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Canadian Druggist

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

VOL. XII.

TORONTO, APRIL, 1900.

No. 4

Canadian Druggist

WILLIAM J. DYAS, PUBLISHER.

Subscription \$1 per year in advance.

Advertising rates on application.

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

New advertisements or changes to be addressed

Canadian Druggist,

TRADERS' BANK CHAMBERS

63 YONGE STREET,

TORONTO, ONT.

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Style in Dispensing.

Human nature is so much inclined to judge quality by appearance that the dispenser is never wise unless he caters to the tendency. Style in externals in everything is justifiable—in medicinal compounding especially so. The dispenser who economizes on his bottles, corks, boxes, paper, etc., risks his reputation almost as much as the one who economizes in quality of material. First impressions are often apt to be lasting, and the ideas formed of a druggist, by the receipt of cheap bottles, inferior corks, and slovenly packaged parcels, will not be likely to be such as will induce confidence and continued patronage. Neatness rather than gaudiness should be the watchword of the compounder. Neatness indicates care, and care always begets confidence. The training imparted to students in our pharmacy colleges at the present time is exceedingly valuable in developing the taste of the dispenser, and were it maintained in practical every day work in the pharmacy afterwards, we are certain that the practitioner would be a gainer financially as well as professionally. The patient rarely has pleasant thoughts in anticipating the taking of his medicine, but those thoughts and feelings may be modified, somewhat, by the attractive way in which his doses have been dispensed.

Giving Credit.

The indiscriminate giving of credit has ruined more business men than anything else. Unfortunately the man who is obliged to buy on credit himself is more prone to give it than the cash buyer, as he somehow gets to feel that his own creditor is taking all the chances, and doubtless he is, but his debtor is bound to suffer for it in the long run.

The man who is a large giver of credit

is rarely a good collector of accounts. He reckons his book debts as he reckons his stock, in value, forgetting that in commercial history the most carefully placed credit has never yet borne such a relationship in liquidation.

The customer who buys on credit for convenience sake is usually safe, but the customer who buys in anticipation of being able to pay at a future date risks his own credit and your confidence. His inability to pay immediate cash affords no assurance that he can pay more readily one, three or six months later. No set rule can be established for the giving of credit. The man who has means can be given it. The man who has none, but is known to be honest, may be given it moderately, and the man without either means or a reputation for integrity should not be given it at all. The giving of credit is equivalent to the lending of money without security. If the percentage of profit is great the risk may be justified; if small, the creditor takes more chances than his business wisdom should dictate. If credit be not given, wrong, loss, dissatisfaction and undue labor is avoided and a true business position can at all times be ascertained. It takes some moral courage to enable the dealer to refuse it, but no more than would be needed to prosecute the collection of troublesome accounts.

Hawaiian pharmacy is in the hands of those who have the price to pay the license. There are no pharmaceutical associations in existence in Hawaii, and the only special law governing the drug business is the statute requiring the vendor of drugs to pay a fee of \$40.00 for a license to sell poisonous drugs. No doubt the United States Government will urge the requirement of professional qualifications, in addition to the monetary consideration.—*Meyer Bros.' Druggist.*

Hints to the Druggist.

Attend strictly to your own business.

Wait on customers, young or old, rich or poor, black or white, as promptly and pleasantly as possible.

Keep your store and stock neat, clean and inviting.

Show all lady customers to your door when they are retiring, in a civil and attentive manner.

Discourage loafing and shop talk, as neither are conducive to trade.

Display your goods to the best of your ability and change the position of toilet and sundry articles so as to create an impression of the renewal of stock.

When not busy, package up in convenient sizes such goods as senna, sulphur, Epsom salts, Rochelle salts, cream of tartar, bicarbonate of soda, compound licorice powder, insect powder, and all similar goods which have an everyday sale.

Take pains to instruct your apprentices, as the return to you will be valuable.

Give discounts for cash rather than credit, as it will pay better in the end.

Keep shelf bottles well filled and make a practice of going through stock every day to see that wants are not neglected.

Be systematic in your buying, your stock-keeping, your paying and your collecting, in fact, in every detail of your business.

Keep a price book and check it with every invoice you receive.

Do not permit customers to run accounts for lengthy periods, as the longer an account runs the harder it is to collect.

Avoid outside business entanglements, as the worries incident to the conduct of a successful drug business will be a sufficient drain upon your vitality.

Do not accept I.O.U.'s; they rarely bear interest and are not good security.

Buy always choice goods in the best market as cheaply as you can, and always take your discounts.

Make a monthly statement of your affairs, so that you are in a position to know constantly the progress you are making.

Cultivate the patronage of your neighboring physicians, as their influence upon the customers you should acquire in your locality is bound to be considerable. Bring to their attention frequently lines that you may have newly introduced and retain their trade if at all possible.

Manufacture such pharmacopœial pre-

parations as your facilities will allow; there is both profit and credit to be derived from doing so.

Do not permit the accumulation of dead stock; rather sell it for what it will bring.

Do not unduly increase your stock. As far as possible endeavor to maintain a relative proportion of goods to sales.

Keep your health, work hard, be economical and succeed.

Pure Sulphur.

The majority of supplies of sulphur, both ground and flowers, consumed in Canada have hitherto been imported from Sicily, but during the last few years a very large quantity of the English product has been used and the trade is growing continually simply because the English sulphur is absolutely pure, without any adulteration whatever. Little if any Sicilian that has ever been imported contain more than 80 per cent. of pure sulphur, while the Sicilian flowers of sulphur are adulterated in varying quantities with ground sulphur to the extent of from 20 to 80 per cent.

The more buyers become acquainted with the fact that there is little if any difference between the cost of the best English sulphur and the common Sicilian product, the better for all consumers, as the relative difference is overwhelmingly in favor of English goods, which are sold universally now by the best class of trade.

Foreign Drug Market.

The latest foreign market reports lay particular stress on the position of camphor and cod liver oil.

As to the former product, a monopoly has been formed by the appointment of an official broker, through whom all the Japanese product will be sold. The Japanese Government have taken control of the manufacture and sale of all camphor in that country, and oblige the distillers to sell it to the Government at a price fixed by themselves, and they can then sell at a figure which will practically control prices everywhere.

According to the *British and Colonial Druggist*, it is said that £250,000 has been paid for the privilege of selling the camphor to first-hand buyers throughout the world. The natural outcome of this must be to make camphor dearer.

So far the results of cod fishing in Norway have been unfavorable, and cod

liver oil has an upward tendency, although in some quarters it is claimed that there are large stocks of previous years' oil yet unsold, which may tend to keep the price down, although for the time being higher prices will rule.

Drugs and chemicals for the most part have an upward tendency, although there are exceptions such as quinine, citric acid, rhubarb and senna. Iodine and its preparations are quiet, the possibility of a reduction in price by the combination being looked for in some quarters.

Annual Meeting.

The eighth annual meeting of The Lyman Bros & Co., Limited, was held in the Company's offices on Thursday, March 20th, at 2.30 p.m., the President, Mr. Henry Lyman, of Montreal, in the chair. The report of last year's business was most satisfactory in every way to the shareholders, and the Managing Directors were complimented on the excellent showing. The old officers of the Company were re-elected, viz.: Henry H. Lyman, Montreal, President; F. S. Lyman, Q.C. Montreal, Vice-President; Chas. McD. Hay, General Manager, and James Watt, Secretary-Treasurer.

The Canadian Addendum to the B. P.

As already announced, a reply has been received from Dr. Attfield, Chairman of the Pharmacopœia Committee of the General Medical Council of Great Britain, to the draft report of the committee appointed to prepare suggestions for the Canadian Addendum to the British Pharmacopœia.

Dr. Attfield's reply was most favorable, and is to the effect that the committee of the General Council considered the draft report from Canada and classified the drugs and preparations as follows:

Class 1.—For probable inclusion in the Canadian Addendum to the B. P.

Class 2.—For probable or possible inclusion in the next edition of the Pharmacopœia itself (these preparations not being local in Canada, but of service to the entire Empire).

CLASS 1.

1. Arnica Flores.
2. Ext. Grind. Liq.
3. Ext. Trit. Liq.
4. Ext. Viburn Prun. Liq.
5. Grindelia.
6. Oleum Gaultheria.

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leave it till fall, but attend to your order for...

Calendars for 1901

at once. If you are interested, send post card to

Lawson & Jones

LONDON

stating that you want their traveller to call with samples.

We have to show our samples from the Atlantic to the Pacific before importing from Europe.

It will pay you to write us at once.



Lawson & Jones

LITHOGRAPHERS, PRINTERS,
EMBOSSERS,
AND BOX MAKERS

LONDON, - CANADA

Bluestone

—AND—

Paris Green

Place your orders early for spring delivery. Prices will not be lower and are almost certain to be higher.

The London Drug Company

LONDON, ONTARIO.

We invite your order for

E. & Co's.

Citrate of Magnesia

for which we claim every good quality.

3 points excellence FLAVOUR EFFERVESCENCE APPEARANCE

Our 5lb gold-lacquered cans are handsome and attractive. It sells conveniently at retail in our 1lb. bottles and 6oz Blue Magnesias.

6oz
Bottle

GRAPE SALINE

25c.

This pleasant fruit salt is in steady demand, its merits having secured wide recognition. For an agreeable, mild aperient, or to provide a pleasant cooling draft, there is nothing better than Grape Saline. Sells at 25c; costs \$1.80 per dozen.

'DIAMOND' LYE

POWDERED, SCENTED

IS THE BEST ON THE MARKET. TRY A CASE **\$3.25**

Five per cent. Thirty Days.



The **E**lliot & Co., Limited

... Toronto



A GOOD KITCHEN PAPER

STAUNTON

Wall Papers.

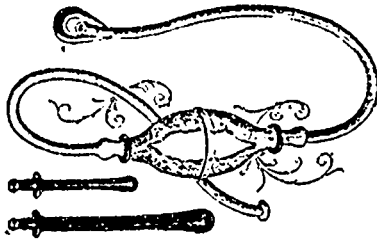
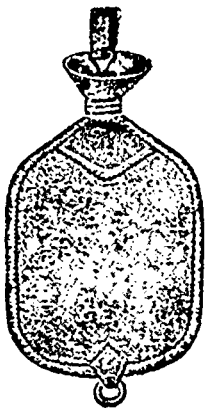
Have you a good leader for this season's trade?

A good kitchen paper is always a first-rate line for a leader, and we think we have just the very thing you need. We call it our **GRANITE** (No. 1326, in several shades)—it doesn't need to be matched when hung, and it won't show fly specks. Another A1 line is our **OAK** pattern (No. 1325). Samples mailed on application.

M. STAUNTON & CO.

MANUFACTURERS

TORONTO



RUBBER GOODS

are a
Strong
Feature
of our Trade

OUR ACME QUALITY
IS GAINING FAVOR. IT DOES NOT PAY THE
DEALER TO SELL CHEAP RUBBER GOODS.

WRITE US FOR QUOTATIONS, OR WAIT FOR
OUR TRAVELLERS BEFORE ORDERING.

SUNDRIES DEPARTMENT

The J. STEVENS & SON CO. Limited

TORONTO

Agents for J. Stevens & Son, 78 Long Lane,
LONDON, ENGLAND.

BENGER'S FOOD

FOR
INFANTS, INVALIDS
AND
THE AGED

THIS delicious and highly nutritive food has been used with remarkable success in the rearing of infants, and by delicate and aged persons in England for many years.

It is now advertised in the leading medical journals of Canada, and may be obtained of all wholesale houses, or of

Messrs. Evans & Sons

LIMITED

MONTREAL and TORONTO

who hold stock.

7. Sy. Ferri Iodid.
8. Tr. Arnica Flor.
9. Tr. Jalapæ Co.
10. Triticum.
11. Turpethum.
12. Viburnum.

CLASS II.

1. Elix. Auranti Cort.
2. Emuls. Ol. Morrhuæ.
3. Ext. Buchu Liq.
4. Ext. Hyoscyam Liq.
5. Ext. Pruni. Virg. Liq.
6. Ext. Senega Liq.
7. Ferri. Hypophosphates.
8. Ferri. Phosphas Solubil.
9. Hydrarg. Iodid Flor.
10. Syr. Antiseptica Arom.
11. Liq. Formic. Aldehyde.
12. Liq. Acid, Hydriodici.
13. Syr. Ferri Phosphat Co.
14. Syr. Ipecac.
15. Syr. Hypophosphitem.
16. Syr. Hypophosphit. Co. c
Quin. et Strych.
17. Syr. Senegac.
18. Tr. Olij Deod.

The Microscope in the Shop

To the pharmacist who is so in something more than name the microscope is perhaps the most useful scientific instrument which can find a place in the shop. Too frequently its aid is not requisitioned even by the possessor of one, and the cause is in many cases due to it being kept carefully locked up in its cabinet out of reach of the inquisitive apprentice. If, instead of being so carefully preserved, a moderate priced instrument were placed under a bell glass, and always had attached to it a double nose-piece, a half-inch and a sixth-inch objectives, its true value would be soon appreciated. The value of it is not the amount of money it costs, but the amount of usefulness which can be got out of it. The amount of information which may be obtained by submitting all doubtful substances, and also many substances of good repute, to the scrutiny of the microscope is astonishing. It will often solve the strangest problems in the most unexpected way. Quite recently several bottles were returned containing liquids and deposits which were said to have formed in each. The said deposits

*A Pharmacist in the Pharm. Journal (Eng.)

were quite foreign to the original contents of the bottles. A microscopical examination proved the sediments in the different bottles to be absolutely identical in character and certainly of a common origin. This fact led to inquiries, which proved that the sediment had been found in one bottle only, and in some unexplained way had been distributed among the other bottles by a servant. At the dispensing counter the microscope should, and in the hands of resourceful pharmacists does frequently give good service. To place on a glass slip the deposit which has formed in a mixture and ascertain whether it is amorphous (perhaps mucilaginous) or crystalline is but the work of a few minutes, and information is gained as to chemical incompatibility or the mere precipitation of inert matter of vegetable origin. Although the microscope may fail in some



A Handsome Interior.

instances to solve the problem forthwith, yet it very rarely happens that it does not give speedy assistance in indicating the direction whence the final solution will come. On one occasion a paracetamol rate of iron and quinine failed to give a bright solution with water. The usual causes of cloudiness were investigated without avail. A second lot was obtained from the manufacturers, but it turned out equally bad, and the makers could not give any explanation; they contended that their methods were such as they had always adopted. On submitting the carefully collected deposit to the microscope it was seen to consist of ordinary dust and minute fragments of straw. The manufacturers were then able to trace the source of the trouble to a defect in the partition between the room in which the drug was put into bottles and the contiguous room which was used for packing purposes.

Doubts sometimes arise as to the correct dispensing of medicines, and the microscope will be found of great use in helping to determine the composition of mixed powders and pills.

It is so common for the pharmacist to buy his drugs in the form of powder that one would think that the microscope would be indispensable if he is to be, as he ought to be, surety for the drugs he sells. The wholesale druggists of this country are as a class above suspicion, and upon their reputation the retail pharmacist leans with an assurance which is very praiseworthy. There is no necessity to say a word to shake so estimable a confidence in the wholesale dealers, especially as the temptation to adulterate powdered drugs is extremely small. But the retailer ought, in these days of contentious commerce, to be in a position to demonstrate the grounds of his confidence to his customers if need be. In the matter of spices and condiments the druggist is on different ground, and must be content to see the greater part of his trade pass into the hands of the grocer, unless he can compete with him in price or sell a superior article. In order to be master of the situation the pharmacist must be certain of the quality of his goods, and he cannot do better than submit all his ground spices to microscopical examination. Cinnamon is sometimes mixed with starch, of which there should be

normally present only a small quantity. Powdered walnut shells and the ground twigs of the cinnamon tree are also used for the same purpose. All these substances would be at once revealed by the microscope. Ground white pepper is not infrequently found mixed with other substances such as foreign starches, ground olive kernels, walnut, almond and hazel-nut shells. Exhausted coriander, fennel and anise fruits are also said to have been used for adulterating pepper. Ground mustard may contain an unusual amount of added starch, and it occasionally happens that such diluted mustard is fortified with cayenne pepper. Cheap arrowroot is not always what it pretends to be. Having a complaint as to the price of arrowroot, and hearing that a neighboring grocer was selling it at a low price, it was decided to investigate the matter by making a pur

chase from the said grocer. Accordingly a small quantity of each of his two qualities was obtained. The difference between them was only the difference in the retail price; the arrowroot was adulterated to the extent of between 30 and 40 per cent. of sago meal. In justice to the grocers as a class it should be said that the investigation was then extended and samples obtained from ten other establishments; these samples were all pure and of good quality. Linseed meal may sometimes be found to have an admixture of starch, and at other times, especially when old, it may contain large numbers of a mite (*Tyroglyphus siro*). Powdered cantharides is also found sometimes to harbor mites, as is also saffron, especially when kept in a moist condition in tins. About ten years ago a friend sent a quantity of colorless powder from the bottom of a tin in which he had kept his saffron, of which he used considerable quantities. His suspicions were aroused as to the possibility of having been supplied with an adulterated article. The microscope at once revealed the nature of the powder; it consisted of innumerable mites, their eggs, and the debris of dead ones. Insects are much more common in the stock of the druggist than is generally supposed, and would be much more generally detected if the handy microscope were brought into use.

Another direction in which the microscope is rarely turned is towards the filtering papers. The nature of the liquids which a pharmacist has to filter is so various that it is of considerable importance to him that he should use filtering paper composed of suitable material. A microscopical examination will reveal such differences in the composition of the filtering papers in the market that he will be tempted to consider the whole question of filtration from another standpoint than that of price—namely, that of efficiency.

Besides the utility of the microscope in the immediate concerns of the shop, which have been merely indicated in the foregoing remarks, there is the wider application to the concerns of the community at large. This is a work the pharmacist is pre-eminently fitted to undertake. No other class of professional men has the same opportunities of acquiring so extensive and varied a knowledge of the minutiae of vegetable and animal substances. Medical men are generally very glad to avail them-

selves of the opportunity of sending urinary deposits to a skilled microscopist; and a pharmacist may, with a very small expenditure of time and money, soon make himself so proficient as to meet all the demands of his medical friends, and thus earn their gratitude and perhaps something more tangible. In many commercial centres where textile fabrics are handled there is a constant need for assistance in discovering the component parts of fabrics. Merchants are often dependent upon tricks, which have no scientific basis, to guide them in appraising the value of the textiles they handle. Whenever they can obtain demonstrative evidence of the presence or absence of certain fibres in their fabrics, they are quick to appreciate the help. This is a field of usefulness the pharmacist who live in the proper districts should at once annex to his domain. The characters of cotton, silk, wool and linen, as seen under the microscope, are easily apprehended. Now that lustrous-cellulose, mercerised cotton and weighted silk are so common, the aid a pharmacist can render by the use of his microscope should have a distinct commercial value.

The microscopical examination of articles of food, such as coffee, cocoa, flour and tea can very well be undertaken along with the general work of the pharmacy. In the case of coffee, cocoa and flour, when the characteristics of the tissues of the genuine materials are mastered, the detection of adulteration is easy, and the substances used for falsification are so few in number that it soon becomes easy to name the adulterants. Where tea is concerned, the microscopical examination may entail somewhat more trouble, as in some instances it may be necessary to make sections, and in all cases a careful investigation of the venation is required. There are, however, several works published which will help the microscopist over these difficulties very quickly.

The examination of water has been purposely avoided, because it demands expensive apparatus and a certain amount of technical training, outside the ordinary curriculum of the pharmacist. There is no reason why the investigation of deposits in potable waters should not be undertaken by the pharmacist; but unless the bacteriological character of the water is also ascertained, such an investigation is of little value. The phases of microscopy that have been exhibited here are just those which should com-

mend themselves to the pharmacist who is willing, without any extra training or any increase in laboratory equipment, to turn to account the reserves of his scientific knowledge.

A Handsome Interior.

In no other line of business, possibly, it is as much of an actual necessity that the store and all its fittings should present an attractive and if possible a strikingly handsome appearance, as in the modern drug store. Cleanliness, brilliancy, modern fittings and a tastefully arranged stock all serve to attract buyers. The illustration given below is of the interior of the drug store of A. L. Holstead, in the picturesque town of Moncton, New Brunswick. Mr. Holstead is proud, and justly so, of his place of business which is certainly a most attractive one and a credit to the proprietor.

Trade Levities.

The faculty of terse and forceful speech is ordinarily an advantage, but occasionally a man gets hoisted by his own epigram. A hustling New Yorker, who was recently established in a branch of the oil business, had set out to get the patronage of a certain firm. The head of the concern was reluctant to make a change.

"The oil we have been getting has not been unsatisfactory," said he, "and I fail to see why we should make a change. Are there any extra inducements you can offer? How do you propose to improve on the old quality?"

"In this way," was the prompt answer. "I propose to give the business my personal attention. I intend to put some of my brains into every barrel of oil we send out."

The rejoinder pleased the old gentleman, and he became a customer.

A few months later the hustling man was obliged to make a journey, and in his absence, through some oversight, the quality of oil was allowed to deteriorate. It was quickly noted, and a letter now on file in the office records one of the protests. It reads:

"Gentlemen: When we were induced to use your product we were assured that Mr. Blank put some of his brains into every barrel of oil. We deeply regret to observe that Mr. Blank is threatened with paresis."—*Washington Star*.

MI: Sul lato antefrascato presente si scrive soltanto l'indirizzo.

CARTELO TELEGRAFICO ITALIANO
 (C. TELEGRAMMI INTERNAZIONALI)
 LONDON E.C. 4
 MR. FREDERICK STAINB. CO.
 MANUFACTURING PHARMACISTS
 WINDSOR, ONT.
 LONDON
 ENGLAND

Bari, Italia 8th March 1909

Dear Sir,

Having found your remedy highly successful
 to cure headache, please to bill me by return
 mail what the price of one dozen "Stearns"
 reduced headache cure" free Bari. On re-
 ceiving your kind answer I shall not fail
 to hand you the amount by post order,
 hoping to make you in future more important
 orders. - Waiting with
 yours sincerely
 J. J. J. J.

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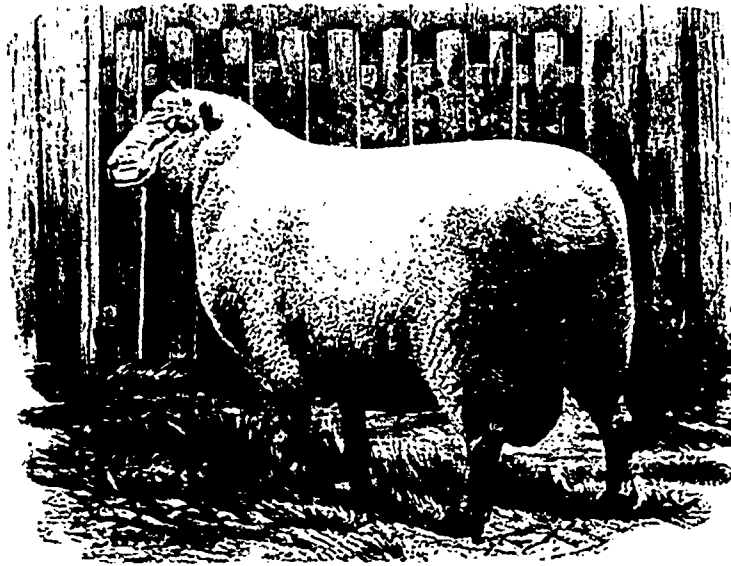
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SHEPHERDS



A superior disinfectant and anti-septic. Is healing. A preventive and cure for skin diseases.

1 qt. bottles



For lice, etc., on young cattle and colts. Will destroy all disease germs on sheep.

1 qt. bottles



SHEEP DIP

Headquarters for Paas' Easter Egg Dyes

The LYMAN BROS. & CO., Limited.

Wholesale Druggists, TORONTO.

PURE PARIS GREEN

The Pure **PARIS GREEN** manufactured by the

Canada Paint Company Limited

is made from a formula which gives it the highest possible place as an insecticide. As the

Canada Paint Company Limited

manufacture direct from the essential chemicals, they guarantee a uniformly superior article, and always in strict accordance with government standard.

CANADA PAINT COMPANY, Limited
MONTREAL

The only manufacturers in Canada of

PURE PARIS GREEN

Trade Notes

J. D. Robertson, druggist, Bright, Ont., has made an assignment.

Dr. J. F. Ellis is opening a new drug store at Sherbrooke, N.S.

Kenneth J. McKenzie has opened a drug store at Pictou, N.S.

F. W. Jeffs has purchased the drug business of Hay & Co., Wallaceburg, Ont.

Mrs. T. A. Crockett has sold her drug business at St. John, N.B., to George Reicker.

The drug business of the estate of the late A. W. Drysdale, Halifax, N.S., is offered for sale.

The Harvey Medicine Co., of Montreal, Que., manufacturers of patent medicines, have made an assignment.

Messrs. Patton & Eddington have commenced business in Vancouver, B.C., as importers and manufacturers' agents, handling drug sundries, surgical instruments, etc.

McGlashan & Waldon, drug commission merchants, Winnipeg, Man., have assigned. Their trade liabilities are small, being under \$3,000. Mr. Waldon, of the firm, died suddenly last fall and this affected the standing of the business somewhat, while another trouble was accommodation paper in connection with the J. F. Howard failure.

Montreal Notes.

