other in the near future.

In Bandages 2 2 1/2 and 3 in. in width
12/ 15/ 18/ per dozen

Beware of Fraudulent Imitations

Made on the Premises of
Elastic Stockings, Trusses, Belts,
Suspensory Bandages, Chest
Protectors, etc.

TO THE TRADE :

INDIAN CATARRH CURE

A true, reliable remedy; perfectly non poisonous; contains no alkaloids. For internal and external use. Cures catarrh in children or adults.

For sale by

THE INDIAN CATARRH CURE CO.

146 St. James St. - - Montreal, P.Q.

Special to Retail Druggists.



**KILLS EVERY
TIME**



COMMON SENSE EXTERMINATOR For Roaches and Bed Bugs

25c., \$1.75 doz.; 50c., \$3.50 doz.; \$1, \$8 doz.

COMMON SENSE EXTERMINATOR For RATS and Mice.

15c., \$1 doz.; 25c., \$1.75 doz.; 50c., \$3.50 doz.; \$1, \$8 doz.

Sold by all Wholesale Druggists and NOT by Departmental Stores

Manufactured by

COMMON SENSE MFG CO.,
381 Queen St. West, TORONTO.

50TH YEARS SALE

And still unappreciable for Killing Flies.

MATHER'S

ORIGINAL CHEMICAL.

FLY PAPERS

Every Paper guaranteed to kill QUICKLY without torturing the Flies, and are not unsightly in the room like the STICKY FLY PAPERS. SPECIAL PRICES ON APPLICATION.

W. MATHER, Limited, Dyer St., Hulme, MANCHESTER

London and Export Agents—Messrs. MACE & HALDANE,
94 Milton Street, E.C.

Special Offering

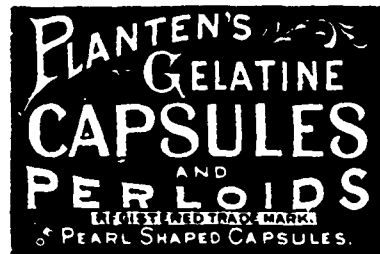
An Agent at Acklin's Islands, Bahamas, having purchased for us a quantity of fine GRASS SPONGES, we have decided to offer them at bargains to the trade. Until June 30th we will sell :

100 FINE FORMS BLEACHED FOR \$2.00
500 " " " " \$9.00

These Sponges can easily be retailed at five cents each. Remember that we are also headquarters for Chamois Skins, Talcum Powder and Corks.

SAUNDERS & EVANS

30 Wellington East - - TORONTO



MANUFACTURED BY

H. Planten & Son

ESTABLISHED 1888

NEW YORK

SPECIAL PRICES for EXPORT

Correspondence Solicited

PLANTEN'S Comp. C & Cor Black and Sandal Wood Oil **CAPSULES**

Are Celebrated the World over for Uniformity and Reliability Sold by all Druggists in the Dominion of Canada. Specify Planten's on all Orders.

H. Planten & Son (Established 1888) **New York**
"Pioneer American Capsule House"

Wide-Awake Dealers

ALL SELL

THE **RUSSELL 10c. CIGAR**

AND **EL PUERTO 5c. CIGAR**

The Choicest Goods in the Market....



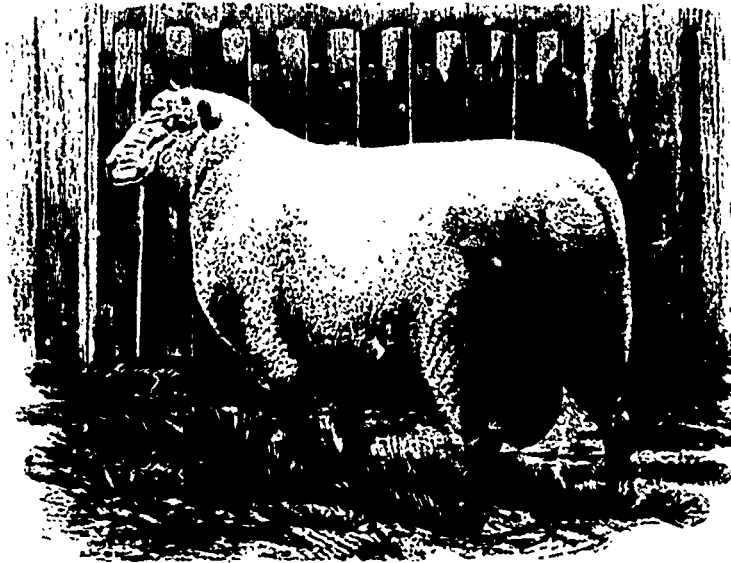
W. S. RUSSELL

MANUFACTURER

BERLIN, ONT.

SHEPHERDS

A Superior Disinfectant and Antiseptic. Is healing. A Preventive and Cure for Skin Diseases.



For Lice, Etc., on Young Cattle and Colts. Will destroy all disease germs on Sheep.

SHEEP DIP

Manufactured by **THE LYMAN BROS. CO., Limited**

Wholesale Druggists, TORONTO.

“HOFBRAU”

“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.

W. H. LEE, Chemist, TORONTO
CANADIAN AGENT

Write for a Case.
We Pay Freight.

ORIENTAL POMADE

IS A POSITIVE
CURE FOR . . .

DANDRUFF

There are many so called Dandruff cures on the market to-day, but **Pratt's Oriental Pomade** excels them all and is sold under a guarantee to cure, and if after using faithfully, according to directions, it fails to cure any case of Dandruff the money will be most cheerfully refunded.

It is cooling to the scalp, prevents itching of the skin, stimulates the hair, stops it from falling out, and prevents baldness. For all scalp trouble or skin disease it has no equal.

Put up in 1, 2 and 3 ounce pots to retail at 50c., 75c. and \$1.00. Send for price list.

THE PRATT MFG. CO.,

OFFICE: 40 ARCADE,
YONGE ST.

Toronto.

Trade Notes

J. W. Morrow is opening a new drug store at Vancouver, B.C.

D. P. Mott, druggist, Dartmouth, N.S., has made an assignment.

F. H. A. Chevrier is opening a new drug store in Ottawa, Ont.

A new drug store will shortly be opened at Fleming, Assa., N.W.T.

George F. Curtis, druggist, Revelstoke, B.C. Mortgage foreclosed.

M. D. Irvine is opening a new drug store at Dominion City, Man.

Mr. Donaldson, druggist, Sandon, B.C., has moved into his new quarters.

Ruebsamen & Goodsell are opening a new drug store at Greenwood, B.C.

A. M. Edwards has purchased the drug business of W. H. Lutz, Galt, Ont.

The drug store of J. Morrow, Elora, Ont., was destroyed by fire May 5th.

McConnell's drug store, Pt. Burwell, Ont., was destroyed by fire May 12th.

A. W. Drysdale, druggist, Halifax, N.S., died suddenly of heart disease May 3rd.

Dr. J. A. Sutherland has purchased the drug business of J. W. Cove, Springhill, N.S.

Field & Bows have purchased the drug business of C. Reid & Co., Revelstoke, B.C.

M. G. Laughlin has purchased the drug business of J. A. Barr, Hamilton, Ont.

Dr. J. B. Coughlin has purchased the drug business of F. J. Smith, Arthur, Ont.

A. E. Pirt, of Hanover, Ont., is about opening a drug business at Carman, Man.

C. H. Cranston, druggist, Winnipeg, Man., is reported selling out his business.

W. M. Wright, formerly of Brantford, Ont., has opened a drug store at Sintaluta, N.W.T.

C. S. Touchbourne has purchased the drug business of G. H. Davies, Alexander, Man.

W. A. DuPencier has purchased the drug business of W. Ruckler, Thamesville, Ont.

W. H. Cox, 800 Yonge street, Toronto, Ont., is moving his drug business to 786 Yonge street.

The drug store of R. D. Morris, Elora, Ont., was destroyed by fire May 5th, partially insured.

The drug store of J. Enman, Moncton, N.B., was slightly damaged by fire and water, April 6th.

J. T. Ross is opening a branch drug store, corner of Queen st. E. and Beech ave., Toronto, Ont.

The Common Sense Ear Drum and Medicine Company, of Toronto, Ont., has been incorporated.

Clarke & Jardine, druggists, Ashcroft, B.C., have dissolved partnership. The firm is now Clarke & Co.

George Sterns is opening a new drug store in the building formerly occupied by D. P. Mott, Halifax, N.S.

The drug store of J. Thorne, Essex, Ont., was entered by burglars, April 16th, and about \$40 in cash taken.

J. Ford Johnson, of Chatsworth, Ont., has purchased the drug business of J. F. McCallum, Owen Sound, Ont.

W. G. Williams, O.C.P. class '98, has purchased the branch drug store of C. H. Cowen, 568 Jarvis street, Toronto, Ont.

W. C. R. Allen has moved his drug business to the new store in Winter's Building, Charlotte street, St. John, N.B.

George C. Hunt, druggist, Fredericton, N.B., has admitted S. A. R. Macdonald into partnership. The firm name is Hunt & Macdonald.

Mrs. Thomas A. Crockett has decided to continue the drug business of her late husband at St. John, N.B. George Rieckers will be manager.

Wm. Campbell, of Comber, Ont., has purchased the balance of the drug stock of the Cameron Drug Store at Tilbury, Ont., and moved it to Comber.

C. H. Gunn & Co., of Chatham, Ont., have purchased the patent medicine business of E. Miller & Co., of Dresden. The headquarters will be in Chatham.

F. G. Walley, druggist, Ingersoll, Ont., will move into his new store on the opposite side of the street, in the premises formerly occupied by Hearn & Co.

Messrs. Evans & Sons, Limited, have recently transferred their United States branch house from Boston to 133 William

street, New York city. The business is in charge of Mr. T. A. Hedley.

A. J. Wallen & Co. have purchased the drug business of C. Cranston, Winnipeg, Man., and will run it as a branch store under the management of J. A. Snider, formerly with J. R. Lee, Toronto.

W. L. Cameron, O.C.P. class '98, has assumed the management of the drug business of C. H. Cowen, Parliament street, Toronto, Ont. Mr. Cowen is now associated with the Griffiths & Macpherson Co., Limited.

Herbert Colwell, formerly of the firm of Burbidge & Colwell, has opened his new drug store at No. 89 Barrington street, Halifax, N.S. It is handsomely fitted, has a beautiful onyx soda fountain and the showcases were specially built in Chicago for this store.

Montreal College of Pharmacy.

The thirty-first annual meeting of the Montreal College of Pharmacy was held on Thursday, May 4th, in the college building, a number of the members and students of the college being present. Mr. W. H. Chapman, president, was in the chair.

Mr. E. Muir, secretary-treasurer, read the annual report and also the financial statement, both of which were on motion duly received and adopted.

The president then delivered his address, touching upon several points of interest to the college, among others the question of day lectures, the adoption of means to increase the revenue, and the desirability of securing a more suitable building than the one at present occupied.

The secretary's report showed a slight falling off in the number of students attending the college during the last session, and the financial statement also showed a falling off in the number of students attending the college during the last session, and the financial statement also showed a falling off in receipts. This would emphasize the president's suggestion for means to be taken to increase the revenue.

For the first time since the adoption of the sessional examinations, an independent college diploma was presented to the following students, who had taken the full course of the college, and had passed all the sessional examinations, namely: A. J. Bedard, A. E. Baldwin, M. Albert, F. J. Lemaitre, H. Guerin, A. Adrienne

Prevost, H. St. Georges, Gustav Richard, and Allan T. Christie. Prizes were also presented to the students who had obtained the highest point in their respective classes as follows: A. J. Bedard (2 prizes), M. Albert H. Guerin, and Joseph Valois. During the counting of the ballot papers Dr. T. D. Reed gave an interesting lecture on "Optical Illusions," with demonstrations. The scrutineers reported the following gentlemen elected members of the Advisory Board: Joseph Contant, S. Lachance, J. E. Tremble, C. J. Covernton, H. R. Lanctot, J. R. Paikin, Wm. S. Kerry, T. R. Goulden, and R. W. Williams; these, with W. H. Chapman as president, A. J. Laurence, vice-president, and E. Muir, treasurer, would form the Board of the college for the ensuing year.

Pharmaceutical Examinations.

The Board of Examiners for the Major and Minor Examinations of the Pharmaceutical Association of the Province of Quebec held their semi-annual examinations in the Montreal College of Pharmacy, commencing April 18th and closing April 21st, when twenty-eight candidates for the Minor and nineteen for the Minor Examination enrolled their names, and of these the following, named in order of merit, passed, and are entitled to be placed upon the register as Licentiates and "Certified Clerks," respectively: As Licentiates of Pharmacy: Moses Albert Alfred J. Bedard, T. E. Gagner, Gustave Richard, W. J. H. McKindsey, A. P. Fortin, and J. G. A. Filion. As "Certified Clerks": A. E. Baldwin, Henri G n reux, Romeo Casgrain, Joseph Pinsonnault, J. B. Bisailon, J. A. Goyer, L. Edgar, Martel, S. A. Lamoureux, F. H. Spearman, L. E. B. Browne and E. Percy Jones.

The candidates were subjected to a severe written and oral examination in chemistry, materia medica, pharmacy, practical chemistry, botany, reading of prescriptions, physics, weights and measures and dispensing.

The examiners were R. W. Williams, Three Rivers; J. Emile Roy, Quebec; W. H. Chapman, A. J. Laurence, J. R. Parkin and Henri R. Lanctot, with E. Muir secretary of the Board. The next examination will take place in Quebec about the middle of October.

Advertise your business!

Death of Mr. James Cummings.

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

Gleanings.

