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Vol. IX.

TORONTO, CANADA, FEBRUARY, 1897.

No. 2.

**PHENIX SURGICAL
INSTRUMENT MANUFACTORY**

POWELL & BARSTOW

Late W. Hurlstone & Co. Established 1830.

Makers on the premises of

**SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS
ELASTIC STOCKINGS
TRUSSES
SURGICAL APPLIANCES**

Druggists' Sundrymen, etc.

Gas Tubing, Etc. Braided Speaking Tubing

Samples, Price Lists, and Quotations on application

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

High Grade Stationery is the

Velvet Finish

WE CAN SUPPLY IT IN

Three Sizes of NOTE PAPER
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Do you **BUY** it right?

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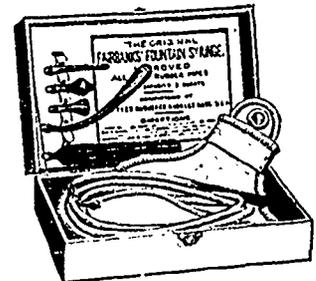
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The word "TYRIAN" on Rubber Goods is a guarantee of their quality.

THE ORIGINAL

Fairbanks' Fountain Syringe

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS



SIX HARD RUBBER TUBES

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

TYRE RUBBER CO., Andover, Mass., U.S.A.

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To insure business success your goods must be WELL BOUGHT. We offer you special facilities for this.

One of the factors in good buying is buying at the RIGHT TIME.

Many leading articles are now lower than they will be later on, in all probability. We call attention to

**Blue Vitriol
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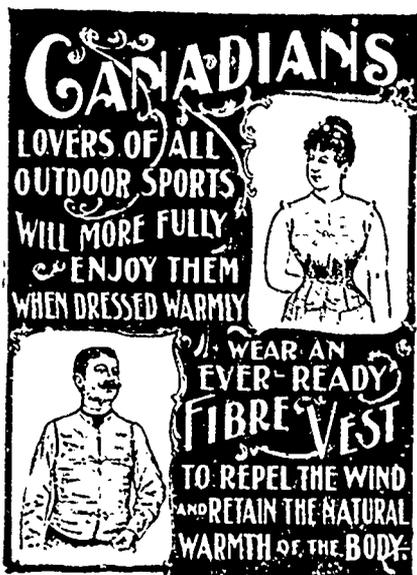
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Quinine**

**Insect Powder
and others.**

We respectfully invite enquiries from the trade. We cater to the RETAIL DRUG TRADE only, and bespeak their loyal support.

J. Winer & Co., Hamilton

You should sell them



Made in Three Styles, to Retail at 50c., \$1.00, and \$1.50.

Wearing this garment one can go out in the coldest weather, either for business or pleasure, without discomfort. If your dealer will not supply you, send us price and bust or chest measure for one by mail. Money refunded if returned unsatisfactory.

EVER-READY DRESS STAY CO.
Windsor—Ont.—Toronto.

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(LIMITED)

43 and 45 St. Jean Baptiste St.,
MONTREAL.

23 Front Street West,
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Wholesale Druggists

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MANUFACTURING

PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS

Druggists' Sundries,
Proprietary Articles,
Etc., etc.

The Largest Importers and Ex-
porters of Drugs in the Dominion.

EVANS SONS & CO., EVANS, LESCHER & WEBB,
Liverpool, Eng. London, Eng.

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Importers and
Wholesale
Druggists

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TORONTO.

We are General Agents
for



A Scientific Specific for
Coughs and Colds.

Gives a good profit to dealers . . . RETAILS
and satisfaction to consumers. . . . 25 CENTS

WE OFFER

**PURE . . .
PARIS . . .
GREEN**

IN

1 2 pound packages.
1 " "
50 " drums.
100 " "
250 " kegs.
600 " casks.

At Lowest Market
Prices.

WRITE FOR QUOTATIONS.

BELLHOUSE, DILLON & CO.

30 ST. FRANCOIS-XAVIER STREET, MONTREAL.

Eddy's Drug Paper ●●●

Mounted on the celebrated Eddy Paper Cutter

forms part of the equipment of every
well-conducted Drug Store.

THE E. B. Eddy Co. LTD.

HULL MONTREAL, TORONTO

"All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy," so

DRUGGISTS BEWARE!



While we are quite ready to admit that

YOUR TIME IS SHORT

for pleasure and recreation, yet if you are wise—and
we know you are—you can increase it, and with profit;
and if you will only spare us a few moments we will
show you how a Camera will do all this!

Fred. A. Mulholland & Co.

ALL THE BEST MAKES
IN STOCK . . .

159 Bay Street, Toronto.

Canadian Druggist

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

VOL. IX.

TORONTO, FEBRUARY, 1897.

No. 2

"APENTA" THE BEST NATURAL APERIENT WATER.

Bottled at the **UJ HUNYADI**
SPRINGS, Buda Pest, Hungary.

*Under the absolute control of the Royal
Hungarian Chemical Institute (Ministry of
Agriculture), Buda Pest.*

"APENTA" THE BEST NATURAL APERIENT WATER.

"We know of no stronger or more
favourably-constituted Natural Aperient
Water than that yielded by the Uj Hunyadi
Springs."

L. Libermann

*Royal Councillor, M.D., Professor of Chemistry,
and Director of the Royal Hungarian State
Chemical Institute (Ministry of Agriculture),
Buda Pest.*

"APENTA" THE BEST NATURAL APERIENT WATER.

By instructions from the Apollinaris Company,
Limited, now offered to the Trade at

\$5.50 per case of 25 large glass bottles.
\$8.00 " 50 small " "
\$8.00 " 100 glass quarter "

SHOULD THE PRICE OF

"APENTA"

be reduced, we guarantee to allow such reduction
to our Buyers on their unsold stock, as far as
possible, to secure a corresponding reduction to
Retailers upon their unsold stock.

SOLE EXPORTERS:

THE APOLLINARIS COMPANY, Ltd.,
LONDON.

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

Canadian Druggist

WILLIAM J. DYAS, PUBLISHER.

Subscription \$1 per year in advance.

Advertising rates on application.

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10th of the month.

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15 TORONTO STREET,
TORONTO, ONT.

EUROPEAN AGENCIES:

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

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AMONGST OUR ADVERTISERS.
DRUG REPORTS.

The College Council.

Perhaps no more opportune time could
be selected for a discussion of the above
subject than the present. This body is
now in the terminal period of its career,
and if we unwittingly inflict censure upon
it no serious harm can result. The Coun-
cil of the Ontario College of Pharmacy
still maintains its original position as an
executive educational body. Its mem-
bers pass in review, during the three days
of each session, the work which the regis-
trar and members of the teaching staff
have been engaged in, and endorsed what,
in their opinion, seems the wisest thing
to do. In the limited sphere in which
they work, their action cannot well be
called in question, but that they use all
the talents they possess to further the
prosperity of those whose fees they dis-
burse may well be queried. The council
are of course not to be blamed that the
field of their labors has not been en-
larged. They do all that they are requir-
ed to do, and if those who pay for the
playing of the tune do not ask for more
and better music it is their own fault.

If the fees paid by druggists were ex-
pended in two equal amounts, one to sus-
tain the executive council, and the other
to devise and put into execution ways and
means for the betterment of the condition
of authorized graduates, less compunc-
tion would be experienced by members in
contributing their annual fee. The amount
paid by each individual annually is small,
but the aggregate from all the members
is large, and could doubtless be effect-
ively employed in procuring better pro-
tection than is now afforded to votaries
of the retail trade. In the days of the
origin of the Pharmacy Act druggists had
all the field to themselves, and could af-
ford to expend a portion of their profits in
equipping a college and sustaining a teach-
ing staff to improve the education of their
successors, but that day is now past; in-
stead of helping they need help, and it is
now only fair that when the teaching in-

stitution is practically able to care for itself a portion of its revenue should be expended for its benefactors. Those who purpose running for the new council will soon be in the field. Their appeals for support should be based upon the needs of their constituents, and if any need is more apparent than the one here suggested the new council will have more than routine work to do.

Those who control the various district associations of the province should take up this matter, and press it to a practical conclusion.

The time is opportune, the necessity is pressing, and the goal is worth attaining. Who will make the start?

Medical Influence.

The gradual encroachment of members of the medical profession upon the natural preserves which should furnish new openings for our graduating pharmacists is beginning to establish a difficulty which cannot well be surmounted. It is plainly apparent that the field in Canada for medical men is also becoming narrowed, and that they are obliged to assume every position which offers an increased prospect of furnishing a livelihood. The Pharmacy Act is, of course, responsible for the present state of affairs, but how to change it cannot well be suggested. When the original Act of 1871 was introduced to the Legislature, the medical influence of that body was, as now, a menace to it, unless their fraternity was duly recognized as being worthy of special privileges. The Act was, therefore, passed on a compromise basis, and has ever since remained as a semi-medical and pharmaceutical enactment. Had the Medical Act given any reciprocal privileges to pharmacists, then the pharmaceutical body would not be so humiliated by the feeling that they existed only on sufferance. It is assuredly to be regretted that any compromise was originally arranged by the acting representatives of the pharmacists of that time. They doubtless did not foresee the future consequences of their submission, or they would have never agreed to submit.

True as the foregoing is, it is none the less true than that the druggists of to-day are apparently drifting on in a similar submissive state. Not only has the profession become a tail-ender or a trailer to that of medicine, but the college which is under our control and maintained by the

feet of druggists is fast becoming a semi-medical institution. Three out of the four members of the faculty are medical men, and the assistant to one member of the staff is also a medical man. Under such circumstances it would be unnatural to expect anything else than that medical influences would be strongly dominant, especially since the present condition has been maintained practically since the erection of the new college building. In stating these plain facts no reflection is intended upon the medical men who are acting in the capacity of instructors. Their competence cannot be gainsaid. They have given as good service to the college as could be expected from any medical men, but the principle is wrong. It would not be expected that when medical schools were in need of instructors they would search the ranks of pharmacists to secure them, nor should it be expected, in the present advanced stage of pharmaceutical training, that we should search the ranks of medical men to secure instructors to impart knowledge that some of our own graduates should be competent to give. The parallelism of medical aggression in both fields is too apparent to need much comment, but we would suggest that our council be not quite so lenient in giving away privileges that they can control, and which druggists alone should enjoy.

You Must Be Progressive.

Too many druggists, either through force of habit, downright stubbornness, or ignorant short-sightedness, are allowing their trade to be taken from them by competitors who are more wide awake, enterprising, and full of energy than themselves. The slow, easy-going methods, which some business men employed in years gone by, and notwithstanding which they were enabled to make comfortable livings, and in some cases competencies, have all gone, their day is closed; the time of sitting quietly by and waiting for business to come is a thing of the past, and the dilatory man, the man who believes and demands that the world owes him a living whether he strives for it or not, is being everywhere pushed to the wall. What is the secret of success in business as seen in the department store, for instance? It may be summed up in one word, "advertising." Now, we do not mean by this word the ordinarily accepted definition of the term—

this we may enlarge upon again. We mean that the druggist who wants to do business, who wants to make a living, or, if possible, more than a living, must make himself known, keep himself known, and make the public realize that he is thoroughly in existence. He must keep his name, his goods, his place of business, continuously before the purchasing public; he must not only advertise regularly and persistently through the newspapers, but he must, by his window displays, changed regularly and with as great care as the advertisement is worded. Keep in view what the season's demands show to be "taking lines." He must by courteous and attentive treatment of *all* customers make his place of business an attraction for the purchaser, and he must, by his deportment, outside as well as inside the store, endeavor to command the respect and confidence of all.

These things combined we call "advertising," and if the druggist of the future is to be successful it must, we believe, be on these very lines.

Which Are The Guilty Ones?

The circular issued by the officers of the O.S.R.D. to the wholesale trade was the subject of an animated discussion at the recent meeting of the Wholesale Druggists' Association.

Particular objection was taken to the postscript, and the president of the Retail society admitted that it was not founded on fact, as the drug firm who was accused of the act was not selling to the persons mentioned in the circular (Messrs. Woodward & Co.). It is particularly unfortunate that such charges should be made without proper enquiry, and we trust harmony will again prevail between the two associations.

An Excellent Choice.

Mr. John H. Mackenzie, president of the Council of the Ontario College of Pharmacy, has been chosen as president of the Reform Association of Toronto. We congratulate Mr. Mackenzie on his appointment to such an important position, and we also congratulate the Reform Association on securing as its president a man of such calibre, one who puts his whole energy into anything he undertakes, and who is so highly esteemed, not only by his brother pharmacists, but by all who have the pleasure of his acquaintance. We want just such men in our legislative halls, and trust before long to be able to write J. H. Mackenzie, M.P.P.

HIGHEST GRADE DIGESTIVE FERMENTS

WE OFFER a line of High Grade Digestive Ferments of our own manufacture, which we believe is superior to any similar line of goods now on the market. The prices given are net without discount.

PEPSIN AND PREPARATIONS

DIKE'S PEPSIN, 1-3,000, U.S. Ph.—The advantages of this over all other Pepsins are sufficiently well known to make further comment unnecessary. 50c. per oz., \$7.20 per lb.

DIKE'S ESSENCE OF PEPSIN—This preparation will be found very much stronger in both digestive and milk-curdling properties than any similar preparation on the market. In 8-oz. bottles at \$5.00 per dozen.

SACCHARATED PEPSIN, 1,300, U.S. Ph.—Much of the Saccharated Pepsin sold corresponds to the test of the old U.S. Ph. of 1860. Ours will be found to be exactly one-tenth of the strength of Dike's Pepsin and to conform in all respects to the present U.S. Ph. Standard of 1890. \$1.00 per lb.

GLYCEROLE OF PEPSIN—A 10 per cent. glycerine solution of Pure Pepsin. Very active and convenient for the dispenser and manufacturer. Each minim represents one grain of Saccharated Pepsin and will digest 300 grains of coagulated albumen. \$1.00 per pint.

LACTINATED PEPSIN—A compound powder containing in proper proportion all the digestive ferments of the alimentary canal, including Pepsin (proteolytic); Pancreatic Diastase (starch converting); Steapsin (emulsifying and fat splitting); and Trypsin (proteolytic), combined with small proportions of hydrochloric and lactic acids. 25c. per oz.; \$3.50 per lb.

ELIXIR OF LACTINATED PEPSIN, \$7.00 per dozen pints; \$3.60 per gallon.

PANCREATIN AND PREPARATIONS

PANCREATIN (STEARNS')—A very high grade pancreatic extract containing the essential digestive ferments, Trypsin, Diastase (pancreatic), Steapsin, and the milk curdling-ferment. It, therefore, has the power of digesting proteids, converting starch into maltose, isomaltose, and dextrose; emulsifying and splitting up fats, and curdling and digesting milk. 50c. per oz.; \$7.20 per lb.

STEARNS' ESSENCE OF PANCREATIN—This preparation represents in a high degree all the properties of fresh pancreatic juice. \$5.00 per dozen 8 oz. bottles.

SACCHARATED PANCREATIN (25 per cent. pure Pancreatin)—20c. per oz.; \$2.00 per lb.

GLYCEROLE PANCREATIN (10 per cent. pure Pancreatin)—Per pint, \$1.00.

DIASTASE

DIASTASE - STEARNS (Pancreatic Diastase)—The isolated amylolytic ferment of the Pancreatic juice. Sir William Roberts, M.D., F.R.S., the most eminent living authority on digestive ferments, in his book on "Digestion and Diet," accords Pancreatic Diastase the highest rank among the amylolytic ferments, whether of animal or of vegetable origin. \$6.00 per dozen flasks, each containing 40 pilloids of 2½ grains.

ESSENCE DIASTASE-STEARNS—A delicious cordial containing in each teaspoonful two grains of "Diastase-Stearns." For the treatment of amyloseous dyspepsia, in which bread, cake, pancakes, as well as potatoes, peas, beans, and other substances containing starch, readily ferment in the alimentary canal. In 8 oz. vials at \$8.00 per doz.

RENNIN

RENNIN—The isolated milk-curdling ferment. A most concentrated product, each grain curdling 32 fluid ounces of milk. Useful for manufacturing Liquid Rennet for making junket, whey, etc. 50c. per oz.; \$7.20 per lb.

FREDERICK STEARNS & CO.,

Detroit, Mich.
New York City.
London, Eng.

Manufacturing Pharmacists,
WINDSOR, ONT.

Turned Wood Vials

These are something entirely different from anything heretofore used for dispensing pills, etc. They are extremely neat and cheap.

1 dr.	2 dr.	4 dr.	8 dr.
30c. a gross.	35c. a gross.	50c. a gross.	80c. a gross.

A Trial Order will not cost you very much.

Chewing Gum Sets

Including

SECRETARY	\$6.50
SILVER TEA SERVICE	\$6.50
SHOW CASE	\$4.50
RUBBER STAMPS	\$4.25
GLASS JAR	

OR ANY OTHER SETS DESIRED.

BEEMAN'S PEPSIN GUM.
BRITTEN'S PEPSIN "ROLLS."
FAULTLESS PEPSIN "CHIPS."
SOMERVILLE'S "TWIN SNAPS," with Alarm Bell.

WE SOLICIT YOUR PREFERENCE FOR OUR

LATEST

STYLE



POWDERED

SCENTED

ALSO FOR

Paris Green

Linseed Oil

Turpentine

White Lead

Our TINCTURES and FLUID EXTRACTS are carefully prepared by skilled chemists according to the recognized standards. That they are cheaper than others is all in your favor. We hope for your critical examination and enquiry for quotations. Send for our pamphlet on NON-ALCOHOLIC TINCTURES, E. & Co.; they are very economical when their use is permissible. EXTRACT OF VANILLA is a specialty with us.

ELLIOT & CO.

TORONTO

Pure Powdered Drugs



FULLY appreciating the great advantage to be obtained by the use of a carefully prepared percolate, as directed by the British Pharmacopœia, and also the difficulty of meeting this requirement by the retail pharmacist with the ordinary Drug Milling, we have recently equipped our laboratory with the latest and most improved machinery for the

Perfect Grinding of Crude Drugs.

We prepare a full line of goods for manufacturing the B.P. and U.S.P. tinctures ground to a proper degree of fineness.

Our crude drugs are all bought after careful personal inspection, and we feel confident that in thus placing these Pure Powdered Drugs within the reach of all druggists we shall meet with their endorsement.

Our products can only be secured in $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{2}$, 1, and 5-lb. boxes, through any wholesale druggist, or from us direct.

The Holgate = Fielding Co.

LIMITED

Toronto, Ontario.

Editorial Notes.

The annual meeting of the British Pharmaceutical Conference will be held August 9th next and following days at Glasgow. The honorary secretary is Mr. J. Anderson Russell.

The number of whole-sale drug houses in the United States is gradually being reduced. The last firm to retire is the old-established one of Tarrant & Co., Greenwich street, New York. They will in future concentrate their business to the sale of proprietary articles.

The United Alkali Co., Liverpool, England, have purchased one hundred acres of land on the Detroit River, west of the River Rouge. The price paid is said to have been \$150,000, and, further, that the company will construct a plant which will give employment to at least one thousand men.

"How the iodine ring is held together," in our English letter this month, is interesting reading, as is also the whole letter. Our correspondent is one of the best informed men in England as to what is happening in drug and chemical circles, and each month's contribution is timely and up-to-date.

At a meeting of the Dental Association of the Province of Quebec, held in Montreal, it was resolved to appeal to the Governor-General to disallow the legislation affecting the profession recently enacted by the Provincial Parliament, by which any dentist can employ a graduate of any college, on the condition that the dentist so employing him is present when any operation or work is in progress.

At Moneymore, in the County Kerry, Ireland, a woman named Mary Brennan, for selling ether on October 30th last, was fined £5 and costs. The prosecution was brought under the 30th section of the Pharmacy Act, but the reason why the case was pressed was that ether drinking is becoming such a vice in Kerry that clergymen of all denominations are loud in their denunciations of this pernicious habit.

The firm of Parke, Davis & Co., Detroit, Mich., has been reorganized. David Whitney, jr., Henry Stephens and Theodore D. Buhl, of Detroit, who held blocks of Geo. S. Davis' stock, have purchased the stock of a number of small stockholders,

and with H. C. Parke, now hold a controlling interest. Mr. Davis remains with the company as nominal advisory manager for two years. H. C. Parke, the president, remains at the head of the concern.

The Postmaster-General says that, in view of the somewhat widely prevalent misunderstanding as to the printing and illustration which may be placed on the address side of private post cards, postmasters are informed that in cases in which a card not conforming to the regulations in this respect has to be taxed as a short paid letter he is authorized until further ordered to collect the simple deficiency at letter rate of two cents instead of double the deficiency. Nothing whatever in the way of an advertisement, whether in words or by means of designs, may appear on the address side, nor may the description of the business be expanded beyond what might be a service address on a letter.

The meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science to be held in Toronto this year promises to be of unusual interest, and the committee have been at work for some time preparing for the event. The meeting will begin Aug. 18th and will last about a week. There will be daily sessions of most sections, and in details the usual programme will be followed as when meeting in English cities. The buildings of Toronto University are to be used for the purposes of the meeting. Among those who have announced that, if circumstances permit, they intend to be present are: Lord Lister, the retiring president of the association; Lord Kelvin, Sir Henry Roscoe, LL.D.; Prof. A. G. Vernon Harcourt, Prof. G. Carey Foster, F.R.S.; Prof. Burdon-Sanderson, LL.D., F.R.S.; Prof. W. F. R. Weldon, F.R.S.; Prof. Milne, F.R.S.; Major L. Darwin, F.R.G.S.; J. Scott Keltie, F.R.G.S.; Prof. Lloyd Morgan, Prof. George Darwin, F.R.S.; Prof. T. G. Bonney, F.R.S.; Prof. Boyd Dawkins, F.R.S., F.R.A., F.G.S.; Francis Galton, D.C.L.; Prof. Henry Seebeck. The council of the association has already chosen presidents for several of the sections, and the names announced so far are: Geology, Dr. G. M. Dawson, of Ottawa; chemistry, Prof. William Ramsay; zoology, Prof. Louis C. Miall; anthropology, Sir Wm. Turner; physiology, Prof. Michael Foster; botany, Prof. Marshall Ward.

The Physician and the Dispenser.

In an article in the January issue of *The Canadian Practitioner* (which, by the way, is now under new management, although the editors remain as heretofore) attention is drawn to the evils existing both in the departmental stores, where prescriptions are dispensed, and also in the retail drug store, where profit is more of a consideration than a conscientious regard for the life and well-being of patients (and unfortunately there are a few such, although, we believe, small in number).

The relations existing between doctor and druggist have been so laboriously discussed and threshed out that it would be superfluous for us to enlarge on them here. Yet it is a question which must ever commend itself to the better judgment of both parties whether it would not be wise to work as harmoniously as possible together, laying aside the petty issues which arise, and endeavoring by a more thorough understanding of the circumstances and surroundings to cultivate a feeling of dependence on each other, which would ultimately lead to a state of more perfect reliance and confidence.

The suggestion contained in the latter portion of the article which we reproduce in full is one that has commended itself to us for some time past, and we believe the "experiment" worthy of a trial. The following is the article:

"It may be owing to recent hard times or a public demand that the sale of patent nostrums and cure-alls have received such attention from the druggists. Departmental stores have established complete drug departments, cut prices, and otherwise interfered with the drug trade to such an extent that the existence of the legitimate druggist is in danger. No business can be carried on without a profit. Large departmental stores can afford to accept a smaller percentage of profit than stores dealing in any one single line. Competition is usually healthful, but when it comes down to cutting prices in dispensing prescriptions a very serious condition of affairs exists.

There are honest and dishonest druggists, and the dishonest ones will cut to meet the cut from the departmental stores, and quite likely the patient and doctor will both suffer. The cut by the dishonest druggist will be in the shape of substitution or using inferior drugs. The conscientious druggist will simply say that a prescription cannot honestly be filled for the price and decline to dispense it. The departmental store will fill it, charge low to secure custom for the general store, and thus cut the legitimate druggist—an absolute necessity—out of his busi-

ness. The few cents saved on the prescription may be profit, but if it is at the expense of quality it is a distinct loss. The physician has a right to know by whom and how his prescription is dispensed, because there are honest and dishonest druggists. He has a right to demand that some thoroughly competent and reliable dispenser compounds it. He has also a right to see that his patients are not overcharged.

Druggists have not treated the physicians fairly. Some of them placard their stores with Bunyon's Remedies, Dr. Blink's Sure Cure-All, etc., in such a manner that physicians become disgusted. They counter-prescribe, fill repeats without orders, or make up an extra bottle for a friend, and do many other things that are not right. They say that the doctor does not treat them fairly, by allowing his prescription to be filled anywhere. There exists overcharging by druggists and percentage receiving by doctors, but we believe that these are only in rare instances. As a rule, charges are fairly made by honorable druggists. We believe that in a city the size of Toronto there is room for three or four, at least, thoroughly reliable dispensing chemists, who will handle *no patent nostrums whatever*. No objection could be raised to keeping perfumes and toilet articles, but in every other respect they should be simply dispensing chemists. If such announce themselves, we believe that they will receive the support of the physicians. Who will try the experiment?"

Quebec Pharmaceutical Association.

PHARMACY PRELIMINARY EXAMINATIONS.

The Preliminary Board of Examiners of the Pharmaceutical Association of the Province of Quebec, held their quarterly examinations for students entering the study of pharmacy, in Montreal and Quebec, on Thursday, January 7th, when twenty-eight candidates presented themselves in Montreal and one in Quebec, and of these the following, named in order of merit, passed: R. C. McMichael, Roger Pasquin, J. E. Hillman, Gilbert Carriere, Donat Balanger, J. Bte. Orvilleurs, Christopher Urwick. These will be entitled to be registered as certified apprentices. The following candidates passed upon all subjects but one, namely: J. C. Martel and J. A. Langeher, Latin; F. G. Dastons, arithmetic; for which subjects they will be required to present themselves at the April examination. The rest of the candidates were referred back for further study.

The examiners were the Rev. L. Abbe Verreau, of Jacques Cartier Normal School, and Professor Isaac Gammell, of the High School, Montreal, with Mr. J. E. Dube as supervisor in Quebec.

The next examination will be held on the first day of April, 1897.

Montreal College Students' Dinner.

The pill machine, our emblem dear,
La pharmacie forever.
God save our Queen, and Heaven bless
The pharmacist forever.

The annual dinner of the students of the Montreal College of Pharmacy was held February 5th, at the Balmoral Hotel, and proved one of the most successful ever held in the history of the college. The attendance was large, the decorations tasty, the menu excellent, and the responses to the various toasts thoroughly enjoyable.

The president, Mr. Achille Gauvin, occupied the chair, on his right and left being Profs. Reed, and Lecours, and Messrs. Muir, Chaplain, Morrison, and Williams.

The president made an eloquent speech, alluding to the proud position which Canada held amongst the colonies of Great Britain—its prominent men and its vast resources.

"The Pharmaceutical Association" was proposed by E. Thivierge and responded to by R. W. Williams, of Three Rivers, president of the association.

"The Montreal College of Pharmacy," proposed by L. Desrosiers, responded to by Mr. W. H. Chapman.

"The Professors," proposed by A. Choquette, responded to by Dr. Reed and Prof. Lecours.

"The American Pharmaceutical Association" was responded to by its president, J. E. Morrison, of Montreal.

During the evening a very fine programme of vocal and instrumental music was rendered, the contributors being Messrs. O. Mathieu, H. Choquette, J. Troitier, F. Woolley, J. Bte Bisailon, and J. A. Goyer.

Letters of regret were read from Sir William Hingston, Dr. Rottot, Professor Pfister, and Prof. Bemrose.

The gathering broke up about 3 a.m. after singing the "Marsellaise" and "God Save the Queen."

Death of a Well-known Drug Traveller.

It is our painful duty this month to record the sudden death of Mr. R. Caldwell, at Poul's Hotel, Meaford, on the morning of the 4th inst. The deceased retired on the night of the 3rd after taking the drive from Owen Sound in good health; in fact, he had told his Owen Sound customers that he never felt better in his life than he did on Wednesday, and the heart trouble which had given him anxiety during last year had entirely disappeared. But after retiring he awoke about 4 o'clock with a feeling of suffocation, but was able to go and arouse a medical man who slept at the hotel, who followed Mr. Caldwell to his room, and on arriving there was commencing to treat deceased when the latter complained of the coldness of the room and immediately expired.

In the death of R. Caldwell the mem-

bers of the drug trade of eastern and northern Ontario misses one of the best known travellers who called upon them to solicit orders.

Commencing travelling when but a young man, not quite of age, he was almost continually on the road for twenty-five years, and during that time represented Wimer & Co., Haswell & Co., Lowden, Inglis & Neil, and finally Evans & Sons, for which house he travelled during the past twelve years.

During this long career he made numerous friends and was favorably known over the whole of Ontario, and was fully conversant with the ins and outs of the trade over that section. That he will be missed by all is only too true, and his "advice card" will be wanting in the mail of those friends who looked eagerly for his coming.

His word was his bond, and his business integrity was unquestioned. So that he was looked upon as an example to the younger members of the travelling fraternity in his continual interest in the welfare of his firm and also of his customers.

The profession at large extend their cordial sympathy to his widow and only daughter, who have been so suddenly bereaved.

Mr. Caldwell was of Scotch parentage, and came to this country when quite young.

His home was at Belleville, where he was buried February 6th, according to the rites of the Church of England, of which he was one of the wardens at the time of his death.

Legal.

Wilson v. Lyman.

This was an action brought by Archdale Wilson & Co., Hamilton, against The Lyman Brothers & Co. (Limited), Toronto, for an alleged infringement of patent and trade mark.

The case was tried at Hamilton before Judge Rose, January 25th and 26th. The plaintiff's contention was that the defendants were putting up a fly poison paper in the same style and shape as that of the plaintiffs, and using the word "pad," which they claimed they alone were entitled to use as applied to fly poison paper. They also claimed \$5,000 damages, and asked that an injunction be granted preventing defendants from continuing the alleged infringement. A large number of witnesses were present on both sides, and a good deal of interest was manifested by both the wholesale and retail trade. The defence was that the word "pad" is a common word, and could not be monopolized by any person or persons, also a denial of any infringements.

J. J. Scott, of Hamilton, assisted by S. H. Blake, Q.C., of Toronto, appeared for the plaintiffs, and Thompson, Henderson & Bell for the defendants. Judgment was reserved.

THE WANT OF
THE HOUR IS
PROFITS. . . .

OUR constant aim is to supply the Retail Drug Trade with preparations of undoubted merit that can be confidently recommended, and that will return liberal and satisfactory profits. Such as:

Creamery Butter Color

To retail at 15c. and 25c.; affording 100 per cent. profit.



Taylor's Marking Ink

Sells at 25c., with 100 per cent. profit.

Sure Death (Rat Poison)

Sells at 15c., and pays over 200 per cent.