The sudden death of Dr. T. D. Reed, Professor of Materia Medica and Dean of the Faculty of the Montreal College of Pharmacy, has cast a gloom over all the old druggists, and young ones, too, for that matter. His unobtrusive manners and perfect honesty of purpose, combined with very deep religious convictions, ensured him the respect of all that knew him. He was never himself again after his late accident, and he was much troubled with his heart lately. Most of the well-known druggists attended his funeral, and his old students sent a beautiful wreath. The writer of these lines was a fellow clerk with him at Messrs. Lamplough & Campbell's, some forty years ago. Dr. Reed was the same quiet, serious, earnest and religious man then as at the hour of his death. The other clerks, if I remember rightly, were Skin-

ner, afterwards of Kingston; Wilfred Nelson, now Dr. Nelson, of New York; Joseph Barnard, and Lyle, who later on took the degree of M.D., and rose to eminence on the medical staff of the U.S. army.

Mr. J. A. Harte, Notre Dame street, was very unwell, but is now better and at business as usual.

The Harvey Medicine Company, of Montreal, has assigned. Liabilities, \$37,000, so say the Montreal daily papers.

It is understood that the annual license fee of the Pharmaceutical Association of the Province of Quebec will be reduced this year to \$8. It has lately been \$10, owing to the great expense of opposing vexatious legislation against pharmacists. It is hoped the fee will drop next year to its normal figure, \$5.

Personals.

We notice in a Montreal daily that Messrs. Lyman Sons & Co., wholesale druggists, of Montreal, have forwarded their cheque for \$50 towards the fund for relief of the sufferers by famine in India.

Mr. Robert Douglas, formerly of Perth, Ont., has sold his drug business in St. Paul, Minn., and intends residing in London, Ont.

Edward Harper, at one time engaged in the drug business in Cookstown, Ont., but lately representing the Confederation Life Association, in Barrie, Ont., died April 6th.

An Announcement to Retailers.

The Antikamnia Chemical Co., of St. Louis, inform us that they are now offering to the retail trade all Antikamnia preparations in 10 oz. lots, the price of which is \$9.25. Heretofore the smallest wholesale quantity was 25 oz.

All wholesale houses, and, in fact, the entire jobbing trade, have been instructed to furnish the 10 oz. quantity, assorted as desired by the retailer, at the above figures. We feel certain that the retail trade will appreciate this action on the part of the Antikamnia Chemical Co.

"Business Tips," page 99, is an index to new advertisements.

Obituary.

DR. T. D. REED.

Dr. T. D. Reed, dean of the Montreal College of Pharmacy, died on Friday, March 30th, at Royal Victoria Hospital, Montreal, as the result of a stroke of apoplexy with which he was seized on the 28th inst.

Dr. Reed was born in Albany, N.Y. At an early age he came to Montreal, where he has since resided. He was educated at Phillips' school and the High school. In 1855 he commenced his pharmaceutical career as apprentice with Messrs. Lamplough & Campbell, remaining with them for ten years. He subsequently opened a drug store of his own on St. Antoine street, between St. Genevieve



The Late Dr. T. D. Reed

and St. Monique streets, which he carried on for about six years. Since 1867 he has been a member of the College of Pharmacy, and in February, 1876 he was made a professor of that institution, occupying the chair of Materia Medica. In 1895 he was made dean of the Faculty. The doctor was also lecturer in Hygiene at the Normal school, and was associate editor of the *Montreal Pharmaceutical Journal*. In 1871 he graduated as an M.D. at McGill University.

The doctor was an exemplary citizen, and a general favorite, his unassuming nature endearing him to those with whom he came in contact, and those students of the college whose good fortune it was to be associated with him will long remember his kindly interest in their welfare.

He was one of the oldest members of the Olivet Baptist Church, and was also a member of St. George's Society, in which he took a great interest.

Dr. Reed married Miss Booker, daughter of the late Rev. Alf. Booker, of Hamilton. She died in 1890, and two children now survive them, namely, Thomas Booker Reed and Miss Isabel Reed.

The funeral took place on Monday afternoon, April 2nd, from his late residence, 91 University street, and was largely attended. The floral tributes were particularly noticeable, including a large pillow from the professors of the College of Pharmacy, with the words "Our Dean," and an anchor from the members of the college, and wreaths from the various church organizations.

Amongst those in attendance were the members of the Board of College, the Faculty, and a large number of the leading druggists of Montreal together with a large concourse of citizens.

P. C. BLAICHER.

Peter Campbell Blaicher, one of the early druggists of Hamilton, Ont., passed away on March 20th. Mr. Blaicher was stricken with paralysis about ten days previously, and pneumonia developing, he rapidly succumbed.

Mr. Blaicher was born in the township of Saltfleet, Ont., in 1835, and was educated in the Public schools. When a young man he taught school for some time, and in 1865 commenced his drug career in Hamilton, and which he carried on up to within a few years of his death. Mr. Blaicher was a very prominent figure in municipal affairs; in 1879 he was elected as member of the Board of Education, and from 1880 to '87 was a member of the city council, and again in 1890 to '91 was one of the aldermanic board, serving as chairman of the finance committee. In 1892 he was elected mayor of the city and served for two years. He was also a prominent member of the Masonic order as well as of the Ancient Order of United Workmen.

He leaves two sons, Dr. W. S. Blaicher, of Chicago, and Lloyd Blaicher and one daughter, Mrs. S. W. Sterling, of London, Ont.

The Medical Alliance of America.

The *Canada Gazette* contains the notice that Edward Cavanagh, Jules de Clement and others, of Montreal, have been incorporated under the name of "The Medical Alliance of America" (Limited), with a capital of \$100,000, in ten-dollar shares. Among the powers

granted is that "To negotiate and arrange agreements and contracts between physicians, surgeons, pharmacists, nurses and the like, whose profession or calling is to care for and attend the sick, injured or infirm on the one hand, and such persons as desire these services on the other hand, whereby the latter shall be attended, treated and cared for by the former in return for a fixed fee or subscription, payable weekly or otherwise, to be collected and paid by said proposed corporation."

Books.

A POCKET CASE AND MEDICAL DICTIONARY, giving the pronunciation and definition of the principal words used in medicine and collateral sciences, by George M. Gould, A.M., M.D.

The issue of this, the fourth edition, is co-incident with the sale of 100,000 copies of Dr. Gould's Dictionary, a phenomenal success that could only be obtained with a thoroughly reliable work.

This edition of the work has been revised and enlarged to 30,000 words and 837 pages, and one of the most remarkable facts in connection with it is the large amount of literary material contained within its handsome cover and the price at which it is published, namely, \$1.

Besides the dictionary proper are very complete tables of the clinical eponymic terms of the arteries, muscles, nerves, bacteria, bacilli, micrococci, and thermometric scales, and a dose list of drugs and their preparations in both the English and metric systems of weights and measures.

The work is one that is indispensable for the medical and pharmaceutical student as well as the practitioner.

It is published by P. Blackiston, Son & Co., 1,012 Walnut street, Philadelphia, Pa.

MODERN PHOTOGRAPHY IN THEORY AND PRACTICE.

This work is one which is especially adapted to the use of the amateur photographer, whether a novice or an expert; in fact it is a complete guide to photography. It covers all branches of the art. The work has now reached its second edition, consists of 250 pages with 18 full page and 255 small illustrations, and is published at the low price of \$1.

It is a work which we believe will commend itself to every practical photographer. By arrangements made with

the publishers our subscribers can be furnished with the book, post-paid, from this office at publisher's price.

Quebec Pharmaceutical Association.

PRELIMINARY EXAMINATIONS.

The Preliminary Board of Examiners held their quarterly examinations in Montreal and Quebec on Thursday, April 5th, when twenty-seven candidates presented themselves, and of these the following passed and are named in order of merit, namely: T. P. Gagnon, G. H. Gadbois, L. Charet, A. A. Lefevre, Joseph Belanger, J. B. Lavoie, Chas. Lippins, Joseph Lafontaine. The following candidates passed upon all subjects but Arithmetic, namely: J. A. Langlois, E. Bourier, J. R. Martineau, R. Robitaille. These will require to present themselves again at the July examination, to be examined upon that subject only.

The candidates were examined in French, English, Latin, arithmetic, geography and history.

The examiners were Professor J. O. Cassegrain, of the Jacques Carrier Normal school, and Prof. Isaac Gammele, of the High school, Montreal.

The next examination will be held on July 5th.

Prince Edward Island Notes.

Mr. A. S. Johnson, senior partner of the firm of Johnson & Johnson, Charlottetown, P.E.I., has accepted a position with Messrs. Parke, Davis & Co., as traveller for this well-known firm in New Brunswick. Mr. Johnson has gone to the establishment of the firm at Walkerville for a short time previous to entering upon his duties.

Mr. George Hughes, of the Apothecaries' Hall, Charlottetown, has purchased the stock and fittings of Messrs. Johnson & Johnson's Queen Square store which he will occupy after the first of next October.

A NEW TEST FOR DIABETIC URINE.—Nitro-propiol tablets are a new reagent in compressed form, destined to be used in the place of Fehling's solution for the testing of diabetic urine. An indigo-blue color is developed, or eventually indigo is precipitated. The reaction is: $2C_6H_4(NO)C : C.CO_2H + 2H_2 = C_{16}H_{26}N_2O_2 + 2CO_2 + 2H_2O$.—*Zeit.fur Pharmacie*, 1899, 36.

The Increase in Sales

Of **WILSON'S FLY PADS** during 1899 was a revelation to us. Our total sale is now sufficient to give every retail Druggist in Canada nearly two boxes say, \$10 worth, at retail price. We believe we are within the mark in stating that the annual sale of **Wilson's Fly Pads** in Canada is now more than double that of all other fly poisons put together.

FIVE PADS

In each Packet.

Price 10 Cents.

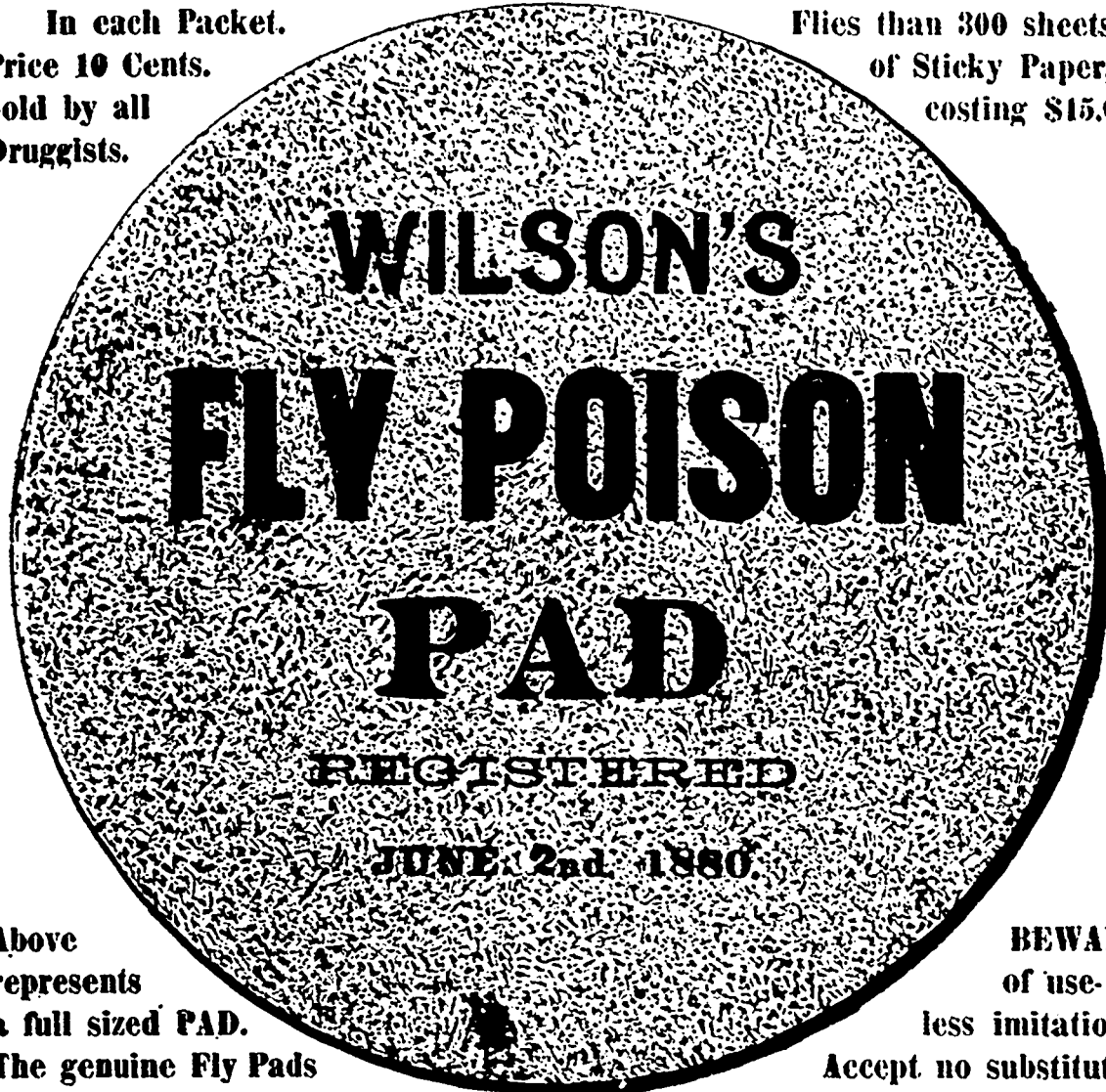
Sold by all
Druggists.

Each Packet will kill more

Flies than 300 sheets

of Sticky Paper,

costing \$15.00.



Above
represents
a full sized PAD.
The genuine Fly Pads
have an immense sale.

BEWARE
of use-
less imitations.
Accept no substitutes.
Be sure and get the genuine.

What has brought this about? The simple fact that the killing quality of **Fly Pads** far exceeds that of any other fly poison ever offered to the Canadian public.

Wilson's Fly Pads Always Give Satisfaction.

They afford the retailer a profit of from 100 to 120 per cent.

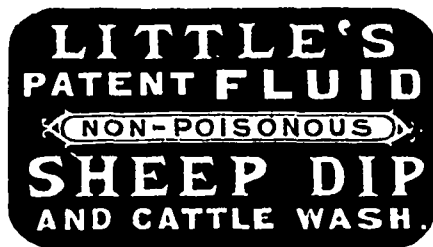
They are sold by all Wholesale Druggists and many Patent Medicine Dealers

ORDER NOW

ARCHDALE WILSON & CO.

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS AND SOLE MANUFACTURERS

...HAMILTON...



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.

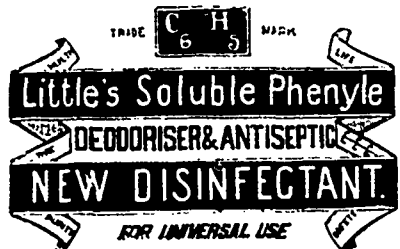
17 Gold, Silver, and other Prize Medals have been awarded to
"Little's Sheep and Cattle Wash" in all parts of the world.

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.

Abbey's
Effervescent
Salt
Reaches
the
Consumer
Through
the
Retail
Druggist
Only

Practical Hints on Advertising.

By CHARLES AUSTIN BATES, New York.

"Establish a reputation for early rising and you may lie abed till noon."

Change the names of the actions, and this old saw will fit many of the practices of life.

In business the reputation for honesty, like the mantle of charity, will cover a multitude of faults. The first chance a business man has to lay the foundation of his reputation is at his *first start* in business. When he writes his first advertisement, be it a quarter single column or a whole page; a modest little dodger or a double-sheet poster; what he says then will be compared with the goods he offers on his shelves and counters.

Most people who go, purse in hand, to inquire into a new business, are more than willing to be pleased. They like to go to a new place, or a renovated old place. There may be interrogation in their eyes and on their lips. They question if the goods they came to examine will tally with the printed formula. They wish to know first if they have been tricked into a fool's errand. If they have, that start in business is a waste of time and money and printers' ink and paper. The business may run, or it may limp along, but no matter how honest it may grow, the start will be remembered.

It is like the saying of a down-east farmer, that his neighbor would "walk a mile for a lie when he had the truth in his pocket." He might have added, "And the truth would serve the occasion much better."

* *

Fine writing is not necessary for an advertisement. A man doesn't usually try to say fine things across the counter with his wares between himself and his customer. Rather, he says, "Here are the goods, and you have eyes and taste and judgment. There's the price. You may be able to find a better bargain. If you can, let me know where it is."

This, or something like it, is all that is necessary in an advertisement of fabrics, or foods, or medicines, or mowing machines.

Leave a margin for the intelligence of your audience. Suggestive literature is fascinating for the reader and profitable for the writer, whether it be poetry, philosophy or advertising.

Describe your goods as nearly as possible. Have cuts if you can. They make your space attractive. Then, put in a few

plain, terse sentences. Use common words. Many liberal purchasers of the necessities and luxuries of life have never included a big dictionary in either list.

Arrange your statements in grammatical sentences if you can. But, bad grammar will be forgiven if you have no worse fault. It will be remembered that language is largely a matter of locality, but truth endures forever.

Too many conjunctions are not good in advertisements, nor anywhere else. Short sentences are more easily understood. It may be "choppy," but it is easy reading. Serve up your ideas in courses, as it were. Tell your patrons (already secured and the possibles) what you have to say, in good order. Nobody likes a jumble of statements, and to some folks an advertisement that is disagreeable to read will create an antipathy to the advertiser.

* *

Eccentricity of expression may not be originality. Be original, if you can, but don't let your efforts after originality obscure your meaning. Have your own style. If it is a style that brings customers and sends away your goods, use it, and be glad. You may not find yourself a literary genius, but you may find the same cause for thankfulness that Sancho Panza did.

* *

There's small profit in advertising everything in your store in one day. That is, it is better to use your space for a few lines of goods each day in the week than to fill it with the whole invoice every day.

The great desert would not be so bad if there was not so much of it. It is monotony that is the great weariness.

You need not necessarily insist that you have special sales every day, unless you do, but you can give some good reason for the extra qualities and prices you offer, and why you are offering special lines on special days. More than this: If you advertise many kinds of goods in one day, your space may be crowded full of small type, and may not be read. When some one or two lines of goods are advertised, people who want these will be on hand to secure them. It is not improbable that they will be reminded of other things they want. At least, they will be when those other things are to be seen, and your work is half done.

* *

The radical meaning of the advertisement is to bring the vendor and the purchaser into confidence. After that is

done, you may feel that you have more than caught the eyes of the people. The people are your guests, and if your entertainment is all your invitation promised, you will find plain sailing on the sea of business.

No doubt many persons have wondered why Barnum said what he did about people liking to be humbugged. He was a great advertiser, and he always gave his audience their money's worth.

You may entice people into your place. That is legitimate. But you must not deceive. No lasting prosperity can come of business dishonesty.

When you take up your pencil to make your statements about your goods, remember this. If you employ someone to write your ads. for you, be sure there is a fair understanding. Sincerity and fair dealing should be a goodly part of your stock in trade, and they should never be scarce. Above all, don't try to be funny. Some men have a talent for humor. There are only a few of them, however, and the most famous of American wits is likely to die poor.

A Test for Peroxides.

BY FRANK R. DUDDERIDGE.

A characteristic and easily applied reaction for the detection of a peroxide of an alkali or alkali-earth metal, which I have not noticed in any of the ordinary text-books, is the addition of silver nitrate solution to a small portion of the powder in a test tube. In the case of an alkali metal brisk effervescence occurs at once, due to evolution of oxygen—easily recognized by a glowing match-stick—and a black precipitate of metallic silver is at once deposited. With the alkali-earth metals the reaction takes place more slowly, a brown precipitate of silver oxide being first produced, soon followed by evolution of oxygen, the precipitate turning to black metallic silver. The reaction in this latter instance is hastened by the application of heat. The effect produced will no doubt be due to formation of silver oxide in each instance, and its decomposition by the peroxide, similar to its well-known reaction with hydrogen peroxide.—*Phar. Journal (Eng.)*

Anyone desiring information in reference to the cultivation of ginseng root, may obtain "Cultural Directions," from Harlam P. Kelsey, Tremont Building, Boston, Mass. Send 10 cents.

Recent Patents of Interest to Pharmacists, Etc.

Inhaler, Arthur Manners, Hull, England.

Optical projecting apparatus, Baltzar E. L. de Mare, Philadelphia, Pa.

Electrical massage instrument, Edmund T. Otto, Jersey City, N.J.

Orthopaedic appliance, Herbert J. Pond, Norwich, England.

Combined shirt and suspensory bandage, Stacy Potts, Washington, D.C.

Atomizer, Chas A. Tatum, New York, N.Y.

Douching speculum, Lee J. Chapman, Columbus, Ohio.

Preparing haloid derivatives of acetone, Leonhard Lederer, Munich, Germany.

Pneumatic thermometer, Wm. H. Sanford and H. Brickham, Denver, Col.

Insufflator, Allen DeVilbiss, Toledo, Ohio.

Disinfecting apparatus, Royal E. Deane, New York, N.Y.

Device for applying hot air or vapor to the human body, Oliver K. Isham, Hartford, Conn.

Making fluoriform, Friedrich Valentin, Leipsic, Germany.

Massage roller, Margaret Stonebridge, New York, N.Y.

Design, syringe nozzle, Frederick H. Jones, Wakefield, Mass.

Apparatus for making extracts, Ernst Schliemann and E. von Boyen, Hamburg, Germany.

Artificial tooth crown, Henry D. Justi, Philadelphia, Pa.

Apparatus for producing caustic soda, Henry S. Anderson, Springfield, Mass.

Hernial truss, Herman Becker, Philadelphia, Pa.

Pocket prescription scale, Robert W. Harmon, Lockhart, Miss.

Attachment for invalid bedsteads, Edwin A. Libby, Keene, N.H.

Preparing remedial substances from swine-blood, Gustav Lorenz, Darmstadt, assignor to Rothlauf Serum Gesellschaft mit Beschränkter Haftung, Berlin, Germany.

Fracture apparatus, Carl Boegle, Munich, Germany.

Vaporizer, Olin A. Johnston, New York, N.Y.

Hernial truss, Patrick Madden, Soldier's Home, Los Angeles, Cal.

Device for injecting powders into the nasal passages, Charles H. Murphey, Madisonville, Ky.

Artificial hand and arm, Henry Schenk, Sandusky, Ohio.

Inhaler, Walter W. Winton, Scranton, Pa.

Pessary, Henry A. Hempel, Gotha, Fla.

Making medicinal products, Heinrich Oppermann, Bernburg, Germany.

Bed-robe for invalids, Mary E. Sims, San Angelo, Texas.

Design, atomizing tip for spraying apparatus, Wayne H. Rice, assignor, to R. W. & S. M. Rice, Windsor, Conn.

Copies of above patents may be obtained for ten cents each by addressing John A. Saul, Solicitor of Patents, Fendall Building, Washington, D.C.

TRADE MARKS.

Certain named medical preparations, Rufus Crowell & Co., Salem, Mass.

Topical remedies in powdered form for certain named diseases, Dorman & Barewald, Buffalo, Iowa.

Medical compounds, Fries Bros., New York, N.Y.

Remedies for certain named diseases, Ray Chemical Co., Detroit, Mich.

Bitters, H. Underberg Albrecht, Rheinberg, Germany.

Liniment, McConnon & Co., Winona, Minn.

Preparation for the stomach and digestive organs, John Morrow & Co., Springfield, Ohio.

Remedy for hay fever, Eliza M. Nichols, Chicago, Ill.

Preparation for the cure of a certain named disease, Charles H. Clarke, Des Moines, Iowa.

Medical compound, Albert H. Khale, Lima, Ohio.

Certain named drugs and chemicals, Chemische Fabrik Helfenberg-Actien-Gesellschaft, vormals Eugen Dieterich, Helfenberg, Germany.

Remedy for certain named diseases, Paul Conday, Pittsburg, Pa.

Medical wines, pills, plasters, and ointments, Alfred J. Giguere, Fall River, Mass.

Cure for certain named diseases, Carl Laux, Los Angeles, Cal.

Cures for certain named diseases, Chas. P. Lee, Arkansas City, Kan.

Remedy for certain named diseases, John S. Leonhardt, Lincoln, Neb.

Drugs, chemicals and certain named oils, George Lueders & Co., New York, N.Y.

Remedy for certain named diseases, Pope Company, Charlotte, Mich.

Remedies for certain diseases, Harry W. Quinby, Detroit, Mich.

Chemical compound, Taliaferro Robinson Chemical Company, Washington, D. C.

Leisure Moments.

Customer (in book store)—"I want to look at some Bibles."

Clerk (formerly with druggist) —"We're just out of 'em. (Abstractedly) — We have something just as good though."—*New York Journal*.

An Irishman, during the Belfast riots, was waylaid by a party of roughs, and was asked what his political views were. He did not know to which side his interrogators belonged, but he surveyed their weapons and then answered, "Gentlemen, I am of the same opinion as that gentleman over there with the big shillelagh."

