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Vol. XI.

TORONTO, CANADA, MARCH, 1899.

No 3.

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Makers of
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Please let us send you some
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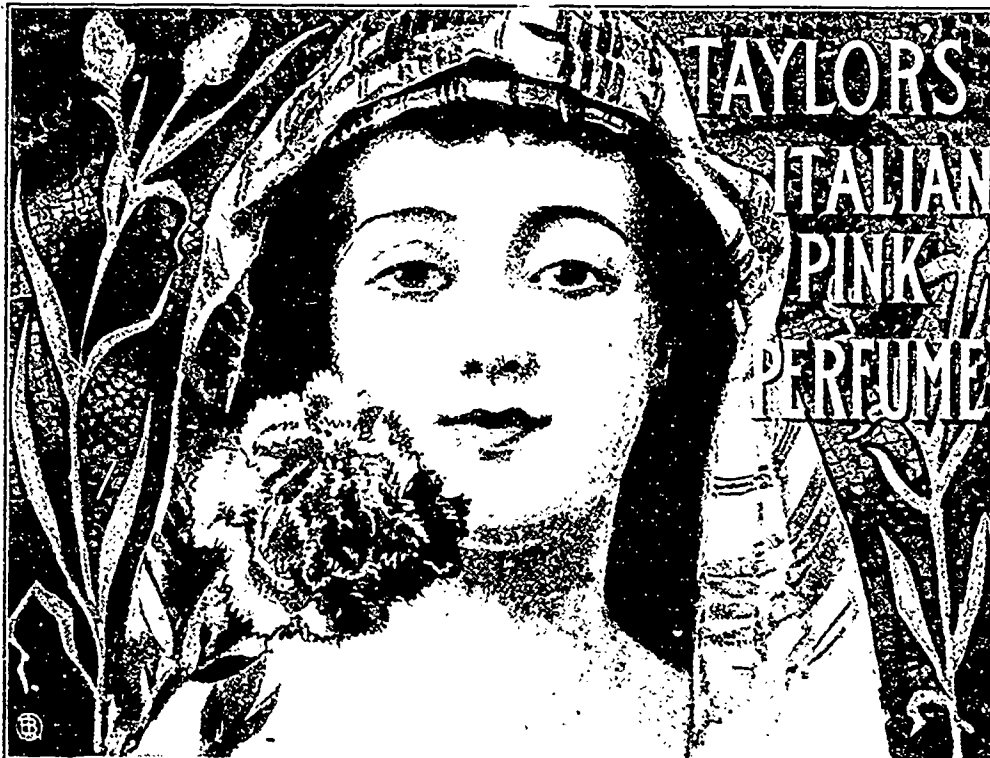


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Soluble Sanitary Fluid, Soluble Creosote, Soluble Carbolic Acid, Crude Carbolic Acid, Pale Carbolic Acid, Sheep Dip, Carbolic Powder, containing 10, 15 and 20 per Cent. Pure Acid, in any kind of packages, for Home and Export.

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With delightful Pine Odour, suitable for Private Use.

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From all Wholesale Houses Throughout Canada.

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WELLINGTON KNIFE POLISH.—Prepared for Oakey's Patent Rubber Knife Boards and all Patent Knife Cleaning Machines. In Canisters, 3d., 6d., 1s., 2s., 6d., and 4s. each.

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WELLINGTON BLACK LEAD.—The best for polishing Stoves, Grates, and Ironwork, without waste, dirt, or dust. In 1d., 2d., and 4d. Blocks; and 1s. Boxes.

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104 MEDALS AND OTHER AWARDS



NON-POISONOUS AND NON-IRRITANT

DRS. KOCH and VON ESMARCH state that "Jeyes' Fluid destroys cholera germs in ten minutes, whereas carbolic acid takes four days to give the same result."

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Refined Jeyes' Fluid, specially prepared for dispensing purposes; is put up in 4-oz., 12-oz., 40-oz., and 120-oz. stoppered Winchester bottles.

Avoid the risk of accidents to your customers from using carbolic acid—Jeyes' Fluid is a stronger disinfectant; a better germicide; more easily used; but there is no risk in handling it.

It is put up in bottles, tins, drums and barrels.

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30 Hospital St., Montreal

Canadian Druggist

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

VOL. XI.

TORONTO, MARCH, 1899.

No. 3

"APENTA"

THE BEST NATURAL APERIENT
WATER.

Bottled at the Springs, Buda Pest, Hungary.

"APENTA"

THE BEST NATURAL APERIENT
WATER.

"We know of no stronger or more favorably-constituted Natural Aperient Water."

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Royal Councillor, M.D., Professor of Chemistry,
and Director of the Royal Hungarian State
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THE BEST NATURAL APERIENT
WATER.

PRICES TO RETAILERS:

\$5.50 per case of 25 large glass bottles.
\$8.50 per case of 50 small glass bottles.

"APENTA"

SEE that the Labels bear the well-known
RED DIAMOND MARK of the

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THE APOLLINARIS COMPANY, Ltd.,
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Montreal.

Canadian Druggist

WILLIAM J. DYAS, PUBLISHER.

Subscription \$1 per year in advance.

Advertising rates on application.

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

New advertisements or changes to be addressed

Canadian Druggist,

TRADERS' BANK CHAMBERS
63 YONGE STREET,

TORONTO, ONT.

EUROPEAN AGENCIES:

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

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Last Meeting of the Council.

The February meeting of the Council of the Ontario College of Pharmacy, of which a full report appeared in our last issue, was the final one for the present council, its term of office expiring and a new council being elected in June.

During the two years of its existence we have given full reports of the semi-annual meetings, and thus the druggists of this province have been kept posted on what their representatives have done or left undone on their behalf.

In fact in no other way could the information be secured, as the "official" report merely gives at the close of each session the motions passed and the business actually transacted, without any attention being given to business brought before the council, but which was thrown out, or any reports of discussions giving the views of individual members, any other mention appearing elsewhere being merely the vague newspaper reports or condensations from our columns. Were it not for the enterprise of the CANADIAN DRUGGIST much of the eloquence of the members would be unheard outside of the room in which the council meets, and many occurrences, which are of decided interest to members of the college, would never be told.

The "C. D." forestalls the "official minutes" every time and practically does away with its usefulness.

We aim to be first in everything which is of any advantage or interest to the retail druggist, and we believe our readers will agree with us that everything else has to follow our lead.

An article appeared in our February issue, entitled "Veterinary Remedies," credit for which should have been given to the *National Druggist*, from whose columns it was taken.

Are Druggists Business Men ?

A prominent representative of an English house recently asserted that druggists were a petty class to deal with and that but few of them possessed any real knowledge of business. Upon being asked his reasons for the statement he said that as a rule they bought from hand to mouth and apparently without considering whether it would pay them to buy a staple article in any larger quantity than would suffice for a few days at a time. This, he said, did not apply merely to those who could not afford to buy otherwise, but also to those who could, if they were only calculative men, buy to much better advantage in larger quantities. He had no fault to find with their intelligence in a general way, but was sure that but few of them were business men, solely because they were engaged in an enterprise which did not require calculative ability to insure a livelihood, and in consequence were not possessed of a prior business training.

The enquiry at the head of this article is one of very considerable moment at the present time, especially when it is becoming more difficult each year for druggists to control a profitable business. The good old days of full prices are a thing of the past and it certainly requires natural ability, if training is lacking, to make successful headway under present conditions. Personally, we believe that every young man should possess at least primary training in business matters. A thorough knowledge of bookkeeping and of the theory of business conduct will often prove of more value to a wide-awake young man than the cash his parents or relatives loan him. A short course in a good business college will enlarge his ideas and give him confidence in conducting a business which requires trained brains to run to a successful issue. Training in this way would undoubtedly do a great deal to dispel the impression of incompetence which critically practical men seem to entertain of the druggist, and we doubt not would aid very much in securing for druggists a rating in Bradstreet's or Dun's reference book somewhat better than photographers, with whom according to these books they seem to be on a financial par.

Druggists as a class are markedly intelligent and should be good business men. Are they, or are they not ?

A drop or two of a solution of atropine, B.P. strength, is recommended as an excellent remedy in earache.

Unjust Interference.

It has frequently come under our notice, and doubtless under the notice of every druggist who has had considerable dispensing to do, that physicians have thoughtlessly and very unjustly stated to their patient that the prescription they had written would, or could be dispensed for, naming the sum, which in their opinion would cover the cost of the drugs contained in it. The druggist, not being aware of the action of the doctor, has frequently been startled by the remark, "Oh! the doctor said it would not cost more than so and so," frequently less than half what the druggist had asked, although the price did not exceed the tariff rate. The physician has no more right to tell his patient what the druggist should charge for his compounding skill than the druggist has to tell his customer what the physician should charge for his prescribing ability.

Each has a right to conduct his own profession as he sees fit, but neither has a right to interfere with the other.

"Live and let live" is a motto which finds a parallel in the advice to "do unto others as you would they should do unto you."

We feel assured that if the matter was brought to the attention of the members of the medical profession who unthinkingly wrong the druggist in this way the habit would be discontinued. It certainly should be, as no druggist desires or deserves to be placed in this false light before his patrons.

A polite little note to the physician drawing his attention to the matter would not be out of place, and might be the means of averting the reputation which no druggist desires to have — that of being a man who takes advantage of the ignorance of his customers of the value of the products he supplies.

An Attractive Drug Store.

There are few places of business that can be made as attractive and imposing as a drug store, and none, which for a similar expenditure of effort can be kept as neat and tidy. The druggist who is too close in his business calculations to expend a few dollars in painting, papering, etc., deserves to lose the business that a young energetic and enterprising druggist comes in and deprives him of. Let any druggist in town visit a larger one and note the fact that he, personally,

is more inclined to go in and purchase in a bright, neat and well-lit drug store than he is in the dull, dingy, and ill-lighted store of a competitor. He will then learn that human nature is the same and the public are influenced in the same way that he has been. The appearance of the store indicates the business nature, habits and ability of the proprietor. The man whose store is up-to-date in appearance is apt to be up-to-date in his business. His customers are at least apt to judge him, primarily, along those lines, and nine times out of ten they are almost certain to be correct in the impression formed. In our business experience we have yet to note any business expand steadily which has maintained a dead and rapidly decaying look, but we have frequently noted that some bright, well kept and attractive little store has outgrown its use and the proprietor has secured both means and customers to warrant him removing to more commodious premises.

We would like to see all our Canadian drug stores models of attractiveness. Our young men are usually well educated, intelligent, and possessed of taste, and we would be glad if any suggestion from us would help them to supplement their knowledge and ability by a better appreciation of what an attractive store would do for them.

Business Policy.

Every man on going into business has or should have a policy or plan of the lines upon which he intends conducting that business. Without a well-defined line of proceeding and an adherence to it as far as he finds he is justified, he is perfectly at sea, liable to be knocked hither and thither by every new proposition, or to be left completely stranded by the indefiniteness of his action. A man naturally goes into business with an object in view, that object as a rule being to make money, and whatever plan he adopts is looking towards that end.

There are many who, however, are short-sighted in their business policy; it may be through business inexperience, and by this we mean a total lack of knowledge of commercial life or the very rudiments of business training, or possibly it may be from a too optimistic view of business, a calculation of profits without sufficient thought of the necessary expenses, and sometimes it happens from a very wrongly conceived idea that he can command business where others make a

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

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

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

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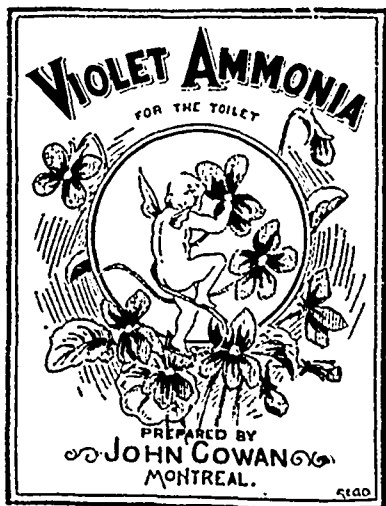
*Put my name on your list to
see Calendar samples."*

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

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London, Canada.

A Delightful Toilet Preparation



PUT UP IN PINT BOTTLES

Cheaper than any imported article.
Include a trial lot in your next order.

FOR SALE BY ALL WHOLESALDRUGGISTS

QUALITY, Then Price!

Being the products of our own mills
we positively guarantee our

Insect Powder and Hellebore

To be simple powders, absolutely free from
ADULTERANTS. They are goods with a
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We solicit also your orders for

BLUE STONE,
PARIS GREEN,
WHITE LEAD,
LINSEED OIL,

Camphor, Moth Camphor,

Ferrated Cod Liver Oil, Price's Pine Oil,
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Scott's Saponaceous Dentifrice, Laxa-Cara,
Menthol Cough Drops, Paas' Easter Dyes,
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Orders Promptly Shipped.

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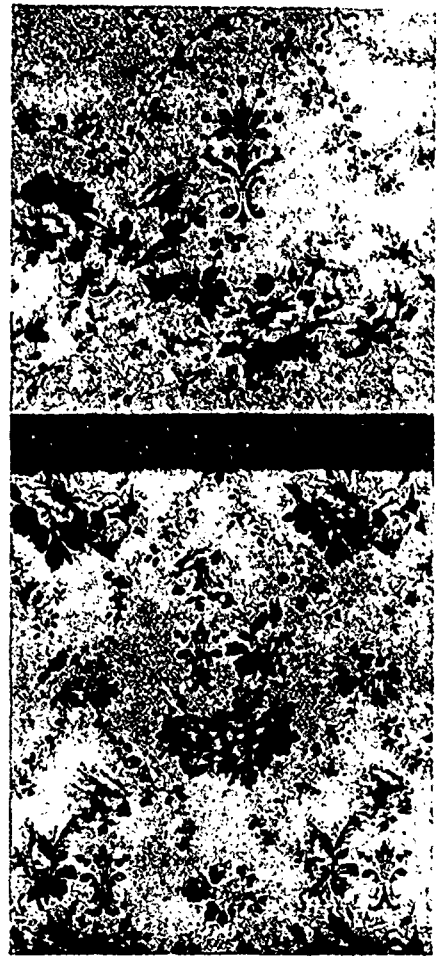


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Have you a special job, and want special papers for it?—we'll be glad to send you special samples in any of our lines at any time you'd like to make a special selection. The general verdict of the trade is, that for variety, quality and low prices the Staunton papers lead the market. You can select a complete stock out of Staunton samples, and no stock is fully equipped without them.

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Church's ^{Cold Water} Alabastine

The King of Wall Coatings

There is no doubt of its superiority over everything else in this line on the market. It is on sale everywhere from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and in all English-speaking countries. Extensively advertised and pays the dealer a good profit. Sixteen beautiful tints and white, in five-pound paper packages. **Never sold in bulk.** Write for tint card and prices.



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Calcined and Land Plaster

We are the only manufacturers of Calcined Plaster in Ontario. Write for prices and freight rates to all points west and north of Toronto.

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lure, a species of self-conceit that too frequently exhibits itself, but in the majority of cases suffers a complete knock down. There are others who strive through a general "slaughter" of prices to do a volume of business so large that the infinitesimal profits they allow themselves will yield them sufficient to warrant this plan.

All these are rocks which beset the business man everywhere, and unless he pilots his vessel carefully and with constant watchfulness he will find his voyage a short one and the wreck a mournful one.

The business man must have a careful, thorough business training in order to compete with others who have had experience, and that very frequently dearly paid for. He must look at the credit as well as the debit side of the ledger, watching expenses as well as profits; he must remember that he is not the only "full-fledged graduate" or man with a wonderful business head. There are others, and he should not lose sight of the fact that a slaughtering of prices means a large diminution of profits without a lessening of expense, and also means that he enlists against himself in a very marked degree the ill-will as well as the determined opposition of the party or parties whose trade he would try to destroy by his business methods.

Hypo-Substitute for Opiates.

Dr. Obe F. Watlington, of Memphis, Tenn., writes in the *Medical Brief*: "I have in my possession a hypodermic alkaloidal solution, which is a specific in drug addictions (opium habituation, alcoholism, etc.). On receipt of a stamped envelope, or a two-cent stamp, I will take pleasure in furnishing any of the medical profession the formula, by the use of which a number of the fraternity have been enabled to cure themselves of opiumism, alcoholism and insomnia. I used morphia hypodermically for ten years. Obtained a perfect cure by this prescription."

Postal Change.

The class of mail matter hitherto known as fourth class has been done away with, and that the former fifth class will in future be the fourth. The fourth class, under the old classification, consisted of packets closed against inspection, which

might contain any class of documents with the exception of personal correspondence. Not being open to inspection in the post-office, there was no guarantee that correspondence was not enclosed. The rate was 6 cents per four ounces. The reduction of letter postage in Canada to 2c. per oz. rendered the reduction of the so-called fourth class quite unnecessary.

Quebec Pharmacy Act Amended.

In our last issue we expressed the hope that the proposed amendment to the Quebec Pharmacy Act, although likely to be passed in the Lower House, would receive a *quietus* when it came to be discussed in the Legislative Council of that province. We have, however, been disappointed in this, and the Act has been amended, not as originally proposed, but by an amendment which grants the privilege to grocers and others of selling proprietary medicines, which do not come under the category of poisons, as mentioned in Schedule A of the Quebec Pharmacy Act.

Hitherto the Act in force in the province prevented any but registered druggists from selling patent medicines, and the Pharmaceutical Association only took action in enforcing this portion of the Act when several departmental stores put in stocks of popular remedies and commenced the slaughtering of prices. The country storekeeper was left unmolested, and a large share of the business in patent medicines and household drugs was done by the general store.

As the act now stands anyone can sell patent medicines, but *none but a registered druggist can sell drugs of any description*. This latter is due probably to an oversight on the part of those who framed the amendment for the Grocers' Association, and if the act were to be strictly enforced it is doubtful whether the general dealer would not find himself worse off than before the passing of the amendment.

During the course of the debate several amendments to the amendment were proposed, but finally the one given below was passed by a vote of 13 to 8 in the Legislative Council. The following is the division list in the Legislative Assembly, showing who were the supporters of what we claim to have been a just and equitable law and reliable safeguard for the general public. Those who, on the other hand, voted for the amendment, no

doubt had their own special reasons for supporting the claims of the grocer and general storekeeper.

Against the amendment: Messrs. Langelier, Beland, Dessaulles, Chenevert, Delaney, DeGosbois, Alkard, Lalonde, Paneton, Duplessis, Normand, Chicoyne, Grenier, Bedard and Pelletier—15.

For: Messrs. Marchand, Stephens, Dechene, Robidoux, Turgeon, Parent, Duffy, Rainville, Gouin, Watts, Robitaille, Tessier (Rimouski), Gosselin, Champagne, Rocheleau, Roy, Garneau, Smith, Decarie, Chauret, Weir, Hunt, Leblanc, Atwater, Hackett, Tellier, Flynn, Ball, Bouffard, D'Anteul, Dufresne, Lisle, Girard, Cardin, Bissonnette, Caron, Cotton, Talbot, Doris—39.

The following is the full text of the amendment as passed, but which, on account of not having been specially provided for, cannot become law until sixty days after the passing of the Act.

AN ACT TO AMEND THE "QUEBEC PHARMACY ACT."

Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislature of Quebec, enacts as follows:

1. Article 4033 of the Revised Statutes, as replaced by the Act 53 Victoria, chapter 46, section 8, is again replaced by the following:

"4033. The several substances, named or described in Schedule A, shall be poisons within the meaning of this act.

The council may, from time to time, by regulation, declare that any substance named therein shall be a poison within the meaning of this act

The council shall submit such regulation to the approval of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, and, if it be approved, it shall come into force one month after the publication thereof in the *Quebec Official Gazette*, and the substances therein mentioned shall be considered as poisons within the meaning of the law.

The Lieutenant-Governor in Council may, before giving his approval, cause to be ascertained, by an expert, at the expense of the Pharmaceutical Association of the Province of Quebec, whether the substances mentioned in the regulation are or are not poisons within the meaning of this act."

2. The following article is added to the Revised Statutes after article 4039a:

"4039b. Nothing in this act contained shall extend to or interfere with, or affect the making or dealing in any patent or

proprietary medicines, except as in this article provided.

2. If there is any reason to apprehend that any such medicine contains any poison mentioned in Schedule A to this act in such a quantity as renders the use of the said medicine, in the doses prescribed, dangerous to health or life, the Board of Health of the Province of Quebec may cause an analysis of such medicine to be made by an analyst or other competent person approved by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council.

3. If on such analysis it is reported by such analyst or other person that such patent or proprietary medicine does contain any of the said poisons in such a quantity as renders its use, in the doses prescribed, dangerous to health or life, the said Board shall give notice to the manufacturer or proprietor of such medicine, or to his agent, or representative in this Province, of the result of such analysis, and in that case shall name a convenient time and place at which the manufacturer or proprietor may be heard before the said Board, in opposition to the said report.

4. If the Board is of opinion that the said medicine is, in the doses prescribed, dangerous as aforesaid, the said Board shall report its opinion to the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, and the report shall be subject to appeal to the Lieutenant-Governor in Council.

5. The Board shall submit to the Lieutenant-Governor in Council the report of the analysis and the objections, if any, made to the same by the manufacturer or proprietor, together with the report of the Board thereon, and if the Lieutenant-Governor in Council approves of the report of the Board, notice thereof shall be given in the *Quebec Official Gazette* and after such notice, the provisions of this act with regard to poisons shall apply to such medicine, whether sold by persons registered in pursuance of this act or by other."

"Holy Angels."

We have just received from the publishers a copy of the above-named beautiful Religious Reverie, suitable for piano or organ, composed by George D. Wilson. The retail price of this piece of music is 60 cents.

All readers of our paper will receive a copy of it, by sending 25 cents in silver, or postage stamps, to the Union Mutual Music and Novelty Co., 20 East 14th street, New York.

Poisons Regulations of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain.

The following regulations for the keeping, dispensing and selling of such poisons as may from time to time be prescribed by the Pharmaceutical Society have been adopted, and received the sanction of the Privy Council of Great Britain:

"1. That in the keeping of poisons, each bottle, vessel, box or package containing a poison be labelled with the name of the article, and also with some distinctive mark indicating that it contains poison.

"2. Also that in the keeping of poisons, each poison be kept on one or other of the following systems, viz.:

"(a) In a bottle or vessel tied over, capped, locked or otherwise secured in a manner different from that in which bottles or vessels containing ordinary articles are secured in the same warehouse, shop or dispensary; or

"(b) In a bottle or vessel rendered distinguishable by touch from the bottles or vessels in which ordinary articles are kept in the same warehouse, shop or dispensary; or

"(c) In a bottle, vessel, box or package kept in a room or cupboard set apart for dangerous articles.

"3. That in the dispensing and selling of poisons, all liniments, embrocations and lotions containing poison be sent out in bottles rendered distinguishable by touch from ordinary medicine bottles, and that there also be affixed to each such bottle (in addition to the name of the article, and to any particular instructions for its use) a label giving notice that the contents of the bottle are not to be taken internally."

Mr. Bletcher Injured.