Bacilloil is a clear, thick, brown-black liquid having an odor suggestive of cresol. It solidifies when exposed to the air in a thin layer, mixes with water and is claimed to have a disinfectant power similar to that of lysol.—*Pharm. Post.*

A new reaction for quinine salts is communicated by Candussio: To a solution of the salt add a drop of a two per cent. solution of lysidin and a little chlorine water. The result will be a beautiful golden-yellow coloration. An excess of chlorine may interfere with or prevent the reaction. No other alkaloids behave similarly.—*Ztsch. f. Pharm.*

Sodium sulphurosa-benzoate is a white powder soluble in water, found by F. Heckel to have a decided antiseptic power toward various microbes. It is non-toxic to the human organism, even in large doses. For medical practice the remedy is a convenient antiseptic, and has decided advantages over mercury salts, because of its non-toxic and non-irritant effects, although it is not so effective an antiseptic.—*Ap. Ztg.*

CAMPHOR AS ANTIDOTE TO PHENOL.—Dr. Alvarez has successfully used camphor in a serious case of poisoning with carbolic acid, after having accidentally noted the good effect of camphorated oil on burns caused by carbolic acid. In the above-mentioned case, an attempt at suicide, 100 gm. of camphorated oil were administered. Within an hour the patient was much improved, and in a short time recovered completely.—*Ztsch. f. Pharm.*

PRESERVATION OF ERGOT.—M. Veniz recommends keeping ergot in flasks, with a comparatively wide mouth, which can be closed air-tight, along with bits of quicklime. In this manner he claims that he has kept the substance in a perfectly active condition for upwards of four years.

PANCREATIN AS AN EMULSIFYING AGENT.—Dieterich states (*Apotheker Zeitung*) that the pancreatic juice, and consequently commercial pancreatin, makes a perfect emulsifying agent, and is applicable in this direction to the emulsification of cod liver oil, castor oil, etc. Diastatic malt extract answers the same ends.

REMEDIES ACTED ON BY LIGHT.—It has been noticed that in many stores numerous substances, which are more or less sensitive to the influence of light are not kept in the dark, but are exposed to bright daylight on the shelves, which necessarily causes deterioration. In addition to these remedies, which are commonly known to be affected by light, the following may be mentioned: Gallic acid, aristol, cinchonidine, sulphate, albuminate of iron, citrate of iron and ammonium, effervescent citrate of iron, peptonate of iron, phosphate and albuminate of mercury, peptonate of iron and manganese, hydrogen dioxide, tartrate of iron, and saffron preparations. (*Ap. Ztg.*)

CREOSOFORM is a new disinfectant, produced as follows: 1,000 Gm. of creosote are mixed with 800 Gm. of formaldehyde solution and 1,500 Gm. of hydrochloric acid. The mixture evolves heat and a greenish, insoluble product is formed, which is washed with water and dried. It is free from odor and taste. If the creosote be replaced by guaiacol, a yellowish condensation-product is formed, which is also odorless and tasteless and possessed of antiseptic properties. In preparing his latter compound warming is required to start the reaction. By reducing the proportions of formaldehyde and acid, liquid products are obtained. (*Ap. Ztg.*)

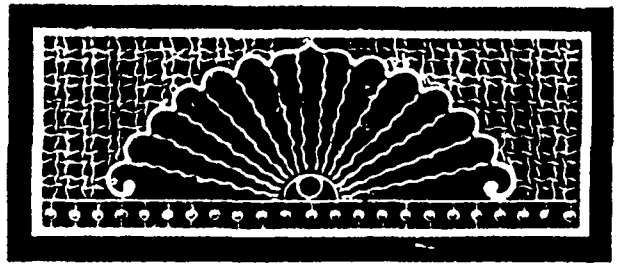
HERE IS SOMETHING NEW!**Dr. Howard's Oriental
Pile Ointment**Is sold with a Guarantee to Cure any case of **PILES**
where a surgical operation is not required.**A CLEAN, CONVENIENT CURE.**Made
only by **Orien's Mnfg. Company**

CARLETON PLACE, ONT.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS

PRICE COMPLETE, \$1.00.

LYMAN KNOX & CO., Wholesale Agents, TORONTO.

**A LITTLE GRILL OR MOORISH FRETWORK**adds greatly to the appearance of a Drug Store. It is just what
is required for a Dispensing Department. Send for a Catalogue.
We also make **SHELF-BOXES** and **DRAWERS**.**OTTERVILLE MANUFACTURING CO.**

OTTERVILLE, ONT.

Limited

INVALUABLE FOR THE TOILET.**INVALUABLE FOR THE TOILET****Cowan's Violet Ammonia****INVIGORATING IN WARM WEATHER
REFRESHING FOR THE BATH
CLEANSING PREPARATION FOR THE HAIR****RENDERS THE SKIN SMOOTH AND SOFT
DESTROYS THE ODOR OF PERSPIRATION
CURES BITES OF MOSQUITO AND SPIDER****Retail at 25 cents per Bottle.**Put up in 12-oz. Bottles with Attractive Labels and Delightfully Perfumed.
Sold by all Wholesale Druggists.**John Cowan, - = Manufacturer, Montreal.****Change of Stock Offering of the Emerson Pharmacal Co.**

April 15, 1899.

TO THE RETAIL DRUGGISTS of the United States of America and Canada:

Realizing the fact that the greater the number of druggists who become shareholders in our Company under our liberal co-operative plan, the greater will be the benefits to all concerned, we have concluded to modify our stock offer of January 19th to such an extent that it becomes possible for any Retail Druggist to secure stock in our Company by a slight exertion on his part in the interest of our several preparations.

Therefore, in lieu of our offer of January 19th, requiring the sale of One Hundred Dollars' (\$100) worth of Emerson's Rheumatic Cure prior to March 31st, 1900, to secure one share of our Capital Stock, we have the pleasure of making the following attractive offer, viz.:

To each and every Retail Druggist in the United States and Canada selling prior to April 30th, 1900

\$50 00	worth Emerson's Rheumatic Cure.
30 00	" " Hydrobromate of Caffeine.
20 00	" " Phospho-Aperient,

\$100 00 Total,

we will give one share of our Capital Stock, full paid and non-assessable, par value \$25.

Both the Hydrobromate of Caffeine and Phospho-Aperient will find ready sale at the Soda-Fount, or simply dispensed in plain water. The most attractive ingredient in Phospho-Aperient is Phosphate of Soda, which is now held in such high esteem by the medical profession. It is exceedingly palatable, and never disappointing in our preparation.

Put up in 5 oz. bottles at \$2.00 per doz, retailed at 25c. per bottle.

We shall continue to advertise our Rheumatic Cure, which is being quite favorably received.

Our Hydrobromate of Caffeine is packed in 1 lb. bottles at 50c. per lb. One 50c. voucher is packed with each pound. One \$1 voucher is packed with each 1/2 doz. Phospho-Aperient; one \$1 voucher is packed with each 1/4 doz. Rheumatic Cure.

Druggists competing for this stock will please note that it is absolutely required that the prescribed quantity of goods must be actually SOLD (not simply purchased) prior to April 30th, 1900; and inasmuch as there are but four thousand shares of stock reserved for this purpose, druggists are requested to forward their vouchers to us as soon as they have sold the One Hundred Dollars' worth of goods which they represent, together with affidavit before a Notary Public to the effect that they have sold the goods, and the stock will be issued as the vouchers are received.

Very respectfully,

THE EMERSON PHARMACAL CO.,

Baltimore, Md.

ISAAC E. EMERSON, President.

**LITTLE'S
PATENT FLUID
NON-POISONOUS
SHEEP DIP
AND CATTLE WASH**

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.

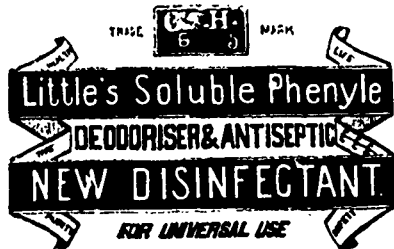
17 Gold, Silver, and other Prize Medals have been awarded to
"Little's Sheep and Cattle Wash" in all parts of the world.

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 Govern-
ment, "Little's Soluble Phenyle" was proved to be the best Disin-
fectant, 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.

THE BEST REMEDY KNOWN FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD

SAPRINA

PURE BLOOD

EVERYBODY SHOULD USE IT IN THE SPRINGTIME

Everybody wants this wrapper on sight.
It is printed on handsomely embossed
German paper, in red and black, and
the effect is strikingly pleasing.

THE TORONTO PHARMACAL CO. LIMITED
TORONTO AND MONTREAL
\$4.50 PER DOZEN

The Manufacture of Pills.*

By E. H. CORLESTON.

A well-equipped pill department, as found in any of the large pharmaceutical establishments of the country, consists of five separate rooms, and comprises a mass room, pill room, drying room, surface-coating and gelatine-coating rooms.

In the mass room there are steam kettles for mixing large batches of pills. They are furnished with a stirring apparatus consisting of wooden paddles, which are secured to a grooved bar attached to a shaft operated by a series of independent pulleys, which may be connected, if necessary, by appropriate belting. After the pill mass has been brought to a proper consistence in the steam kettles, it is transferred to the rollers, which are made of cast iron, have a perfectly smooth surface, are operated by a cog gearing, and are provided with a clutch to put in and out of gear.

A large spatula and a knife, which serves as a scraper, complete the outfit for mixing the mass. After the mass has been thoroughly mixed, it is transferred to the pill room, where it is converted into pills of the desired size by girls who have acquired the necessary skill. No less than twelve different sizes of hand pill-machines are used, making from $\frac{1}{4}$ to 5 grains; and it has been found that a greater degree of precision is attainable and a better finish possible when pills are made by hand than by machinery. However, a good many patent pills are made on the ground rollers, and by this method a much larger output is possible; but, as stated, such pills, as a rule, lack the finish and regularity of hand-made pills.

The hand pill-machines generally are made with a cast-iron frame, with a cutting surface of gun metal. The lead plate is permanent and counterworks, so that the size of the strip when rolled down as low as possible is a trifle smaller than the size of the grooved cutting surface, thus allowing for the space necessary for a perfect division of the pills. When the pills are made they are brushed onto a tray provided with the necessary amount of powdered licorice or flour, according to the color of the pills; U.S.P. cathartic and pills of that class being dried in licorice powder, whereas quinine pills and all white pills are dried in flour.

The next step in the process is the

transfer of the filled trays to the drying room, where the pills are kept until they are ready to coat. After being sifted, the pills are subjected to the operation of varnishing, or, as it is termed, compounding. This process is not used for quinine, morphine, and other white pills, but is reserved for such pills of a dark color as are likely to stain through the coating.

The compound is composed of a solution of toluene, and is applied to the pills in a shallow pan suspended from the ceiling by a rope attached to two handles, a third handle being used to shake the pills vigorously and thus distribute the compound evenly over the surface of the pills. When this is accomplished, powdered acacia is sifted on the pills, which are again shaken, so that they do not stick together, after which the batch is transferred to a rack and left to dry all night, so that the alcohol may be wholly separated. The next stage in the process is the coating of the pills with either sugar or gelatin.

In coating the pills with sugar the batch is transferred to the coating pan, which is a revolving copper pan, such as is used by confectioners for coating almonds. The coating pan is provided with a steam coil for heating and a blower or fan for drying the pills, a tube being adjusted to the blower and the other brought over the top of the pan and furnished with a gate to shut off the pressure of air when necessary. In order to conceal the color of the pill and secure a perfectly white coating, a mixture of clear syrup and cornstarch is used, and this syrup is applied until the pills are perfectly white, when they are ready for finishing, which is done by applying small portions of clear syrup until the pills are quite smooth, when they are removed from the pan and allowed to dry, after which they are ready for bottling.

In coating pills with gelatin they are simply transferred to the patented machine in use in all the large laboratories, which is furnished with section plates covered with holes; the pills are held in position while one-half of the pills are coated by being dipped in a solution of gelatin through suction, to be released when dry and taken up by another perforated plate by the same agency, and the other part of the pill coated as before. By the above method a perfectly homogeneous coating is applied, and the old method of gelatin-coating has been entirely displaced by large manufacturers, who find the suction process preferable in every way.

In regard to the complaint sometimes urged against coated pills, that they are insoluble, experience has shown that if a pill is given to a patient when the stomach is empty it is liable to be surrounded by mucus, and will not, therefore, be dissolved. If, however, the patient who has no food in his stomach is advised to eat a small piece of cracker, pop corn, or bread and butter, after taking a pill, the gastric juice will be stimulated and the pill dissolved.

A few words about the proper way of taking a pill may not be out of place in this paper. A great many people who will swallow a piece of meat as large as a hazel-nut with perfect ease imagine that they cannot take a pill, and when they try they utterly fail. The reason is that in order to surmount the difficulty they thoughtlessly increase it by throwing the head back, thus diminishing the calibre of the esophagus; whereas, if the head is inclined forward, as in the act of eating, no difficulty would be experienced, but the pill would slip down as easily as a boiled dinner.

Sugar Granules.

These medicated saccharine powders, a revival of an old fashion in pharmacy, are again becoming popular on the continent. They consist for the most part of small grains of sugar of uniform size, impregnated or coated with the drug, and forming a dry powder, which is easy to measure in a teaspoon, the dosage being generally so adjusted as to make this amount the average quantity to be taken by the patient.

F. Gay gives the following details for the production of "granules." The sugar to be used should be white sugar in small granular crystals, or loaf sugar granulated by carefully crushing, and sifting so that the granules range in diameter from 0.7 to 1.0 metre. The following may be taken as typical forms of these preparations.

SACCHARINE GRANULES OF KOLA.—Alcoholic extract of kola, 5; alcohol, 60 per cent., 5; granulated sugar, 95. Dissolve the extract in the alcohol. Put the sugar in a round bottomed basin, pour on it the alcoholic solution, stirring well with a wooden spatula until the sugar is evenly moistened. Then place the basin on a boiling water bath, stir the contents constantly to prevent aggregation, when dry, sift and preserve in dry bottles. One teaspoonful contains 20 centigrammes of

* Read before the Massachusetts Pharmaceutical Association.

kola extract. Prepare in a like manner granules of coca, cinchona, ipecac., castora, etc.