It appears that one idle day the frog, the duck, the lamb, and the skunk started forth together to visit the show. Just what sort of show it was the chronicler doesn't state. Anyway, it was something that the queerly assorted quartet was anxious to attend, and they hopped and waddled, and gambolled and trotted towards the big canvas enclosure with delighted throbs of anticipation. Finally they reached the door-tender, the frog leading the line. Well, the frog had a greenback and passed right in. The duck had a bill and followed the frog. The lamb had four quarters and followed the frog and the duck. But the unfortunate skunk was left on the outside. He had only a scent, and that was bad. Naturally he turned away, feeling pretty blue. As he was slowly going back over the hill he met a hoop snake rolling along at a lively rate towards the show. The skunk greeted him, but the snake did not stop. "Don't interrupt me," he cried over his shoulder. "I've got to do a turn, and I'm a little late," and he rolled along. At the top of the hill the skunk noticed another old friend approaching. It was the sardine. "Hello!" cried the sardine. "What's the matter?" So the skunk told him. "I can guess how you feel about it," said the sardine, sympathetically. "I belong to the smelt family myself. But, say, old fellow, you come right back and go in with me—I've got a box." And the skunk and the sardine went back together.

"Business Tips" will give you pointers worth knowing. Page 99.

Smith's
"TRUE FRUIT"



Fountain Syrup
 AND
Crushed Fruits.

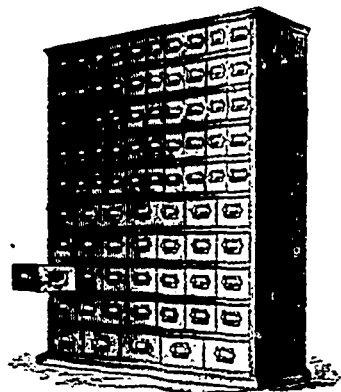
Are the BEST on the Market, and by using them you will increase your Soda Fountain Trade Fifty per Cent.

With all orders of six gallons and over we pay freight and enclose with first order till June 1st Four Display Cards, lithographed in colors, for hanging up, eight Fac-simile Posters for the windows, twelve handsome Lithograph Window Slips.

These Slips are something new and original and their use will attract customers.

Write us for Price Lists and samples of "True Fruit" Fountain Syrup and Extracts.

The **J. HUNGERFORD SMITH CO**
Manufacturing Chemists. Limited.
 15 to 23 Alice St., and 12 to 18 Trinity Square. TORONTO, ONT.



BENNETT'S
New Drug Cabinet

For Herbs, Drugs and Seeds.



Cabinets as above made in oak containing 50 drawers	4 x 4½ x 10	15.00
Quotations furnished on cabinets any size or with any number of drawers	4 x 4½ x 10½	15.00
	6 x 7½ x 10½	

W. C. McFarland says: "Should be in every up-to-date store."

Souris, Manitoba, January 18, 1900
 J. S. BENNETT.

Dear Sir.—Your boxes are admired by everyone, and are appreciated by ourselves and our clerks.

Yours truly,
 JAS. BAMBRIDGE & CO.

This cabinet is fitted with BENNETT'S PATENT DRAWER, which, being made with a metal body, has many advantages over all others. No possibility of cracking through shrinkage, absolutely smooth to handle, and helps by preserving drugs. Being constructed with a lip at the top, which closes against the shelf, it is INSECT PROOF and AIR TIGHT. A depression on the side in the metal is fitted in with a price card, which can never get defaced, and all drawers are supplied with a real bronze label drawer pull. The cabinets are fitted with metal backs and metal divisions between each drawer, so making them MOUSE, VERMIN, and WORM PROOF, as well as AIR TIGHT.

FOR PRICE LISTS AND FURTHER PARTICULARS APPLY TO

J.S. BENNETT, PATENTEE AND MANUFACTURER **20 Sheridan Ave., TORONTO**

Easter Term

From April 17th, merges into the

Summer Term

From July 3rd, in the

**Central Business College
TORONTO**

A strong, reliable school, with splendid equipment, including sixty first-class type-writing machines. There are no vacations. Write for particulars.

W. H. SHAW, Principal.

Sea Bathing

is one of the aids to health not to be

had in inland districts, yet all the invigorating, refreshing results can be had by using

**Surf
Sea Salt**

in your bath at home.

Retail Price—5 lb. Package—15 Cts.
Wholesale Price on Application.

TORONTO SALT WORKS
TORONTO, ONT., IMPORTERS

TOWLE'S

FOR FEMALES. **Pennyroyal** AND **Steel Pills.**

Quickly correct all irregularities, remove all obstructions, and relieve the distressing symptoms so prevalent with the sex.

PREPARED ONLY BY THE SOLE PROPRIETORS
E. T. TOWLE & CO.
Nottingham, England

And sold in boxes at 50c. and \$1 each (the latter containing three times the quantity of the former), by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

Wholesale Agents, **EVANS & SONS,** MONTREAL
"Druggists" Corporation, TORONTO

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 reasons 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 the 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.



Gold Medal presented by His Holiness POPE LEO XIII to M. ANGELO MARIANI for benefits derived from VIN MARIANI.

THE POPULAR TONIC

VIN MARIANI

(MARIANI WINE)

**NOURISHES - STRENGTHENS - REFRESHES
OVERWORKED MEN. DELICATE WOMEN
SICKLY CHILDREN**

BOOK OF PORTRAITS & ENDORSEMENTS SENT FREE
MARIANI & CO. 52 WEST 15th ST. N.Y.

Recommended by all who try it.

Written endorsements from 8000 doctors

The Marshal of the Chancery of the Imperial Court requests you to send immediately to the Palace of His Majesty the Czar, another case (six bottles) of VIN MARIANI.



Lawrence A. Wilson & Co.
MONTREAL,
Sole Agents for Canada.

New Sauce and New Chutney.

Formula for East Indian Paste Sauce.

A very delicious sauce, and quite different in preparation from the other sauces. Excellent with all kinds of meat and fish. King of all sauces. The consistency is that of concentrated syrup. A fortune in this preparation to all those who will properly prepare and introduce it. Original East Indian recipe. Entirely novel, and formula not known to have been published before.

Formula for Apple Chutney.

According to the Bengal (India) system: This Apple Chutney differs from the ordinary, common mango preparations, and is the only one of its kind that will give satisfaction and sell well. Original East Indian recipe.

The two formulae sent to any part of the United States of America for

ONE DOLLAR.

Remittance by coin, in registered letter, to accompany order.

WILLIAM BOWEN, CHEMIST,
MOMBASA, British East Africa.

British Business Chances

FIRMS desirous of getting into communication with British manufacturers or merchants; or who wish to buy British goods on the best possible terms; or who are willing to become agents for British manufacturers, are invited to send particulars of their requirements for

FREE INSERTION
in "Commercial Intelligence," to the Editor

"SELL'S COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE"
168 Fleet Street, London, England.

"Commercial Intelligence" circulates all over the United Kingdom amongst the best firms. Firms communicating should give references as to bona fides.

A specimen copy will be sent on receipt of a postcard.

JOSEPH E. SEAGRAM

Waterloo, Ontario.

MANUFACTURER OF

ALCOHOL

Pure Spirits

Rye and Malt Whiskies

"OLD TIMES" AND "WHITE WHEAT"

Work no More



until you have read this. For ten cents we will send to any pharmacist not already a subscriber, the Spatula for three months and a handsome copper plate engraving entitled "The Doctor," or "The Druggist's Wife;" or 32 illustrated ads. ready for immediate use. For one dollar we will send to any one not already a subscriber, the Spatula until January, 1901 and a book of 1,300 druggists' shop labels.

THE SPATULA,

10 1/2 Oliver St., Boston.

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

**Pharmaceutical
Specialties....**

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

THE

**Martin, Bole &
Wynne Co.**

Wholesale Druggists, Winnipeg, Man.

Modern Explosivos.

Mr. J. S.S. Brame delivered a lecture at the London Institution on "Modern Explosivos." Having shown a number of interesting experiments, he said that for an explosive they wanted a substance that would generate a large quantity of gas during combustion of some of its constituents, that gas, becoming greatly expanded by the heat evolved. A cubic inch of nitro-glycerine would produce 1,200 cubic inches of gaseous productions, and this, owing to the heat generated, would expand to eight times that volume. The lecturer referred to the change which had taken place in artillery during the last forty years by the substitution of guns of large calibre, the introduction of rifling, and the increase in the length of the weapons. As a consequence the propelling charge had so to be arranged as to give a gradually increasing pressure of gases behind the projectile until it reached the muzzle. Dealing with the higher explosives, Mr. Brame explained that gun-cotton—produced by the treatment of cotton material with nitric and sulphuric acid—when first discovered gave very uncertain results. When made of pure materials it was probably the safest of explosives. Guns were sometimes destroyed by its use owing to its rapid detonation. Nitro-glycerine was made by the mixtures of nitric acid, sulphuric acid, and glycerine, and by a combination of nitro-glycerine and gun-cotton, cordite was formed. The two were mixed thoroughly by dissolving them in some neutral solvent, and thus the disadvantage of the fibrous nature of guncotton, and its consequent rapidity of detonation was obviated. The addition of a certain amount of vaseline was found to lubricate the projectile and considerably decrease the erosion of the interior of the gun. Lyddite—picric acid—was a substance about which we were learning a great deal lately. It was produced from the well-known substance, carbolic acid, by adding sulphuric and nitric acid. Its advantage as an explosive was that one could readily melt it at a temperature a little above the boiling point of water. In that condition it could be run off into a shell, and it would stand the enormous shock of powder or cordite behind it. It would not explode under ordinary conditions, but needed a powerful detonator to bring its power into play. When the shell was thrown and it struck a solid sub-

stance, the detonator was fired, and that decomposed the powerful picric powder, which in turn fired the shell. There was one drawback, owing to the fact that they could not be so sure of detonating picric as they could of firing off powder in a shell. Probably the difficulty would soon be overcome. Melinite was picric acid worked up in another way.—*British and Colonial Druggist.*

A Strong Recommendation.

The following is from an article appearing in the U.S. Health Reports of March 30th :

Many persons suffer from a naturally dry, rough, or coarse skin which could be easily remedied by the use of a correct emollient which assimilates with the skin. If a preparation is used which leaves the skin sticky or greasy, one knows at once that it is not a correct emollient. Any application to the hands or face, to correct a chapped or rough skin, should be made immediately after careful cleansing and before the skin is dry. There are many objections to the use of vaseline or glycerine and a great many people can use neither. For sunburn, chapped hands and lips and rough skin, and skin afflictions in general requiring a reliable emollient, we have found the "Parisian Balm," prepared by Seely, the perfumer, of Detroit, Mich., to give the best satisfaction in all cases and recommend that it be kept on hand for instant use. It is thoroughly reliable and very pleasant to use, without being either sticky or greasy and is especially agreeable to use on the hands, lips or face before going into the cold air.

Preparing these reports in the interest of health, sanitation and hygiene and for the protection of our patrons, who look to us as the highest American authority on all such matters, and act upon our opinions and conclusions as promulgated, we are constantly making investigations and analyses of articles produced and put upon the market for sale. Having received a large number of inquiries regarding the "Parisian Balm," we have just completed through our boards of inquiry and investigation most thorough analysis and critical examination of the same, and after due consideration of the report of our analytical chemist, unani- mously approved by our medical staff, we cordially extend to this preparation the

unqualified editorial and official endorsement of the United States health reports.

Pharmaceutical Association of the Province of Quebec.

The semi-annual examinations for major and minor candidates will commence on Monday, April 16th, 1900, at 9 a.m., and will be held in the college of Pharmacy, 505 LaGauchetiere street, Montreal. Candidates must file their applications, duly certified, with the registrar, on or before the 6th day of April. Printed regulations and form of application must be obtained from the registrar, and be duly signed by the applicant.

All candidates for either major or minor examination will be required to pay the full examination fee, all half fees having been abolished.

No applications for these examinations will be received after the 6th of April, and candidates remitting their examination fees, must do so in funds payable at par in Montreal. American silver not taken for fees.

In addition to the major examination and registration fees a charge of \$10 will be made for the diploma, which in future will be engraved on parchment.

E. MUIR, Registrar.

Montreal, March 9th, 1900

The Society of Retail Druggists of the Province of Quebec.

The following bulletin has been issued to the retail druggists of Quebec :

Office of Secretary,
505 LaGauchetiere St., Montreal.

BULLETIN No. 4.

The Executive Committee, in accordance with a resolution passed at a general meeting of this Society held on January 3rd, has affiliated with the National Association of Retail Druggists of the United States, whose objects are similar to those of our Society, and in order to show the druggists of this province what work has already been done by the N.A.R.D. we send you herewith a copy of their first annual meeting proceedings, which have been supplied us by that Society.

By affiliating with this influential body, your executive expect that much good will result; therefore it is earnestly requested that every druggist of the province will enroll his or her name, as soon as

possible, as a member of our Society—for unity is strength, and by showing a large membership roll our influence will be more potent.

The executive, in making this appeal, would recommend that the druggists of the province, and especially the members of our Society, should support those manufacturers, such as the Pabst's Malt and Abbey Salt firms, who adopt special methods for keeping their goods out of the hands of cutters, by giving the goods of such firms the preference; they would also recommend that they refuse to purchase goods from manufacturers or jobbers who are known to sell to cutters, or who refuse to adopt measures to keep their goods out of cutter's hands.

The following extracts from a letter of the Secretary of the N.A.R.D., *re* affiliation, is here given for the information of our members, present or prospective, which the executive think will be of interest, namely:

"Your Association has been entered upon the records of the secretary's office, and you are now entitled to all the rights and privileges of membership. In regard to the aggressive cutters in your city and elsewhere, I think your action in withholding this matter temporarily is wise. When you have secured the evidence needed to convince you as to who is demoralizing the trade of your province, we shall write to the erring manufacturers and jobbers, and ask them to cease supplying those trade demoralizers. If our request is not granted, it will be made apparent to the manufacturers and jobbers in question that their interests are likely to suffer by reason of that fact, and we shall lose no time in informing the Associations affiliated with us that the rights of a fellow member of the organization are being trampled upon, and that such action as is desirable under the circumstances should be taken without delay.

"Acting on your suggestion, I sent you at once, on receipt of your letter, 250 copies of the Cincinnati convention. It is hoped their distribution will be of value in imparting the information needed by your druggists, and of increasing the interest in your and our work.

"You inquire as to what would be done in the case of departmental stores. If you are sure that the firm's goods you mention are being sold in departmental stores in Montreal and Quebec, I wish you would give me the information at once, in order that the matter may be

taken up with this firm, who have always been loyal to our interests. If the jobber who is supplying the departmental stores in question can be convicted of this act, I shall be glad if you could give us that information also, in order that we may begin at once a crusade which will convince the jobber that his interests would be served by adopting other methods than those now employed.

"I want to assure you that I, personally, am anxious for the success of your Association, inasmuch as it is our pioneer organization in the Dominion, and if you will give me the information I have requested, I feel sure work can be inaugurated at once that will convince your druggist that the N.A.R.D. is able to serve their interest, and that it only needs encouragement to correct the abuses from which they suffer."

The following paragraphs are taken from Bulletin No. 7 of the N.A.R.D. of January 15th, 1900:

"The Proprietary Association of America, representing the manufacturers of the country, adopted at its meeting held in June, 1899, resolutions pledging its members to confine their sales to jobbers acceptable to the three National Associations representing the drug trade. It was distinctly stated in their resolutions, that if any jobber were proven guilty of selling proprietary goods to department stores and aggressive cutters, and this fact was reported, his name should be stricken from the list of wholesale distributors, and his rights to buy goods from the manufacturers thereby brought to an end. Whether this resolution, which is clearly in conformity with the wishes of the N.A.R.D., is to be carried out will depend almost entirely upon the retail trade. Upon it rests the responsibility of detecting and disciplining those manufacturers and jobbers, who are recreant to the promises they have made of co-operation in keeping goods out of the hands of cutters.

"The N.A.R.D. and its executive committee have accepted the promise made by the National Associations representing the allied branches of the drug trade, as well as the individual manufacturers and jobbers, as having been made in good faith; but the time has come when specific action must take the place of promises. Members of the National Association must look squarely in the face the fact that the success or failure of its plans will depend upon themselves, and must place themselves as organizations

and individuals, in readiness to enforce the rule that manufacturers must sell to trustworthy jobbers only, and that those jobbers must sell only to legitimate retail druggists. Are you prepared to give the 'preference' to the jobbers on the approval list, in accordance with the resolution adopted by the Association at its Cincinnati Convention, and in every other practical way augment the Association's power?

"The support given to the Association must be something more than a mere assent to the general proposition to follow the lead of its Executive Committee. Loyalty of the kind to be effective, must prompt members to strengthen their respective organizations by enlarging them, by infusing into each of their members a determination to allow no obstacle to prevent the performance of his whole duty to his local or state association, and an equally strong determination, that nothing shall prevent that organization from doing its whole duty to the national body. In this way only can an amelioration of the deplorable condition of the drug trade of the country be accomplished."

In conclusion the executive of the Society of Retail Druggists of the Province of Quebec request the active co-operation of every member by notifying the secretary of all cases, that come under their observation, wherein the spirit of our organization is being in any way broken, by either wholesale druggists, jobbers, proprietary manufacturers, or retailers, the source of such information being treated in strict confidence.

Fraternally yours,

E. MUIR,

Secretary.

P.S.—Enclosed you will find a membership slip: if you have not already enrolled your name as a member, kindly sign this slip and return it to the secretary with the sum of \$3.00, being the annual fee.

GENTLEMEN,—On or about the 20th February last our Society issued a circular letter to a considerable number of wholesale druggists, manufacturers and jobbers, asking them to sign a form of agreement, the second clause of which would bind the signer to cancel, without cost, any orders received from members of this Society, if their goods were sold or displayed by cut-rate or department stores. In the replies received, a few o

Alexander's Vaccine Virus.

RETAIL LIST.

DRIED VACCINE.

Ivory Points 10 for \$1.00
 Quill Slips 10 for 1.00

FLUID VACCINE.

STERNBERG BULBS, each sufficient for 1 vaccination ... \$1.00
LYMPH TUBES, each sufficient for 1 vaccination... 10 for 1.00
LYMPH TUBES, each sufficient for 10 vaccinations..... .30
LYMPH TUBES, each sufficient for 20 vaccinations..... 1.70
LYMPH TUBES, each sufficient for 50 vaccinations..... 4.00



The State Board of Health of Pennsylvania reports:—"The excellent bacteriological showing of the product, purchased with the others in a large Drug Store, is an index of the hygienic condition of the cattle and the pains taken in removing the Lymph to keep it aseptic."

The State Board of Health of Tennessee reports:—"Of the different places visited we would recommend the product of three as safe to advocate; and of those three our own choice would be the product of Dr. H. M. ALEXANDER & Co., as being head and shoulders above any similar firm in the United States."

— CHARGING THE POINTS —

We have Propagated Dried Virus on Points and Quills and Glycerinated Fluid Lymph for Eighteen Years

DR. H. M. ALEXANDER & CO.

Lancaster County Vaccine Farms

THE LARGEST PROPAGATORS OF VACCINE VIRUS IN THE WORLD.

MARIETTA, PENNA.

OMAHA, NEB.

5609 Indiana Ave., CHICAGO, ILL.

77 E. 116th Street, NEW YORK CITY.

A Money-Maker

— for Hustling Druggists



SELL

ROBINSON'S

Turkish Bath Cabinets

Used and endorsed by the leading physicians and hospitals of the country, for all chronic ailments, La Grippe, Colds, Kidney, Liver, Blood and Skin Diseases, Rheumatism, etc.

From a firm who has sold several hundred cabinets:

"Nine-tenths of our sales are directly through the leading physicians, who prescribe the ROBINSON CABINET in preference to all others. At least fifty of the most prominent physicians of Buffalo are recommending your Cabinet. We have and always will give your Bath the preference. STODDARD BROS., Druggists, Buffalo, N.Y."

N.B.—For the next 30 days we will make a price that will astonish you. Drop us a card to-day. We are now selling through Druggists alone about 1,000 cabinets per month. One drug firm last year sold 650 cabinets, others average from 100 to 500 per year.

You can sell our cabinet—we will help you.

The best time to sell Bath Cabinets is now, during the winter and spring seasons. Write at once—do not delay.

ROBINSON THERMAL BATH CO.

718-734 Jefferson Street, TOLEDO, OHIO.



HIGHEST AWARDS

Europe, Asia, Africa and America, comprising Forty-four Gold Medals and Grand Diplomas at the World's International Exhibitions for superior excellence.

ORDER

JOHN BOND'S CRYSTAL PALACE MARKING INK

AS SUPPLIED TO THE ROYAL HOUSEHOLDS

THE ORIGINAL



AND GENUINE

Has maintained the lead for nearly a century, with an ever increasing sale at home and abroad, and is by far the

CHEAPEST, BEST, AND LARGEST SALE

GIVEN AWAY

and enclosed with every 6d. and 1s. Bottle, a voucher entitling purchasers to their Name or Monogram RUBBER STAMP for Marking Linen or Stamping Paper; also free with enlarged 1s. Blue Wrapper Ink and an improved Linnen Stretcher.

IMPORTANT CAUTION

When ordering through the wholesale please state clearly John Bond's "Crystal Palace" Ink required.

Manufactory: 75 SOUTHGATE ROAD, LONDON, ENG., N.

Wholesale Agents—

EVANS & SONS (Limited) MONTREAL and TORONTO (Can. and VICTORIA (British Columbia

ON 'ITSEM'

HOUSEHOLD DYES

THE CLEVER WIFE

RELIES

Because they are the most vivid, lasting, and perfect dyes made. They dye all materials all shades. Extremely easy and clean to use. Made up in handy glass tubes, price 10 cents per tube.

N.B.—An "ITSEM" Black Dye is Black.

Sold by Chemists.

"ITSEM" HOUSEHOLD DYE CO.,

44 Farringdon St., London, or Borough Mills, Bradford

Greig Manuf'g Co., Montreal.

Johnson's
Belladonna Plaster
Prepared by
Johnson & Johnson
New Brunswick, N.J., U.S.A.

The Medical Profession and Hospitals have adopted Johnson's Belladonna Plasters for use in the place of nearly all other kinds of Plasters.

"I am greatly pleased with Johnson's Belladonna Plaster. I had it give me relief and better effect than any other I have used." — Dr. D. H. Allen, University of Penn.

"After a careful test of Johnson's Belladonna Plaster in the Philadelphia Hospital for Skin Diseases I had an immediate relief." — J. V. Brown, M.D.

Johnson's Belladonna Plaster

MADE OF BELLADONNA in a process Preserving Base

EXCELLENCE
UNIFORMITY
EFFICIENCY

WHY DOCTORS KICK

DRUGGISTS! PLEASE NOTICE THERE ARE TWO NEW KINDS OF OUR TABLETS



One Kind—
"ANTIKAMNIA LAXATIVE TABLETS"
—Monogrammed



.....ALSO.....



Another—
"Antikamnia and Quinine Laxative Tablets"
—Monogrammed



تو تو تو

DON'T GET THEM CONFUSED!

DOCTORS AND THEIR PATIENTS KICK!

تو تو تو

Many complaints from Physicians state that Druggists frequently dispense one for the other.

Remember, one kind contains Quinine and the other does not.

تو تو تو

AFTER APRIL 1st, 1900

All Antikamnia Preparations from Jobbers

In 10 oz. Lots, Assorted as Desired, \$9.25

THE ANTIKAMNIA CHEMICAL COMPANY

the manufacturers signed the agreement as sent them, but the majority were unwilling to sign the document unless this clause was either materially modified or struck out altogether, intimating that if this were done they would willingly sign the agreement. After consultation, the executive board of the Society decided to withdraw the second clause of the first form of agreement, and have substituted in its place the clause you will find marked No. 2 in the form of agreement now sent you.

As it is our intention to issue very shortly to our members an approved jobbers' list, we would like to have your firm's name appear on said list, and would, therefore, request, if agreeable, that you sign said agreement and return to me as soon as possible.

Yours respectfully,

.....
Secretary-Treasurer.

ARTICLE OF AGREEMENT.

1. For and in consideration of the support given us by the members of the Society of Retail Druggists of the Province of Quebec, we, the undersigned manufacturers, wholesale druggists and jobbers, do hereby agree and promise, that we will not sell, directly or indirectly, to any publicly-known "cutter," nor accept any order from any cut-rate store or any department store that sells at cut-rates any article manufactured or sold by us.

2. We further agree to use our influence with the manufacturers of proprietary articles and vendors of goods usually sold by retail druggists, and to protect, as far as possible, the interest of the retail druggist, by preventing their goods from being sold by department stores and persistent cutters.

3. We further agree to instruct our travelling salesmen, in soliciting orders for our firm, to use the Salesman's Card issued by the Society of Retail Druggists of the Province of Quebec, as follows:

SALESMAN'S CARD

Issued by the

SOCIETY OF RETAIL DRUGGISTS
OF THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

The bearer.....representing.....
of.... having agreed not to offer or sell
their goods or products to those who are not in
sympathy with our organization, he is hereby
recommended to the members of this Society.

.....
President.
.....
Secretary

Montreal Colloge of Pharmacy.

The following were the papers submitted at the sessional examinations of the Montreal College of Pharmacy, held March 28th, 29th and 30th, 1900:

BOTANY—MARCH 28TH, 1900.

PROFS. JOS. BEMROSE AND J. E. MORRISON, Examiners.