While Mr. Bletcher, lecturer in the Pharmaceutical College, was mixing some chemicals in Pulford's drug store, Winnipeg, March 9th, an explosion occurred, with the result that Mr. Bletcher was badly burned about the face and one of his hands. A doctor was called, and after dressing the injuries Mr. Bletcher was removed to the General Hospital. His burns are of a superficial nature, and it is hoped that no permanent disfigurement will result. The building took fire from the explosion, but was extinguished before very much damage had been done.

Pharmacy in South Africa.

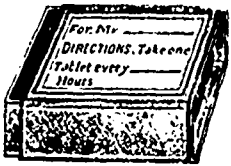
(From our own Correspondent.)

Since I last wrote I have had the opportunity of looking into matters pharmaceutical, as they are to be seen to day, more closely. I have met and conversed with the secretary of the Colonial Pharmacy Board, an all important official it may be said, the secretary of the Pharmaceutical Society of Cape Colony, and further I have revisited the Eastern Province with a view to gaining, if possible, a clearer conception of the men who are in reality the "business" of the Colony. There is a deal of difference between East and West, as much as between the personality of the average city man of Toronto and the same in London, England. In the West they are autocratic, almost unbearably so; to the East you find them the most hospitable of men, and they are especially kind to strangers within their gates. Next to Rhodesians proper they rank nearer to the Canadian than any other people I have met.

Before leaving Cape Town I received an invitation to attend a special meeting of the Pharmaceutical, convened for the purpose of discussing the then proposed amendments to the Cape Pharmacy Act, 1891, an invitation I may say which I accepted more out of curiosity than anything else. From the first I failed to see the *modus operandi*, but it seemed to be a colossal palaver in which everyone gave vent to his personal grievances just when it struck him to do so, leaving the business of the meeting to go to pot. The clause for discussion was the famous patent medicine one, which provided for proprietary medicines of all kinds to the extent of carrying their formulas on the container under fine of \$250. One patent medicine proprietor favored the scheme, for, as he pointed out, the sale of nostrums would stop, until somebody caught the idea and asked him as to his own. He had forgotten the effect it would have on his business. No doubt an hour later he could have been seen denouncing the measure for all he was worth. At the end of two hours no end was visible so I withdrew.

A word about this bill may not be out of place here. Thanks to the British proprietor it did not go through, or even get placed before the House, but not a single protest, as far as I can learn, was lodged by either Canadian or American firm doing a proprietary business in this country.

THE BUSINESS OF A
DRUGGIST



**REQUIRES
COMPACT
NEAT
ATTRACTIVE
PACKAGES**

And these do much to enhance his reputation for careful pain-taking dispensing.

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

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

Wrapping Papers

White, Blue and Tinted

Paper Boxes

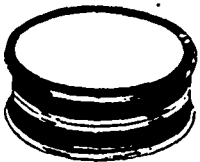
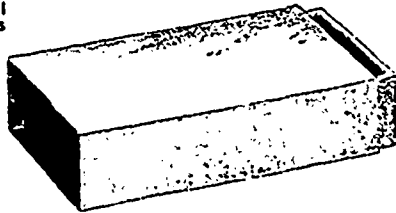
Of All Kinds

Folding Boxes

Paper Bags

Powder Papers

Twines, Etc.



KILGOUR BROS.

Manufacturers and Printers

... TORONTO

Favor Us

With your order for

**“D.C.” Invalid’s
MALT EXTRACT**

It is the best Extract on the market, and attractively put up in PINT bottles. It is bound to give your patrons the best of satisfaction.

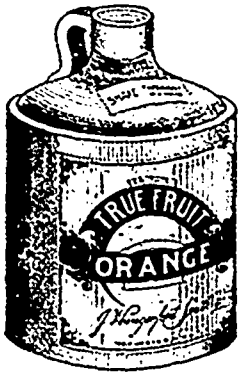
\$2.25 per dozen and usual trade discount. In lots of 3 dozen or over special quotation.

Send for price list and advertising hangers, etc.



**The Druggists’ Corporation
of Canada, Limited**

TORONTO, ONT.



**The J. Hungerford Smith Co.,
Limited**

Manufacturing Chemists

Toronto, - Ont.

MANUFACTURERS OF

- “True Fruit” Fountain Syrups
- “True Fruit” Crushed Fruits
- “True Fruit” Flavoring Extracts
- “True Fruit” Powdered Chocolate

Retailers will find their Soda Fountain trade doubled by using “True Fruit” Fountain Syrups.

For Sale by All Jobbers

The Emerson Pharmacal Co.

OF BALTIMORE CITY, MD.

INCORPORATED 1899

CAPITAL, - - - \$500,000

DIVIDED INTO

20,000 SHARES, PAR VALUE \$25.00 EACH

Full Paid and Non-Assessable

ISAAC E. EMERSON, President

JOHN F. WAGGAMAN, Vice-President

JOSEPH F. HINDES,

Secretary and Treasurer

BALTIMORE, January 19th, 1899.

To the Retail Druggists of the U. S. of A. and Canada

GENTLEMEN, -

This company was organized for the purpose of manufacturing and promoting the sale of Pharmaceutical and Medicinal Specialties.

Four-fifths of its capital stock is owned by the Emerson Drug Company, of Baltimore City, and an agreement has been entered into between the two companies, whereby the Emerson Drug Company assumes the management of the Emerson Pharmacal Company for a term of years, and will manufacture and promote the sale of the specialties of the Emerson Pharmacal Company in connection with their Bromo-Seltzer business.

We are pleased to call the attention of Retail Druggists to Emerson's Rheumatic Cure, a scientific combination of Lithia and other Anti-Rheumatic Remedies, in an agreeable efferve-cent form. The preparation has been tested clinically during the last two years, and we can conscientiously recommend it, and with the extensive advertising which we propose giving it, it shall certainly be a fast seller.

In conformity with the liberal policy which characterized the methods of profit-sharing with Retailers, as originated by the Emerson Drug Company in their Bromo-Seltzer business, we are pleased to make the below-mentioned most liberal stock offer to the Retail Drug Trade.

Very respectfully,

THE EMERSON PHARMACAL COMPANY,

ISAAC E. EMERSON, President.

Special Stock Offer

BALTIMORE, January 19th, 1899.

To each and every Retail Druggist, selling at full retail price, 25 doz. Emerson's Rheumatic Cure, in compliance with the conditions mentioned below, between this day and March 31, 1900, we will give one share of Emerson's Pharmacal Company's capital stock, par value \$25.00, full paid and non-assessable. To the Druggist selling 50 doz. within the same time, two shares; not more than two shares will be given to any one Druggist unless he has two stores, in which event he may compete for two shares at each store.

Emerson's Rheumatic Cure retails at 50 cents per bottle, the wholesale price is four dollars and eighty cents (\$4.80) per dozen. With each quarter of a dozen is packed a voucher representing this quantity. Druggists will preserve these vouchers until they have secured one hundred of them, and on March 31st, 1900, fill in the blank on the back of one of the vouchers and mail the full number of one hundred to us.

If the following conditions have all been complied with, we will return for one hundred vouchers one share, and for two hundred vouchers two shares of the Emerson Pharmacal Company's stock.

Condition 1st: The goods must be sold at full retail price.

2nd: The sender must be the owner or manager of a retail drug store on March 31st, 1900.

3rd: The voucher must represent the goods actually sold at retail, and cannot be taken from goods on hand March 31st, 1900.

4th: Druggists competing for these prizes must make affidavit before a Notary Public that all of these conditions have been complied with.

Very respectfully,

THE EMERSON PHARMACAL COMPANY,

ISAAC E. EMERSON, President.

The bill referred to has been amended down to a poison bill now, and is to be subjected to still further amendment at an early date, so as to be ready for next session.

Several interesting departures have been made in trade circles lately, conspicuous above others is the conversion of Messrs. B. G. Lennon & Co., Ltd., into Lennon Limited, with an extraordinary increase in capital. It is understood that this company will now go in for retail trade to an unlimited extent, and this can only have one bearing on drug stores already established. Writing of Lennon reminded me of a visit I paid to the Algoa Bay store. The object of my call was to find out who Lennon was, what he was, and to see him, if possible. And I did see him, in the person of Mr. A. Walsh, the resident director. The average man accepts Lennon as a sort of necessary organization—a machine on ball bearings made to run well. And so it does. But there is human machinery, too, running equally as well. Of this I am convinced, for I have seen Mr. Walsh, and spoken with him, and got business impressions from him, and he is very much a man indeed.

The town of Port Elizabeth is the most up-to-date business place in South Africa. The bulk of the trade passes through there, and the export of merchandise is far and ahead of all rivals. And all this without even so much as a harbor or dock of any kind. If by chance you are a passenger and want to go ashore there and the weather is rough, the port authorities just push you into a basket arrangement, and before you recognize what's being done you are hauled half-way up the mast of the ship, then pushed over the ship's side, and dumped down on the tug's deck as if you were undesirable and the ship was well rid of you. Another thing the town can boast of over all other colonial towns, and that is a decent hotel, although they charge you just the same as in the capital, \$3 a day.

About 110 miles from Algoa Bay is a small inland town known as the "City of the Saints"—Grahamstown. It takes just 11 hours to get there by train. Some people like slow travel, some don't. I don't, especially on the luxuries extended to you by the C.G.R.R., both by way of accommodation and food. Sausage rolls are mysteries at the best, but such as are supplied on the railroad system must have been cornered by the cook by way of opening the new year

with a view to improvement in three months hence. Think of it, ye travellers of Montreal and Toronto. Fancy a trip over a 100 miles of the C.P.R.R. at 12 miles an hour on sausage rolls and beer, with the thermometer 110 in the shade.

A Cape editor recently said: We suffer from the three R's in this country, Rhodes, Raids, and Rinderpest. Of the first two I can say nothing further than Rhodes is S. Africa and that Africa would cut a small figure without him; the second fails as often as not; the third—Rinderpest—has destroyed cattle to the tune of millions of dollars and is still rampant, notwithstanding the efforts of Dr. Koch, the great German scientist, to control the plague with bile and serum. In Grahamstown there is a Bacteriological

Laurance in reference to the drug business in Mexico, he gave us some very useful information.

It appears that every drug store has two or three doctors supporting or patronizing it, and in each store there is a consultation room, where these doctors prescribe free for the poorer patients. They pay for the medicine, but the doctors receive nothing for their advice. Possibly this might be an idea worth entertaining by some of our own pharmacists.

The range of goods kept in drug stores in Mexico is very much the same as in this country, with the exception that they deal but little in fancy goods. Proprietary medicines, of which large quantities are sold, are principally English, French, and American. The United States pro-



Interior of Drug Store of L. Emill Lafon, Chihuahua, Mexico.

Institute under the control of Dr. Eddington, who also turned his attention to rinderpest during 18967, and from the reports published only 8 per cent. of cattle inoculated by the Eddington Bile and Serum Process, died. The main reason of my mentioning this fact is that the doctor was once a chemist in the employ of a well-known Scotch house.

Druggists and Drug Stores in Mexico.

Mr. B. Laurance, so well known to the most of our readers, has just returned from a three-months' trip to Mexico.

He reports business there as being phenomenally good and money plenty. In the course of conversation with Mr.

proprietary medicine manufacturers are, as usual, to the fore in advertising their preparations, not only in newspapers, but in every conceivable place where they can attract attention. The largest trade in proprietaries seems to be in those of French manufacture, the English and United States patents having about equal shares of patronage come next.

Mr. Laurance tells us that in all his experience of twelve years' business with Mexican druggists, he has never yet made a single bad debt, and he says it is characteristic of the people there, that it is a matter of honor and that they are uniformly straightforward in their business transactions.

All druggists must pass an examination

Pharmacy in England.

Xylonite in Pharmacy—The Frena Pneumatic Release—Liquid Extract of Malt with Hypophosphites—Hints for Pharmaceutical Analysts—Poison Regulations and Poison Bottles.

(By our London Correspondent)

before the Board of Pharmacy, and the Government insists on the name of the owner or dispenser being registered and being a graduate of the National School of Pharmacy, and if any serious mistake happens through which any injury is done to a customer, the person so registered is, on conviction, committed to jail. There is no alternative.

The stores are fitted very much as in Canada and the United States with the exception that, as a rule, no show cases are used on the counter, the counter itself being generally white marble and extending the full length of the store. They do not make a window display, and the store itself has more the appearance of the old-fashioned apothecary shop. Everything is scrupulously clean and neat. An English-speaking person who is not acquainted with the Spanish language has no difficulty in making his wants known, as every place of business has some one who has at least sufficient knowledge of English to understand and answer questions.

Mr. Laurance thinks there is a capital opening for many lines of Canadian goods in Mexico. He finds that the preference is given to anything English (which also means Canadian) to those coming from the United States.

The city of Mexico, with a population of 350,000, has at least 10,000 English-speaking people, that is, natives of Great Britain and her colonies and the United States, and, no doubt, has a good opening in it for some enterprising young Canadians. There are in that city twelve wholesale drug stores and about 125 prescription drug stores or "boticas," as they are called there.

In Puebla, Monterey, Guadalajara, etc., there are newspapers printed in English, and the most of them dailies.

Mr. Laurance informs us also that the most prominent things to be seen in Mexico are silver dollars and Laurance spectacles.

Phosphot is a condensation product of creosote in phosphorus oxychlorid.

Resting the Eyes.—Straining the eyes by continued sewing, book-keeping, type-setting, and similar occupations, is a cause of considerable mischief, the saving-point of which is frequent and brief rests effected by breaking off the work and gazing about the room. By doing this every quarter of an hour the strain is relieved and the eyes are not troubled.

The use of xylonite or celluloid in pharmacy is extending, and it is almost safe to say that no product of recent invention has been put to such multitudinous uses as xylonite or celluloid. The latest idea is an extension of previous use in capping pots of various shapes and composition with attractive caps of celluloid in various colors, and stamped in gold, silver, or colors with trade marks, or name of the chemist. Some sweet little opal glass jars for tooth paste, rouge, pomatum or the like, are made still more attractive with the pink celluloid caps embellished with the name in aluminum or a device in gold. Spatulas covered with celluloid are most useful at the dispensing counter, where metal in some cases is inadmissible. Antiseptic dressings are put up in celluloid cases, and soap boxes, tooth tablets, and numerous other articles are to be found in outer cases of this same material. Perhaps the most popular form is the imitation ivory tint, which has been so successfully performed that even the grain of ordinary ivory is closely imitated. It may be added that this is the dearest form of celluloid, the clear kind and imitation tortoiseshell being the next most expensive. It is stated that the discovery of nitrating cellulose in the presence of camphor was made purely by accident. The inventor had been experimenting in various directions, and several of his unsuccessful results were placed in a tub of water. On turning this out it was discovered that several pieces of what was previously softened masses of cellulose had toughened so much that they could hardly be cut with a knife. The product, as known to-day, is really a definite chemical compound, and the British Xylonite Company employs hundreds of hands at its factories, and uses weekly several thousand gallons of methylated spirits in which the compound is dissolved.

A pneumatic release is the proper accompaniment now to all the best hand cameras, and Messrs. Beck, the proprietors of the Frena camera, have introduced a neat release that enables the operator to join a group and take himself with the

others. It is about ten feet long, with the usual rubber ball at the end, pressure upon which sets the shutter, which is previously arranged either for time or exposure. They have also some neat devices for vignetting the plates so that artistic pictures with rounded edges or oval shape result. The Frena is a high-class camera that has received unqualified praise from amateurs, and some of the work by quite inexperienced artists is proof of the efficiency of the rapid rectilinear lens and other appointments of the camera. Its only fault is that it is high-priced, but this is unavoidable where the finest workmanship is concerned. Messrs. Beck's name as microscope manufacturers is evidence of the quality of material employed, and it may be mentioned that Mr. Conrad Beck is a member of the Council of the Royal Microscopical Society and a Fellow of the Royal Photographic Society.

A liquid extract of malt has been recommended in these columns before as a convenient substitute for the sticky, cloying, thick extract. Recently the suggestion has been made to add a solution of the hypophosphites of lime and soda to the liquid extract, as a better tonic and nerve food results. This has received high medical praise, and no doubt fills a want. The malt has a specific gravity very little higher than water, and can be put up in white glass narrow-mouthed bottles, with an effective label, and forms a new dietetic preparation of special value.

Cod liver oil is now being put up in white glass oval-shaped bottles of about half pint capacity, and makes an attractive line. Emulsions of cod liver oil with yolk of egg are being displayed in some of the stores, and if the keeping properties are good there can be no doubt that such an emulsion has advantages over the gum emulsions that have a constipating tendency. A new tonic cathartic pill, introduced by a firm of druggists, contains extract of cascara, with minute doses of strychnine and extract of belladonna and a small quantity of aloin. This is an effective pill, and I understand has at

JUST A FEW REASONS WHY THE RETAIL DRUGGISTS OF CANADA SHOULD CONTINUE TO SELL.

Wilson's Fly Pads

IN PREFERENCE TO ANY OTHER FORM OF FLY KILLER

1. WILSON'S FLY PADS have been on this market for 20 years.
2. The sale has steadily increased ever since their introduction.
3. A ten cent package has been known to kill a bushel of flies.
4. No other Fly Killer can show a record at all approaching this.
5. Each ten cent package will kill more flies than \$15 worth of sticky paper.
6. WILSON'S FLY PADS give perfect satisfaction to the public and dealers alike.
7. WILSON'S FLY PADS are always the same. We have never turned out a Pad that would not kill flies in large quantities.
8. WILSON'S FLY PADS afford the Retail Druggist a very large profit.
9. WILSON'S FLY PADS have a larger sale in Canada than all other forms of Fly Poison put together.

ALL CANADIAN WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS SELL WILSON'S FLY PADS.



ARCHDALE WILSON & CO.,

Wholesale Druggists, Hamilton.

Persiatic... Specialties

PERSIATIC Dog Wash
 PERSIATIC Sheep Dip
 PERSIATIC Plant Spray
 PERSIATIC Plant Food
 PERSIATIC Bed Bug Exterminator
 PERSIATIC Fly and Insect Powder
 PERSIATIC Cloth and Carpet Powder
 PERSIATIC Hot-House Fumigator.
 Etc., Etc.

If our Travelers have not reached you, send for price lists at once. The Spring rush will soon be here.

The Persiatic Specialties represent a line of goods of well-established merit and standard purity. They are prepared under the supervision of chemists and experts at our own extensive laboratories in Stouffville, and fill their various purposes in a manner unapproached by any other articles in the market to-day. They have only to be shown to create a demand for themselves—they fill urgent needs in the household and on the farm in the way of getting rid of insect life. The Persiatic Specialties are being well and liberally advertised and the sales are proving the confidence the public have in the quickness and thoroughness with which they do their work.

The Pickhardt Renfrew Co.

STOUFFVILLE, ONT.

Limited

Try a Case

Put it in Your Window

It is Bound to Sell . . .

Because it is the Best

HOFBRAU

LIQUID EXTRACT
OF MALT.

THE ONLY MALT EXTRACT ON THE MARKET PREPARED IN A SIMILAR MANNER AS THE WORLD-FAMED HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT. MANUFACTURED IN COLOGNE, GERMANY, WHERE MR. L. REINHARDT GRADUATED IN 1870.

The preparation receives from the most eminent medical practitioners their cordial recommendation and support, who, being assured of the extreme care exercised in the selection of the ingredients, and of the high skill bestowed in their manufacture, confidently recommend HOFBRAU to the nursing mother, the invalid, the convalescent, and to all who are in need of a healthy, nutritive and invigorating Liquid Malt Extract, while to the athlete it is also invaluable.

This pure and most wholesome preparation combines in concentrated form all the nutritive, digestive and tonic properties that can be produced from select malt and choice hops, while it contains the least possible percentage of alcohol, and stands as the foremost of all gentle, stimulating and nutritive tonics on the market to-day.

DOSE—For adults, a wineglassful three or four times a day, with or before meals: children in proportion.

W. H. LEE, Chemist, TORONTO
CANADIAN AGENT

MANUFACTURED BY
REINHARDT & CO'Y, TORONTO, ONT.

LOSE NO TIME

WRITE FOR A...
CASE AT ONCE



W. H. LEE,
AGENT, - - - TORONTO

**9 Dozen in a Case Cost You
NINE DOLLARS**

Retails at 2 Bottles for 25 Cts.



THIRTY DAYS TO PAY IN
WE PAY FREIGHT

once become popular amongst medical men who do their own dispensing. It is obvious that it should not be used indiscriminately, and that the number of pills to be taken must be explicitly stated.

Some recent papers before learned societies in London contain methods that will be found useful by those pharmacists who are called upon occasionally to exercise their analytic skill. Dr. Crosley has suggested a method of taking the melting point of wax, butter, petroleum jelly, etc., by attaching a capillary tube to the thermometer, which is then plunged into the test-tube containing the sample to be examined. The whole is surrounded by water contained in a beaker over a bunsen flame. As the temperature rises the liquefaction of the article causes it to rise in the capillary tube above the level of the mass and this is instantly noted, and is claimed to give precise and concordant results. Dr. A. Wynler Blyth has recently shown that boric acid is readily extracted from food products, which may have been preserved with it, by repeated extractions with wood spirit (methyl alcohol) and distillation carries over 75 per cent. of the boric acid present. In this concentrated distillate it is easy to detect boric acid by the green color imparted to the alcohol when ignited.

Having agreed to poison regulations, which for thirty years had been objected to, the Pharmaceutical Society is now being flooded with more or less ingenious suggestions respecting the peculiar shape of bottles, boxes, and other receptacles for poisons. The ideas are simply legion. There are patented bottles which are so complex that it becomes an everlasting puzzle to extract the contents once you have succeeded in filling the bottle. There are corks with little bells attached to them; prickly corks that fairly bristle with unpleasant edges; queer and uncouth-shaped bottles that no self-respecting pharmacist would keep anywhere but locked-up out of sight; poison cupboards that only reveal one bottle at a time, and that remind you of a Chinese puzzle; steel caps fitted with springs that require both patience, ingenuity and force to be expended before any of the contents of the bottle can be touched. But it has been pointed out that it is very desirable that some official pronouncement on the subject of a "distinctive" bottle would be advisable, as if each chemist follows his own fancy a most extraordinary assortment will result, and the public will put their own value upon the same poison

according to the special peculiarity of the container. The consensus of opinion favors the retention of the blue hexagonal poison bottle that has been in use for years and is better known to the public. But one of the most glaring defects is that no provision appears to have been made that will include the conformity of dispensing doctors to the regulations adopted voluntarily by dispensing pharmacists. There is some likelihood that before long all dispensers of medicine, at least those containing poisons, must be qualified even if assistants to doctors. It is not very long since a medical man dared to say in court that if he desired to have his dispensing done by his housemaid no one could stop him. Should the General Medical Council decide that such practices amount to infamous conduct, rendering the practitioner liable to be discharged from the register, a greater degree of safety for the public will be initiated than all the poison regulations and safeguards in the world.

Exchangeable Goods.