'The Best' Sarsaparilla

A splendid preparation, handsomely put up, sells at \$1.00, with 140 per cent.

We strongly recommend all of the above to the
Retail Druggists of Canada.

Archdale Wilson & Co.

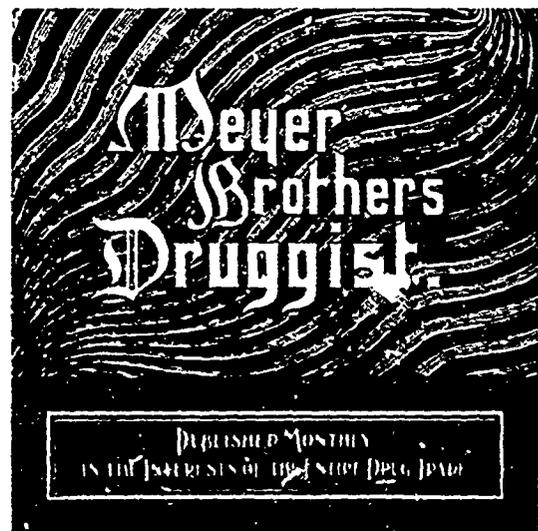
Wholesale Druggists,

HAMILTON, ONT.

I WISH to call the attention of the Retail Druggists to the fact that I have been elected the Sole Agent of the concern of **D. RANSOM, SON & COMPANY,** for the Dominion of Canada and Great Britain, and manufacture the following preparations: Ransom's Hive Syrup, Trask's Magnetic Ointment, and Ransom's King of the Blood. I am desirous of securing the co-operation of the Retail Druggists, and to that end I beg to ask all who are interested in these preparations, and wish to secure advertising matter, to write to me for my special offer. It is my purpose to advertise extensively, thereby enhancing your sales. I am sure we can be of much service to you. These preparations have been upon the market in the neighborhood of about 50 years. They are true and trustworthy, and the Druggist that recommends them is sure to give his patrons the very best remedies that are upon the market. We believe "The laborer is worthy of his hire, and the merchant of his profits," and to that end we ask to be put in direct touch with the retailer himself.

FRANCIS U. KAHLE,
127 BAY STREET, TORONTO, ONT.

MONEY For Canadian Druggists!



Subscription \$1.00 per year.

Sample Copy Free.

— ADDRESS —

MEYER BROTHERS DRUGGIST,

425 CLARK AVENUE.

ST. LOUIS, MO., U. S. A.

Attend the A. Ph. A. Convention at Montreal, August 12

Our 1897

Wall Papers..

Comprise designs and colorings of acknowledged excellence at lowest prices. Every live dealer should have stock of them and be prepared for competition. The Trade called on by our salesmen, or samples forwarded (charges paid) on request.

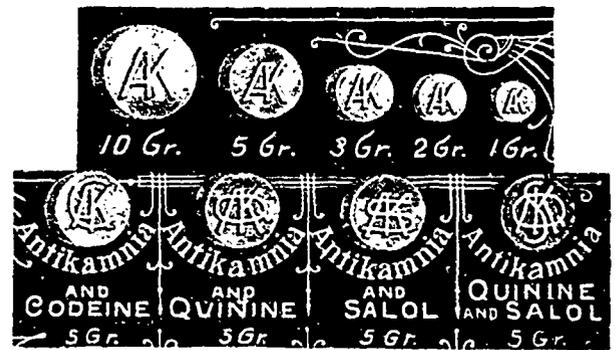
M. STAUNTON & CO.
Manufacturers
944-950 Yonge St., Toronto.

ANTIKAMNIA SUBSTITUTION

SPECIAL NOTICE

All cases of suspected substitution called to our attention will be investigated, and upon incriminating evidence, the substitutor will be reported to every physician and druggist in the surrounding territory.

Honest Pharmacy Must Have Honest Competition.



Antikamnia Powdered, Antikamnia Tablets and Combination Tablets are made solely by us and are put up in 1-oz. packages only.

NEVER IN BULK.

Information Respecting Substitution Thankfully Received.

All Correspondence Confidential.

ADDRESS.

THE ANTIKAMNIA CHEMICAL COMPANY, St. Louis, Mo., U. S. A.

Druggists Want



Wilson's Scales

Refrigerators

Show Cases

HIGHEST AWARD AT WORLD'S FAIR, CHICAGO.

SPECIAL PRICES THIS MONTH.

C. WILSON & SON,

79 Esplanade Street East, - - - TORONTO.

"DUNRAVEN" 10c.

"F. & S." 5c.

These are both very high-class Cigars.

Fraser & Stirton,

Send for Sample Order.

LONDON, Ont.

Sovereign . . Lime Fruit Juice

Is the Strongest, Purest, and of Finest Flavor

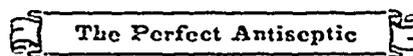
We are the largest refiners of LIME JUICE in America, and solicit enquiries

For Sale in Barrels, Demijohns, and twenty-four ounce Bottles by wholesale in

TORONTO, HAMILTON, KINGSTON, AND WINNIPEG

SIMSON BROS. & CO., Wholesale Druggists

HALIFAX, N.S.



The art of healing is to kill the Microbe without harm to the system.

RADAM'S MICROBE KILLER

Is a perfect panacea for the ills of humanity. The sale of one bottle leads to the sale of dozens. We want Druggists as Agents in every Town in Canada. Your purchase may be as small as you like, but we want you to have it in stock. Write for prices, supply of advertising matter, etc.

WILLIAM ELLIS.

98 Dundas Street,

London, Ont.

Sole Manufacturer for Canada.

Pharmacy in England.

Probable Re-election of President Hills—The Manager of the Iodine Convention Gets \$5,000—How the Iodine Ring is Held Together—London Chamber of Commerce—Chemists' Exhibition of 1897—Aluminium in Surgical Instruments—The Obliging Druggist and the Dose.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

That Mr. Walter Hills has proved an admirable president and fitting successor to the perennial Mr. Carteighe in the chief place at the council of the Pharmaceutical Society is admitted on every side. His speeches have been models both in their modesty and brevity, and he has won golden opinions for his painstaking work on the council. There can be little doubt, therefore, that he will be re-elected next April, especially as Mr. Carteighe is withdrawing somewhat from London and spending more of his time at his country residence near Reading. Some curious developments regarding the *Pharmaceutical Journal* may also be expected about the same time, and it will be interesting to see how the council propose to live within their income. Fortunately, the rush of the great unqualified still continues, so that examination fees seem to go on piling up in the society's exchequer. Another feature about the examinations is the great increase in the number of failures, and this is now found both in the major and minor alike. There can be little doubt that this is mainly due to the professors on the board of examiners, who often seem seized with a "plucking" fit, and are rather apt to examine upon their various scientific subjects as if the candidate were receiving a degree in the particular science. It cannot be too strongly impressed upon such examiners that pharmacy is a practical science, and that no amount of theory will make a practical pharmacist. Medical men complain that their modern system is turning out men with the highest diplomas and an absolute ignorance of the art of prescribing an effective cough mixture. Veterinary surgeons complain that their qualified assistants have no knowledge of posology, and pharmacists assert that the minor man too often is unable to spread a plaster or silver a pill.

When the history of the iodine convention comes to be written it will make interesting reading. Few are aware of the trials through which it has passed or how much is due to the organizing spirits that control the arrangements. Some few years ago I knew a German chemical manufacturer who was outside the convention and did uncommonly well. His language against the monopoly was both loud and free, and his reasons for objecting to it were chiefly his own high principles. He paid a visit to England and the convention got him, and he is now an insider, and doing better than before. What the members of the convention think of Mr. Rottenburg, the managing director of one of the large Scottish works, was clearly shown only a little while ago. Mr. Rottenburg is practically the organizing manager of the convention, whose

duty it is to see that all iodine manufacturers are kept together, and external competitive sources are kept out. In consequence of some iodine filtering on to the market below the convention rates, the origin of which was stated to be Japanese, Mr. Rottenburg came in for some strictures. But at the next meeting of the convention Mr. David Howard put matters straight by proposing a gift of \$5,000 to the genial manager as a tribute to his organizing ability and a mark of confidence. Not a word was raised against the proposal, and Mr. Rottenburg entertained his generous friends at a luncheon at the Savoy. When later on each member was called upon for \$350 as his share of the gift, some of them appeared in hardly so gracious a humor. But this is some indication of what the convention has done for those within its pale in maintaining an artificially inflated market for quite a number of years. It is said that iodine would pay well at 4 cents an ounce: no one can buy it much under 18 cents.

Quite recently the Scottish Acid and Alkali Company have started manufacturing iodine and iodides, and have announced that they are outside the convention. The difference in their favor is only about 5 per cent., so that, so far, they have made no great impression on the market or disturbed the serenity of the convention. The fact is that the disturbing element during the past year or two is not connected with this or that firm selling under rates, but the large amount of stock that the conventioners have been forced to accumulate. It is roughly estimated that this exceeds three or four years' supply for the whole world. Nothing would prevent the collapse of the convention to-morrow, in these circumstances, except the conviction that even if the price was reduced to one-fourth of what it is at present nothing like four times the quantity now sold could be disposed of at the reduced figure. So that neither producer, agent, wholesaler, nor retailer is interested in reducing the price to any material extent.

The London Chamber of Commerce has always been favorably noted for the admirable manner in which its proceedings are managed. Without too much ostentation it manages to produce a solid amount of good work that is highly appreciated by its members and recognized by the government. If it is not more powerful to-day it is the fault of the jealousy too often exhibited by members of the same trade that prevents them combining for their general good. The judicious system of dividing up the trades into various sections has led to greater interest being taken in matters affecting particular industries, and tangible results have followed the ventilation of grievances. The latest departure is that of inaugurating monthly dinners, when the members meet together and enjoy conviviality, followed by a discussion on one of the burning questions of the day. The

second monthly dinner will take place on February 2nd at the Trocadero Restaurant, and Sir Vincent H. Kennett-Barrington, M.A., LL.M., will take the chair. Sir Vincent is the chairman of the South and Central American trade section of the chamber. The subject for discussion is our old friend, "Imperial Federation and Naval Defence." The subject for discussion at the March dinner will be "Technical and Commercial Education."

Our junior pharmaceutical journal, *The British and Colonial Druggist*, is already announcing the Chemists' Exhibition of 1897, to take place in August next at Covent Garden Theatre. The unqualified success that attended the exhibition of last year rendered it imperative that a larger place should be secured, and the lessees of the theatre have promised that special decorations and fittings will be made that should render the show even more popular and attractive than the last. Of recent years the old country, that first started exhibitions into popular favor, has seemed to lag behind, but it is satisfactory to record that, whilst Boston's pharmacy fair proved a failure, the London chemists' exhibition has each year grown in size and importance. The enterprise of the journal running the same is widely recognized and receiving its due reward.

Those chemists who handle any surgical instruments for medical men and nurses will be interested to learn that aluminium is not turning out so satisfactorily as a substitute for steel in these articles as was generally anticipated. It appears that although in appearance there is nothing to be said against the aluminium handles, the peculiar softness and absorbent nature of the metal is very detrimental. It seems to exude any trace of oil that may have touched it and shows peculiar spots and marks in a very short time. With antiseptics such as perchloride of mercury it is most unsatisfactory, as it has a tendency to start a sort of miniature aluminium tree growing on the surface that rubs off and soon renders the goods unsightly. Makers of instruments also say that the practice of oiling surgical instruments with olive oil is not advisable even to preserve them from rust, as owing to the frequent adulteration of the olive oil with other oils experience has shown that it marks the metal. Pure olive oil is unobjectionable, but vaseline answers as well. In these days of nickel-plating, when a very thin coat of nickel is placed upon the steel without any other metal, the instruments are practically untarnishable. But it should be borne in mind that it is only possible to put a very thin layer of nickel on, whilst electro-plating can be done to any extent, as it is placed upon a thin layer of copper.

The following is from a recent issue of the *British and Colonial Druggist* and is distinctly good:

The other day a sweet young thing, composed principally of hair and emotion, entered a chemist's shop in Hull. "Can you give me half an ounce of castor oil in

something that will take the taste away?" she inquired. "Certainly, Miss," the druggist assured her. "Please sit down. Very tiring weather," he continued, after an interval. "Won't you refresh yourself with a saline drink whilst you're waiting?" By this time, quite gone on the polite young man, the damsel drank the refreshing liquid he offered, and then suggested that if the oil was ready she had better depart. "The oil?" queried the assistant, chuckling loudly. "Why, you've just taken it." "What!" cried the girl, with sundry unprintable remarks. "Why, you idiot, I wanted the oil for my little brother. I'm going to a ball to-night."

Correspondence.

The Editor does not hold himself responsible for the opinions of correspondents. Correspondents must in all cases send name and address, not necessarily for publication.

Lady Graduates at Montreal College.

Editor CANADIAN DRUGGIST:

SIR,—Amongst the Montreal notes in your last issue I find a paragraph quoted from *The Canadian Pharmaceutical Journal* which is not quite correct. This paragraph refers to lady students attending the Montreal College of Pharmacy. The facts are as follows: Miss Sarah A. Tyndale, of Montreal, the first lady student, attended the session of 1889 and 1890, being also the first lady passing the preliminary examination of the Pharmaceutical Association of the Province of Quebec. Since that time six other young ladies have passed this examination, four of whom are at present in drug stores studying pharmacy, but have not yet taken their lecture courses, with the exception of Miss A. A. Prevost, of Sorel, P.Q., who is now taking the full course of the college. I may say, in this connection, that ladies are not debarred, by either the Pharmaceutical Association or the Montreal College of Pharmacy, from taking up the study of pharmacy or serving in a drug store, provided they comply with the requirements of the Quebec Pharmacy Act.

Yours truly,

E. Muir,

Sec.-Registrar.

Montreal, Jan. 27th, 1897.

Wholesale Drug and Proprietary
Medicine Dealers' Association.

The regular meeting of this association was held in Toronto, January 19th and 20th, with a good attendance of its members.

The president, Mr. John Henderson, in the chair, and Mr. Wm. Elliot acting as chairman *pro tem*. The greater part of the business transacted was of a routine character. The matter of cheaper alcohol was brought up and a motion adopted to memorialize the government in reference to it.

The president of the Ontario Society of Retail Druggists was in attendance, and explained the reasons which prompted sending the recent circular to the wholesale trade.

Considerable discussion was indulged in generally condemnatory of the tone of the circular, but matters were satisfactorily adjusted by the apology of the author and a promise not to offend any more.

Personally we are of opinion that if more publicity was given to those parts of the proceedings which intimately affect trade and thereby acquaint the drug trade generally with the obstacles that stand in the way of always meeting the views of the retailers, a greater degree of harmony would exist and fewer suspicions would be aroused.

Commercial Source of Licorice Root.

By H. N. RITTSHOUSE.

While the commercial varieties of licorice root are well known to importers of the article, the qualities, values, and sources of the supply are not so well known to the pharmacist as they should be, if any importance is to be attached to accurately dispensing either the root itself or its preparations.

Previous to the year 1870 the principal source from which the United States obtained its supplies was Spain. Since then the consumption in the United States has increased so much that the Spanish root has been utterly inadequate to equal the demand. Other countries have since then come into the market, and now furnish the greater part of the market requirements. These countries are Southern Russia, Asia Minor (chiefly the province of Anatolia), and Syria, and about in the order above named as to quantity, Russia being the largest exporter and Syria the smallest. Licorice root from any of the above-named sources, when good and sound, should be acceptable to the pharmacist for his uses, but it is not always good and sound in a proper sense as found in commerce.

Spanish root is gathered so closely and skilfully sorted and packed that much of it consists of fine, immature, fibrous roots, which, while they may be called licorice root, are practically worthless as such for the purposes for which licorice root is used, and besides are fifty per cent. higher in price than the other varieties; yet prejudice and perhaps ignorance on the part of some buyers still demand Spanish root and Spanish extract. The Spanish root is sweeter and with less acidity than the other varieties, and if Spanish root was what it once was in mature condition when found in the market the preference above noted might be justified; but, as it actually is, this prejudice is based on its ancient reputation, and is now unwarranted. The close cropping and limited and practically exhausted fields of Spain are the causes of this.

Turning now to Russia, with its new and almost unlimited fields, as yet but lightly worked (exports from Russia only

began in 1887), we find a mature root, rich in glycyrrhizin and extractive, much better suited for commercial purposes because better and cheaper than Spanish root, the sole objection to it being in the taste, which, in addition to the usual sweetness of Spanish root, has a slight acidity, which is really not objectionable, but gives the impression of being "stronger."

Anatolian root ranks between Spanish and Russian in the quality of sweetness (or absence of bitterness). In commerce no attention is paid to the botanical varieties of licorice root, and from the root alone it is quite impossible to determine its true botanical origin, the usual designations being from the countries of growth, as Spanish, Russian, Anatolian, etc.; though all varieties, except Spanish, are often classified as "Greek root," it must be remembered, too, that all licorice root of commerce is wild root, none being cultivated.

The variety in the market known as "selected" licorice root and put up in small bundles was formerly selected from Spanish sources, but as demand increased and supply diminished other varieties having the requisite straightness and thickness were mixed with the Spanish, until now "selected root" consists of root from any and all sources if of the proper quality—straight, sound—and of the requisite length and thickness.

Peeled Russian root may now be prepared in Russia. I know of no reason why it should not be, but Syria formerly prepared "peeled" root for shipment to Europe, some of which found its way into the market as "peeled Russian." Any variety might be peeled as well as Russian and be just as good. It would be a satisfaction, however, to have things called by their correct names and pay for them accordingly. Peeled "Russian root" has always commanded a good price, doubtless partly on account of the cost of the labor of peeling and careful drying; but if so much esteemed when peeled, why is it not just as much esteemed unpeeled as Spanish or any other variety unpeeled? Besides being much cheaper and richer in glycyrrhizin and extractive, for all practical purposes it is the best. Interest always attaches to a knowledge of the true sources and varieties of drugs, and is frequently a source of profit as well to the pharmacist.

Batoum is the principal port of export for the Russian root which is gathered along the Trans-Caucasian Railroad, running from Batoum on the Black Sea to Baku on the Caspian Sea. The port of export for Anatolia is Smyrna, while the Spanish root find its way into commerce through the principal seaports of Spain.—*American Journal of Pharmacy*.

TANGHININ is a preparation obtained from the *Tanghinia venenifera* which has been recommended as a substitute for strophanthus. It is soluble (*Pharm. Zeit. f. Russ.*) in 100 parts of alcohol, and is readily soluble in ether and alcohol.

Wampole's BEEF, WINE, AND IRON.

In Pint Bottles.....\$5 00 per doz.
Winchester (½ Imp. Gal.)..... 2 00 each.
Imp. Gallon, in 5 gal. lots, and over 3 50 per gal.

With handsome lithographed labels. Buyer's name prominently Printed on same, at the following prices:

¼ Gross lots, and over.....\$60 00 per gross.
(Packed in One-Dozen Cases.)

We use a Pure Sherry Wine in the manufacture of this article, assuring a delicate flavor, and we guarantee the quality to be equal to any in the market.

We invite comparison with other manufacturers, and will cheerfully furnish samples for that purpose.

Your early orders and enquiries solicited through Wholesale Jobbers, or direct from us.

Henry K. Wampole & Co.,
MANUFACTURING PHARMACISTS,
Philadelphia, Pa.

Canadian Branch:

36 and 38 Lombard Street, TORONTO.



VIN MARIANI

(MARIANI WINE)

THE IDEAL FRENCH TONIC.

Nourishes. Strengthens. Stimulates.
Fortifies and Refreshes the
Entire System.

For invalids, fatigued brain and body,
loss of appetite, stomach and lung troubles,
and impoverished blood.

Effect Immediate and Lasting.

Prescribed by the medical profession
for 30 years throughout Europe and
America. The most popular tonic
stimulant in hospitals, public, private
and religious institutions.

As palatable as the choicest old wines.

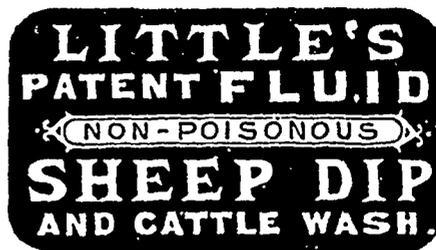
Sold at Druggists and Grocers. Avoid
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GOLD LACK SEC CHAMPAGNE, ♦ OLD EMPIRE RYE WHISKEY
BOUTELLEAU FILS, DOCTORS' SPECIAL BRANDY.



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.

27 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 \$1.00. 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.



WATER BOTTLES.

We solicit an opportunity to quote you upon Hot Water Bottles. We can meet you in quality, price, and color.

Alpha Rubber Co., Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE:
No. 135 St. Paul Street,
MONTREAL.

BRANCH OFFICE
No. 1 Front Street East,
TORONTO.



Czarina Complexion Powder

Contains no lead or other substances poisonous to the skin, but is a delicately pure and delightfully perfumed complexion beautifier. As a toilet powder it has no equal.

— IN FOUR SHADES —

White, Cream, Brunette, Flesh.

FRANZ JAHN, 73¹/₂ King St. W.
TORONTO, ONT.

GILLETT'S LYE

Perfumed Powdered

FULL STRENGTH

Is the BEST LYE, and easiest to sell. Handled everywhere by all good Druggists.

GILLETT'S CHEMICAL WORKS

(Established 1852)

Chicago, Ill. London, Eng. TORONTO, Ont.

H. M. STEVENSON

"BRILLIANT SIGN LETTER"

PRACTICAL

SIGN WRITER

WHITE ENAMEL LETTERS

Estimates furnished on all kinds of Glass, Wood and Brass Signs, Wire Screens, Etc., 46 Adelaide St. East, Tel. 2356. TORONTO

FRANKLIN HOUSE

Cor. Bates and Larned Streets, DETROIT, MICH.

Rates, \$1.50 to \$2.00 per Day. Only one block

from Woodward and Jefferson Avenues. Elevator Service, Steam Heat, Electric Lights, Tile Floors, Etc. H. H. JAMES & SON, Prop'rs.

Change in Name Only

KERRY, WATSON & CO.

SUCCESSORS TO

London Drug Company

LONDON, ONT.



- Licorice, Bala.
- " Cataluna.
- " Scudder's Eureka.
- " " Pastilles.
- " Solazzi.
- " " Caramels.
- " Y & S 4, 6, 8, and 12.
- " " In 50 Pieces.
- " " Lozenges.
- " " Pellets.
- " " Purity.
- " " Tubular.

Cough Drops, Black, Brown, and Menthol, in small Bottles and Pails.



Orders will receive our usual Attention.

WE ARE GROWING!
WHO ARE GROWING?

Saunders & Evans

The rapid increase in our business has necessitated our removing to more commodious premises. Our new business home is

**30 Wellington St. East
Toronto**

Where can be seen the largest, best, and cheapest stock of

Sponges and Chamois Skins

In Canada. Our Sponges are purchased for us at the fisheries, and come direct from Nassau, Florida, Cuba, Abaco, Acklins, Exuma, and the far-famed isles of Greece. Our Chamois are imported from the headquarters for this article in England and the United States.

The secret of our being able to give unprecedented value in these lines is our knowing how to buy. The case in a nutshell. Try us, and convince yourself that our claim is no vain boast.

Sponges to suit every requirement and every trade. Sponges of every variety and every grade. In original packages, unbleached, or in cases, bleached.

Levy & Co. Printers

Druggists' Labels, Supplies, etc.

Toronto, Ont.

A SPECIALTY.

THE Lyman Bros. & Co.

TORONTO

LIMITED

Arrivals
for the
Month

- Areca Nuts
- Almond Meal
- Bromine
- Cardamon Seeds
- Lupulin
- Liq. Albolene
- Oil Aniseed
- Oil Cinnamon
- Santonine
- Acid Tartaric
- Antipyrine
- Formaline
- Gum Asafœtida
- Liq. Styraç
- Oil Savin
- Oil Cubebs
- Oil Sassafras
- Strychnia



CRESCENT SPONGE CASES

Made of oak and glass, with wire shelves, three different styles.



- Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets
- Booth's Hyomei
- Dunn's Malted Rusk Food
- Dunn's Barley Food
- Dunn's Cream and Corn
- Zeno's Highland Heather, 8 oz.
- Roger and Gallet's Perfumes and Toilet Articles
- Baldwin's Sachet Powders and Perfumes
- Shaving Mugs, Manicure Sets
- Chamois Skins, Sponges
- Sick Feeders



WRITE FOR QUOTATIONS



THE LYMAN BROS. & CO. LTD.

Wholesale Druggists

TORONTO, ONT.

Trade Notes.

Parker Bros., druggists, St. John, N.B., have made an assignment.

Halton & Dowsley are opening a new store at Owen Sound, Ont.

S. Oldham has purchased the drug business of W. M. Scott, Bradford, Ont.

W. H. Love has closed his drug store at 752 Broadview avenue, Toronto, Ont.

S. Perrin, formerly in the drug business in Lindsay, Ont., is again opening there.

H. Cowan has purchased the drug business of Dr. Brunskill, of Mount Forest, Ont.

Geo. A. Dale has closed his drug store, corner of Shuter and George streets, Toronto, Ont.

J. B. Brown's drug stock, Shelburne, Ont., was damaged by removal at fire, January 26th.

A. Davidson has purchased the branch drug store of W. H. Chapman, Westmount, Montreal.

The drug stock of A. D. Brander, Wallaceburg, Ont., was damaged by water during a fire on January 1st.

W. J. Costigan, president of the Holgate, Fielding Co., of this city, spent a day or two in Toronto last week.

The drug store of R. J. Whaley, Delta, Ont., was destroyed by fire, January 27th. Loss about \$3,000; insurance, 2,000.

D. W. Bole, of the wholesale drug firm of Martin, Bole, Wynne & Co., has been elected president of the Winnipeg Board of Trade.

Mr. Joseph Contant, druggist, of Notre Dame street, Montreal, has been re-elected president of the Chamber of Commerce of that city.

The drug store of F. S. Grimshaw, Stayner, Ont., was destroyed by fire January 22nd. Loss about \$2,000; insurance, \$1,400.

C. Tupper Foster and William T. Foster have registered a co-partnership under the name of Foster Bros., druggists, Antigonish, N.S.

T. Christian, formerly city traveller for the Montreal house of Evans & Sons, will take the route formerly covered by the late R. Caluwell for that firm.

Simson Bros. & Co., wholesale druggists, Halifax, N.S., have dissolved partnership. Mr. F. C. Simson will continue the business under the same name as formerly.

The drug stock of W. J. Douglass, Collingwood, Ont., was destroyed by fire January 27th. Mr. Douglass intends opening again as soon as the premises are ready.

The name of the London, Ont., branch of Kerry, Watson & Co., formerly known as the "London Drug Co.," is now Kerry, Watson & Co., the same as the parent house.

A. E. Hughes, druggist, of New York city, and brother of Lieutenant-Colonel Hughes, of the Montreal police, died recently in New York. His remains were taken to Montreal for interment.

At the recent election of officers of the Montreal Board of Trade, Mr. David Watson, of Kerry, Watson & Co., was re-elected a director, and Mr. Henry Miles, of Leeming, Miles & Co., treasurer.

R. W. Chambers, formerly of Blenheim, Ont., and his brother, A. Chambers, O.C.P., class '95, and recently with E. G. Lemaitre, Queen street west, Toronto, have purchased the drug business of T. G. Ryley, Oshawa, Ont.

The wholesale drug firm of Kerry, Watson & Co., Montreal, having been dissolved by the death of the senior partner, Mr. John Kerry, the business will hereafter be carried on under the same firm name by David Watson and W. S. Kerry.

Montreal Notes.

It is said that arrangements are to be made to establish a new drug journal in Montreal. Druggists, as a rule, get bald about their fortieth year. If any more drug journals start in Canada, baldness will commence at twenty-five.

The Pabst Malt Extract people are evidently intent on booming their preparation in Montreal. Druggists generally have been obliged to stock it. It is being well advertised here.

Mr. Henry Miles, of the firm of Leeming, Miles & Co., was unanimously elected treasurer of the Board of Trade last week. Mr. D. Watson was elected member of Council. This makes two druggists who are now officers of this important body.

Mr. Patterson, who lately represented Lyman, Sons & Co. as town traveller in Montreal, has gone on the lower ports trip for that firm. His quiet, unassuming made him a great favorite among the pharmacists in town. Mr. Duggan replaces him.

A young medical man of this city, who has given a good deal of attention to chemical science, claims to have made a discovery of great importance with regard to the manufacture and burning of acetylene gas. The lamp shown by him is a model of simplicity, and when in use gives out a beautiful white light. The safety question must be settled before there will be much enthusiasm for acetylene gas.

The writer of these lines has always been more or less in favor of the United States Pharmacopœia for Canada, and he is glad to see that at least one pharmaceutical journal shares his views.

A large number of prescriptions written in the States must necessarily be dispensed in Toronto daily, judging by the number continually presented at the dispensing counters in Montreal. English

prescriptions, however, are few and far between.

Mr. Albert Nelson's stock and fixtures are advertised for sale by tender at so much on the dollar. It would be a pity to see this old stand closed, there being a good business attached to it. There is much sympathy felt for Mr. Nelson.

The pharmacy students' dinner took place last evening at the Balmoral hotel. Mr. Gauvin presided, and at the guests' table were noticed Professors Reed, Benrose, Pfister, Lecour, and Morrison, as also Mr. Muir, the registrar of the Pharmaceutical Association. The feature of the evening was the choice selection of songs given by members of the society. The menu was first-class, and everyone enjoyed themselves to their hearts' content.

Although general business continues dull, there has been, nevertheless, quite an increase in the dispensing department, probably owing to the prevalence of measles, whooping cough, and other children's diseases.

Prince Edward Island Notes.

Mr. John T. Robison, druggist, of Montague, P.E.I., died there, January 28th, in the 38th year of his age. He entered the drug business first in the Apothecaries' Hall, Charlottetown, and after living some time in Charleston, Mass., he opened the Montague drug store. The interment was with Masonic honors in Charlottetown.

Mr. Fred. Millar, late of the Medical Hall, Charlottetown, has abandoned the drug business for the present and has gone to Halifax to undergo medical treatment.

The drug clerks of Charlottetown have been agitating for early closing during the winter months, but unsuccessfully, as one druggist refused to comply with their request. The movement elicited public favor, until the clerks wrote or inspired some anonymous letters in the newspapers which settled the question for this season at least.

Drug Clerks Organize.

The first regular meeting of the undergraduate drug clerks of Toronto was held Feb. 9th, with a very large and enthusiastic meeting. The objects of the association were presented by Messrs. G. A. Ross, B. Tobin, Walter Spinks, and J. Langdon. It was unanimously decided to form the association. The officers elected were: Honorary president, Mr. W. J. Dyas, of THE CANADIAN DRUGGIST; honorary vice-president, Mr. B. Tobin; president, Mr. Walter Spinks; secretary, Mr. G. A. Ross; treasurer, H. Yarnoulds; Executive Committee: G. E. Gibbon (chairman), J. Langdon, D. Garrow, H. Young, Mr. Forrest, J. English.