1. Describe the flower and the fruit of the following plants: Poppy, dandelion and garden pea.

2. What are the functions of the "leucoplasts?"

3. What do you understand by "the alternation of generations?" Use the fern as an illustration.

4. What changes does an ovule undergo in becoming a seed?

5. To what phases of plant life do the terms sporophyte and gametophyte apply?

6. Define the following botanical terms: Indusium, epigynous, perisperm, syncarpous, anatropous.

7. Describe three different forms of placentation; give a sketch of each.

8. How are the seeds of the poppy, dandelion, blackberry and maple dispersed?

9. Name two or three plants growing around Montreal that bear cleistogamous flowers.

10. Draw that form of inflorescence called the forked cyme or dichasium, and name one natural order in which it is frequently found.

MATERIA MEDICA AND PHARMACY—SENIOR CLASS.

PROF. T. D. REED, Examiner.

1. Name some official preparations or drugs which are classified as: (a) Diuretics, (b) sialagogues, (c) taenicides, (d) mydriatics, (e) diaphoretics; with common adult doses, if used internally.

2. What is an alkaloid? Give an outline of the method of obtaining an alkaloid by the use of immiscible solvents. Name some incompatibles which have been met in description, containing alkaloids.

3. Explain the use of calcium phos. in ext. euonymin; lactose in ext. n. vomica; potass. carb. in decoct. aloes co.; kaolin in syr. aromat.

4. Give definition of official opium. Name five proximate principles which have been extracted from opium. With $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. each of 5%, 7% and 13% opium in stock, how may 1 lb. of 10% opium be produced? What is black drop?

5. Give the composition of the following: Mist. sennae co., mist. olei ricini, mist. ferri co., Huxham's tinct. bark.

6. State how gallic and tannic acids may be prepared. How may they be distinguished?

7. What is nux vomica? State amount of alkaloid in each of its official preparations. How may its chief alkaloid be identified, chemically and biologically?

8. Enumerate the official preparations of licorice. Note the facts in the preparation of ext. glycyrrh. liq. In what way does the liquid extract differ from ordinary fluid extract?

9. Give the botanical source, natural order and medical action of the following: Coloquistida, foxglove, araroba, wormseed, hemlock.

10. How would you proceed to test a sample of *sapo durus* B. P. for unsaponified fat, alkaline hydroxide, alkaline carbonate, potassium soap?

CHEMISTRY AND PHYSICS—JUNIOR CLASS.

PROF. JOSEPH BEMROSE, Examiner.

1. What changes occur when the following substances are strongly heated in the air: Phosphorus, sodium bicarbonate, ferric oxide, calcium oxalate and sodium nitrate?

2. Calculate the molecular weight of antimonious oxide, of antimonious sulphide and of tartar emetic, using the atomic weight given in the 1898 B.P.

3. Name the following compounds: $C_6H_5COONH_4$; C_2H_5OH ; $(C_2H_5)_2O$; $CH_3COO(C_2H_5)$. What does this method of arranging the groups and symbols teach us?

4. Describe the test known as "Fleitmann's"; show by sketch the appearance of a sublimate of white arsenic as seen with a good lens or microscope.

5. Suppose you are given sodium phosphate, sodium arseniate and sodium arsenite dissolved separately in water, how would you distinguish them?

6. Describe carefully how you would use a solution of platinum chloride as a reagent for the alkaline bases potassa and ammonia?

7. Give the formulae of the precipitates obtained in question 6, and show by equations what happens when they are ignited.

8. Name three of the elements which occupy sometimes the acidulous and sometimes the basylous side of salts, and

state how any one of them may be changed from either side to the other.

9. What appliances are necessary for converting the microscope into a polarizing instrument? Show by sketch their position in relation to the object to be examined.

10. Give the formula of the following bodies: Quartz, quicklime, iodic acid and arsenium hydride; find the percentage composition of one of them.

MATIÈRE MÉDICALE MINEUR.

PROF. J. E. W. LECOURS, Examiner.

1. Qu'entendez-vous par lixiviation on methode d'extraction par dé placement? Dites comment elle se pratique; sit avantages un les autres methodes d'extraction. Decrive le principe sur lequel est basé ce procédé.

2. Decrive brievement la distillation simple, la distillation fractionné et la distillation destructive. Nommez un corps produit par chacun de la gemer de distillation.

3. Du sulfate de morphine est dissout dans de l'eau. Du sulfate de quinine est dissout dans de l'eau acidulée avec de l'acide sulfurique. Decrive comment l'apèrent au solutions et dire ce quel leur ecuivelle après évaporation de ces solutions.

4. Un litre d'eau content en solution 200 grammes de sulfate de magnésée et 50 grammes d'acide borique. Dire comment, par un simple procédé physique, on pourraitretier de la solution uric grande partie de l'acide borique.

5. Quel est l'effet de la chaleur sur la solubilité du corps solides et gazeux?

6. (a) Dans quel cas est-il indispensable d'employer du papier blanc par filtrer? (b) Comment doit au filter les solution de nitrate d'argent et de permanganate de potassium? (c) Comment filtrer les acides nitrique et sulfurique?

7. (a) Decrive les précautione a prendre pour assurer la parfaite conservation de l'eau distillée. (b) Comment se containère ordinairement l'eau distillée? (c) Nommer quelques uns de ses caracteres de purité.

8. Etablir la difference entre une solution aseptique et antiseptique.

9. Quelle sort les sortes d'encompatibilités? Donnez un exemple de chaque sortes.

10. R. Acide carbolique, 2 grammes.

Huile d'olive, 98 "

Sig. Par injection hypodermique.

Dire comment preparer cette formule.

Quelle sera son apparence et ses volume approximatif?

CHEMIC MAGEUR.

PROF. C. A. PFISTER, Examineur.

1. Qu'est qu'une amine? Un amide?

2. Un corps organique pesant 10 grammes complètement brûlé produit 13 grammes 75 de CO₂ et 11 grammes 25 de H₂O, quelle est sa formule?

3. Définir un éther—Un éther mixte.

4. Utiliser les réaction générales de la génération des aldehydes et des acides pour trouver les 2 aldehydes et les 2 acides engendrés par un alcool bistomigne telque C₂H₄O₂.

5. Qu'est ce qui les hydrocarbures satures? Donnez leur formule générale.

6. On a fabriqué 1000 litres de vinaigre à 7 p.7, d'acide acétylne. On demande le poids de l'alcool qu'il a fallu employer. On pourra prendre la densité du vinaigre égale a 1, la densité de l'acide acétique pur est de 1.0635.

7. Ce poids d'alcool necessaire étant courier, on demande de caluler le volume de l'alcool a 60° centesimaux qu'il a fallu employer pour le fornier, la densité de l'alcool à 60° est de 0.9134, la densité de l'alcool absolu est de 0.7946.

8. On distille le 1/3 du volume d'un alcool à 10° centesimaux. On adme que tout l'alcool y continu passé à la distillation, quel est le degré alcoolique du liquide distillé?

9. On fait dissoudre 2 grammes de carbomate disodique marchand et on le sursature par 42 centimètres cubes de HCl normal, on fait bouillir pour expulser CO et on neutralise l'exiers d'acide employé par 7 centimètres cubes d'ammoniaque normale. Qu'il est le p. % en carbonate de sodium pur?

10. Dire les procédés de désinfection par vous connus. Dire les méthodes antiseptiques qui sont applicables à la conserve de produits alimentaires.

Montreal College of Pharmacy.

The Sessional Examinations of the Montreal College of Pharmacy were held in the College building, 595 Lagachetière street, commencing on the 28th and closing on the 30th of March, these examinations closing the session of 1899-1900.

The following students having passed the combined sessional examinations of December and March in the various

classes are here named in order of merit, namely:

Botany class:—J. M. McFarlane, J. B. Bisailon, S. A. Lamoureux, J. A. Dearden, W. Joseph Shea, A. Savage.

Materia Medica, Junior class:—D. A. Farley, J. P. H. Lalonde, Oscar O. Paquette, H. C. Brossard, J. A. Marceau, J. A. Goyer.

Materia Medica, Senior class:—J. A. Dearden, J. M. McFarlane and W. Jos. Shea (equal), L. G. Ryan, T. A. Swift.

Chemistry, Junior class:—L. G. Ryan, A. S. Hart, J. M. McFarlane, W. C. Walsh and Geo. W. Johnston (equal).

Chemistry, Senior class:—Joseph Valois, E. Vadbonceur.

A Big Chemical Trust.

The consolidation of business concerns into gigantic trusts or combinations similar to those which exist in the United States is at present all the craze, and from time to time statements gain currency that it is the intention to form a big chemical corner in the United Kingdom, comprising all the largest manufacturers, which will control the market and rule prices. One statement, coming from a fairly authoritative course, is to the effect that steps are being taken to bring about the amalgamation of Messrs. Brunner, Mond & Co., and Bowman, Thompson & Co. Should the effort prove successful, its effect upon the chemical trade will be enormous. As is well known, Messrs. Brunner, Mond & Co. are recognized as amongst the largest chemical manufacturing firms in the world. Their authorized capital of the combined corners is three and a quarter millions, but of this only £1,644,730 has been issued. Messrs. Brunner, Mond & Co's. has been a very successful concern, having paid as large as 100 per cent. in 1893, but in 1895 it fell to 25 per cent. Bowman, Thompson & Co., on the other hand, have never paid more than 10 per cent., and in 1894 and 1895 were actually in default.—*Oils, Colors, and Drysalterers.*

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—*Cymbeline*, iii. 2.

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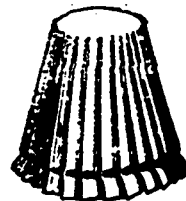
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"Excellent Work."—*Buffalo Evening News*.

Pharmacy in England.

Progress of the Government Companies' Bill—Howards Leaving Stratford—Visiting Chemical and Other Works—Commercial Knowledge of Drugs—Pharmacists and the University of London.

(By Our Own Correspondent.)

The Government appears intent upon pushing forward the Companies' bill, clause 2 of which it is now definitely settled will be opposed by pharmacists. It will be remembered that this clause was introduced by the Lord Chancellor into a bill which had nothing directly bearing upon pharmacy. If this clause should become part of the Act, pharmacists would be prevented from ever attacking what we consider the illegal practice of pharmacy by corporations or limited companies. For years it has been a fond dream on the part of pharmaceutical reformers that with a united trade an attempt should be made to repeal the decision of the House of Lords which allowed an incorporated company to do what an individual not qualified was unable to do, viz., carry on the business of a chemist provided a qualified manager were employed. This evasion of the subject of qualified ownership, which would not be permitted in any European country, has gone on now for some years, and the Government does not feel inclined to interfere with the vested interests now largely concerned. If clause 2 be passed a perfectly legal status to this position will be given, and the injustice is made all the more glaring as the Lord Chancellor has introduced another clause which makes it penal to carry on the profession of medicine, dentistry and midwifery by incorporated companies. The Council of the Pharmaceutical Society first attempted to get pharmacy added to the list of proscribed professions, which, of course, would nullify clause 2, but without success. They have now decided to energetically oppose clause 2 and, if successful, carry the war into the enemy's camp by a new pharmacy bill another session. Parliamentary gossip has it that the Government are by no means anxious to pass that part of the bill, and Mr. Ritchie has openly stated that he does not consider the clause should have been inserted in the bill.

The decision of Howard & Sons to

move from Stratford, Essex, to Barking, is of considerable interest for several reasons. First, it is a plain intimation that in the local board of the parish of West Ham, for that is the name of the district and not Stratford, there is a limit of endurance to increased assessment of rates. The local board had decided to increase the rates of Messrs. Howard's works by some \$1000 per annum, and the result is that the works will be transferred to a neighborhood where industry is less severely taxed. When Howard & Sons acquired the fine chemical business of Hopkins & Williams some eight or ten years ago, the works of the latter firm were in Surrey, but the lease having expired they were transferred to Barking. This has led the firm to move their Stratford works also to Barking, as soon as the local board became troublesome. Some idea of the gigantic concern can be gained from the fact that the completion of the transfer will take two or three years to accomplish, so that no discontinuance of business shall result. The works at Barking have a canal frontage with communication to the river, by means of which lighters bring the cinchona bark and other crude drugs from the steamers to the works. There is also a railway siding running into the premises as there is now at Stratford. It is a remarkable sight to see the cargo of tea come up under customs' supervision and a denaturing solution of asafetida in methylated spirit added to tea in the presence of the officers. It is then left without further supervision for the extraction of caffeine, all of which was previously obtained from Germany. The mills run night and day grinding the cinchona bark to fine powder, whence it is transferred to an enormous extractor after being mixed with slaked lime and extracted with fusil oil, etc. Some ten tons of cinchona bark are treated at a time. The camphor subliming houses and those for the preparation of mercurials are of great interest, the former having arrange-

ments for flooding the contents of the still with sand in case of fire. The re-subliming of iodine is also of particular interest, the sublimed iodine being scraped off with a piece of wood when quite cold. Few pharmacists have handled calomel in fine bold crystals, something like strychnial only more needle-shaped, but they can be seen daily at Messrs. Howard's works.

Of course quinine is the biggest article and receives most attention, and the daily out-put, except when purposely restricted, is enormous. It has been whispered by those who are supposed to know that quinine makers could produce the alkaloid at a profit at 12 cents per ounce. Whatever truth there might have been in this statement does not apply now as the value of bark during the last two years has more than doubled. Messrs. Howards have the satisfaction, however, of always obtaining 2 or 4 cents more per ounce for their quinine than even the best of foreign brands.

In connection with the above brief description, it is a promising feature in the educational system of our students in pharmacy that arrangements are frequently made to visit chemical works and see the actual processes in work. The superiority of such a visit to illustrations and knowledge gained from books is incontestable. It is unfortunate that our School of Pharmacy of the Pharmaceutical Society has not grasped the full value of this step, in spite of its having been encouraged on your side for some years past. Nothing brings a process home to the mind more clearly than seeing it in actual use—it is the next best thing to actually conducting the operation oneself. Only the other day a successful student at the Major Examination told me how interested his examiner was when, in replying to a question on electric lighting, he detailed a visit to an electric lighting station, and also his own efforts at lighting up a conservatory by means of a number of bichronate cells. It is only in the large cities that it can be arranged, but a visit to the local gas works, electric light station, distillery, and any chemical works that may be available, is of the highest educational value, provided that proper explanations be afforded.

The recent communication of Mr. E. M. Holmes, F.L.S., at an evening meeting of the Pharmaceutical, upon the subject of commercial drugs, is of considerable interest, as there is no other living authority that can boast of such wide

and extended experience as the curator of the society's museum. Many wholesale druggists, brokers and importers are in constant communication with Mr. Holmes regarding new drugs, or suspicious specimens, and his wide knowledge is always placed freely at their disposal. A thorough knowledge of the commercial value of drugs is of more importance to the pharmacist than a scientific training in the recognition of genuine drugs, in spite of professional opinions. The latter should certainly be included in the Educational curriculum, but a good deal of his living and professional success depend upon the former. The growing tendency to purchase everything from the wholesale dealer and trust to his honesty and knowledge is not favorable to the improvement of the ordinary druggist's acquaintance with inferior drugs. The professorial method is to exhibit a fine specimen of a drug and teach the student to distrust anything that differs from it. But a practical pharmacist who purchases a case of rhubarb is able to select from the bulk a part that can be trimmed and retailed in those nicely-shaped pieces so dear to the older generation, who believed in nibbling a piece of rhubarb instead of taking a post-prandial pill. Then another part can be judiciously placed aside to be ground to fine powder and another crushed for tincture, etc. This selective process is not usually taught in the schools, and many similar processes would be of great value in business afterwards. The value of the various kinds of gums now obtainable on the market is much according to the uses to which they can be put, and tons of gum that would not be looked at twice in a pharmacy, where the pure white nodules are so highly respected, make useful mucilage or ingredient in lozenges, jubes, and the like. Most pharmacists are called upon to supply drugs for many other purposes than medicine, such as the use of kino in wines, orange peel for bitters, jaborandi leaves for hair-wash, saffron for coloring pastry, etc., and a different standard must be adopted than that required for medicine. A good deal of success also depends upon buying at the proper time and covering one's requirements for a period during which a high advance may have had the opportunity of settling down again. Wholesalers are stated to get frequently bitten by selling off their stock of a drug when the price has suddenly jumped up and only to find themselves buying it back

gradually at a much higher price. A case in point is the advance in guinea grains or grains of paradise. This article appears to be used to some extent in veterinary medicine and has advanced to an extraordinary extent during the last six months. We are also only just seeing the completion of the fall in kino which has been rising for two years and only falling slowly during the past six months.

The new regulations of the University of London hold out some hope that pharmacy may become a starting point for a degree granted by the university. As a step towards that end the Society's three professors who fill the chairs of Chemistry, Botany and Pharmaceutics in the School of Pharmacy have been recognized as teachers of the university. It is also arranged that after passing the intermediate examination in science, the full B. Sc. may be conferred for research work alone. This is certainly one step nearer the continental method of granting degrees not so much for what a man knows as for his ability to make practical use of his knowledge. Great things are expected from the reconstituted University of London and to aspiring pharmacists the prospect of obtaining a degree without such a lengthy struggle with the higher mathematics is distinctly encouraging. What the pharmacist will do with his B. Sc. when he gets it is another matter, as it must frankly be admitted its commercial value at present is exceedingly small. Perhaps the practical research element, now first introduced, may change all this.

Some Points in Practical Pharmacy.

By FREDERICK DAVIS.

Read at a Meeting of the Public and Poor Law Association.

Mr. Davis opened by saying that he proposed placing before the meeting a few points in pharmacy which had actually occurred in practice. He then proceeded as follows:

The first example is a mixture, apparently of great simplicity, but it was found that when dispensed by different pharmacists the color varied.

℞. Liq. Arsenicalis..... ̄ i.
Tr. card. co..... ̄ iv.
Aq. ad..... ̄ iv.
Fiat mistura.

Two specimens were sent for comparison: the one red, the other with a decided blue tint. The latter, by analysis proved to have been prepared with ordinary in place of distilled water, with consequent change of color of the cochineal

contained in the tr. card. co. by the salts contained in the ordinary water.

℞. Chloral hydrat..... ̄ ii.
P. boracis..... ̄ iv.
Syr. tolu..... ̄ i.
Aq. ad..... ̄ vi.
Fiat mistura.

It is a well known fact that alkalis decompose chloral, producing chloroform. Borax does the same in hot solution, but not in cold. Hence ensure the solubility of the borax in hot water, and permit the solution to become cold prior to adding the solution of chloral. That is, dissolve each separately, and add the one to the other in cold solution.

℞. Ol. terebinth..... ̄ iv.
P. tragac..... ̄ ss.
Tr. aurantii..... ̄ i.
Aq. ad..... ̄ iv.
Fiat mistura.

Here, if the whole of the turpentine be introduced into a perfectly dry bottle, the necessary quantity of powdered tragacanth (20 grains) shot into the centre of the turpentine without touching the sides of the bottle, and slightly shaken, then at least three fourths of the distilled water added at one addition and quickly shaken, afterwards adding the tr. aurant. and the remainder of the distilled water, a perfect mixture results, yet I have seen men vainly attempting to prepare the same by rubbing in a mortar.

℞. Tr. nucis vom..... ̄ ij.
Sp. ammon. co..... ̄ iv.
Tr. card. co..... ̄ i.
Aq. ad..... ad. ̄ vi.
Fiat mistura.

In this mixture, undoubtedly, the prescriber had overlooked the fact that alkalis precipitate alkaloids; it would be necessary in this case to attach a "Shake the Bottle" label.

℞. Resin, podophylli..... ̄ i.
Sp. rectificat..... ̄ i.
Sp. ammon. arom..... ̄ vi.
Syr aurant..... ̄ i.
Aq..... ad. ̄ iv.
Fiat mistura.

There is no difficulty whatever about this mixture, many dispensers, however, seem to imagine that after dissolving the resin in the spirit, the addition of the sal volatile will immediately reprecipitate it; this is not so. Resin of podophyllin is more soluble in solution of ammonia than in spirit, hence it would be advisable to dissolve in the sp. amm. aromat. together with the spirit.

℞. Liq. arsenicalis..... ̄ ij.
Liq. strych..... ̄ i.
Tr. aurant..... ̄ ij.
Sp. chlorof..... ̄ ss.
Aq. ad..... ad. ̄ vi.
Fiat mistura.

If this mixture be prepared and kept for a day or two, it will be found that a crystalline takes place due to the strych-

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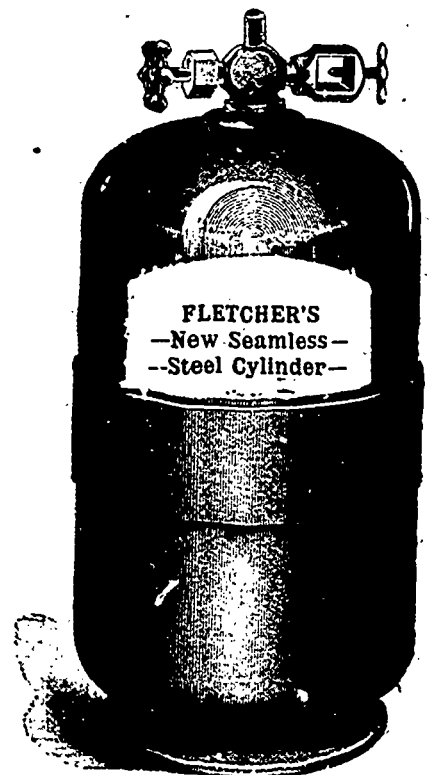


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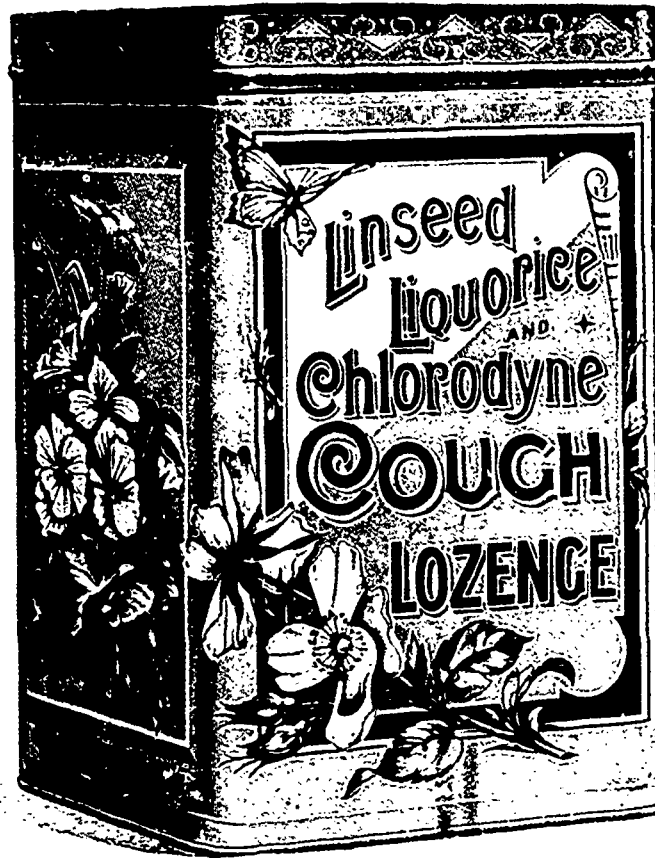
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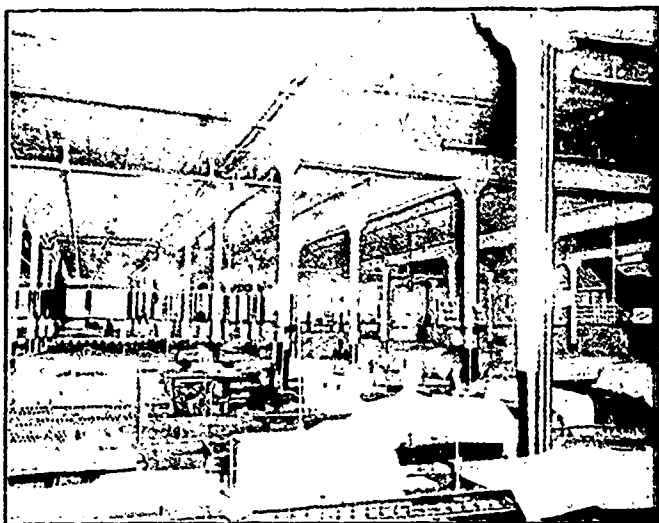
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nine thrown out of solution by the pot. carb. in the liq. arsenicalis; this may be obviated by using liq. arsen. hydrochlor., but whether such substitution is permissible without consent of the prescriber I am not in a position to say.

℞ Acid. salicylic. ʒ ij.
Sp. ether. nit. ʒ vi.
Syr. tolut. ʒ i.
Aq. ad. ʒ vi.
Fiat mistura.

Every dispenser knows that a mixture similar to the above assumes a red color; it appears however, that a general opinion prevails that this color only occurs when artificial salicylic acid or impure salicylic acid is employed. Such is not a fact. I have experimented with a large number of chemically and physiologically pure salicylic acids, absolutely free from cresotic or paracresotic acids, and had obtained in each a similar coloration. Whether a nitrosyl methyl ester compound is formed I leave you to judge.

℞ Lithii salicylatis. ʒ ij.
Syr. tolut. ʒ iv.
Aq. anethi. ʒ vi
Ft. mistura.

In this mixture if the lithium salicylate be neutral a brown coloration is developed in a few days; this, however, may be obviated by adding four grains of salicylic acid; no tendency to decomposition then occurs and no brown coloration is produced.