In every drug stock there is certain to be more or less unsaleable, or what is generally termed "dead," stock, either in the way of "patent" medicines, for which the demand in that particular locality has dropped off, or it may be in proprietary articles, preparations of certain manufacturers of pharmaceutical specialties which a physician may have become suddenly enamored with, and from which he has quite as suddenly transferred to some other "specific" introduced to his notice by the latest travelling representative.

It frequently happens that what is quite unsaleable in one locality has a large sale in another; therefore if druggists can dispose of their unsaleable for saleable articles they are preventing one source at least of loss.

We propose through our "Exchange Column" to give druggists an opportunity of offering their unsaleable stocks either in exchange for other goods or at a reduced figure for cash.

If an exchange is made we would suggest that they be all on a basis, say of \$8 per dozen for dollar articles, \$4 for fifty cent, and \$2 for twenty-five cent articles. On page 74 the first list appears, which has been sent in by an Ontario druggist.

Will be pleased to give information as to cost of insertion of a list in the "Exchange Column." This will be only

nominal, our idea being to help the retail druggists in every possible way.

Get Up!

Written for THE CANADIAN DRUGGIST.

Why is it that the average druggist takes such a gloomy look at the future and regards it only as a matter of a few years when big co-operative stores will have completely swallowed up his and his neighbor's store and reduced the long-suffering druggist to penury and want? It is a hard, very hard, thing to say, but the fact remains that the prospect of the druggist of to-day is not an encouraging one. He has fought hard and nobly for his own, and has been driven back, step by step, until, at last, he sinks for want of breath and asks the very pertinent question: "Where am I at?" The years of hard study count for naught; the close confinement for terribly long hours is a matter of no consequence, and he is reduced to the necessity of inventing some foreign means of earning a few dollars in his declining years.

This is not a fancy picture by any means; it is too true, and the sooner we recognize the truth the better for all of us as druggists. While we have been striving to invent measures to reduce the number of druggists by imposing fees and searching examinations, the rapid whirl of business competition has rendered the education qualification almost unnecessary. How often is the knowledge of chemistry and botany called upon in the ordinary counter transactions of the everyday druggist? It doesn't require much technical skill to sell a bottle of ——— Celery Compound or ——— Liver Pills. Yet, of such are the daily sales made up. These days of nostrums, when every other day or so a town is flooded with pamphlets describing the virtues of some particular compound, have had the effect of producing a people who prescribe for their own complaints or imaginary ills and expect the medicine twenty-five per centum lower than the marked price. It has naturally followed that the grocer or other store has taken up these lines and become a competitor to the druggist. Then the druggist has cried down and discouraged the sale of these same nostrums and endeavored to introduce his own preparations. A very good move for the druggist, only he must have patience and not expect the public to rush for his preparations right away. He will find that he cannot advertise like the

big manufacturers, and must depend largely upon his own personal persuasive eloquence with his customers. First, make sure that the preparation is the very best that can be made for the purpose, and then push it. It is a great mistake to cheapen; to sell or encourage the sale of five-cent articles. The druggist who habitually makes a point of filling his window with five-cent, or even ten-cent, catches is doing himself an injury. The public are liable to judge him by his window, and the estimate is not a very flattering one. While bargain-hunters will always be with us, remember it is not wise to depend upon these people for solid custom. They will rush in and grab the five-cent bait and as quickly rush to your neighbor for his bait also. It is wise, then, to encourage and foster the sale of better class goods; never sell lower than the marked price; and establish a demand for one's own preparations.

If we were to strive to give our customers the impression that we really do know our business, and encourage little conversations about drugs; their growth, cultivation, gathering, etc., they might see the difference between ourselves and the grocer, who sells salts from a package labelled "salts," and there his knowledge ends. Give more attention to hygiene, electricity as applied to relieving the sufferings of humanity, and, by so doing, widen the breach between ourselves and the common store-keeper. It is well known that the average druggist is an educated man, yet he invariably keeps his knowledge to himself, and looks wise and gloomy. But if the public find that his knowledge is at their disposal for a consideration; that he is a chemist and an analyst, too, and as such should demand a fee, they will recognize that he is to be trusted over the cheap John man, and his business will cease to be gravitating downwards. Let us, then, as druggists, use the gifts we have; make use of the knowledge we possess, and see if, after all, the calling of a chemist and druggist is such a woe-begone business with so blue a future.

J. E.

The Condition of the Feet.—Observers inform us that the feet of our women are getting larger, this being attributable to the exercise they take in tennis, bicycling and other outdoor games. At the same time corns are disappearing, so that, at least, is a pleasing compensation.

Action of Oxygen on Iodoform.

When a solution of iodoform is exposed to light, it is partially decomposed. The decomposition had heretofore been attributed solely to the influences of light, but experiments by Bongault have shown that oxygen is a necessary factor. Into a flask of 90 Cc. capacity a solution of 2 Gm. of iodoform in 53 Cc. of ether was placed with 30 Cc. of a solution of sodium thiosulphate. Instead of the latter any other iodine-absorbing substance, such as mercury or silver, may be used. The flask was hermetically closed and exposed to direct sunlight, which caused a gradual deepening of color, removed on shaking. After a time more iodine was liberated, which was again reduced on shaking. This continued for some time, until finally no further decomposition took place. To prove that the decomposition was really suspended because of the lack of oxygen and not through presence of a reducing agent, the following experiment was made: A glass globe with a long bent neck was partially filled with an ethereal solution, some mercury added and the neck sealed. When the decomposition of iodoform had ceased, the mercury and the iodide formed were collected in the neck and separated from the main portion of the liquid by sealing the neck at the bend. The solution nevertheless remained entirely free from discoloration. The presence of formic acid in the products of decomposition gave further evidence for the theory of the author.

Gum Arabic.

Commercial gum arabic is often anything but what its name implies. Dextrine and gum resins similar to gum arabic, and especially one derived from the common Australian plant *Flindersia maculosa*, adulterate or even replace gum arabic entirely. As is natural, the powdered gum is the one most open to suspicion, and it is often adulterated with powdered cherry stone and other worthless substances. Sugar candy treated with milk and silicate of soda is actually sold as gum arabic. This substitute for gum arabic is made as follows: Three pounds of sugar candy are dissolved by boiling in one pound of unskimmed milk. Seven pounds of water-glass of from 33° to 36° are stirred into the boiling solution, which is then poured hot

into moulds, where it solidifies on cooling.

Rapid Method for Iodine Tincture.

Viallet (*Journ. d. Pharm.*) prepares tincture of iodine in less than twenty minutes by triturating the pulverized iodine with a third of its weight of ether, rubbing until the latter has evaporated, and then adding the alcohol in small portions at a time, rubbing instantly. Viallet ascribes the rapid solution of the iodine to traces of ethyl iodide and hydrogen iodide generated by the ether.

Cocaine Hydrochlorate and Its Solutions.

Dr. M. C. Jonas, of Brussels (*Med. Times*), has made the following observations regarding cocaine solutions and their preservation:

1.—Cocaine Hydrochlorate..... 0.25 Gm.
Distilled Water..... 10 Gm.

This keeps clear for four days; on the fifth day it becomes charged with a very abundant magma.

2.—Cocaine Hydrochlorate..... 0.25 Gm.
Pure Glycerin..... 1 Gm.
Distilled Water..... 9 Gm.

This keeps clear for five or six days and ferments, but more slowly than the preceding solution; magma less abundant.

3.—Cocaine Hydrochlorate.... 0.25 Gm.
Boric Acid..... 0.15 Gm.
Distilled Water..... 10 Gm.

This keeps clear longer than preceding; magma less intense.

4.—Cocaine Hydrochlorate..... 0.25 Gm.
Crystallized Carbolic Acid..... 0.01 Gm.
Distilled Water..... 10 Gm.

This solution remains clear and unfermented for an indefinite time; no magma forms.

5.—Cocaine Hydrochlorate..... 0.25 Gm.
Salicylic Acid..... 0.01 Gm.
Distilled Water..... 10 Gm.

This solution continues perfectly clear; there was no fermentation after two months' observation.

Electricity, says *Science Siftings*, is as old as life, as mysterious as death, and as everlasting as eternity. It is as bright as the stars of heaven; it is as silent as the graves of men. It is as powerful as fate, as subtle as sympathy, as swift as thought, and is developing as quickly as belief in the necessity of retaining Fashoda.

GOMBAULT'S Caustic Balsam

IS THE ONLY **Genuine**

The greatest veterinary remedy and blister in the market.

Put up with both English and French directions.

PRICE TO TRADE \$12 DOZ.
RETAILS AT \$1.50.

See that Our Name is on Every Bottle.

TAKE NO OTHER.

The Lawrence-Williams Co.,

SOLE IMPORTERS FOR CANADA AND U.S.

21 Front Street West,
TORONTO, Ont.

275 to 283 St. Clair Street,
CLEVELAND, O., U.S.A.

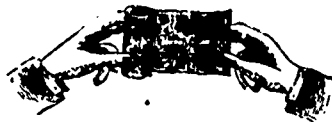
Vincent Wood's LATEST SPECIALTIES

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



THE
"EUREKA"
HERNO
TRUSSES

Send for my
Price List



They will supersede every other in the near future.

In Bandages 2 2½ and 3 in. in width
12/ 15/ 18/ per dozen

Beware of Fraudulent Imitations

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

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

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

4 Albion Place, Blackfriars Bridge, London. S.E.
And all Druggists and Instrument Dealers.

TO THE TRADE :

INDIAN CATARRH CURE

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

For sale by

THE INDIAN CATARRH CURE CO.

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

The Mackenzie, Snyder Co., TORONTO, ONT. Limited

Pharmaceutical Specialties.

Fluid Ex. Cascara Aromatic, White Pine Compound, White Pine with Tar, Menthyamol Antiseptic,

Proprietary Medicines.

Dr. Hoofland's Consumption Cure, Dr. Hoofland's Herb Tea, English Cough Chaser, Mack's Headache and Neuralgia Powders, Celery Seltzer, Manley's Celery Compound, Roseline, etc.

CHEWING GUMS Corona Athlete, Bermuda Fruit, Soda Mint, Union Jack, Corona Pepsin, etc., etc.

Mather's Plaisters

I.R. Porous Belladonna Plaisters
I.R. Porous Strengthening Plaisters
I.R. Porous Surgeon's Adhesive

THE LARGEST PLAISTER MANUFACTORY IN EUROPE.
SAMPLE AND PRICES ON APPLICATION.

WILLIAM MATHER LIMITED, MANCHESTER

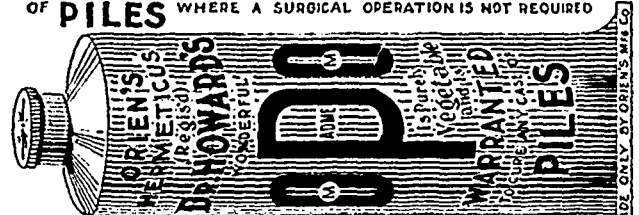
LONDON WHOLESALE AND EXPORT AGENTS—MACE & HALDANE,

94 MILTON STREET, E.C.

HERE IS SOMETHING NEW!

DR HOWARD'S ORIENTAL PILE OINTMENT

IS SOLD WITH A GUARANTEE TO CURE ANY CASE OF PILES WHERE A SURGICAL OPERATION IS NOT REQUIRED



DIRECTIONS for use: Unscrew the Cap from the Tube and screw on this APPLICATOR in its place, insert in the Rectum the full length of Applicator, press the Tube and the medicine dots the rest.

A CLEAN, CONVENIENT CURE

Made only by **ORIE'S MANUF'G COY.**
Carleton Place, Ont.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS

PRICE COMPLETE \$1.00

LYMAN, KNIX & CO.

Wholesale Agents

TORONTO

MAYPOLE SOAP DYES

A woman dyes and wins with that quick, clean, brilliant, fadeless English Home Dye—Maypole Soap. Ask her if she always wins with powder dyes.

Every cake you sell sells another—hence business grows, and quickly, too, with Maypole
ALL
Soap Dyes **COLORS**

FOR SALE BY ALL WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS

Canadian Depot—

8 Place Royale, Montreal

Arthur P. Tippet & Co.,

Managers.

LYMAN'S ALKALI IN 1-POUND TINS

For HOUSE-CLEANING

Headquarters in Ontario for **LAMBERT & LOWMAN'S**

	PRICES :	
	Drs.	Retail.
Elix. Aloin Belladonna and Strychnine (Suavis) 8-ounce bottle	\$5c. bot.	\$1.00 bot.
Wine Pepto-Manganate of Iron, 1-pound bottle.....	\$1.00 bot.	1.80 bot.
Antiseptoid, 1-pound bottle.....	1.20 bot.	1.50 bot.
Pepto-Mastine, 1-pound bottle.....	1.60 bot.	2.00 bot.
Burgundy Wine of Coca, 1-pound bottle.....	1.50 bot.	1.75 bot.
Liquor Vibus Comp., 1-pound bottle.....	1.60 bot.	2.00 bot.
Diometto, 1-pound bottle.....	1.60 bot.	2.00 bot.
Lithiated Cascara Compound, 1-pound bottle.....	2.00 bot.	2.50 bot.
Elix. Creosotal, ½-pound bottle.....	50c. bot.	1.00 bot.
Dermatine, 1-ounce bottle.....	50c. bot.	1.00 bot.

Some Other Arrivals :

Hansen's Essence Rennet, in 1-gallon tins; Hansen's Butter Color, in 1-gallon tins.
Kerpod, Nervol, Optine. Kandy's Tasteless Castor Oil, 5c., 10c., 15c. and 25c. sizes

The Lyman Bros. & Co., Limited

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS, TORONTO.

ANTISEPTIC THROAT PASTILLES

Prepared in accordance with the formula of DR. BARK, of the Liverpool Hospital for Diseases of the Throat, Nose and Ear

HIGHLY recommended for Vocalists, Public Speakers, and for Affections of the Throat. Immediate relief in Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, etc. An Infallible preventive of Diphtheria and other contagious diseases of the Throat. A Physician states that the Paroxysms of Whooping Cough may be prevented by giving one of the Pastilles upon retiring for the night, thus producing absolute rest, both to the Patient and to the household.

Directions for Use.—Allow the Pastille to gradually dissolve in the mouth. Fluids should not be taken immediately afterwards.

Dose.—From 5 to 10 Pastilles per day, between meals, chiefly in the morning and evening. **TO BE KEPT DRY.**

These Pastilles, which were brought out for the benefit of the Liverpool Hospital for Diseases of the Throat, Nose and Ear, have already met with a very large sale, both at home and abroad, owing to their intrinsic merit. The proceeds from the sale are largely devoted to the funds of that institution.

None genuine unless bearing a Label with the above Trade Mark and name of the sole proprietors.

— SOLE PROPRIETORS —

EVANS & SONS, LIMITED

37-41 St. Jean Baptiste St., Montreal, 23 Front St. W., Toronto, Canada,
and 137 Pearl St., Boston, United States

Evans, Sons & Co., 56 Hanover St., LIVERPOOL.

Evans, Lescher & Webb, 60 Bartholomew Close, LONDON, E.C.

SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS.

Trade Notes

Geo. H. Cameron is opening a new drug store at Dauphin, Man.

Dr. Gear has purchased the drug business of R. Wood, Erin, Ont.

F. W. Fawcett & Co. are opening a new drug store in Victoria, B.C.

Dr. S. Clarke and W. E. Janline are opening a drug store at Ashcroft, B.C.

M. A. Eby has opened a new drug store at Yorktown, Assiniboia, N.W.T.

Burbridge & Colwell, druggists, Halifax, N.S., have dissolved partnership. George A. Burbridge continues the business.

Geo. W. Andrews, druggist, Harbor Grace, Newfoundland, has made an assignment.

T. F. Carey is opening a new drug store on Queen street west, near Teraulay street, Toronto, Ont.

T. B. Barker & Sons Co., limited, is now the firm name of the drug firm of T. Barker & Sons, St. John, N.B.

C. G. Taylor, druggist, Bridgewater, N.S., is offering to compromise with his creditors. Mr. Taylor lost heavily in the disastrous fire of February 12th.

W. E. Brunets, one of the oldest and most prominent druggists of the Province of Quebec, died at his residence, St. Ursule street, Quebec city, March 7th, aged 66 years.

Wallace & Eagleson have purchased the drug business of Griffiths & McPherson, Vancouver, B.C. The latter firm have moved to Toronto, Ont., and will engage altogether in the proprietary medicine business.

Montreal Notes.

The bill introduced into the Quebec Legislature by the Retail Grocers' Association left the hands of that body considerably changed. However, *permission was given to storekeepers to sell patent and proprietary medicines, but nothing more.* As a matter of fact, the small grocers and country storekeepers have always sold these goods more or less, and were never interfered with by the Pharmaceutical Association of this province so long as they kept within bounds. When the Departmental Octopus took up the advertising of these articles, and even drugs, it was then considered necessary, as a

matter of self-protection, to invoke the law.

When the law was enforced against these stores by some occult means, the grocery men became preternaturally excited, and eventually sent their officers and a lawyer or two to Quebec to fight a battle which a little foresight would have shown them will eventually only benefit the departmental stores, who are already very serious competitors with grocers.

Of course, the departmental stores only want patent medicines for advertising purposes, and their great point will be to advertise the most popular ones at about cost.

This, it is evident, will eventually do the manufacturers much harm, and corner grocers can hardly be expected to risk part of their capital in attempting to compete with these great monopolies.

All this goes to show the immense power these mammoth departmental stores will eventually wield in a country like Canada, if they are not kept in check by judicious legislation. The press, it is clear, is completely in their power, owing to the immense amount of advertising it receives. This was painfully evident during the recent session of the Quebec Legislature.

A meeting of the pharmacists will be held in a few days to consider the policy to be followed as soon as the departmental stores show their hands.

The Retail Grocers' Association met recently and according to the *Gazette's* report of the treasurer's statement, that official stated to the corner grocery men present that \$1,200 had been spent in getting the grocers' amendment to the pharmacy act through the legislature, but, said he, it was money very well spent, as now any grocer could keep a drug store providing he engaged a chemist as clerk!!!

It is sad to think what a mournful awakening this poor grocery artist will have when he gets a nice little corner in his grocery fitted up as a drug store and a gentlemanlike licentiate of pharmacy behind the counter. As I say elsewhere in my notes, the only advantage grocers have gained by the amendments is that they may sell patent and proprietary medicines.

It would be interesting to Mr. March- and if the treasurer of the Grocers' Asso-

ciation would give him the items explaining where the eleven or twelve hundred dollars which it cost the association to have a simple bill, originally of two clauses, presented and passed by the legislature of this province went to.

Taxing Departmental Stores.

An endeavor has been made in the Province of Quebec to legislate on that most difficult matter, the regulation of departmental stores.

A bill was introduced in the Legislative Assembly seeking to introduce a tax on the separate departments of any store when it exceeds a certain number of such departments. This bill was thrown out, and since that time the members of the Assembly, as well as of the Legislative Council, seem to have been playing a game of "pitch and toss."

A bill was introduced in the last days of the session of the Council imposing a tax of 2½ per cent. upon the annual value of each department in any such store. This in addition to the present tax would make a store with six departments pay about 22½ per cent. This proposition was accepted by the Committee of the House, but when before the Council itself an amendment to reduce the tax to 1 per cent. was carried by a vote of 17 to 3.

This bill, however, when transferred to the Legislative Assembly was thrown out by a vote of 23 to 10, therefore the matter stands as it was, no additional tax being passed on a store having several departments.

What Legislation Costs.

The fight for the amendment of the Quebec Pharmacy Act, which has just been passed in the Local Legislature of that province, seems to have been rather an expensive one for the Grocers' Association, as the report of the treasurer presented at the meeting of that association states that the proportion of the expense incurred was \$1100.

If it costs one association so much, how much did it cost all interested parties to put through a bill which virtually leaves both the grocer and departmental stores worse off than before the passing of the amendment?

Hemoferrugen is a dry odorless preparation of blood identical with hæmatogenum siccum.

News Items.

Fire destroyed the rear of the buildings occupied by Williams Davis Brooks and Hinchman & Sons, wholesale druggists, Detroit, Mich., on March 6th.

The demand for vaccine is something almost unprecedented in some parts of Ontario. One Ottawa druggist reports having sold over 3000 tubes in a short time.

Frederick Dutcher of St. Alban's, Vt., one of the oldest druggists in that state, died last month. Mr. Dutcher was senior partner in the Frederick Dutcher Drug Co., one of the specialties of which was Dutcher's Fly Paper, known to the Canadian trade for many years.

Pabst Malt Extract is now shipped direct from the laboratory at Montreal to fill all orders taken by wholesale drug trade. It will not be sold in less than dozen lots.

A bill has been introduced in the Legislature of the State of New York which aims to prohibit department stores from dealing in any patent or proprietary medicines or drugs of any kind whatever, or from preparing from physicians' prescriptions or otherwise any compound or mixture containing medicine or drugs.

Mr. B. Laurance, 63 Yonge street, Toronto, has concluded arrangements with the Spencer Optical Co., of New York, whereby the patent has been assigned to him of the "Expansible Spectacle and Eyeglass Frame." This article was patented in Canada Nov. 3rd, 1896; in the United States April 27th, 1897; in Great Britain Feb. 2nd, 1897; and in France March 20th, 1897. The Spencer Optical Co. will control the sale of it in all those countries except Canada, Mr. Laurance having complete control in this country.

A Successful Optical Class.

The class just graduated from the Canadian Ophthalmic College is a remarkable one, owing to the number of representative dealers, who, realizing that there is but one way to sell spectacles—the right way—made arrangements to leave their business long enough to get the necessary information.

The class, though large, showed marked attention, and passed a highly creditable examination.

During the closing exercises the prin-

cipal was held up and presented with a flattering address and something substantial in the way of a remembrance from the class.

The following were in attendance: R. A. Douglas, Barrie; H. E. Hurlburt, Thornbury; G. W. Markle, Dundas; J. H. Stephenson, Markdale; W. M. Scott, Bradford; T. W. Turff, Truro, N.S.; N. Neill, St. Thomas; G. Miller, Grimsby; F. Turner, Montreal, P.Q.; J. P. Meunier, St. John, P.Q.; L. W. Noble, London; W. H. Hewgill, Moosomin, Man.; D. C. Walterhouse, Toronto.

New Soda Fountains.

The Fletcher Mfg. Co.'s traveler, Mr. Thos. O'Brien, has just returned from a business trip to the Northwest and British Columbia.

He reports trade very good in British Columbia, especially in the larger cities.

He has sold fountains to the following druggists: H. Ryall, New Westminster, and Harry J. Rogers, of Nanaimo, B.C.

The Fletcher Mfg. Co. are to be commended for their enterprise in securing the contract from Geo. A. Bingham, of Toronto, in the face of the keenest competition, for the installation of two onyx fountains to be fitted up in the most approved manner. These will be the first onyx fountains used in Toronto and should be seen by any one intending to purchase a fountain.

Dr. W. A. Kahle.