Jumping Beans.

M. Yeatman Woolf, writing to the *Pall Mall Gazette*, says he has had experiments in hand with the so-called "jumping beans" for the last two years, and he finds that the apparent leaps are an illusion due to the eccentric shape of the beans, and the character of certain of the complicated movements thereby rendered possible. In support of his contention he mentions that, after carefully removing the woody fibre of some beans so as to leave intact the silken bags containing the live maggots, the beans, despite the decrease of weight, although they still continued to move, did not appear to lift themselves at all from the sheet of blackened glass upon which they lay. He claims to have been able to thoroughly clear up the cause of the motive power by keeping many maggots in artificial wax houses with windows inserted. When the grub has covered up an aperture with its silk it afterwards darkens the same with juices formed out of the excreta, until it assumes a brownish color. In one instance a bean was found to contain a parasite (ichneumon) tucked up alongside the cocoon, but dead. From the fact of the interior of the bean having a silk lining similar to all those containing maggots and from the excreta, it is presumed that the ichneumon parasite had eaten the caterpillar.—*Phar. Jour.* (Eng.).

An Esteemed Journal.

Under the above heading the *Cultivateur*, the paper of which the Hon. Mr. Tarte is editor, publishes the following item: "The year that is now drawing near to a close will remain a red-letter date in the annals of the *Montreal Witness*, as being the one in which the fiftieth anniversary of its foundation occurred. Since the month of December last the *Witness* did not pass a single week without devoting at least one page every Saturday to the celebration of its jubilee year, and the beauty of it is that the subscribers themselves have, in every case, furnished the elements for that weekly page. The historical or literary contributions of those occasional contributors were so much the more interesting that, for the most part, they referred to events contemporaneous with the foundation of the paper. If the public found a real intellectual treat in that original publication, the *Witness* itself must have found in the feeling which inspired it and nurtured it every week a very sweet consolation, that of knowing that it has the love of its readers, a love such as yet no other Canadian journal has been able to secure. That fact, now established beyond all doubt, is the greatest success which our worthy English confrère could have dreamed of fifty years ago for its golden wedding of 1896."

ACETOCAUSTIN is, according to the maker, a concentrated (50 per cent.) solution of trichloroacetic acid.

Ontario College of Pharmacy

Semi-Annual Meeting.

The regular semi-annual meeting of the council of the Ontario College of Pharmacy opened in the board room of the college building, Gerard street, Toronto, on the afternoon of Tuesday, February 2nd, 1897. President J. H. Mackenzie, Toronto, occupied the chair; the other members present at roll call being Messrs. C. D. Daniel, John McKee, W. A. Karn, D. H. MacLaren, J. F. Roberts, S. Snyder, J. H. Dickey, H. Watters, A. Turner, and G. W. Spackman. The only absentees were Messrs. R. D. Scott and H. Days, who wrote, apologizing for their absence.

Upon motion the minutes, as printed, were taken as read.

A large batch of correspondence was submitted by the registrar, the majority of the letters having reference to students and apprentices, and none having any special general interest. These were referred to the proper standing committees.

Upon motion a resolution was adopted appointing the president, with Messrs. Watters, Snyder, Spackman, and Dickey, a committee to prepare a report upon the matter of duty upon alcohol, and submit the same at the present session of council. Upon motion Messrs. W. A. Karn and L. T. Lawrence were appointed representatives from the council upon the board of the Western Fair Association.

Mr. Henry Watters reported respecting the Montreal meeting of the American Pharmaceutical Association last fall, at which meeting he was the accredited representative of the council. Full reports of the proceedings were published in these columns at the time of the convention.

The registrar-treasurer's report was submitted by Mr. Lewis. It stated that during the half year twenty-one M.D.'s had taken out registration, and 130 apprentices had applied for registration. The renewals had totalled 168.

The receipts had amounted to \$14,926.47, in which the principal items were as follows: Renewal fees, \$652; apprentices' fees, \$128; M.D.'s fees, \$84; position and license books, \$17.15; matriculation fees, \$200; deposit fees, \$550; teaching fees, \$10,243.14; laboratory account, \$58.38.

On the other side of the account the principal items were: Interest account, \$264.98; current expenses, \$290.22; furniture, \$47.91; council meeting, \$70.05; apparatus, \$78.24; examiners' fees, \$277.03; salaries, \$3,049.40; supplies, \$59.49; paid synod, \$1,000; coal, water, and gas, \$34.54; law expenses, \$275; Infringement Committee's account, less fines, \$279.45; and the cash balance in hand was \$8,855.16.

The report was referred to the Executive and Finance Committee; and the council adjourned to allow committee work to be proceeded with.

WEDNESDAY'S SESSION.

At the morning session on Wednesday a number of communications were read and referred in due course, and the council adjourned, as none of the committees were ready to report.

At the opening of the afternoon session two notices of motion were given as follows:

By Mr. C. D. Daniel: "That we propose at the next council meeting moving that by law No. 12, section 4, be amended by extending the time for applications of apprenticeship registration."

By Mr. Roberts: "That in view of the fact that the finances of the college are in such a prosperous condition, and that by the end of next year it is expected its mortgage indebtedness will be provided for, a rebate of three dollars be allowed those chemists who pay their annual fee before the first day of May in each year."

Report number one of the Executive and Finance Committee was then submitted. After recommending the payment of accounts amounting to \$895.32, the report said: "It is with pleasure that your committee call your attention to the very creditable state of the finances of the college, as shown in the auditor's report. The mortgage indebtedness is now reduced to \$10,000, and there is on special deposit in the Bank of Commerce \$2687.19, and a balance on ordinary deposit in the bank of \$6,134.87.

Of the latter sum your committee would recommend that the sum of \$2,500 be withdrawn from the general deposit account and placed in the special deposit account in the savings' bank department of the bank in addition to the sum already there (as stated above) deposited, and that the president and registrar-treasurer pay the amount of \$1,000 to the holders of the mortgage on the college on May 30th, 1897.

On the payment of the above sum the mortgage indebtedness of the college will be reduced to \$9,000, against which there will be on special deposit in the savings' bank over \$4,000, making the real indebtedness of the college a little less than \$5,000.

Your committee would recommend that the registrar send out printed postal cards, as last year, to each member of the college on or about April 1st, relating to the payment of the annual fee and the rebate thereon, upon prompt payment, on or before the first day of May.

With reference to the report of the John Roberts Scholarship Fund, your committee regret that, owing to the terms of the bequest, they are unable to recommend any changes or alterations in the management. Your committee feel that a better disposition of the amount of the scholarship could be made for the winner of the scholarship, and at the same time not interfering with its stability and permanency.

The report was adopted.

HARRY SHERRIS, Pres.

M. MURCHISON, Vice-Pres.

C. D. DANIEL, Sec.-Trans.

The Toronto Pharmacal Co., Ltd.

TERMS.—Thirty days 5 per cent.
Special quotations for contract orders.

WHOLESALE LIST

List with prices attached will be mailed on application.

Proprietary and Non-Secret Remedies.

Adams' Ginger Beer.
Adams' Root Beer, 2 sizes.
Balm of Gilead Cream.
Castrol, for Children.
Celery Cough Wafers.
Celery Selditz, 2 sizes.
Coraling Cream Dentifrice.
Cough-Peas (Lozenges).
Daisy Baking Powder.
Daisy Butter Color, 2 sizes.
Daisy Package Dyes.
David's Cough Balsam.
Dean's Cure.
Dean's Cure Pills.
Dr. Good's Female Pills.
Easy-Breathing Asthma Remedy.
Electric Polisher.
Elite Hair Dye.
Elite Shampoo Powder.
Emil Kottor's Antiseptic Throat Lozenges (preventive remedy for diphtheria).
Extract Beef, with Pepsin.
HALLAMON'S:
Antibilious Mixture.
Diarrhoea Mixture.
Expectorant.
Gargle.
Pills.
Worm Powders.
HOME HEALTH:
Ankicated Witch Hazel.
Beef, Iron, and Wine.
Blackberry Compound.
Burdock and Sarsaparilla, 2 sizes.
Catarrh Cure.
Catarrh Snuff.
Celery Nerve Tonic, 2 sizes.
Celery Wine.
Comp. Syrup White Pine.
Cough Balsam.
Cough Drops.
Disinfectant.

Dyspepsia Remedy.
Emulsion Cod Liver Oil, 2 sizes.
Eye Lotion.
Fluid Magnesia.
Headache Powders.
Herb Tea, 2 sizes.
Infants' Soothing Syrup.
Kidney Cure.
Kidney-Liver Pills.
Milk Magnesia.
Ointment.
Pain Relief.
Paroleum Jelly.
Pile Remedy.
Quinine Wine.
Red Tonic Pills.
Root Beer.
Sea Bath Salts.
Small Liver Pills, 2 sizes.
Sweet Castor Oil.
Syrup Hypophosphites.
Syrup White Pine and Malt.
Teething Powders.
Worm Syrup.
Job's Pain-Ease or Comforting Oil.
Lilac Cream.
Magic Toothache Drops.
Maltol (Frommner's Extract Malt with Cod Liver Oil).
Mentholene, for cold in the head, catarrh, bronchitis, etc.
Mystic Corn Salve.
Quince Cream.
Rheumatic Wine (Celery, Colchic, and Colchicum).
Scat Rat Poison.
Select Oil.
Seven Champions.
Soap Powder, for woollens.
Witch Hazel Balm.
Witch Hazel Cream.
Witch Hazel Jelly.
White Pine Cough Drops.

Specialties and Sundries.

Alligator Shoe Dressing.
Barber's Face Ball.
Bay Rum, 6 oz. bottles.
Beeswax, 1 oz. balls.
Bull-Lion Plasters.
Cleyes Oil.
Bird Seed.
Bird Treat.
Blacking, Day & Martin.
Blue Ointment.
Borax, in package.
British Oil.
Carbolic Soap.
Castor Oil, bottles.
Celery Salt.
Chewing Gum.
Cloudy or Mottled Ammonia.
Cod Liver Oil.
Cologne.
Combs.
Cubeb Cigarettes.
Curry Powder.
Cuttie Fish Bone.
Dalby's Carminative.
Dalmatian Insect Powder.
Epsom Salts, in packages.
Erasive Soap.
Essence of Rennet.
Extract of Coffee.
Extracts, Flavoring.
Florida Water.
Fly Paper.
Friar's Balsam.
Fuller's Earth.
Ginger Wine, in bottles and bulk.
Glycerine, in bottles.
Glycerine and Rosewater.
Glycerine, Rosewater, and Carbolic Acid.
Godfrey's Cordial.
Hair Oils, assorted.

Hill's Balsam Honey.
Holdfast Mucilage.
Household Ammonia.
Indolible Ink.
Inks, Day & Martin.
Lavender Water.
Leather and Harness Dressing.
Leather Cement.
Lemon Extract.
Limo Juice.
Magic Cleansing Powder.
Oil, Spike.
Opodoidoc.
Paregoric.
Peppermint Essence.
Perfume.
Pineapple Extract.
Powdered Lye.
Rubber Cement.
Salts, Lemon.
Sodlitz Powders.
Sowing Machine Oil.
Soaps.
Spirits Nitre.
Spirits Turpentine.
Strawberry Extract.
Sweet Castor Oil in Bulk.
Sweet Oil.
Syrup Squills.
Talcum Powder, for Infants.
Tinct. Iodine.
Tinct. Iron.
Turlington's Balsam.
Vanilla Extract.
Violet Powder, package and bulk.
Walnut Shoe Dressing.
Woulf's Cholera Remedy.
Wine of Rennet.
Wintergreen Tooth Powder.
Worm Lozenges.

Veterinary.

Blistering Ointment.
Condition Powders.
Farmer's Friend (healing oil).
Horse Remedy.
Horse and Cattle Salts.
Remedy for Scratches.
Sylvia Cure.
Worm Powders.

Pharmaceuticals.

Acid Phosphates.
Distilled Extract Witch Hazel.
Elixirs.
Essence Pepsine.
Liq. Ammon. Acetat Fort.
Liq. Ammon. Citrat.
Liq. Arsenicalis.
Liq. Bismuth et Ammon. cit.
Liq. Epispasticus.
Liq. Ferri Perchlor. cit.
Liq. Silice.
Liq. Sillie Co.
Liq. Strychnine.
Liq. Tolu for Syrup.
Syr. Ferri Iodid.
Syr. Ferri Phos. Co (Parrish).
Syr. Hydriodic Acid.
Syr. Hypophos. Co.
Syr. Scilla.
Syr. Scilla Co.
Syr. Tolu.
Syr. Trip. Phos. (Easton).
Syr. Wild Cherry.

Agents for

Blair's Gout and Rheumatic Pills.
Cleaver's English Soaps.
Coutt's Acet. cura.
Neave's Food, for infants.
Liverettes (Pepper's).
Odorama, the Perfect Tooth Powder.

Any of these preparations will be put up with the Druggist's name on Label.

OUR NEW LINE OF

IMPORT SAMPLES

WILL BE READY BY

FEBRUARY 1ST.

Gents' Leather Travelling Cases

Atomizers and Cut Glass Perfumers

Fine Manicure Sets

Bronze Novelties

The latest productions, personally selected.
Direct from the manufacturers in Europe.

IMMENSE VARIETY.
CLOSE PRICES.

BUY NOW IF YOU WANT
TO SAVE MONEY.

NERLICH & CO., - - - Toronto.

LEGAL WARNING

PHENACETINE TRADE MARK LITIGATION.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE.

FARBENFABRIKEN vormals FRIEDR. BAYER & CO.

vs.

A. Y. SCOTT and D. MacMILLAN, trading under the firm name of
SCOTT & MacMILLAN.

In the High Court of Justice we obtained a decree enjoining the
defendants, Messrs. Scott & MacMillan, perpetually

From selling Phenacetine under that name.

These court proceedings sustain all our claims arising from the rightful
ownership of the trade mark "Phenacetine" in the Dominion of Canada.

We have the exclusive right to sell Phenacetine, which is
registered under the Trade Mark and Design Act, on December
4th, 1888, at Ottawa, and we only are entitled to make use of
that trade mark.

The Dominion Dyewood & Chemical Co., Toronto, are our sole agents
in Canada.

We caution everyone against selling Phenacetine under that name
which is not manufactured by the Farbenfabriken, and we shall prosecute,
under 49 Vict., Chap. 63, Sec. 17, all parties infringing the said trade mark.

In view of numerous substitutions of Phenacetine, for which Acetanilid
and all kinds of impure preparations are sold by unscrupulous infringers, it
is of the greatest importance to the drug trade to handle exclusively
Phenacetine supplied by us.

FARBENFABRIKEN vormals FRIEDR. BAYER & CO.

DOMINION DYEWOOD & CHEMICAL CO.

(WHOLESALE ONLY.)

Toronto, February, 1897.

The report of the Committee on By-laws and Legislation was presented by Mr. Henry Watters. It dealt entirely with individual applications and granting of certificates.

In speaking to the report, Mr. Watters referred to an application from a graduate of the college residing in St. John, N.B., for a diploma. According to the pharmacy law of the province, diplomas can be given only to those graduates who have served the required period of apprenticeship with an Ontario chemist, and, accordingly, the application of the graduate in St. John could not be granted. Mr. Watters expressed the opinion that it would be in the interests of the college if the law were so changed as to allow the conferring of diplomas on graduates who had served their apprenticeship with duly recognized chemists and druggists anywhere. The suggestion was regarded by the members with approval.

The report was adopted, and the council adjourned until ten o'clock on Thursday morning.

THURSDAY'S BUSINESS.

Thursday morning was devoted to committee work, and when the council convened after lunch the registrar read a communication from the *Pharmaceutical Journal* offering to publish the official minutes in full in the *Journal* at a fixed figure. The matter was referred to the Finance Committee to report on.

Mr. G. E. Gibbard, president of the Retail Druggists' Association, addressed the council in the interests of the association. He complained of apathy on the part of the members, and declared that a more active and practical sympathy must be shown by the druggists as a body if the association was to succeed in the work it had in hand. He asked that the members of the council would interest themselves individually in their respective districts in advocating the claims of the society.

Mr. Watters asked for more definite information as to the work of the association, so that they could speak thereon intelligently.

Mr. Gibbard replied that the work was extensive and hard to particularize. He might point out, though, that in some thirty-five districts price cutting had been stopped by their efforts; in others it had been prevented, and in only one or two had it been started since they began operations. But for the work of the association he believed all of Western Ontario would to-day be suffering from very wide-spread and ruinous price cutting.

Mr. W. A. Karn cordially endorsed what Mr. Gibbard had said, and declared that in his district much good had resulted from the work. The great thing now was to get the support and co-operation of the manufacturers and wholesalers, and in three months all cutting would be put an end to.

Mr. Roberts endorsed the previous

speaker, after which an emphatic resolution of sympathy with and confidence in the association was unanimously adopted on the motion of Messrs. Karn and Spackman.

Mr. Roberts then moved his resolution, of which notice had been given the previous day, to grant a rebate of \$3 to all members of the college paying their fees by May 1st. Messrs. Karn, Watters, and Daniels approved of the proposal in the abstract, but thought it better to defer action until the mortgage debt was paid off. Mr. Watters added that he deemed it unwise to advocate such a change on the eve of an election. Mr. McKee suggested that if the council had money to spare it might be devoted to the work of the Infringement Committee. Finally the matter was referred to the Finance Committee to report upon.

The report of the Committee on Education was presented by Mr. Daniel. It dealt with the renewal of the contracts with the members of the faculty, and proposed that the staff be re engaged at the following salaries: Prof. Heebner, \$1,900, and \$300 additional for his services as dean; Prof. Scott, \$1,000; Prof. Chambers, \$1,000; and Prof. Fotheringham, \$900. This was an advance of \$200 for Prof. Heebner, \$150 for Dr. Chambers, and a reduction of \$200 in Prof. Scott's stipend, leaving Dr. Fotheringham as before. Mr. Daniel explained that the re-adjustment was based upon the number of hours each professor gave to the work of the college, and pointed out that the proposed reduction in Dr. Scott's salary was on account of the fact that he had originally received \$200 additional for assisting in the duties of the dean's office when Prof. Heebner had first come to the college, and that after the latter gentleman had taken full control the added amount had never been deducted.

The council went into committee of the whole to consider the report, when Mr. Watters moved an amendment that the figures be: Prof. Heebner, \$2,000, as now; Prof. Scott, \$1,100; Prof. Chambers, \$1,000; and Prof. Fotheringham, \$900.

A lengthy discussion followed, in which every member of the council who took part spoke in the highest terms of the members of the staff, their ability as lecturers and demonstrators, and their devotion to the interests of the college. Some diversity of opinion was shown as to the relative importance of the work of the lecturers as compared with that of the demonstrators; Mr. Daniel contending that the latter was as important and valuable as the former, but President Mackenzie upheld the opposite view, and urged that consequently no change from the existing salaries was necessary. He moved in amendment to the amendment that the stipends remain as hitherto with the exception of Dr. Scott's, which he proposed to have reduced to \$1,100, and Dr. Chambers' raised to \$950. Mr. Daniel made another ener-

getic appeal for the adoption of his report, in the course of which he remarked that he thought it was a downright shame to pay a man what he didn't earn, or not to pay him what he did earn.

After still further discussion Mr. Mackenzie withdrew his amendment and Mr. Watters carried his by a vote of six to three, the clause being adopted as amended on the same division. The balance of the committee's report was unimportant, and was carried without debate. Upon the council resuming and the report being presented for final action, Mr. Watters moved its adoption as amended. Mr. Daniel, in amendment, moved that the dean's salary be increased to \$2,100, viz., \$1,800 as professor and \$300 as dean. This was negatived with very little discussion on Messrs. Daniel and Dickey supporting it, and the report as amended was finally adopted, after which the council adjourned for the day.

THE LAST DAY.

On Friday morning, after preliminaries had been disposed of, the Committee on Education presented report No. 2, which approved of the proposal from the examining board to raise the standard of matriculation and to institute a two years' course; it also recommended various changes and repairs round the college buildings, among other things the construction of a bicycle stable, and the report was approved.

The chairman of the Infringement Committee, Mr. W. A. Karn, then presented an important and interesting report. It stated that during the past six months every effort had been made to enforce the law and prevent or punish infractions thereof. Some three hundred cases had been dealt with all over the province, except just around Kingston and in the vicinity of Thessalon. Where warnings had not been sufficient cases had been carried into court, and, in all, nineteen convictions had been secured, with fines amounting to \$380, of which \$350 had actually been paid. The convictions were as follows:

A. C. Hastings, Toronto.
 Reuben A. Mason, Markham.
 E. C. Radley, Chatham.
 Frank Shepard, Mount Brydges.
 Robert Tuttle, Toronto.
 Walter Spinks, Toronto.
 Fred Krug, Tavistock.
 W. J. Crawford, Ripley.
 John Walker, Tiverton.
 Irwin Groh, Shallow Lake.
 J. A. Courtice, Havelock.
 E. B. Miller, Chatham.
 J. W. Fish, Otterville.
 R. E. Moore, Lion's Head.
 Barrow Bay Lumber Co., Barrow Bay.
 E. C. Wicher, Warton.
 T. W. Andrews, Otterville.
 W. W. Porte, Brighton.
 L. P. Clement, Woodstock.

In every case a fine of \$20 and costs was imposed. In addition to the revenue

from fines, the agent employed by the committee had collected a large number of fees, the arrearages paid up in this way which would otherwise have been lost to the society amounting to \$371, which, added to the \$350 from fines, gave a total of \$721, against which there was an expenditure of \$629. So that the work done had cost nothing; but had netted a cash surplus of \$92.

A matter of some interest was referred to in the following paragraph:

"Your committee beg also to call your attention to the large number of suicides that are reported in the press from day to day, many of which result from the careless sale of Paris green now existing, the sale of which, in view of these facts, we submit, should be under the same restrictions as other dangerous poisons."

A paragraph referring to the Simpson case stated that the committee had endeavored to carry out the instructions of the council, but so far without much success, owing to the technicalities which had been raised by the defence. The matter was still *sub judice*, however, and would come up on appeal at the approaching sessions.

In presenting this report Mr. Karn expressed his belief that the drug trade was in better condition than ever before, largely owing to the persistent work of the committee. Touching on the Simpson case he observed that the charge had been made in the press that the college was guilty of petty persecution in keeping up the fight after the courts had gone against them. This he emphatically denied, and pointed out that the courts had not gone against them as had been represented. The courts had decided that Robert Simpson, as an individual, could not sell drugs, but it allowed The Robert Simpson Co. to do so, making a distinction without any practical difference as far as the interests of the public were concerned. It was to endeavor to get the latter decision reversed and made to conform with the previous judgment that the appeal was now being taken. In conclusion, Mr. Karn declared that the committee was proud of its work, and trusted that the council was satisfied with what had been done.

Mr. Waters seconded the motion to adopt the report, and in doing so expressed much gratification on behalf of the druggists at the work accomplished. Such a report was a complete answer to the oft reiterated question from retailers, "What does the college do for us?"

The report was adopted.

Mr. Maclaren presented report No. 2 of the Executive and Finance Committee. It recommended that accounts amounting to \$183.11 be paid; that with reference to the offer of the *Pharmaceutical Journal* the present arrangement for publishing the minutes was satisfactory, and no charge was advisable; that Mr. Roberts' proposal to offer a rebate of \$3 for prompt payment of annual fees be laid over; that the president and registrar be

authorized to rearrange the mortgage debt; and that no assistant be engaged at the present time.

Upon the last clause Mr. Daniel urged that the time was opportune to appoint a graduate of the college as assistant to the professors. The graduates had not received any encouragement in the past, and there were any number of good and capable men ready and able to take up the work, and these deserved recognition.

Mr. Maclaren endorsed all that Mr. Daniel said about their graduate, but added that the committee had not been able to see the necessity of any addition to the staff just now. So long as the faculty gave the excellent and capable service now being rendered, he could not support any proposal to make a change. When a change became necessary from any cause he would strongly support the claims of their own graduates.

Mr. Mackenzie wanted some definite suggestions as to what work the proposed assistant would do. They must be very careful in making such an appointment that no friction was caused among the present members of the faculty.

Finally, the clause was referred back to allow of a report from a special committee appointed to deal with the same question six months before. On motion, Mr. Spackman was added to that committee in place of Mr. Scott, who was absent from the present meeting.

Upon motion, the registrar was ordered to prepare and publish 2,000 announcements as heretofore.

Upon motion, the registrar was instructed to prepare and publish the minutes of the present session as usual.

Mr. Watters moved for the reconsideration of report No. 2 of the Education Committee, as he had gathered fuller information upon the salary question. The motion secured the necessary two-thirds vote and the report was ordered to be referred back to the committee for reconsideration, after which the council adjourned for lunch.

Upon reassembling, Mr. Watters presented the following report from the special committee on the appointment of assistants: "Your committee would respectfully report that they have not sufficient information in their possession to warrant them in recommending the appointment of assistants at the present time."

After another emphatic protest from Mr. Daniel the report was adopted without further discussion.

The special committee appointed to deal with the matter of securing a reduction on the duty on alcohol recommended that the president be requested to procure all available data upon the subject; that petitions be drawn up to the Dominion Government and circulated for signature throughout the several electoral districts. The report was adopted.

The Committee on By-Laws and Legislation presented a brief report, which con-

tained nothing of interest and which was adopted *nem. con.*

The Committee on Education reported back in reference to salaries of the faculty, recommending no change in the report as previously adopted.

Mr. Watters moved in amendment that Dr. Scott's stipend be raised to \$1,200, the old figure. Mr. Daniel objected that at that rate Dr. Scott would get \$6 a lecture, and Dr. Fotheringham only received about \$3.95. He claimed that the demonstrator was as important and valuable as the lecturer and both should be paid on the same basis.

Mr. Watters replied that payment on the basis of hours had never been recognized. The subjects taught varied in importance, and this fact must have effect in fixing amount of remuneration.

After some further discussion the amendment was lost, Messrs. Watters, Snyder, McKee, and Maclaren supporting it, and the report was adopted on the same vote.

A supplemental report was put in by the Education Committee, recommending that a book be kept in which the professors register each lecture as delivered. The report was approved.

In accordance with by-law 4, the registrar was instructed to issue a circular notifying the members of the college that the elections would come on in July.

This being the last meeting of the present council, Mr. Watters moved a vote of thanks to the president for the impartial manner in which he had filled the chair, and for his able administration of the affairs of the college during the two years of his incumbency. Mr. McKee seconded, and the motion was adopted with loud applause.

Mr. Mackenzie returned thanks, expressing his gratification at the fact that he had the confidence of the council so fully, and declaring that he had always endeavored to act without fear, favor, or affection to the best of his judgment. He fully appreciated the kindly relations existing between himself and the members of the council, and acknowledged the consideration always shown him. (Applause)

Upon the motion of Messrs. Daniel and Karn, who both spoke enthusiastically thereto, Mr. Isaac T. Lewis was re-engaged as registrar treasurer for a further term of two years. Several other members spoke of the excellent and indefatigable services rendered the college by Mr. Lewis, and the vote was hearty and unanimous.

Mr. Lewis replied, acknowledging his devotion to the college, and declaring that although he "was an old fellow of 70" there was lots of life and work in him yet.

The council then adjourned until the August meeting, unless previously called together by the president.

ALSOX is a trade name given by a German firm to aluminum aceto-tartrate.

\$20,000 IN GOLD \$20,000

For Retail Druggists

BALTIMORE, December 1st, 1898.

To the Retail Druggist in the U.S.A. or Canada selling the greatest quantity of Bromo-Seltzer during the year 1897 at one store ONLY, subject to the conditions named, we will give a cash prize of \$500 in gold.

To the retail druggist selling the next greatest quantity, \$500.

To the 5 retail druggists selling the next greatest quantity, \$250 each.

To the 25 retail druggists selling the next greatest quantity, \$100 each.

To the 30 retail druggists selling the next greatest quantity, \$50 each.

To the 200 retail druggists selling the next greatest quantity, \$25 each.

To the 625 retail druggists selling the next greatest quantity, \$10 each.

To the 500 retail druggists selling the next greatest quantity, \$5 each.

Total, 1,387 prizes -- \$20,000.

Emerson Drug Co., = Baltimore, Md.

Requirements and Conditions.

1. No druggist is eligible for competition who sells Bromo-Seltzer for less than 1 1/2 cts. small (or 3 bottles for 25 cts.), 25 cts. medium, 40 cts. large, 75 cts. half-pound

2. Druggists entering this competition will be required to send us on the last day of December, 1897, all of their bills or invoices from their wholesale druggists or jobbers, showing the quantity of Bromo-Seltzer purchased during the year 1897. These bills or invoices must be accompanied by a statement (see form below) sworn to before a notary public certifying that the bills sent us represent goods sold only at retail, and at prices not less than stipulated above. As soon as prizes have been awarded, the bills will be returned to the respective druggists.

3. Positively no account of sales will be accepted in this competition unless it reaches us prior to January 11, 1898.

4. Druggists having more than one store will be allowed to compete for as many prizes as they may have stores, but under no circumstances can such druggists return all of their bills as representing the sales of one store; neither can druggists pool their sales for a prize. Names of the successful competitors will be published in the leading drug journals February 1, 1898. Prizes will be distributed February 15, 1898.

We sincerely trust that retailers will appreciate our effort in placing every safeguard possible around this competition, and we believe that the above method will insure fair play to all.

"Solazzi"

THE CHEMISTS' BRAND

Liquorice Juice



The Testimony of "The Lancet"

The following is from "The Lancet" of March 30th, 1893:

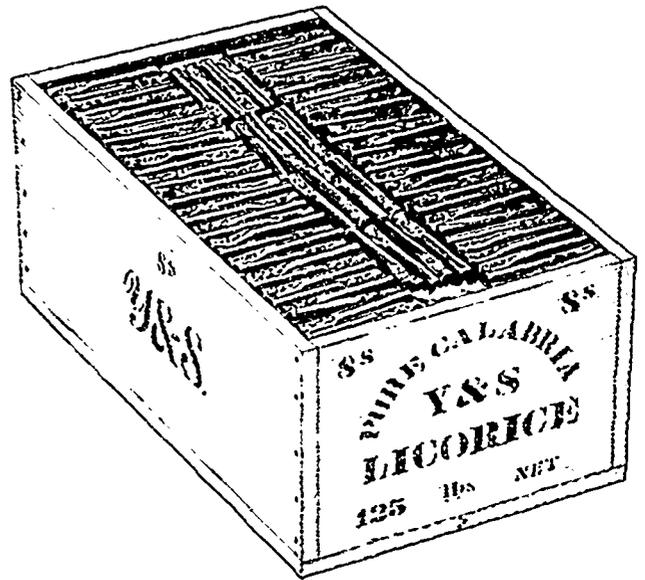
"The above brand has long been known to be of standard purity. We found the specimen to be completely soluble in water, and entirely free from impurities of any kind. It is, therefore, well adapted for the pharmaceutical purpose for which it is so useful, while as a popular demulcent it is both safe and reliable."