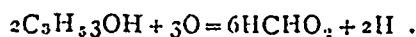
℞ Iodoform. ʒ i.
Ether. pur. ʒ ij.
Fiat nebula.

This spray, which is now much used by surgeons, when first prepared is of a pale canary color, but in a day or two a brown color is developed, produced by free iodine.

This may be prevented by carefully corking, in other words, by excluding air, the oxygen of which in the presence of ether causes the liberation of iodine and the colour referred to.

℞ Plumbi perox. ʒ ij.
Sodii hydrox. ʒ x.
Glycerini ʒ x.
Ol. olive ʒ ij.
Aq. ad. ʒ x.
Fiat applicatio.

It was found in making this preparation, heat being used, that a pungent vapor was generated, and it was first thought that acrolein had resulted from the decomposed glycerine; this, however, was not the case, for upon further investigation the vapor evolved proved to be formic acid, and presume, therefore, the reaction occurs as follows:



I have ascertained by experiment that this reaction does take place if peroxide of lead, sodium hydroxide, and glycerine be heated together.

℞ Plumbi acet.
P. alum. ana. ʒi.
Fiat. pulvis.

If these two substances be rubbed together in a mortar the result is a moist mass; to prevent this and dispense as a powder, the substances must be separately dried and then mixed, or they may be separately powdered, and then mixed on paper with a bone spatula. The formation of a pasty mass is, of course, easily accounted for by the interchange of radicals, and setting free of the water of crystallization.

℞ Ferri sulph. xtal. gr. ij
Acid. tannici gr. i.
Ol. theobrom. q.s.
Ft. suppos.

It will be observed that sooner or later tannate of iron will be produced, but a suppository, having the color of oil of theobroma, may be prepared by reducing the ferrous sulphate and the tannic acid to powder separately, rubbing each separately with a little oil of theobroma with separate bone spatulas, then adding the two to the remainder of the melted oil, and stirring and pouring into moulds.

℞ Camphor. ʒi.
Phenol ʒi.
Ft. applicatio.

About half-a-dozen different chemical compounds may be obtained from camphor and phenol in varying proportions, of which, perhaps, the most simple is phenol camphoride.

℞ Zinci oxydi. ʒi.
Saxolei purificati ʒi
Fiat unguentum.

The only difficulty in this prescription is the intention of the prescriber respecting the latter ingredient. I take it if soft paraffin were employed little objection could be raised, saxoleum purificatum meaning, of course, purified rock oil.

℞ Argenti nit ʒi.
Sodii chlor. ʒi.
P. amyli ad ʒi.
Ft. pulv. pro. insper.

It was found that after a time this powder assumed a dark color; it was first thought that the formation of oxychloride of silver was the cause of this darkening, but upon analysis no oxychloride could be detected, but subchloride of silver was present to a marked degree.

Lately considerable discussion has appeared in the pharmaceutical press anent percentage solutions, some expressing opinions differing from others.

Now, if we take the fluid ounce of distilled water as containing 437.5 grains or .480 minim, and assuming we require, say, 2 fluid ounces of a one in 40 solution of phenol in water, it appears to me the simplest method of procedure is as follows: 2 fluid ounces of distilled water equals 875 grains, hence

$$\begin{array}{r} 40 : 875 :: 1 \\ \hline 875 : 1 \\ \hline 40 \end{array} \quad 21.8 \text{ grains}$$

of phenol, and if this be made to measure 2 fl ounces by the addition of distilled water, we have that which is required.—*British and Colonial Druggist.*

Condition Powders.

This class of remedies is usually composed of numerous substances, giving them the character of "shot-gun" prescriptions. Among the more prominent ingredients making up the composition of these powders are: Black antimony, sulphate of sodium, nitrate of potassium, sulphur, fenugreek, gentian, assafetida and ginger. We have, in the above, alteratives, diuretics, diaphoretics, tonics, laxatives, sedatives and correctives. A fact well established is, that the commercial black antimony of the market contains no antimony, but consists principally of coal dust mixed with chalk and other inert substances; therefore, if the medicinal properties of antimony are desirable, why not use the sulphurated antimony (Kermes mineral) mixed with powdered charcoal, to produce the necessary bulk and color?

When sulphate of sodium is an ingredient, it should be desiccated by exposure to the air, when it will effloresce, losing its water of crystallization, and fall into a fine powder. The dose of condition powders is usually a tablespoonful to a horse, cow or hog; two tablespoonfuls for an ox or mule; a teaspoonful for a good sized calf, sheep or dog; mixed with their food night and morning for a week or two; afterwards, the same dose every other day. For fowls, a small quantity of the powder is added to corn, grain or other provender that has been moistened, and fed to them for a short time. While the stock is being dosed, it should be kept under shelter and not exposed to wet and cold weather. The following table of the normal number of pulsations in a minute in various animals is here added, which may be useful to those administering medicines to animals:

Horse, 34 to 40; ox or cow, 38 to 45; mule, 48 to 54; sheep, 70 to 80; goat, 72 to 76; dog, 90 to 100; cat, 110 to 120; hen or duck, 136 to 140.

CONDITION POWDERS.

	Parts.
1. Sodium Sulphate	8
Sulphur	4
Fenugreek	4
Gentian	2
Black antimony.....	2

Reduce all to powder and mix well. Known as Darby's Condition Powder.

	Parts.
2. Potassium nitrate	2
Sulphur	4
Iron carbonate	1
Ginger.....	2
Black antimony.....	1
Linseed meal.....	10

Reduce to powder and mix with the linseed meal. Known as Yonatt's Powder.

	Parts.
Sulphur	8
Potassium bitartrate	2
Potassium nitrate	1
Gentian	2
Fenugreek	4
Aniseed	1
Black antimony	2

Reduce to powder and mix. Known as Taplin's Powder.

	Parts.
4. Gentian	6
Assafetida	1
Ginger.....	1
Licorice	1
Sodium chloride	4
Fenugreek	6
Resin	1

Reduce to powder and mix; to promote appetite. Known as Lebla's Powder.

	Parts.
5. Gentian	8
Bayberry.....	4
Tumeric.....	4
Myrrh.....	2
Bone-black.....	2

Reduce to powder and mix. Known as "Diapente" Powder.

	Parts.
6. Sulphur	12
Black sulphuret of mercury.....	1
Rhubarb.....	2
Assafetida	1
Aloes	2
Wormseed levant.....	2

Reduce to powder and mix. Known as Lebla's Worm Powder.

	Parts.
7. Aloes	5
Senna	5
Ginger.....	5
Potassium bitartrate.....	5

All in powder and well mixed; for gripes. Known as "Pulvis Santus."

	Parts.
8. Magnesium sulphate.....	8
Aloes	10
Aniseed	2

Reduce to powder and mix. Known as Lebla's Purgative Powder.

	Parts.
9. Potassium nitrate	16
Camphor.....	2
Tartar emetic.....	2

All in powder; mix well. Known as White's Fever Powder.

	Parts.
10. White arsenic.....	1
Cream of tartar	19
Charcoal.....	20

Mix carefully; give half a teaspoonful once a day. Known as White's Compound Arsenical Powder.—*Meyer Bros., Druggist.*

Hints and Points.

To clean spatulas, keep handy a common building brick which the kiln has left soft; and when the blades are attacked by rust, rub them over the surface of this, using a little water if necessary and a degree of friction commensurate with the coating of rust.

Use a luminous flame when *bending glass tubes*. The heat is less intense, the tube will bend more slowly, and the curve at the point rendered pliable is more easily made perfect. Then, too, soot from the flame, enveloping the tube at angle made, tends to anneal it by letting it cool more slowly.

White *spots on table-tops*, caused by hot vessels having been set thereon, may be obliterated by rubbing with paraffin and a woollen cloth. Energetic friction may be necessary.

Lime-water is frequently made and kept in the cellar. When this rule is in vogue, it should not be overlooked during the cold weather that lime is less soluble in warm or hot water than in cold water. The lime-water receptacle should therefore not be placed near the heater.

Wood alcohol instead of that made from grain should be used in alcohol lamps and in the cigar-lighter; the former is considerably cheaper, while it answers just as well as the latter.—*Merek's Report.*

The Minister of Education of Roumania has issued an order to the principals of all Roumanian girls' schools, in which he says: "As it has been proved scientifically and by experience that corsets are prejudicial to health, since they hinder development, I command you to forbid your scholars to wear corsets."

If you can't do the best advertising, do the best advertising you can.—*The Ad-writer.*

Be Original.

Nothing is more fatal to self-advancement in any business than pedantry and servile imitation. In these days of intense competition if you would popularize yourself and your trade you must think for yourself, and above all cultivate versatility. The days when a man could get rich without taxing his brains have gone by. Mere industry and economy are not enough; there must be intelligent thought and action, and originality in methods. Quick-witted business men always get ahead of those who are mere plodders in the old ruts.

Whatever your calling, inventiveness, adaptability and promptness of decision are necessary to utilize the natural force that may be in you. With these aids, if you cannot find markets for your goods you will make them. For this work books are less necessary than a knowledge of the people you have to deal with. In politics or religion you can stick to your notions and prejudices as much as you please, but if you want to succeed in business you must jump at every chance as a cat does to a bird—switch off into new tracks—and shape yourself to every exigency.

Every avenue of business nowadays is crowded with bold and keen-witted men, fertile in expedients and devices, who are perpetually inventing new ways of buying cheaply and coaxing custom, and the man who clings to the old-fashioned method is sure to be stranded, sooner or later, on the sands of popular indifference. Keep your eyes open and your wits alert for every chance of turning a penny, and success is within reach.—*Confec. Jour.*

1.—PILE OINTMENTS.

Morphinae oleatis (10%).....	1 part.
Camphorae.....	2 parts.
Olei sassafras.....	4 parts.
Resinae.....	8 parts.
Cerae flavae.....	16 parts.
Adipis benzoati.....	24 parts.

Melt the wax, resin and benzoated lard together at a gentle heat, then digest the camphor with the mixture until it is dissolved, allow it to cool, and, before it solidifies, add the oleate of morphine and oil of sassafras, and mix thoroughly. To be applied on lint.

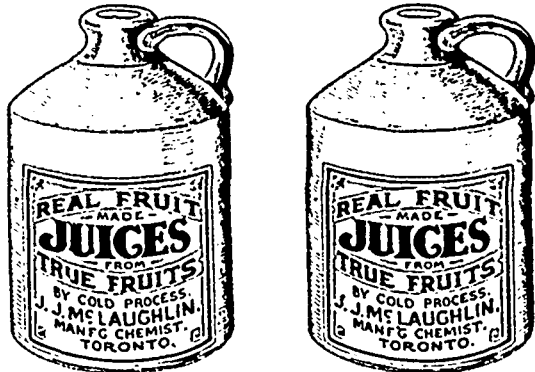
2.—OINTMENT FOR ITCHING PILES.

Eucaine hydrochlorate.....	1 part.
Menthol.....	0.2 part.
Olive oil.....	2 parts.
Lanolin, enough to make.....	10 parts.

Prepare as an ointment.

McLaughlin's
"Real Fruit" Juices
 —AND—
CRUSHED FRUITS

Have no superiors and few equals. They are Canadian goods made by a Canadian firm, and have been supplied to the leading soda dispensers in Toronto and vicinity since 1893. They were the first line of cold process Saccharated Juices made in Canada, and sales have materially increased each year.



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Special price in quantity.

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Our Lemon and Orange

are simply perfect—they do not contain a drop of essence. We have special machines for peeling and triturating the fresh peel into an almost impalpable powder.

Chocolate Specialties

Finest Powdered Fountain Chocolate, Chocolate Paste, Conc. Chocolate Syrup, and Soluble Extract Chocolate for immediate use, an entirely new product.

Fountain Requisites

Liquid Gas, and Charging Outfits; Acid Phosphates (Rumford's), Soluble Extracts, Straws, Gum Foam, Crushed Fruit Bowls, etc., etc. Price lists on application.



Montreal Depot: The Toronto Pharmacal Co., St. James St.

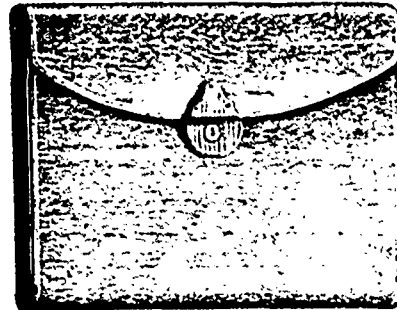
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Acklins and Nassau Reef, No. 1 quality.

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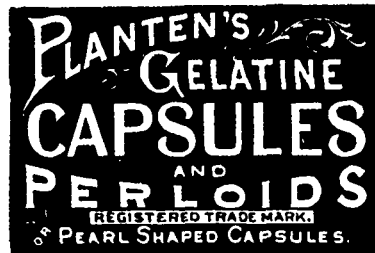
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The war in the Transvaal has caused an unprecedented demand for Lime Juice, and the result is a shortage. Price has materially advanced, and we look for very high values in the near future. We would advise our friends to write for quotations, and place their orders early.

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Pharmacy in Trinidad.

Now that the Canadian Government has concluded a basis of Free Trade between this country and the Island of Trinidad (West Indies) some notes on Trinidad pharmacy, taken from the *Chemist and Druggist*, will be of interest.

Trinidad is an island roughly forty miles square, with a population of 250,000 inhabitants. This population is concentrated in three towns: the Port of Spain (40,000), San Fernando (7,000), and Arima (4,000). One can walk in certain directions for miles and miles without coming across a single human habitation, the roads being mere tracks bounded by primeval forest. Here and there one comes across isolated villages consisting of a few houses, whose general wants are catered for by a small, evil-smelling store. In such outlying spots, naturally, a pharmacy of any description is an impossibility. These conditions taken into account, it is not to be wondered at that the pharmaceutical ideal languishes.

It is probable that the number of firms who confine themselves to strict pharmacy in London, with its vast population, might be counted on the fingers of one hand, hence the absence of these in Trinidad need create no surprise.

Little wonder, when one buys firearms at the linen-draper's, that the pharmacist stocks pens, inks and paper.

In England the pharmacist has to contend with innumerable forms of competition—the cutting-prices of stores and semi-wholesale firms, the draper offering sundry drugs and remedies, the grocer and general dealer, both encroaching on the ground of the legitimate pharmacist; not to mention the sale of patents, tabloids, carbolic acid, castor oil, and cards of penny glycerin.

It may be pleasing to learn that this is by no means the case in Trinidad: the tables are turned—it is the pharmacist who poaches on the preserves of the general trader. Besides official and non-official medicines, various articles usually obtained elsewhere in Europe are stocked.

Nearly every pharmacist retails wines, groceries and household requisites; is an agent for various tinned butters and biscuits, disinfectants and bottled beer; he not infrequently adds stationery and a burial agency to his multifarious assortment.

The Trinidad pharmacist has a mon-

opoly of patents—English, French and American—and everything coming under the head of "druggists' sundries." He has almost a monopoly in perfumes (used to an extent quite unknown in colder climates), high-class preparations for the hair, teeth and toilet requisites. A Trinidad grocer would stare if he were asked to supply camphorated chalk, So-and-so's pills, or sod. bicarb.

The prices our pharmacist obtains for tinctures and for medicines would make his struggling English *confrère* green with envy.

This is, of course, one side of the medal. Now for the reverse. It is true that his charges seem enormous, but then one must consider the quantities disposed of. Owing to a very large French element in the population and the comparative nearness of America, numberless articles, mostly toilet requisites, must be stocked, in a variety quite unknown in England.

Then again, although the import-duty for tinctures, liquors, aquæ, etc., is low, these rapidly deteriorate, and stock must be constantly replenished by small quantities from home. Damp, insects, heat and sunlight play havoc with fancy and perishable articles.

Another most important factor must be taken into consideration—the buying public.

As before stated, the population is scanty, and the public which patronizes a pharmacy is comparatively small; possibly not one-fifth would ever trouble a pharmacist for medicine—or, indeed, anything else.

Every estate employing indentured labor, forming one-third of the population, is bound to provide and maintain a hospital and dispensary, with free drugs and medical attendance. The dispensary is under the control of a dispenser, and no goods are sold to the general public. As a matter of fact, in the neighborhood of these estates there is no general public to sell anything to.

Again, the backbone of the country—the small proprietor working his own land and the hired laborer—would never dream of going to a "doctor shop." This is also characteristic of all the so-called lower orders.

The whole island teems with plants of high medicinal value, the virtues of which—supposed or otherwise—are well known to most of the colored inhabitants, and any old lady is more than pleased to be consulted on any known or unknown disease, and is equally ready to make up a decoction or infusion from some local plant for administration.

Personally I have great faith in many of these drugs; twice I have been doctor ed by "bush tea" with the greatest success. Once when down with fever, my cook interfered in the medical man's treatment. My temperature was 102°, and I was certainly feeling far from well. "Kineen!" said the lady on my explaining the nature of the remedy—"done tak kineen, dat doctor-shop rubbish—tak some bush tea; de fever do rotten yer bone so." She prepared a mess from plants culled in the yard, and gave me, who had no strength to resist, a calabash full (about 3xx.) of warm, filthy-tasting infusion. The result was nearly instantaneous perspiration, and in three hours the temperature was normal, and so remained.

The Creole thinks it necessary for health to clean the system once a year. This is no ordinary cleansing, but is carried out with a thoroughness, and I might say heroism, worthy of a better cause. I am not sure, however, that in the long run it is not beneficial.

If possible, at the beginning of the rainy season a week's holiday is obtained to undergo the cleansing process. My cook at this period was evidently very much off color, and the meals left much to be desired. I asked for the cause. She informed me that she was just at the end of her yearly offering at the altar of Hygeia. Her week's régime I give in her own words:—"I takes a coolin' first for bilious—a carrot coolin', an' den I takes 5 cents (2½d.) antimonial wine, den 5 cents castor oil, den 3 cents senna, den some manna and milk, den lepeusenne" (?). "What's that?" "Me take sour sib (sour orange), rhubarb, senna, ginger, 'epicana' root—boil it a day an' put it a night in de dew, an' nex' day drink it." "Oh! and what then?" "De the paye—that's bush." ("Bush" is a term used for any plant not having a distinct economic—saleable—value). "Den a black dral, den lam composé—dat's a made-up medsin [compound jalap powder], an' for tea I drink medcinyé" (physic nut?).

I may add that after this seven days' course the lady in question survived, though she had to admit that her "stomach did so disagreeable."

This is by no means an uncommon case—in fact, with the colored population I am of opinion that it is the usual one.

Another week's medication may be recorded:—

Monday. 3 cents senna.
 Tuesday. 5 cents castor oil.
 Wednesday. Lepousenne.
 Thursday. 5 cents manna and milk.
 Friday. Lani composé, or cas (?).
 "That's jus' like likriss."
 Saturday. 5 cents black draf'.
 Sunday. Ca-a-mel (camomile tea), an' some bush tea as carousal (sour sop).

Although this seems a somewhat formidable list, it brings but scant increase to the income of the pharmacist—23c. in all, or nearly a shilling. This amount practically suffices for the annual medicine-bill, as other ailments are usually treated by purely local remedies.

This is scarcely the place to enlarge on the extra-pharmacopœia of the native population, but it might be mentioned that, besides the "active principles of plants," spells, charms, incantations and magic are not infrequently resorted to, either alone or in conjunction with native remedies, for fighting disease. With these anything ranging from yellow fever or a broken leg to unrequited love or failure in breadmaking may be successfully treated.

PERMISSION TO PRACTISE THE CRAFT

may be obtained either by passing, after three years' apprenticeship, a local examination held by the Medical Board, or by registering the certificate of a recognised pharmaceutical body. Compared with the European standard, the examinations are excessively easy. For instance, the budding pharmacist is expected to gain all the knowledge of chemistry required in about twenty to twenty four hours—*i. e.*, a three months' course, consisting of two lectures or two hours practical work a week. The other branches of knowledge are as lightly dealt with.

The affairs of the pharmaceutical world are looked after by the Trinidad Pharmaceutical Society, to which all the prominent members of the craft belong. The objects of the Society are:—

1. The promotion of measures calculated to benefit and protect the trading interests of its members, and the interests of pharmacy in general.
2. The collection and dissemination of information relating to pharmacy and dispensing.
3. The defending and enforcing the rights and privileges of druggists.
4. The promoting, supporting or opposing legislation or other measures affecting the aforesaid interests.
5. The promoting of a more cordial

intercourse between the members of the profession of druggists, and the raising it to a higher level.

6. The doing all such other lawful things as are incidental or conducive to the attainment of the foregoing objects.

The Society holds quarterly meetings for the discussion of subjects of pharmaceutical interest; papers are read on local drugs and preparations, suggestions for improvements, dispensing difficulties, rules and regulations relating to pharmaceutical matters—in fact, everything of general or local interest connected with pharmacy.

The Society has done good work in suggesting alterations in the regulations respecting the privileges of pharmacists in their relation to the medical profession and the public.

Besides the fully-licensed pharmacists, a few small shopkeepers in the outlying districts may obtain a permit to sell certain quantities of packed drugs. This permit is never granted unless it can be proved that it will in no way interfere with the licensed druggist.

The following extract from the new Ordinance for the consolidation of the law relating to the practice of medicine, surgery, dentistry, and sale of drugs (Ord. 28, 98) defines the position of the pharmacist:—

The Council of the Medical Board may grant licenses to fit persons to practise as druggists and assistant druggists. Any person of good character entitled to practise in Great Britain or Ireland as a pharmaceutical chemist, or chemist and druggist, or an apothecary, shall on payment of 5*l.* be entitled to a license as a druggist.

A yearly license must be obtained for every shop for the retail of poisons and drugs or the compounding or dispensing of medicines, and a licensed druggist must be in attendance therein. Any shopkeeper in a rural district may, on the recommendation of the warden and the medical officer of the district, obtain permission from the Council to sell specified drugs in that district.

The penalty for keeping without a license a shop for the sale of poisons or drugs (except patent or proprietary medicines in wholesale packages) is 10*l.* [The italics are mine.]

WHAT IS THE OUTLOOK.

for anyone wishing to start a pharmacy in Trinidad? According to what I have seen, I should think for anyone without

capital—none; with capital—that he would do better elsewhere.

The conditions of life and people differ so greatly from the English that an outsider would be quite helpless for some considerable time. The great majority of the people do not speak English, but French or Spanish *patois*, or an equally incomprehensible Coolie English. Prices are calculated in dollars and cents, but the currency is shillings and pence, which is very confusing to the uninitiated.

The local supply of pharmacists (Creoles trained and educated in the island) is not only equal to, but exceeds, the demand, and any Englishman, simply going out on speculation, would court failure.—Dr. Walter H. Ince in *Chemist and Druggist*, Feb. 24th.

Olive Oil Analysis.

ADULTERATION IN MANY CASES CONSISTS OF SUBSTITUTION OF COTTONSEED OIL FOR GENUINE.

Mr. Thomas Macfarlane, chief analyst of the Department of Inland Revenue, Ottawa, has issued his report upon the condition of olive oil sold in Canada.

In submitting his report, Mr. Macfarlane says:

In consequence of an application in June last from the General Italian Consulate in Montreal, the Honorable the Minister of Inland Revenue gave instructions that samples of olive oil, as sold throughout the Dominion, should be collected and submitted to the various district analysts for examination, with the view of determining to what extent this article is subject to adulteration.

The samples were collected in July and August of the present year, and their origin and character will be evident from the particulars given in the accompanying tabulated statement. Seventy-five samples were collected in all, and of these thirty were found by the district analysts to be adulterated, five doubtful, and forty genuine. The analytical results, as well as the opinions of the analysts, are given in the table, from which it will be observed that the chief adulterant is cottonseed oil, although other oils are suspected of being present. In fact, in a great many cases the adulteration consists in the simple substitution of cottonseed oil for the genuine article. Under section 2 (e) 4 of the Adulteration Act, if regarded as food, the "olive oil" in question is to be deemed to be adulterated, because it is an imita-

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The more money he makes the poorer the quality must be. Think of your own interests, please—don't let the wholesaler pull the wool over your eyes. If you can't reach your wholesaler handily, write to me about terms and prices on

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Is Nutritious, easily digested, and satisfying. Prepared from the Choicest Winter Wheats.

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All druggists should keep it in stock.

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- If you have not already done so ;
- If you are the only druggist in your town ;
- If there are not over five druggists in your town ;
- If our missionary has not called on you ; and
- If our goods have not been introduced in your town

We will send you half-a-dozen Raymond's Pectoral Plasters free for the names.

We will send you a package of counter wrappers free and

We will send you advertising matter with your imprint to each customer whose name you send us up to one hundred.

We will send you more counter wrappers free whenever you ask for them.

N.B.—We will not return lists and will not send plasters to druggists except under above conditions.

Cost of above to Druggists :	Druggist Receives :
Stamp, 2c.; paper, 2c. Total, 4c. \$1.50.	Profit, \$1.46.
	IF he is a live man.

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Write us for prices on the following goods :

Pharmaceutical CASTOR OIL

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

1st Pressure Castor Oil

Packed as follows: 2 tins in cases, 4 tins in cases
1/2 bbls. and bbls.

2nd Pressure Castor Oil or East India Castor Oil

Packed same as 1st Pressure.