On Wednesday, March 8th, Messrs. F. U. and H. V. Kahle, of this city, were shocked to receive a cable stating that their brother, Dr. Wm. A. Kahle, had been accidentally killed at Guanajay, Province of Pinar del Rio, Cuba. From reports it appears that the affair occurred in the following manner: Dr. Kahle was on his way to Artemis on foot when Private Sloat of the Hospital Corps stopped him to show and explain a Mauser rifle belonging to a Cuban who stood by. The magazine was loaded, and Sloat unconsciously pulled the lever, introducing a shell into the chamber. Then, not realizing what he had done, he playfully aimed the rifle at Dr. Kahle and pulled the trigger. Dr. Kahle died two hours later. The Cuban owner of the rifle seized it and fled. He was captured next morning and sent to the Cuban Chief of Police at Guanajay, where he will be held as a witness subject

to the orders of Col. Seyborn. A more melancholy affair could not be imagined. Dr. Kahle was an exceeding bright young man, born in 1865 in Venango County, Pa. He early evidenced the brilliant talents of which he was the possessor. In the first part of his career he was a druggist, and, after practising for awhile, decided to go into medicine. He received his M.D. degree from the University of New York, and for about ten years worked at the profession with his brother, Dr. C. E. Kahle, at Sistersville, West Virginia. When the war broke out, inspired by his same enthusiasm and patriotic zeal which caused the best blood of the country to place itself at the disposal of the country, Dr. Kahle enlisted as a private in the ranks of an Ohio regiment. When this regiment was mustered out Dr. Kahle's services were asked for in their medical capacity, and he was transferred to the hospital division of the 202nd New York. The last letter received from him by Mr. Francis U. Kahle announced that he had arrived in Havana on the 9th of December and had proceeded to the Province of Pinar del Rio on the 11th of the same month.

Artificial Rubber.

Two forms of artificial indiarubber, one from France, the other from Germany, are described in the *Engineer*. Textiloid, the French form, consists mainly of resinoline, obtained by treating oil with three or four times its bulk of metallic carbonates, then with nitric acid, afterwards saponifying, precipitating by means of acid, and dissolving in alcohol or ether. A hundred parts of the resinoline are mixed with twenty of zinc oxide, manganese, etc., and sixty parts of methylated spirit; after several hours the mass is kneaded for one hour or more, and finally compressed. The German substitute is prepared by the oxidation of linseed oil, to which is subsequently added prepared jute refuse or similar textile refuse. By this means a substance is produced which is claimed to possess many of the qualities of genuine india-rubber and to be capable of being manufactured into various articles hitherto made of indiarubber.

An ingenious chemist advertises scent in his window: "Try a bottle, and you will soon be on the right scent."

A NUMBER OF IFS

- If** druggists have to compete with departmental stores without profit, they will ultimately have to succumb.
- If** druggists sell a portion of their goods without profit, the other portion will have to make up for the loss.
- If** the patent medicine manufacturer will not protect the druggist, then the druggist must protect himself.
- If** the manufacturer has a right to advertise his goods through the press, the druggist has an equal right to advertise his over the counter.
- If** the druggist can't profitably handle patent remedies, he should not be expected to lend his name and fame to sustain them, so that departmental and grocery stores may have a continued demand.
- If** the manufacturer thinks a sale by a grocer is equal to a sale by a druggist he should give the grocer all the encouragement he can to push his goods, as the grocer is very unlikely to ever become a competitor. We sell to druggists only.

The Toronto Pharmacal Co., Limited

TORONTO AND MONTREAL

SPOONER'S
Powdered "**PHENYLE**"

KILLS
GERMS

Awarded Two Gold Medals at Chicago Fair
in 1893, and Special Award from the
Ladies' Bureau
Holds PROF. ELLIS' Certificate.

DEODORIZER,
DISINFECTANT

GERMICIDE

THE IDEA, THEORY AND PRACTICE OF CORRECT SANITATION

No other can compare with it. Protect your homes from Contagious Disease.

To Prevent such Diseases is Easier, Cheaper, and more Intelligent and Refined than to Heedlessly Breed them and afterwards endeavor to Cure them with Medicine.

IT'S GOOD FOR ONE IT'S GOOD FOR ALL

Its use is adopted by the best families in Canada, by Hotels, Public Institutions, and by Boards of Health, by Breeders, Feeders and Raisers of Stock—Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, Poultry, Dogs, Etc.

USED AND RECOMMENDED BY SEAGRAM'S STABLES

Sold everywhere by Drug, Hardware, and General Stores—in barrels, 50-lb. pails and 1-lb. packages.

THE PHENYLE URINAL CUBE IS THE BEST THAT IS MADE.

ALONZO W. SPOONER, Maker, Port Hope, Ont.

The handsomest town in Canada, and "the only place in the world where COPPERINE is made."

JOSEPH E. SEAGRAM

Waterloo, Ontario.

MANUFACTURER OF

ALCOHOL

Pure Spirits

Rye and Malt Whiskies

"OLD TIMES" AND "WHITE WHEAT"

ACTIVE SOLICITORS WANTED everywhere for "The Story of the Philippines," by Aurat Halstead, commissioned by the Government as Official Historian to the War Department. The book was written in army camps at San Francisco, on the Pacific with General Merritt, in the hospitals at Honolulu, in Hong Kong, in the American trenches at Manila, in the insurgent camps with Aguinaldo, on the deck of the Olympia with Dewey, and in the roar of battle at the fall of Manila. Bonanza for agents. Brimful of original pictures taken by government photographers on the spot. Large book. Low prices. Big profits. Freight paid. Credit given. Drop all trashy unofficial war books. Cutfit free. Address, H. L. Barber, Gen. Mng'r., 356 Dearborn Street, Chicago.

CLARETS

"Chateau Pelee"
Medoc.

Cases 12 Qts., \$3.75. Cases 24 Pts., \$4.75.

Equal to Imported Claret at double the price.

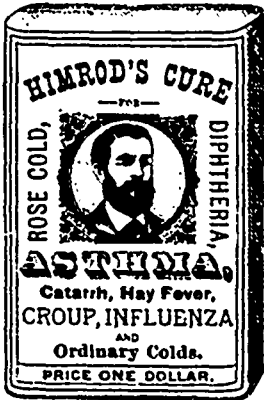
If your Wine Merchant does not keep OUR CLARET send in order direct.

J. S. HAMILTON & CO.
BRANTFORD, ONT.

General Agents Pelee Island Wine Company, Limited.

**HIMROD'S
ASTHMA
CURE**

NEVER FAILS



Cartons of Samples
and Show Cards fur-
nished on application.

HIMROD MFG. CO.

SOLE PROPRIETORS

No. 14-16 Vesey Street, - NEW YORK

**Koladermic
Skin Food**

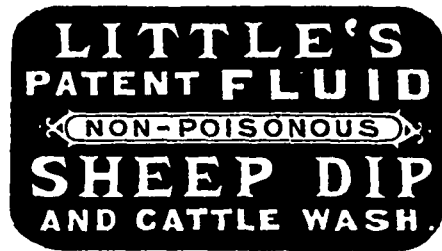
"FOR A PURE SKIN."

A soothing, healing, and hygienically correct preparation for the cure of all forms of acne or impure skin, and the beautifying and strengthening of the complexion. Widely endorsed by the medical fraternity and guaranteed to contain no ingredient harmful in the least degree to the most delicate skin.

Extract from an essay by Professor Black, M.D., on an analysis of Koladermic: "And we are therefore able to say conscientiously that this preparation is one which has fully satisfied us, both with regard to the nature of its composition and the practical results produced by its use. We are prepared to endorse the claims for it—that it invigorates, heals and brings health to the skin."

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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.

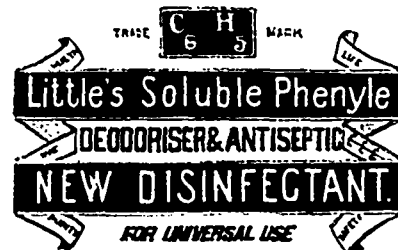
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Dispensing Notes.

BY HAROLD WYATT, JUN.

As a continuation of the papers on this subject already contributed by me at various times to the Liverpool Pharmaceutical Students' Society, the following notes extracted from marginal annotations in the prescription register made during the last year may be of interest :

MIXTURES.

1. R Liq. Ferri Perchlor.....	ʒiii.
Acid Hydrobrom. Dil.....	ʒiii.
Quinine Sulphatis.....	gr. xii.
Tinct. Gelsemii.....	ʒss.
Sp. Chlorof.....	ʒii.
Syrupi Aurantii.....	ʒii.
Aque.....	ad ʒvi.

M. ft. mist.

On mixing the acid and the iron solution a deep red color was produced, which, however, disappeared on further dilution. This was judged to be due to ferric bromide, as when shaken up with chloroform no indication of free bromide was afforded.

2. R Quinine Sulphatis.....	gr. xx.
Acid. Sulph. Dil.....	ʒi.
Tinct. Chlorof. Co.....	ʒii.
Syrupi Limonis.....	ʒvi.
Aque.....	ad ʒvi.

Ft. mist.

This mixture invariably has a muddy appearance, and sometimes contains quite a perceptible scum of reddish thread-like particles after standing. The cause of this seems to be the tannic and other astringent bodies from the tincture of cardamons in the compound tincture of chloroform partially precipitating the quinine. The only way to make it look elegant is to filter it, for the small amount of suspended matter removed, be it quinine tannate or not, need not be considered.

3. R Potass. Bromid.....	ʒv. gr. 40.
Potass. Iodidi.....	ʒi. gr. 40.
Tinct. Cannabis Indic.....	ʒi 160.
Syrupi Aurantii.....	ʒi.
Mucilaginis Tragac.....	ad ʒviii.

M. ʒi. for a dose twice daily.

The quantity of mucilage in this is somewhat abnormal, but, as a concentrated mixture is intended, it was dispensed as written.

4. R Tr. Benzoin. Co.....	ʒ 320
Oxymellis Scilla.....	ʒi.
Vini, Ipecac.....	
Tinct. Tolutani.....	ʒa ʒ 80
Aque Destill.....	ad ʒ viii.

M.

The yolk of an egg beaten up with ʒss. of water was put into the bottle, the tinctures poured in well shaken, and then the rest of the water, with the oxymel last of a.l.

5. R Bismuthi Salicylatis.....	ʒi.
Liq. Bismuthi.....	ʒii.
Mucilaginis Acacia.....	ʒi.
Sp. Chlorof.....	ʒi.
Aque.....	ad ʒvi.

M.

A doctor in the habit of dispensing his own medicines asked me how it was that this mixture was so much more easily made smooth when it contained liq. bismuthi than when the salicylate alone was used. Thinking that the ammonium citrate in the liq. bismuthi was the secret, I made experiments which proved that bismuth salicylate was soluble in ammonium citrate, and that it is quite possible to make a liq. bismuthi salicylatis on similar lines to the liq. bismuthi amm. cit.

6. R Sodii Bromidi.....	gr. 80.
Caffeine Hydrobrom.....	gr. xx.
Sp. Ammon. Co.....	ʒss.
Aque.....	ad ʒviii.

The caffeine dissolved in the water, though the sal volatile throws it out of strong solutions. The spirit in the sp. ammon. co. doubtless assists this solubility of caffeine, which in water requires 80 parts to form a solution.

7. R Liq. Bismuthi.....	ʒii.
Sodii Hyposulphus.....	ʒii.
Tinct. Nucis Vomice.....	ʒi.
Infusi Calumbe.....	ad ʒvi.

Fiat mistura.

On mixing no immediate change was observed, but bearing in mind what takes place in a similar solution for a totally different purpose, the mixture was kept under observation. At the end of a day a brownish-yellow precipitate had fallen, and this gradually became darker and darker day by day until at the end of a month it was almost black. The precipitate is an oxy-sulphide of bismuth from the interaction of the thiosulphate of sodium and the bismuth citrate, assisted by the organic matters present and by the action of light. It is nothing more nor less than the bismuth hair dye, and will dye animal fibre or wool from a light brown to black, according to the time taken in the process and the amount of light to which the wool is exposed. A similar mixture to this is fully discussed in the "Art of Dispensing."

8. R Salol.....	ʒi.
Nepenthes.....	ʒii.
Mucilaginis Tragac.....	ʒi.
Aquam.....	ad ʒvi.

M. ft. mistura.

Salol is by no means easy to reduce to an impalpable powder by simple trituration, because of its tendency to adhere to the sides of the mortar and the pestle if of porcelain. For it and for thymol, sulphonal, and other insoluble bodies which exhibit this same tendency I find the following method work out well where it is desired to give the drug in mixture form :

Dissolve the salol in methylated

ether and pour this solution on compound powder of tragacanth and lump sugar, grinding hard until the ether has evaporated. Then transfer to a hot mortar and continue the trituration until all smell of ether is removed. To this powder add water by degrees so as to form an emulsion. Having numerous salol mixtures to make similar to the above, we keep a compound salol powder ready containing 1 part of salol in 3 made with salol, 60.

Gum Tragacanth, powdered.....	15
Gum Acacia, powdered.....	15
Lump Sugar.....	90

made with ether as already described.

9. R Piperazine.....	ʒi.
Liq. Strychnine.....	ʒ 50.
Syrupi Aurantii.....	ʒvi.
Aque Chloroformi.....	ad ʒvi.

Fiat mist.

As piperazine is alkaline, and would therefore throw out the strychnine from the liquor, mucilage of acacia was added with a view of preventing separation, though the amount of chloroform water present makes it very improbable that the alkaloid would come out, seeing that chloroform is one of the best solvents for strychnine.

10. R Bismuthi Salicylatis.....	gr. 80.
Pulv. Cretae c. Opio, Lond.....	
Pharm.....	ʒii.
Mucilaginis Acacia.....	ʒiv.
Sp. Chlorof.....	ʒii.
Aque.....	ad ʒviii.

M. fiat mistura

The salicylate being liable to float to the surface, owing to it containing a good deal of air locked up in its particles, during powdering, I find it in this case best to rub it up with the compound chalk powder, and make into a stiff paste with the spirits of chloroform, which, thoroughly saturating both the powders, causes them to mix better on the subsequent addition of the water, which must be done little by little, the mucilage being added when about 2 ounces of water have been used.

11. R Liq. Hydrarg. Perchlor.....	ʒi.
Liq. Strychnine.....	ʒ ʒxxx.
Aque Distillate.....	ad ʒvi.

Fiat mist.

There was no visible precipitate when the liquors, each previously diluted with 3 ozs. of water, were mixed together, but under the circumstances, for safety a new mixture was made up as before, with the addition of acacia mucilage, ½ oz.

OINTMENTS.

12. R Atropine.....	gr. i.
Cocaine.....	gr. i.
Vasilini Albi.....	ʒi.

Dissolve with gentle heat and then add, when cool, acid boracic, gr. viiss.

These directions, if the ointment only contained one of the alkaloids, would be all right, but when both cocaine and atropine are present as prescribed the atropine is not soluble 1 in 120, and on cooling part of the atropine is deposited as pasty specks. It is preferable to dissolve the cocaine in vaseline as directed, and then when cool work in the boric acid with which the atropine has been intimately mixed.

13. ℞ Cupri Oleatis..... ʒi.
Lanolini & Oleo..... ʒi.
Ft. unguentum:

When warmed with lanoline (anhydrous) ʒii. the oleate showed signs of reduction, so a new lot was made by dissolving the oleate in ʒv. of olive oil with gentle heat, and then stirring in the lanoline when nearly cold. In this way there were no signs of the yellow cuprous salt in the product.

14. ℞ Hydrarg. Perchlor..... gr. iii.
Ung. Petrolei..... ʒi.
Ft. unguentum.

The irritating effect of even minute particles of perchloride of mercury on the skin being borne in mind, a solution of this salt was made in ʒo minims of S.V.R., 1 fluid drachm of castor oil was mixed with this, and then the liquid mixed with the unguentum petrolei on a slab with the point of a bone spatula.

15. ℞ Zinci Oxidi,
Amyli Pulv.....aa ʒss.
Acidi Salicylici..... gr. x.
Adipis Lanæ Hydros.
Paraffin Moths.....aa ʒss.
Olei Lavandulæ..... ʒss. (m.vi.)
M. nat. unguentum.

On keeping this seemed to become rather lumpy in places, and as this was most likely the effect of the action of the salicylic acid on the zinc oxide in the presence of the water from the hydrous wool fat forming zinc salicylate, the following *modus operandi* was adopted: The acid was rubbed down with 1 drachm of zinc oxide, then ʒo minims of water were added and well mixed. To this an ointment, made by rubbing the rest of the powders fine, mixing with paraffinum album molle and adeps lanæ (anhydrous), 170 grains, melted together, was next added, and finally the perfume, mixing well. The object of using the zinc oxide, salicylic acid, and water rubbed together is to form the zinc salicylate at once, and so prevent any further change in the ointment.

16. ℞ Resorcin. ʒi.
Ung. Chrysarobini..... ʒss.
Ft. unguentum.

The resorcin must be powdered fine and added to the unguentum chrysarobini in

the cold, for, the resorcin being soluble in oils about 1 in 20, if heat were used the excess would crystallize out on cooling. I have noticed that when chrysarobin and resorcin are melted together in the proportion of 5 and 1 the mixture melts at a lower temperature than does chrysarobin alone, and that an ointment made with the mixture is smoother and easier made than when chrysarobin is there by itself. Phenol has also a solvent effect on chrysarobin.

17. ℞ Acid. Carbol. Pur..... ʒi.
Paraffin. Liquid. Alb. . . . ad ʒii.
M. Fiat oleum.

The relative insolubility of carbolic acid in paraffin ointment, as pointed out by C. F. Henry, gave an indication that this oil would not keep in solution the amount of phenol ordered. This opinion was justified on experiment, for fully half the phenol separated on cooling. On communication with the doctor olive oil was ordered instead of the liquid paraffin.

PILLS.

18. ℞ Argent. Oxidi gr. ix.
Ext. Gentiane, q.s. ut fiat massa,
divide in pil. xii.

The oxide was massed with resin ointment, and then the ext. gentiana, made into pilular consistence with powdered gentian, was added to bring the pills up to 2 grains each. By this means the action of the extract on the oxide was obviated as far as possible.

19. ℞. Exalgin. gr. ii.
Phenacetin gr. iii.
Fiat pulvis. Mitte, xii.

When rubbed together these powders gave off a persistent odour of valerianic acid, though separately neither the exalgin nor phenacetin had any smell. A possible explanation is that one of these bodies had been crystallised from amylic alcohol solution, and that traces of this locked up in the crystals either mechanically or as "alcohol of crystallisation" had become oxidised to valerianic acid or some similar compound.—*Phar. Jour.* (Eng.).

Fatigue and the Nervous System.—An Italian physician, after experiments, shows that twenty-four bicycle riders who had ridden thirty-two miles in two and a-quarter hours, suffered from defective hearing. Two hours' rest, however, happily repaired the injuries.

A bottle of rice paper, coated inside and out with Japanese lacquer, is recommended by Professor Jacobson as better than rubber bottles or ice bags for the sick-room.

Camphor in Florida

The State of Florida bids fair to become a most important centre for the production of camphor in the near future.

Supplies of camphor have heretofore come from China, Japan and Formosa, but of the vast camphor forests that once existed in these countries but a small portion remains, and this is the direct result of the wanton waste in the process practised there for obtaining the gum from the tree. Camphor is usually obtained by boiling the chips of the wood and roots and bark in great kettles with water, and condensing the volatilized gum on rushes suspended over the kettles.

In this process the entire tree is cut down, and even the roots dug up, but in Florida it was found that the gum could be commercially produced from the leaves and twigs, seventy-seven pounds of which yield one pound of gum. Hence the bearing tree need not be disturbed or injured in any way, as the foliage it bears is very dense, and may be thinned down one-half without scarcely being noticed. This tree, besides, bears a very great amount of pruning without injury. It is an evergreen, and makes three growths a year, in April, June and October.

The tree removes nothing from the soil, the gum being formed entirely from the gases of the atmosphere, and hence the leaves, when deprived of their camphor and returned to the soil, constantly enrich the soil, which, in time, requires no fertilization whatever. Aside from its commercial uses, the camphor tree is one of the most ornamental ever cultivated, its beautiful shape being equalled by the arbovitæ only.

Its lower branches lie on the ground, while the top forms a perfect cone. The flowers are small, but exceedingly pretty, while the leaves are a beautiful pale, glossy green color.—*Scientific American*.

Deafness.—According to a medical authority one person in three is partially deaf between the ages of ten and forty. The origin of this is said to be heredity. Deafness afflicts the males mostly, as they are most exposed to the variations of climate. The use of the telephone is supposed to induce deafness.

Dr. W. D. Turner says lard is a certain antidote to strychnia.

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It is made from the purest spring water and the best Canadian Barley Malt.

The bottles are not expensive German imported bottles, but are made in Canada therefore we are able to sell our extract of Malt at about half the price asked for other extracts.