Recommended also by "The British Medical Journal," "Health," "The Chemist and Druggist," "Food and Sanitation."



ASK FOR SHOWCARDS AND HANDBILLS

Retail Druggists



WE put up our Y & S Licorice in cases of 125, 50, and 25 lbs. bulk (loose, in leaves), 4's, 6's, 8's, 12's, and 16's to pound. Will sell rapidly if displayed prominently in your show windows, and will insure you large profits.

WE ARE ALSO MANUFACTURERS OF

Acme Licorice Pellets.....

Y & S Licorice Lozenges.....

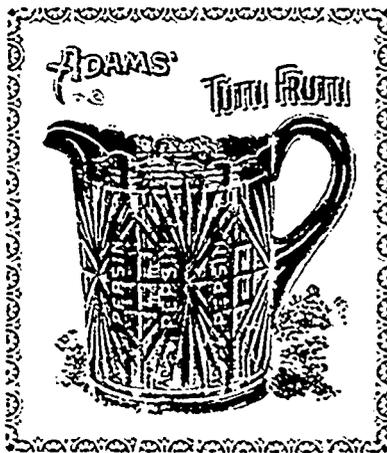
Tar Licorice and Tolu Wafers and

Pure Penny Stick

If you cannot get the above at your jobbers, please address us as below:

YOUNG & SMYLLIE,

Brooklyn, N.Y., U.S.A.



FREE



A CREAM PITCHER

With 36 Bars regular Tutti Frutti, being the same as one box.

BE SURE TO GET ONE FROM YOUR JOBBER.



Adams & Sons Co.

11 & 13 Jarvis Street,

~ ~ ~

Toronto, Ont.

A Bacteriological Outfit.

By H. KAUS, Phar. M., of the Pathological Laboratory, Mercy Hospital, Chicago.

The pharmacist of the future must be a scientific worker if he desires to take advantage of his opportunities.

The time is not far off when the educated pharmacist will be expected to make most, if not all, of the bacteriological and chemical examinations for the busy practitioner of medicine. The laboratory has come into medicine to stay, and there are very few physicians of the present day who do not place much reliance on its findings. The examination of sputum for tubercle bacilli, the examination of blood for malaria plasmodia, and the testing of various suture materials as to their sterility, are but a few of the possibilities of the pharmacist's occupation.

The cost of apparatus for the ordinary work of a bacteriological laboratory is not great, being about \$175. The following is a list of the most important requirements: Microscope slides, cover-glasses, platinum wires, plates, sterilizer, incubator, gas-regulator, test tubes, stain bottles, cornet forceps, enamelled iron buckets, flasks, retort stand, gas burners, water-bath, wire baskets, stains, gelatin, agar-agar, peptone, and cotton.

Microscope.—Select the Continental model, on account of its great stability and ability to stand much use without getting out of repair. The stand should be well finished, furnished with a graduated draw tube, rack, and pinion, coarse and micrometer-screw fine adjustments. A large and heavy bore makes the instrument steady, even when the tube is tilted. A large stage of vulcanized rubber, fitted firmly to the stage-bed, is better than either brass or glass, on account of its durability, since it is not attacked by chemicals and does not break readily. The sub-stage should be fitted with an adjusting screw of fine pitch, so as to admit of the adjustment of the condenser. The condenser should be large, fitted with an iris diaphragm, and, if possible with a ring, attached below, to hold a blue glass when working with artificial light, and an adjustable mirror with one side plane and the other side concave.

The best combination of objectives for this work is three-fourths and one-sixth inch dry, and one-twelfth inch oil immersion, fitted to a triple nose-piece. The three-fourths and one-sixth inch lenses should be free from spherical and chromatic aberration. A one-twelfth inch oil immersion lens that will give an absolutely flat field cannot be purchased for a moderate amount; but one that will give a clear picture of stained tubercle bacilli with full illumination is sufficiently good for this work.

Eye-pieces 1 and 3, Continental, may be selected.

Slides.—Two kinds are necessary; the ordinary, for mounting specimens; and the hollow, used for the hanging drop. Of the former, about one-half gross should

be purchased, and of the latter about six are required.

Cover Glasses.—No. 1, three-fourths inch square or round, may be bought. The squares are the most convenient and less expensive. The principal objection usually urged against them is that they are difficult to clean without breaking. This I have found not true if an ordinary amount of care and not too much pressure is used.

Platinum Wires.—Pieces of No. 24 wire about three inches long should be fused to glass rods six or eight inches long. Four of them are necessary.

Plates.—Petri dishes are the most convenient, and six or nine will be required for a small laboratory. If Koch plates are desired, then, of course, the cooling apparatus, benches, moist chambers and sheet-iron sterilizing box must also be purchased.

Very satisfactory Koch plates can be made from clear window glass. Benches may be made fastening small pieces of thick plate glass to strips of window glass with sealing wax or some other suitable material.

Sterilizer.—One large Arnold is all that is necessary.

Incubator.—An ordinary water-jacketed drying oven, such as chemists use, makes a very satisfactory brood oven. It is, of course, understood that one must have a smaller burner, gas-regulator, and a thermometer, in order to complete the apparatus.

Stain Bottles.—At least six should be procured; twelve would be better. A very good and economical bottle can be made by taking an ordinary half-ounce wide-mouth bottle, fitting it with a good tight stopper through which has been introduced a straight medicine dropper.

Forceps.—Two kinds are needed—the cornet and cover-glass forceps. Two of each are required.

[A pair of cornet forceps whose jaws meet at an acute angle is useless.]

Enamelled Iron Buckets.—Buy two of 1000 c.c. capacity and one of 500 c.c. These buckets may be used instead of beakers in the manufacture of culture media. They are not expensive and do not break.

Flasks.—Ordinary Florentine or Erlenmeyer flasks of 1000 c.c. capacity will answer. Three, at least, will be needed.

Retort Stand.—This should be large, with three rings.

Stains.—Small quantities of methylene blue, gentian violet and fuchsin, will suffice.

Agar-agar.—Four ounces.

Gelatin.—Gold label, one pound.

Peptone.—American, four ounces.

Besides the above-mentioned articles, one must have a Bunsen burner alcohol lamp, an ordinary water-bath, six wire baskets for test tubes, one-half gross five-eighths by six-inch test tubes, some good neutral litmus paper, and two thermometers that will register to 150° C.—*Bulletin of Pharmacy.*

A Convenient Drying-Box.

The very many instances in which the pharmacist and those engaged in chemical pursuits require some easy method of desiccating various substances in larger quantities than can be done in the glass desiccators in common use in laboratory work induced me to call attention to this apparatus, having used such a one for many years with most satisfactory results. It consists of a box made of good, sound wood, free from loose knots or cracks, the joints being well closed. It should be made of planed boards, so that paper pasted on the inside will adhere closely; the lid should fit tightly, and the edges of the box should be lipped with soft leather or sheet rubber. A tray must be provided in which freshly burnt lime is to be placed, and upon the sides of box cleats are fastened at convenient distances to support wire frames, upon which the substances to be dried are placed. The case should then be closed tightly by means of hooks of such a character that the closer they are pressed to their supporting pins the tighter they draw the lid down. Lozenges of a hygroscopic character can be dried in two days' time, so that they become brittle. Tough roots, like gentian and alicia, after having been kept for a time in the case, can be readily ground. Tartaric acid, bicarbonate of potassium, and other moist chemicals, if kept for a time in the drying box, will be found in excellent condition for use. Leaves containing volatile ingredients, which are liable to be dissipated by heat, will soon be fit for powdering and found to retain their natural components unaltered.—*Thos. S. Wiegand, in American Journal of Pharmacy.*

The Cleaning of Filters.

Many years ago Professor Tyndall proved that filtration through a plug of cotton-wool was a most efficient method of freeing the air from microbic germs. When attempts have been made to sterilize water in the same way but little success has been attained. Quite recently, however, M. Henri Potvin has described a method of constructing such filters, with which he claims it is possible to completely sterilize water in large quantities. The fibres of the cotton are finely powdered and sifted, and then suspended in water and allowed to settle. This they do in a compact mass, forming a paste, which, allowed to dry slowly, gives filter plates quite impervious to germs, etc. In practice the plates should be placed between two plates of sandstone or perforated metal, and if arranged in a battery, like the filter presses so commonly used for sewage sludge, etc., very large quantities of water can be rapidly sterilized. As in other filters serving the same end, the microbes seem able to get through the filtering material at length by a process of growth, so that periodical

cleanings are necessary; this is easily done by pulping the material afresh in boiling water.—*Indian Pharmacologist.*

On the Manufacture and Purity of the Phosphoglycerates.

In 1844 Pelouse first prepared phosphoglycerate acid, by heating glycerine at 100° C. with anhydrous phosphoric acid, and in 1856 Goble found the same acid in the yolk of egg.

This salt is now made by digesting glycerine at 28° for six days, at a temperature of a 110° C., with phosphoric acid 60 per cent. The mixture, allowed to cool on the seventh day, leaves a glassy, transparent mass, which is then saturated with the milk of carbonate of lime. The whole is then filtered and the clear liquid exactly neutralized with lime and again filtered and precipitated by alcohol at 90°. The precipitate is drained as dry as possible and dissolved in cold water, filtered and evaporated at a very low temperature. Various modifications of this general mode of manufacture have been proposed, but the phosphoglycerate of lime prepared by Chapoteaut process (late assistant to Pelouse) is the one generally used in dispensing. It is important, in prescribing phosphoglycerate of lime, to insist on a chemically pure and fresh preparation, as there are numerous adulterations, especially as the phosphoglycerates have always a tendency to decompose, however well prepared. Capsules of four grains each are the best form for internal administration, as the salt is then preserved from the action of the air.

Hypodermic injections should always be freshly prepared, as recommended by Professor Albert Robin.

The following test will easily detect impurities.

A solution of pure phosphoglycerate of lime (Chapoteaut) gives no precipitate with the ammonio-magnesium reagent or acetate of uranium.

It is precipitated by heat, alcohol, and ether.

Nitrate of silver causes a precipitate (which is redissolved by an excess of water), also acetate of lead (soluble in acetic acid). The dry phosphoglycerate of lime treated with alcohol leaves no sticky residue on evaporation of the alcohol.

The very prominent position which phosphoglycerate of lime and its preparations now hold in therapeutics and its undoubted value as a nerve tonic in the treatment of neurasthenia warrant physicians prescribing the pure and therapeutically active drug only.—*Translated from the Tribune Medical.*

Defective Medical Training.

It is a patent fact, to those who are in a position to know, that the medical men of to-day, more particularly the younger element, are not receiving the information

in pharmacy, as applied to the needs of medical practice, that its importance demands, and the discouraging feature is that there seems to be a growing tendency on the part of some medical schools to pay little attention to pharmacy as a branch of medical study, and much to the purely theoretical branches. If medical men could but see the wonderful aid that a scientific knowledge of drug constituents and of drug administration would be to them in medical practice, there would be a revolution in this respect. For the good of practical medicine and of practical pharmacy—the interests of the two are intertwined—we earnestly urge physicians to utilize the pharmaceutical knowledge and skill of their local pharmacists, either to frame original and palatable combinations of drugs, or to aid in securing a clearer knowledge of the true nature of drug action in the human body so far as it relates to physiological and pathological chemistry. On the other hand, let pharmacists perfect themselves in their profession, both by study and experiment, so that physicians consulting them shall not be disappointed, but obtain information of special value.—*Alumni Retort.*

Colorado State Pharmacal Association.

The next meeting of the association will be held at Manitou, June 22, 23, and 24, 1897.

To the Members of the Colorado State Pharmacal Association:

DEAR SIRS,—I take pleasure in announcing the following committees that have been appointed by President Reynolds for 1897. Should your name be among those selected, I trust that you will endeavor to perform all duties incumbent upon you, and by so doing you will be largely instrumental in making this the most successful meeting that has ever been held.

Yours truly,

CHAS. E. WARD,
Secretary.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

Education.—John Kochan, chairman, Denver; C. S. Prowatt, Denver; S. J. Hubbell, Fort Lupton.

Legislative.—S. T. Kostich, chairman, Denver; Chas. M. Ford, E. L. Scholtz, Denver.

Trade Interests.—A. C. Daniels, chairman, Pueblo; John Anglum, Denver; J. W. Turrell, Longmont.

Membership.—D. Y. Wheeler, chairman, Denver; J. C. James, E. Ackermann, Denver.

Deceased Members.—Geo. E. Taylor, chairman, Leadville; John Stromberg, Denver; J. R. Wills, Fort Collins.

Entertainment.—E. L. Scholtz, chairman, Denver. Geo. F. Fonda, Boulder; Otto Fehring, Colorado Springs.

Papers and Queries.—Chas. M. Ford,

chairman, Denver; W. S. Parkison, Greenwood; W. W. Beitenman, Cripple Creek.

Transportation.—W. A. Hover, chairman, Denver; John Flavan, Denver; E. H. Luce, Pueblo.

Adulterations.—C. J. Clayton, chairman, Denver; C. H. Wells, Pueblo; T. D. Long, Denver.

THE ALCOHOL QUESTION.

The question of tax-free alcohol, now so prominent before the pharmacists of the country, was thoroughly discussed by the Colorado State Pharmacal Association, at a recent meeting, and the following resolution adopted:

Resolved,—That the Colorado State Pharmacal Association hereby declares itself unalterably opposed to any change in the present United States laws relative to tax on alcohol, which must discriminate against thousands of retail druggists to the advantage of the few large manufacturing pharmaceutical laboratories.

While we would welcome free alcohol for use in compounding of drugs and medicines, we are confident that any measure intended to secure such a blessing would seriously hamper the Government in the collection of revenue from taxed sources and make it possible for many dishonest consumers of alcohol to evade the tax. The public could not be benefited by free alcohol for medicines, because the retail druggists, not having bonded warehouse privileges, would be compelled to use taxed alcohol.

In the interest of the 40,000 retail druggists of the United States, as well as the public at large, we protest against free alcohol.

H. REYNOLDS, CHAS. E. WARD,
President. Secretary.
Denver, Jan. 6, 1897.

Ink for Show Cards.

The following recipe, taken from the *School of Window Dressing*, is said to give a remarkably good quality of ink for ticket writing and the show cards that are used in store windows: Take four ounces white wax and one ounce and a half white soap. Melt, and when well amalgamated add of lampblack half an ounce. Mix well, heat strongly, and add of shellac one ounce. Again heat it, mix it well, cool and bottle for use. You will find that with this ink lines may be drawn from the finest to the fullest without danger of its spreading.

Adipatum is an ointment vehicle consisting of lanolin (anhyd.) 35 parts, petrolatum 53 parts, paraffin 7 parts, and water 100 parts.

Caffein-Iodol is a substitute for iodoform, obtained by mixing molecular quantities of both constituents in alcoholic solution.

BICYCLE SUPPLEMENT

Canadian Druggist

The Druggist and the Bicycle.

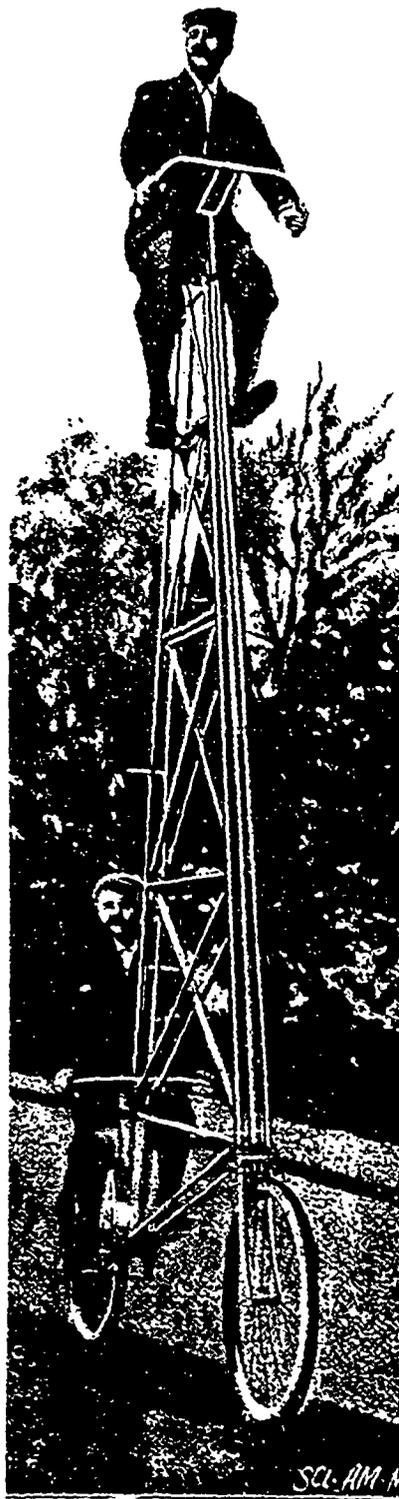
THAT outdoor exercise is essentially necessary to good health is admitted by everyone, the nature of that exercise being the question which is open to discussion and to variety of opinion.

No one class of persons, perhaps, is in more need of something that will be to its members not only a source of recreation and pleasurable outing, but also will give the needful exercise in open air, than druggists. The close confinement and long hours of business, the nervous tension which every careful druggist experiences in his vocation, the ordinary everyday routine in dealing with all classes of customers, makes it an actual necessity, that to perform his work satisfactorily, and to obtain a partial relief from the cares of business, he should by some means divert his mind from those cares and give both body and mind a freedom and wholesome exercise in some other channel.

In the bicycle the druggist has something which appears to us to "fill the bill" to a great extent at least. There are other outdoor sports and pastimes which may be indulged in to advantage, but with the "wheel" there seems to be a faculty of divesting one's self of all previous employment and centering the thoughts and energies solely on the present surroundings and occupation. The limited time which the druggist or his clerk is able to devote to outdoor occupations is also a strong argument in favor of the bicycle, a "spin" of a few miles giving an outing which cannot fail to be a benefit and enabling the rider to enjoy a change of scene and a freedom which he possibly could not do otherwise.

The Eiffel Tandem.

Besides the bicycles, tricycles, etc., which are intended purely for sport, there are several noteworthy machines that make a practical application of the chief advantage of the cycle—its speed. These machines now serve various purposes in practical life, among which might be mentioned those used in the army, the quadricycle of the fire department, etc., the usefulness of which has been proved.



The Eiffel Tandem.

Now a new construction in the form of a tandem makes its appearance in America. It is called the Eiffel tandem and is a real curiosity. As will be seen in the accompanying engraving, the lower part of this grotesque vehicle—the oddity of which cannot be fully appreciated from the cut—consists of a strong bicycle, on which is built a frame of hollow iron rods that is about twenty feet high. On the top of this frame is a saddle with handle bars and treads, the motion of which is transmitted by chains to the corresponding lower parts of the bicycle. The chief difficulty with which the riders have to contend is to keep the machine balanced, as will be easily understood from a glance at the illustration, but it must also be very difficult for the upper rider to reach his seat, which cannot be a very safe one. It is not easy to guess the use for which this strange machine is intended, but it would seem that the rider must be placed in this elevated position to enable him to reconnoiter the ground. We are indebted to Der Stein for the above particulars.—*Scientific American.*

Bicycle Handle Bars and Grips.

Nearly all the bicycle manufacturers this coming season will offer to purchasers of their machines the option of the steel or wooden handle bar. It is hardly to be expected that the latter will supersede the former entirely, yet it is a fact that the handle bar made of bent wood is growing in popularity, and it will be much more largely used than heretofore.

The point of superiority claimed for the wooden bar is that, on account of its yielding properties, it causes less vibration to be felt in the hands and arms of the rider than the more rigid steel bar. It can be made just as strong as the latter, and, of course, there is not the trouble of keeping it polished, and there is, besides, no danger of rust, etc. With all these advantages, however, the nickelled handle bar will not disappear. Many prefer the rigidity of the metal and admire the appearance it gives to the bicycle.

There will not be any material change in the shapes of handle bars this season. All the high grade wheels will have adjustable bars, so that the rider can find the position that best suits him, and then fix the bar in that position. There will be fewer down-turned handles, most riders realizing that a position of the bar that compels one to stoop over is not by any means a comfortable one. The width of the bars will be about seventeen to nine teen inches.

There are, of course, all sorts of odd and new shapes invented, some with two sets of grips, but their utility has yet to be tested.

There is quite a variety of new grips on the market this year. One called a spring ventilated grip is composed of a high grade tempered spring steel, and the claims made for it are resiliency, ventilation, durability, fine appearance, and ease of attachment. They are heavily nickel-plated, and can be readily attached to any handle bar made by means of a round head nickel-plated screw passing through the centre end of the grip into a wooden plug driven into the end of a handle bar, and in the case of a wooden bar into the bar itself.

Then there is a pneumatic grip which is said to prevent numbness of fingers, lame wrists and arms, stop vibration, and is adjustable to all styles of bars. One grip is covered with braided cane. It is comfortable, cool, clean, and elastic, and has a tendency to minimize vibration. It is stronger than cork, and wears well.

There is also a fibre-buckskin grip, which possesses great absorbent qualities, and is light, tough, and strong.

Many riders have been bothered with the tips of their grips breaking and coming off. This season's grip has been patented, in which it will be noticed that the tips are part of the wood core or bushing, the former being enamelled in different colors resembling hard rubber. The advantage of this mode of construction is claimed to be the impossibility of the tips breaking or being pulled off.

There are grips, too, of pearl, of wood and pearl, gold and silver-plated grips, and styles various enough to suit every conceivable taste.—*Witness*.

A Convenient Wheel Attachment.

IT WILL REMOVE ALL DANGER IN COASTING.

Among the inventions worthy of note is Phillips' coaster apparatus. This simple invention is one of the most remarkable adjustments for bicycles that have been shown this season.

This extremely simple, yet powerful, device can be attached to any bicycle without altering the wheel in any way, so that the wheel is changed at slight cost to a coasting wheel, whereby the rider coasts sixty per cent. of his journey on the ordinary streets with about seventy-five per cent. of the energy ordinarily used for propelling his wheel. The inner wheel is attached firmly to the rear hub. Upon this wheel are ten teeth, and between the teeth are homing pucks that contain ten steel balls. On the interior of the outer sprocket wheel are fitted eight teeth, and the outer wheel covers the interior wheel. This is a differential sprocket.

At all positions of the pedals a forward motion propels the wheel without any lost motion. As there are eighty points of

contact, there is no jerky motion in the sprocket when starting to pedal.

With five revolutions of the pedals the inventor claims the wheel will coast two blocks on an ordinary level pavement. When the desired speed is obtained by the rider, he simply keeps his feet on the pedals, and the inner wheel of the sprocket revolving with the hub, displacing all the balls by being pushed into their homes again by the dogs of the outer sprocket. There is no hitching and no friction. Whenever the wheel is turned rapidly by the use of the pedals the chain remains stationary as soon as the pedalling ceases.

Attached to the lower brace tubes immediately along the side of the front tire of the wheel is a powerful foot-brake, operated by the pedals. The brake is brought up against the rear tire during the process of coasting. The moment the feet are stationary on the pedals, the upper section of the chain sags and engages a link on a point which inclines forward at the bottom of the hood of the brake, and by simply back pedalling the brake is brought up against the rear tire by the chain, and the wheel can be brought to a dead standstill on a steep hill in from twelve to fifteen feet.

A German Motor Cycle Which Travels Twenty-Four Miles in an Hour.

The machine pictured was purchased in Munich by a member of the staff of the *Scientific American*, and was, after some practical use on German roads, brought by him to this country. It is, perhaps, not so much a bicycle, as we know that captivating mechanism in this country, as a sort of individual road locomotive, and so it is, in fact, called

roads to a distant town, without exertion to himself, at the speed of an ordinary accommodation train.

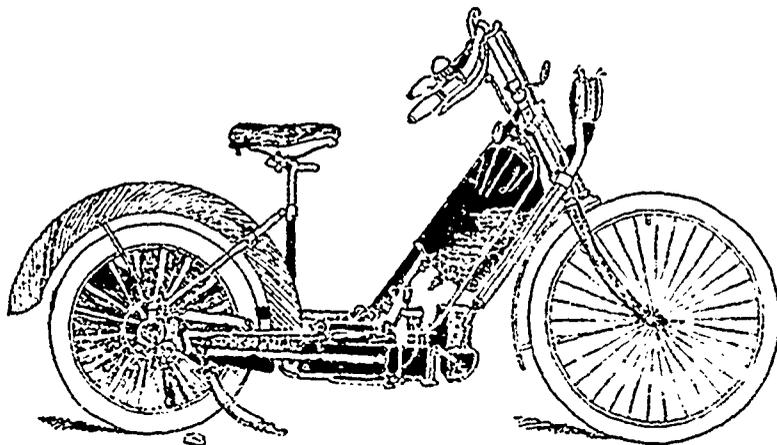
To start the cycle, which, by the way, is fitted with the finest of pneumatic tires, and is as thoroughly comfortable as any bicycle, it is necessary first to partly fill the reservoir with benzine. The rider then opens a door in the ignition box and inserts an alcohol torch, which, in a few moments, makes the ignition tubes red hot. Then a lever which lies alongside the right handle bar is pressed, and the rider walks alongside his machine, pushing it slowly, till he hears a slight explosion.

EASY TO CONTROL.

This only requires a few steps and the explosion means that the engine has begun its work. Immediately the rider mounts to the seat and off he goes. He is sitting on a comfortable saddle, his feet are on broad, comfortable foot rests, his hands control the direction of his course as perfectly as if he were seated on his American bicycle, and a brake is directly under his right hand.

The speed of the wheel is regulated perfectly according to the wishes of the rider, except that he cannot move at a rate less than three miles an hour. The proportion of explosive mixture supplied from the tank to the explosion chamber regulates speed, and this is perfectly under the control of the rider through manipulation of a lever close under his right hand. We quote this description of parts from the *Scientific American*:

"The engine cylinders are three nine-sixteenth inches in diameter, with a stroke of four five-eighth inches. The supply and exhaust valve apertures are half an inch in diameter. The benzine reservoir is thirteen inches long and seven and a half inches in diameter. The driving



by its owner. It is literally a motor cycle.

There is much in this machine to interest the practical mechanic, because the motor, which is run by common benzine, has novel qualities whose technicalities would not be read with profit or pleasure by the uninitiated. It is enough for most of us to know that such a wheel would carry its rider over ordinary good

wheel is twenty-two inches in diameter, and the guiding wheel is twenty-six inches in diameter. The pneumatic tires are made specially large and heavy to support the weight of the machine and rider. The tread of the machine is four feet; weight when in running order, a hundred and fifteen pounds.

"The reservoir contains a supply of benzine sufficient for a run of twelve

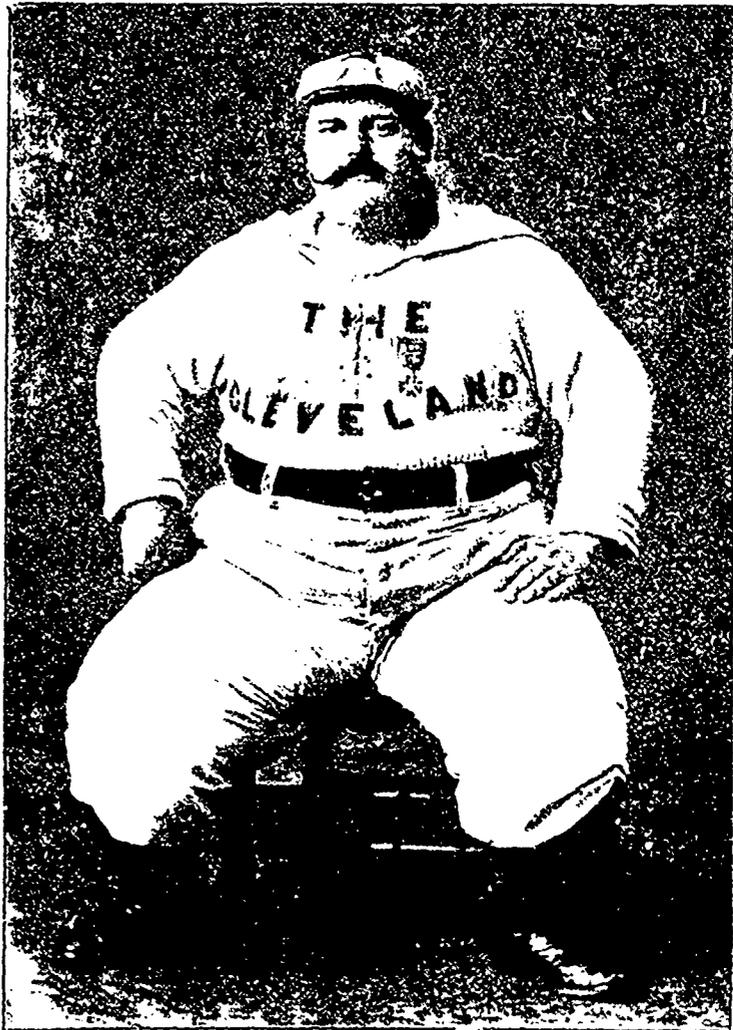
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The heaviest cyclist in the world

CORRECT lines, symmetrical beauty, great rigidity of frame, bearings absolutely dust-proof, new unstretchable chain, dust-proof pedals, and many advanced features make this season's model simply two years ahead of any other wheel and the ideal of what a bicycle should be.



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...A Few Facts ...Worth Knowing

THE BICYCLE is now a recognized institution all over the civilized world. Its great usefulness has given it a firm hold, and it is now a necessity in everyday life, as well as a constant pleasure.

In purchasing a mount there are a great many points to be considered. A good article always costs a little more, but a poor article is dear at any price. The three most essential points of a Bicycle are **Strength, Easy Running Qualities, and Durability.** Practical construction and simplicity in details are also very important points. These points are all embodied in the **Massey-Harris**, and are as near perfection as it is possible to get them.

Our Frames are made from the finest quality of Mannesmann cold-drawn, seamless steel tubing. Every connection is made from a steel forging accurately machined and brazed. This ensures rigidity and

STRENGTH

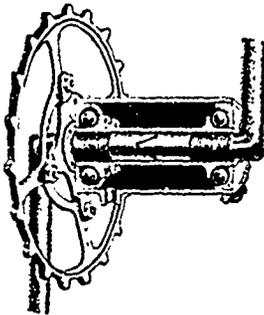
Our Bearings are all turned from solid bar steel of a special quality manufactured expressly for that purpose. All cups and cones are case hardened for wear, and then ground true to gauge. We use 3/8" balls in the crank bracket, and 5/16" balls in the rear hub. Best English Perry chains, sprockets cut from Perry designs, large sprockets front and rear. Result: Minimum of Friction.

