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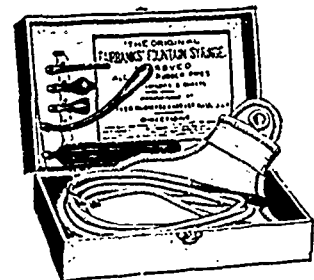
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An almost tasteless intestinal astringent. Most efficacious in Chronic, Acute and Summer Diarrhoeas. Adult dose: 5 grains every three hours.

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Canadian Druggist

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

VOL. X.

TORONTO, AUGUST, 1898.

No. 8

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THE BEST NATURAL APERIENT
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PRICES TO RETAILERS:

\$5.50 per case of 25 large glass bottles.
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The CANADIAN DRUGGIST is issued on the 15th of each month, and all matter for insertion should reach us by the 5th of the month.

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37 COLBORNE STREET,
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Federated Pharmacy.

There is a prevalent and growing feeling amongst thoughtful pharmacists in Canada that some change should take place which would conduce to a more united method of treating pharmaceutical questions of interest to the entire body. The very rapid changes which are taking place in pharmaceutical education in the various provinces, and the manifest effort of each of these provinces to keep pace with one another has doubtless contributed to produce this desire, yet, up to the present, no definite plan has been evolved which would answer for so extended an area. Some have suggested that a Dominion Pharmaceutical Association be formed, and that in this way federation might be consummated. Others have suggested that a uniform examination in pharmacy be given to all candidates in the various provinces, and that the license to practise be equally good in all parts of Canada. By this means it was thought that unity of feeling and community of interest would be promoted, and that the respect which equality gives would be enhanced. By others, again, the suggestion was made that matters remain as at present, but that, in addition, each province select an examiner, who would, along with his fellows, set an examination to be tried only by those who had already graduated in their own province, those passing this post-graduate examination to be entitled to practise as Dominion pharmacists.

These and other minor suggestions only emphasize the fact that some change which would provide a uniform standard of qualification throughout Canada would be acceptable to a large section of the trade. Under the Act of Confederation, the various provinces were given absolute control of educational matters; so that a Dominion Pharmacy Act, which has also been suggested, is out of the question, although it is just possible that a federated Pharmacy Act for purposes of

a specific character, and which could alone be granted by the Dominion Parliament, might be obtained. The suggestion of federation in pharmacy is one which we are pleased to bring before the readers of THE DRUGGIST, and we shall be glad, indeed, to have contributions of a liberal and generous character regarding it from druggists in any part of Canada who are interested in the future welfare of the profession in which they are engaged.

Editorial Notes.

The best read portion of any journal is that devoted to condensed news items. Facts, rather than fiction, seem to secure attention from those who have only time for the stern realities of life.

A drug journal is an instructive medium, by the use of which the reader seeks to get news, the advertisers customers, and the editor and publisher a living. All win sometimes.

The drug trade of Ontario must be expanding. The College of Pharmacy is getting too small for the numbers who seek instruction annually. Although a month has yet to elapse before exercises begin, the seats have already been taken.

The average tourist who visits Montreal during the present season becomes convinced ere he leaves that the people there owe their health and good looks to Abbey's Effervescent Salt. The revised version of Shakespeare's saying is becoming more quoted than the original.

The practical pharmacist is the man who understands his profession, studies its changes, and adapts himself so as to make all conditions conduce to his success.

This country is not populous enough to provide good livings for scientific investigators, yet it provides more elementary substances for investigation than any of those countries where scientists thrive in groups.

There are probably less than two thousand druggists doing business throughout the whole of Canada at the present time. Accepting this as the number there is an average population of twenty-five hundred

persons for each drug store, and these contribute annually about two dollars per head to sustain the drug business.

The total retail drug business of Canada does not exceed ten million dollars annually. Taking forty per cent. of this as net profit and dividing it between two thousand druggists, how many drug millionaires are likely to be found?

The State expects the druggist to possess certain qualifications in pharmaceutical education before it will recognize and protect him. The druggist expects his apprentice to possess certain educational qualifications before he will register him. The apprentice expects his preceptor to train and develop him as an expert pharmacist. Are any of these expectations fully realized? If not, why not?

The recent issue of the college Announcement is a model of neatness and a credit to the dean, Prof. Heebner, who supervised its edition. From the first to the last page it would be a difficult matter to suggest a change which would improve the marked system of arrangement. A study of the information it contains will be of value to druggists as well as their clerks, as, apart from the Pharmacy Act, it furnishes a history of the college matters about which every Ontario druggist at least ought to be informed.

At the late meeting of the council of the college it was decided that a compilation of the Pharmacy Act, the Liquor License Act, and other matters of interest to members of the college should be published and distributed. This action on the part of the council is highly commendable, as there is not the least doubt but that many members of the trade are yet in ignorance of changes which are only known to those who were instrumental in effecting them.

Being freed from any necessity to consider and devise ways of delivering the college from debt, the council has apparently decided that their constituents were entitled to the results of their labors for some time to come. The proceedings of the late council meeting may be said to be noted for a tendency in this direction, as the course in optics, which it inaugurated, while it will be available to those who attend the college lectures, has been especially devised so it would serve the needs of those who have already gradu-

ated. The multiplicity of diplomas issued by private opticians during the past two or three years has already diminished the reputation which their possession ought to bring, and the action of the council in instituting a standard course has been none too soon if the graduated optician is to be more respectfully regarded than the jeweller, hardware merchant or general dealer who also sells glasses to those who are successful in picking out a pair that will fit.

The marked unanimity with which the college council recently performed its work indicates a healthy condition in college matters at least. *White-winged peace* seems to pervade the corridors of pharmacy lore, where a decade ago the contentions of strong-minded councillors prevailed. The predictions of some of those who opposed revolutionary changes have been far wide of the mark, and doubtless few have been more surprised at it than the prophets themselves. The college has succeeded, and succeeded admirably, notwithstanding the rebate in fees. It cannot be said that the college has been a benefit to others than those who have graduated, or that those who have governed it during this period have given much of their time or energies on behalf of their brother graduates; but in the new era of peace and financial liberty it is to be hoped that much can be done to make the ensuing ten years as noted in this respect as the last ten have been in the interests of students.

The Commercial Committee of the council, of which Mr. J. M. Hargreaves has been the untiring chairman, has not yet ceased to consider that it ought to have a future. It is right. It can have a future, and those who have spent so much time and energy in trying to get druggists to think as they do in this matter should not be discouraged. The proceedings of no college council for years was more discussed by college members than was the aim and intention of this committee during the past few months. It must be borne in mind that two or three things militated against the securing of a prompt and free expression from the druggists. One was the late failure of a subscription-sustained trade protective association. Another was the request for members' consent to a resumption of the intensely unpopular four-dollar annual fee. Had the latter been left out of the question, and some other

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Are used by Druggists throughout Canada, and are pronounced to be the best in the market. No up-to-date chemist can do without them. Complete Machines (last a life time) suit all sizes Cachets, \$5.00 to \$10.50. Cachets No. 0x1, \$1.25; No. 2x2 bis, \$1.35; No. 3, \$1.50.

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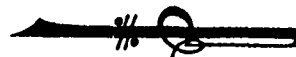
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Maypole Soap is becoming very popular, and people being satisfied, sales are increasing.—*J. A. Nicolle, Druggist.*
The sale of Maypole Soap is increasing, and it is due to the great satisfaction it is giving to everyone using it.—*S. Lachance, Druggist.*

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Maypole Soap duly received, and it gives perfect satisfaction, and is less trouble than any we have tried.—*Pearl McNeill, Belleville.*
It may interest you to know that my first attempt with Maypole Soap was a complete success. I had looked for a streaky effect as has attended my trial of Powder Dyes, but the work was clear and uniform.—*(Mrs.) Whatham, The Rectory, Ways Mills, P.Q.*

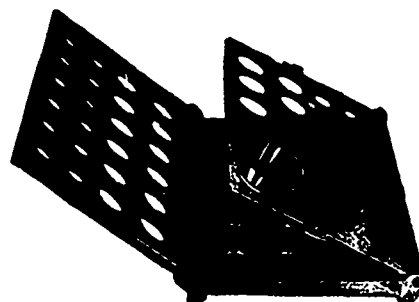
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\$3.50 per Case (4 dozen). - Single dozens, 95 Cts.



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Formaldehyde, 1 lbs. and bulk
Beech Creosote, 1 lb. and 5 lbs.
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Pepper's Sulpholine Lotion
Izal Emulsion, 1/
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Guaicol Carbonate, ozs.
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Hoping to see many of our friends during the progress of the Toronto Industrial Exhibition, and extending to them a very hearty invitation to make use of us during their visit, we remain,

Yours very sincerely,

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Our travellers are looking you up with what we believe to be the finest range of samples in high-grade papers ever displayed to wall paper dealers in Canada.

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No matter what samples you've seen or what you've bought, your assortments will fall short of completeness without a **Staunton** line amongst them.

Our prices are close.

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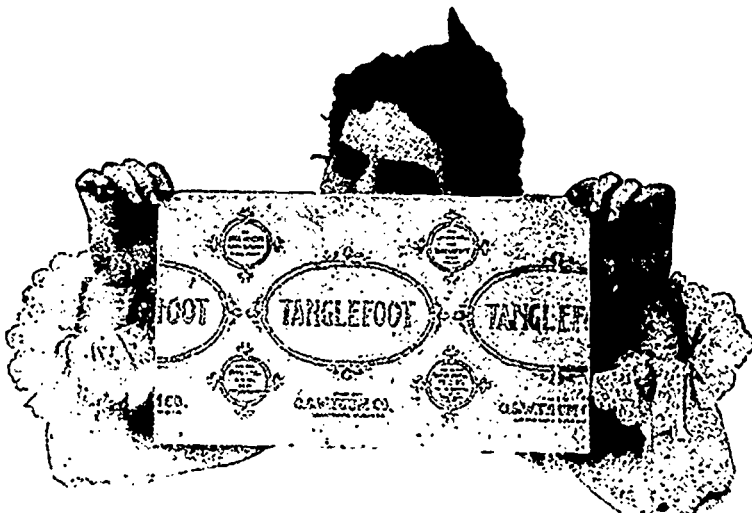
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40 Cents a Box—\$3 40 a Case.

means of support been suggested, more responsive replies would undoubtedly have been tendered.

This committee has in its hands the future welfare of the members of the Ontario drug trade. It has officially been given powers which no self-associated body can secure. It occupies a representative position which enables it at all times to act when action can be performed in the interests of the trade. If a patent medicine committee, having for its sole object the devising of advertisements to publicly decry the druggist who is bold enough to sell his own goods in place of theirs, can subsist, then, surely a committee, representing twenty times as many members, can get support enough to keep it in lively defiance.

The committee has done better work than it thinks for, and, though the support so far given has not been encouraging, we sincerely hope it may continue and thrive.

Proceedings of the Meeting of the Council of the Ontario College of Pharmacy.

On Tuesday afternoon, August 2nd, the regular semi-annual meeting of the Ontario College of Pharmacy was opened, and morning and afternoon sessions were held during the three subsequent days. The meeting throughout was of a most harmonious character, every matter coming up for consideration being decided by unanimous consent and with very little discussion. One question which cannot be regarded as entirely new, but which was presented to the council in a more definite form than heretofore, was the advisability of adding a department in "Optics" to the regular course prescribed by the college curriculum. The matter was urged upon the attention of the council in an excellent paper on the subject, which Dr. Browett, of Woodstock, asked, and was given, permission to read on Thursday afternoon. Dr. Browett had, he informed the council, made a special study of "Optics" himself, and added it to his regular drug business with large pecuniary success. He contended that unless the College of Pharmacy seized the present favorable opportunity of making this department of science one recognized by the people as a legitimate adjunct to the business of the druggist it would be lost to them, as it would be taken advantage of by other branches

of trade, such as the jewellers. The question was subsequently considered by the council, and Mr. J. H. Mackenzie presented a report on the matter from the Education Committee, which suggested that a course in optics be established which would immediately follow the senior course. This suggestion received the approval of the council, and the members of the profession in the province, who will have an opportunity of taking the course, will without doubt concur in the decision of their representatives. The finance report and that of the Committee on Education showed that the college is in a highly flourishing condition. Practically the only liability against the college is an overdraft on the bank of \$1,835, while the balance of assets amounts to \$49,125.

The council met at 2.30 on Tuesday afternoon with the president, Mr. Henry Watters, of Ottawa, in the chair, and the following members present: Vice-president, Mr. W. A. Karn, Woodstock; Messrs. J. M. Hargreaves, Paisley; W. J. Graham, Ridgetown; G. McCulloch, Hamilton; A. J. Davis, Port Perry; G. A. Hunter, Sault Ste. Marie; S. Snyder, Waterloo; J. H. Mackenzie, Toronto; Isaac Curry, Toronto, and J. F. Roberts, Parkhill. Mr. J. H. Dickie, of Trenton, arrived in time for the Wednesday morning session.

A considerable number of communications, most of them of no general interest, were read and referred to the committees empowered to deal with them. Among them was the following from Elliot & Co., wholesale druggists, of Toronto:

"We are constantly asked when the British Pharmacopœia of 1898 comes into force, and it appears the Quebec College has fixed on November 1st as the date after which preparations are to be dispensed as directed by the new formulae. Would it not be well to take similar action here and have it understood that on labels and prescriptions the mark '85' will show that preparations are made or wanted as directed by the pharmacopœia of 1885?"

Another communication was from the American Pharmaceutical Association, enclosing a draft of a general form of pharmacy law for the council's consideration. A third communication raised the question of the double liability of druggists, who might be in partnership and have branch stores, towards the college in the matter of fees. It and the other communications were referred to the com-

mittees appointed to deal with the matters they brought up.

The registrar-treasurer, Mr. Isaac T. Lewis, then presented his half-yearly report. It was, as usual, a highly satisfactory document, and showed the customary increase in financial strength made by the college. Since the first of February, it stated, eleven medical practitioners had taken out registration. The number of applications of apprentices for registration had been seventy-five, a few of whom were in abeyance for the council to deal with. A detailed statement of receipts and disbursements followed. The receipts were \$11,359.91 and the disbursements \$11,215.13, leaving a cash balance on hand of \$144.78.

The auditors' report stated that the books and vouchers of the college had been examined and the accounts of the registrar-treasurer found correct. A statement of assets and liabilities was attached. The assets amounted to \$51,545.61, of which the largest items were: college building \$33,656.82; apparatus, etc., \$11,819; college lot, \$5,000. The liabilities amounted to \$2,420.31, of which the principal item was a bank overdraft for \$1,835.22.

Both reports were referred to the Committee on Finance for consideration.

When the council re-assembled on Wednesday morning, Mr. J. M. Hargreaves presented the report of the Committee on Divisional Work, but it was not read, the wording of the first clause not meeting the views of the council. It was accordingly referred back for reconstruction.

Several unimportant communications were then read. The council adjourned to allow the committees an opportunity of meeting. The afternoon session was very brief, the reading of the report of the Committee on By-laws and Legislation occupying the attention of the council during the fifteen minutes it sat. This report dealt simply with a number of individual applications for rebate on fees, for special privileges in regard to the college course, and kindred matters. In each instance the committee recommended, and the council decided, that the rules should be strictly adhered to.

At the Thursday morning's session a notice of motion by Mr. Karn, to increase the salary of the registrar-treasurer by \$100 per annum, was withdrawn, and another notice of motion, identical in intent, was substituted, which will come up in February.

Report No. 1 of the Executive and Finance Committee was then presented and read by Mr. S. Snyder. After recommending the payment of accounts, amounting to \$479, and the adoption of the report of the registrar-treasurer, it stated: "It is with pleasure your committee call your attention to the fact that since last meeting of the council the mortgage has been paid, leaving a balance of \$1,835.22 due the bank. Your committee would also recommend that all contracts for advertisements in the Announcement of the college be made out in the name of the college and deposited in the hands of the registrar-treasurer, and that commission for soliciting advertisements be paid only on monies collected for same."

The report was adopted without discussion.

Mr. J. H. Mackenzie presented report number one of the Education Committee. It stated that, regarding the matter of remuneration for the assistant during the illness of Prof. Fotheringham, the committee recommended that an allowance be made, the adjustment of the same to be left in the hands of the chairman. In regard to the communication from the American Pharmaceutical Association respecting the draft presented for a general form of pharmacy law the report stated: "We deem it advisable to suggest that, as this province is not within any part of the jurisdiction of the proposed plan, we are unable to participate in any of the suggested advantages. The province cannot be affected in any sense in the adoption of any of these recommendations. The law governing pharmacy in the Dominion is not federal but provincial. Many of the suggestions made would be of advantage to the pharmacists of the province, and we believe of the Dominion, but your committee is unable, at present, to adopt or support, with any practical effect, any of these recommendations, and the only answer we are prepared to suggest, to the request, is that a copy of our Act and by-laws be forwarded to the secretary of the American Pharmaceutical Association with the clause, attached herein, embodied."

Regarding the communication of Elliot & Co. in reference to the British Pharmacopœia of 1898 the committee reported as follows: "Your committee beg to draw attention to clause 23 of the Pharmacy Act, which is as follows: 'All compounds named in the British Pharmacopœia shall be prepared according to the formula

directed in the latest edition published "by authority," unless the College of Physicians and Surgeons of the province select another standard; or unless the label distinctly shows the compound is prepared according to another formula.' In view of the above clause your committee understand that the 1898 edition of the British Pharmacopœia is now practically in force, and would recommend that all preparations prepared under the 1885 editions be so designated on the label. Your committee further recommend that the 1898 edition be the text-book for use in the college in the approaching term."

The report of the Board of Examiners, containing the names of the successful candidates, was appended, and it was recommended that diplomas be granted to those whose names appeared as having passed. The committee deemed it inadvisable that the suggested change in awarding medals should be adopted at present.

The first clause of the report, that recommending the payment of Professor Fotheringham's substitute, occasioned a slight discussion.

Mr. Karn said he was opposed to the principle of the College paying for assistance when the regular professor was off through sickness or otherwise.

Mr. Mackenzie agreed with the principle as laid down by Mr. Karn, but pointed out the circumstances of this case, where it was hardly expected that Prof. Fotheringham would again be able to go back to the college work.

President Watters said that the council ought to take a personal and sympathetic interest in the professors when they became ill. They could not afford to be narrow or contracted in their view.

The report was passed as it was presented, and the council adjourned until the afternoon.

On re-assembling at 2.30 o'clock, Report No. 2 of the Education Committee was presented. It dealt with the question of the two years' course. The report stated that, in accordance with a request from the council, the faculty of the college had prepared the details and arrangement for a curriculum for the two years' course, and had also proposed a number of building requirements. The alterations and improvements thus asked for were as follows: (1) One chemical laboratory, somewhat larger than the one used at present, for the junior class; (2) one pharmaceutical laboratory, larger than the one now in use, for the junior

class; (3) one laboratory to be used during the junior term for instruction in practical botany, and during senior term for teaching pharmacognosy; (4) one additional cloak-room; (5) increased water-closet accommodation; (6) better means of ventilation for all the large rooms, particularly the lecture-rooms; larger boiler rooms, larger heating plant, etc.

It had also been suggested to the committee that there should be no difficulty in the two years' course and its working in the present building. The present laboratories, if cupboards were arranged along the walls for the apparatus of the junior class, would furnish the room required for their table work. This apparatus could be returned to the cupboards when the class was over, and with a few details and some alterations made in the present laboratories the work of the two classes would not clash. The committee, the report stated, was not at present in possession of sufficient information to lead them to believe that the attendance would be any greater than it was at present, and in consideration of the conflicting views and the tremendous alterations to the buildings, as suggested in the report presented by the Dean of the Faculty, the committee recommended that two members of the council, with the faculty, be a committee to present a report to the council, in modification of the present scheme, if possible at its next meeting.

Referring to the suggestion embodied in the report of February, the committee recommended that the registrar-treasurer be instructed to communicate with the secretaries of the Provincial Boards of Pharmacy, intimating that the Ontario College is prepared to accept reciprocity of diplomas with the provinces; and that no Ontario candidate who has failed to pass the qualifying examination of this college shall be entitled to the privilege of reciprocity.

The report was adopted without discussion.

President Watters drew the attention of the council to the fact that the members of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain were debarred from practising in this province on their diplomas from the old country. He thought it would be well that their diplomas should be accepted here.

Mr. Karn while not opposed to reciprocity with the society of Great Britain, held that, while the Ontario graduates were excluded from Great Britain, the

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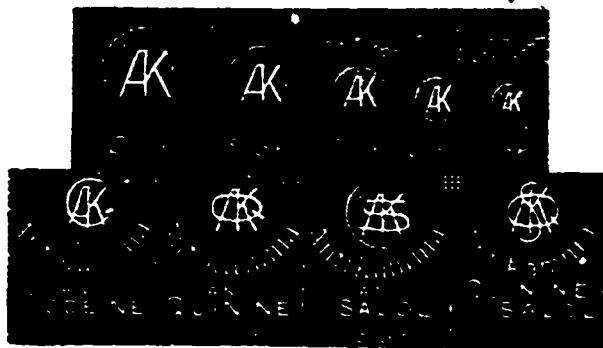
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society of the mother country could not expect for her graduates privileges which she denied to those of other colleges.

This view prevailed, and was embodied in the following resolution, proposed by Mr. J. H. Mackenzie and seconded by Mr. W. B. Graham: "That it be an instruction to the registrar-treasurer to communicate with the secretary of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, and ask if that body will recognize our diplomas, as this council, in that case, is prepared to reciprocate." The resolution was adopted.

Dr. Browett, of Woodstock, then read his paper on the desirability of "Optics" being added to the college curriculum.

When Dr. Browett had retired there was some discussion on the subject which his paper introduced.

Mr. J. H. Mackenzie said that, without doubt, such a department added to the drug business would be very profitable, and he thought the council should endeavor, as soon as possible, to attach a course in optics to the college curriculum. It was, of course, reasonable to acknowledge that the present crowded condition of the work in the college as large a course as might be desired could not be adopted, but there might be a limited course started at once, which could be enlarged and expanded. If such a course were put in the February Announcement a student could come prepared to take the lectures or not, as he might decide.

Mr. Karn expressed himself as in accord with the views uttered by Mr. Mackenzie. He was entirely convinced that by adding the business of the optician to that of the druggist much could be gained, and if it were not at once taken hold of it would be lost to them. He thought the Education Committee should move promptly in the matter.

Mr. Mackenzie made it apparent to the council that the subject, if added to the curriculum, could, at first, be optional only owing to the press of the rest of the course.

The discussion was closed with the adoption of the following resolution, which was moved by Mr. J. H. Mackenzie and seconded by Mr. J. Curry: "That the Committee on Education formulate a plan whereby the science of optics be added to the curriculum of the college whether the course be extended or not; the said report to be presented, if possible, at the present meeting, in order that a start may be made in this branch of education."

It was then moved by Mr. W. A. Karn, and seconded by Mr. A. Turner, and resolved, that the registrar be and is hereby instructed to procure 2,000 copies of the Pharmacy Act and By-law, including all amendments up to date, as well as such portions of the License Act as affects the sale of liquors by druggists, and any other information that the registrar may deem advisable to insert, and that a copy of the same be mailed to each member of the college. The resolution was carried.