Glycolum

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

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

PETROLATUM

Snow White, Lily White, Cream White,	} Bbls., 1/2 bbls., 50 and 25 lb. tubs, 10, 5 and 1 lb. tins, gross, 1/2 gross and 1/4 gross.
Extra Amber, Amber, Yellow,	
Veterinary.	

Atlantic Refining Co.
TORONTO

If You Want Rubber Goods

With special brands, and your name and address marked on the label, we shall be glad to receive your orders.

- Atomizers
- Fountain Syringes
- Bulb Syringes
- Combination Fountain Syringes
- Hot Water Bottles (4 grades).

And a full line of druggists' rubber sundries

All in White or Grey Stock. We can give you the highest grade of goods on the market, or we can give you cheaper grades, which will meet any competition which may come your way.

SEND FOR CATALOGUE.

Canadian Rubber Company
Alpha Branch] [of Montreal
MONTREAL TORONTO WINNIPEG

Outside the Combine

We Manufacture.....

Anti - Monopoly

Chimneys and Bottles

Green, Amber, and Flint.
Every Description.

GET OUR PRICES.

SYDENHAM GLASS CO.,
Wallaceburg, Limited.

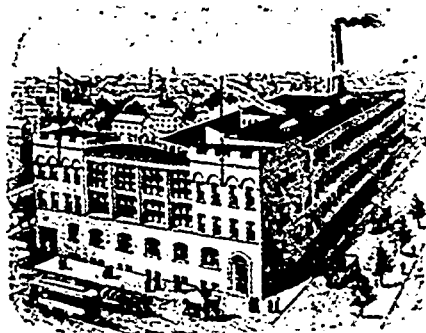
tion of and sold under the name of another article. If placed under drugs, it must also be regarded as adulterated, since it differs from the standard laid down in the British Pharmacopœia. In my report to you of October 10th I called your attention to twenty-five of these cases of adulteration, and recommended that in these the provisions of the Adulteration Act should be applied.

Frederick Stearns & Co.

THEIR HANDSOME NEW LABORATORY.

In the history of the pharmaceutical trade of Canada there is probably no firm which has come so rapidly to the front as Frederick Stearns & Co. Their first Canadian laboratory, at Windsor, Ont., was built for them in 1884, and their trade has increased so largely that the building has long been too small to meet the demands of their business, and they were forced to erect a new and handsome building, into which they have recently moved, which is without question the most modernly equipped and perfectly constructed of its kind in the Dominion.

Being about midway between the Grand Trunk railway, Canadian Pacific railway, and the Michigan Central railway, it enjoys exceptional shipping facilities.



The main building is 100x45, three stories in height, with fine cement cellar, while the south wing extends from half the front to the end of the lot, being 85x45. Entirely separate from and yet adjoining the wing is the power building, containing the boiler and engine, as well as dynamos for electric lighting, covering an entire floor space of 34,000 square feet.

While the building gives an impression of ornate exterior, yet its artistic effect has not been carried to the detriment of utility or solidity. The main plan has been to utilize all the best of the modern ideas, so that the economies of conduct-

ing the business may in themselves produce a profit. The savings alone with so modern a system as this are sufficient to pay the interest on the investment, and thus places such manufactories at a great advantage over less modern and not equally equipped ones.

As an instance of this, the power, heating, and lighting plant alone, by the system of heating used, every ounce of steam generated in the engine for producing power is used again for heating purposes, and finally returned to the same boiler in the form of boiling water. No steam being lost, the actual heating of so large a building costs really nothing.

The same economic idea is carried out in everything, and while the first cost of installation is far in excess of the old system, the saving is so great that it can hardly be considered.

The offices are on the second floor overlooking the river, and are finished in natural woods with polished floors, while the rugs and pictures give an aspect of good taste, yet not extravagance. The private office of Irving H. Taylor, the manager, is a model of neatness and comfort.

The entire third floor of both buildings, covering over 8,000 square feet, is devoted to the manufacturing of pills, tablets, and similar products. Here can be found every piece of machinery requisite for the manufacturing and coating of pills, and no more perfect plant can be seen. The capacity of this pill plant alone is over half a million pills per day.

Frederick Stearns & Co. were the first firm to establish a complete pill plant in Canada, and their reputation for fine pill work is to day unequalled.

On the second floor are situated the fluid extract department and the perfume manufactory, while the second floor of the power building is occupied by the milling room, where are ground and powdered all the drugs which require to be subjected to such treatment before percolation. In this department are found disintegrators for grinding, chasers for pulverizing, cutting machines, ball mills, pebble mills, sifters, etc., only the most modern of machines being used.

After being percolated the drug is subjected to enormous pressure in a steel-jointed press, and the percolate is further treated by steam distillation to recover the alcohol left in it.

The greatest care is constantly main-

tained to produce goods of the highest quality, and whenever possible the product is assayed to definite strength. The ground floor of the west wing is given up to the general manufacture of liquids, such as elixirs, syrups, tinctures, specialties, domestic remedies, etc., while the ground floor of the main building is occupied by the finishing room, the stock room, and the shipping department.

The whole arrangement of the building is one of progression, from the crude drug and stock room through the various stages until it emerges at the finishing and stock room ready for shipment.

They have a complete private telephone system throughout the laboratory, having no less than nine phones throughout the building.

Neither pains nor expense have been spared to make the laboratory thoroughly fire-proof, and the health of the employees is guarded in every way, and everything points to a completeness that makes it a credit to Windsor and to its proprietors.

The greatest credit is due Irving H. Taylor, who has been manager of the Canadian business ever since its inception, and his progressive ideas and determined energy have contributed very largely towards the satisfactory success which has attended it.

Frederick Stearns & Co. have recently moved into their new laboratory in Detroit, taking up an entire block, and their building is claimed to be one of the largest and most complete of its kind in the world.

They have warehouses in New York and London, England. Their foreign trade is a very heavy one, embracing all civilized Europe, South Africa, Australia, India, Philippines, China and Japan.

Barrie and the Real Thrums.

"The Real Thrums of Barrie" is to be one of the features of the *May Ladies' Home Journal*. It is a most charming picture of Mr. Barrie and his beloved Thrums, penned by Miss Mary B. Mullett, a writer whose profound admiration for the author led her on a pilgrimage to Thrums. She chatted of Barrie with his neighbors and with the prototypes of his characters in "A Window in Thrums," identified the scenes portrayed in that book, and caught a glimpse of the author himself. She writes of all these with a freshness and enthusiasm which bring Barrie and his home into realistic view, a picture full of spirit, atmosphere and action—literally a moving photograph of the people and place.

Gleanings.

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

A NEW "RUBBER PLANT."—The *Semaine Horticole* publishes an illustration and a figure of a new species of *Ficus*, called *F. Eetveldiana*. It is a moderate-sized tree, growing in the Belgian Congo. The leaves are on long slender stalks, the blades cordate oblong. It will form a fine shade tree in the tropics, and grows rapidly under cultivation.—*Gardeners' Chron.*

ANTAGONISM OF CHLORAL-HYDRATE AND COCAINE.—The experiments of Giofredi (*Munchener Medizinische Wochenschrift*) show that while chloral-hydrate in large (3.4 gm.) doses acts as an effectual antidote in cocaine poisoning, cocaine has no such effect in chloral-hydrate intoxications. The same observations have been made with paraldehyde and sulphonal.

Lemon juice may be preserved, according to *Pharm. Ztg.*, in the following manner: The expressed juice is strained through linen, then shaken for some time with powdered talcum and filtered. To the filtrate 16 per cent. of sugar is added, and the mixture brought to boiling. While still hot the liquid is filled in bottles just previously boiled with water, and these closed with paraffined corks.—*Ph. Era.*

Dr. Ostegren, of New York, claims that with a machine invented by himself he will be able to produce daily 1,500 gallons of liquid air at a cost of five cents per gallon, and which price may eventually be reduced to two cents.

NAFTALAN.—This is a new powerful dermatologic derived from a special crude petroleum of the Caucasus. It is a dark-green viscous inflammable substance of 0.966 specific gravity, which liquefies at 70 deg. C. Naftalan has been successfully employed in psoriasis, and other skin affections, and also in catarrhal conditions of the genito-urinary organs, including the prostate.

PURE METACRESOL.—A synthetic *meta* cresol is now on the market, which is claimed to be absolutely pure. It is sold as synthetic *meta*-cresol, "Kalle," and occurs as a pale yellowish oil boiling at 202°, and dissolves in water to the extent of 2 per cent. It solidifies in the cold, and melts again at 108°. Much of the commercial so-called *meta*-cresol is, according to our experience, not very pure. It frequently has a boiling temperature ranging over several degrees.

Gossypol is the name given to a phenol-like substance obtained from cottonseed oil, which, on elementary analysis, yields two formulæ, $C_{13}H_{14}O$ and $C_{32}H_{34}O_{10}$, of which the first is probably correct. Its melting point is in the neighborhood of 188° C. (370° F.), and it is easily soluble in alcohol, benzol, chloroform, ether, acetone and glacial acetic acid, being reduced thereby. The substance, which is being investigated by Marchlewsky, appears to have a future in the color industries, if not in medicine.—*Nat. Druggist.*

THE CHARACTERS OF HYDROGEN.—Lemoine, in a paper read before the Belgian Association of Chemists (*Bulletin*, November, 1899), gives the following as the physical characters of hydrogen in its three forms:—Solid: Density, 0.07; melting point, 246.6°. Liquid: Density, 0.07 to 0.086; boiling-point, 238°; atomic volume, 14.3. Gaseous: Density, 0.55.

CYSSATITE.—A body is being put on the market, chiefly in France, which is recommended strongly for many pharmaceutical purposes where an absorbent is required, under the name of cyssatite. Examined under the microscope this body is seen to consist almost entirely of diatomaceous skeletons. On analysis it is found to consist almost entirely of silica. Common kieselguhr does not appear to differ materially from it.—*Br. C. D.*

Daylight Stores.

What is the use of having a fine stock of goods, and hide them away in a dark and dingy store, expecting people to come in and ask for what they don't see? When you have goods to sell, display them so that they cannot escape notice.

But if your store is dark you are laboring under a great disadvantage, and naturally you should be interested in anything that will help you out of the difficulty. Nothing is better than good clear daylight, and if you had an installation of Luxfer Prisms in your front windows you would have your store brightly lighted in every part. Perhaps you don't know what Luxfer Prisms are. Write to the Luxfer Prism Co., Limited, 100 King street west, and get their descriptive booklet. Druggists find Luxfer Prisms very useful, and such concerns as the Hooper Drug Co., of Toronto, H. & F. McCarthy, of Ottawa, McDowall, Atkins & Watson, of Vancouver, and many others, can testify that they would not be without prisms for twice their cost. There is nothing in decorations or improvements about a store that will repay cost as quickly or as surely as Luxfer Prisms. We publish on page 86D two cuts showing the difference in the interior of a store with prisms and without prisms. These pictures tell the story without words.

People who are contemplating a visit to Paris this summer will enjoy the pleasant sketch of "Paris and the Exposition" which *The Living Age* for March 24th, translates from a recent article by M. Gabriel Hanotaux.

Dr. Hasket Derby of Boston, translates for *The Living Age* a two-part story from the German of H. Heimburg, called "Rube," the first part of which will appear in the number for March 31. It is a story which dog-lovers will appreciate, and it gets its title from the name of a faithful dog.

"The Evolution of Literary Decency" is the taking title of an article by Andrew Lang, which will appear in *The Living Age* for April 7th.

The opening article in *The Living Age* for April 7 will be an affectionate yet discriminating consideration of Mr. Ruskin on his personal side by Julia Wedgwood, who knew him well.

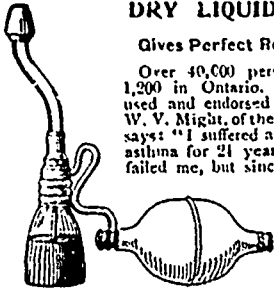
ASTHMA

DRY LIQUID TREATMENT

Gives Perfect Relief in 3 Minutes.

Over 40,000 persons have tested it in 1900 in Ontario. The only treatment used and endorsed by physicians. Geo. W. V. Migit, of the Migit Directory Co. says: "I suffered almost every night with asthma for 21 years, everything I tried failed me, but since using Dr. Tucker's method, I have not had an attack in two years."

For the months of April and May only, we will give a two-weeks' free trial.



DRUGGISTS PLEASE INVESTIGATE

Apply in person or by letter to

Dr. J. M. Sawers,
122 Macdonald Ave., Toronto.

This is a special that will bring the best class of customers to your toilet counter.

TEABERRY FOR THE TEETH

Pearly white teeth belong to those who use Teaberry. A dentifrice that has been before the Canadian public for many years, and gives completest satisfaction — preserves the teeth, hardens the gums, sweetens the breath.

Attractively done up in 25c. bottles

ZOPESA CHEMICAL CO.
TORONTO.

W.A. GILL & Co. COLUMBUS, OHIO, U.S.A.

PLAIN, LACQUERED AND DECORATED

BOXES

MAKE THE BEST SEAMLESS TIN

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

PATENTS GUARANTEED

Our fee returned if we fail. Any one sending sketch and description of any invention will promptly receive our opinion free concerning the patentability of same. "How to Obtain a Patent" sent upon request. Patents secured through us advertised for sale at our expense.

Patents taken out through us receive special notice, without charge, in THE PATENT RECORD, an illustrated and widely circulated journal, consulted by Manufacturers and Investors.

Send for sample copy FREE. Address,
VICTOR J. EVANS & Co.
(Patent Attorneys.)
Evans Building, WASHINGTON, D. C.

ONTARIO

Vaccine Farm

ESTABLISHED 1885

Pure and reliable Vaccine matter always on hand. Orders by mail or otherwise promptly filled.

10 Ivory Points, \$1.00; 5 Ivory Points, 65c.; single points, 20 cts.

LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO THE TRADE.

Address all orders,

VACCINE FARM,

A. STEWART, M.D., Palmerston, Ont.

MINARD'S "KING OF PAIN." LINIMENT

Sold from Halifax to Victoria

BY

- HALIFAX { Brown & Webb, Simpson Bros. & Co.
Forsyth, Sutcliffe & Co.
- ST. JOHN—T. E. Barker & Sons.
- YARMOUTH—C. C. Richards & Co.
- MONTREAL { Kerry, Watson & Co. Lyman Sims & Co.
Evans Sons & Co. Lyman, Knox & Co.
- KINGSTON—Henry Skinner & Co.
- TORONTO { Lyman Bros. & Co. Evans Sons & Co.
Northrop & Lyman, T. Milburn & Co.
Elliot & Co.
- HAMILTON—Archdale Wilson & Co. J. Wiser & Co.
- LONDON—London Drug Co. Jas. A. Kennedy & Co.
- WINNIPEG—Martin, Bole & Wynne Co.
- NEW WESTMINSTER—D. E. Curtis & Co.

- VICTORIA AND VANCOUVER.—Langley & Henderson Bros.
- QUEBEC.—W. Brunet et Cie.
- ST. JOHN.—Canadian Drug Co. S. McDiarmid & Co.
- PRESCOTT.—T. W. Chamberlain & Co.
- MONTREAL.—Huden, Huber & Co.

The only Pills which purge without pain

BOISSY'S SAPONACEOUS PILLS

LAXATIVE PURGATIVE REFRESHING

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

Do You Carry in Stock



AH-WA-GO

The King of Blood Purifiers?

IF NOT -- WHY NOT?

You can recommend it to your customers, and can rest assured it will do all that is claimed for it. It is a positive cure for Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, and all Liver, Kidney and Blood Diseases.

Ah-Wa-Go is put up in dry powder form only—never in liquid. Note that each package bears our name in full, printed in red and blue. None other is genuine. Retail Price, 25 Cents per Package. It Costs You \$1.50 per dozen.

QUICK SELLER LARGE PROFITS

Handsome Advertising Matter sent with each order

For Sale by all Wholesale

Druggists.

Write us for illustrated Booklets, etc., on Ah-Wa-Go and our other Remedies.

The F. E. Karn Co.

132 Victoria St., TORONTO.

A LARGE AND INCREASING SALE ON THE CONTINENT IS THE BEST PROOF OF THE MERITS OF

CODY'S Cocoa Wine

Get our price. It will interest you

C. C. CODY & CO.,
Kingston, Jamaica, W. I.

J. S. HAMILTON & CO., Brantford
Agents for Canada



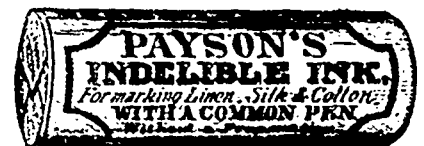
Clough Corkscrew Co.,

ALTON, N. H., U.S.A.

ORIGINAL PATENTEES.

SAMPLES, ALL

SIZES, FREE.



THE OLDEST - THE BEST

Received Medal and Diploma at Province of Quebec Exposition, Montreal, 1897.

Trade supplied by all leading Drug Houses in the Dominion.

Labatt's Ale and Porter

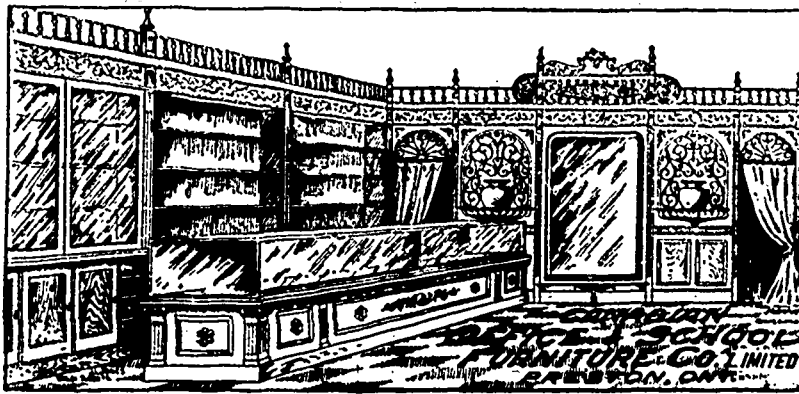
USED MEDICINALLY: Have the recommendation of nearly all physicians. Reports of 4 chemists furnished on application.

USED DIETETICALLY: Stimulate the appetite, improve digestion, promote sleep.

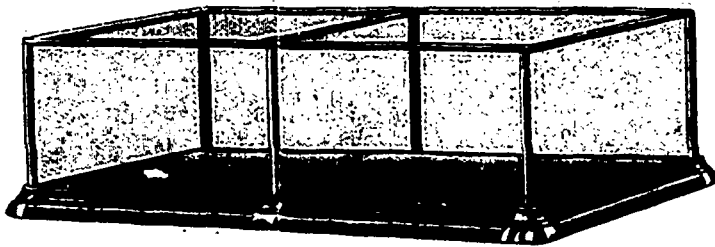
NECESSARY with cheese—**VALUABLE** with soup and meat—**ENJOYABLE** with oysters.

AS BEVERAGES: Pure and wholesome.

Ask for "LABATT'S" when ordering.



London Show Case Works



Manufacturers of Show Cases in all the latest designs

673 Bathurst St., - - LONDON, Ont.

Druggists' Fittings.

WRITE US FOR ESTIMATES.

COUNTERS. WALL CASES.
SPONGE CASES.
CIGAR CASES.
SHOWCASES (of all Descriptions).
MIRRORS

Cobban Manfg. Co.
(LIMITED)
TORONTO, ONT.

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 Antigastralgie 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

STIMULATING and REFRESHING

LIQUEUR HOR

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.

WINCKLER, Pharmacist, Montreuil, ^{Near} Paris
MONTREAL, M. DECARY.

TORONTO: The Druggists' Corporation of Canada, Limited.

Gray's

CASTOR-FLUID

For the hair.

DENTAL PEARLINE

An excellent antiseptic tooth wash.

SULPHUR PASTILLES

For burning in diphtheritic cases.

SAPONACEOUS DENTIFRICE

An excellent antiseptic dentifrice.

These Specialties

All of which have been well advertised, more particularly the "Castor-Fluid," may be obtained at all the wholesale houses at Manufacturer's price.

HENRY R. GRAY

ESTABLISHED 1848.

Pharmaceutical Chemist

122 St. Lawrence Main Street.

(Cor. of LaGauchetiere)

MONTREAL

Electricity Building.

ARTISTIC STRUCTURE DESIGNED FOR A
WONDERFUL EXHIBIT AT BUFFALO
NEXT YEAR.

Elaborate designs have recently been completed for the Electricity Building for the Pan-American Exposition, to be held at Buffalo, N.Y., May 1st to October 31st, 1901. Displays of all kinds in the practical and artistic uses of electricity, together with complete exhibits of electrical machinery and appliances are to be conspicuous features of the great exposition.

The designs contemplate a very handsome and commodious building. The structure is to be 500 feet from east to

ner of the building, with a low-domed pavilion tower, and the building is interrupted at the centre by the double-towered entrance. This entrance, wide and high, is spanned by an ornamental arch and supported each side by columns. The towers also have minor entrances through them.

The connecting work between the towers, the towers themselves, the pavilions at the corners of the buildings, and similar places, are to be brilliantly illuminated, and made gay with banners and flags.

The modeled relief work of the building is of choicest design. The general ornamentation of the building is to be frescoes in an interesting mixture of reds, greens

Stanton & Co., Toronto, and the return mail will see him provided with samples, from which it will be an easy matter to make a selection pleasing to the buyer and gratifying to the seller, and which will insure further and extended dealings between the two.

When writing for samples state particularly the price limit and what apartment is to be papered.

To be of assistance to their customers in special jobs, M. Stanton & Co. have made up a supply of their most popular papers in ingrain, gilt, embossed, tapes tries, etc., in the higher-priced lines.

M. Stanton & Co. will take pleasure in forwarding samples on request.



west and 150 feet wide, giving an exhibition space of 75,000 square feet.

The south facade fronts the Mall and the north fronts the Midway. The east end is toward the massive Electric Tower, while the west end faces the Grand Canal. The building is long, low and inviting. The design of the facades shows artistic grouping. The openings of the pergola-like loggias, placed at frequent intervals, present a delightful effect, showing more and more of the reveals of the pilasters and openings as the eye travels to the end of the building farthest away from the observer.

There is a pleasing ending at each cor-

and yellows. The general color scheme follows that of the Machinery and Transportation Building and other groups of buildings of the exposition. The building was designed by Green & Wicks, of Buffalo.

A Good Idea of Stanton's.

Not every wall-paper dealer is fortunate enough to be able to meet the various requirements of the different customers whose tastes he is called upon to cater to from day to day. As a solution of the difficulty which so often presents itself he has only to drop a card to M.

Martin's Cardinal Food for Infants and Invalids.

Attention is called to this advertisement appearing in this number. This food is a perfectly pure wheat flour food. Physicians find that it will be assimilated by the most delicate stomach, being manufactured in such a manner as to leave no gritty particles present which are more or less insoluble. Martin's Cardinal Food will keep for any length of time, and will not be found to become musty immediately on being opened. It will pay druggists to push the sale as it makes permanent customers.

Formulary

SOME NEW INSECTICIDES.

The *Revue de chimie industrielle* gives the following formulæ for insecticides and parasiticides:

	Parts.
1. Staphisagria seed.....	5
Quassia chips.....	25
Water.....	550

Infuse together.

	Parts.
2. Kerosene.....	67
Yellow soap.....	33
Water.....	33

Dissolve the soap in the water and mix with the kerosene by agitation.

	Parts.
3. Benzin decolorized.....	10
Cedarwood oil.....	1
Wintgreen oil.....	1

Mix and dissolve.

This makes a capital bed-bug exterminator.—*Ed. National Druggist.*

	Parts.
4. Soap, common yellow.....	10
Ammonia water.....	500
Water.....	500

Dissolve the soap in the water by the aid of heat, and when cold mix the solution with the ammonia water.

	Parts.
5. Borosalicylate of sodium.....	2
Decoction of quassia.....	98

Mix.

This preparation is called the "*Liquor insecta fugans*," or "*Insectifuge Germain*."—*Nat. Druggist.*

INDELIBLE RED LAUNDRY INK.

The *Bayerische Industrie und Gewerbe Blotte* gives the following for an indelible red marking ink for laundry purposes. Make three solutions, as follows:

	Parts.
1. Sodium carbonate, impure.....	3
Gum arabic.....	3
Water.....	12
2. Platinum chloride.....	1
Distilled water.....	24
3. Tin chloride.....	1
Distilled water.....	4

Solution No. 1 is to be used for moistening the spot on which the writing is to go. A hot iron is then passed over the spot, and the name or design is put on with a quill or pencil, dipped in solution No. 2. As soon as it dries, the spot is moistened with solution No. 3.—*Nat. Drug.*

CLEANSING FLUIDS.

A new spot-remover, or cleansing fluid, which, it is claimed, is of extraordinary value, is made as follows:

	Parts.
1. Saponin.....	7
Water.....	130
Alcohol.....	70
Benzin.....	1788
Oil Mirbane.....	5
2. Benzene (benzol).....	89
Acetic ether.....	10
Pear oil.....	1

This yields an effective grease eradicator of an agreeable odor.

PASTE FOR METAL COLLAPSIBLE TUBES.

It is claimed that a cement made of equal parts of rosin and shellac, dissolved in six parts of alcohol, adheres to white metal with the greatest tenacity, and may even be used for cementing two pieces of this metal together.

WHITE INK

To prepare white ink, a mucilage of gum acacia is prepared, and with this is mixed zinc white in sufficient quantity. In order to make the ink smooth, after mixing the zinc white, the whole is well rubbed with a palette knife or glass muller upon a slab of glass. A few drops of carbolic acid are added as a preservative.