EASY RUNNING QUALITIES

Every piece of material entering into its construction is carefully tested and inspected through all the various operations. The satisfaction given by the **Massey-Harris** during the past season is a proof of

DURABILITY

Our Crank Bracket would be universally used if it were not patented. The advantages of our detachable crank are:—1. Any person can remove the cranks, clean and replace them inside of five minutes without soiling the fingers, or using any great force. 2. No obnoxious crank pins or retaining nuts to bother with. 3. Bearings on either side of bottom bracket may be removed in a moment, without interfering with the other side, or removing the chain. 4. Large balls. 5. Cranks are always in line. 6. Lightness and easy running assured. 7. Thoroughly tested.



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The **Massey-Harris** is up-to-date in all details. Perfect in design, made of the best materials, elegantly finished, and High Grade from start to finish.

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WE FIT AS REGULAR EQUIPMENT { Dunlop Tires and Dominion Laminated Wood Rims.
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sense, and be of service to you in the purchase of a Bicycle,

But
we are modest and don't want to intrude if not wanted. Everybody

Can Read
between these lines, and learn that our intentions are to interest you and

Teach
you that a mount on one of our Silver Ribbon Wheels will make you smile

And Think
of the comfort and pleasure you will have.

We Are
paying special attention to the running qualities of our wheel, not to "fads" and "talking points."

Happy
will be the riders who provide themselves with a

Massey-Harris Wheel

Massey-Harris Co. Ltd.

Bicycle Department

Branches--
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ST. JOHN, N.B.

Stearns Bearings
Advantages of the 3-point over the 2-point system.

THE design of the bearings used in the Yellow Fellow has been evolved from long years of experience, combined with constant trial and study to economize in power and reduce friction in every part of the bicycle.

Good bearings are dependent upon the quality of material and accuracy of workmanship employed in their construction. The secret of a perfect bicycle bearing is a properly designed and hardened bearing surface, correctly adjusted and ground to conform to the requirements of the moving balls. Such a bearing always runs easily and smoothly.

The bearings of the Yellow Fellow are made from the best of steel, furnished according to carefully prepared specifications as to quality and chemical composition, the material having been proved by the most severe tests to give the best of satisfaction.

The steel is delivered to the factory in long bright bars of requisite size. The bars are carefully inspected and tested to see that the material is exactly what was ordered before they are accepted.

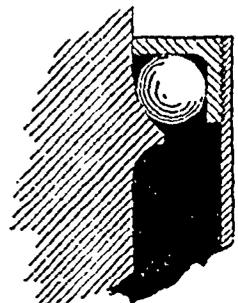


FIGURE 1.

The cups and cones are turned up by skillful machinists into the required form out of these solid steel bars. Every operation is carefully inspected, and the finished part required to conform to accurately constructed gauges which are made to fit every part, and any slight variation in size, form, fit of threads, etc., result in the rejection of the part. This results in the greatest accuracy in the bearings and the absolute interchangeability of finished parts is assured, such as cannot be produced in any other manner.

Take, for instance, the ball cup in the crank hammer—it is a set of nine separate gauges which it is required to fit accurately before it is accepted.

All bearing parts are specially hardened and carefully drawn, so as to obtain requisite strength and toughness while preserving an extremely hard, file-proof bearing surface.

The grinding and polishing of the bearing surface is done after the steel is properly hardened. This grinding is performed in specially constructed machines, in which the parts are so held and ground as to obtain perfectly true and concentric bearing surfaces, thus assuring a smooth-running bicycle. The bearings are all ground to a gauge fit.

The bearings used in Stearns bicycles are of the three-point type, this pattern having been proved to be best adapted for bicycle usage. The superiority of the three-point bearing will be more apparent from the illustrations. Figure 1 shows a full-size view of the three-point bearing, and Figure 2 one in which the balls have two points of bearing contact.

In a new wheel with perfectly adjusted bearing, so far as running qualities are concerned, there is practically no difference, as both systems are effective. However it is a well-known fact that there is a slight variation in the size of the balls, and although they are sorted and inspected with the greatest care, it is impossible to select them closer than to the nearest 1/1000 of an inch or 1/32 of

of an inch from standard size. Also as the balls are gradually worn smaller, as is bound to occur, they do not wear perfectly round, and hence do not retain their spherical shape. Furthermore the ball cups, owing to the side thrust of chain draft do not wear perfectly true, but are worn more on one side than on the other by the increased pressure on the ball at this point.

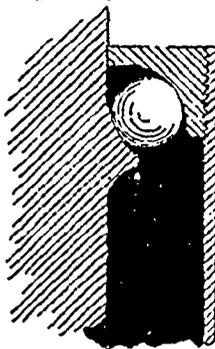


FIGURE 2.

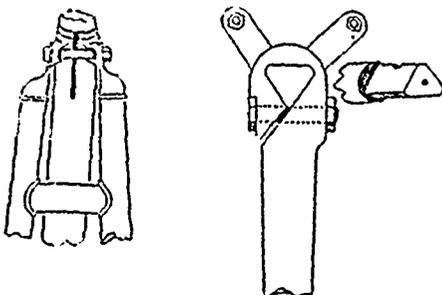
that they would have in of contact.

Hence, it is possible with the three-point bearing to obtain a closer and firmer adjustment and a better adjustment for the wear, which is bound to occur even in the best constructed bearings.

In the three-point bearing, under similar conditions, the wear is not as great, since the weight is distributed between the two points of contact, and the wear is less than if it all came at one point. So far as friction is concerned the difference, if any, is slight, for although there are more points of contact it must be remembered that the pressure at each point is correspondingly reduced.

In the three-point bearing the wedging of the balls is almost entirely obviated, which adds to the easier running qualities of the bicycle. It is apparent that with the three-point bearing the life of the bearings and the wearing qualities of the wheel are increased, and a closer and more accurate adjustment and finer running bicycle is obtained.

In general lines and detail the '97 Stearns is very taking, and in it are to be noted some marked improvements over last season's; the most important of which are as follows: Flush connections, entirely new and original pattern, unlike those used in any other bicycle, giving a finished appearance, handsome and workmanlike. The crank hanger is



make solid. The ball cups are much heavier

than heretofore. The crank hanger ball cups screw into the hanger and are held by a binder bolt underneath. The crank axles and cones are in one piece. The entire construction of the crank hanger bearings is such as to insure solidity and strength. The flat crank has been retained, but the edges are slightly rounded, to avoid any possibility of cutting the sole of the shoe should it come in contact with the edge of the crank. The cotter pin form of fastening has been entirely done away with, the cranks being split at the butt and held in place on the triangular ends of the crank shaft by a bolt and nut. The crank shaft and left-hand crank can be removed from the hanger as in one piece, affording all the advantages of the two-piece crank shaft and cranks. The front sprocket is detachable, and is held in place on the crank shaft by arms extending outward from the butt of the right hand crank, and bolted to the spokes with the sprocket wheel. Bearing cases are fitted with ball retainers. The upper head bearing has been materially changed,

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C A A 40

and will be found eminently satisfactory. The top of the fork sides, where they fit in the fork crown, are provided with an oval silver cap, on which is engraved the word "Stearns." The regular equipment of all wheels for gears up to and including S4 inches, will be a detachable S-tooth rear sprocket. Where gears higher than S4 are required, a 7-tooth detachable rear sprocket will be provided. Nine varieties of handlebar, in either wood or steel, are offered. Tread of the Racer and Special will be 4 inches; on all other models 4 1/4 inches. Pedals will be of the same type as last year, improved in details, without the miling device in the end of the shaft. All models are artistically hand striped.

THREE OF US.

Whenever on Flo I chance to call,
I find we're always three —
For I am quite beside myself,
And Flo is next to me.



THE ALE AND PORTER



OF
John Labatt, London, Ont.

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MEDALS and HIGHEST POINTS

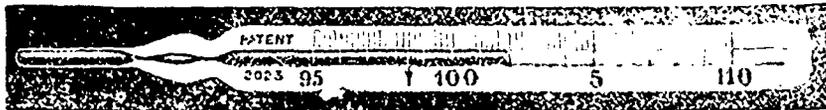
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Is put up by us in attractive 1-lb. packages. Each package contains a five-cent cake of "Bird Treat" and piece of cuttlefish bone.

It is well advertised, and sells readily at 10 cents, leaving retailers large profit.

Sold in 24 lb. and 35 lb. cases by all wholesalers, or

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hours. "The machine is able to run at a speed of from two to twenty four miles per hour."

A Naval Velocipede.

Water velocipedes have been constructed by different inventors, but none of them appear to have given wholly satisfactory results. Still, improvement is noticeable in the later designs, and, as in the history of steamships, a great advance has been made by substituting screw propellers for the paddle wheels originally used.

A peculiar kind of water velocipede has been invented and repeatedly improved by Herr Breyer, and the latest development of this invention has been fully discussed in the *Illustrirte Zeitung*, to which we are indebted for the details. The propellers are hollow, to give them sufficient buoyancy to carry the whole structure with its occupants. In a velo-

of about thirteen miles would be obtained. It is also proposed to apply the same type of propellers to water velocipedes driven by a motor. *Science Siftings.*

Bicycle Lamp Oil.

The following is given as a receipt for a fine lamp oil: Fill a pint bottle with two thirds of the best lard oil and one-third of headlight oil, to which add a piece of gum camphor about the size of an egg. The camphor is supposed to cause the oil to give a very white light, and it is said that the lamp will not go out easily.

Cement for Leather.

Take of strong glue, 50 parts; water, q. s.; turpentine, 2 parts; starch paste, 100 parts. Dissolve the glue over the fire in the water, add the turps, stir up well, and mix with the starch paste while hot.

off the spirit but not enough to remelt or burn the lacquer; or else the article to be lacquered is made hot and then the lacquer laid on the hot metal with a brush, and if the article be large enough to retain its heat the coat of lacquer will dry thereby, but if the article is small it should be submitted to a sufficient heat to dry it. The dry heat of a hot oven is the best to use—better than the heat of an open grate.

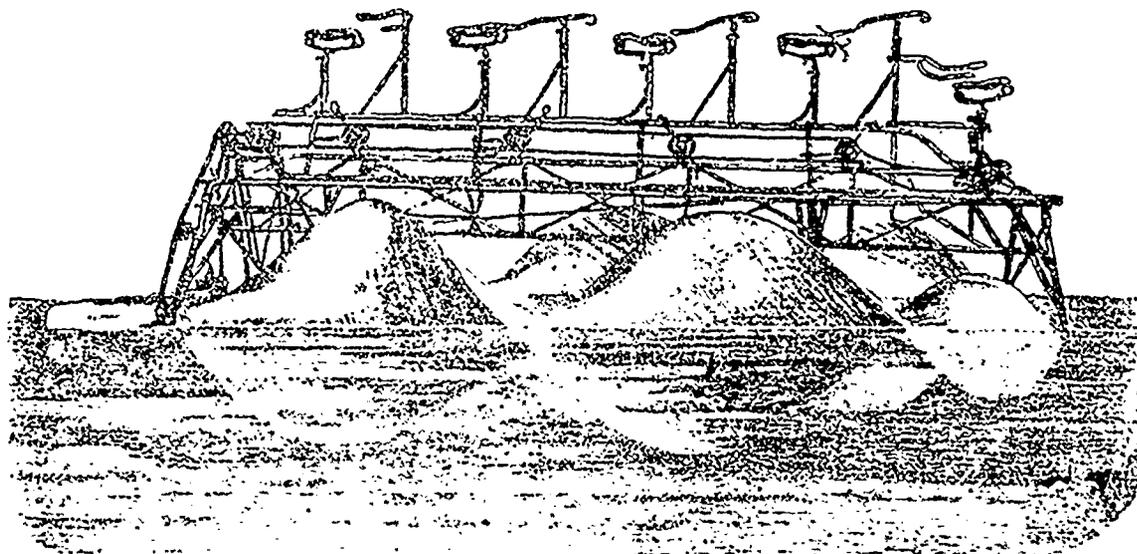
RECIPE FOR FANCY LACQUERS.

Blue Lacquer—

1 gallon of spirit,
1 oz. of alkali blue soluble in spirit,
5 ozs. of shellac,
5 ozs. of sandarac resin,
2 ozs. elemé resin.

Green Lacquer—

(1) 1 gallon of spirit,
1 oz. brilliant green,
10 ozs. shellac,
This gives a blue-green tone.
(2) 1 gallon of spirit,
1 drachm anniline.



A Naval Velocipede.

cipede with four seats, two screw propellers are provided. Each of them is partitioned so that injury to the shell of the propeller will not cause sinking of the velocipede. The axis of the propeller is level with the surface of the water. The centre of gravity is very low, so that capsizing is almost impossible.

The propellers cut very easily through water and air, and little power is required to rotate them. Their action is different from that of a ship's propeller in that their inner portions, near the axis, have a considerable driving effect, while with a ship's propeller nearly all the work is done by the outer ends of the blades. The length of the screw propellers, including their tapered ends, is about five and a half yards.

Each revolution of the propeller produces a forward movement of about four yards. With forty-five pedal strokes a minute, and a gear of one to two between propeller shaft and pedal shaft, a speed

Cement for Patching Bicycle Tires.

The following is recommended: Gutta percha, 20 parts; caoutchouc, 4 parts; isinglass, 10 parts; carbon disulphide, 160 parts. The cement is dropped into the crevices after they have been properly cleaned. If the rent is very big, apply the cement in layers. Bind up the rubber tire tightly with thread, let dry from 24 to 36 hours, cut off the thread and remove the protruding cement with a sharp knife, which must previously have been dipped in water.

Fancy Colored Lacquers.

These chiefly consist of shellac dissolved in methylated spirit and colored by the acid of aniline dyes. Lacquers are usually applied to metals either by brushing or in the solid, and submitting the lacquered article to a moderate heat for a couple of minutes—just sufficient to dry

1 drachm methyl green,
10 ozs. shellac,
This is a yellowish green.
(3) 1 gallon of spirit,
1 drachm of brilliant green,
1 drachm chrysoidine,
10 ozs. shellac.

Yellow or Gold Lacquer—

1 gallon of spirit,
2 drachms aniline yellow,
10 ozs. shellac.

Deep Lacquer—

1 gallon of spirit,
2 ozs. dragon's blood,
2 ozs. elemé resin,
6 ozs. sandarac,
10 ozs. shellac.

Deep Gold Lacquer—

1 gallon of spirit,
5 drachms dragon's blood,
5 ozs. gamboge (powdered),
5 ozs. turmeric root (powdered),
12½ ozs. shellac.

Pale Gold Lacquer—

1 gallon of spirit,
4 drachms gamboge (powdered),
10 ozs. orange shellac.

Brown Lacquer—
 1 gallon of spirit.
 4 drachms of saffron
 1 oz. of annatto.
 4 ozs. turmeric.
 14 ozs. shellac.

Pale Lacquer—
 1 gallon of spirit.
 1 oz. gamboge.
 1 oz. elemi resin.
 4 ozs. sandarac resin.
 5 ozs. orange shellac.

Violet Lacquer
 1 gallon of spirit.
 2 drachms of methyl violet.
 3 ozs. elemi resin.
 2 ozs. shellac.
 8 ozs. sandarac resin.

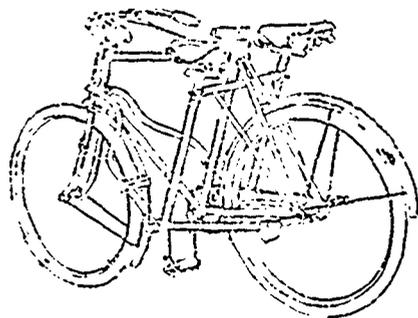
A variety of red lacquers are made by using the same red color, magenta, rosein, grenadine, etc., but care should be taken not to use any of the aniline colors in too great quantities, because if you do you will have a bronzed hue instead of the color desired (in such a case the remedy lies in diluting the lacquer with more spirit and shellac).

With regard to the magenta series of dyes, particular care is required in using the particular one described, as these dyes are made in a variety of tones, some red-violet, some blue violet, etc. — *Oils, Colors and Drysalteries.*

Another Cycle Freak.

The Grille sociable safety is so constructed that it will appeal to all cyclists — lovers of the tandem, however, preferred. It is said it possesses all the joys of the tandem, with none of its disappointments. Riders may sit side by side and talk about their friends, eat cracker-jack, or gaze skyward, while the wheel will run along all the time. But it need not always be used for two. The machine can be so adjusted that one person can ride it. It can also be constructed to fit any kind of an ill-sorted pair by adjusting the seat posts and using extra handles.

These things can be done because the seat post, lower tube, and rear forks are



The Grille Sociable Safety

built in such a manner that two saddles can be used, placed side by side, and two extra crank shafts are made to turn the same chain wheel.

Bicycle Notes.

THE BICYCLE BOOM. — The British post office has invited tenders for ten thousand cycles. The post office is going to provide letter carriers with machines.

A member of the Chamber of Deputies, France, has drafted a bill for the creation of twenty-five companies of military cyclists, ten of which he proposes to attach to the cavalry corps. Each company is to be 200 strong, and the cost of the new arm of the service he places at 1,400,000 francs. His idea is that cyclists should be used principally to support light cavalry.

An ingenious arrangement was seen on the ice the other day in the way of a bicycle. On the front wheel of his machine the rider had attached a skate, and on the outside of the rear wheel he had fastened a leather strap, in which were numerous sharp pieces of steel about three-quarters of an inch long. These took hold of the ice and drove the front wheel along. The speed attained was equal to that of the average skater, but a trifle more exertion than ordinary was necessary to drive the wheel. The owner said that this was his second winter with an ice bicycle, and that he considered riding on ice much preferable to a road and twice as much sport.

Bicyclists have been employed by some enterprising French pharmacists to hunt up prescriptions from the doctors and to deliver medicines by the same means. Not content with this, in order to reap the maximum profit from this additional outlay, they have in some instances furnished these emissaries with pharmaceutical products, which have been sold contrary to French law. In consequence, one of these peripatetic employes has been condemned before the Tribunal at Auxerre for selling a boric acid ointment, and has been fined 500 francs, but having proved that this was his first conviction, availed himself of the Berenger law, while the pharmacien, his employer, was condemned in costs. Truly they manage these things better in France.

The druggists of Sydney, N.S.W., evidently are of a congenial spirit, and we do not see why those in our larger towns and cities should not follow their example in forming clubs for amusement and social intercourse. In *The Pharmaceutical Jour-*

nal of Australasia we read of "The Chemists' Cycling Club," which numbered thirty members, taking an outing to the residence of the president, at Sandringham, and while there indulging in billiards, quarts, etc. These reunions amongst the craft are not only conducive to health, but are of vast benefit in bringing together its members in a social way.

"Force of habit is a great thing."

"What makes you think so?"

"I just saw Jawkins and his best girl on a tandem, and they had the lamp turned down until it was almost extinguished."

History made
LIBERTY BELL
 honored and loved.
 Sweetness and purity of tone have made
THE NEW DEPARTURE BICYCLE BELLS
 widely-known and universally appreciated.
 The acme of excellence - **THE DEPARTURE BELL CO.**
 The ideal of perfection - No. 1 Main St. - Bristol, Conn.

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THEY HAVE A TONE THAT'S ALL THEIR OWN!

34 STYLES
 FREE SOUVENIR BOOKLET upon application.

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Our Alpha Pure Rubber Cement is specially adapted for use by Bicyclists, and is neatly done up.

Alpha Rubber Co., Ltd.

MONTREAL.

WRITE FOR PRICES.

Remedies Introduced in 1896.*

- Acetal**—Mixture of acetic ether, oils of orange, thyme, wild thyme, cloves, lavender, lemon, rosemary and bergamot, menthol and absolute alcohol. Must not be confounded with true acetal—ethylidenediethylic ether—a hypnotic and sedative.
- Actol**—Silver lactate. Resolvent and antiseptic. Dose (subcut.): 0.01 gm. Extern., 1:500-1:5000 solution.
- Adipatum**—Proprietary ointment-base consisting of anhydrous lanolin, vaselin, paraffin, and water.
- Aerazol**—Essential oils containing twenty-five volumes of ozone.
- Agnolin**—New proprietary wool-fat.
- Alkali-albuminate**—A powder, soluble in water, and used as a culture medium in bacteriology.
- Aiodin**—An extract of the thyroid gland. 1 gm. aiodin represents 10 gm. fresh gland.
- Alipurin**—A purified wool-fat.
- Algophene**—Caffenol.
- Amyloform**—Compound of formaldehyde and starch, similar to glutol as a surgical antiseptic.
- Ammonin**—"A soda deposit to which calcined soda is added. For the manufacture of soap and for cleaning linen."
- Anazyme**—Chemical combination of carbolic and boric acids. Succedaneum for iodoform.
- Anagyrene Hydrobromate**—The hydrobromate of an alkaloid obtained from the seeds of *Anagyris foetida*. Used as a stimulant in cardiac affections.
- Anal**—Remedy for piles, etc.
- Anectasin**—Ectasin. A product of bacterial action, and of contrary influence on the vaso-motor nerves.
- Anisidine Citrate**—Analgesic, possessing similar properties to phenetidin citrate.
- Antibacterin**—An ethyl-orthoborate compound containing some iron. Used in inhalations in tuberculosis. Not to be confounded with "Antibacterin-Stier," which is a crude aluminum sulphate mixed with soot.
- Anticausticon**—A preparation of soluble water glass.
- Antichlorin**—Mixture of glucose, basic bismuth formate, and sodium bicarbonate. Used in anæmia.
- Antidiabeticum**—Glycosolvol. A preparation intended for diabetics, and said to possess the power to reduce the amount of sugar from 1 to 7 per cent. in from 3 to 18 days.
- Antidiabetin**—Mixture of saccharin and mannit, used instead of sugar by diabetics.
- Antihemicranin**—Antimigraine.
- Antimigraine**—Antihemicranin. A mixture of caffeine, antipyrine, and sugar. Dose: 1.5 gm.; children under 12, 0.75 gm.
- Anti-nausea**—A remedy for sea-sickness, said to be composed of cocaine and antipyrine.
- Antipilus**—A preparation for removing hair without pain or injury. Germicide and anti-parasitic.
- Antiseptin**—Mixture of sodium or potassium silicate and corrosive sublimate solution, used for preserving wood. Must not be confounded with the Antiseptin composed of zinc sulphate, zinc iodide, thymol, and boric acid.
- Antisudorin**—A mixture of boric, citric, and salicylic acids, borax, glycerin, alcohol, distilled water, and several ethers.
- Antitoxin, Artificial**—An antitoxin prepared by passing an electric current through a toxic bouillon. Bactericide in diphtheria.
- Arusol**—A remedy in the form of suppositories, and intended for use in tenesmus, catarrh of the rectal mucosa, anal fissure, pruritus vaginæ, etc.
- Apral**—Preparation used as a preservative for meats, beer, and malt liquors.
- Arginine**— $C_6H_{14}N_4O_2$. A substance obtained by the action of hydrochloric acid on proteins, and also found in various plants.
- Aromatin**—Pretended succedaneum for hops. Said to be finely scraped gentian root.
- Aseptolin**—An aqueous solution of phenol and pilocarpine. Used in pulmonary tuberculosis.
- Athanon**—A disinfectant.
- Atropine Stearate**— $C_{17}H_{23}NO_3 \cdot C_{17}H_{33}COOH$. Applic. in 1:500 oily solution as substitute for Ol. Belladonna or Ol. Hyoscyami.
- Bismal**— $4(C_{13}H_{12}O_{10}) + 3Bi(OH)_3$. Bismuth methylene-digallate. Intestinal astringent. Dose: 0.1-0.3 gm. every 3 hours, or several times daily, in wafers or powder.
- Bismuth Borophenate**—See Markasol.
- Bismuth Loretinate**—Used as a surgical and intestinal antiseptic, and also in ophthalmology.
- Boralid**—Mixture of equal parts of boric acid and acetanilid. Wound antiseptic.
- Boricin**—A mixture of borax and boric acid.
- Caffenol**—Algophene.
- Calaya**—An extract made from the fruit of *Anneslea febrifugo*. Febrifuge, used in malaria. Dose: 2 gm. every two hours.
- Camphor Resorcinated**—Compound of equal parts of camphor and resorcin melted together.
- Camphor, Thymolated**—Mixture of equal parts of camphor and thymol melted together.
- Cannabinol**—Active constituent of hemp.
- Carissin**—Glucoside from the bark of *Carissa ovata*. Resembles strophanthin in action.
- Ceral**—Copyrighted synonym of "Pasta Cerata Schleich."
- Chinaphthol**—Quinaphthol. Quinine *B*-naphthol, a monosulphonate. Intestinal antiseptic and antipyretic. Dose: 0.5 to 3 gm. per day, in wafers.
- Chinoform**—Quinoform. Compound of cinchona extract with formaldehyde.
- Chinosol**— $2(C_{10}H_7N_2OS_2O_3K) + H_2O$. Antiseptic. Must not be confounded with Quinosol, known also as Kresochin, which is an entirely different preparation.
- Chlorinium**—A mixture of sodium chloride and manganese binoxide, and a liquid, sulphuric acid, kept separately. For the extemporaneous preparation of chlorine gas for disinfection.
- Chloro-Naphthol**—Disinfectant. Non-poisonous substitute for carbolic acid, and said to be a combination of creosote with an alkali.
- Cocaine Stearate**— $C_{17}H_{21}NO_4 \cdot C_{17}H_{33}COOH$. Used as a substitute for cocaine oleate.
- Cocopyrine**—A mixture of cocaine and antipyrine.
- Colligamen**—A name given to a variety of bandages, prepared with glycerin and a glycerin-zinc paste.
- Cosmin**—Agathin.
- Cupram**—A solution of copper carbonate in ammonia water, used as a fungicide.
- Di-iodosalicylic Acid Ester**—An antiseptic, to be used instead of iodoform, and given internally instead of sodium salicylate and potassium iodide.
- Dormitio**—A sedative, consisting of diluted alcohol, oil anise, extract lettuce, and sugar.
- Duotal**—Guaiacol carbonate.
- Didymin**—An organo-therapeutic preparation made from the epididymus of the ox. Possesses properties similar to those of spermine.
- Ectasin**—See anectasin.
- Eosote**—Creosote valerianate. Antitubercular. Dose: 0.2 gm. increasing to 1.2 or 1.8 gm. per day, in milk.
- Epithema**—A local anæsthetic for dentistry.
- Erythrol Tetranitrate**—Used in cardiac affections instead of glonoin.
- Ethylenediamine Cresol**—Non-poisonous disinfectant. Said to easily penetrate the skin.
- Eucaïne**—The "methyl ether of a benzoylated oxypiperidinecarbonic acid." Local anæsthetic.
- Eucaïn**—Casein-ammonia compound. Dietetic.
- Eurythrol**—An aqueous extract of the spleen. Dose: 1 to 2 fl. dr. in a cup of hot water.
- Fango**—Mud from the hot springs of Battaglia, Italy, used in gout, rheumatism, and female diseases, as a cataplasm.
- Ferroslyptin**—Styptic and antiseptic. Dose: 0.3-0.5 gm. (in Rhinol).

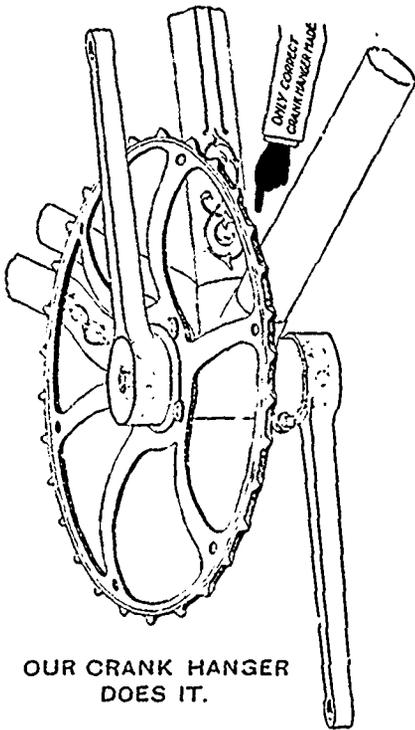
*Merck's Report.