When the council met on Friday morning the third report of the Education Committee, dealing with the question of adding optics to the college course, was presented by Mr. Mackenzie. The report stated that after careful consideration and enquiry the committee found that the students had all the work they could satisfactorily perform in the present course, and justice could not be done if the optional course were attached. The committee, however, was prepared to recommend that a course be established to immediately follow the conclusion of the senior course, and it was hoped that all druggists might avail themselves of this opportunity to take the course in optics. The committee also recommended that the faculty of the college present the details of a curriculum at the next meeting of the council, together with a general plan of arrangement to carry on this work.

"Your committee," the report concluded, "recommend that the optical course be permanently established in this college, and that it be placed upon such a basis that this council may be in a position to make application to the University of Toronto for the establishment of a degree in optics."

The report received the unanimous approval of the council and was adopted without change.

The report of the Committee on Divisional Work was submitted by the chairman, Mr. J. M. Hargreaves. It stated that three circulars had been drafted by the committee and had been sent to all the druggists in the province. The result had been that about one-half of the druggists had shown indifference to the proposed work which has for its object the elevating of the standard of the profession. Of the 420 replies which had been received 31 had been opposed to the scheme of the committee as proposed in the circular and 389 had been in favor of it.

"Your committee," the report stated,

"are of the opinion that divisional association work would be materially benefited by the assistance of qualified lecturers; that the work to be satisfactorily promoted and maintained should receive serious consideration and loyal support from every druggist in the province, and that this cannot be done unless promoted and carried out by an active salaried agent. Your committee, from the information at hand, believe that this cannot be carried on and maintained without a liberal expenditure of money, and the expenses for the outlay, your committee believe, might at least reach \$2,500 per annum."

In concluding the committee said, "We would respectfully refer the council to past records, and would remind it that if we wish to obtain anything of importance it must and can only be by the united endorsement of all the druggists, and if such steps as we recommend are taken the future will rest with, and the responsibility depend upon, the retail druggists of the province. We would respectfully refer to you the advisability of continuing the committee."

Several members expressed their concurrence with the utterances of the report, and Mr. Mackenzie said that the thanks of the druggists of the province were due to Mr. Hargreaves and his committee. If the druggists were in earnest about the matter it would go on all right. The committee, he thought, should be made permanent. He would say, however, that not a dollar should be spent on the scheme until a more generous and emphatic agreement with it had been given by the druggists of the province.

The report of the committee was adopted as read, and the following resolution, moved by Mr. W. A. Karn and seconded by Mr. J. H. Mackenzie, was carried:

"That the Committee on Divisional Work be continued; that an appropriation of \$50 be and is hereby made for this purpose, and that the draft of the proposed circular to the members of the college be submitted to the President and members of the council for their approval, said circular to be also signed by the President of the council."

The report of the Committee on Infringements was submitted by Mr. W. A. Karn. It stated that during the past six months the committee had, through the College Inspector, examined into 138 cases, in 76 different localities. In this work they had secured four convictions for selling poison contrary to the act, and had collected arrears of fees to the

Pharmacy in England.

Withdrawal of the Poisonous Substances Bill—Company Pharmacy Alarmed—A Canadian Pharmacopœia—Exhibits at the British Medical Association—Drop in Phenazone and Antipyrin.

From our own Correspondent.

amount of \$290. The committee had further found four instances where drug stores were being run without the knowledge of the college, all of which had been promptly brought to account. While the work of the committee had been prosecuted at a small loss financially, yet the committee submitted that, considering the perfect condition of affairs in this connection, the results had been most gratifying, indeed. "Your committee," the committee continued, "respectfully request all druggists who are aware of any infringement against the act to promptly notify the registrar or chairman of the committee. Your committee begs leave to congratulate the council on the satisfactory condition of affairs in connection with infringement work, as we are of the opinion that few, if any, infringements exist. We would recommend that the committee be authorized to further continue to prosecute its work along the same line as during the past term"

Mr. Karn said that there was hardly a case of infringement in the province. There were, of course, some cases in general stores, but the proprietors of these stores were aware that they were watched, and so took care to trust none but their most intimate friends. He was gratified that there was so little infringement, and felt better satisfied than if he had to report twenty or thirty cases.

The report was adopted as read.

President Watters announced, amid general applause, that he had induced Mr. Mackenzie to represent the council at the meeting of the American Pharmaceutical Association, which meets this year in Baltimore.

It was moved by Mr. J. H. Mackenzie, seconded by Mr. G. A. Hunter, and carried: "That the Dean of the college refuse the attendance of any student unless he be furnished with a ticket from the registrar-treasurer that his fees are paid; said ticket to be produced by the student a few days after attending."

It was moved by Mr. W. A. Karn, seconded by Mr. Isaac Curry, and carried, "That whereas doubt exists in the minds of some members of the college as to the dual liability for fees in connection with partnership in branch stores, therefore be it resolved that the council hereby authorize the chairman of the Infringement Committee to secure the opinion of the college solicitor in the matter."

This concluded the business of the meeting, and an adjournment was made till February.

Only a month has elapsed since the Government, at the instance of the Privy Council, introduced a bill to regulate the sale of poisonous substances that directly attacked British and Irish pharmaceutical interests. Already it has been announced that it will not be proceeded with, and pharmacists will naturally consider this to be the result of the stern opposition which they offered to a most injudicious measure. Ostensibly the object of the bill was to prevent the indiscriminate sale of carbolic acid and cresylic disinfectants unless in proper packages and duly labelled. The poisonous nature of these articles was admitted, but instead of using the proper machinery of the Pharmacy Acts which allows the Privy Council to admit new poisons to the various schedules, from time to time, and safeguard the public by allowing only qualified pharmacists to sell them, this bill would have created a new order of things. Qualification of the seller was ignored, and departmental regulations replaced personal responsibility. This is not the first occasion that a government has attempted an attack on pharmaceutical interests with similar fatuous results, and perhaps the departments concerned will learn wisdom. It is a special point of congratulation that, at the same time as the objectionable bill received its quietus, the Pharmacy Act Amendment Bill, introduced by the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, passed both Houses of Parliament. It is a most modest piece of legislation, merely permissive in its action, and not calculated to have any special bearing upon pharmacy, but to consolidate the society.

In the last stage of the bill the Lord Chancellor was responsible for a most momentous amendment, quite outside the scope of the bill, which, if accepted, would have probably dealt a heavy blow to company pharmacy. At the last moment it was withdrawn, the eminent jurist having recognized that it would be out of place in such a bill. It is eminently satisfactory that no less a personage than the Lord Chancellor should admit the anomaly that an unqualified person is liable to penalties if he assume the

title of chemist and keep open shop, but a limited company can do so with impunity. A former chancellor, Lord Herschell, quoted a case where a man and his family, all unqualified, formed themselves into a company and thus evaded the Pharmacy Acts. It is to be hoped that these strong expressions of opinion may lead the society to again take up the subject, but, if so, it is obvious that the present right of a chemist's widow to carry on the business, provided she employs a qualified chemist as manager, will have to be dropped. If personal qualification in the owner is to be the factor of the future another point will have to be considered, viz., branch shops. The fact that at present a chemist may open shop in his own name in widely separated towns, provided he employs a qualified manager, is not much removed from the position taken by a limited company. The question arises, therefore, whether chemists will agree to give up so much in order to stop company pharmacy.

The suggestion made in your columns by a correspondent that Canada should have a Canadian pharmacopœia is somewhat retrogressive. Surely, of all pharmacists in the world, Canadians have already too many pharmacopœias. What with the B.P., U.S.P., and French Codex it is surprising that anybody should desire a C.P., even if it were compiled. In fairness to Dr. John Attfield, too, it must be stated that no time will be lost in the production of the *Addendum* based on colonial suggestions and I know as a fact that the committee are hard at work. Does your correspondent imagine that a Canadian pharmacopœia could be produced more quickly, and that it would be sure to give general satisfaction? With his brief criticisms on the B.P., 1898, I am in close accord, but it is no use supposing that any number of pharmacopœias will prevent medical men prescribing just what they please. The number of special preparations that fill the druggists' shelves are not a reflection upon pharmacopœias but upon the education and pharmaceutical knowledge of the doctor. If the leaders of the medical profession would

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MONTREAL TORONTO WINNIPEG

only give a little more attention in their scheme of education to the pharmaceutical training of the physician, he would have more confidence in his own powers of prescribing and appreciate more the aid that an intelligent pharmacist could always give him.

The annual meeting of the British Medical Association has just taken place at Edinburgh, and a good show of medical and pharmaceutical novelties was displayed in the Drill Hall. It was amusing to see how many firms made a show of the new and altered preparations of the B.P. '98, and, if half the medical men who visited the exhibition have grasped what these meant, some of the difficulties produced by the new work will be cleared away. The fact remains, however, as many medical men openly stated, that very little interest is felt in the subject by the profession. Parke, Davis & Co., Armour & Co., Fairchild Bros., and Foster, Hewlett & Son, and Oppenheimer, Son & Co., displayed organic remedies such as thyroid gland, cerebrin, spleen, etc., and serums such as antistreptococcic, antidiphtheritic, etc. Fletcher, Fletcher & Co. attracted general attention with their Vibrona wine, which is taking front rank in the estimation of the profession. It is a great advantage at these exhibitions to have something of the nature of an alcoholic beverage as a leading attraction; even the Apollinaris Co. do not disdain the advantage of spiritus frumenti in order to demonstrate the pleasant mixture produced with their effervescent water. Salicylic soap was shown by Tidman & Sons, whose name is everlastingly associated with sea salt. Protargol is a new silver compound that is in some demand as a remedy, by injection, for the big G. The general use of plants, such as palms, ferns, etc., for decorative effect was a great improvement, as it reduced the garish aspect of the colored preparations and backgrounds. Allen & Hanbury's use of medicinal plants for this purpose was exceptionally good. Among the outside exhibits should be mentioned a missionary loan collection of native remedies and instruments, and the Oppenheimer-Sambon collection of ancient medical appliances. Finally, Duncan, Fiocchhart & Co. threw open their laboratories to the inspection of medical visitors, and the stills for the manufacture of chloroform, etc., were a revelation to many.

The drop in phenazone and antipyrin has taken many chemists by surprise, but

the fact was foreshadowed in these columns when the patent expired. Lately a Swiss manufacturer, who has been manufacturing antipyrin under a license from Knorr, has entered the field as a phenazone maker, and hence the fall. Some few months ago a determined effort was made to put prices up, and for a short time it succeeded. Most people will be quite satisfied when the price finally settles itself, as it is bound to do when competition reduces it to the lowest figure compatible with a fair profit. It is highly probable that this is not the case at present, and these fluctuations are of very little use to anybody. I shall not be at all surprised, assuming my information to be correct, if phenazone ultimately becomes cheaper than quinine and much less variable in price than an article that depends more upon stocks and competition than the cost price of the crude material. It is absurd to suppose that antipyrin will not be affected, as in many large contracts, such as hospital requirements, etc., it is already usual to find phenazone taking the place of antipyrin.

Among the standard preparations of Canada to-day may be classed Sovereign Lime-Juice and Sovereign Fruit Syrups, manufactured by Simson Bros. & Co., wholesale druggists, of Halifax, N.S. During the past few years the lime-juice trade of the Messrs. Simson has assumed enormous proportions, and they are now entitled to the distinction of being known as the lime-juice kings of Canada. Their preparations are known and appreciated throughout the different provinces of the Dominion and Newfoundland, and during the present season they have shipped large lots to the Klondike.

Simson Bros. & Co. secure immense quantities of lime juice in its crude state from the plantations of the West Indies. It is then refined and thoroughly cured by a process which the experience of this firm has demonstrated to be thoroughly successful. The wild fruits of Nova Scotia—strawberries, raspberries, and the French variety of cherries which have flourished in this province since the Acadian French planted the trees in the early period of Nova Scotian history—furnish the fruit juices from which Sovereign Fruit Syrups are composed, and their delicious flavor is suggestive of the pure ripe fruit from which they are made. At present the output of the Sovereign goods in these lines is taxing the capacity of the manufacturers; and large quantities are being shipped to Winnipeg, Toronto, London and Montreal, in addition to filling the local demand.

### Nonconductive Glass.

The *Illustrirtes Fachblatt* notes a new variety of window glass invented by Richard Szigmondy, of Vienna, the peculiar virtue of which is its nonconductivity for heat rays. It is stated (Scient. Amer.) that a light of glass a quarter inch thick absorbs 87 to 100 per cent. of the heat striking it, in contrast to plate glass, which absorbs only about 5 per cent. This glass is to give us a window which will keep our dwellings warm in winter and cool in summer. In noticing this invention, it might be well to call attention to the peculiar conducting power of ordinary glass, which would seem to render Szigmondy's glass an impossibility in some of its claims at least. If we stand by a window on which the sun shines, we may feel the warmth of the sun, but if we touch the window pane, we find it cold. If we now take a light of glass and place it between us and an ordinary open fire, it will screen us from the heat, but will become rapidly heated itself. In the first case it transmitted most of the heat, and in the latter it absorbed. Plate glass may absorb but 5 per cent. of sun heat, but it absorbs 94 per cent. of heat from a source of 400 degrees. In general it might be stated that glass transmits the luminous heat rays, and absorbs the non-luminous rays, and this is why a light, sunshiny room is so warm in winter. The glass transmits the heat of the sun and absorbs the heat of the fire.

L. J. Woodward, proprietor of "Celery King," has disposed of his business to Mr. Francis U. Kahle, of Toronto. Mr. Woodward is a pioneer in the patent medicine business, having established in the United States Kemp's Balsam and Lane's family medicines; came to Toronto some eight years ago, and established the preparation "Celery King." He has built a very large and extensive business, which he turned over to Mr. Kahle.

The preparation will be immersed into a corporation known as The Woodward Medicine Company, Limited. The prominent members of the company are Mr. Francis U. Kahle, Mr. Charles L. Gould, Mr. H. V. Kahle, of this city.

The preparation is so well known among the retail trade that it is useless for us to comment upon the merits of this article. The new firm purpose putting in a vigorous line of advertising, and they are sure to do a large business.



## Trade Notes

M. Steele, pharmacien, Tavistock, sold to G. A. Ross, succède.

H. Southcott, pharmacien, Niagara, sold to B. P. St. John, succède.

Kaslo drug Co., drugs and stationery, Kaslo, is closing out stationery.

H. Brenton has purchased the drug business of Mr. Richards at Innisfail, Alberta.

McDowell, Atkins, Watson Co., Ltd., drugs, Revelstoke branch, succeeded by George F. Curtis.

The McDowell, Atkins, Watson Co., Ltd., drugs, Kamloops branch, succeeded by George T. Mallory.

C. C. Godfrey, drugs, Dryden, has removed to Rat Portage and contemplates opening business at Norman.

### Montreal Notes.

The drug business in Montreal is unprecedentedly flat this summer, owing to so many families being out of town rustiating. Even the customary diarrhoea amongst children has not yet made its appearance.

The Abbey Effervescent Salt Co. appears to have hit upon a very good plan to prevent their goods getting into the hands of departmental stores and groceries. They have showed a desire to give licensed pharmacists fair play, and they will have their reward.

It is astonishing that such cute men, as patent medicine proprietors pretend to be, should not have realized long ago that the goodwill of the retail pharmacist goes a long way towards popularizing their specialities.

The *Daily Star* of recent date states that a woman was found lying on the sidewalk in Maisonneuve, a suburb of this city, and being taken before the Recorder was fined one dollar or eight days. She was unable to pay the fine because, according to her own account, she had been drugged and robbed the night before by two young men, one of whom was a drug clerk. She visited the pharmacy with Chief O'Farrell and identified the clerk. He acknowledged having been with her, but denied robbing her. Some of the missing articles were found on the premises, and he was taken before the Recorder and remanded.

It has been agreed upon by the Pharmaceutical Association and the leading medical society that it will be advisable to defer the putting into force of the new B.P. in the province until Oct. 1. After that date the B.P. of 1898 will be the standard in dispensing physicians' prescriptions unless the old Pharmacopœia of 1885 is expressly mentioned.

At the meeting of the College of Physicians and Surgeons held in Montreal on the 13th inst. a certain doctor, who himself got a dressing down recently by the much-respected Dr. Elder, of McGill, complained of the prescribing chemist. If there is much prescribing going on in chemists' shops in Montreal, which I much doubt, it is quite evident it is not a very flourishing business, as pharmacy is anything but a lucrative occupation just now. It seems to me if the doctor would make a raid on quack medicines, especially those of an indecent character, the testimonials for which accompanied by portraits of terribly ugly women, which fill the advertising columns of our leading journals, he would have a fair subject for reform and would have much sympathy from chemists in his raid.

Mr. David Watson has been proposed as president of the Dominion Commercial Travellers' Association, and has accepted the candidacy. It is not thought that any opposition to him will be brought out, as he will be the right man in the right place. Mr. Watson served the association with great satisfaction to the members some years ago.

It is not thought that many Montreal chemists will attend the annual meeting of the American Pharmaceutical Association this year, to be held on August 29th to September 12th, at Baltimore. The distance is great, and, notwithstanding the reduction of fares, the expense will be heavy to members living in Montreal. The programme of the meeting is most beautifully got up, and contains all necessary information for those wishing to go.

Eventually, a Dominion Pharmaceutical Association will have to be organized in Canada. Such a body would give more weight to pharmacists and the annual meeting by bringing together the scattered members and would enable them to take notes and talk over the future of pharmacy in the Dominion. At the same time it would tend to mould

public opinion in the direction of more protection to pharmacists in the sale of drugs and medicines, as a slight return for the stringent regulations imposed upon them by the State.

Mr. Dowler, it is said, is working wonders with the McMillan Pharmacy, on St. Catherine street, which he lately bought out. As it is in all other professions and trades, perseverance and attention to business tells its tale in the long run.

### Nova Scotia Notes.

Mr. Edmund F. L. Jenner, of Sherbrooke, N.S., has purchased the drug business formerly conducted by W. A. MacLaren & Co., of Digby, and will carry on a business there. Mr. Jenner's many friends will be pleased to see him succeed in his new venture.

Dr. A. D. MacGillvary, of Sydney, C.B. paid a flying visit to Halifax last week.

Mr. A. D. Thornton, of the Canadian Rubber Company, was in Halifax recently, and was warmly welcomed by his old friends, who are glad to note his promotion.

Mr. F. H. Rudderham, of Parrsboro, has removed to North Sydney, and opened a drug business there.

Mr. F. E. Pentz, the Hantsport druggist, made a short visit to the city during last week.

Messrs. Copeland & Co., druggists, of North Sydney, have opened a branch store at Sydney Mines, while still continuing their drug business at North Sydney.

Mr. L. Blackwood, formerly of Halifax, and for several years accountant for Simson Bros. & Co., is now located at Steveston, near Vancouver, B.C.

The meeting of the Maritime Medical Association was held in Halifax during the first week in July, and was largely attended, the country physicians particularly being well represented. An excursion to the Hotel Florence, at South Bedford, brought the proceedings to a close, and was much enjoyed. This hotel is in the vicinity of the Prince's Lodge, a beautiful spot, where the Duke of Kent, the father of Queen Victoria, made his home while commanding the forces in British North America, one hundred years ago, and a historic interest still clings to the surroundings, though the Prince's residence has long since disappeared before the ravages of time.

Dr. E. D. McLean, the genial physician of Musquodoboit, is in Halifax, and reports good fishing in his vicinity. This is readily taken advantage of by the ubiquitous American tourist, who is ever with us during the heated term in Uncle Sam's domain, and who enjoys to the full our cool sea breezes.

The Nova Scotia Provincial Exhibition opens on September 22nd, and preparations are now being actively made among some of the manufacturing druggists to exhibit their products.

Halifax, N.S., July 30th, 1898.

R<sub>x</sub>

Carefully Selected Drugs  
 Proper Menstruum  
 Modern Apparatus  
 Pharmaceutical Skill  
 Chemical Knowledge  
 Appropriate Methods  
 Accurate Manipulation

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Misce et ft. Ext. Fl.

Directions: Assay, adjust  
 and sell at a reasonable  
 price.

WE GUARANTEE EVERY BOTTLE OF  
 OUR FLUID EXTRACTS.



Frederick Stearns & Co., Manufacturing  
 Pharmacists,

Windsor, Ont.

Detroit, Mich.

London, Eng.

New York City.

**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.

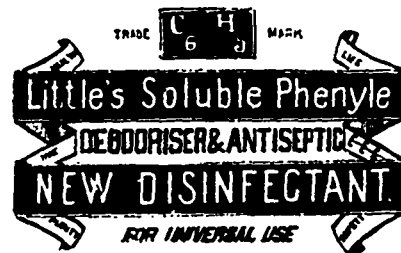
17 Gold, Silver, and other Prize Medals have been awarded to  
 "Little's Sheep and Cattle Wash" in all parts of the world.

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 Gov-  
 ernment, "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.

# Horseheads...

Our new, high-grade five-center—good shape—good looker—good smoke—mild and sweet. Attractively put up in boxes of fifty, particularly for Drug Trade. If you would like to secure CONTROL of a really good line for your town write us at once. We guarantee satisfaction.

**The National Cigar Company of Toronto Limited**

Makers of LORD NELSON, GOLDEN NUGGET, MONTE CRISTO, NATIONAL FIVE, Etc.

## GOOD AS A GOLD MINE, SELLING DAVIS' FLY FELTS.

### 1898 SPECIAL OFFER.



|                                                                 |         |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------|---------|
| 2 Boxes Davis' Fly Felts retail for .....                       | \$10 00 |
| 1 Cardboard Box Davis' Fly Felts, 20 packages, retail for ..... | 1 00    |
|                                                                 | 11 00   |
| Price to retailer .....                                         | 4 50    |
| Profit .....                                                    | 6 50    |

Really making 2 boxes Fly Felts retailing at \$10 cost but \$3.50

Special Offer. Time extended till further notice. Send order direct to us, naming wholesaler that goods are to be shipped through. Handle and push Davis Fly Felts, the popular Fly Poison. Affords largest profit of any fly poison in the market Every package guaranteed effective

Manufactured by **POWELL & DAVIS CO., Chatham, Ont.**

# "SURE CATCH"

SEAL WAX BORDER  
Sticky  
Fly Paper

#### PRICE LIST FOR 1898:

|                                         |                |
|-----------------------------------------|----------------|
| One or more Boxes.....                  | \$0.40 per box |
| Half Cases (Five Boxes).....            | 1.80 each      |
| One to Five Cases (Ten Boxes each)..... | 3.40 per case  |

At the solicitation of many jobbers we shall also pack "Sure Catch" in half cases, thereby avoiding repacking small lots.

#### SPECIAL OFFER

In every case of "SURE CATCH" Sticky Fly Paper, we shall pack 10 sheets of "SURE CATCH" Poison Fly Paper Free (one sheet in each carton). At the usual price, this nets the dealer 66 2/3 per cent. per case more than the usual profit on Sticky Fly Paper.

"SURE CATCH" POISON FLY PAPER. Made of Extra Heavy absorbent Felt Paper. Packed six sections in an envelope.

PRICE LIST.—1 Box, 50 Envelopes, \$1.25.

1 Case, 10 Boxes, 500 Envelopes, \$10.00.

## J. HUNGERFORD SMITH CO.

Rochester, N.Y.

Manufacturing Chemists,

Toronto, Ont.

We also manufacture "TRUE FRUIT" Fountain Syrups

### A NEW LINE FOR CANADIAN AND ENGLISH CHEMISTS

# YEAST TABLETS

for families in  
town and country

A PURE CANADIAN MANUFACTURE

Recommended by all Druggists for Purity, Keeping Properties and Economy. Sample Box, containing 3 doz. five-cent packages, \$1.