FURNITURE CREAM.

	Parts.
Soap, Castile.....	2
Potassium carbonate.....	1
Yellow wax.....	16
Oil of turpentine.....	16
Water.....	60

Dissolve the potassium carbonate in the water by the aid of heat, and strain into a large jar; melt the yellow wax, take the vessel from the fire, and add the oil of turpentine. Now mix the two solutions and stir well.

FURNITURE PASTE.

Paraffin wax.....	7 ounces.
Petroleum jelly.....	2 ounces.
Solution of potassa.....	5 drachms.
Yellow wax.....	3 ounces.
Alkanet root.....	1 ounce.
Turpentine.....	12 ounces.

Place the first four ingredients in a vessel and melt with a gentle heat; then add the others, digest an hour and strain.

FURNITURE POLISH.

	Parts.
Shellac, best quality orange.....	1000
Rosin.....	65
Venice turpentine.....	200
Alcohol.....	2600

Mix and put in a warm place, agitating frequently until the resins are dissolved.

Let stand for four weeks, or until completely limpid, then decant.

FURNITURE POLISH.

	Parts.
Vinegar.....	6
Linseed oil.....	3
Methylated spirit.....	3
Antimony chloride solution.....	1
Armenian bole sufficient.	

Mix. The bole must be rubbed down very finely, or scratching of the furniture may be the result.

GRAFTING WAX.

I.

	Parts.
Beeswax.....	75
Purified resin.....	125
Turpentine.....	36
Rape oil.....	12
Venice turpentine.....	25
Zinc white.....	25

Color yellow with turmeric.

II.

	Parts.
Japan wax.....	100
Yellow wax.....	300
Resin.....	800
Turpentine.....	400
Hard paraffin.....	100
Suet.....	300
Venice turpentine.....	600

FLUID GRAFTING WAX.

I.

	Parts.
Resin.....	1250
Pitch.....	200
Linseed oil.....	120
Turpentine.....	50
Yellow wax.....	130

Melt with a gentle heat; stir continually until cold, and then add methylated spirit, 400 fluid parts.

II.

Burgundy pitch, 500, is melted slowly, removed from the fire and mixed with alcohol 70 or 80. Put up in wide-necked bottles or tins.

III.

	Parts.
Turpentine.....	
Resin.....	1
Wood alcohol.....	4

—*Amer. Druggist.*

ELASTIC MUCILAGE.

Dissolve one part of salicylic acid in twenty parts of alcohol, and add three parts of soft soap and three parts of glycerine. Shake thoroughly, and add the mixture to a mucilage prepared from ninety-three parts of gum arabic, and the requisite amount of water (about one hundred and eighty parts). This mucilage is said to keep well, and, when it dries, to remain elastic without tendency to cracking.—*Nat. Druggist.*

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

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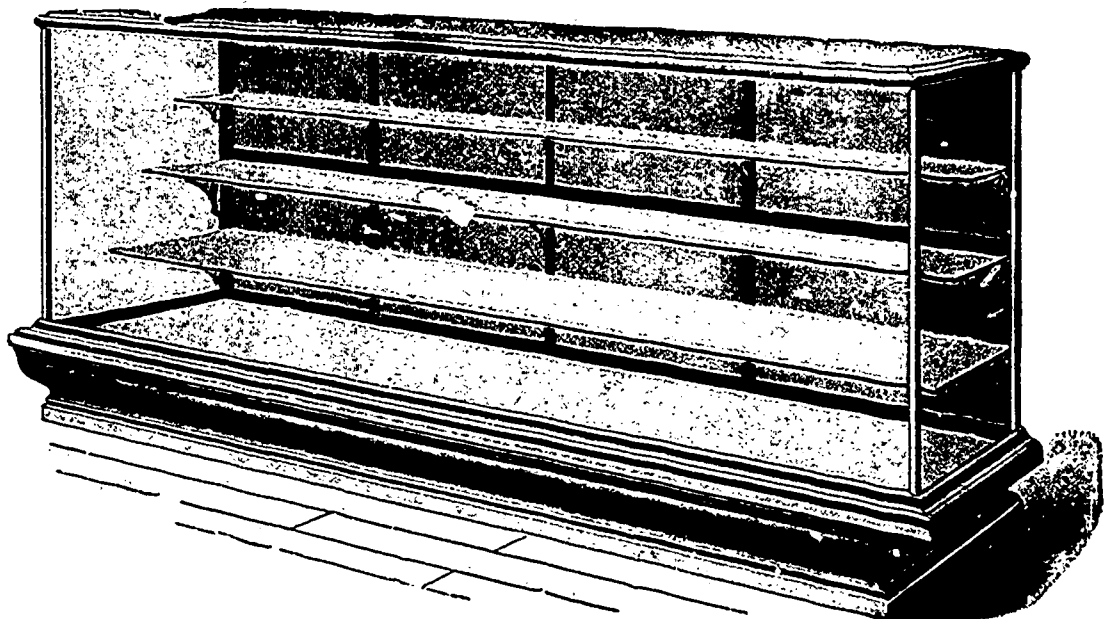
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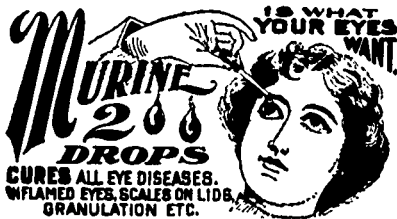
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Diseases of the Eye (Hansell and Bell).....	1.00
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Canadian Druggist,
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"The book forms a valuable addition to photographic literature."—Photo Beacon.



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In Theory and Practice

This is a complete guide to Photography for the amateur and covers every branch of the art. Exposure, Development, Fixing, Washing, the Dark Room, Intensification, Reduction, Retouching. Negative Faults and Remedies, Printing, Toning, Mounting, Handling all Modern Printing Out and Developing Papers as Aristo, Kirklands, Delta Matt, Ferrugallie, Monochrome, Uranium, Bromide, Velox, Platinotype, Carbon and Pigment; Freak Photographs, Duplicators, Imitation and Genuine Moonlight Views, Cloud Photography, Use of Screens, Flash Lights, Lantern Slides, Transparencies, Use of Non Halation Plates, Packing of Plates, Theory of Exposure, Use of Stops, are all thoroughly covered; 250 pages, 18 full-page and 55 small illustrations and one photograph. Second edition.

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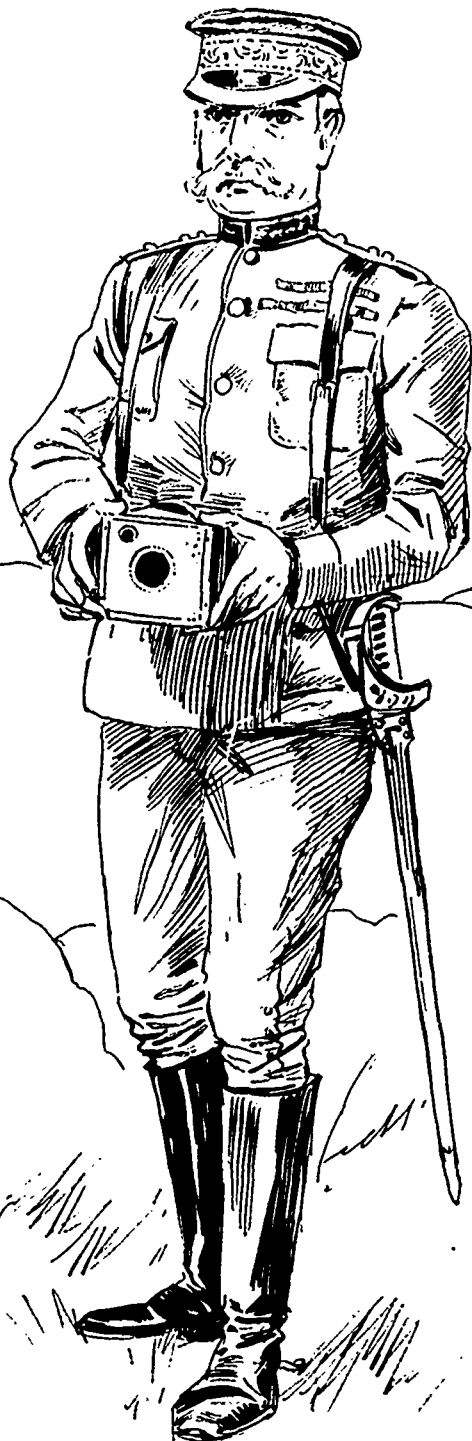
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Photographic Notes.

TONING BATH.—

Potassium chloroplatinite... 6 grains.
Sodium carbonate crystals... 8 "
Common salt.....30 "
Water12 ounces.

The solution is rendered faintly acid with nitric acid. Prints are washed in two changes of water quickly and then transferred to toning bath. After toning they must be placed for two minutes in—

Sodium carbonate.....120 grains.
Water..... 10 ounces.

They must then be fixed for 15 minutes and well washed.

COMBINED TONING AND FIXING BATH.

—Specially recommended for use, when good black tones are required. Prints should be deep and solid.

Float paper two minutes on warm solution, hang up to dry. The coated side should be marked. Sensitise by flotation, or by means of Blanchard brush, on a solution of silver nitrate, 40 grains per ounce of distilled water.

Paper should be used same day as made, or, if dried well, may be placed in calcium tube, when it will keep. If this be done before printing, the paper should have a little moisture imparted to it by placing in a damp place for a short time. Print fully.

TEN PER CENT. SOLUTIONS.—The *Photo-American* gives the following method for making, by the simplest calculation, solutions of any desired strength.

He takes 10 c.c. of the concentrated developer and 20 c.c. of hypo solution (15) to which is added 20 c.c. water.

Time and instantaneous exposures became developed and fixed in five minutes, the negatives being full of rich gradations and perfectly clear.

Photographic Paragraphs Selected from Exchanges.

A small stop destroys atmospheric effect and roundness and prevents one plane from standing out against another.

When printing platinotypes away from home use citric acid or diluted vinegar. It is too risky to travel with hydrochloric acid.

Keep three wine corks in your camera bag. They will come in handy to prevent



Mount Stephen, Field, B. C. One of the picturesque spots on the Canadian Pacific Railway.

A.

Hypo.....170 gm. or 6 ozs.
Potass sulphocyanide..... 28.35 " " 1 oz.
Sodium acetate. 42.7 " " 1½ ozs.
Alum..... 6.2 " " 96 gr.
Distilled water.. 6.5 " " 100 "

This must stand for about 24 hours, then filtered, after which add—

B.

Gold chloride.... 1 gm. or 15 gr.
Ammonium chloride..... 2 " " 30 "
Distilled water... 1.70 c.c., " 6 ozs.

SALTING AND SENSITISING SOLUTIONS FOR PLAIN PAPER.—The following gives excellent results on Whatman rough paper with platinum toning:

Gelatine 115 grains
Ammonium chloride..... 70 "
Water 20 oz.

Simply multiply the per cent. desired by five (grains, if solid; minims, if liquid), and the result is the quantity to be added to an ounce of water. It is not absolutely accurate, but near enough for all photographic purposes.

RAPID DEVELOPER.—Dr. Ludwig Ellon, of Charlottenburg, Germany, has been experimenting upon the method of simultaneous development and fixation, and has, he claims, succeeded in producing beautiful results far superior to those of Punett, who made use of ortho and strong caustic alkalis. Dr. Ellon's method is as follows:

Pyrocatechine..... 7 grammes.
Hydrate Potassa 6 "
Sulphite soda (crystallized). 30 "
Water75 c.c.

the points of your tripod slipping on polished or stone floors.

An expanse of still water in the immediate foreground of a landscape is easily broken up by throwing in two or three handfuls of small stones a second or two before exposure.

Don't forget to slightly warm developer and trays if kept in a cold room before development. What you very likely ascribe to under-exposure may be nothing of the kind during the cold season. Heat accelerates; cold retards development. A word to the wise, etc.

To render corks impervious to acids, immerse in vaseline, slightly warmed to make fluid, and soak for half hour or longer. Then acid will not affect them.

Optical Department.

In charge of W. E. HAMILL, M.D., Instructor of the Optical Institute of Canada, 69 Yonge street, Toronto.

The Mistakes of the Graduate Optician.

A not inconsiderable experience both as teacher and consultant for many graduate opticians has forcibly demonstrated frequent errors which might easily be avoided if a common amount of thought, sense and conscience were exercised in the practice of a refractionist. To premise, let me not be misunderstood as a self-constituted critic and fault-finder and thus misjudged in my intent. My only desire is to point out what seems to me would be the better eradicated from the life of an optician.

I hardly expect all will agree with me, neither do I ask them so to do, as each one has as much right to his opinion as I have. Being personally convinced that my position is well taken is my reason for saying some things which may only serve the purpose of making myself disliked. I say this advisedly, for an article I wrote some months ago in the *Canadian Optician* on "Doctor of Optics" was considered by each of three opticians in this city as a personal attack on them. The fact was that I did not know that two of them were so distinguished at all and the whole three of them were foreign to my mind while writing the article in question. A preacher or a teacher can hardly say anything in the way of discussion of any subject without hitting some one but those who are so thin-skinned should neither attend church nor read articles in a sectional publication.

The individual optician is not thought of or being dealt with at all in the discussion of any subject which pertains to opticians in the aggregate. That individual applications can or will be made is another question altogether, and the responsibility thereof remains with them a personal equation.

Having thus explained my position and intention, it remains simply to point out what seems to me are "mistakes of graduate opticians."

(1) *Assumption of superior knowledge* is placed as the first mistake because it is the most prevalent and prominent, and I can hardly resist saying, the most impudent. But if fifty graduate opticians who make claim to superior knowledge were selected from all over Canada, I

doubt if the excellency of one over another, all things considered, would be awarded by any one competent to judge. Indeed, experience has taught that a green though apt student who does not know a convex from a concave glass may by two or three weeks' tuition be theoretically the peer of them all, and in a few weeks more actually so in practical work. If I were called upon to select the most competent optician in this city I would not seek the loudest boasters to find him, but resort to a little shop on a side street, where he is doing careful and correct



DR. W. E. HAMILL,
Editor Optical Department.
(Instructor of the Optical Institute of Canada).

work, although only appreciated by his intimate acquaintances and pleased patrons. He makes no claim to "superior knowledge," but he does make every effort to become thoroughly efficient, and his very modesty makes you like him.

The best of opticians makes so many mistakes and fails to please so many customers that one has an enormous amount of nerve to "blow his own horn" so as to drown the noise of all the others. If any optician thinks "he knows it all" he can very quickly be undeceived in his error by submitting himself for examination in theoretical questions and practical work on difficult cases.

2. *It is a mistake to refract customers*

in the presence of strangers. Many people do not like to be observed while undergoing the test at all—others are made nervous by intruding eyes, while all appreciate a reasonable amount of privacy—and a delicacy of environment is the right of each patron.

3. *It is not preferable to illumine the test type by daylight.* The variability of sunlight is so well known that to remedy the defect the better opticians employ some form of good artificial light to produce constancy of illumination.

4. *It is a mistake to aid the customer to correctly name the letters.* You may be asked: What is that letter? Or did I name them right, etc.? Your innate disposition to be courteous should not spoil your effort to obtain the very thing

you are after, viz., to obtain the acuteness of vision. By a little evasion and clever manipulation you can appear to answer their questions but all the time make them "work out their own salvation," etc.

5. *It is false economy to use a trial frame which you cannot adjust and keep adjusted to the position in front of your patron's face that you desire.* Opticians with old trial cases are apt to have antiquated trial frames which never were any good and are a constant nuisance. "You cannot do good work with poor tools." The newest completely adjustable trial frame leaves nothing to be desired, and with them you can always rely upon the patient looking through the optical centre of the glass during the test.

6. *It is a mistake to carry on a conversation with your customer during the test.* The customer should be made to understand what you desire him to tell you, and then his attention should be kept riveted thereon short of fatigue. Every break is so much time lost and so much ground to go over again. It is better to get through with "the weather," "the health of the family," before the test begins and leave politics and religion until after.

7. *It is unwise to have only one set of Snellen's test types.* Children and even adults soon learn the letters off by heart and the examination is worthless and parrot-like. By substituting a different card you avoid this trap and get actual results.

8. *It is a mistake not to take the age of every customer and his punctum prox-*

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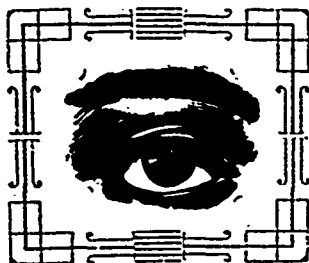
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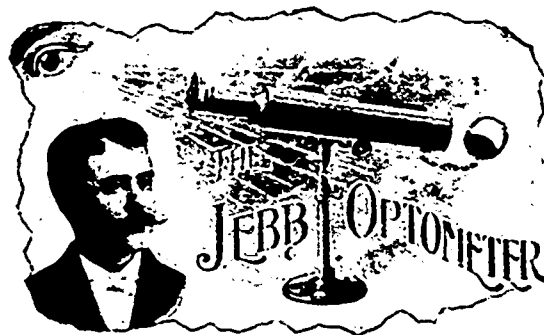
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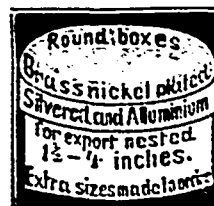
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the leading features. No mydriatics used. Valuable in testing children's eyes. The only optometer made confining the space used within its own length, making card to distances superfluous. No artificial lights used. Exact figures produced in testing, and no deduction of prescription necessary. Although being a subjective test its principle is such as to make it simpler and more accurate than any objective method. No optician can afford to be without it. For sale by all leading Jobbers, or address

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A Detailed Self-Adding Solid Nickled Case Cash Register

With 1,000 of our best 10 cent cigars at \$55.00 per M, or 2,000 of our best 5 cent cigars (our regular \$35.00 goods) for \$70.00, we will send free a solid nickled case, detailed Self-Adding Cash Register, equal to registers heretofore \$125.00 and upwards.

The cigars are equal to any 5c. and 10c. cigars on the market.

Terms:—5 per cent. discount cash with order and we pay transportation charges, or if you satisfy us of your financial responsibility we will ship goods upon receipt one-third cash and balance Note 30 days; in this event you pay transportation charges.

Description of Cash Register.

Size, 21 inches high, 17 inches deep and 19 inches wide. Weight, 85 pounds. Solid nickel case of handsome design. Tablets display from both front and rear. The money drawer is highly polished inside. Both the exterior and interior of this machine are the best that can be produced. Warranted for five year. All the work is done on wheels and it sets to zero with a key in a moment's time. The tables are large and conspicuous, a black figure on a white enameled background. We have two styles of keyboards. When ordering please state if you use penny keys or whether five cents is the lowest denomination you use.

This is a stupendous offer, and many who read this advertisement will be incredulous.

WHY! The reason why we are giving away Cash Registers is to induce more dealers to sell our well known brand of Cigars, as we feel confident that once tried, you will continue to handle them.

Cash Registers will be given only to our new customers.

THINK! Do not be influenced by agents of High-priced registers, but send for one of our registers and 1,000 of our 10 cent or 2,000 of our 5 cent cigars. Then compare and judge for yourself, and if cigars are not satisfactory or the register is not equal to the best, in style, finish and utility, return both register and cigars to us. We assure you that everything is as represented. **ADDRESS:**

TORONTO CIGAR CO., 61 FRONT ST. EAST. TORONTO

If the cigars are not satisfactory or you do not consider the register equal to any that the National Cash Register Co. sell for \$175.00 you can return both register and cigars to us. The register is protected by 5 patents and does not infringe on any other Cash Register.



WEIGHT, 85 POUNDS

inum as well. Once you have the age you know where the near point ought to be in the great majority of emmetropes. In such, a given age means almost invariably a certain amount of accommodation, and hence a near point is to be expected approximately at a certain distance. This precaution alone will not let a case of paralysis of accommodation slip by you. To determine the latter, if the case is not emmetropic, he should be made so by means of his distant correction before the near point is taken.

9. *It is generally unwise to order cylinders or compound glasses from one test alone.* Many mistakes in astigmatism could be avoided by verifying or correcting the first test by one or two subsequent tests. There is safety in multiplicity of tests.

10. *It is a grave error to test when inflammation of the eyes is present.* The result of such an examination is purely speculative and not likely to prove correct. Beside there are many inflammations of the eye which are contagious and the infected trial frame may carry the contagion.

11. *It is a mistake to test a customer who is in a hurry.* Better by far try and make a date that will give you ample time to do yourself justice and satisfy your patron. Should you give glasses in a hurry and they prove unsatisfactory it is always a question whether your customer will make allowances for the rush, although it may be his own fault. The great unwashed do not consider the science involved in fitting a simple pair of glasses.

12. *It is a mistake to ever fit children without a mydriatic.* I have said so much on this subject in previous articles that my position is well known. Just think of a child wearing minus 2.00 glasses when he required plus 3.00 and yet this very case came under my observation, and he was fitted by an optician of some pretensions, too. I have frequently had children show no manifest hyperopia by the usual subjective tests when, after using atropine they showed 2, 3, or even 4 dioptries of hyperopia. Children who come to me are almost invariably atropinized.

13. *It is a mistake for an optician to undertake the correction or treatment of a strabismic child under any circumstances whatever.* So grave a result may ensue from a wrong method that the whole responsibility should be thrown upon the oculist in these cases. Much has to be done beside simply giving glasses and

only an oculist should pilot the parents what to do.

14. *Opticians should not fail to ascertain if any heterophoria is present.*—Not necessarily to do anything for it but to keep a record of their cases, and in case the glasses given for their error of refraction prove unsatisfactory to have data to explain the same. I am opposed to opticians using prisms either to correct heterophoria or for rhythmic exercises for the muscles. These heterophoric belong to the province of the oculist and at the present time, when there is such diversity of opinion as to what is the best thing to do in muscular trouble, it is best that opticians should at least wait until the question is definitely settled.

15. *In asthenopia if glasses fail to relieve it is not only a mistake but simple impertinence for an optician to question his customer as to his or her health or habits in order to discover the cause of the asthenopia.*—The greatest mistake in our opinion was placed first. The next greatest, we believe, is this last one. It is the right and province of the optician to relieve asthenopia by glasses if he can, but he has no right or license to enquire into the cause if it be not glasses the customer needs. Even should the optician have the knowledge or ability to ascertain the cause (outside of the need of lenses), he has no right to prescribe any line of treatment or offer gratuitous advice in any manner whatever.

When an optician has the indecency to make himself a self-constituted physician and pry into the habits or health of his customer he might just as well ask his patron (now a patient) if it be a lady—How old the baby is? And if she is nursing it herself or employing a wet nurse? If she is constipated, and, if so, how often the bowels move? and then order a diet and some favorite pill. When opticians usurp the rights of physicians they are not only making themselves ridiculous but are inviting opposition and trouble not only for themselves but for all opticians from a profession which so far has not even seen fit to take the first step in opposition or bother themselves what opticians are doing.

A Display for Counter or Window.

Every retail druggist who applies for it will receive, post paid, a new and striking fly pad display, which will largely increase the sale of that very profitable article, *Wilson's Fly Pads.*

The "Bee" Brand.



The standard of excellence for a seal wax. One that gives universal satisfaction, and should be specially asked for from the jobbers.

A Strong School.

Twelve regular teachers, with an up-to-date equipment, including sixty machines for typewriting, combine to give strength and prominence to the Central Business College, of Toronto, which is now recognized as the leading commercial school in Canada.

The spring term continues from April and into the summer term which will open early in July, but members are admitted at any time into any department throughout the year. There are no vacations.

Photographic Magazines.

Every amateur as well as professional photographer would do well to take one or more magazines devoted to this art. And for the convenience of our readers we give the names of some of the leading publications together with the publisher's address.

The Photogram, The Photogram, Ltd., 6 Farringdon Ave., London, Eng., 5 shillings per annum.

The Practical Photographer, Percy, Lund, Humphries, & Co., Ltd., Amen Corner, London E.C., England, \$2.00 per annum.

Photography, 3 St. Bride St., Ludgate Circus, London E.C., Eng., (weekly) \$2.00.

Australian Photo. Journal, 66 King st., Sydney, New South Wales, 5s. 6d.

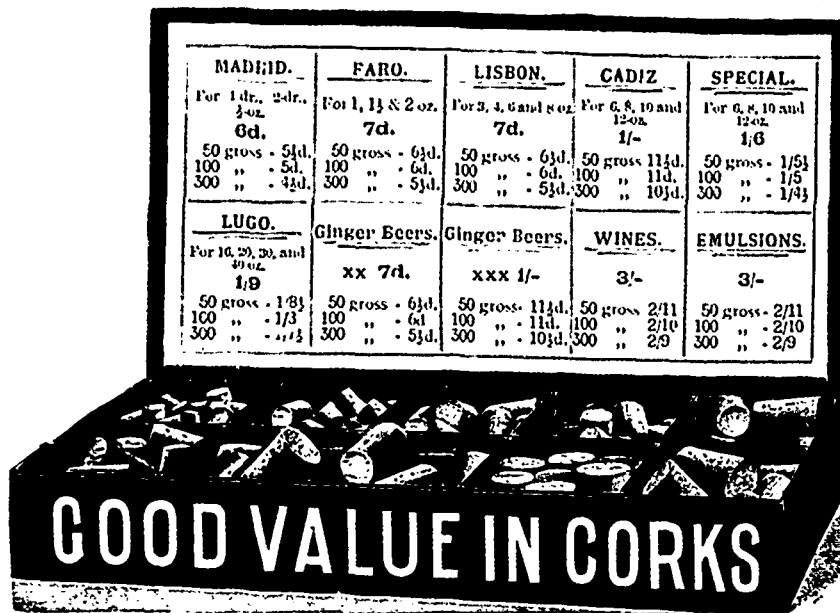
American Amateur Photographer, The Outing Co., Ltd., 239 Fifth Ave., New York, \$2.00.