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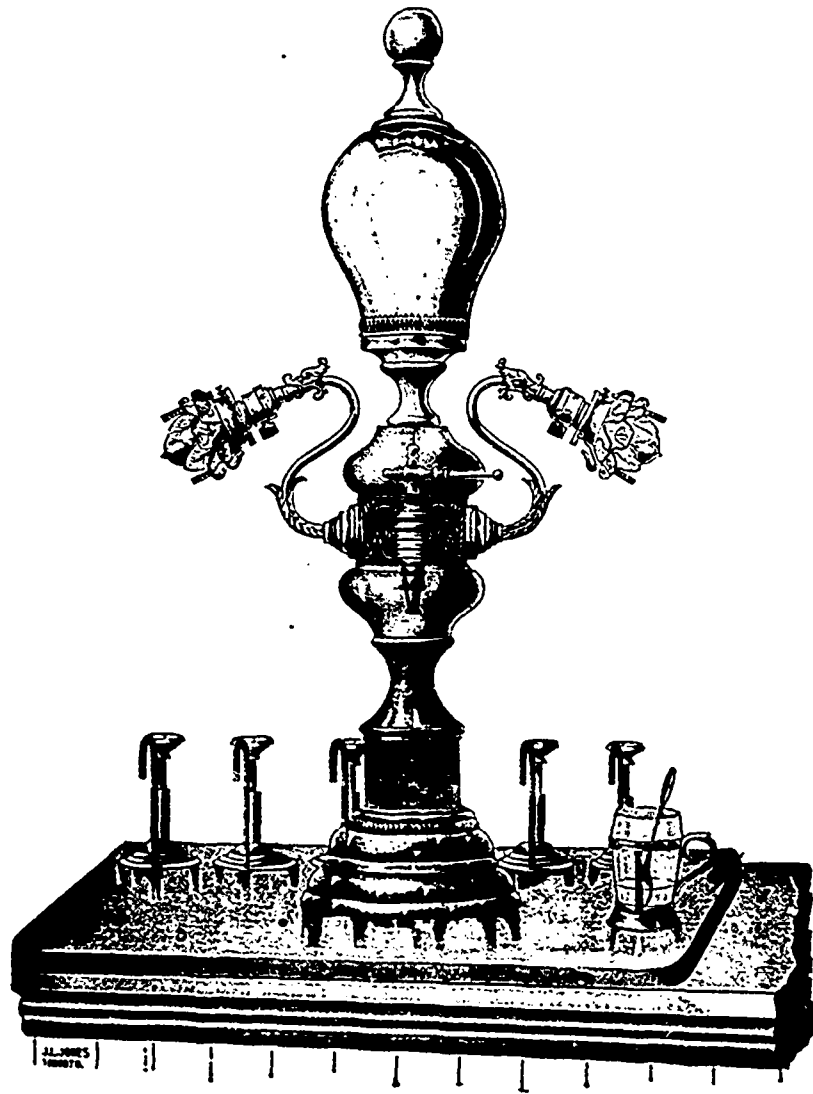


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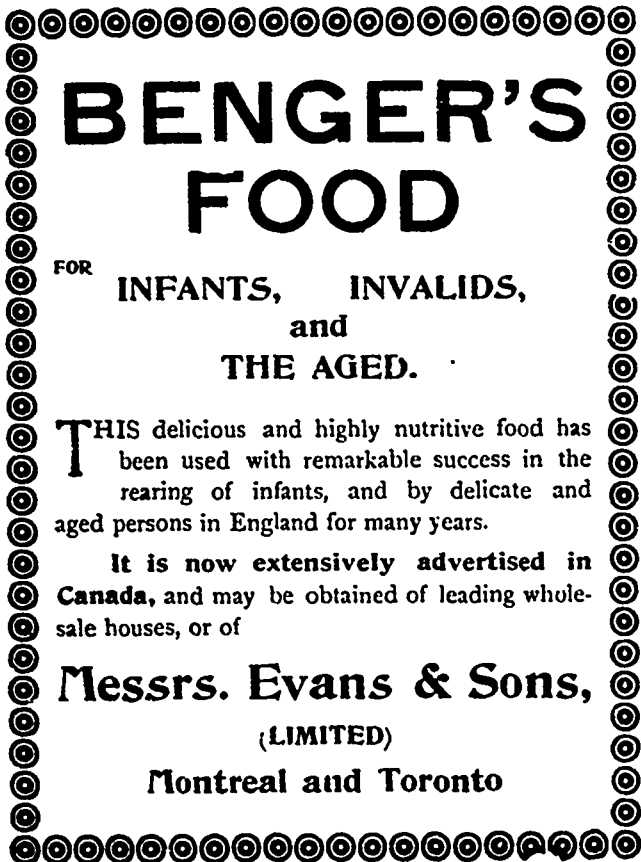
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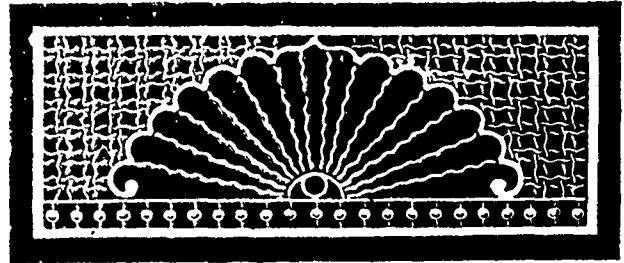
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It has come to our knowledge that certain manufacturers have placed upon the market Belladonna Plasters which are made to show a high test for alkaloids, but which it is openly stated are not made of Belladonna, but of other drugs. (See *Proceedings A.P.A.* 1890, page 155, also *American Journal of Pharmacy*, April, 1898, page 182.) We are also in possession of facts that tend to show that plasters made strictly in accordance with the Pharmacopœia, containing a proper portion of Extract of Belladonna, from the laboratories of the most reputable pharmacists in the world, such as Allen & Son, London; E. R. Squibb & Sons; Parke, Davis & Co.; Lloyd Bros., Cincinnati, are condemned by certain assayists as being below the pharmacopœial standard.

We are also aware that Belladonna Plasters, containing little or no Belladonna, but stuffed with alkaloids for show assay, are accepted as conforming to the Pharmacopœia. We are also aware of the many difficulties and the lack of uniformity in the chemical assay of Belladonna

Plasters, especially in rubber compound. (A recent published report of an assay by several analysts shows a variation of several hundred per cent. as applied to the same sample of Belladonna Plaster.)

In view of the uncertainty and unreliability of chemical tests commonly applied to Belladonna Plasters, and in view of the fact that they are of little value to the druggist or physician, who is unable to verify or disprove them, we are led to make the following offer:

We will pay Five Hundred Dollars for the best process of testing Belladonna Plasters, adapted to the use of the druggist and physician possessed of ordinary intelligence and faculties, which will show:

1. Whether a given sample of Belladonna Plaster is made of Belladonna, or is compounded from some other drug or drugs, or filled with mydriatic alkaloids for assays or other purposes.

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In other words, a process which will enable any buyer or prescriber to judge of the reliability of the Belladonna Plasters on the market.

Further details and information as to this award will be made upon application. The award will be made by a committee of pharmaceutical and medical authorities to be hereafter named.

Johnson's Belladonna Plaster is made of Belladonna; it conforms in strength of drug to the United States Pharmacopœia (incidentally to the B.P. 1885).

We are desirous of securing a process that can easily be applied, and that will convince buyers of Belladonna Plasters of the accuracy of this statement.

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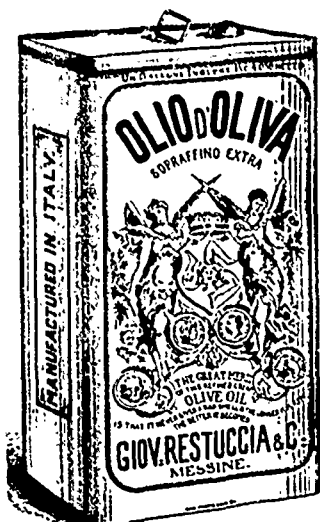
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We will allow you on first order 10 per cent. discount.

CUBEB and LICORICE BREATH PERFUME and THROAT EASE
per Box of 100 Envelopes, \$1.00.

Loring's Celery Cough Drops Chapireau's Cacheteurs and Cachets.

Send for Quotations, or send Mail Orders to

CANADIAN SPECIALTY CO.
38 FRONT STREET E., TORONTO, ONT.

ALL DRUGGISTS SELL

'OZONE'

The Great Blood Purifier

A Perfect Antiseptic and Germicide Ozone, Arrests Inflammation and Prevents Decay, and Is a

POWERFUL TONIC

To be had from all Wholesale Druggists, or

The Ozone Co. of Toronto
LIMITED
CANADA LIFE BUILDING

Merck's Pyrogallic Acid

will be found, upon comparison, to be SUPERIOR in every respect to all other brands on the market. Its distinctive points of superiority are:

- ABSOLUTE PURITY
- PERFECT CRYSTALLIZATION
- IMMACULATE WHITENESS
- EXTREME LIGHTNESS
- MODERATE COST

(Its price is not higher than that of any other make.)

WHEN ORDERING SPECIFY **MERCK'S**

TO BE HAD OF

KERRY, WATSON & CO.

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS

LONDON, - ONTARIO.

If You Want Rubber Goods

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

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

And a full line of druggists' rubber sundries

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

SEND FOR CATALOGUE.

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

Insect Powders.

Insect powders are obtained from two plants—*Chrysanthemum roseum*, Adam (*Pyrethrum roseum*, Bieb.), with rosy flowers, a native of the Caucasus, and *Chrysanthemum cinerariifolium*, Visiani (*Pyrethrum cinerariifolium*, Trev.), with white flowers, a native of the Caucasus, and *Chrysanthemum cinerariifolium*, Visiani (*Pyrethrum cinerariifolium*, Trev.), with white flowers, a native of Dalmatia. The inhabitants of Asiatic countries south of the Caucasus kept secret all details connected with the production and source of this drug until, early in this century, an Armenian merchant learned that the powder was obtained from the dried and pulverized flower heads of certain species of *Pyrethrum* growing in the mountain region of what is now known as the Russian province of Transcaucasia. The history of the Dalmatian species of *Pyrethrum* still remains a mystery. There is reason to believe that the Caucasian species is not cultivated, though no definite information can be obtained on this point, owing to the jealous watch which the inhabitants keep in order to guard their valuable monopoly. The fourth report of the United States Entomological Commission, 1885, pp. 164-180, gives some particulars of the manufacture of the powder. The flower-heads should be gathered during fine weather, when they are about to open, or when fertilization takes place, as the essential oil that gives the insecticide properties reaches at this time its greatest development. When the blossoming has ceased the stalks may be cut within four inches of the ground and utilized, being ground and mixed with the flowers in the proportion of one-third of their weight. Care must be taken not to expose the flowers to the moisture or the sun's rays, or still less to artificial heat. They should be dried under cover and pulverized. The efficacy of the product is proportional to the degree of comminution to which it has been brought. The powder should be kept in perfectly tight glass vessels or tin boxes. It is a specific, according to the *Botanical Magazine*, p. 6781, in the case of aphides, house flies, and misquitos (or gnats), and if used with bellows is effectual in killing the common insects that infest plants in houses. The powder may be burnt in the treatment of rooms, wardrobes and greenhouses. The alcoholic extract diluted with water, the simple aqueous

solution or decoction are other forms in which it may be used. The disadvantages of insect powder are chiefly its transient effect and the necessity for actual contact with insects when used in the open air. Further, it has no effect on insects' eggs or hard chrysalises, on beetles with hard elytra, and on the vast class of hemiptera (true bugs), while hairy caterpillars and spiders of all kinds are proof against it.—*Keew Bulletin.*

Some Incompatibilities.

M. Mausier, writing in the *Centre Medical et Pharmaceutique*, of Gannat, says: The ever-increasing number of illogical prescriptions, or prescriptions written off without that care and deliberation that is to be desired, induces me to draw attention to certain incompatibilities of more or less frequent recurrence.

First and foremost, I would mention mixtures of tinctures. This class, being the product of the action of alcohol on vegetable principles, would at first seem to be peculiarly adapted to mixtures of the most complicated description, yet, as an actual fact, the opposite is the result. Thus we see, every day, tincture of calumbo associated with tincture of cola, or cinchona, or canella, tinctures gorged with tannin, which at once precipitate the active principle of calumbo (menispermine) and leave the mixture almost inert, on account of the loss, on the one side, of astringent and, on the other, of active principles.

Cocaine hydrochlorate should never be added to saturated chloroform water. Chloroform being much less soluble in water containing the cocaine salt than in pure water, the result of the addition of cocaine to the chloroform water is the precipitation of chloroform in very minute drops, which find their way to the bottom of the container. When it becomes necessary or desirable to use the combination, the chloroform water of 58 per cent. (or saturation) should be employed—or, if one *must* prescribe the saturated water, he should add either 1 per cent. of citric acid or 5 per cent. of alcohol to the mixture—both of which augment the solubility of chloroform in water.

I would add that saturated chloroform water, on account of this reaction, may serve as a reagent in the identification of cocaine. Of over a dozen of the alkaloids in common use tested by me, the salts of cocaine alone caused the precipitation of chloroform from its saturated aqueous solution.

Physicians and dentists are fond of prescribing a certain mixture of potassium chlorate and alum, or aluminum sulphate. Each substance has long enjoyed a certain popularity in the hygiene and therapeutics of the mouth and throat, but in the combination of the two, one risks the loss of a large amount of the effect which either of them, employed by itself, would achieve. In a mixture of their solutions, while no change, visible to the eye occurs, yet there is a chemical modification, in which chloride is set free, a fact easily demonstrated by any of the tests for free chlorine (amidonated potassium iodide, indigo sulphate, ammonium sulphocyanide and a proto-salt of iron, etc.).

This change is due, it is believed, to the action of the alum, or the aluminum sulphate, on the potassium chlorate (which is identical with that of a weak solution of sulphuric acid), and in which the liberated chlorine is converted into hydrochloric acid, gradually and continuously, as long as it is liberated. While it is possible, in spite of this, that the association of the medicaments may present certain therapeutical advantages, it is nevertheless important that the physician should be aware of the fact of the chemical change which takes place.

I would like to call especial attention to the following mixture, because there is nothing in the nature of the ingredients that would suggest an incompatibility between them, or, in fact, any inconvenience in combining them. I have had to put up, quite a number of times, a pomade containing, among other things, potassium iodide and mercurial ointment. Every time that this ointment is applied it produces an erythema, finishing with blisters.

Now, while, *a priori*, there would seem to be no counter indication to the mixture of potassium iodide, and mercurial ointment, nevertheless I have determined the existence in the unguent thus prepared, of mercurous and mercuric iodides, the two haloidal salts being formed simultaneously during the trituration of the substances, and not subsequently, as one would naturally imagine. Of this I shall have something more to say in a subsequent communication.—*National Druggist.*

A correspondent of the *Pharm. Centralh.* draws attention to the existence of vanilline in cork, and this opinion is confirmed by previous experiences of a Dresden chemist some ten years ago.

Combustible Soap Compound.

Richard Adam, of Gobenstrasse 7, Berlin, has taken out a patent for a soap compound, which can also be burnt as a deodorizer or perfuming agent for the atmosphere. In the process for its manufacture pure spirit of wine of 85.96 per cent. is heated until nearly the boiling point, then during continuous stirring melted soap or a suitable soap powder is added in a proportion previously ascertained in accordance with the use the production is to be put to. When all the soap is dissolved the mixture is removed from the fire, after the addition of glycerine, balsams, perfumes and the like.

The mixture so obtained is then, provided the addition of soap does not exceed 10-20 per cent. of the spirit of wine, poured into receivers, which are then closed air-tight, and from which it can be taken after it has set, as fit for use, being in the state of a soft gelatinous mass; 20-35 per cent. of soap added to the spirit of wine gives a more consistent mass, which is, after it has set, rubbed down into the form of cream. This is best done in a vessel or by means of rollers or similar mechanical devices.

A larger percentage addition than 35 per cent. of soap is impracticable, as it injures the inflammability of the product, whilst on the other hand, if less than 10 per cent. of soap is added, the effect of the product as a soap is lost. In order to make the soap suitable as a preservative of the skin and to give it the desired pleasing odor, a short time before removing the mixture from the fire 5 per cent. of pure glycerine, 0.25 per cent. of balsam of Peru, any known perfume, and, further, 0.25 per cent. of balsam of tolu are added.

The addition of the balsams has further the special purpose of disguising the smell of the burning soap particles caused by the burning of the spirit of wine, and these balsams perfume the air when the soap is burnt as a deodorizer or perfuming agent for the atmosphere.—*Soap-maker and Perfumer.*

Thymol in Whooping Cough.—Fischer recommends thymol in this disease—one part to seven of syrup. The cough is relieved very quickly. Care must be taken in its administration, as, in order to obtain the full benefit of the drug, it must be dissolved and absorbed into the system.

Obituary.

Henry C. Parke.

Mr. Henry C. Parke, of the firm of Parke, Davis & Co., died at San Diego, California, February 8th, from heart failure.

Deceased was born at Bloomfield, Mich., in 1827, his father being a practising physician in that town. He spent several years as financial manager of the Cleveland Cliffs Co., of Gladstone, Mich., and afterwards opened a hardware store at Portage Lake, which he subsequently sold out. In 1866 Mr. Parke entered into partnership with Mr. S. P. Duffield, as manufacturing chemists, in Detroit, the firm name being Duffield, Parke & Co. Two years afterwards the firm was reorganized under the name of Parke, Davis & Co., the members being H. C. Parke, George S. Davis, J. R. Grout and W. H. Stevens. In 1876 letters of incorporation were obtained with a capital of \$500,000, which was subsequently increased to a larger amount. Mr. Parke has long been a prominent figure in business circles and was universally esteemed.

John Frith.

John Frith, who has been in the employ of the Lyman Bros. Co., having charge of "wet department" for a number of years, died Feb. 22nd, aged sixty-two years. Deceased came to Canada from Ireland, in company with his brother, who was totally blind, about thirty-five years ago. Mr. Frith commenced with the firm of Lyman, Elliott & Co. thirty-three years ago, and remained with the same house until his death. He was a general favorite with all the employees and his employers. He was unmarried. His brother died a couple of years ago, since which time he has lived alone. His funeral took place February 24th, and was attended by nearly the whole staff of the warehouse.

Another Artificial Musk.—A strong musk odour is procured under a Belgian patent, by distilling Zanzibar copaï, amber or resin, the product being neutralised with ammonia. Alcohol is added and afterwards evaporated. The liquid is extracted with ether, which on evaporation leaves the artificial perfume as an oily liquid.

Keeping Rubber Bright.

A writer in a German India-rubber journal shows how the bright red color of certain rubber goods may be maintained, and the general welfare of rubber materials sustained. The white color, he says, is due in the first instance to French chalk, which does not show itself while the goods are perfectly dry, but which is easily removed by wiping with naphtha. The other cause of trouble is the sulphur, which slowly makes its appearance on the surface after some weeks, and although the sulphur can be got rid of by boiling the article in 5 per cent. caustic soda, many articles will not stand such treatment. Again, rubbing with cotton waste soaked in naphtha is mentioned as another resort of some value. Goods of this kind which have to be exposed in shop windows are improved by being rubbed with glycerine, soap, chloride of calcium, or other hygroscopic substances, though this makes them somewhat slippery.

The Mistake of Overbuying.

More failure can be attributed to overbuying than to any other one cause, with perhaps the exception of incompetency and lack of capital. Overbuying is to be avoided only by close application, constant vigilance, and all-round information. To disregard possible overstocking is to invite embarrassment. The judicious purchasing of goods, in quantity as well as in kind, is one of the corner-stones of success.

The successful buyer is one who is conversant with his business and who is likewise a man of resolute character. He is one who keeps close tab on his stock and who can tell you in a moment just what amount of stock he has on hand of every grade. He is one who studies his trade and the requirements of his customers. As a result, he knows what novelties he can sell and to what extent. He is always in position to regulate his purchases and thereby keep his stock in proper condition. He is always wide-awake and well informed on what is being offered in the market.—*Bulletin Pharmacy.*

The most deadly poison is that found in an African plant. As little as a one-thousand millionth part of an ounce of it produces a distinctly injurious effect upon the heart, and only twice that quantity kills.

McLaughlin's Pure Fruit Juices

—Or Concentrated Fountain Syrups—



These goods are not an experiment, but have been in general use in Toronto and vicinity for several years. They are made from selected ripe fruit by the cold process, and stored between seasons in a cool cellar. They were the first goods of this kind manufactured in Canada. We invite comparison as to flavor or quality with any similar goods made anywhere. We carry a full list, including

PINE-APPLE, STRAWBERRY, RASPBERRY, GRAPE, RED CURRANT, CHERRY, LEMON, ORANGE, CHOCOLATE, ETC., ETC.

SHIPPED IN IMPERIAL GALLON JUGS

Price \$2.25 per gallon (including Jugs and Packing. Special Price in Quantities.)

...CRUSHED FRUITS...

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

POWDERED CHOCOLATE

We have carefully tried all the well-known brands—Canadian, English, Dutch and American—and believe we have found the best Chocolate made. Try a sample pound. If it is not freer from greasiness in the glass than any you have used, no charge will be made.

SOLUBLE ESSENCES, FRUIT ACID, LIQUID COLORS AND ALL REQUISITES

TORONTO REFERENCES:

The following Toronto Druggists have used these goods for several years, some of them since 1892, and to them we refer: Mr. I. CURRY, Mr. C. H. COWEN, N. C. LOVE & CO., J. D. MATHESON, GEO. MARSHALL, FRED. BUNTING, D. C. WATERHOUSE, Mr. W. J. CARNAHAN, Etc.

EXAMINE THESE GOODS

before placing your order. Our salesmen will call in nearly every town in Ontario before the busy season, and will be pleased to submit samples.

✉ DROP POSTAL FOR COMPLETE PRICE LIST

J. J. McLAUGHLIN,

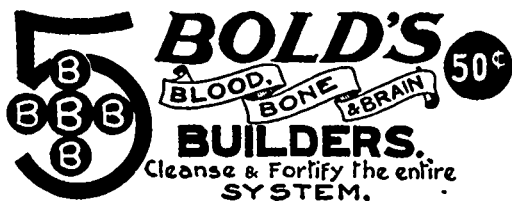
MANUFACTURING CHEMIST,
151-155 SHERBOURNE ST.,

...Toronto



Bold's

Bring
Big Sales
Bigger Profits
Bigger Results



THE LATEST EUROPEAN MEDICAL SUCCESS

Handsome Showcase, Easel, Card and Pamphlets
sent free on application

\$40.00 PER GROSS



\$3.50 PER DOZEN

The Bold Pharmacal Co.

TORONTO



The favor with which **INDIAN WOMAN'S BALM** has been received during the past year has fully encouraged me to renew the advertising, which will be continued under the style of **THE BALM MEDICINE CO.**

Thanking my patrons for past favors, and soliciting a continuance of same,

I remain, respectfully,

A. J. TRUSS,

Chemist, Toronto

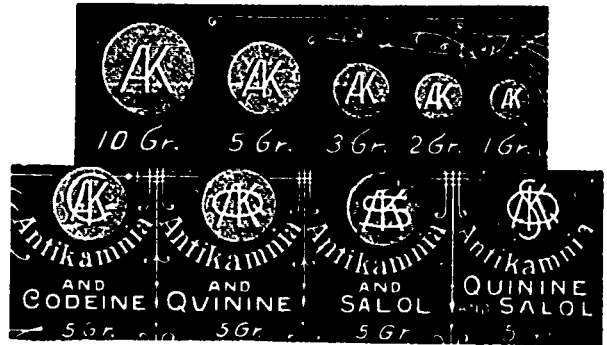
Abbey's
Effervescent
Salt
Reaches
the
Consumer
Through
the
Retail
Druggist
Only

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.

CALVERT'S

CARBOLIC DISINFECTANTS (Fluid and Powders)
SOAPS, OINTMENT, TOOTH POWDER, ETC.

Are the Original and Only Reliable

Have been awarded 100 Medals and Diplomas for Superior Excellence in competition with others.

Imported by

LYMAN, SONS & CO.; LYMAN, KNOX & CO.; and
EVANS & SONS, LIMITED, Montreal.

LYMAN BROS. & CO., LIMITED, and EVANS &
SONS, LIMITED, Toronto.

T. B. BARKER & SONS, St. John, N.B.

and other wholesale houses, who will be pleased to quote rates on application, or trade lists and circulars will be mailed direct by the manufacturers,

F. G. CALVERT & CO., MANCHESTER, ENG.

Mutual Obligations of Jobber and Retailer.

There is a mutual dependence in business of the greatest importance, namely that of jobber upon retailer and retailer upon jobber. The retail merchant depends upon the jobber for his supply of goods to sell, and very naturally demands that the goods shall be forthcoming promptly when they are needed, according to the orders placed for them. On the other hand, the jobber depends upon the retailer for such remittances of money in payment for the goods as shall replenish his coffers and enable him to continue in business.

The jobber has therefore the right to demand of the retailer the same promptness in remitting for goods purchased as the retailer has to demand of the jobber in shipping the goods. The retailer, before placing orders, examines into the resources of the jobber, sometimes in a perfunctory way, but nevertheless in such a manner as to satisfy himself that he is depending upon no uncertain support. He places his orders with a given jobber only when he has the assurance that the goods will be forthcoming. The jobber surely has the same right to investigate the retailer, in order to know that the corresponding payments will be forthcoming when due.