**VICTORIA YEAST CO.,** Manufacturers of **Victoria Yeast Tablets**

79 ESPLANADE STREET EAST, TORONTO, ONT.

Agents for Great Britain and the Colonies—Imperial Produce Co., Toronto and Liverpool

## Correspondence.

Editor CANADIAN DRUGGIST:

SIR—Just a line endorsing the remarks of J.E. in your July issue, regarding the B.P. 1898. The Council of the British Columbia Association have passed a resolution recognizing the new edition on and after January 1st, 1899. What conclusion have the medical men of B.C. reached? Have they studied the situation and what will they recognize at that date? Imagine the danger to life when the physician prescribes without stating from which edition, and that will invariably be the case. By all means let us have a "Canadian Pharmacopœia," or adopt the U.S.P. Why not have an American Pharmacopœia, common to Canada and the United States? Without doubt the Canadian druggist is in closer touch with the American than with the British druggist.

Victoria, B.C., July 22.

T.M.H.

### Making Emulsions.

M. C. Metzger (Proceedings Ill. Pharm. Asso.), reports that an emulsion as good as the best may be made in a very few minutes by following these instructions:—Take one-half as much water as you have oil and acacia—no matter how much oil and acacia are employed. Thus, put the acacia, say one ounce, in a mortar, put three ounces oil in a graduate and two ounces water in another graduate (half as much water as oil and acacia). Now take the graduate with oil in one hand and the graduate with water in the other hand, pour the oil and water on the powdered acacia at the same time (not separately), stir thoroughly a few minutes, then add the balance of the water and the syrup, or whatever it may require, to complete the emulsion. Here are some formulas in detail:—

#### EMULSION CASTOR OIL.

Castor oil..... 5 ounces  
Powdered acacia..... 2 ounces  
Syrup vanilla..... 3 ounces  
Water enough to make..... 16 ounces

Put the powdered acacia (2 ozs.), in a mortar; put the castor oil (5 ozs.), in a graduate and  $3\frac{1}{2}$  ounces of water in another graduate; pour the castor oil and water on the acacia, mix thoroughly, then add the remainder of the water and strain.

#### EMULSION TURPENTINE.

Oil turpentine.....  $\frac{1}{2}$  ounce  
Powdered acacia..... 2 drams  
Cinnamon water enough to make..... 4 ounces

Place the powdered acacia (2 drs.), in a mortar; put the oil of turpentine ( $\frac{1}{2}$  oz.), in a graduate and 3 drams of water in another graduate; pour the oil and water on the powdered acacia, rub thoroughly, add the remainder of the water and strain.

#### EMULSION COD LIVER OIL.

Cod liver oil..... 8 ounces  
Syrup tolu..... 2 ounces  
Powdered acacia..... 2 ounces  
Water enough to make..... 16 ounces

Flavor to suit.

Place the powdered acacia in a mortar; take the cod liver oil in one graduate and 5 ounces of water in another graduate; pour the oil and water on the powdered acacia, mix thoroughly, add the remainder of the water and syrup, flavor and strain.

#### PETROLEUM EMULSION.

The following formula yields a satisfactory product (Meyer Bros., druggist). Take of:

Liquid petrolatum..... iv. Fluid Ounces  
Powdered gum arabic..... ii. Ounces  
Glycerin..... i. Fluid Ounce  
Water, ad..... xvi. Fluid Ounces

Mix the petrolatum and acacia intimately in a mortar, then add, all at once, four fluid ounces of water. Triturate this mixture until a good primary emulsion shall be formed. Finally, gradually add the glycerin and the remainder of the water. The glycerin is not essential, but it improves the taste of the mixture. It is much less repulsive than cod-liver oil, but its use as a substitute for it is as yet very limited.

### Drug Store Trifles.

When I was an apprentice of but a few weeks' growth my preceptor came into the shop one afternoon and called my attention to some scraps of twine about half an inch or less in length, which had accumulated at my feet. I had been busy packing up some stock packages of Epsom salts, and, in my ignorance and desire to get the job finished, had so tied the packages that there was always a little to cut off. "There," said my dear old boss, "there is waste which should never occur; if each piece were laid end to end you would be surprised, my boy, how long a piece of twine you have wasted; never waste anything." That lesson, learned early in my experience as a druggist, has never been forgotten, and if this allusion to the incident has the effect of setting one other young apprentice thinking, as it set me years ago, it has not been futile.

Did you ever realize how much is wasted in the average drug store? Apparently insignificant things in themselves and not worthy of consideration, yet, when taken in the aggregate, a no small item in the year's expenses. I need not repeat the twine incident only to suggest that, cheap as twine is, there is no necessity to use more than is necessary to hold the package securely and to always tie so as to leave none to be cut off. Paper is a very important item in the expenses of the druggist. A druggist is often judged by the quality of his wrapping paper, hence the necessity of having it of the best quality consistent with his means. But how much of this paper is wasted by his employees, or possibly by himself, thoughtlessly! Every scrap of paper may have its use; if a piece of paper is taken too large for the bottle or article to be wrapped, the excess should not be thrown carelessly to the floor, but placed in a drawer or box kept for the purpose, to be sorted out at leisure and used in packing pill boxes, single seidlitz powders, ointments, etc. Never use an abundance of paper when packing. It is not appreciated by your customers; for I have actually heard objections raised on account of extra weight and bulk. Then, again, take care of every bottle that enters the store. There is not a bottle or pot but that may be turned to some account if only properly cleansed. It is not the object of this paper to point out how the cleansing may be accomplished, as this is known by almost every second-year apprentice; but attention is not paid to this apparently insignificant source of expense, and hence these remarks. The corks of used bottles should not be thrown away; they may also be cleansed and used in many horse liniments and other things which experience will suggest. It is a good plan to keep as much of one's stock under glass as can be done without interfering with business. Small packages, when exposed to the incessant dust from the street—no matter how carefully the duster may be used—become dirty and less likely to attract a customer. So keep all toilet and proprietary articles under glass. I have seen numbers of stores in this country with all their proprietary articles exposed to the action of the sun and weather. Do these druggists ever think that the sale of a bottle of S— Remedy is possibly lost because it is fly-specked? Yet such is often the case. It is a little thing, but it counts. When the junior is filling up the stock

bottles, let it be done under the supervision of yourself or a competent assistant. Your junior will not hesitate to pour a clear tincture into the cloudy dregs of an old one, nor will he notice that deliquescence has started in the potass. carb. bottle. These are trifles, too, but they count also. And so one might go on mentioning things that everybody knows of, but yet few give attention to. I might mention the careful use of labels; the non-extravagant use of sealing wax; the mucilage pot; but I forbear, and hope that I have at least set someone thinking, and then stimulated him to action by these few thoughts on drug store trifles.

#### Suppositories, Pessaries and Gynecological Crayons.

For pessaries Delaye advises the use of a simple solution of gelatin in glycerin without previously softening the former in water, since he finds that, on keeping, articles made in the usual manner with water-softened gelatin lose their shape and consistence by gradual evaporation. He recommends the use of five bases, containing respectively 10, 8, 7, 6, and 5 parts by weight of sheet gelatin in 90, 92, 93, 94, and 95 parts of glycerin. The gelatin is simply dissolved in the glycerin by heating on the water-bath. The melted basis is mixed intimately with the medicament; when six pessaries are ordered, the requisite quantities for seven are weighed out, and the pessaries are left in the mould for at least twelve hours. When removed they are slightly oiled with olive oil or paraffin. For general use the mass containing 7 per cent. of gelatin is preferable for bodies which are soluble in glycerin and first dissolved in a portion of the solvent which is used to complete the weight. The basis containing 8 per cent. of gelatin is used for vegetable extracts and liquids, such as ichthyol, creolin, etc. The 10 per cent. basis is reserved for hygroscopic substances, such as potassium iodide, chloral, etc. In certain cases the irritant action of glycerin on the rectum contra-indicates its use for suppositories. When this is so, a mass containing 25 to 30 parts of gelatin and 70 to 75 parts of water may be employed. Where no objection to the use of glycerin occurs, the suppository basis may be composed of similar proportions of gelatin and that solvent to those stated above, the basis, containing 30 per cent. of gelatin, being reserved for liquid or soft medicaments. These suppositories

melt between 32° and 34° C. Where cacao butter is employed the author recommends the addition of 12½ per cent. of white wax, since theobroma oil alone melts too rapidly in the bowl. Gynecological crayons are best prepared with the following basis:—Sheet gelatin, 2; distilled water 2; simple syrup (containing sugar, 5; water, 1), 1 part. The medication is first dissolved or suspended in the water. The mass thus obtained cannot be poured out, and must be shaped while warm by introducing between the open halves of the mould and closing with pressure. When cold, the superfluous mass is trimmed off with a scissors and dried by exposure to the air for two or three days in a dry place, and finally coated with a solution of gelatin, 20; in glycerin, 85.—*Journal de Pharm. d'Anvers (Ph. II.)*.

#### Amylolytic Ferments.

In an article on this important subject Wyatt Wingrave, M.R.C.S. England (Assistant Surgeon to the Central London Throat and Ear Hospital), in the *London Lancet*, May 7th, 1898, we are informed of a personal necessity that arose in the writer's experience for a reliable starch digestant. A crucial comparative examination was therefore made of many malt extracts and of taka-dias-tase, the tests being conducted both chemically and clinically.

He summarizes briefly: (1) That taka-dias-tase is the most powerful of the starch or diastatic ferments and the most reliable since it is more rapid in its action—*i.e.*, "it will convert a larger amount (of starch) in a given time than will any other amylolytic ferment." (2) That taka-dias-tase seems to be less retarded in its digestive action by the presence of the organic acids (butyric, lactic, acetic), and also by tea, coffee and alcohol, than are saliva and the malt extracts. This is an important point in pyrosis. (3) That all mineral acids, hydrochloric, etc., quickly stop and permanently destroy all diastatic action if allowed sufficient time and if present in sufficient quantities. (4) That taka-dias-tase and malt-dias-tase have, like ptyalin, no action upon cellulose (uncooked starch). All starch food should, therefore, be cooked to permit of the starch ferment assisting nature in this function.

Wrightine.—Alkaloid isolated from the bark of wrightia antidysenterica; employed as an antidiarrheic and antidysenteric.

#### A Popular President.

Mr. Harry Watters has proven himself a capable and popular president of the Ontario College of Pharmacy. He possesses a happy combination of geniality of disposition, marked energy and executive ability, a keen understanding of men and how to so place them as to insure to the utmost the development of their talents, a thorough knowledge of Canadian pharmacy and of the wants of its votaries, and a grasp of College matters which ten years of trained experience is enabling him to make good use of in the interests of his confreres. He is at the same time surrounded by able and experienced advisers, and is blessed in ruling at a time when the efforts of his Council are happily blended in unison. We congratulate Mr. Watters upon being in at the death of the College debt, and upon so fitting a termination to his long and honorable career as a college legislator and administrator.

#### New Form of Sieve.

J. F. Strawinski has devised a sieve for pharmaceutical purposes which lessens the liability to contamination of powdered drugs. The body or frame of the sieve is made of brass, tinned on the inner surface, and at the base of the frame is a coarse threading, over which a collar containing the sieve-plate is screwed. On the exterior of the collar are five finger-holds, so that it may be adjusted quite firmly. The sieve-plates are made separately, and in adjusting the apparatus all that is necessary is to place one of the plates, of the desired mesh, in the collar, before attaching the latter to the frame. The model constructed by the author had five sieve-plates, each of the proper mesh for producing the degrees of fineness specified in the U. S. Pharmacopœia. Several points of superiority are claimed by the author for his invention, including durability, less liability to contamination, and compactness.—*Am. Journ. Pharm.*

Oleotone.—This is a new substitute for butter, which is made of peptonized fat.

Constitution of Pectin.—Tollens regards pectins as carbohydrates combined chemically with acids, and analogous to gums.

Lepin.—An antiseptic mixture, consisting of bichlorid of mercury, carbolic, salicylic and benzoic acids, chlorid of calcium, bromin, quinine hydrobromid, chloroform and distilled water.

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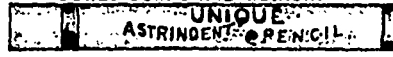
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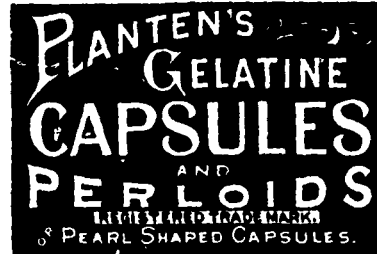
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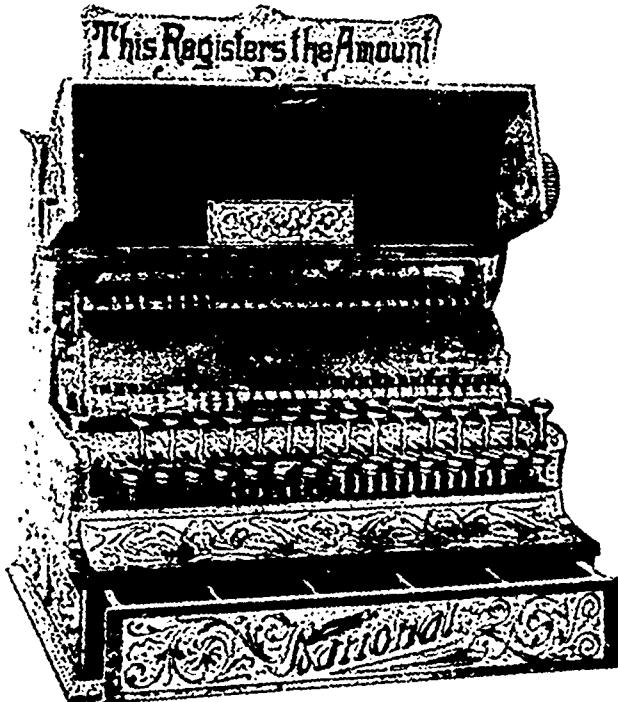
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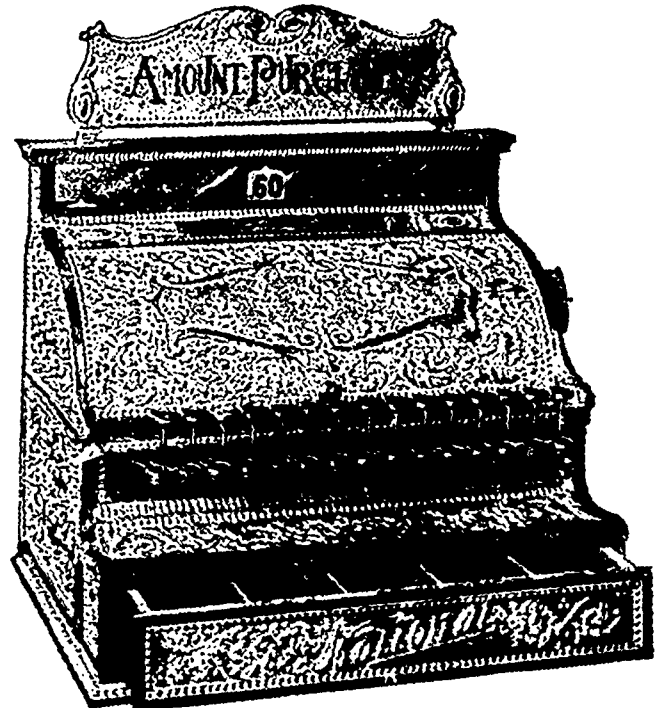
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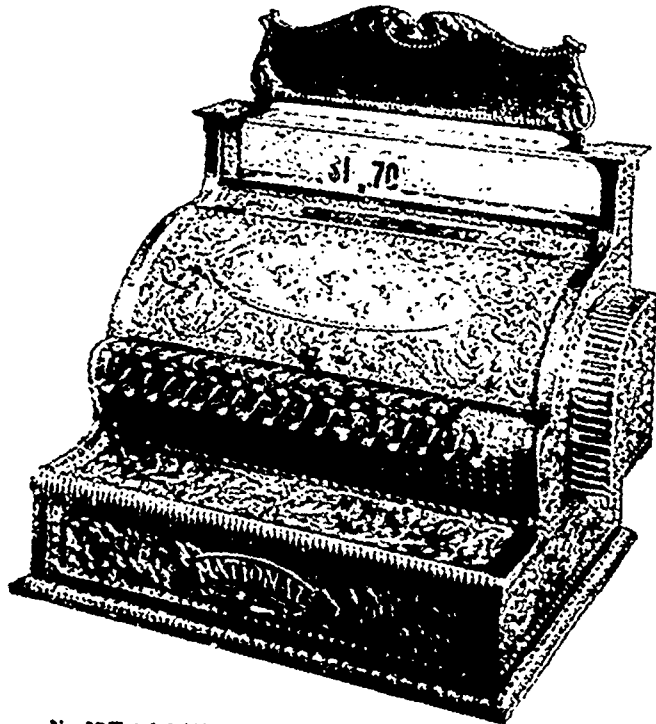
Detail-adding cash registers were put on the market years ago. Most merchants now prefer total-adding or total and detail adding and check-printing registers. Merchants who desire detail-adding registers should not pay more than \$80 for the best register it is possible to manufacture. See prices below:



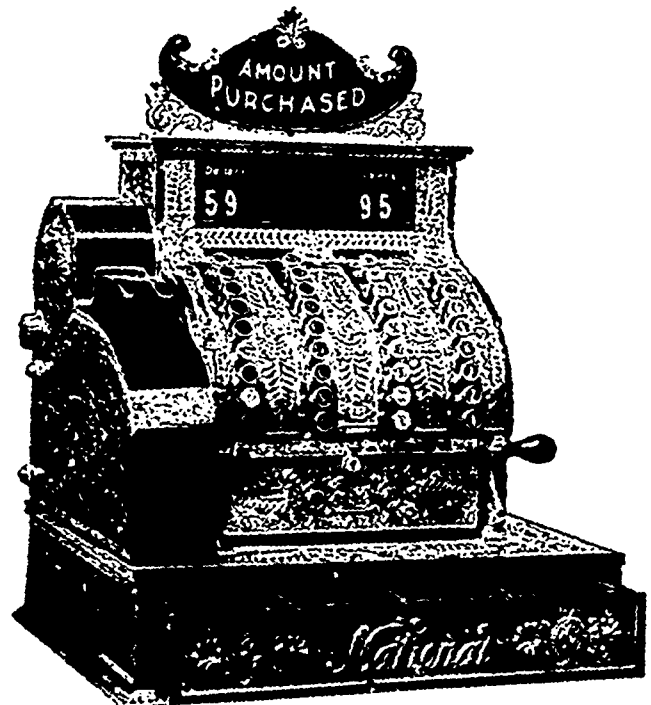
No. 303 Detail-Adding National Cash Register—Price \$70.  
In a high-grade solid cast-brass cabinet.



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## L'Assistance Publique of Paris and Its Internes En Pharmacie.\*

By A. SERRIN,

*Pharmacist of the First Class, ex Interne of the Paris Hospitals.*

\*Translated from the French by Harold Wyatt, jr., and read before the Liverpool Chemists' Association, and reprinted from *The Phar. Journal* (Eng.).

### GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF WORK.

Among the philanthropic undertakings instituted by the city of Paris, with a view to the assuagement of human misery, the work of L'Assistance Publique occupies the front rank. Every one in the immense city of Paris who is suffering, hungry, deserted, sick, or indigent comes and applies to it in his trouble, and it—in the semblance of a mighty Sister of Mercy—smooths away the misery, and, as far as it is possible, heals his wounds.

The Assistance Publique directs the operations of the hospitals, almshouses, and asylums; it administers outdoor relief in the people's own homes by means of the Bureaux de Bienfaisance and L'Assistance Médicale, and it cares for the orphans, and waifs, and strays. Its influence is exerted annually over more than half a million souls, and the yearly expenditure necessitates the disbursement of about thirty-eight million francs. This sum of money is partly provided by the liberality of generous donors, the balance being made up by subventions from the city authorities.

### GENERAL ORGANIZATION.

The Assistance Publique is worked by a director, assisted by a Board of Management composed of thirty-five members chosen from among the important personages of the civic and medical circles of Paris.

The greater part of the food stuffs and other stores necessary to the operations of the Assistance Publique are prepared or housed in the general stores, which consist of provision, bakery, wine and spirit, butchers, and central stores, and the Central Pharmacy of the hospitals.

### PHARMACEUTICAL ORGANIZATION.

As a pharmacist, it is this latter portion of the service which shall now occupy my attention.

The Central Pharmacy of the Hospitals has its buildings and warehouses situated in Paris itself at the Quai de la Tournelle. From there it is that the medicines, either simple or compound, all ready prepared, as well as chemicals, syrups, tinctures, extracts, and powders are despatched to

the hospitals or almshouses in the city or those situated further in the suburbs. In each hospital (there are about twelve or fifteen, almost all within the city boundary) there is a pharmacy, the head of which is a chief pharmacist, having at his command several "Internes en Pharmacie," five to nine in number according to the importance of the hospital.

### THE "INTERNES EN PHARMACIE."

These "Internes en Pharmacie" are entrusted with the final preparation or dispensing of the various medicines in the form of potions, pills, mixtures, etc., ordered for the use of the sick inmates by the chief physicians. The title "Interne en Pharmacie," much sought after by the majority of students, in consequence of the advantages it carries with it (advantages at the same time pecuniary and honorific), is only bestowed after having passed several very stiff examinations, into the details of which it will be worth our while to enter.

### EXAMINATIONS FOR ADMISSION.

The examinations are four in number, and require about two months' time, more or less, according to the number of students presenting themselves. There are forty or fifty places to be filled yearly, for which some 150 or 200 candidates offer themselves in competition, so that it is truly a case of "many called but few chosen."

### FIRST EXAMINATION.

The candidates, who must be at least twenty-years of age, and not more than twenty seven, are called upon in the first examination to recognize various *materia medica*, specimens of botanical origin, medicinal plants, leaves, roots, rhizomes, barks, seeds, flowers, resins, etc. Twenty specimens are arranged on twenty plates on a table in the public examination hall, and six or seven examiners, nearly all of whom are professors in the School of Pharmacy, or chief pharmacists to the hospitals, conduct the examination. The candidates, divided into parties of ten in each, are shut up in adjacent rooms, and are admitted into the examination hall one by one, being made to defile past the twenty plates and name, if they can, the specimens, giving the French name, Latin name, and botanical order of each. Ten minutes exactly are allowed each candidate for the recognition of these twenty substances. A name wrongly given counts as two bad marks, and each plant not recognized as one bad mark. If the candidate has not recognized at least fifteen specimens, or if he has wrongly named

more than two or three, he is eliminated, and cannot present himself for the subsequent examinations. Often a third or fourth part of the aspirants are thus weeded out as the result of this first examination.

### SECOND EXAMINATION.

The second examination is to some extent a repetition of the first, but with the difference that the twenty specimens for recognition are compound galenicals, such as pill masses, tinctures, simple and compound, syrups, powders, and extracts, as well as some chemical substances. Ten minutes are also allowed for this portion of the trial, at least fifteen specimens having to be correctly named or the candidate is plucked, and the field of battle again strewn with the corpses of the slain, which may not be resuscitated until the next year's trial.