The Photo American, 22 East 17th St., New York, \$1.00.

American Journal Photography, 1019 Market St., Philadelphia, Pa., \$1.00.

The Camera and Dark Room, 36 Cortland St., New York, \$1.00.

The Camera, F. V. Chambers, 15 South 5th St., Philadelphia, Pa., 50 cents.



Corks.

We would especially call the attention of the trade to the advertisement of Ayrton & Saunders, Liverpool, England, which appears in this issue. This firm makes corks one of the specialties of their business, and with the special arrangements with some of the largest cork growers in Spain are in a position to furnish the best goods at moderate prices. We refer to their advertisement in this issue for the price of their various lines. Their sample boxes, one of which we have the pleasure of acknowledging, contain excellent assortments of high-grade corks conveniently arranged. The advertisers announce that these corks can be obtained through all wholesale druggists, and the retail trade would do well to name this particular brand when in want of corks of any description.

Added Strength.

CAPTAIN HENRY DRISLER, FOR TWENTY TWO YEARS WITH HARPER'S BECOMES ASSOCIATED WITH THE FRANK LESLIE PUBLISHING HOUSE.

An important change, and one of special interest to the magazine publishing fraternity, is the resignation last week of Captain Henry Drisler from Harper & Brothers, where he has held positions of trust and responsibility for nearly a quarter century, the past ten years having been advertising manager of all the Harper periodicals.

Captain Drisler's wide circle of friends in the publishing trade will be pleased to know that he has purchased a substantial

interest in Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly and the other properties of Frank Leslie's Publishing House. He has been elected a director and treasurer of the Leslie house, and will, in conjunction with Mr. Frederic L. Colver, the president, manage the company's affairs. A continuance of the remarkable progress of Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly as a ten-cent magazine is assured by this new connection, and Captain Drisler's added experience bids fair to further the line of advancement.

Mrs. Frank Leslie remains as editor with Mr. Henry Tyrrell as managing editor, Mr. H. M. Eaton art manager, and Mr. Charles Schweinler as mechanical superintendent. Mr. F. C. Jappe, the secretary, and Messrs. Chas. D. Spalding, Robert C. Wilson and Robert Frothingham, the advertising representatives, have each acquired an interest in the stock of the company.

Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly for April, 1900.

Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly for April is replete with timely interest and pictorial beauty. The variety of its contents is indicated by a glance at the list of literary contributors, which include such distinguished names as M. Joaquin Miller, Dr. W. A. Croffut, Stephen Crane, Egerton Castle, George Julian Zolnay, Martha McCulloch Williams, Fritz Morris, and Jeanna R. Nicholls. The pictures are brilliant and profuse, including the latest work of the foremost illustrators of the day.

For "tips" as to what is of interest to the trade, read page 99.

Drug and Herb Cabinet.

J. S. Bennett has invented a "Drug and Herb Cabinet" which, when seen by the retail druggist, will be considered an indispensable article of furniture for the store. The fact that the patentee has a cabinet which is dust and vermin proof and perfectly air-tight means a large saving to every druggist, and a safeguard against deteriorated drugs. Write for particulars. See advertisement.

Soda Water Fountains.

"Everything in the line of soda trade" is the announcement of Geo. Sparrow & Co. in this issue of THE DRUGGIST. Soda water fountains and all the accessories are supplied in large variety of style, and at "right" prices. Send for catalogue if you are interested.

Drug Business Wanted.

WANTED to purchase good Drug Business. Give particulars. CHEMIST, Box 478, St. Thomas, Ont.

FOR SALE

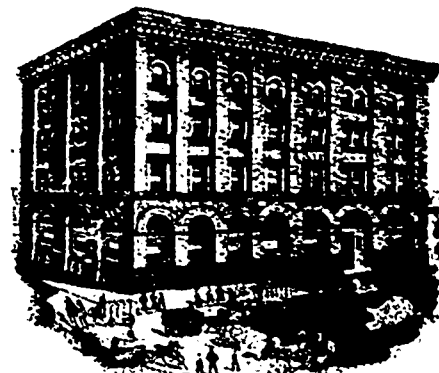
ADVERTISING IN "THE CANADIAN DRUGGIST" brings excellent returns. Our advertisers say so.

DRUG Business at Prince Albert, N.W.T. Finest opportunity in the Territories, handsomest store west of Winnipeg. Fixtures, California redwood; lighted by electricity; heated by furnace; stock and fixtures about \$1,000. Reasons for selling, ill health. Apply W. J. MITCHELL, Winnipeg or care of Canadian Druggist.

FOR SALE

FOR CASH, a first-class Drug Business in the best town in East Kootenay, on the C.P.R. Daily trains. Population over 2,000. A company pay roll of between \$25,000 and \$30,000 per month. Only drug business in town. About a \$6,000 stock, well assorted, new and in good condition. Good prescription trade. For full particulars apply "KOOTENAY," care of CANADIAN DRUGGIST, Toronto, Ont.

P.S.—Reason for selling, illness.



The Bole Drug Co.,

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.

We carry a full range of Drugs, Sundries, and Patent Medicines, and can quote to the trade beyond Port Arthur and the West against any other house in Canada. CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

Seely's Parisian Balm

A WINTER AND SUMMER PREPARATION FOR THE SKIN

Officially endorsed by the United States Health Reports.

ITS USES

For Chapped Face and Hands
For Sunburn and Tan

For Gentlemen after Shaving
For the Nursery

SEELY, the American Perfumer

DETROIT, MICH.

TORONTO, ONT

CANADIAN DRUGGIST PRICES CURRENT

Corrected to April 8th, 1900.

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

ALCOHOL, gal.....	\$4 75	\$5 00	Powdered, lb.....	\$ 30	\$ 35	Kino, true, lb.....	\$ 2 50	\$3 00
Methyl.....	1 90	2 00	CARBON, Bisulphid., lb.	17	18	Myrrh, lb.	45	46
ALLSPICE, lb.	13	15	CARMINE, No. 40, oz.	30	40	Powdered, lb.	55	60
Powdered, lb.	15	17	CASTOR, Fibre, lb.	20 00	20 00	Opium, lb.	4 50	4 75
ALOIN, oz.	40	45	CHALK, French, powdered, lb.	10	12	Powdered, lb.	5 75	6 00
ANODYNE, Hoffman's bot., lbs.	50	55	Precip., see Calcium, lb.	10	12	Scammony, pure Resin, lb.	12 50	13 00
ARROWROOT, Bermuda, lb.	40	45	Prepared, lb.	5		Shellac, lb.	35	40
St. Vincent, lb.	15	18	CHARCOAL, Animal, powd., lb.	4	5	Bleached, lb.	40	45
BALSAM, Fir, lb.	45	50	Willow, powdered, lb.	20	25	Spruce, true, lb.	30	35
Copaiba, lb.	70	85	CLOVE, lb.	17	20	Tragacanth, flake, 1st, lb.	85	90
Peru, lb.	3 25	3 50	Powdered, lb.	18	22	Powdered, lb.	1 10	1 25
Tolu, can or less, lb.	70	75	COCHINEAL, S.G., lb.	40	45	Sorts, lb.	55	70
BARK, Barberry, lb.	22	25	COLLOIDION, lb.	75	80	Thur, lb.	8	10
Bayberry, lb.	15	18	Cantharidal, lb.	2 50	2 75	HERB, Althea, lb.	27	35
Buckthorn, lb.	15	17	CONFECTION, Senna, lb.	40	45	Bitterwort, lb.	36	40
Canella, lb.	15	17	CREOSOTE, Wood, lb.	1 30	2 50	Burdock, lb.	16	18
Cascara Sagrada	25	30	CRENASOL (JEYRS) 4-oz. bottles, per doz.	4 50	5 00	Boneset, oz., lb.	15	17
Casarilla, select, lb.	18	20	" " 12-oz. bottles, per doz.	10 80	10 80	Catnip, oz., lb.	17	20
Cassia, in mats, lb.	25	28	CUTTLEFISH BONE, lb.	35	40	Chiretta, lb.	25	30
Cinchona, red, lb.	60	65	DENTRINE, lb.	10	12	Coltsfoot, lb.	20	38
Powdered, lb.	65	70	DOVER'S POWDER, lb.	1 50	1 60	Feverfew, oz., lb.	53	55
Yellow, lb.	35	40	ERGOT, Spanish, lb.	80	85	Grindelia robusta, lb.	45	50
Pale, lb.	40	45	Powdered, lb.	1 10	1 20	Horehound, oz., lb.	18	20
Elm, selected, lb.	18	20	Ergotin, Keith's, oz.	2 00	2 10	Jaborandi, lb.	45	50
Ground, lb.	17	20	EXTRACT LOGWOOD, bulk, lb.	13	14	Lemon Balm, lb.	38	40
Powdered, lb.	20	28	Pounds, lb.	14	17	Liverwort, German, lb.	38	40
Hemlock, crushed, lb.	18	20	FLOWERS, Arnica, lb.	15	20	Lobelia, oz., lb.	15	20
Oak, white, crushed lb.	15	17	Calendula, lb.	55	60	Motherwort, oz., lb.	20	20
Orange peel, bitter, lb.	15	16	Camomile, Roman, lb.	25	30	Mullein, German, lb.	17	20
Prickly ash, lb.	35	40	German, lb.	40	45	Pennyroyal, oz., lb.	18	22
Sassafras, lb.	15	16	Elder, lb.	20	22	Peppermint, oz., lb.	21	20
Soap (quillaya), lb.	13	15	Lavender, lb.	12	15	Rue, oz., lb.	30	30
Wild cherry, lb.	13	15	Rose, red, French, lb.	1 60	2 00	Sage, oz., lb.	18	22
BEANS, Calabar, lb.	45	50	Rosemary, lb.	25	30	Spearmint, lb.	21	25
Tonka, lb.	1 20	1 75	Saffron, American, lb.	65	70	Thyme, oz., lb.	18	20
Vanilla, lb.	8 00	15 00	Spanish, Val'a, oz.	1 00	1 25	Tansy, oz., lb.	15	15
BERRIES, Cubeb, sifted, lb.	20	25	GELATINE, Cooper's, lb.	75	80	Wormwood, oz.	20	25
powdered, lb.	25	30	French, white, lb.	35	40	Yerba Santa, lb.	48	48
Juniper, lb.	7	10	GLYCERINE, lb.	18	20	HONEY, lb.	13	12
Ground, lb.	12	14	GUARANA.	1 00	1 10	HOPS, fresh, lb.	20	24
Prickly ash, lb.	40	45	Powdered, lb.	1 25	1 35	INDIGO, Madras, lb.	75	85
BUDS, Balm of Gilead, lb.	55	60	GUM ALOES, Cape, lb.	18	20	INSECT POWDER, lb.	35	35
Cassia, lb.	25	30	Barbadoes, lb.	30	50	ISINGLASS, Brazil, lb.	2 00	2 10
BUTTER, Cacao, lb.	70	75	Socotrine, lb.	65	70	Russian, true, lb.	6 00	6 58
CAMPHOR, lb.	80	85	Asafetida, lb.	45	50	LEAF, Aconite, lb.	25	30
CANTHARIDES, Russian, lb.	1 40	1 50	Arabic, 1st, lb.	70	75	Bay, lb.	18	20
Powdered, lb.	1 50	1 60	Powdered, lb.	80	95	Belladonna, lb.	25	43
CAPSICUM, lb.	25	30	Sifted sorts, lb.	45	50	Buchu, long, lb.	50	45
			Sorts, lb.	30	35	Short, lb.	35	00
			Benzoin, lb.	50	1 00	Coca, lb.	55	60
			Catechu, Black, lb.	9	20	Digitalis, lb.	15	70
			Gamboge, powdered, lb.	1 20	1 25	Eucalyptus, lb.	18	20
			Guaiaac, lb.	50	1 00	Hyoscyamus.	20	55
			Powdered, lb.	90		Matico, lb.	70	25

Business Tips.

Without proper light your dispensary is deficient, your case and counter displays are inefficient. **Luxfer Prism** increases the light and gives you satisfaction. The **Luxfer Prism Co., Toronto.**

To be without "**Little's Sheep Dip**" when you have a farmer's trade is being "just out" of a most satisfactory article and rapid seller.

Every man that goes into your cigar store for "a good smoke" wants a cigar that will entice him back again. Have you any "**A.W.C.**" and "**Magnolias**"? If not, order a trial lot from **Andrew Wilson Co., Toronto.**

That is a good advt. of **F. Stearns & Co.** on page 76A. How is your stock of this class of goods?

Be sure that you supply all the physicians in your vicinity with "**Vaccine.**" There is money in it for you when you buy either the dry or fluid form as supplied by **Dr. H. M. Alexander Co., Marietta, Pa.**

You know that "**Wilson's Fly Poison Pads**" are reliable and are universally sold in Canada. Have you ordered your stock? Read advt.

Amongst the latest and choicest perfumes which have been offered to the public, **Seeley's "American Roses," "Violet Royal,"** and "**White Pink**" are acknowledged leaders.

If you want to cultivate the best physician's custom and also that of his patients let them see that you have "**Bengers's Food**" in stock.

If you are handling **Photographic Supplies** you can obtain them direct from **Ross, Limited, London, Eng.** It will pay you to read the adv.

One of the leading eye remedies in the United States and having already a large sale in Canada is **Murine**, which may be had from all jobbing houses.

Silent Salesman, a good name, which fitly represents an excellent display showcase manufactured by the reliable makers, **Jno. Phillips & Co.**

For nearly a century **Bond's Crystal Palace Marking Ink** has been recognized as a leading article, and its sale is still wonderful. No chemist can make a mistake in having a full stock.

Always go to headquarters. If for **Sponges** of all kinds, shapes and sizes, bleached and unbleached, exceptional values are advertised by **Saunders & Evans, Toronto.**

A choice line of **Chewing Gums** which yield a handsome profit are manufactured by the **Mackenzie Snyder Co., Limited, Toronto.**

It is as necessary to have a pure article when you wish to destroy life, as when you strive to save it. To kill potato bugs, etc., sell only **Pure Paris Green**, as manufactured by **The Canada Paint Co.** if you would please your customers.

An infant's food, which it has been proved will be assimilated by the most delicate stomach and is most nourishing for invalids and children, is **Martin's Cardinal Food.** It is a perfectly pure wheat food and made by the well known firm of **Kerry Watson & Co.**

The amateur photographer and the dealer in photo supplies will find a copy of **Modern Photography** a wonderful help.

Made by the **Lyman Bros Co., Toronto**, is a guarantee to you that **Shepherd's Sheep Dip** is a thoroughly reliable preparation, and will sell.

A pharmaceutical education is absolutely necessary, so is a **Business Education** if you would make a success commercially. The **Central Business College** gives you the latter kind.

If you are in the optical business your **Optical Preparations** should be filled accurately and promptly. This is done by the **Dominion Optical Co., Toronto.**

Now is the time to place your impost orders for **Drug Sundries, Fancy Goods** and **Novelties** with **Warwick Bros. & Rutter, Toronto.**

Walter S. Davidson is opening a new drug store in **Sydney, N.S.**

E. DesIslets, druggist, **Nicolet, Que.**, has made an assignment.

DISTANCE PHOTOGRAPHY.—An officer of the Italian artillery has invented a system of photography at a distance. By his method photographs can be taken at a distance even so great as 18 kilometres (between 10 and 11 miles). This discovery, says the **Rome correspondent of the Daily Chronicle**, is expected to prove of great military importance

"**Oil of Chinese (and Japanese) Wood**" is extracted from the grains of a tree called *Aleurites cordata*, or in Chinese *Ying tsu tung*, which grows in rocky places, especially in the provinces of **Hunan, Hupeh and Szechuen.** The oil is used for making lacquer and water-proof oilcloths. It can be employed in stead of linseed oil in painting, but for this purpose, according to the *Farben Zeitung*, it should first be boiled with a little oxide of zinc, minium or litharge, the temperature being kept over 200° Centigrade.—*B. and C. Druggist.*

GASH for acceptable ideas. State if patented. **THE PATENT RECORD, Baltimore, Md.** Subscription price of the **PATENT RECORD** \$1.00 per annum. Samples free.

OPTICKS?

If you are studying optometry send 10 cents for the *Optical Journal Supplement*, with articles by **Dr. Klein, McCormic, Thompson, Daley, Hamill, Knowles, McFarrell**, and other instructors.

Frederick Roger, Publisher,
36 Malden Lane, New York.

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Branch Office, 625 F St., Washington, D. C.

Iodide, oz.....	\$ 35	\$ 40	Carbonate, lb.....	3	6	Geranium, oz.....	\$1 75	\$1 85	
Bin., oz.....	25	35	Hypophosphite, oz.....	12	15	Rose, lb.....	3 20	3 50	
Oxide, Red, lb.....	1 30	1 35	Hyposulphite, lb.....	3	6	Juniper berries (English), lb...	4 50	5 50	
Pill (Blue Mass), lb.....	70	75	Iodide, oz.....	\$ 40	\$ 40	Wood, lb.....	70	75	
MILK SUGAR, powdered, lb....	30	35	Salicylate, lb.....	1 00	1 10	Lavender, Chiris. Fleur, lb....	3 00	3 50	
MORPHINE, Acetate, oz.....	2 00	2 10	Sulphate, lb.....	2	5	Garden, lb.....	75	1 50	
Muriate, oz.....	2 00	2 10	Sulphite, lb.....	8	10	Lemon, lb.....	1 50	1 60	
Sulphate, oz.....	2 10	2 15	SOMNAL, oz.....	85	00	Lemongrass, lb.....	1 50	1 00	
NERENTH, In 1 lb. bottles, lb..	3 00	3 00	SPIRIT NITRE, lb.....	38	68	Mustard, Essential, oz.....	60	60	
In 1/2 lb. bottles, per lb.....	3 10	3 10	STRONTIUM, Nitrate, lb.....	18	20	Neroli, oz.....	4 25	4 60	
" 1/4 " " " " " " " " " " " "	3 20	3 20	STRYCHNINE, crystals, oz.....	80	85	Orange, lb.....	2 75	3 75	
" 1/8 " " " " " " " " " " " "	3 60	3 60	SULFONAL, oz.....	55	60	Sweet, lb.....	2 75	3 00	
(Glycerole of) per oz.....	1 60	1 60	SULPHUR, Flowers of, lb.....	2 1/2	4	Origanum, lb.....	65	50	
PERLIN, Saccharated, oz.....	35	40	Pure precipitated, lb.....	13	20	Patchouli, oz.....	80	50	
PIRNACETINE, oz.....	30	35	TARTAR EMETIC, lb.....	50	55	Pennyroyal, lb.....	2 00	2 25	
PIPOCARFINE, Muriate, grain....	8	10	THYMOL (Thymic acid), oz.....	55	60	Peppermint, lb.....	1 60	1 75	
PHOSPHORUS, lb.....	90	1 10	VERATRINE, oz.....	2 00	2 10	Pimento, lb.....	2 60	2 05	
POTASSA, Caustic, white, lb.....	60	65	ZINC, Acetate, lb.....	70	75	Rhodium, oz.....	80	85	
POTASSIUM, Acetate, lb.....	35	40	Carbonate lb.....	25	30	Rose, oz.....	7 50	11 30	
Bicarbonate lb.....	15	17	Chloride, granular, oz.....	13	15	Rosemary, lb.....	70	50	
Bichromate, b.....	12	13	Iodide, oz.....	60	65	Rue, oz.....	25	50	
Bitrat (Cream Tart.), lb.....	25	28	Oxide, lb.....	13	60	Sandalwood, lb.....	5 50	7 70	
Bromide, lb.....	75	80	Sulphate, lb.....	9	11	Sassafras, lb.....	75	80	
Carbonate, lb.....	12	13	ESSENTIAL OILS.						
Chlorate, Eng., lb.....	18	20	Oil., Almond, bitter, oz.....	75	80	Savin, lb.....	1 60	1 50	
Powdered, lb.....	20	22	Sweet, lb.....	40	50	Spearmint, lb.....	3 75	4 79	
Citrate, lb.....	70	25	Amber, crude, lb.....	40	45	Spruce, lb.....	65	00	
Cyanide, lb.....	40	50	Rec't, lb.....	60	65	Tansy, lb.....	4 25	4 85	
Hypophosphites, oz.....	12	15	Anise, lb.....	2 75	3 00	Thyme, white, lb.....	1 80	1 87	
Iodide, lb.....	3 50	3 75	Bay, oz.....	50	60	Wintergreen, lb.....	3 50	3 75	
Nitrate, gran, lb.....	8	10	Bergamot, lb.....	3 25	3 50	Wormseed, lb.....	3 50	3 75	
Pernanganate, lb.....	40	45	Cade, lb.....	90	1 00	Wormwood, lb.....	8 25	8 50	
Prussiate, Red, lb.....	50	55	Cajuput, lb.....	1 60	1 70	FIXED OILS.			
Yellow, lb.....	32	35	Caraway, lb.....	2 75	3 00	CASTOR, lb.....	12	14	
And Sod: Tartrate, lb.....	25	30	Cassia, lb.....	2 60	2 25	COD LIVER, N.F., gal.....	1 20	1 25	
Sulphuret, lb.....	25	30	Cedar.....	55	85	Norwegian, gal.....	1 50	1 60	
PROPHYLAMINE, oz.....	35	46	Cinnamon, Ceylon, oz.....	2 75	3 00	COTTONSEED, gal.....	1 10	1 20	
QUININE, Sulph, bulk.....	45	50	Citronella, lb.....	80	85	LARD, gal.....	90	1 00	
Ozs., oz.....	50	55	Clove, lb.....	1 20	1 30	LINSBEE, boiled, gal.....	85	90	
QUINIDINE, Sulphate, ozs., oz..	16	20	Copaiba, lb.....	1 75	2 00	Raw, gal.....	80	85	
SALICIN, lb.....	4 50	5 00	Craton, lb.....	1 75	2 00	NEATSFOOT, gal.....	1 20	1 30	
SANTONIN, oz.....	28	30	Cubeb, lb.....	2 50	3 00	OLIVE, gal.....	1 30	1 30	
SILVER, Nitrate, cryst, oz.....	80	85	Cumin, lb.....	5 50	6 00	Salad, gal.....	2 50	2 65	
SODIUM, Acetate, lb.....	30	35	Eriogon, oz.....	20	25	PALM, lb.....	12	10	
Bicarbonate, kgs., lb.....	2 50	2 75	Eucalyptus, lb.....	1 50	1 75	SPERM, gal.....	1 50	1 65	
Bromide, lb.....	85	90							

Drug Reports.

Business is fairly good. Coal tar products are about in the same position at last month. Carbolic acid is easier for the present. Flax seed is scarce, and consequently higher in price. Glycerine is much advanced; it may reach 20c. Chloride lime, caustic soda, higher Norway cod liver oil will likely be high this year. It advanced 16s. per barrel last week on account of poor catch. It would not be surprising to see it bring \$2.50 per gallon before long. Munn's will be higher in sympathy. Quinine is easier for the moment; no one apparently knows the reason, as bark is no lower. Camphor is very firm, and will likely continue high if not further advanced. Absorbent cotton is higher on account of advance in price of raw material. Glassware has advanced 5 per cent.; it may still move up a notch. Menthol liniment has been advanced by the manufacturers to 200 per cent.; 3 doz 195 per cent.

It is stated that the Emperor Menelek has, as an outcome of Dr. R. Wurtz's mission, decreed that vaccination shall be compulsory in Abyssinia.

English Market Report.

LONDON, March 17th, 1900.

Prices during the last month or six weeks have had a distinct upward tendency, accentuated by the war and other troubles. Carbolic acid, after steady advances, appears to have reached top, and at the moment is easier. Citric and tartaric acids are high and firmly held. Bromides have all been advanced. Cardamonis are easier; cloves dearer, and the oil has advanced. Gum elemi is scarce, but gum kiro very cheap. Mercurials were advanced last month, and are firmly held. Menthol is a shade easier. Quinine is also a fraction down, but the price is still above the average for some time. Opium is moving upward, and the morphine makers anticipated the movement by an advance some weeks ago. Senna is scarce for lower qualities. Ipecacuanha root is tending downward's after a long rise. Salol and salicyla es are firm, and a further advance is expected.

The annual Chemists' Exhibition, under the auspices of the *British and Colonial Druggists*, will be held this year in Manchester instead of London as heretofore.

Patents

Caavats, Trade Marks, Design Patents, Copyrights, Etc.

Correspondence Solicited

JOHN A. SAUL

LeDroit Building, Washington, D.C.

FIRE!

Notwithstanding the disastrous fire which partially destroyed our premises on the 4th inst., we are pleased to say that we are again in running order, and will be able to give the best attention to our customers' interests.

We thank our numerous friends for their great kindness and help in our distress.

The Bryant Press
44 Richmond St. West.