The only plan which the jobber has for his investigation of the retailer that is competent to secure such a statement of his affairs as is appropriate under the circumstances is to frankly ask the retailer to tell him the whole truth about himself. This is the foundation of the request for a property statement now so common.

A recent writer, treating upon this subject, has said: "The giving of a statement by one who asks credit at the hands of another is simply exchanging an honest confession for the influence of the good opinion, the confidence and the esteem to be derived therefrom. To extend credit does not alone imply the trusting out of a sum of money. It embraces that closer communion wherein men seek to know each other to that degree of confidence upon which implicit trust is built. Giving a statement of one's condition implies honesty of purpose. Giving it readily, in response to the request of the credit man, lays the initial foundation for confidence, and always promotes a healthy condition and mutual interest which can be secured

only through the channel of honor."—*Walton Day (Bulletin of Pharmacy)*.

Patent Medicines in Japan.

The Japanese Government has decided to raise the tax on patent medicines, but the rate has not yet been fixed. It will probably mean an advance from 10 per cent. to 30 per cent., with a corresponding increase in the customs duty. The consumption of secret medicines in Japan is enormous, the business being carried on by peripatetic vendors, who, during the Tokugawa regime, were offered every encouragement by the various daimios to visit their respective domains. The most important seat of this patent medicine industry is Tomava, in Etchu prefecture, whence it is calculated that 10,000 peripatetic vendors annually sally forth to go on their rounds through the country. The custom is for a selection of the medicines most commonly required to be left at the house by these vendors, who return a year later and receive payment for what has been used. — *American Druggist*.

A Synopsis of the British Pharmacopœia Preparations.

Designed for the use of Pharmaceutical and Medical Students.

BY

CHAS. F. HEBNER, Ph.G., Phm.B.,

Dean, Professor of Pharmacy, and Director of the Pharmaceutical Laboratory at the Ontario College of Pharmacy; Associate Professor of Materia Medica and Elementary Therapeutics, Medical Faculty, University of Toronto; Author of Manual of Pharmacy and Pharmaceutical Chemistry; Urinalysis; Notes on Volumetric Analysis, etc. Price, \$1.50.

This commentary on the 1898 edition of the British Pharmacopœia, which has just appeared, deserves to find a place, as no doubt it will, not only in the colleges and laboratories of our own land, but throughout our great Empire wherever the B.P. is recognized as a standard authority. One is at once struck with the vast amount of information given in such small space. The methods of arrangement of the subject matter and the skilful manner in which it has been handled gives evidence that the book is the work of one who is at once a practical pharmacist and an experienced teacher. Complexity of arrangement and all unnecessary details have been avoided and many points of practical value inserted, and we see in this little work a book for the undergraduate as well as the practising pharmacist, and we congratulate the

author upon having completed this work of real value.

Every undergraduate in pharmacy or medicine, whether attending some college or serving an apprenticeship prior to college attendance, should avail himself of this valuable help in gaining a knowledge of official pharmacy and dispensing. Interleaved pages are provided for the insertion of additional notes.

The several classes of pharmaceutical preparations are concisely, though fully, defined under each head, and the general method of preparation given, also manner of dispensing and of administration, instructions as to properly storing in order to either prevent or retard injury through decomposition, etc., etc.

The B.P. leaves the student in the dark as to the whys and wherefores of many preparations, on which the synopsis throws much light. Much thought has been given to the classification of various preparations and the systematic way in which they are arranged will greatly aid the student in committing them to memory.

The special information given on the various classes of preparations, and the dispensing notes presented, show conclusively that the author is up to-date in his ideas and practice. Precautions are given concerning the dispensing of certain preparations under aseptic conditions.

The several standardized preparations now so prominent in the B.P. are classified by themselves under the heads to which they belong, which is a great convenience.

The table given for the dilution of alcohol is in itself worth much more than the price of the book to the busy pharmacist. All tedious and complicated calculations are made unnecessary, for by glancing at this table one can at once see how to dilute commercial alcohol to the various strengths required in preparing B.P. preparations.

The book is neatly, tastefully and strongly bound and well printed.

To preserve eggs, Professor Deitrich, in the *Pharm. Zeitung*, lately advises the following formula: Take 25 parts solution of sodium silicate with 75 parts of well water. The well water to be first boiled, but to be cooled off again before using. He says that six months afterwards eggs preserved in this liquor are in good condition, and their whites may be beaten into a froth.

Advertising.

Practical Hints on Advertising.

By CHARLES AUSTIN BATHS, New York.

I wonder if people will ever get over the idea that mere cuteness is good advertising.

I wonder if people will ever be able to distinguish between real cuteness and painful cuteness.

I wonder when they will learn that good advertising is just the commonest kind of common sense, and that the object of advertising is to convey sensible information.

* * *

I have, perhaps, three or four letters from women every week who would like to write advertisements, and who, perhaps, have written some advertisements. I think, without exception, the advertisements they have written and sent me for criticism were written in—I don't know whether to say verse or rhyme, because metre and rhyme are seldom right.

There may be in this a thought worth considering. The fact would seem to indicate that women consider rhyming ads attractive, and it would naturally follow that they would be attracted by rhyming ads.

* * *

The trouble with almost all rhyming ads is that they don't rhyme and they don't ad. Once in a while you stumble across one that is bad enough to be good because it is ludicrous, but ordinarily they are simply just plain bad.

* * *

If advertisers and advertisement writers will just stop being cute and stop straining after effect and talk hard sense from start to finish, all advertising will be more profitable than it is now.

* * *

The way an ad looks and the way it sounds amounts to very little, compared to what it actually says. What you say is of first importance. Then comes the manner of saying it; then the appearance. If an advertiser gets these points in proper sequence, he will have gone a long way on the road to good advertising.

* * *

The best advertising is that that tells in a sensible way about the goods that are offered for sale. That is real advertising. All of the smart schemes that are used are susceptible to the same

criticism. They are not sufficiently direct. They are neither self-respecting nor dignified.

* * *

It is easy enough to test the efficacy of any medium. The only way to really test it is to go about it quietly and advertise just as you expect to advertise all the time. It is the general run of everyday ads from which you must receive returns if your investment is to be profitable. You can't judge a paper by the results from one special ad. You can't tell anything about the value of the paper by saying, "This ad is worth twenty-five cents to anyone who will cut it out and bring it in." The way to test an advertising medium is to put in a businesslike proposition—the one you expect your customers to accept when they come to the store—and then see what the results are.

* * *

People talk about creating a demand for advertising. I don't believe this ever happened. People may need things without knowing it. The success of new inventions proves this. Business men needed telephones a long time before they were invented. There was a demand for quick and convenient communication and the demand set the inventor's brain at work.

* * *

Sometimes I don't know whether to think business men have too much faith in advertising or not enough. Some of them seem to think that advertising in newspapers will do the whole business. They seem to think it is what they say in their ads rather than what they do in their store that will bring them success.

* * *

Advertising that is not backed up with good business management is worse than useless. There is no use getting people into a store unless they can be satisfactorily treated after they get there. Incompetent clerks can spoil the effect of the best advertising in the world. Advertising is a part of the salesmanship of the store. The best salesman behind the counter can do nothing unless advertising of some kind brings buyers to him. Advertising is the "accessory before the fact."

* * *

It is not necessary to produce anything novel in advertising to insure success.

The mere fact that a thing has been done for twenty-five years does not necessarily prove it to be wrong. The object of advertising is to convey information. That is the thing that should be thought of at all times. Everything else is secondary to this. Double Pica Gothic may sometimes help things, but it isn't always necessary.

* * *

One object of advertising is to get people into the store. I have had a hundred men, at different times, say to me: "If advertising will get people into the store we will sell the goods." Now, one particular item will draw one particular class of people, and another item will draw another class. A dozen different items, adequately presented, will draw approximately twelve times as many people to the store as one item will. That is as plain as the nose on your face.

* * *

I believe that almost every retail advertiser would do well to study department store methods. The department stores are the people who are doing the business of the country to-day. They are bound to increase their business, and to increase in numbers. The methods they employ are successful methods. The advertising they do is generally successful advertising. Comparatively few department stores fail in business. Advertising is the thing that makes them possible—it is the thing that makes them successful. They are the most liberal advertisers in the country. Take any town you care to mention where there is a department store, and it is pretty sure to transpire that the department store is the largest local advertiser. They do not advertise one thing at a time—not a bit of it.

* * *

There are cases, no doubt, when the one-thing-at-a-time idea is right. In small cities and towns where there is very little price cutting—where price cutting is unwise—where special sales are practically unknown—it is perhaps unwise to advertise more than one thing or one line of things at a time. The local druggist who has a six-inch space had better devote all of that space to toilet articles for one week, baby fixings for the next week, and soda water the third week. He will get more attention that way than he would by simply saying: "John Smith, Druggist. Prescriptions carefully compounded."

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 1850.

Pharmaceutical Chemist

122 St. Lawrence Main Street
(Cor. of Laguchetiere)

MONTREAL

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

PLAIN, LACQUERED AND DECORATED

BOXES

MAKE THE BEST SEAMLESS TIN

IN THE MARKET

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

Complete Illustrated Price List free on Application

The only Pills which purge without pain

BOISSY'S SAPONACEOUS PILLS

LAXATIVE PURGATIVE REFRESHING

The Box of 40 Pills; 2/- free by Post.
Ph^o BOISSY, 7, Place Vendôme, PARIS

Agent: M. DECARY, Pharmacist, Montreal

ONTARIO Vaccine Farm

ESTABLISHED 1885

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

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

LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO THE TRADE.

Address all orders,

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

To the Drug Trade

NOFBRÄU

"A malt tonic of surpassing value in its action on the nerves."

"Admirably adapted to the wants of ladies before and after confinement."

"Highly nutritious, and its use will be found very satisfactory in the rearing of strong, healthy children."

"Ahead of porter or strong ale, whether imported or domestic."

"Endorsed by the medical profession as the standard of perfection."

Reinhardt & Co.,

Lager Brewers, TORONTO.

Do You Carry in Stock



AH-WA-GO

The King of Blood Purifiers?

IF NOT—WHY NOT?

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

It is a positive cure for Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, and all Liver, Kidney and Blood Diseases.

Ah-Wa-Go is put up in dry powder form only—never in liquid. Note that each package bears our name in full, printed in red and blue. None other is genuine.

Retail Price, 25 Cents per Package.
It Costs You \$1.50 per Dozen.

QUICK SELLER, LARGE PROFITS

Handsome Advertising Matter sent with each order.

FOR SALE BY ALL WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS.

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

The F. E. Kern Co.,

125 Wellington St., TORONTO.

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overlook the great advantage to your Boys and Girls, who are looking forward to a Mercantile or Professional career, of the thorough course of study in Accounting, Shorthand and Type-writing, as arranged at the

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Circulars free.

J. SHARP, Principal.

When writing mention this paper.

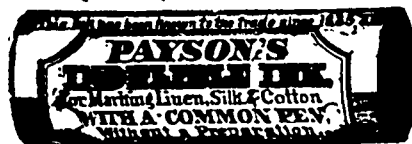
All Wholesale Druggists keep in stock and will supply retail druggists with

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

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

THE OLDEST - THE BEST

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



Trade supplied by all leading Drug Houses in the Dominion.

Diseases of the Stomach.

COCAINE, PEPSINE, NARCEINE

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

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

Winckler Antigastralgi Pills

COCAINE, PEPSINE, NARCEINE

Same direction as for the WINCKLER ANTI-GASTRALGIQUE.

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

WINCKLER, Pharmacist, Montreuil, Seine.
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KOLA, COCA and LINE GLYCEROPHOSPHATE
A Stimulating Tonic. It Strengthens the Entire System.

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

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—*Superintendent of large United States Hospital.*

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Turkey, Nassau, Key West and Cuba, imported direct, and bleached, graded and packed by ourselves.

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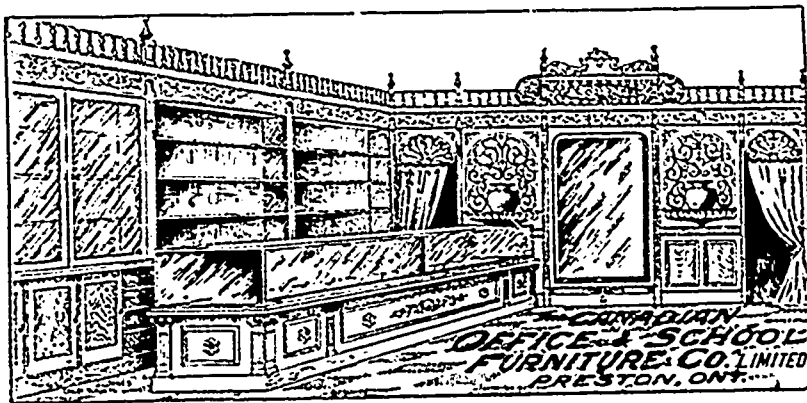
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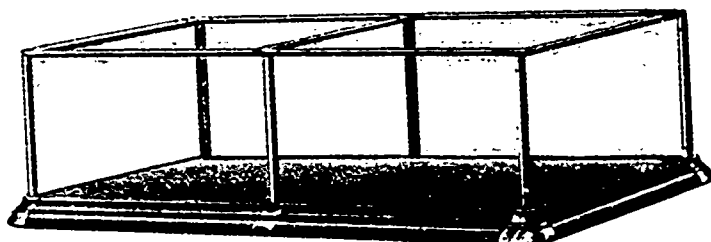
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The Davis & Lawrence do. The Ricksecker do.

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Formulary.

ANTI-HIDROSOL.

A novel preparation for excessive or odorous perspiration.

Eau de cologne.....	20 ozs.
Ext. of white rose.....	10 ozs.
Acetic acid.....	1 oz.
Tannic acid.....	½ oz.
Beta-naphthol.....	½ oz.

Mix and filter. To be applied frequently to the perspiring surface with a soft sponge.—*Practical Druggist.*

PEPSIN ELIXIR.

The following formulæ are given by Ann. de Ph. de Liege:

Acidulated Pepsin Elixir.

(1) Pepsin.....	8.0 gm.
Distilled water.....	50.0 gm.
Extract of coca.....	2.0 gm.
Extract of cinchona.....	2.0 gm.
Sugar.....	50.0 gm.
Sherry wine.....	100.0 gm.
Hydrochloric acid.....	10 drops

Saline Pepsin Elixir.

(2) Sodium chloride.....	0.46 gm.
Pepsin.....	2.00 gm.
Alcohol.....	2.00 gm.
Glycerin.....	5.6 gm.
Sugar.....	24.5 gm.
Distilled water.....	65.5 gm.

—*Ap. Ztg.*

MENTHOLATED CREAMS.

	Parts.
1. Menthol.....	3
Salol.....	4
Olive oil.....	4
Adeps lanæ.....	100

Mix the menthol and salol thoroughly with the olive oil, and incorporate the mixture with the adeps lanæ.

2. A useful application for hoarseness with loss of voice, sore throat, cold on the chest, hard dry cough, and whooping cough.

Petrolatum.....	15 ozs.
Adeps lanæ.....	11 "
Menthol.....	3 "
Fld. ext. belladonna.....	3 "

Rub the fluid extract with the menthol in a warm mortar until dissolved, and gradually incorporate with it the petrolatum and adeps lanæ by rubbing well together.

ARSENICAL SOAP FOR NATURALISTS.

1.

TAKE OF

Camphor in powder.....	1½ drams.
Arsenic.....	1 oz.
Distilled water.....	1 "
Precipitated chalk.....	1 "
Soft soap.....	2 ozs.
Carbonate of potash.....	6 "

Make the soap and water warm over a water bath; and then incorporate the

chalk, arsenic and potassium carbonate. Add the camphor when cold.

II.

TAKE OF

White soap.....	½ lb.
Pearlash.....	3 ozs.
Chalk in Powder.....	1 oz.
Camphor.....	¼ oz.
Arsenic.....	¼ oz.
Water.....	a sufficiency.

Reduce the soap to fine shreds, and place in a water bath with a small quantity of water, stirring occasionally until dissolved. When quite liquid add the pearlash and chalk. Then remove the source of heat, and add the arsenic gradually; rub in the camphor in fine powder when nearly cold. The product is of the consistence of soft soap.—*The British and Colonial Druggist.*"

APPLICATION FOR PAINFUL BURNS

Chloral hydrate.....	G 1
Menthol.....	G 1
Cacao butter.....	G 2
Spermaceti.....	G 2

Spread on linen and apply.

MILK TONIC FOR COWS.

	Parts.
Farini tritici.....	5,000
Pulv. sem. lini.....	2,000
Sem. fœniculi.....	500
Sem. fenugraci.....	500
Sodii bicarb.....	500
Pulv. glycyrrhiz.....	500
Creta: præp.....	250

—*Pharmaceutische Zeitung*

Preparations of Ichthyol.

Leo Leistikow, in the *Archiv fuer Schiff's and Tropen Hygiene*, gives the following formulæ:

ICHTHYOL POWDER.

	Parts.
Ichthyol.....	5-10
Magnesium carbonate.....	100
Tale, venetian.....	200

Mix.

ICHTHYOL PASTE.

	Parts.
Ichthyol.....	10-30
Lard.....	250
Infusorial earth.....	20
Zinc oxide.....	100

Mix.

ICHTHYOL OINTMENT.

	Parts.
Ichthyol.....	3-5
Vaselin, yellow.....	100

Mix.

ICHTHYOL PENCILS

	Parts.
Ichthyol.....	30
Yellow wax.....	20
Wool-fat.....	50

Mix.

ICHTHYOL COLLODION.

	Parts.
Ichthyol.....	5-10
Collodion.....	20

Mix.

—*Nat. Druggist.*

Indelible Laundry Inks.

The following, for use with a hand stamp, is taken from the *Suddutsche Apotheker Zeitung*:

Moisten 10 gm. dragon's blood, and the same quantity of silver nitrate with a small quantity of distilled water. Rub well together, and add 10 gm. dextrin, and sufficient glycerin to make the mass about the consistency of good printer's ink. Before applying the rubber stamp, apply a few drops of oil of sweet almonds to the face thereof, and rub it off with a rag. The best manner of inking the stamp is to rub the color into a bit of velvet, and apply the stamp to it, instead of to the ink direct.

The following are taken from the *Pharmaceutische Zeitung*. The inks may be used with either pen or hand stamp:

A GOOD BLACK LAUNDRY INK.

Copper sulphate.....	35 parts.
Silver nitrate.....	15 parts.
Ammonia water.....	50 parts.
Potassium tartrate.....	10 parts.
Caustic soda.....	10 parts.
Dextrin.....	10 parts.
Sugar.....	5 parts.
Lampblack.....	1 part.
Distilled water.....	80 parts.

Dissolve the copper sulphate in the ammonia water, and add the silver nitrate in powder. Warm the water, and add the soda, dextrin, and, when dissolved, stir in the lampblack. Mix the two solutions with persistent stirring.

ANOTHER BLACK INK.

In ten parts of ammonia water dissolve 5 parts of silver nitrate. In another vessel dissolve in 15 parts of distilled water 5 parts of caustic soda and 5 parts of gum arabic. Mix the solutions and let stand for one hour in a warm place. Fill into small bottles.—*National Druggist.*

DENISON'S ANTIPHTHISIC INHALANT.

Oil eucalyptus.....	(p. c. 20 to) p. c. 40
Carbolic acid, crystal.....	(p. c. 10 to) p. c. 30
Oil pinus pumilio.....	(p. c. 5 to) p. c. 10
Liquid guaiacol.....	(p. c. 5 to) p. c. 10
Oil clove.....	(p. c. 2 to) p. c. 5
Oil cedar.....	(p. c. 2 to) p. c. 5
Formalin.....	(p. c. 0.5 to) p. c. 1

With this medicate an appropriate amount of liquid petrolatum and use as a spray.—*Journ. Am. Med. Asso.*

Photographic Notes.

My Friend, the Amateur.

In not understanding his camera, the amateur is often responsible for many mistakes.}

How many amateurs buy a cheap outfit, and then attempt work that a professional with the finest outfit would shudder to think of. In buildings taken without using the swing back, how many examples of "drunken" architecture we see among amateur collections. Another difficulty is in correctly guessing the distance of the object to be photographed. Some of the scales engraved on cameras are not always reliable. Personally, I prefer to focus on the ground glass whenever practicable. Again, how many amateurs give proper attention to exposure, the use of the diaphragm, and the proper position of the picture on the plate, but simply snap with the one speed of shutter and same stop every scene that takes their fancy. The amateur, before starting a photograph, should thoroughly acquaint himself with his camera and what it is capable of doing. He should practise judging distances until fairly accurate. He should use his iris diaphragm with discretion and expose to the best of his knowledge of the varying conditions of light. Use one make of plates until you know them thoroughly, and then go on using them. Remember that, when going out with your camera, one good negative is worth a dozen bad ones, so make up your mind to get the good one.

Harmonious Lighting.

The desire of the public for more artistic lighting has brought largely into vogue the single slant light, and invention has made available the flashlight. By both these methods more artistic lightings are possible than with the old side and top-light system with multiple screens and reflectors.

The latter were necessary some years ago to produce the conventional photograph of the time with a reasonably short exposure, but there is a demand for something better, and I wish to call attention to the fact that a higher class of results is available where reflecting screens as such are not used. Artists who paint are very careful to prevent reflections by painting or draping their studio walls a suitable

non reflecting neutral color, while some photographers go to the other extreme of surrounding the sitter with reflecting surfaces.

My idea is that as beauty is found in both extremes and everywhere between those extremes, it ought to be portrayed as found. Beautiful lightings are found in rooms where the walls are white or nearly so, while admirable effects of light and shade are discovered in apartments with dark draperies and sombre surroundings, and out of doors all sorts and shades of reflection and non-reflection disclose beauty natural and harmonious. It is only in a photo studio picture that we find a heavy black background, while the lighting on the figure shows reflecting surfaces everywhere.



Indian Village, near Thessalon, Georgian Bay.
From "Canadian Summer Resort and Guide."

It is in the painter's studio picture we frequently find a light effect of background without any corresponding influence of surroundings upon the face and figure. These things are not right; the beautiful is always harmonious. If the background is light the fair presumption is that the adjacent reflecting surfaces also were light, and a soft effect of light is required for harmony; while, if the background is dark, similar surroundings are to be expected, and in some places shadows will blend into each other, even to the obscuration of lines and detail, but an harmonious effect of light and shade results.

The great struggle in photography, aside from pot-boiling, is to attain to the natural and harmonious, the conventional always being the stumbling-block in the path. I believe that the flashlight care-

fully handled in the homes and not in studios to make possible the attainment of a much more artistic order of lighting, provided reflectors are not used.

Photographs in Natural Colours.