### THIRD EXAMINATION.

The third examination is oral. The candidates, still in groups of ten in separate rooms, are led forth one at a time and shut up in a small room without books or notes of any kind and with only a chair, table, and a small sheet of paper to distract their attention. On the paper are written two questions, one on pharmacy, the other on chemistry. The questions are really the titles of two substances or subjects about which the candidate has to lecture the examiners. After being shut up and left to his meditations in this room for ten minutes by the clock, during which time he is supposed to mentally develop his discourse, the candidate is ushered by an attendant into the public hall, where he mounts a rostrum, and for ten minutes must expatiate upon his subjects as eloquently and as learnedly as he can. For instance, the subjects may be castor oil and chloroform, about which he has to tell all he knows, and so much the worse for him if at the end of ten minutes he has not managed to bring out the chief points of interest and the more important facts chemically and pharmaceutically relating to these bodies. Marks are given by the examiners to the candidate according to the amount of erudition shown, and also to the eloquence brought into requisition.

This third examination is not eliminatory.

### FOURTH EXAMINATION.

The fourth examination is written. All the candidates (by this time generally reduced to one-half the original number) assemble in the amphitheatre, and, seated



at desks and armed with pen, ink and paper, await their questions, which they draw in turn out of a basket placed on a central table. The questions, three in number, are on chemistry, natural history, and pharmacy, for example:

No. 1, Chemistry. "Write an essay on Sulphides."

No. 2, Natural History. "Write an essay on Leeches."

No. 3, Pharmacy. "Write an essay on the Distilled Waters."

It lies, then, with each competitor to write to the full extent of his knowledge on each of these three subjects, to speak of the leeches' suckers, their eleven stomachs, three jaws, each with sixty microscopical V-shaped teeth, etc. The contest is almost as to who shall write quickest and cover the most paper. Four hours are conceded for the development of these three questions, at the end of which time one has to give in one's work, pack up, and move out. If the truth must be told, it must be confessed that many candidates go out before the end of the allotted time, having only managed to cover a few meagre pages of foolscap. As for them, their fortune is easily told—they will remain at the gate of Paradise! The next and subsequent days the authors of the various theses read their scientific and pharmaceutical literature in public before the assembled examiners, who award the marks. The good and bad marks obtained in the four trials are calculated, and the places awarded accordingly. Then, at a special convocation, the successful students are proclaimed "Internes en Pharmacie" in order of merit, and receive each one a "carte d'interne," which the proud and happy recipient piously guards as does the triumphant soldier who sees shining on his breast the medal which his courage and bravery have obtained for him.

#### DUTIES OF INTERNES.

We have seen how the title of "Interne" may be won; let us now glance at the duties which pertain to the office. Each morning about seven or eight o'clock the doctor's rounds take place, at which time each "interne" must report himself to his medical chief, who, with his "interne en médecine" accompanying him, as well as several medical students and even doctors desirous of attending the chief's lectures, begins his visiting round of the patients' cots. He stops longer at the interesting cases, examines, sounds, and questions and prescribes this

or that medicine. The interne en pharmacie, note-book in hand, writes down the doctor's orders, and, when the medical visit terminates, hastens back to the pharmacy, where he rapidly dispenses the potions, pills, and other medicines ordered. The bottles, provided with numbers corresponding with those of the patients' beds, are carried to the wards by the male attendants or the sisters. At eleven or twelve noon all work is finished; then comes "lunch."

The internes leaving the pharmacy assemble in their own private dining-room, which in common with the pharmacy, "salle de garde" and bedrooms, is generally in a building somewhat removed from that occupied by the patients. Their cook, whom they pay out of their own pocket, has prepared for them, also at their own expense, an appetizing spread. They eat, drink, make merry, and engage in animated converse, and what with a constant stream of jokes, and wine running in unison, gaiety reigns supreme, and the poor patients, their pains and misery, are forgotten. They talk politics, literature, fine art, philosophy, even socialism. At that happy age of twenty summers at what does one hesitate? "Homo sum, et nihil humanum a me alienum puto!" But time goes on, the afternoon arrives, they leave the table and the hospital, for every afternoon the internes are free, with the exception of the one on duty, who must not quit the premises. An electric bell connects him with the pharmacy, and he must be ready day and night to execute any urgent prescriptions delivered to him by the "Interne en Médecine." The "internes" are on duty according to the roster. In the afternoon some attend the lectures of the School of Pharmacy, others visit the Botanical Gardens or the Library, and others again do none of these, but drink beer and smoke their pipes in the "Brasseries." There are a few who shut themselves up at home, surrounded by their favorite books, and read hard ("potassent ferme") for future examinations. In the evening there is dinner about seven o'clock, after which more conversation, philosophical, scientific, or otherwise. When the finances are flourishing a visit may be paid to the theatre, concert, or to the boulevards, the rich often paying for the poor, and as each student passes through alternations of opulence and poverty, according to whether he is more or less removed from the time of his receipt of the paternal re-

mittance, there springs up a kind of collective republic, one paying for the other, each in his turn. Neither the German Karl Marx, nor the Frenchman Jaurès, nor the English socialists themselves have as yet been able to establish similar practical socialism in modern society.

But as the date of the examinations at the School of Pharmacy draws near, pleasure and feasting are banished, at any rate, by the real students. These latter shut themselves up in their dens, and until early morning struggle manfully with their chemistry. They soon believe themselves serious rivals of Berthelot or Attfield. In botany they would pit themselves against the great Linnæus himself, and would have discovered Attwood's machine during their course of physics if he had not saved them the trouble by forestalling them, and they fall asleep pondering upon the invention of a motor for a navigable balloon!

Happy age that! and happy the life of an Interne en Pharmacie! His emolument is scanty—only forty francs a month and lodging—but his hope and faith in the future are immense. He knows not the disenchantments of life nor the deceptions experienced at a riper age. A free good fellowship—a lasting friendship—grows up between these seven or eight youths living together day by day in close association, having the same tastes, the same occupations, and the same hopes. Perfect equality exists between them. What more can be desired than this, to be really happy? As a result this good fellowship begun during the Internat endures for a life-time, and it is a red-letter day for each one when these "ex-internes" meet in after life. All cherish a happy remembrance of the years passed in the Internat. Happy years of a happy youth gone never to return!

**Ferro-Somatose.**—An organic combination of somatose and iron. It appears as a brown, insipid, odorless powder, easily soluble in warm water, and in aqueous liquids generally. It is recommended in anemia, chlorosis, etc., and in all conditions where iron is indicated.

Ozone solutions for medicinal purposes are prepared, according to a recent patent, by saturating ethereal oils, either pure or in solution, particularly oil of lemon, with ozone. (Ph. Post.)

**Crotoglobulin and Crotonalbumin.**—Two new, highly toxic albuminoids derived from the seeds of *Croton Tiglium*.

## Gleanings.

**STARCH IN OPIUM.**—The frequently observed presence of starch in gum opium as well as powder is discussed by W. Kathe, who is of the opinion that it should not be looked upon as an adulteration, so long as the opium contains the required per cent. of morphine. Since starch has no pronounced physiological action, it is one of the most available substances for adjusting high grade opium to the pharmacopœial standard. It is readily detected under the microscope by the iodine reaction. Although starch has long been found in Persian opium, it is only of late that it has been noticed in the product of Asia Minor, which comes into the market by way of Smyrna.—*Sudd. Ap. Ztg.*

Monsieur Jacquemin, a French pharmacist, has invented a process by which, he says, he can form, from the leaves of various fruit-bearing trees and shrubs, the flavors that are characteristic of the fruits themselves. From apple-tree leaves, crushed and fermented, he obtains a liquid possessing the fragrance and taste of apples, and from vine leaves a beverage resembling wine. His theory is that the peculiar flavor of apples, pears, grapes and berries is prepared in, and derived from, the leaves of the plant.

**BARBADOES ALOES NOT IN THE MARKET.**—*The Meyer Brothers' Druggist* states, upon reliable authority, that true Barbadoes aloes is not an article of commerce, none having been permitted to be exported for the last ten years. What now sells as such is a product of Curacao, which closely resembles the genuine.

**HOW TO KEEP OPIUM.**—How to keep crude opium in a cleanly way has been told by C. Wright in *Meyer Brothers' Druggist*. Take the opium on receiving from the wholesale house and roll it in small balls, say one-half to one ounce in size, and dust with lycopodium powder; by so doing it retains its moisture, does not mould or gum one's fingers in handling.

**NEW SOURCE OF MANNA.**—True manna has been found (*Pract. Drug.*) on a blue grass in Queensland. It appears on the nodes of the stems in masses as large as marbles. It is sweet, and nearly three parts of it consist of mannite. It also contains a ferment which has the power to decompose cane-sugar without evolving

carbonic acid or any kind of gas. The grass is not only indigenous in Australia, but it is found also in tropical Asia and Africa.

**SECRET MEDICINES IN GERMANY.**—The order recently issued controlling the sale of secret remedies in Germany is comprehensive. First the only person who can sell a secret remedy at all is the properly qualified chemist or apotheker, and then this gentleman must know the composition of the article he is selling, otherwise he will render himself liable to a fine. Medicinal preparations or doctors' prescriptions come under the same regulations. Power is also given to the authorities to publish notices against patent medicines where it may be considered expedient, and, further, the contempt of the people may be excited by the publication of the cost of the materials used in any particular preparation.

**AN ANTIDOTE TO PRUSSIC ACID.**—According to the *Lyons Medicale*, a Hungarian chemist, Johann Autil, has discovered an antidote in the form of cobalt nitrate, which is effective in both hydrocyanic and cyanide poisoning. Successful at first trials with animals, its application has been extended to some forty cases of poisoning amongst human beings, and proved successful.

**JUNIPER TAR COLLODION.**—A mixture of acetone-collodion and juniper tar is useful in psoriasis. The painting should take place daily unless it occasions irritation. The acetone covers the tar odor, and the preparation does not stain linen.

### President's Address to the Members of the British Columbia Pharmaceutical Association.

Gentlemen,—I have the honor to present, as a president, my address at the close of this, the seventh year of our existence. My term has been uneventful, and not in any way marked as an important epoch in history to record in the annals of the society. So far, however, as my relations to the other officers and members of the association are concerned, I am enabled to report that a most cordial and pleasant intercourse has existed between us.

It is a cause for regret that there is an apparent lack of general interest on the part of members in the affairs of the association. Note, in substantiation of this, the poor turn-out at the annual meetings.

Having in view this marked absence of enthusiasm, I requested the secretary to issue a circular letter, urging a better attendance, at the same time to make an appeal for papers to be read at this meeting, and hope for a liberal response. In that way an interest might be awakened, with the result that our annual gatherings would become more popular. To my mind, the professional side of our calling should receive more attention by the members at these meetings, with the object of imparting instruction for our mutual benefit; otherwise, how can we reach, as a society, that high standard the science of pharmacy demands? If we meet from time to time without displaying any ability to formulate plans whereby we, to some extent, advance in knowledge and thought in the high calling of our profession, we stand self-condemned as being deficient in those attainments apparently possessed by other kindred societies. I observe by reports of the proceedings of the annual meetings of Pharmaceutical Associations of Eastern Canada and the United States that committees are appointed to arrange a programme of social and intellectual entertainment and that topics are introduced and discussed in a way calculated to promote the welfare of the society. I have long felt that our association has not stood in the front ranks as a model institution of pharmacy. Nor has it fulfilled the full purpose for which it was organized. If my effort to-night is rewarded by seeing a spirit of interest evinced by the members in the affairs of the society, I shall be gratified. It is unreasonable to expect that measure of benefit as a community we ought to realize without a liberal and free interchange of ideas. Surely we owe a higher duty to ourselves and the public than the mere acquisition of wealth and enjoyment. Ours is, in a sense, a trade, but, in a higher and nobler sense, a profession, with the wide and comprehensive field of medicine lying before us, inviting our best and latent energies to investigate.

Having thus begun my address, I propose, with your permission, to offer some suggestions for our mutual encouragement and profit. Can anyone deny that the signs of the times indicate bright business prospects for British Columbia?—an era long looked for. Many of us have felt the effects of the general depression of the last five or six years to such an extent that the wonder is so many are left to tell the tale. Is it not a fact that, while scores through-

out the province in nearly all other lines have failed during this period of hard times, very few (if any) of our calling have succumbed?—but, on the contrary, seem to be prosperous. How to account for this I cannot explain, except it be that our people have attended strictly to business leaving speculation to others. It shows, too, that the abominable cutter has not, by his mean practice, cancelled all the legitimate profits of the business. The practice of cutting is immoral and dishonest and cannot in any way be recognized as based upon fair business competition, encouraging as it does fraud and deception. The cutter acknowledges by his methods that he is not possessed of the tact and ability to successfully compete with his neighbors upon fair and established commercial principles, and resorts to this system as the only attraction his establishment has to offer the public as a means of drawing trade. This individual is not entitled to our kind consideration, but policy on our part would suggest to me the wisdom of appointing a wise committee to deal with such cases, with a view to suppressing this kind of warfare. The practice does not prevail in British Columbia to such an extent that judicious effort put forth might not at least prevent it extending.

My advice to all is, pin your faith to the medical profession. I find it pays to cultivate feelings of friendship between myself and the doctor for both social and pecuniary reasons. I long ago had reason to know that the druggist having the goodwill of the medical profession is on the highway to success. There is a way practised by some pharmacists of securing the patronage of the physician which I cannot deprecate too vigorously. I refer to the practice of giving commission on prescriptions. I hope this has no countenance by the members of this association. Other and more honorable ways will suggest themselves to you, whereby you would have a just claim to the goodwill of the medical man. Recognizing the principle of every man to his own business, we have no right to assume his title and rob him of his legitimate fee by prescribing. If we do infringe the rights of the medical man, we must not complain if we lose his friendship and incur his wrath. I take this opportunity to sound a note of warning lest we wake up sooner than we wish to find the physician, in self defence, doing his own dispensing. The druggists of British Columbia are a favored fraternity as compared with their

class in other parts of Canada and the United States, where the doctors, to a large extent, do not write prescriptions, but furnish medicines with advice, thus cutting off the best avenue of profit connected with the trade. If you value your future welfare, leave prescribing to those who are best qualified to do it. When entrusted with the important duty of dispensing, let us see to it that we compound medicines strictly to order and of the best quality. Do not push "ready-mades" when you feel it is a case for the doctor.

Heretofore no report has been presented at these meetings by the board of examiners. I think this an oversight that should be remedied. It seems to me so important a branch of our institution should offer suggestions for discussion, same to be printed in our annual publications in order that all (particularly the apprentices) may profit by the knowledge obtainable in this way. We demand a high standard of education from these students of pharmacy; it therefore becomes our duty to render them all the help we can to enable them to reach the requirements of our curriculum. The publication of the new British Pharmacopœia is an event worthy of mention, and one which has a direct bearing upon the details of pharmacy. So much so that we shall, as individuals, need to become familiar with the changes in order to avoid dangerous and material complications. Messrs. Evans & Sons have issued a guide to the British Pharmacopœia, 1898, containing a synopsis of the articles affected by this addition, and are to be commended for their enterprise in this regard.

As several matters of importance (including, I hope, some papers) will be presented to-night for consideration, I must not trespass further upon the time, but shall proceed to close my address.

Thanking you for the honor conferred upon me, I wish you all a long and successful career, and may good fellowship continue to exist.

Yours fraternally,

D. S. CURTIS,  
President.

New Westminster, B.C.,  
June 9th, 1898.

**Artificial Plumbago.**—Plumbago can now be made by heating carbon in an electric furnace. About 85 per cent. of this carbon treated can be transformed into plumbago (graphite).

### Apprentice Petitions.

Possibly few things which come before the Council of our College give them more trouble than drug clerk petitions. These, in the vast majority of cases, relate to recognition of time served with employers who have been so negligent as to fail to register them or even to apprise them of the necessity of it.

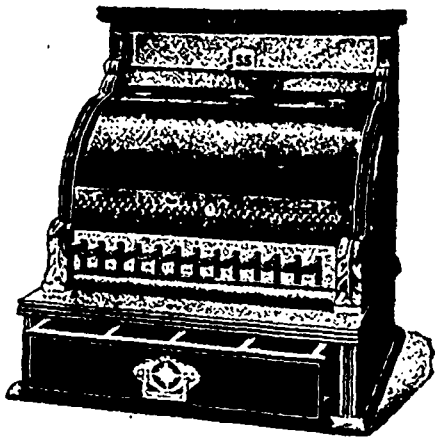
The unfortunate feature of the matter is that the innocent clerk has to suffer for his preceptor's negligence, and very unjustly so too. There are none of these young men who would not at once comply with the College regulations were they informed that it was an essential preliminary to entering on the course. They certainly cannot want to prolong a period of service which is none too satisfying at best, and which, if put in with a master of the type indicated, is apt to prove a waste of time in more respects than one. Our sympathies are entirely with these apprentices. They are entitled to fair and honorable treatment. We are sure the Council has no desire to treat them unjustly, and equally sure that it has no power to enforce upon their employers a due observance of the intent of the regulations. We would be pleased, indeed, if some plan could be devised whereby the necessity for these petitions could be minimized.

A careful perusal and thoughtful and retentive survey of the article entitled "Drug Trifles," will prove of very definite value to any apprentice, clerk or graduate who is wise enough to realize that the difference between success and failure lies in the lessons therein contained. We are indebted to one of our most highly esteemed British Columbia druggists for these notes, and trust that his object in penning them may be fully accomplished.

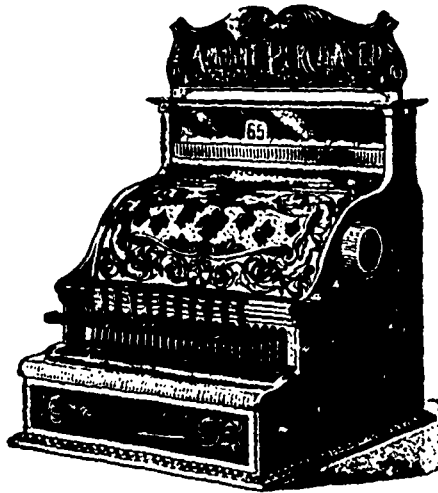
### Iodised Oils.

By combining iodine and sodium iodide with a small amount of glycerin, A. Schmitt finds that the solution is readily taken up by oils, and the preparation thus obtained is stable and elegant. It is thus possible to prepare an iodised oil quickly without the application of heat, which, in the case of cod-liver oil, is a great advantage. The proportions used are: Sublimed iodine, 1 gramme; sodium iodide, 25 centigrammes; glycerin, 1 to 2 drops. Rub together until dissolved, then add the prescribed amount of cod-liver or other oil.—*Union Pharm. (Ph. JI.)*

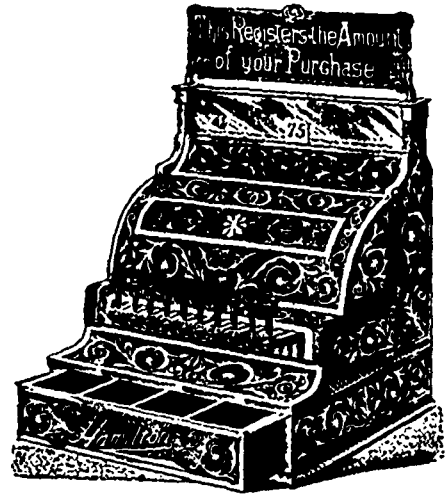
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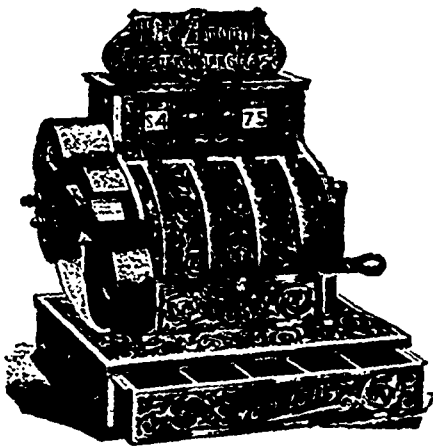
# The Hamilton Cash Register

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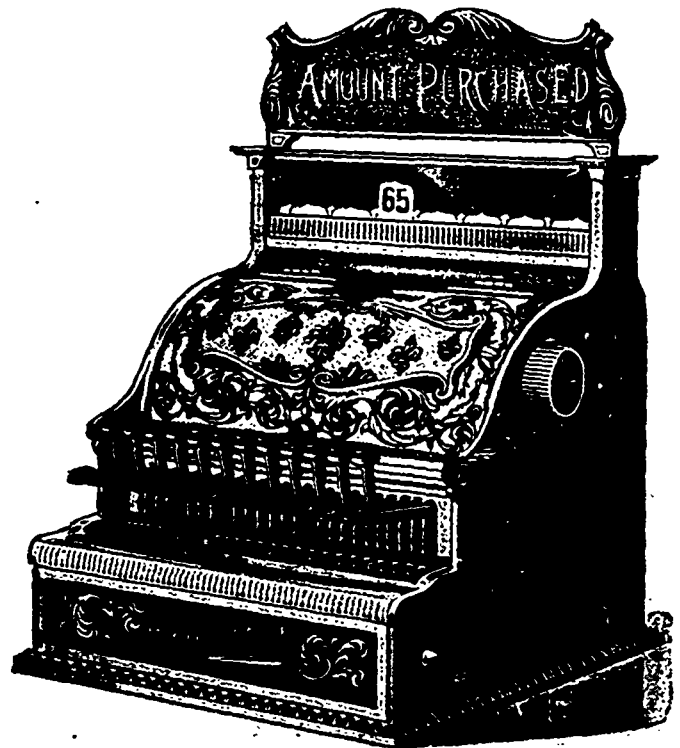
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We guarantee to save you from \$5.00 to \$100.00 if you buy a HAMILTON CASH REGISTER

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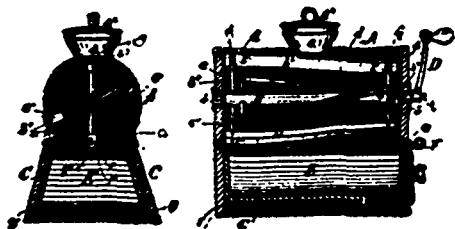
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Not a drink, but a pure medicinal preparation made from prime Canadian Malt and Hops. Pleasant to take, rich in diastase, and a perfect food. This MALT EXTRACT is

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**THE EXCELSIOR  
MIXER AND SIFTER.**



We have had a large number of this excellent Mixer and Sifter manufactured here, and are a decided improvement on the old machine. We can recommend it as a perfect Mixer and Sifter for the manufacture of Baking Powder or any powder made by the pharmacist.

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These goods are well advertised and command full retail prices.

Sold only by Druggists, and protected from cutters.

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Special Canadian Agents for a number of foreign patent medicine houses.

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**LIMITED**

**32 Colborne Street, Toronto.**

**Drug Crumbs.**

Do not rest satisfied in the belief that you control the trade and that it is sure to remain with you without effort.

Personal generosity and family extravagance cannot be sustained by a drug business.

In all business affairs strive to gain and deserve a reputation for punctuality.

Buy within your means then you are sure to be able to pay in like proportion.

Be always as good as your word. Your reputation for memory and conscientiousness depend upon it.

A druggist's reputation during the conduct of his business is more valuable than his stock.

Few men are so constituted that impressive airs and haughty demeanor will draw them trade.

If you are willing to endorse for your friends be sure first that you can afford to lose the amount.

A serious and attentive demeanor whilst you are waiting on customers will insure you their respect.

Nine times out of ten it is safer to give credit to the poorly clad person than to the over-dressed swell.

Never decry your opposition. It is tangible evidence that you feel sore over his power to secure trade from you.

Be popular if you have the power to be so, but always remember that kindness and sociability affords the key note.

Keep your credit good by using it sparingly. It is like your bank account, the more you use it the weaker it becomes.