SACCHARINE GRANULES OF TAR.—Stockholm tar, 25; tincture of tolu, 50; powdered orris root, 25; powdered liquorice root, 25; granulated sugar, 920. Dissolve the tar in the tincture of tolu and distribute over the sugar as before. Then heat on the water bath until all the alcohol is driven off and the granules show a tendency to cohere, due to the fusion of the tar resins, then withdraw from the water bath and when partly cold add the powders, cool, and sift.

The above powders may be replaced, in the preparation of certain resinoid granules, by such bodies as starch, marsh mallow, etc.; they prevent the granules from cohering and mask the odor and taste of the medication.

SACCHARINE GRANULES PREPARED BY MEANS OF SYRUP.—The drug is generally dissolved or suspended in simple syrup, one part of which is used for every nine parts of granules. For example, **SACCHARINE GRANULES OF FERROUS ONALATE:** Ferrous oxalate, 25; simple syrup, 100; granulated sugar, 910. Powder the oxalate finely, and suspend in the syrup; place the basin containing the sugar on the water bath, and when it is thoroughly hot mix in the medicated syrup and proceed as before.

If it is desired to add a volatile flavoring, this must generally be done by treating the medicated granule, after the first drying, with the flavor dissolved in alcohol, and again drying. Sometimes, where the quantity of alcoholic solution is small, the flavoring and the syrup may be added simultaneously to the granulated sugar, as in **SACCHARINE GRANULES OF CALCIUM GLYCERO PHOSPHATE:** Calcium glycono-phosphate, 50; vanillin, 0.10; alcohol, 60 per cent., 10; simple syrup, 100; granulated sugar, 885. Mix the glycono phosphate with the syrup, add the solution of vanillin in alcohol, and proceed as above.

SACCHARINE GRANULES OF TERPINE HYDRATE.—Terpine hydrate, 50; tincture of tolu, 25; simple syrup, 110; granulated sugar, 880. Reduce the terpine hydrate to very fine powder, suspend in the mixture of syrup and tincture, then mix with the sugar as before described. If the medication required is 100 light and bulky to give an easily pourable mixture with the syrup, the quantity of that vehicle is doubled and the granules are prepared by two successive treatments,

drying the first before the second given.

Digestive ferments may be exhibited in this form if due regard is given to their susceptibility to the influence of heat. Thus **SACCHARINE GRANULES OF PANCREATIN** are prepared from—

Pancreatin, 50; simple syrup, 100; oil of lemon, 1; alcohol 90 per cent., 40; granulated sugar, 885. Heat the water bath on which the sugar has been placed to 50°C., then remove the fire, add the pancreatine suspended in the syrup and stir until dry. Then add the oil mixed with the alcohol and again dry. Prepare in the same way granules of pepsin, diastase, papain, etc.

When these saccharine granules contain substances which are somewhat unstable or hygroscopic, they may be protected, to a certain extent, by a coating of tolu, employing 5 per cent. of a 1 in 2 alcoholic solution of tolu. Very deliquescent or easily oxidized substances cannot be prepared in the form of granules.—*Rev. Pharm.*, iv., 278, after *Bullet. de Pharm. du Sud Est.* (*Pharm. Journal.*)

The Practicability of Volumetric Testing for Pharmacists.*

By JOSEPH PATEL, Cleveland.

For more than fifteen years volumetric tests of an unusually practical character have been a distinguishing feature of the pharmacopeias of 1880 and 1890, and yet how rare is it to find a pharmacist who makes actual use of these in his daily work! These tests are pre eminently practical and commercial, and require so little apparatus and time in actual use that a very urgent cause must exist for this condition of affairs.

In seeking reasons from practising pharmacists I found that many seemed to think a high knowledge of chemistry was an essential requisite to an understanding of the volumetric solutions, and, secondly, that the processes were apparently intricate.

As to the knowledge of chemistry required, it may be said that in many of the large chemical works in this country work of this nature is done hundreds of times per day by men who are little more than ordinary laborers, and who could not differentiate between morphine sulfate and absorbent cotton, and the pharmacist accustomed to the preparation and dispensing of drugs and galenicals can quickly attain the skill required if he desires to do so.

* Read before the Ohio Pharmaceutical Association.

The pharmacopeia is blamable for the idea of complexity and intricacy in the operations indicated. The alphabetical arrangement of volumetric solutions seems at first sight eminently proper, but, in this particular case, it is the cause of all the trouble. It happens that the two solutions heading the list are used with difficulty, even by those who are experts in this work, and, furthermore, having an exceedingly limited application, they are the veriest terrors in practice and would hardly be missed, though useful enough to the practising chemist, but the pharmacopeia is not intended for chemists, but for pharmacists. The remainder of the solutions are easily prepared and still more easily used.

If the following order is followed in the preparation of these valuable adjuncts to the practising pharmacist and the tests practised on the substances named, the work will be one of pleasure and profit from every possible standpoint.

First prepare normal oxalic acid volumetric solution; from this prepare normal potassium hydroxide solution, and then test various acids. Next prepare normal sulfuric acid solution with the aid of the potassium hydroxide solution and test ammonia water, salts of ammonium, lithium, sodium, and potassium, such as carbonates, hydroxides, ignited organic acid salts with alkali metals, etc.

Next prepare decinormal sodium hypofluorite volumetric solution and with this test tinctures of iodine and of iron chloride, calcium chloride, and various iron salts and solutions. Now prepare decinormal potassium permanganate volumetric solution by the second process, which gives good enough results and is not as intricate as the first process; with this test hydrogen peroxide, hypophosphites, etc. Finally prepare decinormal silver nitrate solution, and then test chlorides, bromides, iodides, etc.

The other volumetric test solutions of the pharmacopeia may be tried if time is abundant, and the work will be found interesting. Their preparation, however, is not really necessary.

The time required to make a test after a solution is prepared is only a few minutes and the result a necessity for the up-to-date pharmacist. As to cost, the only apparatus required, in addition to that owned by every pharmacist, is a burette, a burette holder, and a measuring flask, costing not over three dollars, and, with care, lasting forever.

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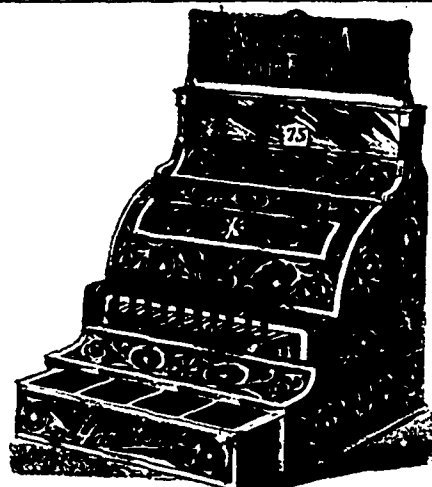
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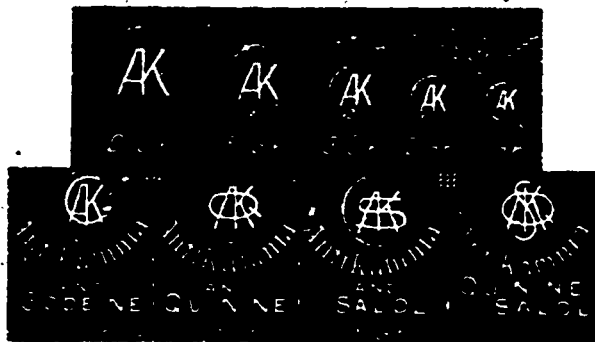
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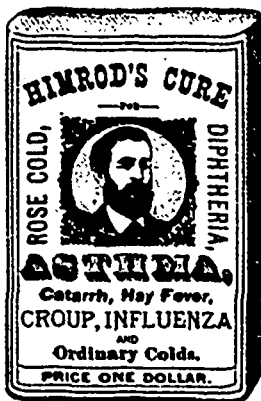
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found in drug stores, would be about two ounces of chemically pure oxalic acid, the same quantity of chemically pure sodium hyposulfite, and very small quantities, say, one-eighth ounce each or even less, of the important indicators, such as phenolphthalein, methyl orange, rosolic acid, etc., the total cost of chemicals being about fifty cents. I would recommend a pill tile as an excellent base to place beakers or graduates on to note color changes and end reactions. Prof. J. U. Lloyd has suggested to me the use of a capillary glass tube as an excellent method to note color changes; he says he has found that by the use of this method duplicate tests can be made to exactly equal each other. The suggestion is well worth a trial.

If a few pharmacists in the same town would meet once a week or twice a month for two or three hours they could, with a little outside aid, or even unaided, learn sufficient of volumetric quantitative analysis in six or eight lessons to be of great value in many directions.

Suintine and its Uses.

Suint, suintine, and lanoline are three very nearly related appellations given to a certain animal grease, of which the useful properties are hardly sufficiently widely known. Suintine is sheep suint separated from the soluble products of the sudorific glands and from the extraneous dirt from the fleece. It is a sebaceous secretion, a special waxy substance which lubricates the skin and covers the threads of the wool with a protecting and impervious coating. It is got on a large scale in many places. The method employed at Roubaix, in France, is the following:

The waters in which the wool has been washed are beaten up in a series of agitators. The whitish froth resulting from this proceeding contains the grease, and is skimmed off and filtered to free it from the water which still clings to it. The grease still remains charged with earthy matter and is hot-pressed. The grease running from the presses is clarified twice with water. It is then ready for sale. Suintine has a dark brownish color and a disagreeable, sheepish smell. It is of a firm consistency, though rather soft in hot weather. Its fusion point is very uncertain, as it is composed of different greases having different melting points. In fact, its composition is very complex and variable. It is neutral, and

composed of fatty acids combined with cholesterine, and also of alcohols of the fatty acid series. It contains a large percentage of lanoline and also a wax resembling beeswax. Lanoline is only purified suintine, from which both color and smell have been removed. It is much used in pharmacy, as it gives the skin great power in absorbing drugs. Suintine has the same power of penetrating the skin, and is coming to be used as a cosmetic for smoothing and softening the skin. It never goes rancid if properly made. In making lanoline the smell of the suintine is removed by adding to it one-fiftieth of its weight of essence of mirbane, a perfume constantly used in soapmaking. Judging by the effect of lanoline on wounds, the mirbane strengthens the antiseptic power of the lanoline, which is an ideal dressing for wounds. Soldiers use it for blistered feet and small abrasions.

The price of suintine is low, viz.: about two-thirds of a penny per pound. This is partly due to the fact that the woolcombers have to extract it from the wool whether they can sell it or not, partly to the fact that suintine is not so well known as it should be, and is consequently not much in demand. Essence of mirbane costs about a shilling per pound. Suintine is a very economical cold cream, and, besides the advantages we have enumerated above, it has the very important one of both preventing and curing chilblains. The non medicinal uses to which suintine can be applied are numerous. It keeps leather footgear free from hardness and cracks and makes it waterproof, on account of the great quantity of waxy matter in the suintine. Mixed with five or six per cent. of lampblack it makes excellent blacking, and, unlike ordinary blacking, does not injure the leather. Another very important property of suintine is that of making textile fabrics waterproof while retaining all their porosity for air. The use of suintine in waterproofing is thus to be preferred to the employment of india rubber or alumina salts. Dr. Berthier found that the clothes of Arabs, made of raw wool, were waterproof, and the result of his observations is that a solution of lanoline in from five to ten times its weight of petroleum essence has been tried for waterproofing clothing. The method, which has met with complete success, is as follows: The clothing is cleaned thoroughly, and all soap is perfectly rinsed out of it. It is then steeped for a short time in the

lanoline solution, removed, wrung, and allowed to dry, or the solution may be applied to the stuff with a sponge. It is probable that the goods are stronger after undergoing this waterproofing than they were before. They should not be washed with soap, which will probably remove the lanoline and the waterproofness with it. Benzine may, however, be used for cleaning fabrics waterproofed with lanoline, and the benzine seems to make them still more waterproof. The cost of the process is insignificant, with lanoline at half-a-crown a pound. It must also not be forgotten that waterproofing a stuff with lanoline makes it more supple than at first, and leaves any dyes it may contain absolutely unchanged.—*La Nature (Oils, Colours and Drysalteries)*

How to Make Ground Glass Chemically.

Lainer recommends the following process in the *Chemiker Zeitung*:—Mix 240 c.cm. of commercial hydrofluoric acid of 1.258 specific gravity with 600 grammes of pulverized soda crystals, then dilute with 1,000 c.cm. of water. After standing for some time a sediment is formed and over it a clear solution. The thoroughly cleaned glass pane is provided with a wax edge (prepared by kneading yellow wax with tallow, colophony and asphalt powder) and pre-etched with common hydrofluoric acid (1:10) for some minutes to obtain an absolutely clean glass surface. Then wash with water and wipe the plate with a clean soft sponge until the surface is only slightly moist. Stir up the paste of the etching acid and pour the mass $\frac{1}{2}$ cm. to 1 cm. high upon the pane. With this mixture a nice normal deadening is obtained after one hour. If the acid is old, having been used often, it may be made to act longer upon the plate of glass. The liquor is poured back into the vat and the glass is rinsed off with water. Then the water is allowed to remain upon the pane until a skin, formed from the surface of the glass, can be removed with the finger or a brush. The strong deadening obtained by this method can be fixed to any desired degree of transparency by etching with hydrofluoric acid.

A good selling line is small bottles of ammonia, slightly colored, for cleansing hair brushes and sponges. It is not a bad idea to make each customer who buys a sponge or a hair brush a present of a small sample bottle of such a preparation; it usually results in their coming for a full-sized bottle.

A New Test for Cocaine.

By DR. GEORGE L. SCHAMPER.