- Filmogen**—A protective vehicle for applying medicaments in skin diseases. Also known as Liquor Adhesivus.
- Formaldehyde-Gelatin**—Glutol. Protective wound antiseptic.
- Formin**—Urotropin, Hexamethylenetetramine. Uric acid solvent.
- Formopyrine**—Combination of antipyrine with formaldehyde.
- Frejarol**—An ethereal oil obtained from the frejar tree; odor like pepper; used in the East Indies in skin diseases.
- Gaultherase**—A special ferment that acts on the glucoside of plants, producing methyl salicylate.
- Gehorol**—A mixture of oil of cajuput and expressed oil of almonds.
- Gelanthum**—Vehicle in cutaneous diseases, composed of glycerin, tragacanth, gelatin, and water. Recommended by Unna.
- Geosote**—Guaiacol valerianate. Antitubercular.
- Germol**—Liquid preparation analogous to cresol. Antibactericide.
- Glutoforn**—A compound of gelatin and formaldehyde, differing from glutol.
- Glutol**—See Formaldehyde Gelatin.
- Glybolid**—Paste made of equal parts of borahid and glycerin. Antiseptic.
- Gonopepsin**—A gonorrhoeal injection, said to consist of pepsin, boric acid, infusion of cranberries, and water.
- Guethol**—Ethyl ether of pyrocatechin. Said to be superior to guaiacol.
- Guaiacetin**—Pyrocatechin mono-acetate. Antitubercular. Dose: 0.5 gm. several times daily.
- Guaiacol-ethylene-2** ($C_6H_4.OCH_2OCH_2$) Ethylene ether of guaiacol. Antitubercular. Dose: 0.5 to 1 gm. twice daily in pill or cachet.
- Guaiacol-Methylene Ether**—
- Hemicranin**—A mixture of phenacetine, caffeine, and citric acid.
- Hepaticine**—Proprietary liver regulator.
- Hermitine**—Surgical antiseptic and disinfectant. Said to be an electrolyzed seawater.
- Holzlin**—A 60 per cent. solution of formaldehyde gas in methyl alcohol. Disinfectant and antiseptic.
- Holzlinol**—A solution of formaldehyde gas in methyl alcohol containing a small proportion of menthol. Antiseptic and disinfectant.
- Heparadin**—Lactose trituration of dried extract of liver substance, 1 gm. representing 2 gm. of liver. Employed in icterus. Dose: 6 to 10 gm. daily.
- Hovit**—Cleanser for pipes and conduits of beer pumps, said to be impure caustic soda, sodium carbonate, and sodium chloride, besides sulphates of alkalis, calcium carbonate, calcium sulphate, and iron.
- Imidoid**—Non-poisonous antiseptic. Uses like iodoforn.
- Influenzin**—A mixture of phenacetin, caffeine, quinine, salicylate, and sodium chloride, used in migraine.
- Inosite**—Substance recently produced from "thyraden" (extract of fresh thyroid gland).
- Intestin**—A combination of bismuth subnitrate, naphthalin, and benzoic acid. Intestinal antiseptic. Dose: 0.5-1 gm.
- Iodamylum**—Insoluble iodized starch.
- Iodized Starch, insoluble**—Surgical antiseptic.
- Iodocin**—Antiseptic, analgesic, styptic, disinfectant, and deodorizer.
- Iodoiodoformin**—Compound of iodine and iodoforn. Antiseptic.
- Iodophen**—Nosophen.
- Iodophenol**—A solution of iodine in carbonic acid.
- Iodothyryn**—Thyroidin. A milk sugar trituration of the active constituents of the thyroid gland. Dose: 0.3 to 0.5 gm. 1 to 2 gm. daily.
- Isoctatine**—Isoethylecgonin benzoate.
- Itrol**—Silver citrate. External antiseptic. Applied in 1 to 2 per cent. ointments, or in 1,500 to 1,5000 solutions.
- Itrouyl**—Concentrated spirit of nitrous ether.
- Jecorin**—A substance containing sulphur and phosphorus, and found in the livers of horses, the liver and spleen of other animals, in the blood and muscles of horses, and also in the human brain.
- Jecorin**—Substitute for cod liver oil, composed of calcium chlorhydrophosphate, calcium lactophosphate, lactic acid, phosphoric acid, iodine, ferrous iodide, compound extract of artemisia, and fruit syrup.
- Katharol**—A solution of hydrogen peroxide. Used as a mouth wash and as a wash in surgery.
- Klemmolin**—Proprietary rheumatism remedy.
- Kosotoxin**—An active principle from Kouso (Koso). Strong muscle poison.
- Kresaprol**—Solution of cresols in sodium cresyloxyl-acetate solution.
- Kresochin**—Quinosol. A neutral choline tricesyl-sulfonate. A disinfectant for surgical instruments. Bactericide. Applic. (Gynecol.) 0.1 to 0.2 per cent. solutions.
- Lactyltropin**—A remedy used in asthmatic and cardiac affections.
- Laureol**—A mixture of coconut oil and palm oil. Used as a substitute for butter and fat.
- Lethin**—An alcoholic solution of camphor, acetic acid, ethereal oils and chloroform.
- Levantin**—Non-irritant coffee-substitute.
- Lienaden**—Preparation made from the spleen. Used in leucæmia, anæmia, etc. Dose: 10 to 15 gm., with meals.
- Liquor Adhesivus**—Filmogen.
- Liquor Carnis Comp.**—See Virol.
- Lithium Bitartrate**—Used in gout.
- Lithium Glycerinophosphate**— $C_3H_7O_3-PO < \begin{matrix} OLi \\ OLi \end{matrix}$ Nerve tonic. Dose: 0.5-1 gm. several times a day in carbonated water.
- Lithio Piperazine**—A combination of piperazine and lithium. Uric acid solvent.
- Lychmol**—A concentrated fluid extract of white soap-root.
- Magnesium Glycerinophosphate**— $C_3H_7O_3-PO < \begin{matrix} OMg \\ OMg \end{matrix}$
- Magnesium Permanganate**— $Mg(MnO_4)_2 \cdot 6H_2O$. Used instead of potassium permanganate. Disinfectant and deodorizer.
- Malandrin**—A homœopathic remedy obtained from grease, and recommended as a preventive against variola.
- Malarin**— $C_6H_4.OC_2H_5.N.C.H_3.C_6H_5 + H_2O$. Copyrighted name of acetophenophenetid. Antipyretic, analgesic. Dose: 0.5 gm.
- Markasot**—Bismuth borophenate. $Bi_2O_3.B(C_6H_5)(CO_2) + 3H_2O$. Substitute for iodoforn.
- Marmorekin**—A new name for antistreptococin.
- Meditrina**—A concentrated "electrozone," used in leucorrhœa and other female diseases. Germicide.
- Medulladen**—Preparation made from red bone-marrow. Used in pernicious anæmia, chlorosis, and neurasthenia. Dose: 6 to 9 gm. per day.
- Melol**—Disguised castor oil.
- Menthol-Phenol**—Mixture of 1 part phenol and 3 parts menthol. Antiseptic and analgesic.
- Mercuric Silicofluoride**— $HgSiF_6.HgO.3H_2O$.
- Mercurous Silicofluoride**— $Hg_2SiF_6.2H_2O$. Active antiseptic and bactericide for wounds, abscesses, etc. Applied in 1-1000 solution or 1-2000 ointment.
- Migrosine**—Mixture of menthol and acetic ether, used in migraine.
- Mildiol**—Mixture of creosote and some mineral oil, used as a disinfectant.
- Monol**—Calcium permanganate. Used for sterilizing water. Disinfectant.
- Morphine Stearate**— $C_{17}H_{19}NO_3.C_{17}H_{33}COOH$.
- Mucosolvone**—Diphtheria germicide.
- Musin**—Proprietary cathartic, made from tamarinds.
- Mydrol**—Iodo-methyl-penyl-pyrazolin. Non-poisonous mydriatic.
- Myelen**—An extract prepared from both red and white fresh marrow. Used in scrofula, necrosis, rachitis, anæmia, etc.
- Naphthol-Bismuth**—Orphol. Intestinal antiseptic.
- Neuralgin**—Mixture of antifebrin, sodium salicylate, and caffeine. Antipyretic. Dose: 0.5-1 gm.
- Nervinum**—A remedy for gout, rheumatism, migraine, neuralgia, and sciatica.

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NARROW TREAD

The Only Mechanically Correct
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OUR CRANK HANGER
DOES IT.

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in Cycle building was
in getting the Chain and
Sprocket between the
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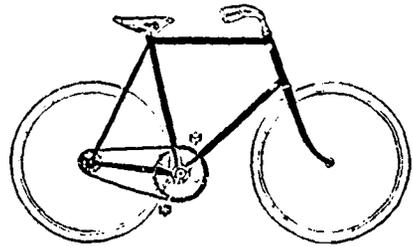
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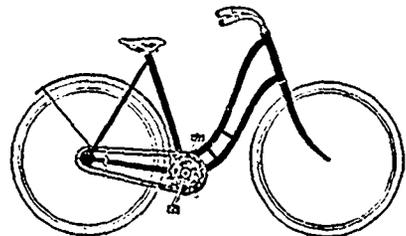
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Are warranted to give Immediate Relief to those suffering from Cold, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, Etc.

R. & T. W. STAMPED ON EACH DROP

What does your friend of "next door" say about the

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for selling on the cars, by book agents, etc.? It sells where it is seen. But it is an article that requires to be shown. Those who buy and use it a time are devoted to it, as the testimonials show. Remit 50c. for sample, 9/4 x 4 1/2.

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Our "St. Augustine" (Registered), of 1841 vintage, a choice sweet, mild wine, and equal to imported wines at double the price.

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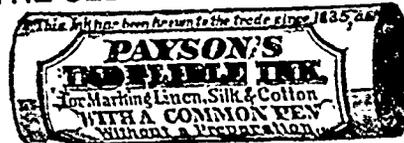
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- Dr. Wilson's Sarsaparillian Elixir
- French Magnetic Oil
- Dr. Wilson's Worm Lozenges
- Dr. Wilson's Pulmonary Cherry Balsam
- Dr. Wilson's Cramp and Pain Reliever
- Dr. Wilson's Dead Shot Worm Sticks
- Nurse Wilson's Soothing Syrup
- Clark Derby's Condition Powders
- Wright's Vermifuge
- Robert's Eye Water
- Hurd's Hair Vitalizer
- Dr. Howard's Quinine Wine
- Dr. Howard's Beef, Iron and Wine
- Strong's Summer Cure
- Dr. Howard's Cod Liver Oil Emulsion

- Nutrose**—Sodium casein. A nutritive possessing the power of replacing lost nitrogen as well as causing the formation of albumins in general.
- Odol**—A mouth wash, composed of salol, saccharin, oil of peppermint, and alcohol.
- Ophorin**—An organo-therapeutic preparation made from the ovaries of cows and hogs.
- Orphol**—New name for bismuth beta-naphtholate.
- Ossagen**—Calcium salt of the fatty acids of red bone-marrow. Used in rachitis and osteomalacia. Dose: 6 gm. daily.
- Ovariin**—An organo-therapeutic preparation made from the ovaries of cows. Used in ovarian affections. Dose: 1 to 1.5 gm. 3 times a day, in pills or tablets.
- Ovaraden**—An organo-therapeutic preparation made from the ovaries of cows. Dose: 3 to 6 gm. daily.
- Oviprotogen**—A "methylene compound of albumin." Nutritive. To be added to milk, particularly for feeding infants. Used also hypodermically.
- Oxin**—A saccharated beef extract.
- Oxycamphor**— $C_{10}H_{14}CHOH.CO$. An oxidation product of camphor. Used in dyspnoea.
- Oxyphenacetin Salicylate**—Antipyretic and anodyne.
- Papellrine**—A remedy used in external eye diseases, especially conjunctive, and consisting of boric acid, mercuric chloride, zinc sulphate, and glycerin. Antiseptic.
- Pancreaden**—Preparation made from the pancreas, used in diabetes mellitus. Dose: 10 to 15 gm. daily.
- Paraplast**—Plaster mass, consisting of caoutchouc, lanolin, resin, and gum dammar, spread on fine thick cotton web.
- Pellotine**— $C_{17}H_{19}NO_2$. Alkaloid obtained from *Anhalonium Williamsi* (*Echmoeactus Williamsi* Lem). Hypnotic. Dose (of hydrochlorate): 0.04 to 0.06 gm.
- Perodin**—Substitute for morphine, similar to codeine.
- Pertussin**—A saccharine extract of thyme, used in whooping-cough.
- Phenantiptyrin**—Antipyretic used in typhoid, rheumatism, and pneumonia.
- Phenolin**—A mixture of crude cresols and potash soap. Antiseptic. Used like lysol.
- Phenylquinaldine**— $C_9H_5(C_6H_5)_2N$. Antiperiodic. Local irritant. Dose: 0.1-0.2 gm., but may be advanced to 0.6-0.8 gm.
- Pilagine**—Remedy for seasickness.
- Pinoline**—Proprietary aromatic, antiseptic, deodorizer, and non-poisonous disinfectant.
- Porosan**—A proprietary remedy for preventing erysipelas.
- Probat**—A mixture of sodium sulphite, sodium sulphate, sodium chloride, and sugar. Meat preservative.
- Prostaden**—Preparation made from the prostate gland, used in prostatic hypertrophy. Dose: 2 gm. daily.
- Protogen**—A "methylene compound of albumin."
- Profectio**—Remedy for colds and diphtheria.
- Protomucin**—Biological restorative.
- Pulmonin**—An organo-therapeutic preparation made from calves' lungs, and used in pulmonary affections.
- Puleis Listeri**—See Chinolin.
- Pyoktanin-Mercury**—Compound of pyoktanin and mercury. Antiseptic. Applied in 1:200 solution, or with equal parts of starch.
- Pyrantin**— $(CH_2.CO)_2 N.C_6H_4OC_2H_5$. Parathoxyphenylsuccinimide. Antipyretic. Dose: 1 to 3 gm. daily.
- Pyrantin, Soluble**—Sodium salt of parathoxyphenylsuccinamic acid. Antipyretic. Dose: 1 to 3 gm. daily.
- Pyrazole**—Febrifuge, cardiac stimulant, and stomachic tonic in nervous diseases.
- Pyrolignine**—An antipyretic.
- Quinacetine Sulphate**— $(C_{17}H_{19}NO_2)_2 H_2SO_4.H_2O$. Antipyretic and anodyne. Dose: 5 to 15 gm.
- Quinalgen**—Analgen.
- Quinimel**—Preparation for disguising the bitterness of quinine.
- Quinosol**—See Kresochin.
- Quinine Sulphate**—A combination possessing the combined properties of the components, and is given in pill form.
- Quinoform**—Chiniform.
- Quionin**—"Tasteless Quinine." A mixture of cinchona alkaloids (principally cinchonidine), occurring in granular masses coated with resin.
- Renaden**—Preparation made from the kidney, used in chronic nephritis. Dose: 6 to 8 gm. daily.
- Resacetin**—A salt of oxphenyl-acetic acid.
- Resinol**—"Unguentum Resinol." A proprietary ointment, used as an antipruritic, antiseptic, local antipyretic, sedative, and skin nutrient.
- Resorin Camphor**—A mixture of resorcin and camphor.
- Rhinolin**—"Pulvis Listeri." Antiseptic, analgesic, and tonic.
- Robigin**—A mixture of oxalic acid, hydrochloric acid, and water, for removing rust spots from linen.
- Rosbonit**—Anticorrosive.
- Roseline**—Meat preservative.
- Sagradin**—A 20 per cent. solution of bitterless extract of cascara sagrada, with spirit of peppermint.
- Sallypnonz**—Benzoylmethylsalicylic ether. Antiseptic.
- Salial**—A mixture of methyl alcohol salicylic acid, oil, wintergreen, and water.
- Saliformin**—Formin (Hexamethylenetetramine) salicylate. Uric-acid solvent, like formin.
- Salus**—A hygienic, for rheumatism and neuralgia.
- Sambucin**—An alcoholic fluid extract of the bark of sambucus nigra. Diuretic.
- Sanoform**— $C_6H_2.COOC_2H_5.I_2.OH$. The methyl ether of di-iodo salicylic acid. Contains 52.7 per cent. of iodine. Non-poisonous sicative antiseptic.
- Scriptol**—A concentrated ink extract.
- Sculopin**—A preparation of hydrastis and sculeap, used as a local astringent.
- Seribile**—Tenifuge, consisting of seeds and root-bark of *Connerus Africanus*. Dose: 6c gm. in decoct.
- Solution Aluminium Oleate Etheral**—Substitute for traumaticin.
- Sphygmogenin**—An organo-therapeutic preparation, made from the suprarenal capsule.
- Spinol**—A liquid, saccharine extract of young, fresh spinach leaves. Used in the spinach cure for children.
- Splenin**—An organo-therapeutic preparation made from the spleen.
- Steresol**—Saturated solution of formaldehyde gas in a milk sugar solution. Antiseptic for internal use. Dose: 0.015-0.06 gm., increasing. Used in tuberculosis, erysipelas, diphtheria, etc.
- Stavarara**—Antiseptic for hypodermic treatment of hernia.
- Sulphurine**—"A preparation of some of the higher sulphides of sodium and potassium with sulphur."
- Suprarenaden**—Preparation made from the suprarenal capsules, and used in Addison's disease, menopause, neurasthenia, and diabetes insipidus. Dose: 1 to 1.5 gm. daily.
- Tannalbin**—Modified tannin albuminate. Intestinal astringent. Dose: 4 gm. daily.
- Tannoform**—Condensation product of tannin and formaldehyde. $C_{22}H_{24}O_{11}$. Sicative antiseptic and antihydrotic.
- Tannosal**—Tannic-acid ester of creosote, containing 60 per cent. of creosote. Antitubercular. Dose: 1 to 2 gm. Three times a day, in aqueous solution.
- Testaden**—Preparation made from the testicles of cattle. Used in affections of the spinal cord, and in nervous troubles. Dose: 6 to 8 gm. daily.
- Tesidin**—An alcoholic extract prepared from the testes of cattle.
- Testin**—An organo-therapeutic preparation made from the testes of cattle.
- Tetra-ammonium-Alum**— $N(C_2H_5)_4 Al_2(SO_4)_2 + 12 H_2O$. A uric-acid solvent.
- Theobromine Salicylate**—True salt. $C_2H_5 N_4 O_2.COOC_6H_4.OH$. Stable diuretic.
- Thyraden**—Lactose trituration of dried extract thyroid gland, 1 part representing two parts fresh gland. Alterative in

myxœdema, cretinism, struma, and certain chronic skin diseases. Dose: 1 to 1.5 gm. per day.

Thyroidin—See Iodothyrim.

Treatmit—Food-preservative, composed chiefly of sodium bisulphite.

Tylophorin—An emetic.

Unguentum Durum—Ointment base consisting of solid paraffin, lanolin, and liquid paraffin.

Unguentum Molle—Ointment base, consisting of solid paraffin, lanolin, and liquid paraffin.

Unguentum Psoraleicum—An ointment composed of chrysarobin, ichthyol, and zymoidin ointment.

Urea, purc.—Uric acid solvent. Dose: 0.5 to 2 gm.

Urisolcin—A compound of urea and lithium citrate. Uric-acid solvent and diuretic. Dose: 2 gm. (?) every three hours in carbonated water.

Virel—Liquor Carnis Comp. A substitute for cod-liver oil and representing the chief constituents of meat.

Vitogen—A surgical dressing, to be used instead of iodoform. Aseptic, antiseptic, deodorizer, germicide, and non-toxic, inodorous disinfectant.

Xeriform—Synonym of tribromphenol-bismuth.

Xylochloral—Compound of xylose and chloral.

Zomakyne—Proprietary antipyretic and analgesic.

Zymoidin—A mixture of various antiseptics. Used in gonorrhœa. — *Merck's Report.*

New Ideas.

NEW POWDER MEASURE.

An ingenious powder-measure has been devised, and is sold by Keyl, of Dresden. It consists of a metal spoon with a long,

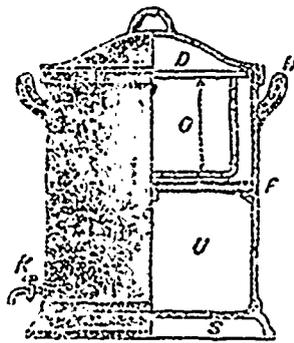


narrow bowl, the capacity of which can be regulated by sliding a metal stop backwards or forwards. This stop passes over a scale near the handle of the spoon, and can be fixed at any point by a screw. A small slip of steel passes over the bowl, returning to its original position by a spring. Having been adjusted for the quantity required, the spoon is dipped into the powder, the excess removed by the steel slip, and the measured powder tapped from the bowl on to the paper. The apparatus appeared to answer better for such drugs as antipyrin than for those that have a tendency to agglomerate, as, for instance, powdered rhubarb.

SYRUP MAKER AND FILTER.

For the automatic preparation and filtration of large quantities of simple syrup

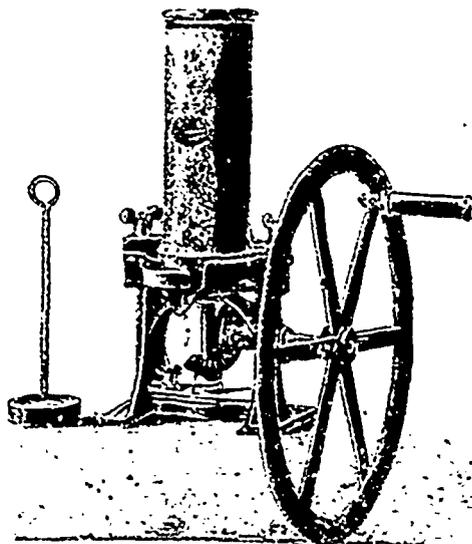
by a cold process, Kopp, of Strasburg,



recommends his cylindrical filter. The apparatus, which is constructed of enamelled iron, consists of an upper container, with perforated sides and bottom, a filtering medium F, and a receiver, U. The upper container is filled with sugar; into the lower water is introduced until it reaches the sugar. Solution at once commences, and the syrup formed falls to the bottom of U, passing through the filter F in its course, and can be drawn off from the tap K, as soon as the correct density has been reached. Fresh sugar and more water can be introduced into O and U respectively, as required.

OINTMENT MILL.

At the recent exhibition of pharmaceutical apparatus in Dresden, Messrs. Liebau, of Chemnitz, exhibited an ointment mill, which appeared to meet with the approval of many German pharmacists. The working of the apparatus will be in-



telligible from the illustration. The ointment is fed into the tall cylinder and pressed by weights over a blunt cone on to the grinding surface. As it issues from the mill it is scraped off by the scraper and delivered from the spout into a vessel placed to receive it. — *The Pharmaceutical Journal.*

VMSOL—An English manufacturer has placed an ointment base and oils upon the market under this name, consisting of mixtures of hydrocarbons, impregnated with oxygen. They have a very marked solvent effect on various medicaments and form emulsions with water.

Pharmaceutical Notes.

CRESO MAGNESOL.—A new pharmaceutical method for "exhibiting" creosote has been devised by Romeyer and Testevin, which presents many advantages in preparing that substance in the form of pills. Creso magnesol is prepared as follows: Twenty parts of caustic potash are dissolved in ten parts of water in a porcelain mortar. To this are gradually added and emulsified 800 parts of beech creosote, and finally 170 parts of freshly-calcedined magnesia are worked in. The mass left at ordinary temperatures gradually deepens in color, and at the end of thirty-six hours is of good pilular consistence. Later it sets, so that it may be readily powdered, and in this powdered form is easily massed into pills with a little honey. This powder contains 80 per cent. of creosote; a convenient pill is one containing 10 centigrammes of creso-magnesol. With pure guaiacol, using only 10 per cent. of magnesia and potash together, a pulverulent mass is speedily obtained, which contains 90 per cent. of guaiacol. — *The Union Pharmaceut. : Pharmaceutical Journal.*

OIL OF EGG YOLK.—This oil, sometimes ordered on the continent as an ingredient in ointments for chilblains, cracked nipples, and hæmorrhoids, is extracted from hard-boiled eggs by heat and pressure. It is limpid when warm, becoming turbid on cooling, with deposition of a semi-crystalline sediment containing, according to Lecanu, a cholesterol fusing at 145° C. The density of egg oil at 20° C. is .915, it solidifies at 8 to 10° C., is soluble in ether, insoluble in alcohol, its saponification number is 185.2 to 186.7, and the iodine number 81.21 to 81.60. Color reactions are difficult to read owing to the intense yellow tint of the oil (*Giornale di Farmacia e di Chimica*). — *Pharmaceutical Journal.*

ALKALIMERIC TITRATION OF QUININE.—In the *Analyst* A. H. Allen directs attention to the divergent behavior of the salts of quinine with inorganic acids towards methyl orange. Thus the ordinary sulphate of quinine of commerce containing two molecules of the base to one of the acid, although practically neutral to brazilwood, cochineal, and logwood, is strongly alkaline to methyl orange. The point of neutrality when titrating quinine with the first-named indicators is thus reached when the neutral sulphate is formed; but with methyl orange not until the acid sulphate results.

BLOOD DUST.—Doctor Muller, of Vienna, has recently discovered a constituent of the blood which has been designated hemokonia (blood dust), and described as floating particles resembling fat globules. They are one-twenty-five-thousandth of an inch in diameter, unaffected by osmic acid, and invested with power of motion.

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-- Exchange --

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HAVING for some years conducted the office for the sale of Physicians' Practices, etc., etc., and having frequently been requested to secure Drug Stores for Physicians, and, also, by Druggists to dispose of their Stocks, I have decided to open an

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DR. W. E. HAMILL,

Room 11, James Building (N. E. Corner
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DRUG STORES FOR SALE.

No. 1—Is a \$2,000 stock in western town of 3,000 population; two other stores. Sales for 1895 averaged \$11 per day. Satisfactory reasons for selling. Price, 90 per cent. of invoice. Terms, half cash, balance on easy terms.

No. 2—Is a stock about \$1,000, in village of 800, northwestern Ontario, owned by a physician who is too busy to attend to it. No opposition. Price, invoice price and all cash. The Doctor will turn all trade possible into store. Rent, \$100 per year.

No. 3—Is a fine store in city of Manitoba, doing good trade. Proprietor desires to go to British Columbia. Will take 75 per cent. of invoice if sold before March 10th. Stock about \$3,500, in first-class condition. Terms, half cash, balance in 3, 6, 9, 12 months, secured. Sure success for anyone.

No. 4—Is a city store. Stock about \$2,000. Has branch post office worth \$400 per year. Proprietor in ill-health. Will sell for \$1,500, or 75 per cent. of invoice if taken right away.

No. 5—Is a stock of \$2,500, in Michigan town of 8,000 people; 4 other stores only. Daily average, \$14. No dead stock. Price, 90 per cent. of invoice. Proprietor will remain a month with his successor.

No. 6—Is an inquiry from a physician to obtain a good paying store, in either Hamilton, London, Brantford, or some western city, where an office practice can be carried on with store. Will pay a good cash price for the right thing.

Nos. 7, 8, and 9 have not furnished sufficient details, and must be carried over to next issue, if not previously sold.

Intimate by number those you wish details of.

Photographic Notes

Amateur Photographs.

Cameras and accessories are a popular side-line for pharmacists in many places. Whether cameras are sold or not, an attractive display may be secured with the aid of amateur photographs. It will be a comparatively easy matter to borrow a number of photographs showing familiar



Sunset on Great South Bay.

faces and scenes. Pictures of local interest always seem to make amateur photography more attractive. It does not seem to be surrounded by so much mystery or hedged in by so many little difficulties when one shows the work of home amateurs. A display of this kind may be made with cameras, or to promote the sale of the various chemicals and solutions that are used in the processes of developing, fixing, and toning.—*Merck's Report.*

COLLODINE.—This is simply a paste made by treating starch with water rendered strongly alkaline, whereby the substance is rendered soluble.

DENTRIN PASTE—MUCILAGE.

(1) Dextrin.....	50-90 parts.
Alum.....	4 "
Sugar.....	75 "
Water.....	120 "
Carbolic acid solution, 10%.....	60 "
Mix.	

(2) Gum arabic.....	4 parts.
Water.....	8 "
Glycerin.....	1 "
Neutral spirit.....	3 "
Mix.	
(3) Gum arabic.....	70 parts.
Water.....	200 "
Aluminum sulphate.....	2 "

Dissolve the aluminum sulphate in a small portion of the water, and the gum arabic in the rest, and mix the solutions.

Combined Toning and Fixing Bath.

Dr. Vogel recommends the following combined bath as of special value for aristo and gelatine papers; it will keep and may be used repeatedly (after filtration) until exhausted:

Distilled water.....	400 c.cm.
Hyposulphite of soda.....	100 g.
Sulphocyanide of ammonium.....	11 g.
Acetate of lead.....	4 g.
Powdered alum.....	3 g.
Citric acid.....	3 g.
Nitrate of lead.....	4 g.

This solution is allowed to stand for some days; it is then filtered and mixed with a solution of chloride of gold (1 to 100) 25 c.cm.

The prints are toned until they assume the desired color.

Dr. Liesegang recommends the following formula:

Water.....	800 g.
Hyposulphite of soda.....	200 g.
Sulphocyanide of ammonium.....	25 g.
Acetate of sodium.....	15 g.
Saturated solution of alum.....	50 g.

A few cuttings of unfixing paper are placed in the solution and left to settle a few days; it is then filtered and completed with

Water.....	200 g.
Chloride of gold.....	1 g.
Chloride of ammonium.....	2 g.

Sulphocyanate toning baths are, according to Edward Valenta, largely used in Europe to tone aristotypes, as they work evenly, and give all gradations of tone from a violet purple to a dark blue black. Following is one of the best-known formulae:

I.

Distilled water.....	1000 c.cm.
Fused acetate of sodium.....	40 g.
Chloride of gold solution (1 to 100).....	100 c.cm.

II.

Distilled water.....	1000 c.cm.
Sulphocyanate of ammonium.....	40 g.
Chloride of gold solution (1 to 100).....	100 c.cm.

These stock solutions keep for a long time, if well corked, but should not be until twenty-four hours after mixing:

For use, No. 1.....	50 c.cm.
No. 2.....	50 c.cm.
Distilled water.....	100 c.cm.

A somewhat similar formula to the above is recommended by one of the leading specialists on account of its hardening action upon the collodion films.

I.

Distilled water.....	800 c.cm.
Sulphocyanate of ammonia.....	15 "
Alum.....	15 "
Carbonate of ammonium.....	1 "

II.

Distilled water.....	600 c.cm.
Chloride of gold.....	1 g.

For use, No. 1.....	100 c.cm.
No. 2.....	50 "

—*American Journal of Photography.*

PACKING PLATES.—According to Colson, the best paper in which to pack sensitive plates is obtained by soaking it in a three per cent. solution of potassium bichromate to which some gum arabic has been added, exposing thoroughly to light and then washing till all trace of bichromate is washed out. Such a paper is impermeable to damp or gases of all kinds.

TRITICINE.—This is a paste made of dextrin and starch, in equal parts, in water, the starch being made soluble by heat. A little glycerin is added to make the paste pliable and elastic when dry, and a little boric acid or thymol, or both, to prevent fermentation.

Water Colors for Photographers.

Artists who wish to prepare their own colors for tinting photographs, whether albumen, aristotype, or gelatine, will find that the so-called albumen colors will give the best results. The more permanent dry pigments are cobalt, Prussian blue, smalt blue, starch blue, cadmium yellow, yellow ochre, Roman ochre, verde green, Manchester yellow, Indian red, amber, burnt sienna, India ink.

An Improvised Focusing Screen.

By E. WEAVER.

In the course of one's travels it is almost a certainty that sooner or later the ground-glass screen will get broken, and of course it always breaks in some out-of-the-way place where a new one cannot be obtained. There are several ways to get out of this difficulty which should be remembered by every tourist photographer, as the *knowing how* will save much disappointment at such a critical time.

Every tourist photographer is presumably supplied with plates and hypo, and perhaps a little bichloride of mercury for intensification. Taking it for granted, then, that these articles are on hand, one need no more regret the breaking of a ground-glass screen than the loss of a dime; for a thoroughly excellent glass can be made at short notice and small cost. The best screen I know of, better by far than any fine ground glass I ever purchased, is made by the following method: Take a plate from the box, and after exposing it a second to the daylight simply immerse it in hypo till thoroughly fixed. After fixing is complete, wash it well so that all traces of hypo are removed. Prepare a solution of mercury bichloride of any strength, and proceed to bleach the plate until it acquires a milky white tint. This will occur rapidly if the mercury solution is a strong one, but not so soon if not. At any rate the plate will bleach, sooner or later, in the solution, be it strong or weak. When well bleached, all that remains to do is to wash well and

dry on edge, and you have your screen. For fine focusing, such as copying or micro-photography, I have never seen the equal of a screen so prepared, while for dark interiors this screen is indispensable after once tried. A clear glass hole can readily be made in the centre, if one cares to use an eye-piece for extra sharp focusing; indeed, the eye-piece can be permanently attached by using Canada balsam, thus insuring a double certainty of sharp focus.

A very good screen can also be quickly made if one provides a bottle of ground-glass varnish before starting on a trip. By immersing a plate of the size desired in hot water, the gelatine can be readily melted off, and, after polishing with tissue paper, it can be flowed with the above-mentioned ground-glass varnish, which will set in two minutes, and afford a very fair substitute for the genuine glass.