Always remain master of your own business. You are supposed to, and ought to, know more about it than anyone else.

Do not seek a reputation for generous liberality while you are in debt. Your creditors have the first call upon your saving powers.

Always remember that your best customer consults his own interests in dealing with you. Few persons are so generous as to prefer others before themselves.

Many men engage inferior help to do work which they have both time and ability to do better themselves. It is a sure way to duplicate loss.

Pay more attention to securing thirty-day discounts than to securing a good

rating from commercial agencies. There is more money in it.

Be systematic in all things. It is easier to keep track of one hundred things systematically than of ten unsystematically.

The straightforward business man who has his price, and sticks to it, is safer to deal with than the sharper who will meet you at one point and do you at another.

The bane of business life is the credit system. If you have to secure it yourself be sure to give it to others as little as possible. It is unsafe to risk at both ends.

If you are a thorough master of your business select the best location you can possibly secure. Your abilities will enable you to win there more surely than elsewhere.

A good stockkeeper keeps a want book to guide him in securing supplies. The same system of keeping note of things to be attended to in other respects will prove equally beneficial.

Study sound business principles and maintain them by yes or no. Yes, cautiously. No, decisively. Upon these two words wisely, used, the whole fabric of business success depends.

Money given to sustain church courts will pay better than money spent to maintain suits in law courts. The first is preferable, as the grantor has control of the expenditure.

Two young men start in business life—A has no means, but is possessed of energy, tact and diligence. B lacks these qualities, but has ten thousand dollars inherited capital. Which is likely to have the best business career?

Keep down expenses, hold on to profits, secure every possible discount, avoid speculation, stick to business and you will be safe.

**Refilling Apollinaris Bottles.**

On July 8th, William J. Verner, of Richmond street west, Toronto, was charged before the police magistrate with unlawfully selling and having in his possession for sale goods to which a false trade description, namely, Apollinaris, was applied. The actual offence of which he was accused was that of refilling Apollinaris bottles bearing genuine labels with the intent that same should be taken to contain genuine Apollinaris, which is bottled only at the spring near

Neuenahr, Rhenish Prussia. He was convicted.

It may not be generally known that such offenders, likewise those who use counterfeit labels or otherwise sell spurious Apollinaris, are liable under the criminal code to imprisonment for two years with hard labor and fine.

**Wholesale Adulteration of Food and Drink.**

The recent meeting of the Pure Food Congress developed some startling facts in regard to adulteration of common articles of food and drink. The object of the Congress is to promote national legislation to prevent these adulterants being used, and the Brosins Bill was endorsed. It is estimated that \$90,000,000 annually is paid by the citizens of the United States for sawdust, sand, soap grease, horse fat, and other nauseous substances doctored and flavored with certain acids. It was charged that one child in six dies from impure milk, and that impure water causes more deaths than alcoholic drinks. In papers read it was proved that all the daily articles of food were highly adulterated. "Wheat flour" was said to be made of damaged peas, ground rice and soapstone; powdered sugar of glucose, flour, clay, and sand. Cheese are made from skimmed milk, lard, oleomargarine, while oleomargarine itself is composed of refuse pork fat, candle grease, soap grease, and horse fat; grated horse radish is made from turnips, and olive oil is cottonseed oil; black pepper is mingled with mustard husks and brown dust, sawdust, red clay, cocoanut shells; allspice is mixed with cracker dust and cornmeal; flour and cayenne pepper make mustard. Tea is colored with indigo, and ground coffee is ground peas, beans, and roasted acorns. Whole "coffee beans" are made from potato starch, and here is cause for retaliation, because it is mostly imported from Germany. Pure cider vinegar is sulphuric acid; maple sugar and syrup is glucose gelatine; jellies are entirely artificial; cream of tartar contains 5 per cent. of oxalic acid, and arsenic and sulphate of copper are found in cheap candies.—*The Public Health Journal, N. Y.*

Almadina is the inspissated milk juice of a Euphorbia indigenous to West Africa. Nothing is known yet of its medicinal action.

Sedatin.—Synonym for antipyrin.

### How to Buy.

"Goods well bought are half sold" is one of those old saws which has been and still is largely misapprehended. The reason for this is not in the maxim itself, but in the manner in which it is applied. Some think that well bought means cheaply bought; others, again, apply the idea to quantity, and still others to quality. While I must say that the latter class comes nearest to grasping the real truth of the above saying, there is still one more point to be considered in buying, namely, the source of supply.

Quite a number of articles which the druggist of to-day handles are practically beyond his judging power as far as quality is concerned. We may be able to judge a cigar, a sponge, a fountain syringe, etc., and yet there are some points about these goods which only an expert can understand, and where the reputation of the house from which the article in question is bought has to stand as a guarantee of quality to the buyer.

A pedler sells us a quantity of fountain syringes; they are cheaper than we can buy from the jobber. The first syringe comes back within a day as unsatisfactory. We have nobody to fall back on. In a similar case the jobber would either repair or replace it; but what can the pedler do? Ten chances to one, he does not show up in that store any more.

Again, another instance. We buy a lot of sponges. Can we examine every one of them? No—it is impossible. Where, then, is the saving when we have to throw away 25 per cent. of the sponges thus bought? Buying such goods with the intention of selling them off cheap on a special sales-day looks all right at the first glance, but how does it compare with results?

From close observation I have found that people, as a rule, do not look for and do not expect bargain sales in a drug store; the goods, therefore, stay for some time in the store, and are sold and bought as regular stock. The lower price charged for these goods remains in the memory of the customer, and when that quantity of job goods is gone and an attempt made at selling regular goods at regular prices the people will resent the "increase in price," and, perhaps, withdraw their patronage.

And there is another point, which, although purely sentimental at first glance, still is so much interwoven with business that I think it worth mentioning, namely:

What protection does the pedler give us against himself? A legitimate jobbing house will, as a rule, not sell direct to the people and help us keep the profits. Will the pedler do as much? Indeed not! He will sell to anybody one-twelfth of a dozen at the dozen price, and thus deprive us of what is justly ours. So that the point is, Is it professional to patronize the pedler and is it profitable?

I believe that careful consideration and the perusal of my few remarks on that point will convince the reader that well bought applies, not only to price and quality, but also in no small degree to source of supply. With a good house to stand with its reputation behind the goods, offering quantity and cash discounts, the old maxim still stands that "Well bought is half sold."—*J. Diner, in Druggists' Circular.*

### An Interesting Chemical Lecture Experiment.

We find the following in the *Chemiker Zeitung*: Pour into a test-tube 3 ccm. concentrated sulphuric acid, and let a similar amount of alcohol trickle down the glass and form a layer over it. Now, without shaking the glass, drop in a few little crystals of potassium permanganate. There follows immediately the development of small bubbles of gas, and in the course of two or three minutes there appear in the zone of activity or perturbation flashes of light, resembling lightning, and which reproduce in miniature all the phenomena of electrical discharges. This continues a little while, the flashes gradually growing stronger, when suddenly the liquids mix. By letting the tube stand perfectly quiet the phenomena will last an hour or more, with little pauses. If a longer pause than usual occurs, and the phenomena appears to have ceased altogether, give the tube a little shake and they reappear and continue *da capo*. The temperature of the liquids rises, but so little and so slowly that the increment is scarcely perceptible. The phenomena are not entirely explainable, satisfactorily, at least. Ethylene is probably first formed, and this, coming in contact with the nascent oxygen of the  $K\ Mn\ O$  at the moment of separation, oxidizes, producing light phenomena without igniting the alcohol.

Tannopin is another name for tannon, a condensation product of tannin and urotopin which is used for intestinal catarrh.

### Two Kinds of Men.

*The American Machinist*, of New York sends out a card which reads:

Some men won't advertise when they are busy—think it will last forever.

Some men won't advertise when times are dull—think the crack of doom is just about to the city line.

There are others who advertise all the time.

The latter attract inquiries and others, and in good times can pick what they want.

In dull times they get all there is going—the other fellow is out of business.

One is an optimist in prosperity, a pessimist in adversity, and a narrow-gauge weakling all the time.

The other is just a plain, common-sense business man.

What kind are you?

### The Nourishing Part of Meat.

The only nutrient portion of meat is the solid part. Hence beef tea, although stimulating, has no food value. The only portion of the flesh of an animal which is possessed of real nutritive value is that part which has been alive and active before death. These living structures are not soluble; if they were, an animal which happened to fall into the water would dissolve like a lump of sugar. During life there is a small portion of nutritive material in solution in circulation in the body. After death this small amount of soluble food material is rapidly converted into excrementitious matter and as the skin, kidneys, and lungs cease their action, these poisonous substances rapidly accumulate within the body, the molecular or cell life of the body continuing some hours after death.

It thus appears that beef tea, as a French physician recently remarked, is a veritable solution of poisons. The only portion of the flesh which has any nutritive value is that which is thrown away in making beef tea or extract. The popular faith in beef tea as a concentrated nourishment has, however, become so thoroughly fixed and rooted that some time will be required to rid the world of this erroneous idea; but it is highly important that information upon the subject should be disseminated as rapidly and as widely as possible, for there is no doubt that many lives are annually sacrificed by faith in the superior nutriment value of meat juices.—*The Public Health Journal, New York.*

**TAYLOR'S**  
**White Violet**  
 A new & lasting perfume  
 the  
**John Taylor & Co.**  
 MANUFACTURING PERfumERS - TORONTO.

**Club Cologne Glycerine**  
**...Toilet Soap...**

Manufactured by a new process, under the supervision of the Inland Revenue Department of Canada.



GUARANTEED PURE AND FREE FROM ALKALI, HIGHLY RECOMMENDED FOR THE COMPLEXION, AND PERFUMED WITH OTTO OF ROSES.



Manufactured only by

**JOHN TAYLOR & CO.**  
 TORONTO



Proprietors Morse Soap Works

All Wholesale Druggists keep in stock and will supply retail druggists with

Wood's Phosphodine, Retail \$1.  
 Cook's Cotton Root Compound, No. 1, Retail \$1.  
 Cook's Cotton Root Compound, No. 2, Retail \$3.

Many retail druggists sell dozens of these goods while others only sell a few boxes. The reason for these variations in sales are that one orders from his jobber in not less quantity than one dozen Wood's Phosphodine, one dozen Cook's Cotton Root Compound No. 1, and a half dozen Cook's Cotton Root Compound No. 2, and places the dozen cartons on his show case where they can be seen and examined by customers. The other orders a few boxes and hides them in a drawer behind his counter where they cannot be seen, or what is still worse, waits until a customer asks for the goods and then orders a box or two; thus one druggist sells many dozens, the other a few boxes or none at all. These goods all afford a liberal profit to the retailer, and are liberally advertised in nearly all papers from Cape Breton to British Columbia. No retail druggist can make a mistake in ordering from his jobber at least one dozen each of these goods and placing them on his show case where they can be seen. Druggists who have only purchased a few boxes and placed them in a drawer behind their counter will, by purchasing in quantity and placing where they can be seen, be surprised how quickly they will be sold. There is only one way to sell goods, and that is to keep a supply.

The Canadian Druggist

is a

**..Klondike..**

to its advertisers

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**"Chateau Pelee" Medoc.**

Cases 12 Qts., \$3 75. Cases 24 Pts., \$4 75.

Equal to Imported Claret at double the price.

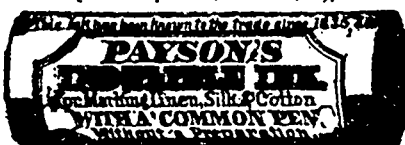
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**BOVES**  
 MAKE THE BEST SEAMLESS TIN  
**BOVES**

PLAIN, LACQUERED AND DECORATED  
 • IN THE MARKET •

For sale at Manufacturers' Prices by the leading wholesale druggists and druggists' sundrymen throughout Canada.

Complete Illustrated Price List free on Application

**DR. HARTE'S**  
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**PILLS.** NUTRATIVE, TONIC, NERVE RESTORING.





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Have been a leading feature of our trade for many years. We can serve you! Send your Mail Orders. See pages 30 and 31 of our catalogue just published, and take 33 1/3 per cent. off the List Prices.

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The J. Stevens & Son Company, Limited

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# RANSOM'S CROUP

The only medicine known that will cure Membranous Croup or any kind of Croup, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, Enlarged Tonsils or Colds. In a private practice of 30 years it has never failed to cure any kind of Croup.

Ransom's Hive (Croup) Syrup and Tolu

You can recommend it to your customers and can rest assured it will do all that is claimed for it.

Sold by all Druggists and Wholesalers

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# THE BROWN BROS., LIMITED

Stationers, Bookbinders,

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Manufacturers of  
**Account Books**  
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Green, Amber, and Flint.  
Every Description.

GET OUR PRICES.

SYDENHAM GLASS CO.,

Of Wallaceburg, Limited.

# Formulary.

## CONDURANGO WINE.

Prof. M. Proskauer recommends the following process, which makes a very palatable as well as efficient medicinal wine:

|                            | Parts. |
|----------------------------|--------|
| Sherry wine.....           | 2,500  |
| Condurango bark.....       | 750    |
| Peel of young oranges..... | 25     |
| Cinnamon.....              | 25     |
| Gentian root.....          | 15     |
| Hydrochloric acid.....     | 15     |

Mix and macerate for eight days; strain, press off, and add 600 parts of simple syrup. Filter.—*Neus. Erfin.*

## WINE OF KOLA.

The following formulary for wine of kola is based upon the National Formulary formula for wine of coca, and will probably yield a satisfactory preparation:

|                             |                   |
|-----------------------------|-------------------|
| Fluid extract kola nut..... | 65 cc.            |
| Alcohol.....                | 65 cc.            |
| Sugar.....                  | 65 gm.            |
| Claret wine.....            | q.s. ad 1,000 cc. |

Dissolve the sugar in about 600 cc. of claret wine, add the alcohol and fluid extract and enough claret wine to make 1,000 cc.; let the mixture stand a few days in a cool place, if convenient; then filter and pass enough claret wine through the filter to restore the original volume.

Each fluid ounce contains thirty grains of kola. In place of claret wine any other palatable wine may be used according to the demand or preference of the consumer.—*Bull. Phar.*

## INHALANT COMPOUND.

|                     |         |
|---------------------|---------|
| Menthol.....        | 15 grs. |
| Oil eucalyptus..... | 10 dps. |
| Liq. albolene.....  | 2 ozs.  |

—*Am. Drug.*

## SEALING WAX FOR BOTTLES.

### Black.

Take 6 parts of resin; 3 parts paraffin, melt together. Add 28½ parts of lamp-black. Another color can be produced by taking about 5 to 7 parts to 100 parts of the mass, of chrome yellow, ultramarine, etc.

### Blue.

|                           | Parts.  |
|---------------------------|---------|
| Shellac.....              | 7       |
| Turpentine.....           | 6       |
| Pine resin.....           | 3½      |
| Magnesia.....             | 1       |
| Chalk.....                | 2       |
| Blue coloring matter..... | 2 to 2½ |

## Brown.

|                 |    |
|-----------------|----|
| Shellac.....    | 4  |
| Turpentine..... | 12 |
| Pine resin..... | 8  |
| Gypsum.....     | 4  |
| Chalk.....      | 4  |
| Umber.....      | 4  |

## VARNISH FOR BOTTLE TOPS.

|                          | Parts. |
|--------------------------|--------|
| Ruby shellac (best)..... | 25     |
| Venice turpentine.....   | 5      |
| Methylated spirit.....   | 125    |

Color with a solution of aniline dye in spirit. This is applied by dipping the article to be coated.—*Revue Phar.*

## LIBRARY PASTE (WHITE MUCILAGE).

|                    |             |
|--------------------|-------------|
| Corn starch.....   | 2 av. ozs.  |
| Gelatin.....       | ¼ av. ozs.  |
| Water.....         | 16 fl. ozs. |
| Oil of cloves..... | 16 drops.   |

Incorporate the starch with the water, add the gelatin over a water bath until a uniform jelly-like compound results. When nearly cold stir in the oil of cloves.

## DRESSINGS FOR LADIES' SHOES.

|                           |                   |
|---------------------------|-------------------|
| Potassium bichromate..... | 2 parts           |
| Powdered indigo.....      | 1 part            |
| Powdered glue.....        | 16 parts          |
| Logwood chips.....        | 32 parts          |
| Glycerin.....             | 16 parts          |
| Distilled water.....      | 64 parts          |
| Vinegar.....              | to make 250 parts |

Boil the logwood chips in the vinegar until exhausted. Strain and add the remaining parts to the still warm liquid; dissolve, strain again and bottle.

## POLISH FOR TAN SHOES.

Dr. Bilsik recommends the following:

|                           |          |
|---------------------------|----------|
| a Petrolatum (white)..... | 12 parts |
| Yellow wax.....           | 4 parts  |
| b Palm oil.....           | part     |
| Common soap.....          | 3 parts  |
| Oleic acid.....           | 1 part   |
| c Oil turpentine.....     | 6 parts  |
| Yellow wax.....           | 9 parts  |
| Common soap.....          | 2 parts  |
| Boiling water.....        | 3 parts  |

—*Chem. and Drug.*

## PATENT LEATHER VARNISH.

|                       |                |
|-----------------------|----------------|
| (1) Shellac.....      | 2 ounces.      |
| Gum turpentine.....   | ¼ ounce.       |
| Sandarac.....         | 144 grains.    |
| Lampblack.....        | 72 grains.     |
| Oil turpentine.....   | ¾ fl. ounce.   |
| Alcohol.....          | 19 fl. ounces. |
| (2) India rubber..... | ½ ounce.       |
| Shellac.....          | 8 ounces.      |
| Camphor.....          | 1 ounce.       |
| Nigrosin.....         | 1 ounce.       |
| Wood alcohol.....     | 24 ounces.     |

Dissolve the rubber in the alcohol by the aid of a moderate heat, and add the other ingredients.

## OILY ANILINE PAD INKS.

### RED.

|                                  |           |
|----------------------------------|-----------|
| Oil-soluble Bordeaux-red.....    | 1 part.   |
| Oil-soluble scarlet aniline..... | 1 part.   |
| Crude oleic acid.....            | 3 parts.  |
| Castor oil.....                  | 65 parts. |

Rub the aniline dyes very fine with oleic acid, then add the castor oil, and warm the whole gently, stirring all the time, until it reaches a temperature of 40° C.

The following are prepared in the same way:

### BLUE.

|                               | Parts. |
|-------------------------------|--------|
| Oil-soluble aniline blue..... | 1      |
| Crude oleic acid.....         | 2      |
| Castor oil.....               | 31     |

### VIOLET.

|                                 |    |
|---------------------------------|----|
| Oil-soluble aniline violet..... | 1  |
| Crude oleic acid.....           | 2  |
| Castor oil.....                 | 32 |

### BLUE BLACK.

|                                |    |
|--------------------------------|----|
| Oil-soluble aniline black..... | 2  |
| Crude oleic acid.....          | 2  |
| Castor oil.....                | 31 |

### GREEN.

|                                 |    |
|---------------------------------|----|
| Oil-soluble aniline blue.....   | 2  |
| Oil-soluble aniline yellow..... | 1  |
| Crude oleic acid.....           | 3  |
| Castor oil.....                 | 62 |

—*Merck's Report.*

## Essences and Artificial Perfumes.

Eau de Cologne a l'Acacia.—96.98 per cent. spirit, 20 litres (4½ gallons); lemon oil, 120 grams; bergamiol, 50; nerolin, 80; rosmarin, 60; melissa oil, 25; artificial acacia, 30; peppermint oil, 3; artificial wintergreen, 5 grams.

Eau de Cologne, J. M. Furina (Very Best).—96.98 per cent. spirit, 15 litres (3⅓ gallons); lavender oil, 30 grams; bergamiol, 75; linalool, 50. nerolin, 80; melissa oil, 25; rhodinol, 15; rosmarin, 20; lemon oil, 110; nerolin tincture, 250; musk tincture, 50 grams.

Tea Rose Toilet Vinegar.—Best quality 95 per cent. spirit, 5 litres (1 1-10 gallon); benzoe tincture, 100 grams; rhodinol, 30; linalool, 10; palmarosa oil, 50; acetic acid, 250 grams.

White Lilac Toilet Vinegar.—Best quality spirit, 10 litres (2 1-5 gallons); benzoe tincture, 100 grams; terpinol, 35; syringol, 10; sandalwood oil, 25; artificial ylang-ylang oil, 40; acetic acid, 500 grams.

Millefleurs Sachet.—Starch, 50 parts; rosewood powder, 40; violet wood powder, 30; vanillin, 3; artificial wintergreen, 1; linalool, 10; rhodinol, 5; clove oil, 2; musk root tincture, 40; patchouli tincture, 10; musk tincture, 5; artificial

# Photographic Notes.

violet essence, 1 part. In making the powder with the artificial and other perfumes care should be taken to prevent loss by dust. After passing through a fine sieve the powder is packed into satin pouches or other tasty covering.

**Fleur d'Amour Sachet.**—Starch, 125 parts; violet root powder, 50; rose leaf powder, 50; vetiver root powder, 25; nerolin, 35; amorphous heliotropin, 10; rhodinol, 15; linalool, 5; cumarin, 3; musk tincture, 15 parts.

**Reseda Sachet Powder.**—Violet root powder 100 parts; patchouli leaf powder, 50; rosewood leaf powder, 100; vetiver oil, 5; artificial wintergreen, 1; vanillin tincture, 25; nerolin, 40; rhodinol II., 5; violettol, 3 parts.

The new artificial violet essence, violettol, prepared by Messrs. Chuit & Naef, of Geneva, is distinct from ionone, and is about five times stronger in aroma than the latter, though less expensive.—*Seifensieder Zeitung.*

**Gummitin.**—Trade name for a dextrin prepared in imitation of gum arabic.

**Chloridene.**—Synonym for ethylene bichloride. Used as an anesthetic in surgery.

**Chironal.**—A combination of chloral and a quinine salt. An oily, heavy liquid easily soluble in water.

**Eupatorium Triplinerve.**—The leaves of this plant furnish an infusion of aromatic, bitter taste, which is used as tonic and stomachic.

**Thrombosin.**—A so-called "new substance" said to be derived, by its exploiter (Lilienfeld), from fibrinogen in the presence of lime.

**Propion (di-ethyl-ketone)** is a mobile, easily soluble liquid, given in doses of 0.5 to 3 Gm. (8 to 45 grains) with pepperment water as hypnotic.

**Perco** is a trade name for Peru cognac, a solution of the active constituents of balsam Peru in cognac, recently proposed as a remedy for tuberculosis.

**Piperidine Guaiacolate** occurs in needles or plates, which are soluble in water to 3.5 per cent. In physiological action the salt resembles its components. (Ph. Post.)

**Protargol.**—One of the new organic compounds of silver, being an union of proteine and silver, occluding 83% of the metal. It is a bactericide, and is being recommended in the treatment of foul ulcers, etc. It appears as a yellow powder, easily soluble in water.

## The Pharmacist as a Photographic Dealer.

In continuation of previous articles dealing with the preparations which may be put up ready for sale, we now come to varnishes, etc.