There are two well-known tests for determining the freedom of commercial cocaine salts from other coca alkaloids. These are the permanganate test for detecting cinnamyl cocaine and the ammonia test, popularly known as McLagan's test, for detecting the presence of the coca alkaloids which are resistant to permanganate.

While it is generally admitted that the permanganate test is sufficient to detect the presence of cinnamyl compounds, some chemists have expressed doubt regarding the value of McLagan's test. The writer has for some time been conducting experiments with the object of finding a substitute for McLagan's test which would allow of the rapid and accurate determination of the presence in cocaine salts of the coca alkaloids not indicated by the permanganate test.

As the result of numerous determinations, I have devised a test based on the fact that the chromates of these alkaloids are much less soluble than cocaine chromate, both in water and in water acidulated with hydrochloric acid. The relative solubility of the chromates in acidulated water is about 1 to 500 in the case of cocaine chromate and 1 to 5,000 in the case of residual alkaloidal chromates.

I therefore offer the following as a simple and satisfactory method of determining the purity of cocaine salts: 0.05 Gm. cocaine hydrochloride is dissolved in 20 C.c. of distilled water, mixed with 5 C.c. of a 3 per cent. solution of chromic acid, and to the mixture 5 C.c. of a 10 per cent. solution of hydrochloric acid is added. It is advisable to keep the temperature of the solution at 15° C. If the cocaine hydrochloride be pure, a clear solution will result. If other than traces of foreign coca bases be present the solution becomes cloudy at once, or in a few minutes, according to the amount of impurity present.

It is advisable to make the test side by side with a specimen of known purity for comparison.—*Phar. Jour. (Eng.)*

Petroleum as a Substitute for Cod Liver Oil.

Petroleum emulsion is now very largely used as a substitute for cod-liver oil, but it has always been a moot point whether the preparation possesses any nutritive value. As Dr. Robert Hutchi-

son points out, in the *British Medical Journal*, petroleum belongs to a series of substances which are characterized by the great opposition they offer to chemical change. One would not therefore expect, on *a priori* grounds, that petroleum would be capable of assimilation in the body. In order to put the matter to practical test, however, Dr. Hutchison recently carried out some experiments on the absorption of petroleum emulsion by man. The results of these experiments have entirely confirmed the suspicions he had entertained on chemical grounds, and have led him to the conviction that petroleum is of absolutely no use at all as a substitute for cod-liver oil. It may reasonably be concluded, he thinks, that petroleum is not absorbed in the human intestine, and can, therefore, in no wise be regarded as a food or as a substitute for cod-liver oil. Nor does he think that petroleum has any remote action upon the lungs. "It is conceivable that, if crude petroleum were employed, some of the volatile substances contained in it might enter the blood and be excreted by the mucous membrane of the air passages, but the purer the petroleum used the less chance is there for any such occurrence." Whether petroleum may have any value as a local application in intestinal diseases is left undecided, but it can be imagined that there may be conditions of the intestinal mucous membrane in which the administration of petroleum might be of value in the same way as the application of vaseline to the skin, by forming a sort of pellicle on the intestinal surface. In one sense, also, it may be regarded as an artificial intestinal mucus, and in that way have some value in certain forms of constipation. But petroleum, even when in the given form of emulsion, "is not absorbed at all, and as a consequence can have no nutritive value."—*Phar. Journal (Eng.)*.

An Improved Pill-Tile.

A German manufacturer has patented an improvement on the old fashioned pill-tile that is likely to come into general use very rapidly. The material preferred by him for the body of the tile is celluloid, the shape remaining the same, and the improvement consisting of a triangular strip or projection along one or more sides. The object of this is to scrape off the unguents, etc., from the spatula, to lay the latter on when it is

necessary to put it down, etc. Any one can attach a similar strip to his tile plate, using diamond cement, or, in fact, any good cement for porcelain. A prism of glass (an old chandelier hanger) will answer admirably.

A Pleasant Laxative

R. S. VITR, Ph. G., St Lou's.

Alexandria senna, cut.....	125.0 Gm.
F. E. worm seed.....	10 cc.
F. E. pumpkin seed.....	20 cc.
Sodium bicarbonate.....	30.0 Gm.
Potass. and sodium tartrate.....	60.0 Gm.
Liq. saccharini, N.F.....	8 cc.
Oil anise.....	0.12 cc.
Oil peppermint.....	0.33 cc.
Oil wintergreen.....	0.66 cc.
Sugar.....	350.0 Gm.
Alcohol.....	15 cc.
Water, q. s. ad.....	500 cc.

To the senna add three hundred (300) cubic centimeters of boiling water, and digest at a temperature not exceeding 60° C. (140° F.) during twenty-four hours. Then express the liquid and pass enough water through the residue to obtain two hundred and fifty (250) cubic centimeters of liquid; strain this and dissolve in it the salts; to this add the F. E. worm seed and F. E. pumpkin seed. Dissolve the oils in the alcohol and add to the liquid, set it aside for two hours, pour off the clear liquid and filter the remainder and pass enough water through the filter to obtain two hundred and seventy-five (275) cubic centimeters.

In the filtrate dissolve the sugar by agitation, without heat, strain, and pass enough water through the strainer to make the product measure five hundred (500) cubic centimeters, lastly add liq. saccharini and mix thoroughly.

The finished product has a dark brown color, odor and taste pleasant. It acts well and does not gripe. The dose varies according to age of child from one-half to one, two and three teaspoonfuls every three or four hours, repeated as often as necessary. The total cost is about one (1) cent per ounce.—*Read Before Missouri Phar. Assoc.*

VERATRINE OINTMENT.—To avoid the disagreeable irritation of the mucous membranes of nose and throat from fine particles of veratrine in the air, during preparation of the ointment, Filchner proceeds as follows: The alkaloid is moistened in a capsule with a few drops of castor oil, sufficient alcohol added to effect a uniform division or a solution, and then the ointment base incorporated.—*Sudd. Zeit.*

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Special Price in Quantities.)

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

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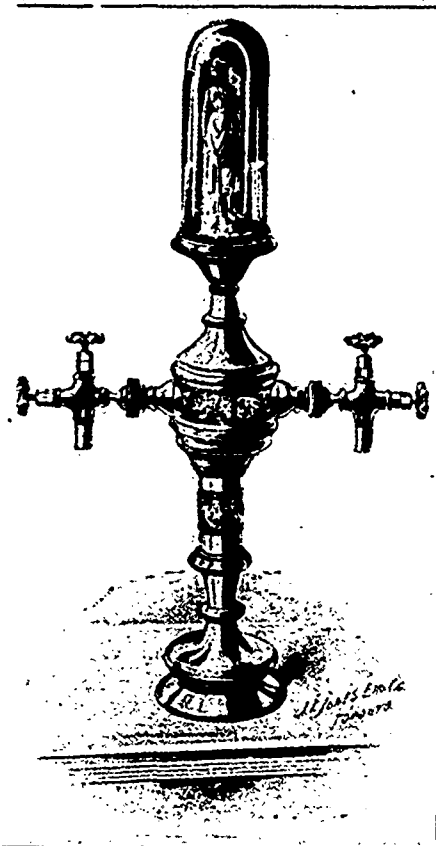
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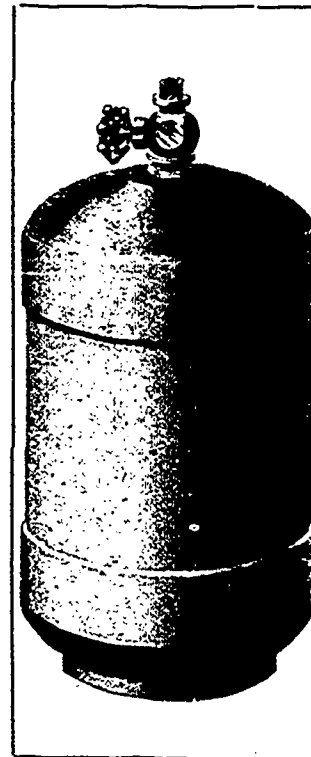
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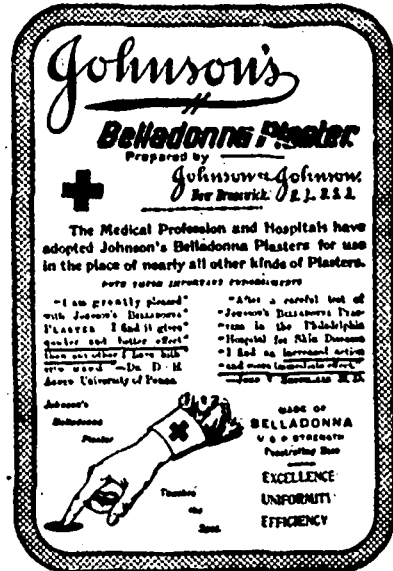
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- Cases of 1 doz. 20 oz. (Hocks)
- Brls. of 6 doz. 20 oz. " "
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- Brls. of 1 gross, 6 oz. " "

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Ontario College of Pharmacy.

Semi-Annual Examinations, May, 1899.

DISPENSING.

Examiner: W. MURCHISON. Time allowed: Three Hours.

MR. F. ROGERS.

R. Ol. ricini... ℥iiss.
Tr. guaiaci... ℥ij.
P. acaciæ... Q.S.
Aquæ... ad. ℥iv.

M. Ft. emuls. Cap. partem octavam post coenam indies.

MISS TEMPLE.

R. Emp. plumbi, q.s. ut fiat emp. 2½ x 5 in.

Super alutam extende.
Stat. m. d. appal.

THOMAS ORR.

R. Emp. plumbi... ℥ij.
Hyd. amm. chlor... ℥i.
Ac. tannici... ℥ss.
Vasellini... ℥iv.

Misce intime ut fiat ungu.
Saepe applicand ut dicto.

ELLA SCOTT.

R. Ferri. sulph... ℥ss.
Potas. carb... gr. xviii.
Sacch. alb... gr. vi.

Ft. massa et divid. in pil. duodecem.
Cap. unam omni secunda vespere post coenam.

ROBERT FOX.

R. Tr. tolutani... m. iv.
Ol. menth. pip... m. i.

Detur in capsulam. Mitte quatuor.
Exhibe unam horio donec dolor mitescat.

Values—22, 20, 22, 20, 16.

CHEMISTRY.

Examiner: PAUL L. SCOTT. Time Allowed: Two Hours.

1. Give the chemical formula of ferrous iodide, manganese dioxide, silver arsenite, iron-ammonium, alum, cupric nitrate, chloral, ethyl-sulphuric acid and ammonium sulphocyanide.

2. Give a brief account of the chemistry of sodium, including one method for the preparation of sodium carbonate, commercially.

3. Show by equations the action of:
(a) Metallic potassium upon water.
(b) Sodium carbonate upon ferric chloride in solution.

(c) Hydrochloric acid upon potassium ferrocyanide.

(d) Stannous chloride upon mercuric chloride in solution.

(e) Calcium hydrate upon mercuric chloride in solution.

4. What is an alcohol? An ether? An aldehyde? A phenol? An amine? A fatty acid? Give the name and graphic formula of a member of each class.

5. Give chemical tests to distinguish:
(a) Between bismuth subnitrate, mercurous chloride and arsenious acid.

(b) Between magnesium sulphate, zinc sulphate and oxalic acid.

(c) Between nitric, hydrochloric and sulphuric acids.

6. Give the sources and—briefly—the methods of preparation of phosphorus and bromine and the names and formulas of two acids of each of these elements.

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

Recognition of specimens and oral examinations.

Values—10, 14, 14, 14, 14, 20—100.

BOTANY.

Examiner: CHARLES R. SNEATH. Time Allowed: Two Hours.

1. Show by diagram a cross section of the stem of a gymnosperm as seen under the microscope. Indicate and explain xylem, phloem, epidermis.

2. Classify and describe the various kinds of indehiscent fruits.

3. Distinguish between actinomorphic and zygomorphic flowers.

4. Describe fully the process of fertilization.

5. What do you understand by the following terms, viz:—Cleistogamous, dichlamydeous, stolon, mycelium, cyme, leaf cycle, primary meristem?

6. Describe the organs of reproduction of the mosses.

7. Describe fully an ovule and its parts.

8. Describe what is meant by phyllo-taxy, giving the different varieties.

9 and 10. Oral.

Values—12, 10, 6, 10, 7, 10, 10, 10, 25.

ORAL.

9. Write down (a) habitat, (b) and

names of the samples. (c) Mention five gum resins of the B.P. (d) What are the constituents of fixed and volatile oils? (e) Name five drugs containing stearoptens, in quantity. (f) Five drugs containing starch largely. (g) Five fixed oils of the B.P.

10. (a) What is the other name for monkshood, mayapple, sweet flag, bitter apple, buckthorn, thornapple, pink root, foxglove, Jamestown weed, thoroughwort. (b) How is coca leaf distinguished from other leaves? (c) What is the active principle of pomegranate bark, soap bark, stramonium and jaborandi? (d) What is the average percentage of licorice extract obtained from the root? (e) How would you powder colchicum seed, tragacanth, camphor, nux vomica, and resin? (f) How would you keep powdered resin? Differentiate powdered cubebs from maccaboy snuff.

Values—10, 10.

PRESCRIPTIONS.

Examiner: H. N. PACKETT, PHM.B. Time allowed: Two Hours.

1. What is meant by incompatibility? Explain three kinds with examples.

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

(a) Ft. pulv. et div. in Chart No. XII.

(b) Dieb. Alt. (c) F.S.A.

(d) Har. pil. sum. iii.

(e) Omn. Hor.

(f) S.V.R. (g) Ne. tr. s. num.

(h) Ext. sup. alut. moll.

(i) Div. in p. æq.

(j) Tr. Cinch. Co.

3. Translate the following into English:

R. Ferri Carbonatis, drachmam cum semisse

Rhei Pulveris, grana quindecim

Olei Anthemidis, guttas quinque

Conservæ Rosæ, quantum sufficiat ut fiat massula in pilulas viginti dividenda, quarum sumat æger tres octavis horis.