The following directions were communicated by Professor Lippmann to the "Société Française de Photographie": "Dissolve 4 grammes of gelatine in 100 gms. water. Add 0.53 gm. bromide of potassium. For orthochromatising add about 6 ccm. of alcoholic cyanide solution 1 : 500, and 3 ccm. of alcoholic solution quinolin red 1 : 500. After having mixed the above ingredients and reduced the compound to a temperature below 40°C., add, in a dark-room, 0.75 gms. dry powdered nitrate of silver and stir for a minute or two until dissolved. Filter through glass-wool. Pour it over the glass plates, which have been warmed, in

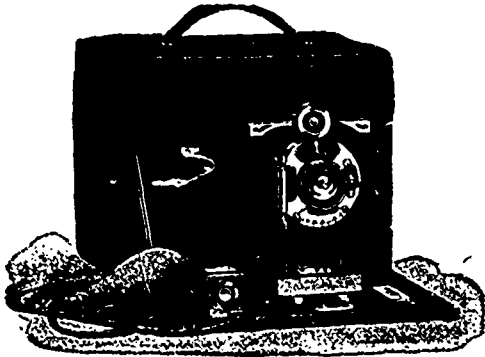
the same way as collodion. Let the plates cool on a flat slab of very cold marble. Wet each plate with alcohol before washing, then wash for half-an-hour, drain and dry it. The plates are then ready, and can be kept for a long time. Before use moisten the sensitive emulsion with the following solution:—

Alcohol, absolute.....	100 grammes.
Nitrate of silver.....	0.5 gramme
Acetic acid, glacial.....	0.5 "

Shake and dry. The plate thus manipulated increases its sensitiveness, but must be used the same day. Expose for about two minutes in sunlight before a Zeiss 6.3 lens. Development: Any developer may be used—amidol, eikonogen, &c. One can also develop very well with a dilute solution of ammoniacal proto-chloride of copper. For fixing after intensification use cyanide of potassium.—*British and Colonial Druggist.*

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J. Ed. Terryberry

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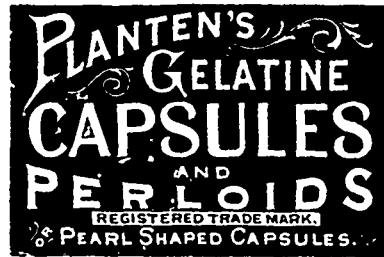
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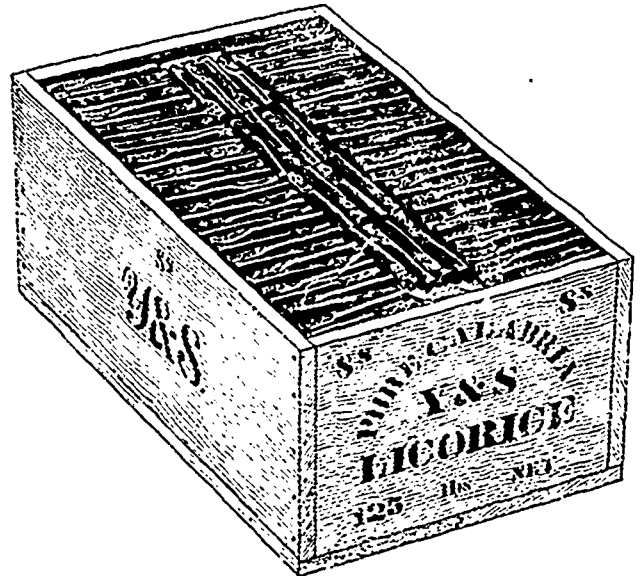
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THIS is a No. 35 press-down key total-adding register. It shows at a glance the total amount of the cash sales for the day. It has, in addition, a printing attachment, which, when the keys are pressed, automatically prints on a strip of paper the amount of each transaction. This strip of paper is accessible only to the proprietor and furnishes a permanent record of the business done in the store each day.



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The Hamilton Brass Manufac. Co.

Limited

manufacture all kinds of Detail and Total-adding Cash Registers as manufactured by the National Cash Register Co. When the National Cash Register Company's agent is quoting prices to you get a description in writing, and do not allow him to talk you out of it. Get the number of the Register he is quoting you prices on, then send the number of the Register with the description to the

Hamilton Cash Register Co.,

and we will supply you with the same register in every respect from \$5 to \$100 less than the price quoted you by the National Cash Register Company's agent.

HAMILTON CASH REGISTER

Manufactured by the

Hamilton Brass Manufacturing Co.,

LIMITED

HAMILTON, = CANADA

Waxing Solution.

There is one solution which ought to be a fairly good selling line at any time of the year, and that is a waxing solution for applying to glass to enable the amateur to strip his gelatino-chloride prints easily from the saucer. A strong linimentum saponis has been used with success, but better even than that is a solution of beeswax and yellow resin in turpentine. With this, delicately scented with oil of lavender or something else, good business should be done; it is better than using any benzole mixture, for the latter solvent evaporates so quickly that it is not so easy to well distribute over the glass. The particular formula is:

Yellow wax.....	15 Gm.
Yellow resin.....	40 Gm.
Oil of turpentine.....	1000 C.c.

Directions for use: Let a few drops fall on the centre of the sheet of glass upon which the prints are to be squeezed, distribute with a pad of flannel, and then polish with soft linen.—*Phar. Jl. (Eng)*

Recent Patents of Interest to Pharmacists.

Charles J. Angus, deceased, Little Falls, N.Y., J. Angus, executrix, mattress for invalids, 619708.

Wm. F. Barnes, Waldron, Michigan, medicine case, 620013.

Peter H. Flynn, New York, N.Y., druggist's bottle-forceps, 619949.

Thomas F. Moss, La Crosse, Wis., syringe, 619981.

Wm. P. Shattuck, Minneapolis, Minn., syringe, 619845.

Matilda E. Barnet, Philadelphia, Pa., design, massage tool, 30230.

Robert W. Barton, Marion, Ark., surgical splint, 620555.

George Ermold, New York, N.Y., case for hypodermic syringes, 420434.

Eugene Fournier, Paris, France, apparatus for use in sterilization, disinfecting etc., 620437.

Samuel Havnar, Painesville, Ohio, surgical table, 620318.

John A. Steuror, New York, N.Y., gynecological stirrup, 620194.

George W. Voelker, Woonsocket, R.I., humidifier, 620385.

TRADE MARKS.

Actien Gesellschaft fur Anflin Fabrikation, Berlin, Germany, certain named chemical substances, 32529.

Actien Gesellschaft fur Anflin Fabrika-

tion, Berlin, Germany, certain named chemical substances, 32530.

Actien Gesellschaft fur Anflin Fabrikation, Berlin, Germany, certain named chemical substances, 32531.

Actien Gesellschaft fur Anflin Fabrikation, Berlin, Germany, certain named chemical substances, 32532.

Ernest L. Andrews, Bristol, Tenn., certain named medicinal remedies, 32521.

James G. Baker, Fairfield, Ill., certain named medical compounds, 32520.

Lemuel H. Hammond, Worcester, Mass., remedy for seasickness and car sickness, 32519.

Alonzo F. Richardson, New York, N.Y., tonics for the hair and scalp, 32522.

Alonzo F. Richardson, New York, N.Y., tonics for the hair and scalp, 32523.

Schweickhardt, Richard & Ferdinand, St. Louis, Mo., antiseptic and germicidal compound, 32518.

Leonard H. Wells, Minneapolis, Minn., Proprietary medicines and toilet preparations, 32524.

Mary C. Whelan, Washington, D.C., certain named toilet preparations, 32525.

Foo and Wing Herb Co., Los Angeles, Cal., certain named herbs and medicines, 32561.

F. Hoffman, La Roche & Cie., Basle, Switzerland, remedy for phthisis, 32563.

Firm of Heinrich Mack, Ulm and Illertissen, Germany, certain named toilet preparations, 32550.

Almyr J. Shepard, East Hartford, Conn., remedy for rheumatism and headache, 32562.

Lyman J. Woodward, Toronto, Canada, cathartics and laxatives, 32564.

Battle & Co., Chemists' Corporation, St. Louis, Mo., medicinal anti-purulent, 32491.

Anti Gout and Rheumatism Co., Chicago, Ill., rheumatism and gout medicines, 32481.

Hance Bros. & White, Philadelphia, Pa., solution tablets for certain named diseases, 32480.

LABELS.

Charles F. Dare & Son, Bridgeton, N.J., "Dare's Elixir Mentha Pepsin" (for a remedy for certain named diseases), 6827.

Charles F. Dare & Son, Bridgeton, N.J., "Dare's Elixir Pepsin" (for a remedy for certain named diseases), 6828.

S. Britanna Dustin, Utica, N.Y., "Mighill Dustin's 99 Celebrated Ointment or

Salve, Mrs. S. B. Dustin, Sole Proprietress" (for an ointment), 6836.

John G. Morris, Boston, Mass., "Dr. Hyndman's Black Mixture" (for a medicine), 6837.

Stephen L. Wood, New York, N.Y., "Boroform" (for an antiseptic), 6835.

Patents of February 7th and 14th, of interest to pharmacists:

Sarah E. Cook, New Haven, Conn., abdominal bandage, 618843.

Earl D. Gray, Salt Lake City, Utah, pessary, 618865.

Thomas F. Handley, Alleghany, Pa., medicine time-indicator, 519078.

Max H. Isler, Mannheim, assignor to Badische Anilin and Soda Fabrik, Ludwigshafen, Germany, product from dinitro-naphthalene and making same, 619181.

Ernest A. Kellogg, Kansas City, Mo., assignor of one-half to W. F. Wood, Whitechurch, Kansas, truss, 619185.

Clarence A. Knappenberger and H. H. Barnes, Jr., La Harpe, Ill., label cabinet, 619190.

Ivan Levinstein and R. Herz, assignors to Levinstein, Limited, Manchester, England, naphthylene diamin-sulfonic acid and making same, 619194.

Franklin C. Robinson, Brunswick, Me., vaporizer, 618907.

John W. Wallace, New York, N.Y., ligature receptacle, 618923.

Helen E. Grimball, Union, S.C., appliance for keeping poultices warm, 619564.

Wm. C. Hasse and P. Lauth, Chicago, Ill., "Sav Noli" (for an ointment), 6819.

Joseph Nihill, Springfield, Mass., "Pelka Cures Drunkenness" (for a remedy for drunkenness), 6818.

Hermann Weichert, Jersey City, N.J., "Imported Talcum Powder" (for talcum powder), 6815.

PRINTS.

Wm. E. Conroy, Saginaw, Michigan, "Opticura" (for a medicinal preparation), 105.

On Sneezing.—Sir Dyce Duckworth recommends a good sneeze as a means of removing nasal and bronchial mucus. It causes the expulsion of mucous matter from the respiratory passages, and may be induced with safety by means of snuff or any ordinary irritant. It is especially advocated in the treatment of children.

Japan has celebrated its first trade mark case, in which a German maker sued a native for infringement

Optical Department

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

A Talk on Light.

By W. E. HAMILL, M.D., Instructor Optical Institute of Canada.

(Continued from last issue.)

REFLECTION.

All bodies reflect light, and it is only by means of this reflected light that opaque bodies are rendered visible. Such bodies as the pages of this book reflect light in all directions, giving us the impression of an illuminated surface; this is called "irregular" reflection. But smooth surfaces, such as polished metal or glass, reflect rays of light which fall upon them in a regular manner and in a definite direction, such being called "regular" reflection, and is that which we are now about to consider.

Reflection of light means the turning back of a beam of light by means of any polished surface, and is governed by the following law, viz.: "The angle of reflection is always equal to the angle of incidence; and the incident and reflected rays are always in the same plane"; i.e., on the same side of the reflecting surface as is the perpendicular of this surface.

In Fig. 6, A is a beam of light which strikes a mirror M, and is reflected in the direction B. A is what is termed the



FIG. 6.

"incident" ray; and B, the "reflected" ray; and the point O on the mirror, the point of incidence.

The dotted line extending from the incident ray A to the reflected ray B is a quarter of a circle, and contains, as you know, 90 degrees. Another dotted line NO is drawn perpendicularly to the plane of the mirror M, dividing the circle into two parts. The angle AOX is the "angle of incidence," and BOX the "angle of reflection," which, according to the above law, should be equal, and which, in fact, are equal, because the line ON cuts the circle equidistant from its ends; hence each angle AOX and BOX will contain half of 90 degrees, i.e., 45°. No difference in what position the mirror is

turned these angles will always be found to be equal and in the same plane.

Fig. 7 proves this: AA is a semi-circular piece of wood. Round this a piece of graduated metal or cardboard is placed, having a vertical slit A in it. A rod B is made to rotate on a vertical axis upon which rod is placed vertically a plane mirror F. The incident rays of light passing through the slit A will be reflected at an angle equal to that made by

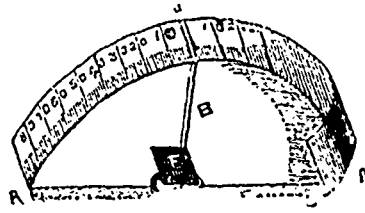


FIG. 7.

the incident rays with the mirror: e.g., if the pointer be at 10°, the reflected rays will be at 20°. If the pointer be at 0°, as in the figure, the incident ray will be reflected back upon itself of course; because the incident ray is perpendicular to the plane of the glass.

A "mirror" in optics is any polished surface which reflects rays of light in a regular manner, and are usually polished glass or metal and of three kinds: *Plane*, like our looking-glasses; *concave*, as the inside of a watch glass; *convex*, as the outside of a watch glass.

Visual Optics in Theory and Practice.

By LIONEL LAURANCE, Instructor of Visual Optics at the Official Classes of the Worshipful Company of Spectacle Makers, and formerly Principal of the Canadian Optical Institute.

The appliances needed by the optician are not numerous, but no greater mistake can be made than that of buying inferior articles such as render the work that is to be done more difficult, longer to achieve, and not so perfect when achieved. Moreover, it should be considered that appliances are bought for a lifetime, and, therefore, any small extra outlay on them is spread over the long number of years during which they are in use and the means of making profit for the optician. Time is almost equivalent to money, and if time be saved and errors avoided the profit on optical work is increased.

Chief and foremost is, of course, the trial case, which, if complete, contains

almost everything that is needed. There must be in it a full range of lenses, convex and concave sphericals from 0.25 to 20° and convex and concave cylinders from 0.25 to 6°. These must all be in pairs, and should be mounted with rings and handles, so that, when in use, they are kept clean and do not require constant wiping. The frequent cleaning of trial lenses when handled occupies quite a considerable time, and time that is spent uselessly, besides which, this frequent rubbing of their surfaces tends to scratch the lenses and causes them to soon lose their high polish. Unmounted lenses, moreover, are very liable to become chipped. The handles facilitate the taking of the lenses out from the case and inserting them into the trial frame, or *vice versa*, and renders easy the necessary rotation of cylinders.

The rims themselves should be made so that the lenses can be inserted into the trial frame with either face to the front, and not as some are made, so that they can only be inserted one way. They should also be made so that the lenses be secured by screws in order that if one be broken it can be easily replaced. This is not the case when the lenses are retained by bending the rims over their edges. Both rims and lenses should be as light as possible. It is also advisable to have the convexes and concaves mounted in rings which are of different color, say, the one lot white and the other yellow, so that a mistake cannot be made between them.

The case should contain a sufficiency of prisms, the lower numbers, say from 1 to 4°, being in pairs, and in addition to these and the sphericals and cylinders, all necessary discs, such as the opaque and black discs for occluding the eye not under test, the stenopaics for testing astigmatism, the pin-hole disc for deciding as to whether a case be correctable by lenses, the Maddox rod, the double prism, etc., for testing the motor vessels, and some colored glasses, one each red and green and others smoke and blue of different shades.

The lenses must be ground on dioptric tools, and not on those of the inch system, and numbered in diopters only, and the numbering should not be scratched on the lenses themselves, but be stamped on the handles, also the numbers should be quite distinctly marked on the divisions of the case pertaining to each lens. It goes without saying that each lens must be true as to the power marked

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Professor of Pharmacy, and Director of the Pharmacal Laboratory at the Ontario College of Pharmacy; Associate Professor of Materia Medica and Elementary Therapeutics, Medical Faculty University of Toronto.

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and which it is supposed to be, also it must be accurately centred if spherical. The axes of the cylinders must be clearly and exactly indicated. The base apex line of the prisms must be the same, in fact, everything in connection with the glasses should be of the highest grade of workmanship and as perfect as such workmanship alone can make it.

The trial frame is, perhaps, the most important part of the case, for it is to be used on every customer, and, as it is to be so used on every customer the dimensions of the faces of whom vary so very much, it is clear that, in order to fulfil what it is needed to do must possess the many and various qualities of an ideal working tool. No non-adjustable trial frame can serve for small and big faces, for adults and children. Lightness is required, and so also is perfect rigidity and strength, and it is desirable that it be made of a metal that does not easily rust. Consequently, there is nothing to compare with finely-tempered steel nicked as the material from which it should be made. It must be adjustable as to interpupillary distance, as to the height of the nose, as to the set of the bridge, and as to the length of the arms, the latter being curved so as to pass over the backs of the ears, and keep the frame firmly in place. Without these qualities all the work is rendered more difficult, as the frame constantly shifts and slides forward if straight sides be on it. If the frame has no means of being advanced and retarded, lenses become smudged by contact with the lashes, and the power of the lenses is actually changed by too great a distance between them and the eyes. Accurate testing is impossible when the axes of the lenses themselves are not exactly in the lines of vision, but decentered from them as occurs when there is no adjustability for pupillary distance. Adjustability as to height is needed so as to avoid decentering and so as to allow of the lenses being lowered for close work.

As all the adjustabilities of the frame need to be done when it is on the face, they should be, therefore, achievable by means of thumbscrews, and these thumbscrews must be so placed and sufficiently large to allow of easy manipulation. Each eye piece should have carriers for three lenses, the one for the spherical, the other for the cylinder, and the third for an extra spherical or for the opaque disc. The front carrier, which is intended for the cylinder, must be capable of revolution,

so that the axis of a cylinder can be easily got into any desired meridian. The frame must be scaled for angle notation indicating the various meridians, and the numbering should be large enough and clear enough to be easily seen by the optician at a fair distance. The insertion of the lenses into the frame should be sideways and not from the top, otherwise it is necessary for a lady to remove her hat and veil, a thing not always convenient, besides which, inserting them thus relieves pressure on the nose instead of increasing it. The lenses should be retained in the carriers by means of springs, so that they cannot shake about, otherwise a cylinder after being fitted may become shifted. If the frame be also scaled for pupillary distance, height, and set of bridge, and length of arm, it is somewhat of an advantage, as it gives the optician a rough idea of what sized frame is required by the customer. The lighter the frame is, and the more securely it sets on the customer's face, thanks to the length of the arms being adjustable, the less discomfort it causes. Lightness, however, must not be sacrificed to strength and rigidity. These points about the trial frame and lenses render the optician's work easier, quicker, and more accurate.

Test types for distance should be in clear, black block letters printed on white cardboard; they must be graded down to a line lower than that which represents the normal visual acuteness for the distance at which the testing is done. If the tests be made at 6 metres (20 feet), then the type must be as small as No. 45, or one lower than No. 6. If 4 or 5 metres (15 feet or so) only be available, there must be No. 3 type on the card. Black cards with white block letters are also good for testing purposes.

Hand cards for testing the sight at the reading distance are better than folding books, as they can be conveniently held in one hand. All cards must be left uncovered by glass, the latter reflecting too much light, and they must be always perfectly clean. The trial case, the test types, and a tape line scaled in centimetres, or, better, a near point measure, are the only real necessities for sight testing as done by the optician.

There are a few adjuncts which are of great utility, such as a set of trial spectacles and eyeglass frames for finding that which best suits a customer; a lens measure to quickly find the power and nature of glasses previously used by customers, or to try a prescription or stock glass; a

record book for entering data pertaining to each case; frame measuring cards for taking the dimensions of frames; small screwdrivers of two or three different sizes, and flat and hollow chop pliers for manipulating frames.

The distance test-card used for measuring the visual acuity and testing the refraction of the eye should be fastened to the wall six metres distant from the client, and beneath it, as nearly as possible in a direct line with the eyes under test, the astigmatic chart should be placed. Six metres is considered to be the proper distance for sight-testing, but, if not available, 5 or 4½ metres can serve, but no shorter distance.

Diffused sun or artificial light should fall on the test cards but not on the client's eyes; so if artificial light be employed as the illuminant, it should be screened on the side toward the client, and this is best done by a concave reflector, which serves the double purpose of a screen and of a condenser of the light on to the cards. A light is also required behind the client for illuminating cards used for reading. It is better that this be an artificial light on an adjustable bracket, so that it can be moved into any desired position to either side, above the head or in front of it, for various purposes. Altogether, if the natural light obtainable be not good, and on account of its variability in this climate, it is preferable to depend on artificial light entirely, it being uniform and constant. — *Phar. Journal (Eng.)*.

Local.

Dr. Hamill will hold a class on Retinoscopy (the first ever held in Canada) at the Optical Institute of Canada, commencing on March 22nd. Those wishing to attend should reserve a seat either by letter or telegraph, as the number will be limited.

The following students have recently taken a course in optics, under Dr. Hamill, at the Optical Institute of Canada:—J. G. Tate, St. Catharines; E. J. Morphy, Toronto; H. C. Thomas, Norwich; H. S. Saylor, Ingersoll; C. R. Lampman, Hamilton; Geo. E. Rason, Strathroy; C. A. Hamlin, Allandale; Miss Minnie McCarroll, Meaford; Geo. H. Vicker, Crediton; H. L. Bating, Toronto; Mrs. F. Fletcher, Brussels; W. P. McLaren, Watford; W. R. Bishop, Beachville.

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The J. Hungerford, Smith Co., Toronto, have something special to offer in their advt. this issue. Their goods are first-class, true to flavor and always reliable.

A Rare Opportunity.

Elsewhere in this issue will be found a highly important announcement from the Emerson Pharmacal Company, of Baltimore, Maryland, regarding the introduction of a new article called "Emerson's Rheumatic Cure," a scientific combination of Lithia and other anti-rheumatic components in an agreeable effervescent form. Said company has entered into an agreement with the Emerson Drug Company, proprietors of Bromo-Seltzer, for the management of their business for a term of years, and especially for the introduction of this new rheumatic cure.

The Emerson Drug Company proposes to adopt its own original plan of co-operation with the retail druggists of the United States, under which Bromo-Seltzer was brought to such phenomenal success, and they will issue to the retail druggists full paid, non-assessable shares of stock of the Emerson Pharmacal Company, as explained in the notice.

The retail druggists of the United States will remember what this co-operation meant in the introduction of Bromo-Seltzer from the almost unprecedented advance in the value of the stock of that famous remedy. The new preparation, under the management of the Emerson Drug Company, gives assurance of like success, as it has had two years' experimental use in hospitals with satisfactory results before being offered to the public.

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pate in the profits of the new remedy, a fair trial of which has guaranteed its efficacy and assured its popularity.

Violet Ammonia.