The ordinary amateur is not, as a rule, an expert at varnishing in the ordinary method; that is to say, by heating the negative and flowing a thin varnish over it. In doing this he, as a rule, either pours as much up his sleeve and on the floor as remains on the negative. Still, to make these notes complete, a formula is included for the ordinary negative varnish, which is generally an alcoholic solution of shellac or shellac and sandarac.

|                         |         |
|-------------------------|---------|
| Orange shellac .....    | 4 ozs.  |
| Canada balsam .....     | 60 grs. |
| Oil of lavender .....   | 1 oz.   |
| Methylated spirit ..... | 16 ozs. |

|                         |            |
|-------------------------|------------|
| Shellac .....           | 4 ozs.     |
| Sandarac .....          | 12 ozs.    |
| Venice turpentine ..... | 4 fl. ozs. |
| Methylated spirit ..... | 1 gallon.  |

There is not much to choose between these so far as efficacy is concerned, nor do they need much comment as to their manufacture; but should, however, there be found any difficulty in clearing them, the best thing to do is to shake a little pumice powder up in the bottles and allow to settle, and then filter. The old methylated spirit must be used, not the new mixture. The directions for using these varnishes are the same in both cases, viz., "Warm the negative in front of the fire till as hot as the hand can comfortably bear, then flow over with varnish and drain the excess into the stock bottle."

Cold varnishes are as a rule much preferred by amateurs, as they can be applied with a brush, such as a varnish mop or flat camel's-hair brush. Cold varnishes are of two principal kinds, either an aqueous solution of bleached shellac in carbonate or borate of soda, or else an ammoniacal spirit varnish. Of the two the latter is to be preferred, but neither of these gives so much protection to the negative as the so-called "zaponlack" or zapon varnish, which is practically a solution of celluloid.

### AQUEOUS SHELLAC VARNISH.

|                     |         |
|---------------------|---------|
| White shellac ..... | 80 grs. |
| Borax .....         | 20 grs. |
| Water .....         | 2½ ozs. |

Dissolve the borax in the water with the aid of heat, and add the shellac in coarse

powder and boil and stir till dissolved, then filter. This varnish is very suitable for celluloid films, which should be dipped bodily into it, and then hung up to dry.

### AMMONIACAL VARNISH.

|                               |          |
|-------------------------------|----------|
| Ammonia alcohol (absolute) .. | 2½ ozs.  |
| Shellac, pale orange .....    | 100 grs. |

Allow to soak with occasional agitation for twenty four hours, and then heat carefully and gently on a water bath. This gives a good resistant film, but the generality of these varnishes now on the market are made by merely reducing the quantity of solvent in the ordinary negative varnish, and adding sufficient liq. ammon. ft. '880 to give a clear solution.

Zapon or celluloid varnish can be made by dissolving pyroxylin in methylated spirit to which a little camphor has been added, in acetone, etc. The following is a good formula:

|                    |             |
|--------------------|-------------|
| Amyl acetate ..... | 30 drachms. |
| Benzole .....      | 30 "        |
| Acetone .....      | 16 "        |
| Pyroxyline .....   | 125 grs.    |

Another good formula is:

|                  |          |
|------------------|----------|
| Pyroxyline ..... | 150 grs. |
| Acetone .....    | 2½ ozs.  |

Allow to stand for an hour and add:

|                    |         |
|--------------------|---------|
| Amyl acetate ..... | 4½ ozs. |
| Benzole .....      | 4½ ozs. |

Shake well, allow to stand with occasional shaking for twelve hours, and then filter. If celluloid is used instead of the pyroxylin there is no need for filtration.

A patent was taken out in 1893 for the following:

|                              |             |
|------------------------------|-------------|
| Methyl alcohol or acetone .. | 15 gallons. |
| Petroleum naphtha .....      | 50 "        |
| Liquid ketone .....          | 35 "        |
| Pyroxylin .....              | 25 lbs.     |

or—

|                         |             |
|-------------------------|-------------|
| Liquid ketone .....     | 50 gallons. |
| Petroleum naphtha ..... | 50 "        |
| Collodion .....         | 25 lbs.     |

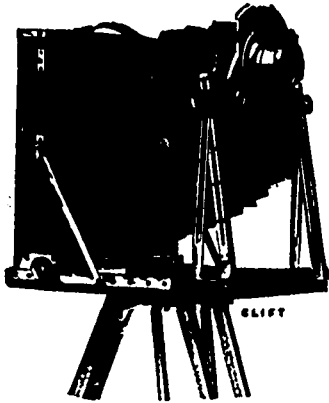
Celluloid itself makes an excellent varnish, and may replace the pyroxylin in the above formula, though somewhat less has to be used. Small waste pieces of transparent celluloid may be obtained sometimes, but if the varnish is to be prepared in any quantity it should be bought in the sheet.

The disadvantage of the above varnishes is the long time they take to dry, and the, to some people, extremely obnoxious smell of the amyl acetate, whilst even a short inhalation of the amyl fumes may cause nausea and headache, so that the following is preferable:

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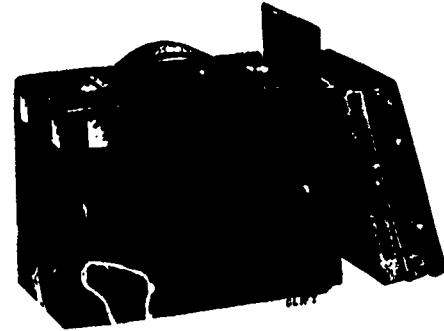
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DRUGGISTS, VANCOUVER, B.C.

Branch Office, 121 Church St., Toronto, Ont.



|                       |         |
|-----------------------|---------|
| Sandarac .....        | 12 grs. |
| Benzole .....         | 10 oz.  |
| Acetone .....         | 1 oz.   |
| Absolute alcohol..... | 1 oz.   |

The sandarac should be covered with the alcohol, then left for about twelve hours, and the benzole and acetone added and allowed to stand with occasional agitation for at least a week, and then filtered. Whilst this takes some time to make, a much quicker and better method is to dissolve the sandarac in the alcohol as far as possible in a water bath, and then add the acetone; continue the heat for a short time, and then add the benzole; remove from the fire and allow to stand, and, if necessary, filter. Of course, great care has to be taken not to allow the spirituous vapors to catch fire.

Although not so much used by amateurs, still retouching varnish can be put up, and the following will be found satisfactory:

|                    |          |
|--------------------|----------|
| Gum dammar .....   | 100 grs. |
| Canada balsam..... | 50 grs.  |
| Turpentine .....   | 10 ozs.  |

Directions for use: Moisten the end of the finger with the varnish and rub with a circular motion over the film of the negative.

A black varnish for the interior of cameras, dark slides, etc., is one that is likely to sell, and, as it is essential that this should be without gloss, the following will be found to answer all requirements:

|                                                 |         |
|-------------------------------------------------|---------|
| Water.....                                      | 1 oz.   |
| Borax.....                                      | 15 grs. |
| Shellac.....                                    | 50 "    |
| Glycerin .....                                  | 15 "    |
| Dissolve by boiling and add aniline black ..... | 60 "    |

Matt varnish is frequently used to coat the backs of negatives, so as to enable a little re-touching to be done on the same or to prevent one part printing too much. A good formula for this is:

|                               |          |
|-------------------------------|----------|
| Ether.....                    | 10 ozs.  |
| Sandarac.....                 | 1 oz.    |
| Gum dammar.....               | 160 grs. |
| Dissolve and add benzole..... | 5 ozs.   |

For ordinary work a plain matt varnish is all that is required, but in special cases it may be necessary to color it, and then this may be done either by using asphalt or some of the aniline colors, such as chrysoidine, aurantia, uranine, or fuchsine. The exact quantity is to a great extent a matter of taste, or rather requirements, as some require a pale varnish and others a deep colored one. It must not be forgotten that the film of varnish is, when dry, very thin, and therefore the varnish must be fairly deeply colored to give any protection at all; it is preferable to use fuchsine and aurantia, about 5 grs. of each to

the ounce, and to allow the varnish to macerate for a week or so with occasional agitation.

Lainer, of Vienna, suggests the following as improvements upon the above.

|               |         |
|---------------|---------|
| Sandarac..... | 50 grs. |
| Ether .....   | 1 oz.   |

Dissolve and add:

|              |             |
|--------------|-------------|
| Toluol. .... | 2½ drachms. |
|--------------|-------------|

Another useful preparation which has had a fairly good sale, but which has to some extent been discounted now by the plate makers issuing plates already backed, is "Backing" or "Antihalation" paste. This is a mixture of caramel and gum arabic, which is applied to the back of dry plates to prevent the occurrence of "halation," a defect which we need not enter into now. Caramel or saccharum ustum, as obtained from the wholesale house, is totally unsuitable, as it consists of a mixture of caramel, carameline and caramelane, and it is always slightly hygroscopic and never dries. It can be prepared for photographic use by pouring into twice its volume of methylated spirit, stirring well, decanting from the precipitate as closely as possible, and pouring the precipitate out into a dish and allowing to evaporate, and then dissolving in sufficient water with gum arabic powder to make a stiff paste. Far preferable to this, however, is the caramel powder as used by brewers, which can be obtained from Lichenstein and Co., of the Silver Town Chemical Works, Stepney, E. An ounce of this with one-half ounce of powdered gum arabic made into a paste with water forms an efficient backing which very quickly dries and does not require removal from the back of the plate prior to development.

We now come to the question of mountants for prints. The most general is a solution of gelatin mixed with methylated spirit, which, however, has the disadvantage of always requiring heating before use. Such a mountant is made as follows:

|                      |          |
|----------------------|----------|
| Soft gelatin.....    | 200 grs. |
| Distilled water..... | 6 ozs.   |

Allow to soak for an hour, then melt by the aid of a water bath, and add in small quantities at a time whilst stirring:

|                              |        |
|------------------------------|--------|
| Methylated spirit.....       | 2 ozs. |
| Carbolic acid or thymol..... | q.s.   |

A better formula is:

|                      |          |
|----------------------|----------|
| Arrowroot.....       | 150 grs. |
| Soft gelatin.....    | 150 grs. |
| Distilled water..... | 3 ozs.   |

Allow the gelatin to soak for some hours, pour off the water and dissolve in

it the arrowroot by boiling, add the gelatin, and continue the heat and stirring till dissolved. When cool add:

|                        |             |
|------------------------|-------------|
| Methylated spirit..... | 2½ drachms. |
| Carbolic acid.....     | 3 minims.   |

The best mountant is, however, made with white dextrin, as follows:

|                                  |            |
|----------------------------------|------------|
| White dextrin.....               | 280 grs.   |
| White sugar.....                 | 60 "       |
| Alum.....                        | 16 "       |
| Boiling water.....               | 1 oz.      |
| Carbolic acid, 10 per cent. sol. | 20 minims. |

Rub the three powders together and then add the water, heat for about five minutes, and allow to cool, then either squeeze through fine linen, such as nainsook, or else rub up in a mortar and bottle. It is, of course, advisable to add a little antiseptic, and this may be either a little alcoholic solution of thymol or carbolic acid; though many use salicylic acid and oil of wintergreen or cassia to cover, or try and cover, the characteristic smell of the dextrine. This requires no heating, and should rub up under the brush into a perfectly smooth unctuous film.

India rubber solution is sometimes used as a mountant, and to make this about 10 grs. of pure masticated rubber should be dissolved in an ounce of benzole.—*Phar. J. (Eng.)*

Stypticin.—Name given to the hydrochlorid of cotarnine.

Citrurea.—A compound of citric acid, urea, and lithium bromid.

Mallasin.—A mixture of yellow beeswax, 1 part, and liquid paraffin, 4 parts.

Thanatal.—Guaïethal, so named in honor of Professor Than, of Buda Pesth.

Chlorsalol.—The salicylic acid ester of chlorphenol, analogous in action to salol.

Theuenit.—A new food-preservative, whose chief active constituent is said to be sodium bisulphite.

Salazolon.—A new and unnecessary synonym for antipyrin. The same may be said of salypyrazolon.

Anticontagion.—A prophylactic against infection from venereal diseases, introduced by F. S. Kamp, of Berlin.

Paral.—A new toilet cream, prepared by fusing lanolin and paraffin together. The admixture renders lanolin more capable of taking up water.

Ursal.—This is a combination of urea and salicylic acid, claimed to be particularly useful, when the combined effect of the two components is desired.

## Optical Department.

In charge of W. E. HAMILL, M.D., Toronto.



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

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

R.E.V.  $\frac{20}{20}$  with +1.50 =  $\frac{20}{20}$   
L.E.V.  $\frac{20}{20}$  with +1.50 =  $\frac{20}{20}$

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

T. A. C.—What is your advice in a case suffering from asthenopia where 1.00 D. of hypermetropia is present, in addition to which there are six prism dioptres of esophoria?

*ANSWER.*—In hypermetropia with esophoria it is incumbent to fully correct the Hy., whereas in hypermetropia connected with exophoria it should not be fully corrected. The philosophy of this is readily understood if anyone studies and remembers the manner in which the muscles of accommodation and convergence are supplied with nerve force, *viz.*: that the stimulus to the ciliary muscle and the internal rectus is by the same nerve—hence any given task requiring a certain number of dioptres of acc. will, to maintain the harmony between the acc. and convergence also require a like number of metre angles of convergence.

In hyperopia with esophoria, when the hy. is fully corrected, less acc. is needed and hence less nerve stimulus goes to the internal rectus, which is the stronger, with the result that the external rectus (the weaker) thereby has not such an over-stimulated muscle to contend with—resulting often in the disappearance of the

esophoria entirely. On the other hand in hy. with exophoria if you fully correct the hy., the internal rectus (now the weaker) is deprived of that very nerve force which heretofore enabled it to combat somewhat successfully with the external rectus and stronger. We frequently find such cases come to us with the ametropia corrected by spherical lenses, and the heterophoria corrected by prisms. This is beautiful in theory, but unpractical in practice, and seldom satisfactory to the patient. Few opticians have sufficient knowledge of the anomalies of the eye muscles to warrant them in ever thinking of ordering prisms. These cases, however, are often, by swelled-head opticians, furnished with prisms—another example of where “fools rush in where angels fear to tread.”

An example of this recently came under my observation as follows: A very intelligent and honest druggist wrote into this city to an optician who is posing as an authority with the question, “What he could do to relieve a case of heterophoria which required a thirty-degree-prism?” The self-constituted wiseacre replied, telling him to use gymnastic exercises of the weak muscles. This kind of thing was simply ridiculous for three reasons: 1st, because no amount of muscle exercise would have any apparent effect on this degree of trouble; 2nd, the advisor was assuming an amount of knowledge far beyond his possession, and, 3rd, because both being students of mine I know that the questioner is head and shoulders in optical knowledge above his answerer. In all cases of ametropia associated with heterophoria the former should be dealt with along the lines suggested above, entirely disregarding the latter, which often causes no further trouble and frequently disappears. The sensitive eye can often tolerate either ametropia or heterophoria, but seldom both, and it is found that correction of the former gives more relief than correction of the latter.

### Hygiene of the Eyes.

Dr. L. W. Fox, Professor of Ophthalmology, Medico-Chirurgical College, Philadelphia, formulates the following rules for the care of the eyes:

1. Avoid sudden changes from dark to brilliant light.
2. Avoid the use of stimulants and drugs which affect the nervous system.

3. Avoid reading when lying down, or when mentally and physically exhausted.

4. When the eyes feel tired, rest them by looking at objects at a long distance.

5. Pay special attention to the hygiene of the body, for that which tends to promote the general health acts beneficially upon the eyes.

6. Up to forty years of age, bathe the eyes twice daily in cold water.

7. After fifty, bathe the eyes morning and evening with water so hot that you wonder how you stand it, follow this with cold water, that will make them glow with warmth.

8. Old persons should avoid reading much by artificial light, be guarded as to diet, and avoid sitting up late at night.

9. Do not depend on your own judgment in selecting spectacles.

10. Do not give up in despair when you are informed that a cataract is developing; remember in these days of advanced surgery it can be removed with little danger to the vision.

### Notes.

The Optical Institute of Canada opened its regular monthly classes after the hot weather on August 15th, with an encouraging number of students in attendance.

Dr. Hamill, the instructor of the Optical Institute of Canada, assisted by Dr. Salree, of the Buffalo Ophthalmometer Co., will, during September 6th, 7th, 8th and 9th, give interesting talks on optical subjects at the institute, and demonstrate the use of new instruments. Druggist opticians are cordially invited to take advantage of these lectures free. Both speakers are recognized authorities on optical subjects and instruments.

The Canadian Ophthalmic College, which has just completed a highly-successful class, are arranging for a class during the two weeks of the Fair, with a special advanced course during the second week. The latter is for graduates desiring further information on advanced subjects, such as Oblique Astigmatism, Muscular insufficiencies, and Retinoscopy. During this week also a special exhibit will be made of the various kinds of instruments for eye testing, together with practical instruction in their use. Cohen Brothers.

Cupratin.—A compound of copper and albumin, analogous to ferratin, introduced by Filehne.

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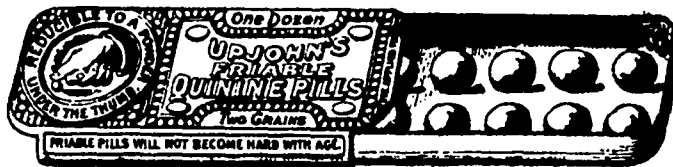
If so, remember it is not Bluster, Talk and Show that does it, but careful, conscientious instruction by a competent teacher with plenty of material for students to practise upon. The Optical Institute of Canada fills the bill. Free from any optical company, and students are also free to buy goods where they please, which saves them more than their tuition here costs. There is no comparison between our graduates and those from cheap colleges.

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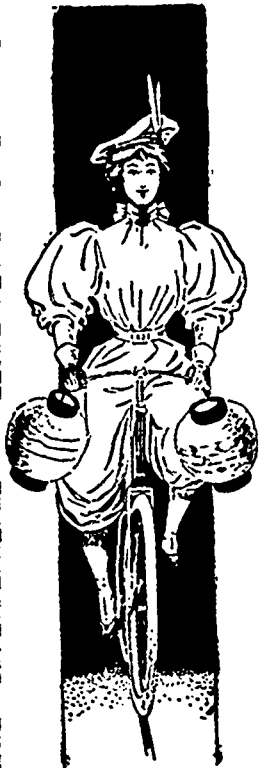
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# Advertising.

## Practical Hints on Advertising.

By CHARLES AUSTIN BATES, New York.

The booklet is necessary. Many makers of booklets make the mistake of talking too much before they begin to tell their story. I like a booklet that jumps right into the middle of the story on the first page and talks business from the first letter to the last period. I do not like the booklet, or the advertisement, for that matter, that begins in some such way as this: "That interesting work, Webster's Unabridged, defines a hinge as a joint on which a door-lid, etc., hangs or turns." This sort of thing is generally the opening to two or three pages of unnecessary introductory literary matter. Business men don't have time to read stories during business hours, no matter how interesting and well written the stories may be. If a man who is interested in hinges gets a booklet about hinges, he wants to get the meat out of it as quickly as he can. He doesn't care anything about what Webster's may possibly say about hinges. He knows what a hinge is, and his opinion and Webster's may differ. He cares more about the quality and prices of the commercial hinge than he does to know the dictionary definition of the word.

\* \* \*

Make your advertisements plain. Some people can get very much more from a mere suggestion than others can from a detailed description.

\* \* \*

A business-bringing ad is what you want, not merely an impression-making ad.

\* \* \*

In your advertisements be careful that you make your meaning perfectly clear every time.

\* \* \*

The only test of advertising is its effectiveness in the actual sale of goods, either directly or indirectly.

\* \* \*

A criticism of an ad, even though it be wrong, is pretty sure to be valuable. Intelligent criticism, or even criticism that is not intelligent, helps a man in one or two ways. It either shows him that he is right or that he is wrong. Frequently it is worth just as much to know you are right as to know you are wrong

Drop technicalities—appeal to your readers from the purchaser's standpoint.

\* \* \*

A great many men succeed without advertising, or with poor advertising, that is to say, they succeed in spite of their advertising. Advertising doesn't make a business. It only helps to make it. A rightly conducted business can succeed without advertising, but it will take a longer time than if good advertising were employed, and the success is not likely to be so great or so widespread.

\* \* \*

I am very far from being a religious man. I have no particular predilection for any creed or any form of religion; but I respect every man's religion, whether it consists of an absolute belief in the reverence for the Bible or a certainty of the omnipotence of the sun. There are millions of people in America who hold the Bible sacred, and even those who do not can certainly have nothing but contempt for the man who will hold it up to ridicule, with the idea that by so doing he is advertising his business. Humor is a bad thing to put into advertising at the best, but sacrilegious humor is absolutely abominable. Keep the Bible out of your advertisements. Do not paraphrase Biblical language. Advertising of that description won't sell goods.

\* \* \*

The publishers of local newspapers everywhere have my most distinguished consideration. I used to publish a local newspaper myself, and I know some of the trials and tribulations of the business. I trust this preface to the remarks I am going to make will show that the object of them is really to benefit publishers as much as it is to benefit advertisers.

Newspaper publishers will get more benefit from progress in advertising than any other class of men, and yet they are the ones of all others who throw obstacles in the path of the progressive advertiser. I have recently had it brought forcibly to my attention that many publishers in both large and small cities fine their advertisers when they endeavor to make their ads more profitable. They apparently do not want the advertising made profitable—at least, profitable to the advertiser.

\* \* \*

Publishers refuse to change the ads of local advertisers unless exorbitant extra charges are paid. In doing this they are

certainly standing in their own light. They are doing what they can to make the advertising unprofitable, and, if it is made unprofitable, how in the world can they expect it to be continued or increased? If they are not getting enough money for their space to afford to change the ads frequently then they ought to advance their rates. I believe, however, that it is generally true that they are getting enough money to permit the frequent change of the advertisements. Several years ago, when I was making some contracts with a large number of local papers, I proposed to furnish electrotypes, provided I could get a concession in rates by so doing. I was told that it did not make any difference whether the electrotypes were sent or whether the composition was done in the office, because the printers were there and were employed by the week, so that it cost no more when they were busy than when they were not busy. This is undoubtedly the case in most local newspaper offices. It must of necessity be in only the larger cities, where composition is paid for by the piece, that the changes of advertising make any appreciable difference in the expense of getting out a paper.

\* \* \*

It doesn't cost much to set an entire paper in an ordinary weekly office. There are comparatively few papers that are all set in the office of issue. Plate matter is now so good that the average local editor cannot possibly improve upon it, even if he gives his entire time to the subject. An ordinarily good printer can set several columns of advertisements in a day. I mean the ordinary run of ads that go into weekly papers. Of course, if he has any fancy work on the ads, or if a good many of them have borders, he won't set so much, but I should think a reasonably fast printer ought to set six or eight columns of ads in a day. I suppose that the average price paid for this kind of work in newspaper offices all over the country is not more than \$2 a day. In the general run of country offices I doubt if it is more than \$1.50 a day. At this last rate it would cost something like 25 cents to change a column of ads. Of course, the making up would take some time, but the increased business which would surely come from this kind of work would more than pay for the time and trouble involved.

\* \* \*

It is surprising that any newspaper publisher can be found who is so blind to

All Wide-Awake Druggists Handle

# Dr. Jim <sup>5c.</sup> Little Governor <sup>5c.</sup>

For Sale by  
all Jobbers

and Cecil Rhodes <sup>10c.</sup>

Cigars  
as Leaders

By far the best advertised brands at present before the public

**The Canadian Cigar Co., MANUFACTURERS Toronto, Ont.**

his own interests that he will refuse to aid advertisers in every way. He is certainly as much interested as they are. I know from experience that local advertisers appreciate any help that is given them, and, if the publisher can show them that he is interested in making their advertising profitable, it will go a long way toward the continuance and increase of business. If the publisher does honestly try to make the advertising in his paper pay, he will be pretty sure to succeed in doing so.