4. Comment fully on the following preparations:

(a) Morph. Sulph... o. 12

Atropia Sulph... o. 6

M. Ft. Chart No. X.

Sig. One every three hours.

(b) Potas. Perman... ℥ss.

Glycerine... ℥ii.

Sig. Use as directed.

(c) Potas. Iodid... ℥i.

Morph. Sulph... grs. iv.

Syrup Aurant... ℥ss.

Aqua q. s... ℥ii.

Ft. Sol. Sig. ℥ss. as required.

(d) Potas. Chlor. ʒvi.
Ac. Carbol. M. x.
Aq. Rosæ ad ʒiv.
Sig. Use as a gargle.

(e) Potas. Bicarb. ʒss.
Tinct. Gent. Co.
Tinct. Quassia.
Liq. S rychnia B.P. aa. . . . ʒvi.
Aq. Ment. Pip. aa. ʒiv.
M. Sig. ʒii. every three hours.

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

6. What would you dispense if asked for white vitriol, opodeldoc, hiera picra, Gregory's mixture, black draught, spts. mindereri, Jesuit's bark, tannin, Friar's balsam, spts. sal volatile?

7, 8, 9, and 10. Orals.

Values—10, 10, 10, 10, 10, 10.

PHARMACY.

Examiner: FRANKLIN T. HARRISON. Time allowed. Two hours.

1. GRANULAR EFFERVESCENT SALTS.—(a) Name those official in the B.P. and give strength of each. (b) Describe the preparation of any one of them.

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

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

(a) Mucilage of gum acacia and tincture of ferric chloride.

(b) Solution of strychnine hydrochloride and arsenical solution.

(c) Pyrophosphate of iron and diluted phosphoric acid.

(d) Iodine and strong solution of ammonia.

(e) Iodide of potassium and spirit of nitrous ether.

4. State the strength of menstruum and the required alkaloidal strength of the following: Tincture of opium, tincture of nux vomica, tincture of cinchona, compound tincture of cinchona, compound tincture of camphor and tincture of belladonna.

5. Give method of preparation, strength

and tests for the following: Solution of hydrogen peroxide, solution of potash, diluted hydrocyanic acid and grey powder.

6. What is the difference between light and heavy magnesia? From some Epsom salts how would you prepare each of these, and how would you know when the final operation was completed?

7. Would syrup of glucose be a suitable excipient for pills of each of the following substances, and, if not, what would you consider the best excipient? State reasons for your answers. Silver nitrate, potassium permanganate, phosphorus, quinine sulphate and calomel.

8. Explain the object of the following: (a) Salicylic acid in hypodermic injection of cocaine.

(b) Chloride of calcium and lime in preparation of purified ether.

(c) Potassium carbonate in potassium iodide ointment.

(d) Glycerin in tincture of kino.

(e) Cold water in preparing infusion of columba.

9 and 10. Oral and recognition of specimens.

Value—10, 8, 12, 12, 12, 8, 10, 8, 20—100.

MATERIA MEDICA.

Examiner: D. S. SAGRM.

Time allowed: Two hours (written). Twenty minutes (oral).

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

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

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

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

4. Benzoin: (a) From what and how obtained? (b) Habitat, (c) Characters and tests for purity. (d) Constituents, (e) and percentage of its principal ones. (f) Preparations of benzoin. (g) Differentiate powdered benzoin from powdered resin.

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

6. Cinchona: Mention (a) the different varieties, (b) and specify what is generally recognized as the best variety, (c) Constituents and percentage of the principal ones. (d) Habitat. (e) Official preparations. (f) Differentiate powdered cinchona from powdered gentian.

7. Acacia: (a) From what and how obtained. (b) Habitat. (c) Different varieties. (d) Mention constituents and state percentage of the principal ones. (e) Adulterations of the powdered acacia, and tests for the same. (f) Differentiate powdered acacia from dextrine.

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

Values—10, 8, 10, 10, 10, 10, 12.

TRIPHENETOL - GUANIDINE HYDROCHLORIDE has been introduced as an anæsthetic. It is stated to be very powerful in its action, for a solution 1:1000 dropped into a rabbit's eye produces absolute anæsthesia in less than two minutes; no inflammation, no affection of the iris, or poisonous results are observed to follow its use.—*Pharm. Cent.*

TO DISGUISE ODOR OF FORMALDEHYD—A writer in the *Pharmaceutische Zeitung* says that the odor of Formaldehyd may be successfully disguised by preparing the mixture as follows: 25 parts of formalin, 5 parts of tincture of eucalyptus, alcohol enough to make 200 parts. A teaspoonful represents 0.25 gram of pure formalin.

A Comparative View of Proprietary Remedies.

By J. R. WHITE, M.D.

The reason that the hygienic writer is so conservative and careful about saying a word in praise of proprietary medicines in general is because there is so much fraud and deceit practised by unscrupulous manufacturers of such articles. It is more often the hygienist's duty to expose this kind of fraud than it is to commend and endorse merit. Merit does, however, exist in some proprietary remedies, and the very fact that merit is so seldom found calls for its endorsement, without hesitation or delay, in a journal of health. Because there are too few cures, and one cure more is always welcome when it comes.

The extreme unwillingness of this journal to give credit to any proprietary article without the most convincing proof that such article is a true and genuine specific has given our statements about proprietary remedies a prestige and value in the eyes of the public at large. This has been our policy for more than a quarter of a century and it will continue to be.

While the iron rule of this journal is to withhold endorsement from every proprietary remedy which has not passed the ordeal of our examination into its claims, it is also our rule to never withhold praise from a meritorious preparation. Our investigations are always made in the hope that the facts will, perhaps, enable us to speak favorably of the medicine which forms the subject of our examination, and we do speak favorably when we can, seldom as this may be. In illustration, we have become satisfied, after close inquiry and examination into its claims, that we are fully justified in endorsing and unreservedly recommending Ah-Wa-Go, offered by the F. E. Karn Company, 132 Victoria St., Toronto, Ontario, Canada, as a cure for rheumatism, neuralgia, dyspepsia, indigestion, constipation, biliousness and all disorders arising from a diseased condition of the stomach, liver, kidneys and blood.

This remedy has an undeniable record of cures in the diseases named, which we ourselves verified, by personal inquiry among people who had been restored to health by its use. This medicine has proved efficacious, when a cure has been sought without success—and often after long periods of suffering—through the medicines ordinarily prescribed by physicians. Moreover, the fact that Ah-Wa-Go is warmly praised by persons of the

highest intelligence, who have experienced its benefits, is a further tribute to its worth as a remedy which has established its reputation among a class of people not ordinarily disposed to patronize proprietary remedies.

We would say a word of advice in this connection, to not only the general public, but to pharmacists also, advising them to keep in stock such remedies as Ah-Wa-Go, because it is a medicine which they may confidently commend to their customers, which will benefit the users, and which will profit the pharmacist to keep. It is of but few proprietary remedies that so much can be said.

Finally, the task of constantly speaking unfavorably of nostrums, quack remedies, and "cure-alls," which we have to perform as a duty, is agreeably relieved when we find a true remedy like Ah-Wa-Go, which we can confidently advise our readers to use, with the certain belief that it offers them both alleviation and cure. — *American Journal of Health.*

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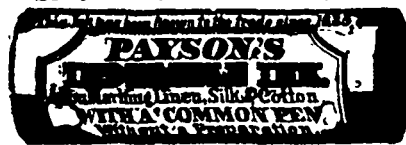
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The Victory Pile Remedy of Dr. Lewis, the most wonderful of the nineteenth century. Six boxes will cure the most obstinate case, if directions are followed Why suffer? Get well and enjoy life. Sample box free. Try it at once and you will be the happiest person living.

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Dose Table for B.P. 1898

This table, which originally appeared in THE CANADIAN DRUGGIST, has, at the solicitation of a number of subscribers, been printed in suitable form for ready reference by students and others.

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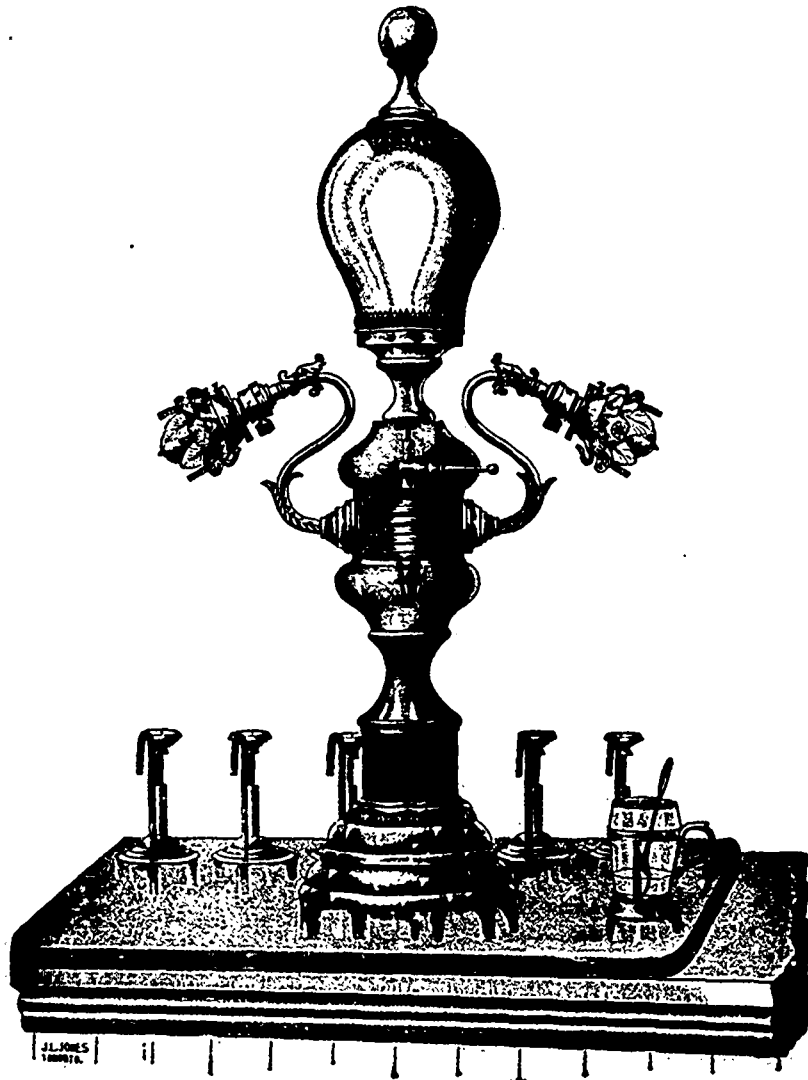


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MAILED ON
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...are...
IMPERIAL MEASURE



OUR LATEST—"THE MINTO ELECTRIC."

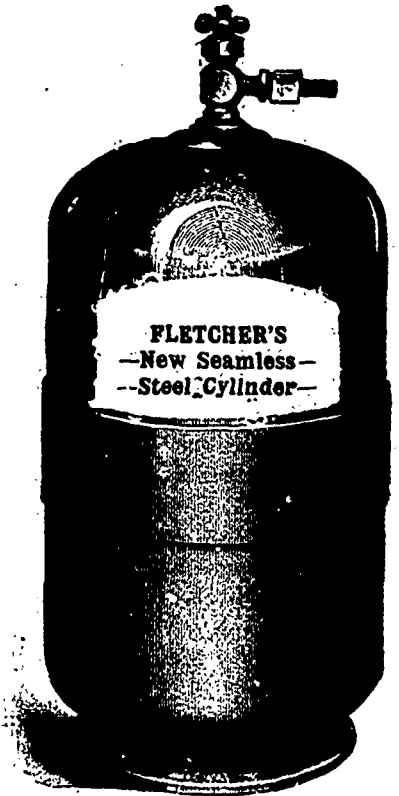
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QUALITY THE BEST.

PRICES REASONABLE.

EASY TERMS OF PAYMENT

TRUE FRUIT SYRUPS, FLAVORING EXTRACTS, COLORS, ETC.



Formulary.

INSECTICIDE FOR MOTHS.

Carbolic acid.....	10.0 grams
Oil of cloves,	
Oil of lemon,	
Camphor, of each	5.0 grams
Alcohol (.90 per cent.)	500 grams

DYSPEPSIA TABLETS.

Pepsin, pure	gr. 100
Pancreatin, pure.....	gr. 100
Taka diastase	gr. 100
Bismuth subgallate.....	gr. 250
Ext. nux vomica.....	gr. 8

Make into 100 tablets or powders.—*Spatula.*

A HARMLESS COSMETIC.

The following formula makes an application as nearly harmless as any that we have yet examined. It has considerable covering power—what our German friends call *Deckkraft*:

Zinc oxide	13 parts
Bismuth oxychloride	2 parts
Glycerin	1 part
Rose water, q. s., to make.....	100 parts

Mix. Mark "shake." Violet water, or in fact, any other perfumed water, may be used. If desired, a trifle of ammoniacal carmine may be added.—*National Druggist.*

ACETANILID DENTIFRICE.

Acetanilid.....	5 grams
Glycerin	20 grams
Alcohol	75 grams
Tincture cochineal	5 grams
Oil of peppermint,	
Oil of geranium, of each.....	5 drops

One teaspoonful in $\frac{1}{2}$ glass of water as antiseptic-mouth wash.—*Hagar.*

AROMATIC TINCTURE OF DIALYZED IRON.—MOOV.

Sol. dialyzed-iron, 5 per cent.....	parts 5
Glycerin.....	parts 4
Cinnamon water.....	parts 2
Water, distilled	parts 9

—*Pharm. Weekbl.*

EFFERVESCING "TASTELESS" QUININE MIXTURE.