On a pinch, one can use a piece of greased or waxed white tissue paper, tightly stretched over the back frame, and I've no doubt there are a dozen more ways, but I've tried only the above-mentioned methods. Ground glass I use no more. My bleached plate is a source of perfect satisfaction and content to me, and I advise all to try one.—*The Photo-American*.

Gleanings.

Pharmaceutical Snaps.

A. H. Riise is a pharmacist who should not find fault with his lot, for on the whole island of St. Thomas, with a population of 15,000, he is the only lucky individual whom the Danish Government allows to roll pills and dispense cod-liver oil emulsions. Surely Herr Riise has a "snap" in the drug trade. The little island of Heligland, on the German coast, also supports but a single apothecary.—*Western Druggist*.

To Prevent Windows from Frosting.

If the moisture in the storeroom is not too great, the frosting can be avoided by painting the glass with a solution of glycerin in sixty-three per cent. alcohol. Glycerin, like chloride of lime, has the property of absorbing water, and this action overcomes the difficulty. For small show windows sulphuric acid may be employed, as is done in Russia. This, however, is only efficacious where the windows are double. The cracks between the two window frames and around the edge are kept tightly sealed, and several small vessels half filled with concentrated sulphuric acid are left in the space between the plates of glass. But the simplest and best cure of all for frosting windows is to have a small electric fan playing near it continuously. The air is thus kept in motion, and there is no chance for the frost to settle on the glass.—*M.B.D.*

Preservation of Tincture Iodine.

Albert Sapin says that it is useless to keep tincture of iodine in the dark, as his numerous experiments have shown that a tincture of iodine exposed to sunlight lost within a year about seventeen per cent. of its free iodine (as ethyl iodine, hydriodic acid, etc.), while the loss in the dark amounted to about twenty per cent. The influence of temperature is wholly unimportant, but it is very necessary that the purest possible alcohol be used. From these results and from observations made by others, it is inadvisable to make up large quantities of the tincture at once, and the provision of the German pharmacopœia that not more than five per cent. loss of the original iodine is permissible is a wise one.—*Jour. de Chim. et de Pharm.*

A Very Ancient Prescription.

A French medical paper prints what is believed to be the oldest known medical recipe. It is a tonic for the hair and its date is 4,000 B.C. It was prepared for an Egyptian queen, and required dogs' paws and asses' hoofs to be boiled with dates in oil. The modern hair restorer requires asses' heads.—*Medical Record*.

Tropacocaine as a Substitute for Cocaine.

On the grounds that tropacocaine is less than half as toxic as cocaine, while the anæsthesia it produces is as rapid and more lasting, Vamossy proposes to substitute the former for the latter in medical practice. He observes that tropacocaine gives rise to little or no mydriasis when employed in the eye. For general use he prescribes the following solution: Chlorhydrate of tropacocaine, 30 centigrammes; sodium chloride, 6 centigrammes; distilled water, 10 grammes.—*Rev. de Thérap. Méd. Chirurg.*

Commercial.

A marked rise in the price of bristles in Europe has caused an advance in the price of all kinds of brushes, and this is liable to be followed by another advance.

The acreage of peppermint in Wayne County, N.Y., was unusually small the past season. Low prices for oil have discouraged growers, and the total yield for 1896 is reported to be not more than 60,000 pounds of oil, as compared to 150,000 prior to five or six years ago. Ten years ago about 3,000 pounds of wintergreen oil were distilled annually at Lyons, the supply of leaves coming from Connecticut. This year not more than 50 pounds were produced. Oil of sweet birch and the synthetic product has largely displaced true oil of wintergreen.

.....Manufacturers and Dealers in.....

Photographic Apparatus

and Supplies



Can extend their business by catering for the trade of the druggist who deals in these lines, and also the druggist and drug clerk who is an amateur photographer.

An advertisement in

The Canadian Druggist

reaches them all

RATES QUOTED ON APPLICATION.

A Perfect Toilet Gem.

Areca Nut Tooth Paste

The drug trade of Canada will find this one of the most satisfactory articles on the market. The package is convenient and attractive.

Kindly make sure the ARECA NUT TOOTH PASTE offered you is made in WINNIPEG. The genuine is for sale by

- Lyman Bros. & Co., Toronto.
- Elliot & Co., Toronto.
- Evans & Sons, Montreal.
- Lyman, Knox & Co., Montreal.
- Lyman, Sons & Co., Montreal.
- Kerry, Watson & Co., Montreal.
- J. Winer & Co., Hamilton.
- J. A. Kennedy & Co., London, and by

THE
MARTIN, BOLE & WYNNE CO.
WINNIPEG.

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 1859.

Pharmaceutical Chemist

22 St. Lawrence Main Street
(Cor. of LaGauchetiere)
MONTREAL



A POOR WHEEL is like a poor horse—it costs more than its worth to keep it.

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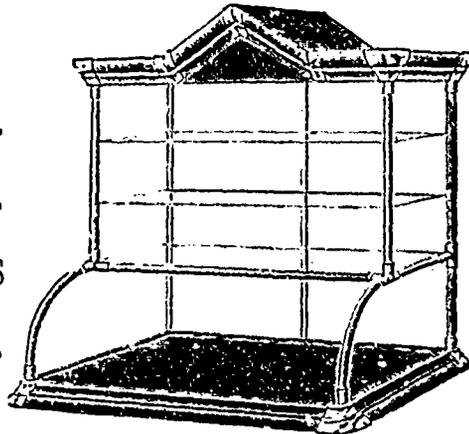
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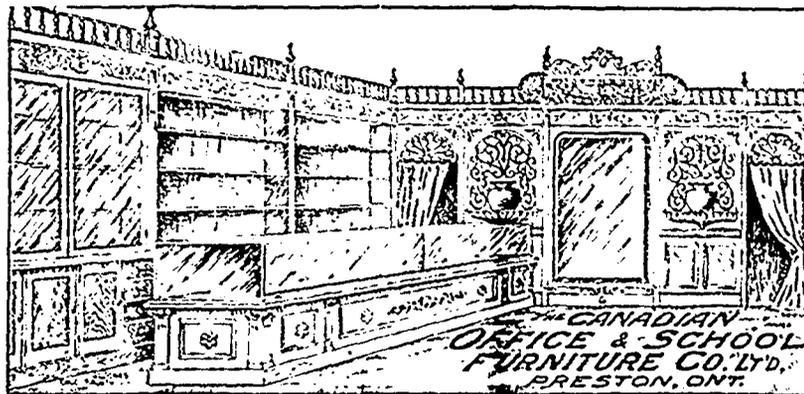


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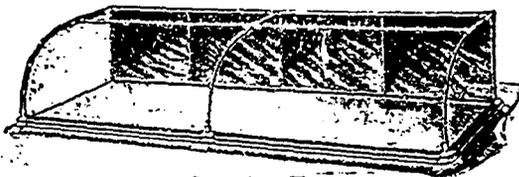
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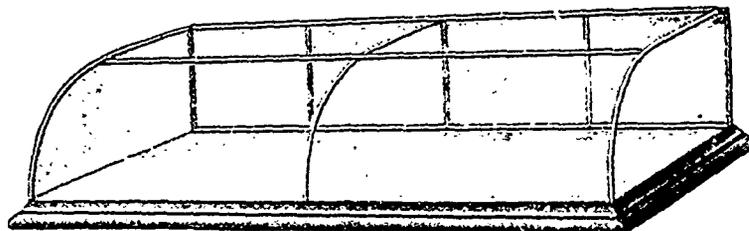
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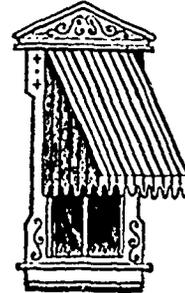
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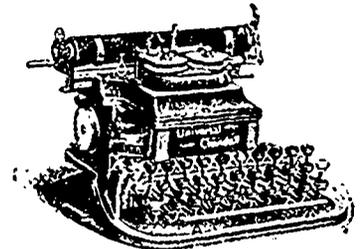
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Formulary.

TOOTH POWDER.

Dr. N. R. Morton, sen., recently presented to the Stomatological Club the following formula for a tooth powder of his own composition, which he claims is non-injurious to the enamel:

R. Precip. chalk. 6 oz.
 Pulv. cast. soap 2 "
 Pulv. borax 2 " M.
 Add perfume and sugar to sweeten.
 — *Pacific Stomatological Gazette.*

A SOLUTION FOR STOPPING FALLING OF THE HAIR.

Hydrochlorate of quinine. . . 1 drachm
 Tannic acid 2 drachms.
 Alcohol, 70 per cent. 1½ pints.
 Tincture of cantharides. . . 2½ drachms.
 Pure glycerin 1½ ounces.
 Cologne water 10 drachms.
 Vanillin 2 grains.
 Pulverized sandalwood . . . 1 drachm.

After being well mixed and shaken, allow to stand for four days, and then filter. To be rubbed into the scalp daily.

— *Revue de Thérapie Médico-Chirurgicale.*

AN ANTISEPTIC WASH FOR THE MOUTH.

The *Presse Médicale* contains the following formula:

B. Thymol gr. iv.
 Benzoic acid gr. xlv.
 Tincture of eucalyptus gr. ccxv
 Essence of peppermint gr. lx.
 Chloroform gr. xv.
 Alcohol ʒ iij.

M. Twenty drops of this solution in a glass of water may be used at a time.

LIQUID RENOVATOR FOR ENAMELLED LEATHER.

Ingredients:
 48 parts of paraffin oil,
 1 part of oil of lavender,
 1 " essence of citronelle,
 2 parts spirits of ammonia.

Method of preparation: Mix all together, and shake the bottle well before using, laying on a coating with a sponge, and polishing with a soft cloth or leather afterwards.

TO RENDER FABRICS FIREPROOF.

In a handbook published by the Pacific Coast Borax Co., the following is recommended: Take of ammonium sulphate, 8 parts; ammonium carbonate, 2½ parts; borax, 2 parts; boracic acid, 3 parts; starch, 2 parts; water, 100 parts. Impregnate the fabric with the solution, dry and iron. For paper, omit the ammonium carbonate and starch.

GLOVE CLEANSER.

White Castile soap, 100; dissolved with gentle heat in water, 30; then add sodium hyposulphite, 30; liquid ammonia, 10. Mix.

SYRUP OF CALCIUM GLYCEROPHOSPHATE.

Glycerophosphate of calcium, 10; citric acid, 1; distilled water, 340; loaf sugar, 610 parts. Dissolve cold by shaking. A tablespoonful for a dose three times a day.

PASTILLES OF CALCIUM GLYCEROPHOSPHATE.

Glycerophosphate of calcium, 10 to 15 centigrammes; cacao butter, 10 centigrammes. For one pastille. One such to be taken four times daily.—*Nouv. Rem. ; Phar. Jour*

Loretin.

Eugene Dieterich (*Phar. Centh.*) calls attention to this most important of antiseptics, it being, in fact, the only one of many proposed which fulfils all the requirements of iodoform, and yet being free from the defects of the latter. According to the authorities quoted, loretin is entirely non-poisonous, is non-irritating, entirely inodorous, highly antiseptic, is not absorbed, and is stable even when heated to 180° C. All authorities agree to the fact that in loretin a superior substitute for iodoform has been found. Among the various formulæ offered the following have been selected:

LORETIN CERATE.

	Parts.
Loretin	10
Simple cerate	40
Benzoated lard	60
Peru balsam	4

LORETIN COLLODIUM.

Five Per Cent.

	Parts.
Loretin	5
Alcohol, 96 per cent.	10
Flexible collodion	85

Ten Per Cent.

	Parts.
Loretin	10
Alcohol, 96 per cent.	15
Flexible collodion	75

GLYCERITE OF LORETIN.

	Parts.
Loretin	1
Glycerin	99

LORETIN GELATIN.

	Parts.
Gelatin	5
Distilled water	65
Glycerin	25
Loretin	5

LORETIN GAUZE.

Five Per Cent.

Twenty grammes crystalline calcium chloride are dissolved in 1,460 grammes of distilled water; with this 1,000 grammes of sterilized gauze are impregnated and expressed till the moist mass weighs 2,250 grammes. This is then slowly drawn through a neutral solution of sodium loretinate which has been freshly prepared by adding 60 parts of loretin to a

solution of 9 parts of calcined sodium carbonate in 1,000 parts of distilled water, which has been warmed to about 60° C. The gauze is then pressed and dried.

LORETIN DUSTING POWDERS.

	Parts.
(a) Loretin	50
Calcined magnesia	50
(b) Loretin	30
Fine talc	70
(c) Bismuth loretinate	10
Zinc oxide	10
Boric acid (fine powdered)	10

LORETIN ANTISEPTIC SOLUTION.

	Parts.
Loretin	1 10 2
Distilled water	1,000

Used for washing abscesses, wounds, etc. For all purposes where carbolated water or a solution of corrosive sublimate is indicated.

LORETIN SUPPOSITORIES.

	Parts.
Loretin	2
Cacao butter	100

Make into fifty suppositories.

OINTMENT OF LORETIN.

Ten Per Cent.

	Parts.
Loretin	10
Adeps lanae	50
Petrolatum	50

To Clean Bronze Articles.

According to the *Antiquitäten Zeitung*, articles of bronze are best cleaned by the use of a paste made of powdered chickory and water. The paste is spread over the bronze and rubbed well over the surface by means of a stiff brush (an old stiff tooth brush will answer), and then allowed to dry on the article. After drying rinse off the powder with running water, and dry in the sun. Wiping off with an oiled rag will improve the looks of modern bronzes.

Mr. Francis U. Kahle, whose advertisement appears in another part of this journal, has established a laboratory and office at 127 Bay street, Toronto. Mr. Kahle is an old druggist. He is a graduate of the Ohio University, and also holds honorary certificates from the universities of Berlin and Paris. Mr. Kahle is making a specialty of Ransom's Hive Syrup and Trask's Magnetic Ointment, and the advertisements that he is getting out are very handsome and attractive, and the druggist who writes to him for this special offer will not regret it. He is very much interested, as well as his concern, D. Ransom, Son & Company, in protecting the retailer against the departmental stores. These preparations have been on the market for a great many years, and are known as standard and trustworthy remedies. It is such preparations as these, established a century ago, that have sold year in and year out, that the druggist knowing their merits should have continually on hand.

The Science of Optics.

By LIONEL LAURANCE.

Entered according to Act of Parliament in the year 1876, by Lionel Laurance, at the Department of Agriculture.

Primary Ametropia.

This is the cause of the Asthenopia, the painful symptoms in H. To find the quantity of Ac. employed at any given distance by a Hyperope you divide the distance into 40, that gives the normal Ac. for the divergence of the rays, and then you must add the number of D. of the H. For instance, at 13 inches a Hyperope of 4 D. employs 7 D. of Ac. because $40 \div 13 = 3$ D., the normal Ac. for that distance, and $3 + 4$ D. for the H. makes 7 D. in all.

Thus it is that while the amplitude of Ac. in H. is, according to age, the same as it is in Em., the range of Ac. is displaced, and both the P.R. and the P.P. are further from the eyes. The P.R. in H. is said to be beyond ∞ , because there is no point within ∞ that can be seen by the Hyperope without using Ac. The P.P. is more remote according to the extent of the defect, and is found by deducting from the normal amplitude the No. of D. of H. and dividing the difference into 40. Thus at 30 years of age the normal amplitude is 7 D. and the P.P. of a Hyperope of 3 D. at that age would be $(7 - 3 = 4, 40 \div 4 = 10)$, at 10 inches instead of at $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches, as it would be in Em.

The condition of the Hyperope as regards his Ac. resembles that of the old sighted person; he has less Ac. that he can exert for near objects than the Emmetrope. In H. of, say, 2 D. the reserve quantity of Ac. that can be used between 20 feet, which is the nearest point from which rays are parallel and the P.P., is

At 10 years of age,	12 D.
" 20 "	8 D.
" 30 "	5 D.
" 40 "	2.50 D.
" 50 "	0.50 D.

If the H. be of 1 D. there would be available for close work an amplitude of 1 D. more than these figures at any age. If the H. be of 3 D. there would be 1 D. less, and so on. In every case as much less than in Em. as there are D.'s of H.

The P.P. of the Hyperope is further away than that of the Emmetrope. At twenty years of age the amplitude being 10 D.

In Em. the P.P. is at 4 inches.

In H. 1 D. the P.P. is at	$4\frac{1}{2}$ inches.
" 2 D. "	5 "
" 3 D. "	$5\frac{1}{2}$ "
" 4 D. "	$6\frac{1}{2}$ "
" 5 D. "	8 "
" 6 D. "	10 "
" 7 D. "	13 "
" 8 D. "	20 "

The above figures are, according to the method explained, found by deducting the degree of H. from the amplitude and

then dividing the available balance into 40. Of course when younger the P.P. is nearer, and when older it is farther away than the above distances, as in Em. If the question of the Ac. be understood there should be no difficulty in also understanding why H. is disregarded in the majority of cases during early life, and becomes very noticeable later.

Ac. can be exerted to a slight extent in excess of the Con. without causing Asthenopia; therefore, when the H. is of slight degree, say, 0.50 or 1 D., the amount of Ac. necessary for making V. normal can be employed without trouble, especially when the person is young, the distant V. being ∞ . Sometimes in H. of greater extent the person learns to disassociate the two functions, and can employ Ac. in excess of Con. without any excessive pain, say, where the H. is of 1.50 to 3.00 D., and in these cases also V. is found ∞ or nearly so.

In other cases the connection is kept up in medium degrees of H., say, 1.50 D. to 3 or 4 D. V. is defective for distance, and worse still for close work, and there is intense asthenopia. Women complain of headaches at the side of the eyes because the external recti are strained to prevent the eyes converging to points closer than those for which they are accommodated or for which they try to accommodate. There are also headaches over the brows caused by the efforts of the ciliary to contract sufficiently for vision of small objects.

In H. of high degree, say, over 5 or 6 D., the sight is so very defective that no attempt is made to see clearly either at a distance or close by. The Hyperope resigns himself to this state of affairs as if he were myopic, and, like the Myope, he will bring print up close to the eyes, where, being under a larger visual angle, it may be legible, whereas further away it is not. By bringing things nearer to the eyes it is true that the Hyperope sacrifices definition for a larger retinal image, but as the definition is extremely defective at any distance he gains somewhat. Such a person thinks himself, and is considered by his friends, near-sighted on account of his defective vision, and the fact that he reads with the book close to his eyes. The fact that he can see through a Cx. lens immediately dispels this illusion. As a rule, people like this suffer less pain than those with a minor degree of H. They often read at their P.P., or even considerably within it. Still another class of Hyperopes are those who find out that by accommodating to a certain extent they can obtain clear vision, but who have not learnt to disassociate Con. and Ac.; either they cannot do so, or they also discover that by not doing so they obtain clear vision with less effort; in other

words, that by converging to, say, 20 in., and so exerting 2 M. A., they can, with greater ease, accommodate 2 D., and so obtain perfect distant sight. These are the people who squint. At the start, when the eyes are converged to a nearer point than that for which they are accommodating, the retinal images fall on parts of the retina of the two eyes which do not correspond, so that two objects are seen instead of one, and both are rather indistinct, because the images do not lie on the Macula. The Hyperope, however, soon instinctively learns that by turning both eyes either to the right or the left the necessary Con. and Ac. is still exerted, and one image will fall then on a part of the retina of the one eye that is still less sensitive to the impression of light rays so that that image is barely seen at all, while the other now will fall on the Macula, and be sharp and distinct; thus he attains a double gain, he does away with the diplopia and sees more clearly.

This habit soon becomes constant, and convergent strabismus is established. At first the squint is only periodic, that is, it occurs when the external recti are too tired to prevent the eyes from converging, or when the ciliary is too fatigued to accommodate sufficiently without converging excessively. Later, the squint may become constant, the eyes being continuously converged, and each alternately used for V; this is alternating strabismus. Still later the Hyperope will discover that one eye gives rather better vision than the other, and so this one only will be employed for vision, the other being constantly turned in towards the nose, and the constant alternating squint gives place to the constant monolateral or one-sided squint. The eye that is deviated inwards is never employed in the act of vision, and from non-use soon loses the retinal perceptive faculty and becomes Amblyopic (of dulled sight), and, in time, perfectly useless.

The internal recti from being constantly used become excessively developed and exceed the external recti in strength to such an extent that the eyes cannot be straightened at all.

Those who squint are generally Hyperopes of from 1 D. to 3 D. When the error is less than 1 D. the Ac. can be exerted in excess of the Con. to that extent so that a squint is not necessary. On the other hand, when the error is of more than 3 D. no exertion of the Con. can cause the Ac. to be constantly employed to an extent sufficient for clear vision, and the Hyperope will prefer very bad binocular to bad monocular vision. Sometimes you will find cases of convergent squint that are not constant, but only occasional; a person will tell you that he will be able to see a certain line of letters if he squints, or he will do it without knowing it.

To a certain extent this occurs with all Hyperopes, as is shown in testing one eye, the other behind the disc being converged 1° or 2° .

(To be Continued.)

Do you wish to increase your Optical Trade?

Then induce your customers to recommend you

Do you wish to make your Optical Trade permanent?

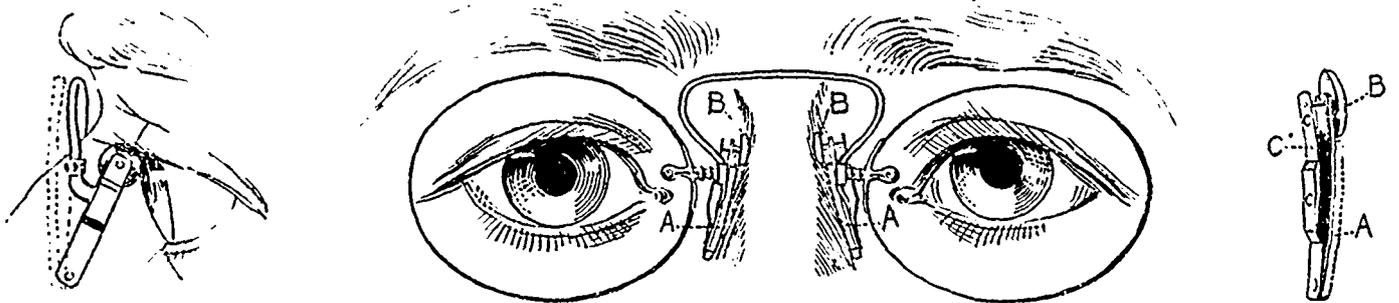
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Both of these results are obtained by using Hardy's Ophthalmometer, which impresses your customers with the conclusion that you make your examination with care, and with the assistance of the most modern appliances. You cannot afford to be without it!

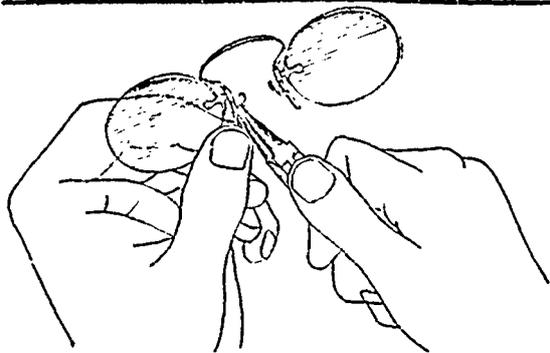
The Latest Practical Novelty

Hardy's Anatomical Eye-Glass Guard

It is the best device ever patented in Eye-Glasses.



It is based on an anatomical study, enables the average optician to fit an eye-glass as securely as an expert frame fitter. It is throughout scientific. Sample Eye-glass sent on receipt of 30 cents.



The adjustment of Eye-Glasses made easy

BY MEANS OF

King's Anchor Guards

The Anchor Guard is so easily adjusted that anyone can manipulate it.

WE ARE SOLE AGENTS FOR THE ABOVE.

Dates of next classes at the Optical Institute of Canada, 60 Yonge Street, Toronto (Dr. Hamill, Instructor), are February 15th, March 8th and 29th, and a Special Class to be held in Montreal, April 12th. For further information apply to

J. S. LEO, Principal, 60 Yonge Street, Toronto.

Montreal Optical Company

MONTREAL, 1685 Notre Dame St.

60 Yonge St., TORONTO.

Wine of the Extract of Cod Liver

Sold by all first-class Chemists and Druggists

CHEVRIER

General Depot:—PARIS, 21, Faubourg Montmartre, 21

This Wine of the Extract of Cod Liver, prepared by M. CHEVRIER, a first-class Chemist of Paris, possesses at the same time the active principles of Cod Liver Oil and the therapeutic properties of alcoholic preparations. It is valuable to persons whose stomach cannot retain fatty substances. Its effect, like that of Cod Liver Oil, is invaluable in Scrofula, Rickets, Anæmia, Chlorosis, Bronchitis, and all diseases of the Chest.

Wine of the Extract of Cod Liver with Creosote

General Depot:—PARIS, 21, Faubourg Montmartre, 21

CHEVRIER

Sold by all first-class Chemists and Druggists

The beech-tree Creosote checks the destructive work of Pulmonary Consumption, as it diminishes expectoration, strengthens the appetite, reduces the fever, and suppresses perspiration. Its effect, combined with Cod Liver Oil, makes the Wine of the Extract of Cod Liver with Creosote an excellent remedy against pronounced or threatened Consumption.

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Art Woodwork Dwellings
OR INTERIORS OF Stores AND Public Buildings
Show Cases
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
Piano and Church Organ Keyboards, etc.

THE BEST WAY TO SELL GOODS

Is by well written, attractive advertising notices

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SAMPLES FREE When sending for samples be sure to send full particulars of what you wish advertised

Advertising Pamphlets, Booklets, Circulars, Dodgers, etc. a specialty. Write for terms mentioning size of page and number of pages wanted

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MANUFACTURER OF

ALCOHOL

Pure Spirits

Rye and Malt Whiskies

"OLD TIMES" AND "WHITE WHEAT"

"We believe cutting of prices detrimental to our interests."

Druggists

Who will sell Manley's Celery Nerve Compound and Indian Woman's Balm at the regular prices are authorized to guarantee the preparation to give satisfaction or refund the money and reclaim same by addressing

The Balm Medicine Co., Ltd.
71 Victoria St., TORONTO.

FREE

Send us your name and address, and mention this paper, and we will mail you **FREE** a copy of "Selections from Good Advertising." All we ask is that you send us 10 cents to pay cost of mailing.

"Selections from Good Advertising" is a well-printed book of about 100 pages. It contains 12 chapters taken from Charles Austin Bates' 700-page book "Good Advertising," which sells for \$5.

"Selections from Good Advertising," which we now offer **FREE**, is the same book we have advertised in this paper heretofore for 50 cents.

If your 10 cents gets here after all the books are gone, we will send your money back.

THE HOLMES PUBLISHING CO.,
15 & 17 Beekman St., - NEW YORK.

Optical Department

In charge of J. S. LEO, Principal of the Optical Institute of Canada

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

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

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

The above example is taken to illustrate about how we desire inquiries to be made and also to answer a correspondent who asks, "Would glasses do this customer any good—because he can see as well with the eye alone as with any glass?"

Answer.—A vision of $\frac{20}{20}$ indicates emmetropia or hyperopia, and the ability to see through a convex glass at 20 feet, as well or better than with the naked eye, shows hyperopia is present, and the strongest convex glass with which a patient can see as well or better than he did with the naked eye at 20 feet is the glass which represents his manifest hyperopia, which in the above example is + 1.50.

This customer, then, was using accommodation to see objects at a distance; the emmetrope does not use any. To read or write at 13 inches the emmetrope would use 3.00 dioptres of accommodation; the hyperope will have to use as much more than the emmetrope as he has hyperopia. Accommodation is simply muscular action; hence the hyperope must use much more muscular strain to do the same work at the same distance than would the emmetrope.

This extra strain explains all the symptoms complained of above, and placing + 1.50 glasses before the eyes of this patient will relieve the strain and all trouble will disappear at once. These glasses will require changing to stronger ones later on if the headache returns. The glasses should be worn for all near work, but would not be required for street use, although no objection could be found against wearing them constantly.

Optical Items.

An optician who does not see that the mechanical part of fitting glasses is perfectly satisfactory and permanently well done misses the great point of his duty. Labor-saving devices can of course be

used, but shiftless and careless work, done with the purpose of quickly getting the job off his hands, is criminal. An optician who has studied his profession knows what is needed to make a perfect job, and although it may cause him more trouble to do the job as it should be done he should allow no makeshift or time-saving methods to deter him from finishing it in a conscientious and painstaking manner. On these little things reputations are built. —*Trader.*

Headaches are often caused by the spring of the glasses being too strong. Persons whose nerves are not of the strongest often suffer from this aggravating cause. If the spring is stronger than need be, it should be weakened.

The term *dioptré* is a synonym employed in the place of the term *metre*, *i.e.*, 37.39 inches. For practical use we call a dioptré 40 inches. Thus a glass of one dioptré brings the rays to a focus 40 inches from the glass.

OPHTHALMOSCOPIC CHANGES.

In chronic Bright's disease are found: (1) Edema of the retina. (2) White spots showing degeneration. (3) Hemorrhages. (4) Inflammation of the optic nerve. (5) Atrophy of the retina.

All of the above symptoms go to make up what is called *albuminuric retinitis*.

In diabetes the patient is liable to impairment or loss of sight; the conditions producing this are: (1) Cataract. (2) Impaired condition of the blood. (3) Changes in the fundus oculi.—*Medical Brief, October, 1896.*

NEW MATERIAL FOR MATCHES.—The time-honored scheme of rolling up a piece of paper and using it for a lighter has been utilized by an inventor in the manufacture of matches. The invention promises to revolutionize European match-manufacturing, and is particularly timely, because the wood for this purpose is constantly growing scarcer and more costly. The new matches are considerably cheaper than wooden matches, and weigh much less, a fact which counts for much in the exportation. The sticks of these matches consist of paper rolled together on the bias. The paper is rather strong and porous, and when immersed in a solution of wax, stearine, and similar substances, will easily stick together and burn with a bright, smokeless, and odorless flame. Strips one-half inch in width are first drawn through the combustible mass spoken of above, and then turned by machinery into long, thin tubes, pieces of the ordinary length of wood or wax matches being cut off automatically by the machine. When the sticks are cut to size, they are dipped into the phosphorus mass, also by machine, and the dried head easily ignites by friction on any surface.—*National Druggist.*

Advertising.

Practical Hints on Advertising.

Copyright 1897, by CHARLES AUSTIN BATES, New York.

There are two ways of looking at advertising, both of them right. Advertising should be done during the dull time for the purpose of starting up trade at that time, and also for the sake of the benefit which will come from being continuously before the public eye. A man should just as quickly think of stopping his advertising in the summer or in the dull time after the holidays as he should think of closing up his store for several months in the year, and keeping it open only when trade would keep him busy.