\* \* \*

People get tired of novelty in anything. The wise dry goods buyer is very cautious about going into what he calls "high novelties." He knows that fashion is very capricious and that tastes may change over night. Stock that was good yesterday will be practically unsaleable to-day. No ties are not novel after the "new" wears off. Gradually they become chestnuts. This is equally true of a novel line of designs for an advertising campaign. If one particular character of designs is persisted in for too long it loses its novelty and becomes a chestnut.

\* \* \*

I am not a stickler for brevity in advertising. I do not believe in slurring over any point for the sake of being brief. I believe in telling my whole story plainly and completely. In advocating crispness and clearness of expression I do not advocate haste, and on the other hand time is precious, and there is no need of losing it either in writing or reading advertisements. There is enough hard work in the world without making hard work of our reading. There is no use wrapping a small idea up in a great lot of words, just for the sake of making it hard to get at. If in the same length of time a man can receive two ideas instead of one, he is certainly one idea ahead.

\* \* \*

There are times when long sentences

and big words are necessary, but these times are few and far between. When these things are necessary, use them by all means. When they are necessary, they are necessary, and that is all there is of it. I don't object to them when this is the case; I protest only when short words and short sentences will convey ideas more quickly and more forcibly and more convincingly.

### Canada's Great Exposition.

Many new and interesting features will be offered at the Toronto Exhibition this year, which is to be held from the 29th August to the 10th September. The harvest throughout the Dominion is good, and with the return of better times and the unusually low fares now being given by the railways, many will be induced to visit this great exhibition who perhaps would not otherwise do so. The entries in all departments will be great, and the attractions offered will be of a character to draw. Among the many will be realistic representations of the present Cuban-American War, the blockade, bombardment and battles of Santiago, or Havana, firing and explosion of shells, explosion of sub-marine mines and blowing up of vessels on the lake in front of the exhibition grounds, exhibitions by Maxim and Gatling machine guns, etc., all of a specially interesting nature at the present time. The programme of attractions promises to far excel that of last year, which is saying a good deal. The exhibits will include many from Great Britain, France and the United States, whilst almost every section of the Dominion will be represented.

### WANTS, FOR SALE, ETC.

#### FOR SALE.

**DRUG BUSINESS.**—Old Established; Toronto; Steady paying trade; rent low; residence over store. Owner has two stores; must sell one. Apply at once to W. E., care "CANADIAN DRUGGIST," Toronto.

**AN OPTICIAN OUT OF BUSINESS WILL SELL** his stock of gold, gold-filled and nickel frames, etc., at a bargain. Write or call at 11 Francis St., Toronto.

**LAWSON & JONES, LONDON, CANADA,** ARE headquarters for every line of fine Pill and Powder Boxes, Complete Containers, Labels, Prescription Blanks, Comb, Tooth Brush and Powder Envelopes. If you want to put up your own preparations send particulars. Lawson & Jones, London, Canada.

### BUSINESS CHANCES.

**DR. HAMILL, WHO CONDUCTS THE DRUGGISTS' exchange for the convenience and protection of druggists who wish to sell their stocks, wishes us to say through our columns that he has a number of cash buyers who are desirous of securing paying drug stocks, and prospective vendors consult their own interests by placing their stores in Dr. Hamill's hands.**

**BUSINESS CHANCE.**—\$6,000 CASH WILL PURCHASE the Canada trade mark for a proprietary Medicine, with all goods on hand, circulars, printed matter, plates, electros, dies, etc. Goods sell for cash to all wholesale and retail druggists in the Dominion, as staple as wheat. A large amount of money has been expended by thorough and systematic newspaper advertising and travellers on the road, thus establishing the business on a firm basis. Net yearly profits over \$2,000, and increasing. No indebtedness or liabilities of any kind or description. Is offered at one-fourth its value, as the owner is nearly seventy and wishes to retire. Any druggist can run the business in his drug store at little extra expense. Call or address Dr. W. E. HAMILL, 83 Yonge St., Toronto, Ont.

### SITUATIONS VACANT.

**SALESMEN HITTING RETAIL DRUG TRADE** wanted to push a well-introduced specialty as side line. There is money in it. Address P. O. Box 531, Hartford, Conn.

**WANTED AT ONCE—DRUGGISTS' ASSISTANT** of two or three years' experience. Must have good references. Apply stating salary expected and other particulars, P. O. Box 520, Portage la Prairie, Man.

### SITUATIONS WANTED.

**GRADUATE O. C. P., A HUSTLER, EXPERIENCED** on road, wants position by fall to represent first-class house as salesman or to do detail work with physicians. W. J. S., c/o CANADIAN DRUGGIST.

## We Solicit Your Trade

We offer a well-assorted stock  
of

**Drugs  
Chemicals  
Patent  
Medicines  
Perfumery  
Toilet Articles  
etc.**

CALL AND SEE US

**JAMES A. KENNEDY & O.,**

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS

423 Richmond St.,

LONDON, Ont.

We ask the attention of the Drug trade to our Holiday Line of Fine Perfumes.

# Sold to Druggists Exclusively

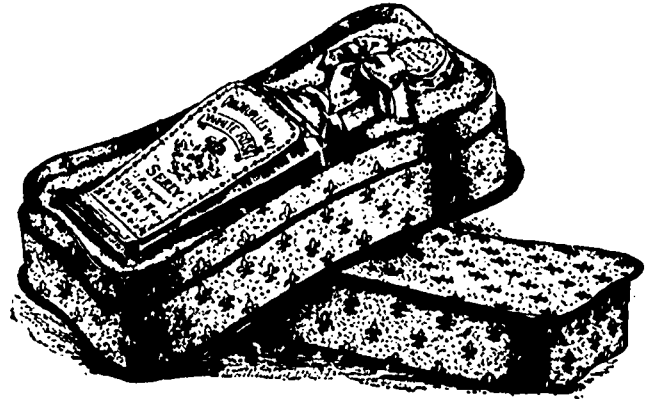
\*\*\*

## OUR LINE

this season surpasses any previously shown in variety and style of packages.

We would appreciate your order. If for any reason our Representatives overlook calling, please advise and we will arrange to have you see our line if possible.

\*\*\*



# SEELY The American Perfumer

Detroit, Mich., U.S.A.

ESTABLISHED 1862

Windsor, Ont.

## CANADIAN DRUGGIST PRICES CURRENT

Corrected to August 6th, 1898.

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

|                                 |        |        |                                |       |       |                                 |       |       |
|---------------------------------|--------|--------|--------------------------------|-------|-------|---------------------------------|-------|-------|
| ALCOHOL, gal.....               | \$4 75 | \$5 00 | Powdered, lb.....              | \$ 30 | \$ 35 | Myrrh, lb.....                  | \$ 45 | \$ 48 |
| Methyl.....                     | 1 90   | 2 00   | CARBON, Bisulphide, lb.....    | 15    | 16    | Powdered, lb.....               | 55    | 60    |
| ALLSPICE, lb.....               | 13     | 15     | CARMINE, No. 40, oz.....       | 40    | 50    | Opium, lb.....                  | 5 00  | 5 25  |
| Powdered, lb.....               | 15     | 17     | CASTOR, Fibre, lb.....         | 20 00 | 20 00 | Powdered, lb.....               | 6 50  | 6 75  |
| ALON, oz.....                   | 40     | 45     | CHALK, French, powdered, lb... | 10    | 12    | Scammony, pure Resin, lb.....   | 12 50 | 13 00 |
| ANODYNE, Hoffman's bot., lbs... | 50     | 55     | Precip., see Calcium, lb.....  | 10    | 12    | Shellac, lb.....                | 35    | 40    |
| ARROWROOT, Bermuda, lb.....     | 40     | 45     | Prepared, lb.....              | 5     |       | Bleached, lb.....               | 40    | 45    |
| St. Vincent, lb.....            | 15     | 18     | CHARCOAL, Animal, powd., lb... | 4     | 5     | Spruce, true, lb.....           | 30    | 35    |
| BALSAM, Fir, lb.....            | 45     | 50     | Willow, powdered, lb.....      | 20    | 25    | Tragacanth, flake, 1st, lb..... | 85    | 90    |
| Copaiba, lb.....                | 70     | 85     | CLOVE, lb.....                 | 16    | 17    | Powdered, lb.....               | 1 10  | 1 25  |
| Peru, lb.....                   | 3 25   | 3 50   | Powdered, lb.....              | 17    | 18    | Sorts, lb.....                  | 55    | 70    |
| Tolu, can or less, lb.....      | 70     | 75     | COCHINEAL, S.G., lb.....       | 40    | 45    | Thus, lb.....                   | 8     | 10    |
| BARK, Barberry, lb.....         | 22     | 25     | COLLODION, lb.....             | 75    | 80    | HERR, Althea, lb.....           | 27    | 35    |
| Bayberry, lb.....               | 15     | 18     | Cantharidal, lb.....           | 2 50  | 2 75  | Burdock, lb.....                | 36    | 40    |
| Buckthorn, lb.....              | 15     | 17     | CONFECTION, Senna, lb.....     | 40    | 45    | Boneset, oz., lb.....           | 15    | 17    |
| Canella, lb.....                | 15     | 17     | CREOSOTE, Wood, lb.....        | 1 25  | 2 50  | Catnip, oz., lb.....            | 17    | 20    |
| Cascara Sagrada.....            | 25     | 30     | CUTTLEFISH BONE, lb.....       | 25    | 30    | Chiretta, lb.....               | 25    | 30    |
| Casarilla, select, lb.....      | 18     | 20     | DETRINE, lb.....               | 10    | 12    | Coltsfoot, lb.....              | 20    | 38    |
| Cassia, in mats, lb.....        | 18     | 20     | DOVER'S POWDER, lb.....        | 1 50  | 1 60  | Feverfew, oz., lb.....          | 53    | 55    |
| Cinchona, red, lb.....          | 60     | 65     | Powdered, lb.....              | 90    | 1 00  | Grindelia robusta, lb.....      | 45    | 50    |
| Powdered, lb.....               | 65     | 70     | Ergotin, Keith's, oz.....      | 2 00  | 2 10  | Horehound, oz., lb.....         | 18    | 20    |
| Yellow, lb.....                 | 35     | 40     | EXTRACT LOGWOOD, bulk, lb...   | 13    | 14    | Jaborandi, lb.....              | 45    | 50    |
| Pale, lb.....                   | 40     | 45     | Pounds, lb.....                | 14    | 17    | Lemon Balm, lb.....             | 38    | 40    |
| Elm, selected, lb.....          | 18     | 20     | FLOWERS, Arnica, lb.....       | 15    | 20    | Liverwort, German, lb.....      | 38    | 40    |
| Ground, lb.....                 | 17     | 20     | Calendula, lb.....             | 55    | 60    | Lobelia, oz., lb.....           | 15    | 20    |
| Powdered, lb.....               | 20     | 28     | Camomile, Roman, lb.....       | 25    | 30    | Motherwort, oz., lb.....        | 20    | 22    |
| Hemlock, crushed, lb.....       | 18     | 20     | German, lb.....                | 40    | 45    | Mullein, German, lb.....        | 17    | 20    |
| Oak, white, crushed lb.....     | 15     | 17     | Elder, lb.....                 | 20    | 22    | Pennyroyal, oz., lb.....        | 18    | 20    |
| Orange peel, bitter, lb.....    | 15     | 16     | Lavender, lb.....              | 12    | 15    | Peppermint, oz., lb.....        | 21    | 22    |
| Prickly ash, lb.....            | 35     | 40     | Rose, red, French, lb.....     | 1 60  | 2 00  | Rue, oz., lb.....               | 30    | 35    |
| Sassafras, lb.....              | 15     | 16     | Rosemary, lb.....              | 25    | 30    | Sage, oz., lb.....              | 18    | 20    |
| Soap (quillaya), lb.....        | 13     | 15     | Saffron, American, lb.....     | 65    | 70    | Spearmint, lb.....              | 21    | 25    |
| Wild cherry, lb.....            | 13     | 15     | Spanish, Val'a, oz.....        | 1 00  | 1 25  | Thyme, oz., lb.....             | 18    | 20    |
| BEANS, Calabar, lb.....         | 45     | 50     | GELATINE, Cooper's, lb.....    | 75    | 80    | Tansy, oz., lb.....             | 15    | 18    |
| Tonka, lb.....                  | 1 50   | 2 75   | French, white, lb.....         | 35    | 40    | Wormwood, oz.....               | 20    | 22    |
| Vanilla, lb.....                | 11 00  | 16 00  | GLYCERINE, lb.....             | 17    | 20    | Yerba Santa, lb.....            | 38    | 44    |
| BERRIES, Cubeb, sifted, lb..... | 20     | 25     | GUARANA.....                   | 1 25  | 1 50  | HONEY, lb.....                  | 13    | 15    |
| powdered, lb.....               | 25     | 30     | Powdered, lb.....              | 1 50  | 1 75  | HOPS, fresh, lb.....            | 20    | 25    |
| Juniper, lb.....                | 7      | 10     | GUM ALORS, Cape, lb.....       | 18    | 20    | INDIGO, Madras, lb.....         | 75    | 80    |
| Ground, lb.....                 | 12     | 14     | Barbadoes, lb.....             | 30    | 50    | INSECT POWDER, lb.....          | 35    | 38    |
| Prickly ash, lb.....            | 40     | 45     | Socotrine, lb.....             | 65    | 70    | ISINGLASS, Brazil, lb.....      | 2 00  | 2 10  |
| BUDS, Balm of Gilead, lb.....   | 55     | 60     | Asafoetida, lb.....            | 40    | 45    | Russian, true, lb.....          | 6 00  | 6 50  |
| Cassia, lb.....                 | 25     | 30     | Arabic, 1st, lb.....           | 70    | 75    | LEAF, Aconite, lb.....          | 25    | 30    |
| BUTTER, Cacao, lb.....          | 60     | 65     | Powdered, lb.....              | 80    | 95    | Bay, lb.....                    | 18    | 20    |
| CAMPHOR, lb.....                | 50     | 55     | Sifted sorts, lb.....          | 45    | 50    | Belladonna, lb.....             | 25    | 30    |
| CANTHARIDS, Russian, lb.....    | 1 40   | 1 50   | Sorts, lb.....                 | 30    | 35    | Buchu, long, lb.....            | 50    | 55    |
| Powdered, lb.....               | 1 50   | 1 60   | Benzoin, lb.....               | 50    | 1 00  | Short, lb.....                  | 25    | 27    |
| CAPSICUM, lb.....               | 25     | 30     | Catechu, black, lb.....        | 9     | 20    | Coca, lb.....                   | 35    | 40    |
|                                 |        |        | Gamboge, powdered, lb.....     | 1 20  | 1 25  | Eucalyptus, lb.....             | 15    | 20    |
|                                 |        |        | Guaiac, lb.....                | 50    | 1 00  | Eucalyptus, lb.....             | 18    | 25    |
|                                 |        |        | Powdered, lb.....              | 90    | 95    | Hyoeyamus.....                  | 20    | 25    |
|                                 |        |        | Kino, true, lb.....            | 4 25  | 4 50  | Matico, lb.....                 | 70    | 70    |

|                                   |       |       |
|-----------------------------------|-------|-------|
| Setuna, Alexandria, lb.....       | \$ 25 | \$ 30 |
| Tinnevely, lb.....                | 15    | 25    |
| Stramonium, lb.....               | 20    | 25    |
| Uva Ursi, lb.....                 | 15    | 18    |
| LEECHES, Swedish, doz.....        | 1 00  | 1 10  |
| LICORICE, Solazzi.....            | 45    | 50    |
| Pignatelli.....                   | 35    | 40    |
| Grasso.....                       | 30    | 35    |
| Y & S—Sticks, 6 to 1 lb., per lb. | 27    | 30    |
| “ Purity, 100 sticks in box       | 75    | 75    |
| “ Purity, 200 sticks in box       | 1 50  | 1 50  |
| “ Acme Pellets, 5 lb. tins        | 2 00  | 2 00  |
| “ Lozenges, 5 lb. tins.....       | 2 00  | 2 00  |
| “ Tar, Licorice, and Tolu,        |       |       |
| 5 lb. tins.....                   | 2 00  | 2 00  |
| LUPULIN, oz.....                  | 30    | 35    |
| LYCOPodium, lb.....               | 70    | 80    |
| MACE, lb.....                     | 1 20  | 1 25  |
| MANNA, lb.....                    | 1 60  | 1 75  |
| Moss, Iceland, lb.....            | 9     | 10    |
| Irish, lb.....                    | 12    | 13    |
| MUSK, Tonquin, oz.....            | 46 00 | 50 00 |
| NUTGALLS, lb.....                 | 21    | 25    |
| Powdered, lb.....                 | 25    | 30    |
| NUTMEGS, lb.....                  | 1 00  | 1 10  |
| NUX VOMICA, lb.....               | 10    | 12    |
| Powdered, lb.....                 | 20    | 25    |
| OAKUM, lb.....                    | 12    | 15    |
| OINTMENT, Merc., lb. ½ and ½.     | 70    | 75    |
| Citrine, lb.....                  | 45    | 50    |
| PARALDEHYDE, oz.....              | 20    | 22    |
| PEPPER, black, lb.....            | 13    | 16    |
| Powdered, lb.....                 | 16    | 18    |
| PITCH, black, lb.....             | 3     | 4     |
| Bergundy, true, lb.....           | 10    | 12    |
| PLASTER, Calcined, bbl. cash..... | 1 25  | 3 25  |
| Adhesive, yd.....                 | 12    | 13    |
| Belladonna, lb.....               | 65    | 70    |
| Gallanum Comp., lb.....           | 80    | 85    |
| Lead, lb.....                     | 25    | 30    |
| POPPY HEADS, per 100.....         | 1 00  | 1 10  |
| ROSIN, Common, lb.....            | 2½    | 3     |
| White, lb.....                    | 3½    | 4     |
| RESORCIN, white, oz.....          | 25    | 0     |
| ROCHELLE SALT, lb.....            | 25    | 28    |
| ROOT, Aconite, lb.....            | 22    | 25    |
| Althea, cut, lb.....              | 30    | 35    |
| Belladonna, lb.....               | 25    | 30    |
| Blood, lb.....                    | 18    | 25    |
| Bitter, lb.....                   | 27    | 30    |
| Blackberry, lb.....               | 15    | 18    |
| Burdock, crushed, lb.....         | 18    | 20    |
| Calamus, sliced, white, lb.....   | 20    | 25    |
| Canada Snake, lb.....             | 30    | 35    |
| Cohosh, black, lb.....            | 15    | 20    |
| Colchicum, lb.....                | 40    | 45    |
| Columbo, lb.....                  | 20    | 22    |
| Powdered, lb.....                 | 25    | 30    |
| Coltsfoot, lb.....                | 35    | 40    |
| Comfrey, crushed, lb.....         | 20    | 25    |
| Curcuma, powdered, lb.....        | 13    | 14    |
| Dandelion, lb.....                | 20    | 22    |
| Elecampane, lb.....               | 15    | 20    |
| Galangal, lb.....                 | 15    | 18    |
| Gelsemium, lb.....                | 22    | 25    |
| Gentian or Genitan, lb.....       | 12    | 13    |
| Ground, lb.....                   | 13    | 14    |
| Powdered, lb.....                 | 13    | 15    |
| Ginger, African, lb.....          | 18    | 20    |
| Po., lb.....                      | 20    | 22    |
| Jamaica, blehd., lb.....          | 27    | 30    |
| Po., lb.....                      | 30    | 35    |
| Ginseng, lb.....                  | 4 50  | 4 75  |
| Golden Seal, lb.....              | 75    | 80    |
| Gold Thread, lb.....              | 90    | 95    |
| Hellebore, white, powd., lb.....  | 18    | 20    |
| Indian Hemp.....                  | 18    | 20    |
| Ipecac, lb.....                   | 3 00  | 3 10  |
| Powdered, lb.....                 | 3 10  | 3 25  |
| Jalap, lb.....                    | 40    | 45    |
| Powdered, lb.....                 | 60    | 65    |
| Kava Kava, lb.....                | 40    | 90    |
| Licorice, lb.....                 | 12    | 15    |
| Powdered, lb.....                 | 13    | 15    |
| Mandrake, lb.....                 | 13    | 18    |
| Masterwort, lb.....               | 16    | 40    |
| Orris, Florentine, lb.....        | 30    | 35    |
| Powdered, lb.....                 | 40    | 45    |
| Pareira Brava, true, lb.....      | 40    | 45    |
| Pink, lb.....                     | 40    | 45    |
| Parsley, lb.....                  | 30    | 35    |
| Pleurisy, lb.....                 | 20    | 25    |
| Poke, lb.....                     | 15    | 18    |

|                                       |       |       |
|---------------------------------------|-------|-------|
| Queen of the Meadow, lb.....          | \$ 18 | \$ 20 |
| Rhatany, lb.....                      | 20    | 30    |
| Rhubarb, lb.....                      | 75    | 2 50  |
| Sarsaparilla, Hond, lb.....           | 40    | 45    |
| Cut, lb.....                          | 50    | 55    |
| Senega, lb.....                       | 55    | 65    |
| Squill, lb.....                       | 13    | 15    |
| Stillingia, lb.....                   | 22    | 25    |
| Powdered, lb.....                     | 25    | 27    |
| Unicorn, lb.....                      | 38    | 40    |
| Valerian, English, lb. true.....      | 20    | 25    |
| Virginia, Snake, lb.....              | 40    | 45    |
| Yellow Dock, lb.....                  | 15    | 18    |
| RUM, Bay, gal.....                    | 2 50  | 2 75  |
| Essence, lb.....                      | 3 00  | 3 25  |
| SACCHARIN, oz.....                    | 1 25  | 1 50  |
| SEED, Anise, Italian, sifted, lb..... | 13    | 15    |
| Star, lb.....                         | 35    | 40    |
| Burdock, lb.....                      | 30    | 35    |
| Canary, bag or less, lb.....          | 4     | 5     |
| Caraway, lb.....                      | 10    | 13    |
| Cardamom, lb.....                     | 1 15  | 1 25  |
| Celery.....                           | 25    | 30    |
| Colchicum.....                        | 50    | 60    |
| Coriander, lb.....                    | 10    | 12    |
| Cumin, lb.....                        | 15    | 20    |
| Fennel, lb.....                       | 15    | 17    |
| Fenugreek, powdered, lb.....          | 7     | 9     |
| Flax, cleaned, lb.....                | 3½    | 4     |
| Ground, lb.....                       | 4     | 5     |
| Hemp, lb.....                         | 3½    | 4     |
| Mustard, white, lb.....               | 11    | 12    |
| Powdered, lb.....                     | 15    | 20    |
| Pumpkin.....                          | 25    | 30    |
| Quince, lb.....                       | 65    | 70    |
| Rape, lb.....                         | 5     | 6     |
| Strophanthus, oz.....                 | 50    | 55    |
| Worm, lb.....                         | 22    | 25    |
| SEIDLITZ MIXTURE, lb.....             | 25    | 30    |
| SOAP, Castile, Mottled, pure, lb..... | 10    | 12    |
| White, Conti's, lb.....               | 15    | 16    |
| Powdered, lb.....                     | 25    | 40    |
| Green (Sapo Viridis), lb.....         | 35    | 40    |
| SPERMACEIL, lb.....                   | 60    | 65    |
| TURPENTINE, Chian, oz.....            | 75    | 80    |
| Venice, lb.....                       | 10    | 12    |
| WAX, White, lb.....                   | 50    | 75    |
| Yellow.....                           | 40    | 45    |
| WOOD, Guaiac, rasped.....             | 5     | 6     |
| Quassia chips, lb.....                | 10    | 12    |
| Red Saunders, ground, lb.....         | 5     | 6     |
| Santal, ground, lb.....               | 5     | 6     |