In the *Annales de médecine et de chirurgie infantiles*, we find the formula for an effervescent "tasteless" quinine mixture, which may be found useful. It is as follows:

Quinine sulphate.	62 grains.
Citric acid	155 grains.
Simple syrup	3 drams.
Syrup of orange peel.....	3 drams.
Distilled water..q.s. to make	1 ounce.

Mix and dissolve.

Make another solution of bicarbonate of sodium in water, carrying thirty grains of the salt to the ounce.

To use, add ten drops to an ounce or so of water. Add a teaspoonful of the

soda solution to another ounce of water, mix, and let the patient drink while effervescing.

The dose given is, of course, for a child, and must be increased according to age.—*Nat. Drug.*

HOWARD'S ANTISEPTIC.

This preparation is used for rendering the tooth-cavities and root-canals antiseptic in dental work, and has the following composition:

Carbolic acid crystals.....	ʒiv.
Oil of cassia.....	ʒi.
Oil of cloves.....	ʒi.
Thymol	ʒij.
Glycerin	ʒi.
Tannic acid.	ʒj.
Mix.	

SYRUP OF PHOSPHOMURIATE OF CALCIUM AND GUAIACOL.

Make the three following solutions in separate vessels:

(a) Calcium phosphate.....	parts 60.
Distilled water.....	parts 120.
Hydrochloric acid.....	parts 70.
(b) Tolu balsam.....	parts 15.
Alcohol.....	parts 75.
Distilled water.....	parts 75.
(c) Guaiacol.....	parts 10.
Glycerin.....	parts 150.
Syrup	parts 90.
Arrack	parts 30.
Malaga wine.....	parts 60.

Mix the liquids and set the mixture aside for five or six days, at the expiration of which time filter.—*Pharm. Post.*

VINUM IODTANNICUM PHOSPHATUM.

The *Annales de Pharmacie* gives the following formula:

Iodine.....	13 parts
Potassium iodide.....	13 parts
Distilled water.....	50 parts

Mix and dissolve.

Tannic acid.....	30 parts
Distilled water.....	150 parts

Mix and dissolve. When solution is complete mix solutions *a* and *b* and warm the mixture for ten minutes, then add to it the following:

Calcium monophosphate....	135 parts
Distilled water.....	1100 parts
Sweet wine, q.s.ad.....	10000 parts

Mix and dissolve.—*National Druggist.*

AJAX LINIMENT.

A liniment with gasolin instead of alcohol as a base has had an extensive sale in some parts.

It does well as a quick stimulant and counter-irritant for neuralgia, rheumatism, pain, etc., and is very cheaply made.

Oil Wintergreen.....	oz. 1
Oil sassafras.....	oz. 2
Oil hemlock.....	oz. 1

Oil mustard.....	dr. 1
Gasolin.....	gal. 1

Put all the ingredients together in a gallon bottle and macerate with frequent agitation seven days, then filter quickly through paper, taking care not to get near a fire or light. This is to be applied quite freely.—*Formulary.*

REMEDY FOR PERSPIRATION.

Monin recommends the following mixture: Lavender water, peppermint, orange flower water, tinct. of myrrh, tinct. of quill-laya, aa 50; sodium benzoate, 20. To be used as a wash three times per diem, sprinkling a few drops on a cloth moistened with warm water.—*Zeit. d. allg. cest. Apoth. Ver., after Apoth. Ztg. Phar. Jl.*

Veterinary Formulæ.

FOR COLIC IN HORSES.

Spirit of nitrous ether....	28 grm.
Tincture of opium	28 grm.
Tincture of aconite.....	1.18 grm.

To be given in half a litre of water and repeated, if necessary, in half an hour.

FOR WORMS IN HORSES.

Powdered alica nut.....	60 grm.
Powdered gentian root.....	60 grm.
Iron filings.....	30 grm.

Divide into twelve powders.

A powder is to be followed by an emulsion of oil of turpentine.

Turpentine	56 grm.
Linseed oil.....	560 grm.
Soap solution, q. s., to make an emulsion.	

TONIC CONDITION POWDER FOR HORSES.

Powdered nux vomica	30 grm.
Powdered ferrous sulphate ..	30 grm.
Gentian root	45 grm.
Aromatic powder	15 grm.

Divide into twelve powders.

DIURETIC POWDERS FOR HORSES.

Resin.....	90 grm.
Potassium nitrate.....	90 grm.
Buchu leaves	45 grm.

Divide into twelve powders.

FOR HARNESS OR SADDLE-GALLS AND BRUISES.

Tannin	12 grm.
Alcohol, q.s., to dissolve.	
Boric acid	90 grm.
Glycerine, q.s., to dissolve.	
Water to produce..	168 grm.

To be applied twice daily.

FOR FISTULÆ.

Zinc chloride	30 grm.
Distilled water.....	28 grm.

Two days after the application of this solution the fistula should be syringed with the following:

Creatin	7.
Distilled water.....	448.

FOR CRACKED HEELS.

Zinc oxide.....	3.
Carbolic acid	0.60.
Lard	30.

—*Annales de Pharm. Phar. Jl.*

Photographic Notes.

Practical Photographic Notes.

Should any one have any waste celluloid films they can be easily utilized for making things waterproof. It is necessary to clean off the gelatin, and this can be readily done with a little warm water, and the celluloid should then be wiped thoroughly dry, and then dissolved in acetone to the consistency of syrup. If paper be immersed in this solution, and hung up to drain and dry, it will hardly



"The Shaded Way."

show any difference to the eye, but be waterproof; as a varnish for paper labels it is excellent.

DEVELOPERS.

Pyrocatechine, about which a correspondent asked a question a week or two ago, is an excellent developer for bromide paper, working cleanly and giving good black tones. We have found the following satisfactory:

Water	1000 c.c.
Sodium sulphite.....	25 Gm.
" carbonate	50 Gm.
Pyrocatechine.....	10 Gm.

Dilute with an equal quantity of water. This developer may also be made up into a concentrated form by reducing the quantity of water to 200 c.c. It keeps very well, the above having been kept in the concentrated form unchanged for over six months.

The following developer, which has lately been strongly recommended for instantaneous or under-exposed plates, has in our hands yielded excellent results:

Pyrogallol	0.2 Gm.
Amidol	0.1 Gm.
Sodium carbonate.....	0.65 Gm.
" sulphite	20 Gm.
Water.....	150 c.c.

For use, mix 1 part with 2 parts water and add a few drops of 10 per cent. solution of potassium bromide.

With both these developers no clearing bath is required, but it is in all cases advisable to use the acid fixing bath. To sell the fixing bath ready made up means, of course, large bottles and bulky parcels, but a strong solution of acid sulphite of soda may be put up with directions for addition to a certain quantity of fixing solution. If it is desired to make this, dissolve 250 g. of sodium sulphite in 750 c.c. of warm water, and add 62.5 g. of citric acid dissolved in 250 c.c. of water. The above quantity is sufficient to add to 4 litres of a 1 in 4 solution of sodium hypsulphite.—*Pharmaceutical Journal*.

STRENGTHENING WEAK PHOTOGRAPHIC NEGATIVES.—W. Forster, apothecary at Solothurn, informs the *Pharmaceutische Centralhalle* that he has had excellent success in deepening and strengthening weak negatives by immersing them in a mixture of equal parts of a 10% solution of copper sulphate, and a similar solution of potassium bromide. Stronger solutions may be used if necessary.

CLEANING FILMS OFF OLD NEGATIVES.—The gelatin film is best removed from old negatives or lantern slides which are going to be used for opaline glasses or covers for slides by allowing them to soak for a day or two in cold water, and then placing in hot water for a few minutes. In this latter the film will quickly dissolve. If the gelatin is wished to be removed in a hurry, soaking in a strong solution of acetic acid ("glacial" acid mixed with an equal volume of water) will enable you to rub it off with a rag.—*G.E.B.*, in *Photographic News*.

TRANSPARENT SPOTS ON NEGATIVES.—It occasionally happens that drops of water are accidentally sprinkled on the films of unvarnished negatives. The result, after the second drying, is a series of spots of greater transparency than the

surrounding film. To remove them the entire negative should be re-wetted for some time, and on again drying the spots will not be so much in evidence. By alternately wetting and drying a negative its density can be reduced to some extent.—*Amateur Photographer*.

Smokeless magnesium powder for photography is the subject of a patent recently granted to C. Henry, of Paris. Thirty parts of magnesium powder are kneaded to a paste with 25 parts of barium peroxide, and 45 parts of collodion, and dried. Instead of collodion, highly rectified petroleum may be used. The peroxide yields the necessary oxygen, while the collodion or petroleum furnishes a reducing agent. The products of combustion are dense and granular, and fall instead of rising as smoke. The mixture is preferably burned in a special amp, in which it is blown into a small hemispherical capsule, kept red-hot by a bunsen burner.—*Era*.

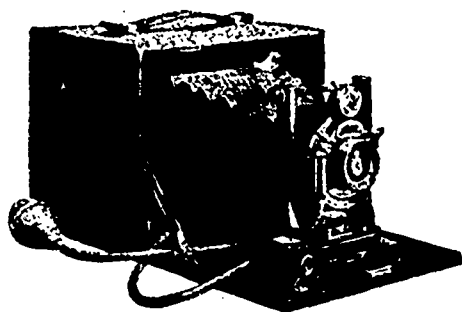
A FEW DARK ROOM HINTS.—Many amateurs do not pay sufficient attention to their dark rooms. One frequently requires to change plates in the daytime. If one can obtain a small room for this purpose, a good method of converting it into a dark room is to have a frame made so that, with India rubber packing round the edge, it will tightly fit the window. The frame can, of course, be made to any depth, and prepared ruby cloth (sold



Meekanac Wharf, Muskoka.

at all photographic dealers) tacked across it, shutting out all light. Such a frame could be taken down when desired: A bench or table is a requisite article of furniture, and a few shelves. A periodical clearance of old bottles is desirable. Some amateurs seem to highly value their old empty bottles. But you need not throw them away, for your photographic

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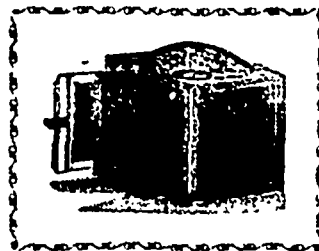
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"Stand development" is the name that has been given to a particular method of development, in which the exposed plates are placed in a grooved trough, the latter filled with a weak developer, and the whole allowed, in vulgar parlance, to rip till done. In cases of over-exposure this may be in a quarter of an hour, in cases of under-exposure, an hour. No attention is required, the plates may be simply left in the solution, and looked at every quarter of an hour till finished. We have been trying this lately and have hit on a simple developer that acts excellently; its composition is as follows:

Metal	4 g.
Hydroquinone..	6 g.
Sodium sulphite	50 g.
Potassium ferrocyanide	25 g.
Potassium bromide... ..	0.5 g.
Potassium carbonate.....	100 g.
Water to.....	1000 c.c.

For use dilute 1 part with 60 parts of water. When used in the concentrated form this makes a capital developer for ordinary negative development, and with four times the quantity of water it is good for lantern slides and bromide paper. Photographic dealers who do not know anything about stand development, but who have a chance to fit out a novice with apparatus, and want to get into his good graces, should strongly recommend stand development, and give him the above. The results obtained will make the novice a firm friend and a good customer for ever.—*Pharm. Journal, Eng.*

Mr. Julius Moritzen contributes to the *Review of Reviews* for May a dispassionate and well-informed statement of the influences tending to bring about a disruption between Norway and Sweden.

Magic Photographs.

Magic photographs, says *Hobbies*, are photographs which can be made to appear in a few minutes, on an apparently blank bit of paper, and apparently without chemicals or photographic apparatus. The process of making it is as follows: Make a photographic print on a piece of albumen paper, printing it the exact tone desired in the finished print. Wash for two or three minutes and place, without toning, in the fixing bath, composed of 1 oz. of hypo and 8 ozs. of water. Leave the print in the fixing bath for five minutes, wash thoroughly, then place it in a saturated solution of bichloride of mercury until the picture has entirely disappeared. Leave it in this solution just long enough to bleach out the print, then



Gore Park, Hamilton, Ont.

wash and dry as for other prints. The paper now appears perfectly white, but it contains a latent or invisible image. The magic by which the picture is made to appear is the action of hyposulphite of soda. Soak a piece of clean blotting paper in a saturated solution of hyposulphite of soda, and dry. When it is desired to make the picture appear, moisten the blotting paper slightly, and place the picture on it face down, rubbing it to insure perfect contact. In a minute or two the picture will begin to appear, and will soon be as bright and clear as when first printed. When one wishes to show this magic photograph, it is more surprising to the uninitiated if the blotting paper has been moistened and placed in a book. Show the apparently blank piece of paper, slip it in the book, and in a minute or

two take it out, and what was to all appearance a piece of plain white paper will be found to have a picture printed on it. The picture will disappear after being exposed to the light for some time, but it can be made to reappear indefinitely. It will be found that much interest is taken in the process, and the production will afford much astonishment.—*Nat. Druggist.*

Photo Queries.

How do you know when a plate is sufficiently developed?

Answer:

There is no reliable rule or exact time for developing a negative. It altogether depends upon what brand of plates you are using; some require to be developed much farther (that is, longer) than others to get the necessary density. It also depends upon what developer you are using, whether your plate has been properly timed during exposure, for if it is either under or over exposed it will require at least twice the time to develop. However, a properly exposed plate should be fully developed in 15 minutes. By examining your plate occasionally during development by transmitted light you will soon be able to judge when it is finished.

What advantages have films over plates?

Answer:

None whatever, except for a tourist who is making a long journey and finds plates perhaps a little bulky, or is in some remote country where it is not convenient to change plates.

How can it be prevented?

When taking a group of six babies and three dogs how would you keep them quiet?

Answer:

Give it up.

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Optical Department

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

A Talk on Light.

Specially written for the CANADIAN DRUGGIST by W. E. HAMILL, M.D.

Continued from March number.