There are probably more houses in the country that could shut up for four months in the summer and be ahead in cash at the end of that four months. But at the end of the next four the gain would not be apparent. It does not take people very long to forget things, and if the store were closed four months, or the advertising stopped four months, a great many people would have forgotten that the store was in existence.

* * * * *

The other view of advertising is that it ought to be pushed during the busy time when people are ready to buy. Advertising cannot be expected to sell goods when people do not want them, and it will naturally be more effective when it gives publicity to some desirable article at just the right time.

I should think that if a merchant carried a space of four inches single column all the year round, he ought to double the space for the busy months, and occasionally during that time he can make larger spaces very profitable.

* * * * *

In business, as in all the other affairs of life, everything comes at once. When a business man is so busy with trade and with buying and receiving his goods that he has no time to eat or sleep, just at that very time his advertising demands the most careful attention. Just at that time his advertising is the most important part of his business, and usually it is the most neglected part.

In every store somebody has charge of the window display. The window display is an important part of advertising a store. There are places where, I think, with a good window carefully dressed, such advertising will be all that the store will need. These places are few and far between, however.

* * * * *

Now, if the work of preparing copy for newspaper advertising were turned over to some employee, and a little premium offered to him for good work in this line, the result would be a great deal better advertising than is generally done. Of course, all copy should be examined and

O.K'd by the proprietor before it appeared in the paper. He would also, of course, decide on what the advertisement was to be about, but this would not take a minute of his time.

If there is no clerk in the store who seems to have an aptitude for this sort of thing, there are a great many professional advertisement writers who could be made use of to good advantage. Some of them are good, some indifferent, and some bad, but most of them will be able to give material assistance. The good ones will write better advertisements than the merchant can himself, and they will be worth more than they cost in every instance.

* * * *

The advertisements ought to be changed in every issue of the paper. There are lots of new goods coming in, and each line furnishes material for an excellent advertisement. Publish the ads as if they were news, and tell about the new goods as they come out. If anything comes which seems to be specially desirable, give it particular prominence, and in almost every case it would be a good idea to mention the price.

* * * *

Whatever you do, do not deal in glittering generalities. Do not put an ad into the paper and say: "John Smith, dealer in watches, diamonds, jewelry and silverware. Repairing a specialty. Come here for holiday presents." There is nothing to be gained by such advertising. It probably isn't worth what it cost; but the same space used in an intelligent, thoughtful manner will bring returns every time.

All stores in a given line keep pretty much the same things. The differences between them are made by quality and quantity, or both. People know the generalities without being told. The thing that will attract them is something special and new.

* * *

I don't believe any large advertiser ever cut off his advertising without finding that he cut off his business at the same time. If he is spending money foolishly, he may cut down his appropriation twenty-five or even, in some cases, fifty per cent., and still do the same amount of business.

I have known businesses where the advertising appropriation was cut down fifty per cent. and the business increased. I think there are a great many opportunities for just this sort of thing in America to-day. There is a great deal of money foolishly spent in advertising.

Money is spent injudiciously. Men go into the wrong papers. Sometimes they go into the right papers in the wrong way. Sometimes they spend too little in one paper and too much in another. There are all sorts of ways of making mistakes in doing advertising, and it is not to be expected that a man who is harassed and worried by a thousand other details of the business will be able to go on forever without making mistakes.

The chances are against the business man's being able to do his advertising without spending a good deal of money for which he gets no adequate return. He gives people advertisements to get rid of them, or to keep them from "roasting" his business. He goes into programmes because the canvasser is a customer of the house. He does all sorts of things that are not advertising, and charges them to the advertising account.

* * * *

The best advertising that a man can possibly do is to turn out good work. All the rest of the advertising in the world isn't of much use if this first principle of advertising isn't adhered to.

Swindlers sometimes succeed, but it isn't generally so

Permanent success is sure to be built on merit.

The man who makes inferior goods has to keep on finding new customers for them. You can't build a business that way. If the goods are not right, they ought not to be advertised.

Parke, Davis & Co.'s Digestive Ferment Department.

The following letter speaks for itself. Dr. A. E. Dickinson, who for the past five years managed this department for the Cudahy Co., will in future look after the Digestive Ferment Department of Parke, Davis & Co.

Office of the Cudahy Pharmaceutical Company,

South Omaha, Neb., Feb. 1st, 1897.

We take pleasure in informing our friends and patrons that we have disposed of our business in Digestive Ferments, consisting of Pepsin, Pancreatin, and compounds of the same, to Messrs. Parke, Davis & Co., Detroit, Michigan, and to whom we trust you will extend the patronage and favors which you have always shown us.

Yours,

THE CUDAHY PHARMACEUTICAL CO.

By E. A. Cudahy,

Vice-Pres. and General Manager.

Scent Pads.

A pad capable of giving off an agreeable perfume for a considerable length of time, and, therefore, highly suitable for scenting paper, clothing, store cupboards, etc., can be prepared by cutting up glove kidskins in rectangular strips of suitable size, and steeping them in the following mixture: Oil of bergamot, 25 parts; oil of neroli, 20; oil of bitter almonds (pure), 1; oil of iris, 40; balsam of Tolu, 30; cumarin, 2; where they are left for three days, the vessel being sealed. They are then suspended from a cord and dried for several days at a temperature of about 68° F., after which the inside (flesh side) of the leather is coated with strong gum

arabic solution and is dried after being thickly strewn with finely-powdered violet root. In the meantime a pasty mixture of two parts of powdered musk, an equal quantity of civet, and a little gum arabic is prepared and spread evenly over both sides of the leather. When this is dried the leathers are stuck together in pairs, rough side inwards, and are covered with cotton-wool and enclosed in fancy cases of silk, forming, when completed, attractive pads of great durability.—*Seifenfabrikant.*

WANTS, FOR SALE, ETC.

Advertisements under the head of Business Wanted, Situations Wanted, Situations Vacant, Business for Sale, etc., will be inserted once free of charge. Advertisers must not be sent in care of this office unless postage stamps are forwarded to re-mail replies.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

SITUATION WANTED—By lady druggist, with five years' experience, good references. Can also take charge of books. Address, M. Gibson, Belleville.

WANTED—A young man or boy to learn the business of a pharmaceutical chemist, etc. Apply at once. R. J. McAlpine, Chemist and Druggist, Thessalon, Ont.

PARTNER WANTED.

WANTED—Partner with \$2,000 to \$3,000 capital, in the well-known Optical and Mathematical Instrument business of Aronsberg & Co., 71 King St. West, Toronto. Apply direct. Principals only.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Cash Register (National), in use a year. Cost \$275, will sell for \$175 cash. Address, Box 600, Guelph, Ont.

To the Trade:

We are wholesale agents for

MOXON'S
Celebrated
Liniment

We have a large quantity in stock. No extra duty to pay. Prices same as the American prices.

Write us for Prices.

JAMES A. KENNEDY & CO.,

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS

342 Richmond St.,

LONDON

Senna, Alexandria, lb.	\$ 25	\$ 30	Que of the Meadow, lb.	\$ 18	\$ 20	Valerianate, oz.	\$ 55	\$ 60
Tinnevely, lb.	15	25	Rhatauy, lb.	20	30	AMYL, Nitrite, oz.	16	18
Stramonium, lb.	20	25	Rhubarb, lb.	75	2 50	ANTIBERVIN, oz.	85	00
Uva Ursi, lb.	15	18	Sarsaparilla, Hond, lb.	40	45	ANTIKAMINIA,	1 30	1 35
LEECHES, Swedish, doz.	1 00	1 10	Cut, lb.	50	55	ANTIPYRIN, oz.	1 10	1 20
LICORICE, Solazzi.	45	50	Senega, lb.	55	65	ARISTOL, oz.	1 85	2 00
Pignatelli.	35	40	Squill, lb.	13	15	ARSENIC, Donovan's sol., lb.	25	30
Grasso.	30	35	Stillingia, lb.	22	25	Fowler's sol., lb.	10	13
Y & S—Sticks, 6 to 1 lb., per lb.	27	30	Powdered, lb.	25	27	Iodide, oz.	50	55
" Purity, 100 sticks in box	75	75	Unicorn, lb.	38	40	White, lb.	6	7
" Purity, 200 sticks in box	1 50	1 50	Valerian, English, lb. true.	20	25	ATROPINE, Sulp. in 1/2 ozs. Soc.,	6 00	6 25
" Acme Pellets, 5 lb. tins	2 00	2 00	Virginia, Snake, lb.	40	45	oz.		
" Lozenges, 5 lb. tins.	2 00	2 00	Yellow Dock, lb.	15	18	BISMUTH, Ammonia-citrate, oz.	40	45
" Tar, Licorice, and Tolu,	2 00	2 00	RUM, Bay, gal.	2 50	2 75	Iodide, oz.	55	60
			Essence, lb.	3 00	3 25	Salicylate, oz.	25	30
LUPULIN, oz.	30	35	SACCHARIN, oz.	1 25	1 50	Subcarbonate, lb.	2 00	2 25
LYCOPIDIUM, lb.	70	80	SEED, Anise, Italian, sifted, lb.	13	15	Subnitrate, lb.	1 80	2 00
MACE, lb.	1 20	1 25	Star, lb.	35	40	BORAX, lb.	7	8
MANNA, lb.	1 60	1 75	Burdock, lb.	50	55	Powdered, lb.	8	9
Moss, Iceland, lb.	9	10	Canary, bag or less, lb.	4	5	BROMINE, oz.	8	13
Irish, lb.	12	13	Caraway, lb.	10	13	CALCIUM, Bromide, oz.	20	25
MUSK, Tonquin, oz.	40 00	50 00	Cardamom, lb.	1 25	1 50	Iodide, oz.	45	50
NUTGALLS, lb.	21	25	Celery	25	30	CAFFEINE, oz.	55	60
Powdered, lb.	25	30	Colchicum	50	60	Citrate, oz.	45	50
NUTMEGS, lb.	1 00	1 10	Coriander, lb.	10	12	CALCIUM, Hypophosphite, lb.	1 50	1 60
NUX VOMICA, lb.	10	12	Cumin, lb.	15	20	Iodide, oz.	95	1 00
Powdered, lb.	25	27	Fennel, lb.	15	17	Phosphate, precip., lb.	35	38
OAKUM, lb.	12	15	Fenugreek, powdered, lb.	7	9	Sulphide, oz.	5	6
ONIMENT, Merc., lb. 2 and 1/2.	70	75	Flax, cleaned, lb.	3 1/2	4	CERIUM, Oxalate, oz.	10	12
Citrine, lb.	45	50	Ground, lb.	4	5	CHINOIDINE, oz.	15	18
PARALDEHYDE, oz.	20	22	Hemp, lb.	3 1/2	4	CHLORAL, Hydrate, lb.	1 25	1 30
PEPPER, black, lb.	12	13	Mustard, white, lb.	11	12	Croton, oz.	75	80
Powdered, lb.	15	16	Powdered, lb.	15	20	CHLOROFORM, lb.	60	1 90
PITCH, black, lb.	3	4	Pumpkin	25	30	CINCHONINE, sulphate, oz.	25	30
Bergundy, true, lb.	10	12	Quince, lb.	65	70	CINCHONIDINE, Sulph., oz.	15	20
PLASTER, Calcined, bbl. cash.	25	3 25	Rape, lb.	5	6	COCAINE, Mur., oz.	4 75	5 00
Adhesive, yd.	12	13	Strophanthus, oz.	50	55	CODEIA, 1/2 oz.	70	75
Belladonna, lb.	65	70	Worm, lb.	22	25	COLLOIDION, lb.	65	70
Galbanum Comp., lb.	80	85	SEDLITZ MIXTURE, lb.	25	30	COPPER, Sulph., (Blue Vitriol) lb.	6	7
Lead, lb.	25	30	SOAP, Castile, Mottled, pure, lb.	10	12	Iodide, oz.	65	70
POPPY HEADS, per 100	1 00	1 10	White, Conti's, lb.	15	16	COPPERAS, lb.	1	3
White, lb.	2 1/2	3	Powdered, lb.	25	40	DIURETIC, oz.	1 60	1 65
ROSEGIN, white, oz.	25	30	Green (Sapo Viridis), lb.	25	25	ETHER, Acetic, lb.	75	80
ROCHELLE SALT, lb.	28	30	SPERMACEIL, lb.	60	65	Sulphuric, lb.	40	50
ROOT, Aconite, lb.	22	25	TURPENTINE, Chian, oz.	75	80	EXALGINE, oz.	1 00	1 10
Athca, cut, lb.	30	35	Venice, lb.	10	12	HYOSCYAMINE, Sulp., crystals, gr.	25	30
Belladonna, lb.	25	30	WAX, White, lb.	50	75	IODINE, lb.	4 75	5 50
Blood, lb.	15	16	Yellow.	40	45	IODIFORM, lb.	6 00	7 00
Butter, lb.	27	30	WOOD, Guaiac, rasped.	5	6	IODOL, oz.	1 40	1 50
Blackberry, lb.	15	18	Quassia chips, lb.	10	12	IRON, by Hydrogen.	80	85
Burdock, crushed, lb.	18	20	Red Saunders, ground, lb.	5	6	Carbonate, Precip., lb.	15	16
Calamus, sliced, white, lb.	20	25	Santal, ground, lb.	5	6	Sacch., lb.	30	35
Canada Snake, lb.	30	35				Chloride, lb.	45	55
Cohosh, black, lb.	15	20				Sol., lb.	13	16
Colchicum, lb.	40	45				Citrate, U.S.P., lb.	90	1 00
Columbo, lb.	20	22				And Ammon., lb.	70	75
Powdered, lb.	25	30				And Quinine, lb.	1 50	3 00
Coltsfoot, lb.	38	40				Quin. and Stry., oz.	18	30
Comfrey, crushed, lb.	20	25				And Strychnine, oz.	13	15
Curcuma, powdered, lb.	13	14				Dialyzed, Solution, lb.	50	55
Dandelion, lb.	15	18				Ferrocyanide, lb.	55	60
Elecampane, lb.	15	20				Hypophosphites, oz.	25	30
Galangal, lb.	15	18				Iodide, oz.	40	45
Gelsemium, lb.	22	25				Syrup, lb.	40	45
Gentian or Genitan, lb.	12	13				Lactate, oz.	5	6
Ground, lb.	13	14				Permtrate, solution, lb.	15	16
Powdered, lb.	13	15				Phosphate scales, lb.	1 25	1 30
Ginger, African, lb.	18	20				Sulphate, pure, lb.	7	9
Po., lb.	20	22				Exsiccated, lb.	8	10
Jamaica, Mehd., lb.	27	30				And Potass. Tartrate, lb.	80	85
Po., lb.	30	35				And Ammon Tartrate, lb.	80	85
Ginseng, lb.	4 50	4 75				LEAD, Acetate, white, lb.	13	15
Golden Seal, lb.	75	80				Carbonate, lb.	7	8
Gold Thread, lb.	90	95				Iodide, oz.	35	40
Hellebore, white, powd., lb.	12	15				Red, lb.	7	9
Indian Hemp.	18	20				LIME, Chlorinated, bulk, lb.	4	5
Ipecac. lb.	1 75	2 00				In packages, lb.	6	7
Powdered, lb.	2 00	2 25				LITHIUM, Bromide, oz.	30	35
Jalap, lb.	55	60				Carbonate, oz.	30	35
Powdered, lb.	60	65				Citrate, oz.	25	30
Kava Kava, lb.	40	90				Iodide, oz.	50	55
Licorice, lb.	12	15				Salicylate, oz.	35	40
Powdered, lb.	13	15				MAGNESIUM, Calc., lb.	55	60
Mandrake, lb.	13	18				Carbonate, lb.	18	20
Masterwort, lb.	16	40				Citrate, gran., lb.	35	40
Orus, Florentine, lb.	30	35				Sulph. (Epsom salt), lb.	12	3
Powdered, lb.	40	45				MANGANESE, Black Oxide, lb.	5	7
Pareira Brava, true, lb.	40	45				MENTHOL, oz.	40	45
Pink, lb.	40	45				MERCURY, lb.	75	80
Parsley, lb.	30	35				Ammon (White Precip.)	1 25	1 30
Pleurisy, lb.	20	25				Chloride, Corrosive, lb.	85	90
Poke, lb.	15	18				Calomel, lb.	1 00	1 10
						With Chalk, lb.	60	65

Amongst Our Advertisers.

In high grade stationery nothing finer either in quality or style can be found than the velvet finish manufactured by Buntin, Gillies & Co., Hamilton. The paper is of the peculiar finish, neither rough nor smooth, which is so popular, and can be obtained in three sizes, either in tablet form or folded in boxes with envelopes to match. A lower priced line of paper offered by the same firm is "Olde English Checquer," which come in five quire boxes of octavo note, with envelopes to match boxed in hundreds.

Pure Powdered Drugs.

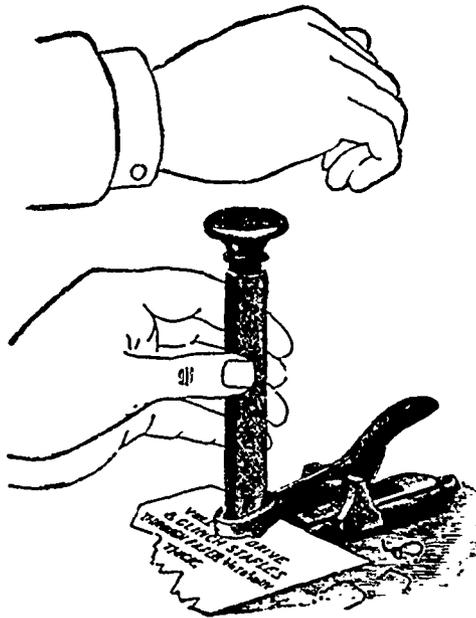
One of the most essential things, and one that is very apt to be neglected, is the examination of all drugs when received. To buy inert drugs, or to endeavor to make satisfactory finished products from such, is not only a waste of time and money, but is also a most reprehensible action. To get proper results the physician must have reliable remedies of definite strength: to produce these remedies the purest of drugs must be used, and full strength guaranteed. We were recently shown by the Hogarth, Fielding Co., Ltd., samples of pure powdered drugs, ground on the premises, which, we believe, in strength, purity, and evenness of powder are fully equal to any heretofore produced. This firm has put in machinery especially adapted for this work, and already the demand has been such as to keep the mills constantly employed. They are now grinding for a number of pharmaceutical manufacturers, and the finished product in each case has been most satisfactory. They are also manufacturers for the trade of tablets, tablet triturates, pills, ointments, etc. See their advertisement on page 268 of this issue.

What About a Wheel?

Our readers will observe that we have in this number included a "Bicycle Supplement"; a fact which could not possibly be overlooked when the display advertisements of a number of manufacturers stand out so prominently in the centre of this journal.

The wheels advertised here are advertised to druggists specially, the makers recognizing the fact that the pharmacist is just as good a judge of a wheel as he is of goods in his own particular line.

"There are others," but the wheels advertised in your paper stand in the front rank and are all worthy of your patronage. The names of the makers and the well-known bicycles made by them are both sufficient guarantees that you cannot go astray in making your selection from the lines specially placed before you in our columns.



Eureka Staple Driver.

Buntin, Gillies & Co. are offering the Eureka staple driver, a cut of which we

show herewith, for twenty-five cents, or post-paid for thirty five cents. This includes 400 staples. Extra staples, which can be supplied in four lengths, are twenty cents per thousand or twenty-five cents postpaid.

A Gold Mine for Druggists.

The Emerson Drug Co., Baltimore, Md., offer to the trade something real in gold. Read their advertisement on page 34a.

For the Toilet.

Franz Jahn, 73½ King street west, Toronto, offers to the trade in this issue a choice toilet article which should command a ready sale amongst the best class of customers.

PAPIN is a trade name for catechiu-oxy-chinol-dextrin-glycerate, which has been placed upon the market by a German pharmacist. Details as to its properties and uses have not come to hand.

THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS

Monthly Illustrated

Edited by ALBERT SHAW

"If only one magazine can be taken, we would suggest the REVIEW OF REVIEWS, as covering more ground than any other magazine."—Board of Library Commissioners of New Hampshire, 1896.

THIS magazine is, in its contributed and departmental features, what its readers, who include the most noted names of the English-speaking world, are pleased to call "absolutely up to date," "thoroughly abreast of the times," "invaluable," and "indispensable." It is profusely illustrated with timely portraits, views, and cartoons. Its original articles are of immediate interest, by the best authorities on their respective subjects. The Editor's "Progress of the World" gives a clear, rightly proportioned view of the history of the human race during the current month. The "Leading Articles of the Month" present the important parts of the best magazine articles that have been written in every part of the world. The newest and most important books are carefully reviewed. Indexes, chronological records, and other departments complete the certainty that the reader of the REVIEW OF REVIEWS will miss nothing of great significance that is said or written or done throughout the world.

Send 10 Cents
in Stamps for
Specimen Copy

THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS CO., 13 Astor Place, New York.

Single Copy, 25c. : Trial (five months), \$1.00 : Year, \$2.50.

Iodide, Proto, oz.....	\$ 35	\$ 40	Iodide, oz.....	\$ 40	\$ 43	Geranium, oz.....	\$ 1 75	\$ 1 80			
Bin., oz.....	25	30	Salicylate, lb.....	1 00	1 10	Rose, lb.....	3 20	3 50			
Oxide, Red, lb.....	1 15	1 20	Sulphate, lb.....	2	5	Juniper berries (English), lb...	4 50	5 00			
Pill (Blue Mass), lb.....	70	75	Sulphate, lb.....	8	10	Wood, lb.....	4 70	7 75			
MILK SUGAR, powdered, lb...	30	35	SOMNOL, oz.....	85	00	Lavender, Chiris, Fleur, lb....	3 00	3 50			
MORPHINE, Acetate, oz.....	1 90	1 95	SPIRIT NITRE, lb.....	35	05	Garden, lb.....	1 50	1 75			
Muriate, oz.....	1 90	1 95	SPRONIUM, Nitrate, lb.....	18	20	Lemon, lb.....	1 90	2 00			
Sulphate, oz.....	2 00	2 10	STRYCHNINE, crystals, oz.....	80	85	Lemongrass, lb.....	1 50	1 60			
PEPSIN, Saccharated, oz.....	35	40	SULFONAL, oz.....	40	42	Mustard, Essential, oz.....	60	65			
PHENACETIN, oz.....	40	42	SULPHUR, Flowers of, lb.....	2 1/2	4	Neroli, oz.....	4 25	4 50			
PILOCARPINE, Muriate, gram...	35	38	Pure precipitated, lb.....	13	20	Orange, lb.....	2 75	3 00			
PIPERIN, oz.....	1 00	1 10	TARIA, EMEIC, lb.....	50	55	Sweet, lb.....	2 75	3 00			
PHOSPHORUS, lb.....	90	1 10	THYMOI (Thymic acid), oz.....	55	60	Origanum, lb.....	65	70			
POTASSA, Caustic, white, lb....	60	65	VERRATRINE, oz.....	2 00	2 10	Patchouli, oz.....	80	85			
POTASSIUM, Acetate, lb.....	35	40	ZINC, Acetate, lb.....	70	75	Pennyroyal, lb.....	2 50	2 75			
Bicarbonate, lb.....	15	17	Carbonate lb.....	25	30	Peppermint, lb.....	2 75	3 00			
Bichromate, lb.....	14	15	Chloride, granular, oz.....	13	15	Pimento, lb.....	2 00	2 75			
Bitrat (Cream Tart.), lb.....	28	30	Iodide, oz.....	60	65	Rhodium, oz.....	80	85			
Bromide, lb.....	65	70	Oxide, lb.....	13	60	Rose, oz.....	7 50	11 00			
Carbonate, lb.....	12	13	Sulphate, lb.....	9	11	Rosemary, lb.....	70	75			
Chlorate, Eng., lb.....	18	20	Valerianate, oz.....	25	30	Rue, oz.....	25	30			
Powdered, lb.....	20	22	ESSENTIAL OILS.								
Citrate, lb.....	70	75	Oil, Almond, bitter, oz.....	75	80	Sandalwood, lb.....	5 50	7 50			
Cyanide, lb.....	40	50	Sweet, lb.....	40	50	Sassafras, lb.....	75	80			
Hypophosphites, oz.....	10	12	Amber, crude, lb.....	40	45	Savin, lb.....	1 60	1 75			
Iodide, lb.....	4 00	4 10	Rec't, lb.....	60	65	Spearmint, lb.....	3 75	4 00			
Nitrate, gran, lb.....	8	10	Anise, lb.....	3 75	3 90	Spruce, lb.....	65	70			
Potassium, lb.....	40	45	Bay, oz.....	50	60	Tansy, lb.....	4 25	4 50			
Prussiate, Red, lb.....	50	55	Bergamot, lb.....	3 25	3 50	Thyme, white, lb.....	1 80	1 90			
Yellow, lb.....	32	35	Cade, lb.....	90	1 00	Wintergreen, lb.....	2 75	3 00			
And Sod. Tartrate, lb.....	25	30	Cajuput, lb.....	1 60	1 70	Wormseed, lb.....	3 50	3 75			
Sulphuret, lb.....	25	30	Capsicum, oz.....	60	65	Wormwood, lb.....	4 25	4 50			
PROPHYLAMINE, oz.....	35	40	Caraway, lb.....	2 75	3 00	FIXED OILS.					
QUININE, Sulph, bulk.....	25	32	Cassia, lb.....	3 30	3 50	CASTOR, lb.....	11	12			
Ozs., oz.....	30	35	Cedar.....	55	85	COD LIVER, N.F., gal.....	2 25	2 30			
QUINIDINE, Sulphate, ozs., oz..	10	20	Cinnamon, Ceylon, oz.....	2 75	3 00	Norwegian, gal.....	3 00	3 25			
SALICIN, lb.....	75	4 00	Citronella, lb.....	80	85	COTTONSEED, gal.....	1 10	1 20			
SANTONIN, oz.....	20	22	Clove, lb.....	1 10	1 20	LARD, gal.....	90	1 00			
SILVER, Nitrate, cryst, oz.....	90	1 00	Copaiba, lb.....	1 75	2 00	LINSEED, boiled, gal.....	56	59			
Fused, oz.....	1 00	1 10	Croton, lb.....	1 50	1 75	Raw, gal.....	55	58			
SODIUM, Acetate, lb.....	30	35	Cubeb, lb.....	2 50	3 00	NEATSFOOT, gal.....	1 20	1 30			
Bicarbonate, kgs., lb.....	2 75	3 00	Cumin, lb.....	5 50	6 00	OLIVE, gal.....	1 20	1 25			
Bromide, lb.....	65	70	Erigeron, oz.....	20	25	Salad, gal.....	2 50	2 60			
Carbonate, lb.....	3	6	Eucalyptus, lb.....	1 50	1 75	PALM, lb.....	12	13			
Hypophosphite, oz.....	10	12	Fennel, lb.....	1 00	1 75	SPERM, gal.....	1 35	1 40			
Hyposulphate, lb.....	3	6									

Drug Reports.

Canada.

The good sleighing has improved business, and the reports of payments February 4th are up to average. From the Northwest most encouraging business reports are received as to the prospect of spring trade.

There is considerable change in prices. Bismuth has much advanced; \$1.75 is now asked in small lots for trisnitrate and \$2 for carbonate, and other salts in proportion. The future value is uncertain.

Mercurials are all higher.

Sal Rochelle has advanced.

Carboic acid has advanced a trifle.

Castor oil is very firm at advance.

Vanilla beans much higher.

Cardamon seeds higher.

Quinine has declined, all kinds of prognostications as to the future.

Cocaine has declined.

Paris green will likely be higher than last season.

Moth camphor balls -- Price will be about the same as last year.

Norway cod-liver oil. -- No predictions can be made for a few weeks until the report is received of the catch. Present advices indicate a reduction.

Camphor is dull and weakening.

Gentian root is higher.

Jamaica sarsaparilla root has advanced.

Tartaric acid is firmer.

Our advice to the trade in these times of fluctuating prices is to buy from hand to mouth until some idea is obtained of the cause of fluctuations in values, then some general idea can be had for the future; so far no such explanation has been received regarding quinine, bismuth, etc.

England.

London, January 28th, 1897.

Makers of bismuth have announced a rise of 21 cents per pound on all bismuth salts, and mercurials have advanced 4 cents. Atropine has risen considerably, whilst cocaine has receded to the lowest figure it has ever reached. Citric and tartaric acids are dull. Arsenic remains firm. Balsam of copaiba is quiet, but supplies are short, and pure balsam obtains good prices. Camphor is firmer. Cubeb is cheaper, and have nearly got down to their old figure. Castor oil has moved up fractionally, but prices are by no means firmly maintained. Cod-liver oil is receding steadily. Opium is quiet and prices unaltered. The English manufacturer of strychnine, Mr. Whiffen, raised the prices of this article and its salts owing to the rise in nux vomica.

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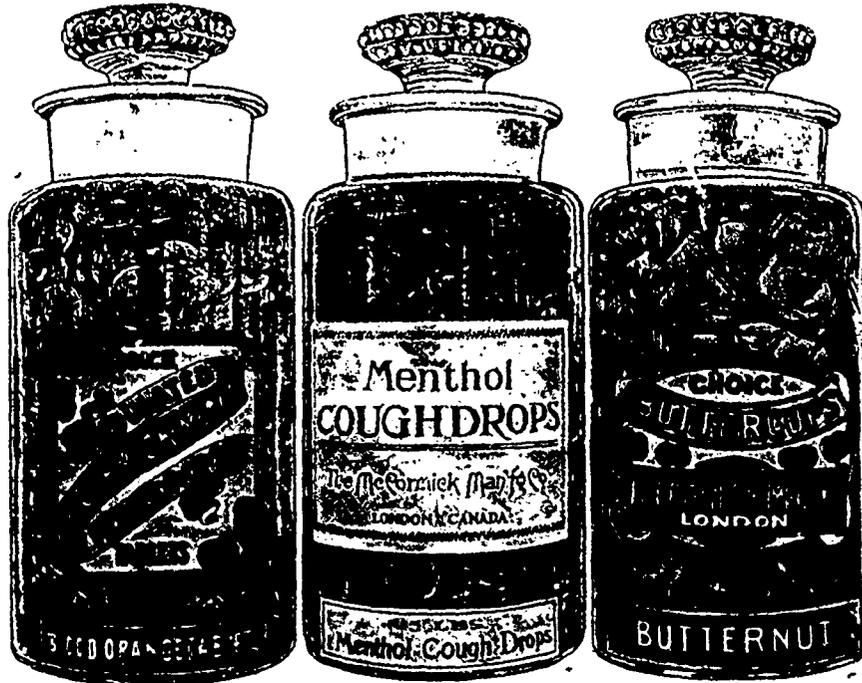
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