CHEMICALS.

|                                   |      |      |
|-----------------------------------|------|------|
| ACID, Acetic, lb.....             | 12   | 13   |
| Glacial, lb.....                  | 45   | 50   |
| Benzoic, English, oz.....         | 20   | 25   |
| German, oz.....                   | 10   | 12   |
| Boric, lb.....                    | 12   | 13   |
| Carbolic Crystals, lb.....        | 30   | 35   |
| Calvert's No. 1, lb.....          | 2 10 | 2 15 |
| No. 2, lb.....                    | 1 35 | 1 40 |
| Citric, lb.....                   | 45   | 50   |
| Gallic, oz.....                   | 10   | 12   |
| Hydrobromic, diluted, lb.....     | 30   | 35   |
| Hydrocyanic, diluted, oz. bottles | 1 50 | 1 60 |
| doz.....                          | 8    | 10   |
| Lactic, concentrated, oz.....     | 3    | 5    |
| Muriatic, lb.....                 | 18   | 20   |
| Chem. pure, lb.....               | 10½  | 13   |
| Nitric, lb.....                   | 25   | 30   |
| Chem. pure, lb.....               | 75   | 80   |
| Oleic, purified, lb.....          | 12   | 13   |
| Oxalic, lb.....                   | 1 00 | 1 10 |
| Phosphoric, glacial, lb.....      | 13   | 17   |
| Dilute, lb.....                   | 30   | 35   |
| Pyrogallic, oz.....               | 75   | 80   |
| Salicylic, white, lb.....         | 2    | 2½   |
| Sulphuric, carboy, lb.....        | 4    | 5    |
| Bottles, lb.....                  | 18   | 20   |
| Chem. pure, lb.....               | 80   | 85   |
| Tannic, lb.....                   | 38   | 40   |
| Tartaric, powdered, lb.....       | 70   | 75   |
| AERTANILID, lb.....               | 4    | 5    |
| ACONITINE, grain.....             | 1½   | 3    |
| ALUM, cryst., lb.....             | 3    | 4    |
| Powdered, lb.....                 | 10   | 12   |
| AMMONIA, Liquor, lb., 85o.....    | 80   | 85   |
| AMMONIUM, Bromide, lb.....        | 14   | 15   |
| Carbonate, lb.....                | 35   | 40   |
| Iodide, oz.....                   | 40   | 45   |
| Nitrate crystals, lb.....         | 12   | 16   |
| Muriate, lb.....                  | 55   | 60   |

|                                    |       |       |
|------------------------------------|-------|-------|
| Valerianate, oz.....               | \$ 55 | \$ 60 |
| AMYL, Nitrite, oz.....             | 16    | 18    |
| ANTHRACIN, oz.....                 | 85    | 90    |
| ANTHRAMINIA.....                   | 1 35  | 1 40  |
| ANTIPIRYN, oz.....                 | 1 00  | 1 10  |
| ARISTOL, oz.....                   | 1 85  | 2 00  |
| ARSENIC, Donovan's sol., lb.....   | 25    | 30    |
| Fowler's sol., lb.....             | 10    | 13    |
| Iodide, oz.....                    | 50    | 55    |
| White, lb.....                     | 6     | 7     |
| ATROPINE, Sulp. in ¼ ozs. 8oc.,    |       |       |
| oz.....                            | 6 00  | 6 25  |
| BISMUTH, Ammonia-citrate, oz.....  | 40    | 45    |
| Iodide, oz.....                    | 55    | 60    |
| Salicylate, oz.....                | 25    | 30    |
| Subcarbonate, lb.....              | 2 00  | 2 25  |
| Subnitrate, lb.....                | 1 80  | 2 00  |
| BORAX, lb.....                     | 6     | 7     |
| Powdered, lb.....                  | 7     | 8     |
| BROMINE, oz.....                   | 8     | 13    |
| CADMIUM, Bromide, oz.....          | 20    | 25    |
| Iodide, oz.....                    | 45    | 50    |
| CAFFEINE, oz.....                  | 55    | 60    |
| Citrate, oz.....                   | 35    | 40    |
| CALCIUM, Hypophosphite, lb.....    | 1 50  | 1 60  |
| Iodide, oz.....                    | 95    | 1 00  |
| Phosphate, precip., lb.....        | 35    | 38    |
| Sulphide, oz.....                  | 5     | 6     |
| CERIUM, Oxalate, oz.....           | 10    | 12    |
| CHINOIDINE, oz.....                | 15    | 10    |
| CHLORAL, Hydrate, lb.....          | 1 25  | 1 38  |
| Croton, oz.....                    | 75    | 80    |
| CHLOROFORM, lb.....                | 60    | 1 90  |
| CINCHONINE, sulphate, oz.....      | 25    | 30    |
| CINCHONIDINE, Sulph., oz.....      | 28    | 30    |
| COCAINE, Mur., oz.....             | 4 00  | 4 50  |
| CODRIN, ½ oz.....                  | 75    | 80    |
| COLLODION, lb.....                 | 65    | 70    |
| COBALT, Sulph., (Blue Vitriol) lb. | 6     | 7     |
| Iodide, oz.....                    | 65    | 70    |
| COPPERAS, lb.....                  | 1     | 3     |
| DIURETIC, oz.....                  | 1 60  | 1 65  |
| ETHER, Acetic, lb.....             | 75    | 80    |
| Sulphuric, lb.....                 | 40    | 50    |
| EXALGINE, oz.....                  | 1 00  | 1 10  |
| HYOSCYAMINE, Sulp., crystals, gr.  | 25    | 30    |
| IODINE, lb.....                    | 4 50  | 5 00  |
| IODOFORM, lb.....                  | 5 25  | 5 50  |
| IODOL, oz.....                     | 1 40  | 1 50  |
| IRON, by Hydrogen.....             | 80    | 85    |
| Carbonate, Precip., lb.....        | 15    | 16    |
| Sacch., lb.....                    | 30    | 35    |
| Chloride, lb.....                  | 45    | 55    |
| Sol., lb.....                      | 13    | 16    |
| Citrate, U.S.P., lb.....           | 90    | 1 00  |
| And Ammon., lb.....                | 70    | 75    |
| And Quinine, lb.....               | 1 50  | 3 00  |
| Quin. and Stry., oz.....           | 18    | 30    |
| And Strychnine, oz.....            | 13    | 15    |
| Dialyzed, Solution, lb.....        | 50    | 50    |
| Ferrocyanide, lb.....              | 55    | 60    |
| Hypophosphites, oz.....            | 25    | 35    |
| Iodide, oz.....                    | 40    | 45    |
| Syrup, lb.....                     | 40    | 45    |
| Lactate, oz.....                   | 5     | 6     |
| Pernitrate, solution, lb.....      | 15    | 16    |
| Phosphate scales, lb.....          | 1 25  | 1 30  |
| Sulphate, pure, lb.....            | 7     | 9     |
| Exsiccated, lb.....                | 8     | 10    |
| And Potass. Tartrate, lb.....      | 80    | 85    |
| And Ammon Tartrate, lb.....        | 80    | 85    |
| LEAD, Acetate, white, lb.....      | 13    | 15    |
| Carbonate, lb.....                 | 7     | 8     |
| Iodide, oz.....                    | 35    | 40    |
| Red, lb.....                       | 7     | 9     |
| LIME, Chlorinated, bulk, lb.....   | 4     | 5     |
| In packages, lb.....               | 6     | 7     |
| LITHIUM, Bromide, oz.....          | 30    | 35    |
| Carbonate, oz.....                 | 30    | 35    |
| Citrate, oz.....                   | 25    | 30    |
| Iodide, oz.....                    | 50    | 55    |
| Salicylate, oz.....                | 35    | 40    |
| MAGNESIUM, Calc., lb.....          | 55    | 60    |
| Carbonate, lb.....                 | 18    | 20    |
| Citrate, gran., lb.....            | 35    | 40    |
| Sulph. (Epsom salt), lb.....       | 1½    | 3     |
| MANGANESE, Black Oxide, lb.....    | 5     | 7     |
| MENTHOL, oz.....                   | 25    | 30    |
| MERCURY, lb.....                   | 75    | 80    |
| Ammon (White Precip.).....         | 1 25  | 1 30  |
| Chloride, Corrosive, lb.....       | 90    | 1 00  |
| Calomel, lb.....                   | 1 05  | 1 15  |
| With Chalk, lb.....                | 50    | 55    |

### The Grater in Pharmacy.

*The Suiddeutsche Apotheker Zeitung*, in a recent number, sings the praises of the grater—the little instrument hitherto used mostly for disintegrating the nutmeg, etc. The writer of the article gives a number of uses in the shop and laboratory to which this simple little instrument is applicable. Among these is the pulverization of camphor, and the author claims that the powder obtained by this method will not pack or agglomerate like that obtained by older methods. "It is somewhat coarse, to be sure," he says, "but it can be rendered finer, if desired, by rubbing in the usual way." He also recommends it for the comminution of cacao butter, paraffin, etc., when rapid solutions of such substances are desired. Camphor thus grated dissolves in the essential oils, etc., with almost startling rapidity.

### A Drug Sundries Booklet.

The druggist is so familiar with the appearance and uses of what he calls "drug sundries" that there is some excuse for his thinking that other people know all about them. He is so accustomed to the receipt of circulars and catalogues illustrating and describing this line of goods that such literature has lost the merit of novelty and it is not vividly interesting. In this state of mind he is apt to conclude that the subject is not especially interesting to the public.

Yet there are thousands of people who are ignorant of the mechanism and uses of the ordinary atomizer, and a great number do not know of the existence and uses of such things as douches, bed-pans, sick feeders, air pillows, clinical thermometers, etc., etc. Again, a great many of the articles included in this line are known to a limited extent, or have been heard of in a casual way, but most people dislike to make inquiries about them or discuss their construction, uses, and application in public in a drug store.

There are thus questions of delicacy which intervene to prevent the sale of articles which many people would like to buy, and prevent the druggist from mentioning many things which people would buy if they knew about them.

Such articles are obviously among the most proper and profitable for the druggist to advertise by means of a booklet or catalogue. Through such a medium he

may illustrate, describe and price articles which he could not bring to the attention of customers in a personal way. A retailer's booklet or catalogue of this sort does not present many difficulties either in the way of expense or compilation. Cuts for illustrations may be borrowed from most manufacturers, and a supply of catalogues to last for some time may be printed, as such goods do not go out of style or use very quickly. There are, of course, improvements and changes in design and construction from time to time, but these can be called to the attention of customers after the booklet has done its work of describing the uses and applications of an article, and has brought the customer to the store for it. A catalogue or booklet of this kind should be distributed two or three times a year, preferably by mail, and under seal.—*The Pharmaceutical Era.*

### Cascara Sagrada Deprived of Its Bitterness.

The disagreeable bitterness of cascara sagrada can be effectually cloaked under the guise of the following mixture:

|                           |         |
|---------------------------|---------|
| Cascara Sagrada pulv..... | 11 ozs. |
| Liquorice.....            | 3 ozs.  |
| Cloves, pulv.....         | 1 dr.   |
| Magnesia calc.....        | 2 drs.  |

A sufficient quantity of water is then added; it is then intimately mixed; it is then kept at a temperature of about 82 degrees for about forty-eight hours. After all the moisture has been driven off it is again pulverized, and then sifted; the product thus prepared has no bitter taste left, though it retains all its laxative properties.

### A Curious and Interesting Experiment...

A Montreal druggist, who is given to experimental investigation, recently demonstrated the toxicity of perspiration in a peculiar way. After bathing himself very carefully he donned a sweater and an outer cotton garment to retain the moisture, then took a brisk twenty-mile spin, during which he perspired freely. Upon his return he removed the sweater and from it secured several drops of perspiration. Introducing this into a hypodermic syringe he injected this into the thigh of a mouse which had been trapped. In a few moments the rodent exhibited very distinct symptoms of poisoning, and in a few minutes convulsively died.

Note—It is now in order for some of our bacteriological culturists to suggest an antidote.

## Diseases of the Stomach.

### COCAINE, PEPSINE, NARCEINE

The ANTIGASTRALGIQUE WINCKLER, is the most effective remedy known to medical science for Diseases of the Stomach, Cramps, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Gastralgia, Vomiting after meals, and during Pregnancy.

DOSE: One or two tablespoonfuls fifteen minutes before meals, or when symptoms appear.

### Winckler Antigastralgiic Pills

#### COCAINE, PEPSINE, NARCEINE

Same direction as for the WINCKLER ANTIGASTRALGIQUE.

DOSE: One or two pills fifteen minutes before meals, or when symptoms appear. This is specially recommended to the people who can't stand the preparations lightly alcoholized.

WINCKLER, Pharmacist, Montreuil, Seine.  
MONTREAL M. DECARY.  
TORONTO: The Druggists' Corporation of Canada, Limited

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### KOLA, COCA and LIME GLYCEROPHOSPHATE


A Stimulating Tonic. It Strengthens the Entire System.

Perfect specific for Albuminuria, Nervous Irritability, Phosphaturia, Neuralgia, Consumption, General Debility, Exhaustions.

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The druggists' exchange, opened about a year ago by Dr. W. E. Hamill, for the protection and convenience of druggists wishing to sell their stores and for buyers wishing to purchase, has proved very successful, as over half the stores for sale in Canada are now in the doctor's hands, with full details. A central bureau of this kind is an immense saving of time to bring together men who wish to sell with men who wish to buy, and we advise our readers who are interested to patronize his office.

Digitonin. — The glucosids obtained from digitalis seeds contain at least one-half of pure digitonin.

|                                    |       |       |                               |       |       |                                  |        |        |
|------------------------------------|-------|-------|-------------------------------|-------|-------|----------------------------------|--------|--------|
| 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 15  | 1 20  | Sulphate, lb.....             | 2     | 5     | Juniper berries (English), lb... | 4 50   | 5 50   |
| Pill (Blue Mass), lb.....          | 70    | 75    | Sulphite, lb.....             | 8     | 10    | Wood, lb.....                    | 70     | 70     |
| MILK SUGAR, powdered, lb.....      | 30    | 35    | SOMNAL, oz.....               | 85    | 00    | Lavender, Chiris. Fleur, lb....  | 3 00   | 3 55   |
| MORPHINE, Acetate, oz.....         | 1 90  | 2 00  | SPIRIT NITRE, lb.....         | 38    | 68    | Garden, lb.....                  | 75     | 1 50   |
| Muriate, oz.....                   | 1 90  | 2 00  | STRONTIUM, Nitrate, lb.....   | 18    | 20    | Lemon, lb.....                   | 1 75   | 1 90   |
| Sulphate, oz.....                  | 2 00  | 2 10  | STRYCHNINE, crystals, oz..... | 80    | 85    | Lemongrass, lb.....              | 1 50   | 1 00   |
| PEPSIN, Saccharated, oz.....       | 35    | 40    | SULFONAL, oz.....             | 28    | 30    | Mustard, Essential, oz.....      | 60     | 60     |
| PILBNACRINE, oz.....               | 35    | 40    | SULPHUR, Flowers of, lb.....  | 2 1/2 | 4     | Neroli, oz.....                  | 4 25   | 4 60   |
| PIPOCARPINE, Muriate, gram....     | 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    | Organum, lb.....                 | 65     | 50     |
| POTASSA, Caustic, white, lb.....   | 60    | 65    | YRKALINE, oz.....             | 2 00  | 2 10  | Patchouli, oz.....               | 80     | 50     |
| POTASSIUM, Acetate, lb.....        | 35    | 40    | ZINC, Acetate, lb.....        | 70    | 75    | Pennyroyal, lb.....              | 2 50   | 2 05   |
| Bicarbonate, lb.....               | 15    | 17    | Carbonate lb.....             | 25    | 30    | Peppermint, lb.....              | 2 25   | 2 07   |
| Bichromate, lb.....                | 14    | 15    | Chloride, granular, oz.....   | 13    | 15    | Pimento, lb.....                 | 2 60   | 2 05   |
| Bitrat (Cream Tart.), lb.....      | 25    | 28    | Iodide, oz.....               | 60    | 65    | Rhodium, oz.....                 | 80     | 85     |
| Bromide, lb.....                   | 70    | 75    | Oxide, lb.....                | 13    | 60    | Rose, oz.....                    | 7 50   | 11 30  |
| Carbonate, lb.....                 | 12    | 13    | Sulphate, lb.....             | 9     | 11    | Rosemary, lb.....                | 70     | 50     |
| Chlorate, Eng., lb.....            | 18    | 20    | Valerianate, oz.....          | 25    | 30    | Rue, oz.....                     | 25     | 50     |
| Powdered, lb.....                  | 20    | 22    | ESSENTIAL OILS.               |       |       |                                  |        |        |
| Citrate, lb.....                   | 70    | 25    | Oil, Almond, bitter, oz.....  | 75    | 80    | Sandalwood, lb.....              | 5 50   | 7 70   |
| Cyanide, lb.....                   | 40    | 50    | Sweet, lb.....                | 40    | 50    | Sassafras, lb.....               | 75     | 00     |
| Hypophosphites, oz.....            | 10    | 12    | Amber, crude, lb.....         | 40    | 45    | Savin, lb.....                   | 1 60   | 1 58   |
| Iodide, lb.....                    | 3 50  | 3 75  | Rec't, lb.....                | 60    | 65    | Spearmint, lb.....               | 3 75   | 4 79   |
| Nitrate, gran, lb.....             | 8     | 10    | Anise, lb.....                | 3 00  | 3 25  | Spruce, lb.....                  | 65     | 00     |
| Permanganate, lb.....              | 40    | 45    | Bay, oz.....                  | 50    | 60    | Tansy, lb.....                   | 4 25   | 4 85   |
| Prussiate, Red, lb.....            | 50    | 55    | Bergamot, lb.....             | 3 25  | 3 50  | Thyme, white, lb.....            | 1 80   | 1 87   |
| Yellow, lb.....                    | 32    | 35    | Cade, lb.....                 | 90    | 1 00  | Wintergreen, lb.....             | 2 75   | 3 00   |
| And Sod. Tartrate, lb.....         | 25    | 30    | Cajuput, lb.....              | 1 60  | 1 70  | Wormseed, lb.....                | 3 50   | 3 70   |
| Sulphuret, lb.....                 | 25    | 30    | Capsicum, oz.....             | 60    | 65    | Wormwood, lb.....                | 4 25   | 4 55   |
| PROPHYLAMINE, oz.....              | 35    | 46    | Caraway, lb.....              | 2 75  | 3 00  | FINED OILS.                      |        |        |
| QUININE, Sulph, bulk.....          | 35    | 40    | Cassia, lb.....               | 2 75  | 3 00  | CASTOR, lb.....                  | 13     | 15     |
| Ozs., oz.....                      | 40    | 45    | Cedar.....                    | 55    | 85    | COD LIVER, N.F., gal.....        | 90     | 95     |
| QUINIDINE, Sulphate, ozs., oz..... | 16    | 20    | Cinnamon, Ceylon, oz.....     | 2 75  | 3 00  | Norwegian, gal.....              | 1 60   | 1 70   |
| SALICIN, lb.....                   | 4 50  | 5 00  | Citronella, lb.....           | 80    | 85    | COTTONSEED, gal.....             | 1 10   | 1 20   |
| SANTONIN, oz.....                  | 20    | 22    | Clove, lb.....                | 1 10  | 1 20  | LARD, gal.....                   | 90     | 1 00   |
| SILVER, Nitrate, cryst, oz.....    | 80    | 85    | Copaiba, lb.....              | 1 75  | 2 00  | LINSEED, boiled, gal.....        | 56     | 59     |
| Fused, oz.....                     | 85    | 90    | Croton, lb.....               | 1 50  | 1 75  | Raw, gal.....                    | 55     | 58     |
| SODIUM, Acetate, lb.....           | 30    | 35    | Cubeb, lb.....                | 2 50  | 3 00  | NEATSFOOT, gal.....              | 1 20   | 1 30   |
| Bicarbonate, kgs., lb.....         | 2 75  | 3 00  | Cumin, lb.....                | 5 50  | 6 00  | OLIVE, gal.....                  | 1 30   | 1 35   |
| Bromide, lb.....                   | 70    | 75    | Erigeron, oz.....             | 20    | 25    | Salad, gal.....                  | 2 50   | 2 60   |
| Carbonate, lb.....                 | 3     | 6     | Eucalyptus, lb.....           | 1 50  | 1 75  | PALM, lb.....                    | 12     | 13     |
| Hypophosphite, oz.....             | 10    | 12    | Fennel, lb.....               | 1 60  | 1 75  | SPERM, gal.....                  | 1 50   | 1 60   |
| Hyposulphite, lb.....              | 3     | 6     |                               |       |       | TURPENTINE, gal.....             | 60     | 65     |

## Drug Reports.

### Canada.

Business keeps up very well for the season. Morphia has advanced about 15c. per oz.; higher prices looked for. Knorr's Antipyrine has been reduced in price on account of the expiration of the patent, and is being offered at 50c. Bismuths, iodine salts and codeia have all advanced materially in the United States, but no report so far from the primary markets. The advance on salicylic acid and salicylate of soda is confirmed, and higher prices may rule. Oil cloves is higher; best English is worth \$1.25 per lb. It is reported some oxalic acid in the market is adulterated with epsom salts. Cinchonidia stiffening up in price. Buchu leaves tending higher. Higher prices are looked for on oil peppermint. Black pepper advancing.

It will pay druggists to cultivate trade for high grade spices. The public appreciate them when introduced.

### English Market Report.

London, July 27th, 1898.

Apart from the drop in phenazone and antipyrine, referred to elsewhere, opium has attracted most attention, as it is distinctly moving upward. Glycerine is firmer, and thymol has advanced. Ipecacuanha, hydrastis, cardamons and kino are all firm, at high rates. Camphor, quinine, and chemicals generally are dull and unchanged. In spite of rumors to the contrary, otto will be cheaper, in all probability, although the yield is not so large as last year. This is due to the large stocks of old otto still being held. Citric acid is on the up-grade, tartaric is firm, boric easy, and carbolic steady.

Axi is a yellowish fat, melting at 35° C., prepared from a Mexican insect, Coccus Axini. It is recommended for prurigo.

Rubrol.—Said to be a mixture of boric acid, thymol and a "coal tar derivative" in solution. A gonorrhœa cure.

## R. H. BUTT

Fire and Accident Insurance Agent.

26 WELLINGTON ST. EAST.

'PHONE 1654

TORONTO.

## Druggists

**W**ILL find the Student's Imperial Dictionary the very best one for use in home or dispensary. It is reliable, up-to-date, and authoritative. No other dictionary can be obtained for less than three times its price which contains the latest information in all departments of study and investigation. It is the most satisfactory and most complete working dictionary yet printed.

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Rats, Mice, Ants,  
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Skunks, Squirrels,  
Weasels, Jack Rabbits,  
Moles, Gophers, etc.



CLEANS OUT

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Roaches, Beetles,  
Insects, Chipmunks,  
Moths, Potato Bugs,  
Gophers, etc.

Gone where the Woodbine Twineth.

"Rough on Rats" pays the retailer 100 per cent., and is the most extensively advertised article in the world. It is now "the" staple with the trade and public in United States, Canada, Mexico, Central and South America, Great Britain, France, Germany, Africa, Australia, India, East and West Indies, etc., etc. Sells the world around.

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OF  
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