REFLECTION BY PLANE MIRRORS.

You have noticed that the image of any object seen in a looking-glass (plane mirror) appears identically the same as the object itself and as far behind the mirror as the object is in front of it. The image formed, however, although corresponding in size and position, undergoes what is called a *lateral inversion*, that is to say, the right side of the object is the left side of the image and *vice versa*. If a person standing in front of a mirror moves his right arm his image will appear to move his left arm.

To understand how a reflected image appears the same distance behind the mirror as the object is in front of the mirror, we must recognize the fact that we estimate the position of anything entirely by means of the direction in which the rays come to our eyes. Fig. 8 shows this.

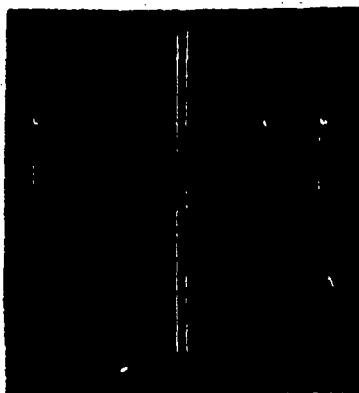


Fig. 8.

In Fig. 8, with our eye at E, we would catch the reflected image of C and locate C in the position of C' at an equal distance behind the mirror. Such an image is called a *virtual image*, as distinguished from *real images*. The latter are actually formed in the air and can be seen by anyone by receiving this image on a screen, whereas the former is only apparent, the brain perceiving this image at a point where the reflected rays would unite if continued backwards. It is evident that all images by plane mirrors must be *virtual*. The distinction between "virtual" and "real" will be more apparent after considering reflection by con-

cave mirrors. "Virtual images" are sometimes spoken of as *false* or *negative* and "*real images*" as *true* or *positive*.

REFLECTION BY CONCAVE MIRRORS.

The same law here, as in plane mirrors, holds good, viz., the angle of reflection equals the angle of incidence; and remembering that the angle of incidence is the angle formed by the incident ray with the perpendicular (also called the *normal*) of the plane of the mirror, erected at the point of contact where the ray strikes the mirror, we can with little more difficulty trace the direction of a reflected ray from a concave mirror than we did from a plane mirror. The question naturally arises how to determine the perpendicular to any given point on a concave mirror. A concave mirror is simply a small segment of a concave sphere, and if we describe any sphere (or circle) around its radii each one of these radii will be perpendicular to the sphere at the points where these radii come into contact with the sphere.

Anyone being given a piece of concave mirror could easily, by means of a compass alone, complete its circle and ascertain the size of the hollow sphere from which the mirror was a segment, and thereby at once determine the length of its radii. Having thus obtained its *radius of curvature* we could from any given point on the concave mirror draw a perpendicular thereto simply by drawing two or more lines from a common centre each of which is equal to the length of the radius of curvature of the mirror. If all these lines touched the mirror each one would be perpendicular to the spot on the mirror at which contact took place. Every radius, therefore, of a sphere is perpendicular to this spherical surface at the point of contact with the sphere. Knowing, then, the direction of an incident ray, and being able to determine the perpendicular, we can always trace the direction of the reflected ray. A concave mirror may be considered as being made up of innumerable plane mirrors inclined to each other.

Every concave mirror has a *centre of curvature*, i.e., the point around which the sphere is described from which the mirror is simply a segment. A line (radius) drawn through this centre of curvature to the middle point of the surface of the

mirror is called the *principal axis*—any other line from the centre of curvature to any other part of the surface of the mirror except the middle thereof is called a *secondary axis*. If parallel rays of light fall on the mirror in a direction parallel to its principal axis the rays are reflected back to a common point called the *principal focus* of the mirror. The principal focus is located on the principal axis at midway between the mirror and the centre of curvature, i.e., the principal focus is distant one-half the radius of curvature. The distance between the mirror and the principal focus is called the *principal focal distance*.

If we had a screen at the principal focus we would obtain an image of the object which gave out the rays of light. This image will be *inverted and smaller* than the object. If the source of light be brought nearer to the mirror it will be found the image *recedes farther* and farther from the mirror as the luminous point is brought *nearer and nearer*; it will also be found that the image becomes *larger than the object but still inverted* when the object is near enough to the mirror; and if the approach to the mirror continues we will find the image is not only still larger than the object but also rights itself, i.e., becomes *erect*. Rays of light coming from infinity parallel with the principal axis of the mirror after falling on a concave mirror will be reflected so as to intersect each other at the principal focus and will here form an image.

Rays of light coming from a nearer point than infinity will be reflected to a point somewhere between the principal focus and the centre of curvature.

Rays of light coming from the centre of curvature are reflected back to the same point from which they come. Rays of light coming from a point nearer the centre of curvature are reflected back to a point beyond the centre of curvature. Rays of light coming from the principal focus are reflected back parallel.

Rays of light coming from a point between the principal focus and the mirror are after reflection still divergent and hence no image is formed in the air; but these reflected divergent rays if traced back behind the mirror will meet at a point, as it were: and an image will be seen apparently in the mirror. In all spherical mirrors the positions of the object and image are interchangeable—that is to say, if the light be put where the image was, the image will at once appear

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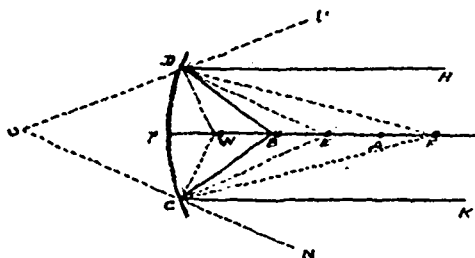
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where the object was, in other words the foci of spherical mirrors are said to be *conjugate foci*.

The images formed by concave mirrors differ from each other inasmuch as some are *real* and some *virtual*, *i.e.*, those which are formed in front of the mirror can be caught on a screen and actually seen, hence they are *real*—but when the object is between the principal focus and the mirror the image is seen in the mirror and is only apparent, hence it is called *virtual* or *false*. Let us by the following diagram try to better understand and rivet what we have already learned.

CD is a concave mirror, its *centre of curvature* being at A. The *principal focus* is at B, hence parallel rays HD and KC will be reflected to B, and if the object were at B its reflected rays would have the direction DH and CK. P is the middle of the mirror, hence AP is the *principal axis*. A line drawn from A to the surface of the mirror at any point except P would be a *secondary axis*. If



the light were at F the rays FD and FC would be reflected from D and C to E. If at E the rays ED and EC would be reflected to F. Hence E and F are *conjugate foci*, *i.e.*, the image and object are interchangeable. If the light were at W the rays WD and WC would be reflected in a divergent direction to L and N and there would be no real focus for the point W, but if a person were in the path of the reflected rays DL and CN he would see an image of W in the mirror as if they came from O—this image is called a *virtual image* and is *erect and enlarged*.

Concave mirrors, therefore, according to the nearness of the luminous points to the mirror, produce either inverted or erect images of the object; which image is also either diminished or enlarged in size as compared with the object.

It is evident if the luminous point were at A that the rays would strike the mirror perpendicularly and be reflected back again to the point A, hence no image could be obtained.

By experiment as in Fig. 12 all the facts as above about concave mirrors may

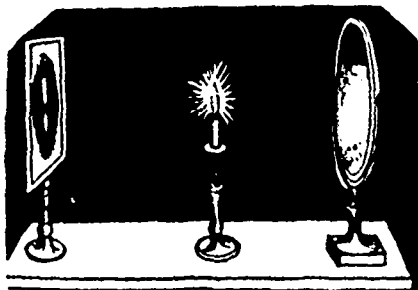


Fig. 12.

be verified by placing the candle and screen in different positions.

Books.

MAISCH'S MATERIA MEDICA—New (7th) edition. A manual of organic materia medica, being a guide to materia medica of the vegetable and animal kingdoms. For the use of students, druggists, pharmacists and physicians. By John M. Maisch, Ph.D., professor of materia medica and botany in the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy. New (7th) edition, thoroughly revised by H. C. C. Maisch, Ph.G., Ph.D., professor of materia medica and botany in the Medico-Chirurgical College of Philadelphia, department of pharmacy. In one very handsome 12mo. volume of 512 pages, with 285 engravings. Cloth, \$2.50, net. Lea Brothers & Co., publishers, Philadelphia and New York.

This work, which has long been recognized as an official text book in many colleges of pharmacy, has been thoroughly revised and includes within its pages all the recent advances in the study of drugs. The changes in the British Pharmacopœia have also been fully recognized and where the name given in the B.P. differs from that used in the U.S. Pharmacopœia, it has been added as a synonym. No more valuable nor authoritative work, we believe, is published on organic materia medica, and the new edition will, no doubt, enjoy still wider popularity than the preceding ones.

The mechanical part of the work is excellent, both in respect to its typography and the general appearance of the volume. It would be well if all books for students were as suitably printed and on as fine a class of paper.

PRACTICAL METHODS OF URINE ANALYSIS with notes on the composition of the normal and abnormal renal secretions

written by a chemist and druggist for chemists and druggists. Published at the office of the *Chemist and Druggist*, 42 Cannon St., E.C., London, England. Price, 1s. 6d.; post free, 1s. 8d.

The author of this work is one "who has had nearly a quarter of a century's daily experience in the practical application of the methods which he describes," and consequently can be relied upon as fully competent to deal with the subject. The work before us treats of the analysis of urine in a way which is easily understood and can be made of practical benefit to those chemists or druggists who will take up this important branch. The composition of normal urine is described, also the quantity excreted within the twenty-four hours, we are also shown how it becomes abnormal and its physical characteristic. The various tests are given and illustration of the deposits which occur.

The book should be in the hands of every practical chemist as urine analysis is a subject which should commend itself, not only as a help in a business way, but as a branch of chemical analysis in which the pharmacist may be a co-worker with the physician.

3000 QUESTIONS ON MEDICAL SUBJECTS, arranged for self examination with proper references to standard works in which the correct replies will be found. 2nd edition, enlarged. P. Blakiston & Son & Co., 1012 Walnut street, Philadelphia, publishers.

This concise work is one which should be a great help to the student of medicine, helping him to be his own quiz master and keeping before him the main question in the various branches of practical medicine. It is published at the remarkably low price of 10 cents.

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This book is divided into three parts, the first portion being devoted to the general considerations and classification of drugs. The second part to the subject matter proper, and the third or appendix contains Poison-emergencies, Poisons and

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For the amateur or professional photographer this book contains a fund of information that is not only absolutely indispensable but it is so minutely given that the beginner even can go to work on the instructions given without fear of failure.

It treats of the Dark Room, the Camera and its Movements, Exposure, Developments, Intensification, Printing, etc.

Many useful tables and formulae are also given.

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The American Monthly Review of Reviews of May devotes considerable space to a survey of recent developments in American cities. The editor comments on the reelection of Mayor Carter Harrison in Chicago, on Mayor Jones' remarkable triumph in Toledo, on the Detroit project for municipal ownership of the street railways, and on the general situation in Boston, San Francisco, Minneapolis, Cleveland, Denver, St. Louis, Philadelphia, Pittsburg and New York. Dr. Shaw also contributes a special study of the new San Francisco charter—a remarkable document in its way, and Mr. George E. Hooker gives some interesting facts about Major Quincy's administration of Boston.

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ALCOHOL, gal.....	\$4 75	\$5 00	Powdered, lb.....	\$ 30	\$ 35	Kino, true, lb.....	\$ 4 25	\$4 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, Barberrry, lb.....	22	25	COLLODION, lb.....	75	80	Thus, lb.....	5	10
Bayberry, lb.....	15	18	Cantharidal, lb.....	2 50	2 75	HERB, 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 (JEYES) 4-oz. bottles, per doz.	4 50		Boneset, oz., lb.....	15	17
Casarilla, select, lb.....	18	20	" " 12-oz. bottles, per doz.	10 80		Catnip, oz., lb.....	17	20
Cassia, in mats, lb.....	25	28	CUTTLEFISH BONE, lb.....	25	30	Chiretta, lb.....	25	30
Cinchona, red, lb.....	60	65	DEXTRINE, 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	ERGOT, Spanish, lb.....	75	80	Grindelia robusta, lb.....	45	50
Pale, lb.....	40	45	Powdered, lb.....	90	1 00	Horehound, oz., lb.....	18	20
Elm, selected, lb.....	18	20	Ergotin, Keith's, oz.....	2 00	2 10	Jaborandi, lb.....	45	50
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	Gerania, lb.....	40	45	Pennyroyal, oz., lb.....	18	22
Sassafras, lb.....	15	16	Elder, lb.....	20	22	Peppermint, oz., lb.....	21	20
Soap (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	HOPS, 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 ALGOS, 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	Socotrine, lb.....	65	70	Russian, true, lb.....	6 00	6 58
CAMPHOR, lb.....	65	75	Asafoetida, lb.....	40	45	LEAF, 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
			Guaiac, lb.....	50	1 00	Hyoscyamus.....	20	55
			Powdered, lb.....	90	95	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	2 40	
Stramonium, lb.	20	25	Sarsaparilla, Hond, lb.	40	45	ANTIPYRIN, oz.	0 55	0 65	
Uva Urei, lb.	15	18	Cut, lb.	50	55	ARISTOL, oz.	1 85	2 00	
LEUCIUS, Swedish, doz.	1 00	1 10	Senega, lb.	55	65	ARSENIC, Donovan's sol., lb.	25	30	
LICORICK, Solazzi.	48	50	Squill, lb.	13	15	Fowler's sol., lb.	10	15	
Pignatelli.	35	40	Stillinga, 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. 80c., 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.	7	8	
MACE, 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	CERIUM, Oxalate, oz.	10	12	
OAKUM, lb.	12	15	Fenugreek, powdered, lb.	7	9	CHINOIDINE, oz.	15	10	
OINTMENT, Merc., lb. $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{1}{2}$.	70	75	Flax, cleaned, lb.	3 1/2	4	CHLORAL, Hydrate, lb.	1 25	1 38	
Citrine, lb.	45	50	Ground, lb.	4	5	Croton, oz.	75	80	
PARALDEHYDE, oz.	30	22	Hemp, lb.	3 1/2	4	CHLOROFORM, lb.	60	1 00	
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	CODEIA, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	75	80	
PLASTER, Calcined, bbl. cash.	1 25	3 25	Rape, lb.	5	6	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	
Galbanum Comp., lb.	80	85	SKIDLITZ 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 1/2	3	Powdered, lb.	25	40	Sulphuric, lb.	40	50	
White, lb.	3 1/2	4	Green (Sapo Viridis), lb.	25	40	EXALGINE, oz.	1 00	1 10	
RESORCIN, white, oz.	25	0	SPERMACETI, lb.	50	65	HYOSCYAMINE, Sulp., crystals, gr.	25	30	
ROCHELLE SALT, lb.	25	28	TURPENTINE, Chian, 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	35	WAX, White, lb.	50	75	IODOL, oz.	1 40	1 50	
Belladonna, lb.	25	30	Yellow.	40	45	IRON, by Hydrogen.	80	85	
Blood, lb.	18	25	WOOD, Guaiac, rasped.	5	6	Carbonate, Precip., lb.	15	16	
Bitter, lb.	27	30	Quassia chips, lb.	10	12	Sacch., lb.	30	35	
Blackberry, lb.	15	18	Red Saunders, ground, lb.	5	6	Chloride, lb.	45	55	
Burdock, crushed, lb.	18	20	Santal, ground, lb.	5	6	Sol., lb.	13	16	
Calamus, sliced, white, lb.	20	25	CHEMICALS.				Citrate, U.S.P., lb.	90	1 00
Canada Snake, lb.	30	35	ACID, Acetic, lb.	13	13	And Ammon., lb.	70	75	
Cohosh, black, lb.	15	20	Glacial, lb.	45	50	And Quinine, lb.	1 65	3 50	
Colchicum, lb.	40	45	Benzoic, English, oz.	20	25	Quin. and Stry., oz.	25	35	
Colombo, lb.	20	22	German, oz.	10	12	And Strychnine, oz.	13	15	
Powdered, lb.	25	30	Boracic, lb.	12	13	Dialyzed, Solution, lb.	50	50	
Coltsfoot, lb.	38	40	Carbolic Crystals, lb.	30	35	Ferrocyanide, lb.	55	60	
Comfrey, crushed, lb.	20	25	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	25	Citric,	50	55	Syrup, lb.	40	45	
Elecampane, lb.	15	15	Gallic,	10	12	Lactate, oz.	5	6	
Galangal, lb.	15	15	Hydrobromic, diluted, lb.	30	35	Permanganate, solution, lb.	15	16	
Gelsemium, lb.	22	13	Hydrocyanic, diluted, oz. bottles doz.	1 50	1 60	Phosphate scales, lb.	1 25	1 30	
Gentian or Genitan, lb.	12	25	Lactic, concentrated, oz.	8	10	Sulphate, pure, lb.	7	9	
Ground, lb.	13	14	Muriatic, lb.	3	5	Exsiccated, lb.	8	10	
Powdered, lb.	13	15	Chem. pure, lb.	18	20	And Potass. Tartrate, lb.	80	85	
Ginger, African, lb.	18	20	Nitric, lb.	10 1/2	13	And Ammon Tartrate, lb.	80	85	
Po., lb.	20	22	Chem. pure, lb.	25	30	JEVES' FLUID, 25c. bottles, per doz.	2 28	2 28	
Jamaica, bichd., lb.	30	35	Oleic, purified, lb.	75	80	" 50c. bottles, per doz.	4 50	4 50	
Po., lb.	35	38	Oxalic, lb.	12	13	LEAD, Acetate, white, lb.	13	15	
Ginseng, lb.	4 50	4 75	Phosphoric, glacial, lb.	1 00	1 10	Carbonate, lb.	7	8	
Golden Seal, lb.	1 00	1 10	Dilute, lb.	13	17	Iodide, oz.	35	40	
Gold Thread, lb.	90	10	Pyrogallic, 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, carboy, lb.	2 1/2	2 1/2	In packages, lb.	6	7	
Ipecac, lb.	4 00	4 20	Bottles, lb.	4	5	LITHIUM, Bromide, oz.	30	35	
Powdered, lb.	4 25	4 10	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 1/2	3	Carbonate, lb.	18	20	
Mandrake, lb.	13	15	Powdered, lb.	3	4	Citrate, gran., lb.	35	40	
Masterwort, lb.	16	18	AMMONIA, Liquor, lb., .880.	10	12	Sulph. (Epsom salt), lb.	1 1/2	3	
Orris, 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, Nitrite, oz.	16	18	With Chalk, lb.	50	55	
Queen of the Meadow.	18	18							

Amongst Our Advertisers

Optical Graduates.

The post-graduate course just completed at the Canadian Ophthalmic College adds one more to the many successes achieved by this popular institution.

The class, which was at first arranged with a limit of eight pupils, was, under compulsion, extended to eleven, to accommodate those who could not arrange for a later course.

In addition to a thoroughly comprehensive discourse upon the theory of Retinoscopy, the time of the course was given to the practical use of the mirror, upon the various forms of eye trouble which are commonly met with in actual practice. The monotony of mirror practice was relieved each day by illustrated lectures upon astigmatic complications, muscular insufficiencies, ciliary spasm, and causes of amblyopia.

Upon the final day of the course the class, which was composed entirely of graduate opticians of wide experience, resolved itself into a debating club, and its members exchanged views on practical topics of mutual interest.

The following well-known opticians were in attendance: A. C. Stanners, Parkdale; W. C. Forbes, St. Thomas; N. B. Wilkins, Galt; J. M. Whitney, Woodstock; H. B. Beall, Lindsay; J. S. Roberts, Seaforth; T. N. Rickard, Bowmanville; J. C. Stoneman, Hensall; H. C. Batting, Toronto; H. Poyntz, Toronto; G. Lees, Hamilton.

A Seasonable Article.

The spring brings demands for disinfectants from all wise householders, and the druggist is often called upon to give an opinion as to what is best for general use. Jeyes' Fluid is the standard in Europe, and is being pushed here, where it is certain to take a leading place. In fact those who try it become enthusiastic admirers and advocates. From this point of view it is a good seller and it has the merit of never getting the druggist into trouble by causing accidents. No customer can succeed in committing either suicide or murder, so the retail druggist need have no fear of the coroner's court wasting his time so long as he handles Jeyes' Fluid.

A Deserving Enterprise.

The modern advertisers seem to have unanimously agreed that illustration is essential. Mankind loves pictures; pictures appeal universally, they tell so much, tell it quickly, and tell it in a way that all can understand. It is safe to say that, no matter how hurriedly the papers and magazines are read, the illustrations are never overlooked.

The modern advertiser has laid hands on everything that can possibly attract attention, therefore he has employed arts which can do both.

Pictures have two purposes in advertising, one is to attract attention and the other to illustrate and emphasize the text.

The Druggists' Illustrating and Advertising Company, whose advertisement appears on another page, seem to have struck the keynote in supplying to the Canadian druggists all kinds of cuts at very reasonable rates.

Every druggist is not an advertising expert, and we would say that the Druggist Ad. Book would be a great helper to every druggist in enabling him to become an adept in this essential part of his business.

Paris Green, Etc.

The Canada Paint Co. are offering the trade their superior Paris Green at best prices. This green is of their own manufacture and is guaranteed strictly pure and reliable. Read the advertisement on page 1 of this issue.

Corkscrews.

Patent medicine manufacturers and druggists can procure small corkscrews for enclosure with their proprietary remedies at best prices from the Clough Corkscrew Co. Read their advertisement.

Ginseng Root.

Druggists who are able to secure a stock of ginseng root can find a ready sale for it. Messrs. Bach, Becker & Co., Chicago, whose advertisement appears in this issue, will pay highest prices. Write them, mentioning this paper.

Read Emerson Pharmacal Co.'s advertisement this month. It should interest all druggists.

IDLE FORTUNES.

Great Sums of Money in Old Stamps Awaiting the Finder.

By H. Flachskamm, St. Louis, Mo., U.S.A.

Few people know that many of the old stamps lying idle on letters and papers of by-gone days, in their old trunks and garrets, are worth large sums of money. Many of the readers of this paper have locked away somewhere old stamps that are worth from ten to a hundred dollars each, and may be readily turned to cash. Handsome reward has frequently met the hunter of old stamps, a case of recent occurrence being that of the janitor of the Louisville (Ky.) Court House, who received several thousand dollars for stamps found among waste paper, which had been consigned to the scrap basket to be burned.

Among the most valuable of these old stamps is the famous "Connell" stamp shown in illustration No. 1, issued by Post



No. 1.

Master Connell at New Brunswick in 1801 which are worth \$25.00 each—\$50.00, if in original envelope. The Canadian stamp of 1851-1852 12 pence, black, shown in illustration



No. 2.

No. 2 is very rare, and readily brings \$100.00 whether used or new. Another stamp which you may find and which will bring you in \$50.00 if you do, is the Nova Scotia, one-shilling, violet color, issued in 1851, and which is shown in illustration No. 3.



The stamp-hunter will quickly become fascinated with the work, besides reaping a profitable reward. The best way to go about it is to first ransack your old trunks, garrets and closets for the letters and papers of forty odd years ago; go amongst your neighbors and get what they have, and, if possible, get permission to secure what you can from old letters and papers in the Court House; then send them, all together, to some reliable dealer, who will cheerfully sort them over, appraise them, and notify you of their cash value, which you can either accept or they will return the stamps as you direct.

A little trouble looking up these old stamps during the winter months would lift many a mortgage.

Feeling the Chinese Pulse.—So careful at one time was the Chinaman of his wife that the doctor was not allowed to feel the pulse of a woman in the ordinary way, but was obliged to fix a silk thread round the wrist, and to ascertain the pulsation by holding the other end of the silk in the hand. We are not told if this precaution is generally taken nowadays but, no doubt, in some parts of the Celestial Empire the strange practice still prevails.

Iodide, oz.....	\$ 35	\$ 40	Iodide, oz....	\$ 40	\$ 43	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.....	1 8	10	Wood, lb.....	70	70
MILK SUGAR, powdered, lb....	30	35	SOMNAL, oz.....	85	00	Lavender, Chiris. Fleur, lb....	3 00	3 55
MORPHINE, Acetate, oz.....	1 80	1 90	SPIRIT. NITR., 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
PRISIN, 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
PIPOCAMPINE, Muriate, grain...	7	8	Pure precipitated, lb.....	13	20	Orange, lb.....	2 75	3 75
PHERRIN, 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.....	1 60	1 75
Bicarbonate lb.....	15	17	Carbonate lb.....	25	30	Peppermint, lb.....	1 60	1 75
Bichromate, b.....	12	13	Chloride, granular, oz.....	13	15	Pimento, lb.....	2 60	2 85
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
Chlorat, 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	Rec't, lb.....	60	65	Spruce, lb.....	65	00
Nitrate, gran, lb.....	8	10	Anise, lb.....	2 75	3 00	Tansy, lb.....	4 25	4 85
Pernmanganate, lb.....	40	45	Bay, oz.....	50	60	Thyme, white, lb.....	1 80	1 85
Prussiate, Red, lb.....	50	55	Bergamot, lb.....	3 25	3 50	Wintergreen, lb.....	1 75	1 87
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.		
PROPHYLAMINE, oz.....	35	40	Caraway, lb.....	2 75	3 00	CASTOR, lb.....	13	15
QUININE, Sulph, bulk.....	55	60	Cassia, lb.....	2 00	2 25	COD LIVER, N.F., gal.....	90	95
Oz., oz.....	60	65	Cedar.....	55	85	Norwegian, gal.....	1 50	1 60
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.....	20	22	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	NEATSFOOT, 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.

Canadian Market Reports.

There have been no changes in prices of more than ordinary consequence to note. On account of unusually heavy demand for Naphthaline Balls, stocks are nearly exhausted and much higher prices will rule for the balance of the season. No change to note in price of either quinine or opium.

Reports from the country indicate that business is in a promising condition.

English Market Report.

LONDON, April 24th, 1899.

The boom in quinine referred to in detail last month has received a set back, the price falling six cents in a couple of days. Still the market is firm and the shake-out of weak speculators clears the situation. It is firmly obvious that, if no large supplies come forward from Java, the price will rise higher than it has been during the recent boom. Copper is again advancing, although it is highly probable

that mines which did not pay will soon start again and prices will tumble down. Ipecacuanha after a slight decline is again firmer and advancing. Cocaine is higher. Quicksilver has had a sharp drop and mercurials have followed suit. Cloves are easier and the prices of the oil reduced. Opium and morphine unchanged.

CAMPHOR AS AN ANTIDOTE TO CARBOLIC ACID.—Alvarez (*Gior. Internaz d Scienze Med.*, Jan. 31st, *N.Y. Med. our.*) relates a case of carbolic acid poisoning to which he was called in consultation. He thought that the poison had all been absorbed, and so he did not try to provoke vomiting, but advised camphorated oil to the amount of about three ounces, simply for the sake of its soothing action on the gastric and oesophageal lesions probably caused by the acid. But it seems to have accomplished more, for the patient recovered.

KEEPING FERROUS SOLUTIONS.—W.S. Myers explains how ferrous solutions can be kept for more than a month in a practically unchanged condition. For example, to a 10 per cent. solution of ferrous

sulphate he adds 10 per cent. of concentrated sulphuric acid and a suitable amount of iron in the form of small wrought iron nails. The acid liberates hydrogen slowly, yet quickly enough to nullify the oxidising action of the air, even when the solution is exposed in an open beaker.—*Journ. Am. Chem. Soc.*

Druggists

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