One of the most seasonable preparations, and one that will commend itself wherever shown, is the delightful toilet article put up by John Cowan, Montreal, under the name of violet ammonia. Druggists should not fail to order some at least of this article in their next order to their wholesale house. Mr. Cowan also puts up in the same size bottle (16 oz.) a household ammonia which is a very popular article about "house-cleaning time."

Indian Catarrh Cure.

The proprietors of this remedy are willing to allow druggists to *guarantee a cure* in all cases of catarrh. The preparation is one that, although but a short time before the public, has worked its way into popular favor. See their advertisement.

Invalids' Malt Extract.

The "Druggists' Corporation" elsewhere in this issue call attention to their "Invalids' Malt Extract," which has proved an excellent selling article and given universal satisfaction. It is put up in full sixteen-ounce bottles and offered to the trade in single-dozen lots at \$2.25 per dozen. Read the advertisement.

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Exchange Column.

See editorial on page 59.

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

Senna, Alexandria, lb.....	\$ 25	\$ 30	Rhatany, lb.....	\$ 20	\$ 30	ANTINERVIN, oz.....	\$ 85	\$ 00
Tinnevely, lb.....	15	25	Rhubarb, lb.....	75	2 50	ANTIKAMNIA.....	1 35	1 40
Stramonium, lb.....	20	25	Sarsaparilla, Hond, lb.....	40	45	ANTIPYRIN, oz.....	0 55	0 65
Uva Ursi, lb.....	15	18	Cut, lb.....	50	55	ARISTOL, oz.....	1 85	2 00
LEUCES, Swedish, doz.....	1 00	1 10	Senega, lb.....	55	65	ARSENIC, Donovan's sol., lb.....	25	30
LICORICE, Solazzi.....	48	50	Squill, lb.....	13	15	Fowler's sol., lb.....	10	13
Pignatelli.....	35	40	Stillingia, lb.....	22	25	Iodide, oz.....	50	55
Gravo.....	30	35	Powdered, lb.....	25	27	White, lb.....	6	7
Y & S—Sticks, 6 to 1 lb., per lb.	27	30	Unicorn, lb.....	38	40	ATROPINE, Sulp. in 1/2 ozs. Soc., oz.....	6 00	6 25
" Purity, 100 sticks in box	75	75	Valerian, English, lb. true.....	20	25	BISMUTH, Ammonia-citrate, oz.	40	45
" Purity, 200 sticks in box	1 50	1 50	Virginia, Snake, lb.....	40	45	Iodide, oz.....	55	60
" Acme Pellets, 5 lb. tins	2 00	2 00	Yellow Dock, lb.....	15	18	Salicylate, oz.....	25	30
" Lozenges, 5 lb. tins.....	2 00	2 00	RUM, Bay, gal.....	2 50	2 75	Subcarbonate, lb.....	2 00	2 25
" Tar, Licorice, and Tolu, 5 lb. tins.....	2 00	2 00	Essence, lb.....	3 00	3 25	Subnitrate, lb.....	1 80	2 00
LUPULIN, oz.....	30	35	SACCHARIN, oz.....	1 25	1 50	BORAX, lb.....	7	8
LYCOPODIUM, lb.....	70	80	SRED, Anise, Italian, sifted, lb..	13	15	Powdered, lb.....	8	9
MACE, lb.....	1 20	1 25	Star, lb.....	35	40	BROMINE, lb.....	8	13
MANNA, lb.....	1 60	1 75	Burdock, lb.....	30	35	CADMIUM, Bromide, oz.....	20	25
Moss, Iceland, lb.....	9	10	Canary, bag or less, lb.....	4	5	Iodide, oz.....	45	50
Irish, lb.....	12	13	Caraway, lb.....	10	13	CAFFEINE, oz.....	55	60
MUSK, Tonquin, oz.....	46 00	50 00	Cardamom, lb.....	1 15	1 25	Citrate, oz.....	35	40
NUTGALLS, lb.....	21	25	Celery.....	25	30	CALCIUM, Hypophosphite, lb....	1 60	1 65
Powdered, lb.....	25	30	Colchicum.....	50	60	Iodide, oz.....	95	1 00
NUTMEGS, lb.....	1 00	1 10	Coriander, lb.....	10	12	Phosphate, precip., lb.....	35	38
NUX VOMICA, lb.....	10	12	Cumin, lb.....	15	20	Sulphide, oz.....	5	6
Powdered, lb.....	20	25	Fennel, lb.....	15	17	CERIUM, Oxalate, oz.....	10	12
OAKUM, lb.....	12	15	Fenugreek, powdered, lb.....	7	9	CHINOIDINE, oz.....	15	10
OINTMENT, Merc., lb. 1/2 and 1/2.	70	75	Flax, cleaned, lb.....	3 1/2	4	CHLORAL, Hydrate, lb.....	1 25	1 38
Citrine, lb.....	45	50	Ground, lb.....	4	5	Croton, oz.....	75	80
PARALDEHYDE, oz.....	20	22	Hemp, lb.....	3 1/2	4	CHLOROFORM, lb.....	60	1 90
PEPPER, black, lb.....	16	18	Mustard, white, lb.....	11	12	CINCHONINE, sulphate, oz.....	25	30
Powdered, lb.....	18	20	Powdered, lb.....	15	20	CINCHONIDINE, Sulph., oz.....	28	30
PITCH, black, lb.....	3	4	Pumpkin.....	25	30	COCAINE, Mur., oz.....	4 25	4 50
Bergundy, true, lb.....	10	12	Quince, lb.....	65	70	CODEIA, 1/2 oz.....	75	80
PLASTER, Calcined, bbl. cash.....	1 25	3 25	Rape, lb.....	5	6	COLLODION, lb.....	65	70
Adhesive, yd.....	12	15	Strophanthus, oz.....	50	55	COPPER, Sulph., (Blue Vitriol) lb.	8	10
Belladonna, lb.....	65	70	Worm, lb.....	22	25	Iodide, oz.....	65	70
Galbanum Comp., lb.....	80	85	SEIDLITZ MIXTURE, lb.....	25	30	COPPERAS, lb.....	1	3
Lead, lb.....	25	30	SOAP, Castile, Mottled, pure, lb..	10	12	DIURETIN, oz.....	1 60	1 65
POPPY HEADS, per 100.....	1 00	1 10	White, Conti's, lb.....	15	16	ETHER, Acetic, lb.....	75	80
ROSIN, Common, lb.....	2 1/2	3	Powdered, lb.....	25	40	Sulphuric, lb.....	40	50
White, lb.....	3 1/2	4	Green (Sapo Viridis), lb.....	25	40	EXALGINE, oz.....	1 00	1 10
RESORCIN, white, oz.....	25	0	SPEKMACETI, lb.....	60	65	HYOSCYAMINE, Sulp., crystals, gr.	25	30
ROCHELLE SALT, lb.....	25	28	TURPENTINE, Chian, oz.....	75	80	IODINE, lb.....	4 50	5 00
ROOT, Aconite, lb.....	22	25	Venice, lb.....	10	12	IODOFORM, lb.....	5 25	5 50
Althea, cut, lb.....	30	35	WAX, White, lb.....	50	75	IODOL, oz.....	1 40	1 50
Belladonna, lb.....	25	30	Yellow.....	40	45	IRON, by Hydrogen.....	80	85
Blood, lb.....	18	20	WOOD, Guaiac, rasped.....	5	6	Carbonate, Precip., lb.....	15	16
Bitter, lb.....	27	30	Quassia chips, lb.....	10	12	Sacch., lb.....	30	35
Blackberry, lb.....	15	18	Red Saunders, ground, lb.....	5	6	Chloride, lb.....	45	55
Blackdock, crushed, lb.....	18	20	Santal, ground, lb.....	5	6	Sol., lb.....	13	16
Calamus, sliced, white, lb.....	20	25	CHEMICALS.			Citrate, U.S.P., lb.....	90	1 00
Canada Snake, lb.....	30	35	ACID, Acetic, lb.....		13	And Ammon., lb.....	70	75
Cohosh, black, lb.....	15	20	Glacial, lb.....	45	50	And Quinine, lb.....	1 65	3 50
Colchicum, lb.....	40	45	Benzoic, English, oz.....	20	25	Quin. and Stry., oz.....	25	35
Columbo, lb.....	20	22	German, oz.....	10	12	And Strychnine, oz.....	13	15
Powdered, lb.....	25	30	Boracic, lb.....	12	13	Dialyzed, Solution, lb.....	50	50
Coltsfoot, lb.....	38	40	Carbolic Crystals, lb.....	30	35	Ferrocyanide, lb.....	55	60
Comfrey, crushed, lb.....	20	25	Calvert's No. 1, lb.....	2 10	2 15	Hypophosphites, oz.....	25	35
Curcuma, powdered, lb.....	13	14	No. 2, lb.....	1 35	1 40	Iodide, oz.....	40	45
Dandelion, lb.....	20	22	Citric, lb.....	50	55	Syrup, lb.....	40	45
Elettampine, lb.....	15	20	Gallic, oz.....	10	12	Lactate, oz.....	5	6
Galangal, lb.....	15	18	Hydrobromic, diluted, lb.....	30	35	Pernitrate, solution, lb.....	15	16
Gelsemium, lb.....	22	13	Hydrocyanic, diluted, oz. bottles doz.	1 50	1 60	Phosphate scales, lb.....	1 25	1 30
Gentian or Genitan, lb.....	12	25	Lactic, concentrated, oz.....	8	10	Sulphate, pure, lb.....	7	9
Ground, lb.....	13	14	Muriatic, lb.....	3	5	Exsiccated, lb.....	8	10
Powdered, lb.....	13	15	Chem. pure, lb.....	18	20	And Potass. Tartrate, lb.....	80	85
Ginger, African, lb.....	18	20	Nitric, lb.....	10 1/2	13	And Ammon Tartrate, lb.....	80	85
Po., lb.....	20	22	Chem. pure, lb.....	25	30	JEVES' FLUID, 25c. bottles, per doz..	2 28	
Jamaica, bleached, lb.....	30	35	Oleic, purified, lb.....	75	80	" 50c. bottles, per doz.....	4 50	
Po., lb.....	35	38	Oxalic, lb.....	12	13	LEAD, Acetate, white, lb.....	15	15
Ginseng, lb.....	4 50	4 58	Phosphoric, glacial, lb.....	1 00	1 10	Carbonate, lb.....	7	8
Golden Seal, lb.....	1 00	1 10	Dilute, lb.....	13	17	Iodide, oz.....	35	40
Gold Thread, lb.....	90	95	Pyrogallic, oz.....	30	35	Red, lb.....	7	9
Hellebore, white, powd., lb.....	15	18	Salicylic, white, lb.....	80	85	LIME, Chlorinated, bulk, lb.....	4	5
Indian Hemp.....	18	20	Sulphuric, carbony, lb.....	2 1/2	2 1/2	In packages, lb.....	6	7
Ipecac, lb.....	4 00	4 10	Bottles, lb.....	4	5	LITHIUM, Bromide, oz.....	30	35
Powdered, lb.....	4 25	4 50	Chem. pure, lb.....	18	20	Carbonate, oz.....	30	35
Jalap, lb.....	40	45	Tannic, lb.....	80	85	Citrate, oz.....	25	30
Powdered, lb.....	45	50	Tartaric, powdered, lb.....	38	40	Iodide, oz.....	50	55
Kava Kava, lb.....	40	90	ACETANILID, lb.....	65	70	Salicylate, oz.....	35	40
Licorice, lb.....	12	15	ACONITINE, grain.....	4	5	MAGNESIUM, Calc., lb.....	55	60
Powdered, lb.....	13	15	ALUM, cryst., lb.....	13	3	Carbonate, lb.....	18	20
Mandrake, lb.....	15	18	Powdered, lb.....	3	4	Citrate, gran., lb.....	35	40
Masterwort, lb.....	16	18	AMMONIA, Liquor, lb., SSo.....	10	12	Sulph. (Epsom salt), lb.....	13	3
Orris, Florentine, lb.....	30	40	AMMONIUM, Bromide, lb.....	1 05	1 10	MANGANESE, Black Oxide, lb....	5	0
Powdered, lb.....	40	45	Carbonate, lb.....	14	15	MENTHOL, oz.....	25	87
Pareira Brava, true, lb.....	40	45	Iodide, oz.....	35	40	MERCURY, lb.....	80	85
Pink, lb.....	40	45	Nitrate crystals, lb.....	40	45	Ammon (White Precip.).....	1 30	1 35
Parsley, lb.....	30	45	Muriate, lb.....	12	16	Chloride, Corrosive, lb.....	1 05	1 15
Pleursey, lb.....	20	35	Valerianate, oz.....	55	60	Calomel, lb.....	1 20	1 30
Poke, lb.....	15	25	AMYL, Nitrite, oz.....	16	18	With Chalk, lb.....	50	55
Queen of the Meadow.....	18	18						

One Sure Thing.

No medicine will cure in every case, but Wilson's Fly Pads will kill always and everywhere.

A reliable article is sure to be appreciated, hence the fact that the sale of Wilson's Fly Pads is always increasing.

Business Increasing.

Francis W. Kahle is having a very busy time of it and reports a very general increase in business throughout the country. Trask's Magnetic Ointment and Ransom's Hive Syrup and Tolu are the specialties.

Walker's Liquid Extract of Malt.

Elsewhere in this issue will be found an advertisement of "Walker's Liquid Extract of Malt," a preparation which is having an immense sale and at a price which makes it very popular.

There is no doubt that the nutritive properties of a good well prepared extract of malt are most efficacious, and assist digestion very materially. The preparation named is made by the Walkerville Brewing Co., of Walkerville, Ont., and is guaranteed to contain less than five per cent. of alcohol, and an analysis shows that it is a pure extract of malt and hops.

The sale of this preparation has hitherto been effected merely through its advertising itself, that is, one bottle sold has been the means of selling dozens. The popular price of the article makes it a very desirable line, and we do not wonder that the output has increased so rapidly. See advertisement.

Trusses, Etc.

Attention is directed to the advertisement of Mr. Vincent Wood in another column. Two of the special lines manufactured in his establishment are there brought to the notice of the Canadian drug trade. The immense output of goods in the special lines of trusses, supporters, bandages, suspensories, etc., which emanate from this house is of itself a sufficient guarantee as to the reliability and saleable quality of the goods. Chemists everywhere know the name as a guarantee, and we feel that we are not in the least astray in advising Canadian druggists to put in a stock of these standard "British" lines.

Books and Magazines.

The *Coming Age* is the title of a new magazine published by The Coming Age Company of Boston, Mass., and the Midland Publishing Company of St. Louis, Mo. B. O. Flower is the editor, and his name is sufficient to indicate that the contents will be of a character very much above that of the majority of monthlies. As editor of the *Arena* Mr. Flower became a favorite with all lovers of good literature. The number now before us is an excellent one, and the April issue will include, amongst other valuable articles, a paper by John Uri Lloyd entitled, "Do Physicians and Pharmacists Live on the Misfortunes of Humanity?" a subject which he is specially capable of dealing with. Pharmacists who have read "Etidorpha" and other writings from the pen of Mr. Lloyd will eagerly look for the forthcoming number of this new magazine. Published at \$2.00 per annum, or 20 cents a number.

The "Cosmopolitan."

The recent success of the British arms over the Mahdists in the Soudan demonstrates that even fanaticism cannot stand against drill and discipline. But, in earlier days, it is easy to understand why the Arabs swept all before them. An ingenious tenet of Mohammed taught his followers that the hour and minute and second of death were fully ordained. Therefore the believing soldier's self-regardless fighting was for a while invincible. Confucius, Zoroaster, Buddha, Brahma, Mohammed—each of these great religious thinkers now has his followers beneath the far-flung flag of the United States. It is, consequently, the highest political wisdom to understand what each of our new wards believes. The February number of the *Cosmopolitan* will contain the first chapter of "The Founding of an Empire," by John Brisbane Walker. The first part gives a bird's-eye view of Mohammed and his religion.

Marion Crawford on "Rome."

"The Romance of Rome," by F. Marion Crawford, will be among the prime literary and artistic attractions of *Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly* for April. Mr. Crawford was born in Rome, has been steeped from childhood in the romance and legendary lore of the Eternal City, and writes of her with the enthusiasm of a lover as well as the erudition of a student. His paper is illustrated with some beautiful views of Rome, and a fine portrait of Pope Leo XIII.

The Results Were Extraordinary.

WAFELLA, N.W.T., Feb. 13, '97.
The Lawrence-Williams Company, Cleveland, O.:

I keep your "Gombault's Caustic Balsam" in stock. I have sold it for the last three years. I have been in the drug business in Ontario and this country, but it is not known to the majority. I sold a bottle which I saw used under my own supervision which gave most universal satisfaction. The results were extraordinary. I sell it here at \$1.50 per bottle. I am quite a horseman and would be pleased to use any pictures of the noted racers of the day, to our mutual benefit.

J. A. MACDONALD.

Ozone.

This remedy, which is now having an extensive sale in many parts, is one of those which eventually must take a front place amongst proprietary medicines. Its owners feel that they have in it an article of undoubted merit. They intend advertising it very largely and pushing its sale throughout the whole of the Dominion.

There is no doubt that an immediate demand will be created for this preparation, and druggists will do well to be able to meet that demand when called on.

See advertisement in another place in this issue.

Hofbrau.

There is now scarcely any difference of opinion as to the medicinal value of extract of malt, especially in cases of malnutrition and during convalescence.

The principal point to be observed by the druggist is that the preparation he sells is one which is produced from the best obtainable malt and choice hops, with the least possible percentage of alcohol, that he can confidently recommend to his physicians and customers. Price also must enter into the question, as with many it means the consumption of a considerable quantity.

In Hofbrau, Messrs. Reinhardt & Co. claim to have an ideal liquid extract of malt, which combines in concentrated form all the nutritive, digestive and tonic properties.

Look at their full-page advertisement, and see what they offer you. The preparation will be certain to have a very large sale, and the price is such as will commend itself to the trade.

Iodide, oz.....	\$ 35	\$ 40	Iodide, oz.....	\$ 40	\$ 43	Geranium, oz.....	\$1 75	\$1 85
Bin., oz.....	25	30	Salicylate, lb.....	1 00	1 10	Rose, lb.....	3 20	3 50
Oxide, Red, lb.....	1 30	1 35	Sulphate, lb.....	2	5	Juniper berries (English), lb...	4 50	5 50
Pill (Blue Mass), lb.....	70	75	Sulphite, lb.....	8	10	Wood, lb.....	70	70
MILK SUGAR, powdered, lb.....	30	35	SOMNAL, oz.....	85	00	Lavender, Chiris. Fleur, lb....	3 00	3 55
MORPHINE, Acetate, oz.....	1 80	1 90	SPIRIT NITRE, lb.....	38	68	Garden, lb.....	75	1 50
Muriate, oz.....	1 80	1 90	SPRONTIUM, Nitrate, lb.....	18	20	Lenon, lb.....	1 50	1 60
Sulphate, oz.....	1 80	1 90	STRYCHNINE, crystals, oz.....	80	85	Lemongrass, lb.....	1 50	1 00
PEPSIN, Saccharated, oz.....	35	40	SULFONAL, oz.....	50	55	Mustard, Essential, oz.....	60	60
PILNACETINE, oz.....	25	30	SULPHUR, Flowers of, lb.....	2 1/2	4	Neroli, oz.....	4 25	4 60
PIPOCARPINE, Muriate, grain....	7	8	Pure precipitated, lb.....	13	20	Orange, lb.....	2 75	3 75
POTASSIUM, Acetate, lb.....	1 00	1 10	TARTAR EMEIC, lb.....	50	55	Sweet, lb.....	2 75	3 00
Bicarbonate lb.....	15	17	THYMOL (Thymic acid), oz.....	55	60	Origanum, lb.....	65	50
Bichromate, lb.....	12	13	VERATRINE, oz.....	2 00	2 10	Patchouli, oz.....	80	50
Bitrat (Cream Tar.), lb.....	25	28	ZINC, Acetate, lb.....	70	75	Pennyroyal, lb.....	1 60	1 75
Bromide, lb.....	70	75	Carbonate lb.....	25	30	Peppermint, lb.....	1 60	1 75
Carbonate, lb.....	12	13	Chloride, granular, oz.....	13	15	Pimento, lb.....	2 00	2 05
Chlorate, Eng., lb.....	18	20	Iodide, oz.....	60	65	Rhodium, oz.....	80	85
Powdered, lb.....	20	22	Oxide, lb.....	13	60	Rose, oz.....	7 50	11 30
Citrate, lb.....	70	25	Sulphate, lb.....	9	11	Rosemary, lb.....	70	50
Cyanide, lb.....	40	50	Valerianate, oz.....	25	30	Rue, oz.....	25	50
Hypophosphites, oz.....	12	15	ESSENTIAL OILS.			Sandalwood, lb.....	5 50	7 70
Iodide, lb.....	3 50	3 75	Oil, Almond, bitter, oz.....	75	80	Sassafras, lb.....	75	00
Nitrate, gran, lb.....	5	10	Sweet, lb.....	40	50	Savin, lb.....	1 60	1 58
Permanganate, lb.....	40	45	Amber, crude, lb.....	40	45	Spearmint, lb.....	3 75	4 79
Prussiate, Red, lb.....	50	55	Rect, lb.....	60	65	Spruce, lb.....	65	00
Yellow, lb.....	32	35	Anise, lb.....	2 75	3 00	Tansy, lb.....	4 25	4 85
And Sod. Tartrate, lb.....	25	30	Bay, oz.....	50	60	Thyme, white, lb.....	1 80	1 87
Sulphuret, lb.....	25	30	Bergamot, lb.....	3 25	3 50	Wintergreen, lb.....	1 75	1 85
PROPHYLAMINE, oz.....	35	46	Cade, lb.....	90	1 00	Wormseed, lb.....	3 50	3 75
QUININE, Sulph, bulk.....	37	42	Cajuput, lb.....	1 60	1 70	Wormwood, lb.....	4 25	4 50
Ozs., oz.....	42	47	Capsicum, oz.....	60	65	FIXED OILS.		
QUINIDINE, Sulphate, ozs., oz...	16	20	Caraway, lb.....	2 75	3 00	CASTOR, lb.....	13	1
SALICIS, lb.....	4 50	5 00	Cassia, lb.....	2 60	2 25	COD LIVER, N.F., gal.....	90	90
SANTONIN, oz.....	20	22	Cedar.....	55	85	Norwegian, gal.....	1 60	1 7
SILVER, Nitrate, cryst, oz.....	50	85	Cinnamon, Ceylon, oz.....	2 75	3 00	COTONSEED, gal.....	1 10	1 20
Fused, oz.....	85	90	Citronella, lb.....	80	85	LARD, gal.....	90	1 00
SODIUM, Acetate, lb.....	30	35	Clove, lb.....	1 20	1 30	LINSEED, boiled, gal.....	56	50
Bicarbonate, kgs., lb.....	2 75	3 00	Copaiba, lb.....	1 75	2 00	Raw, gal.....	55	59
Bromide, lb.....	85	90	Croton, lb.....	1 50	1 75	NEATSFOOT, gal.....	1 20	1 38
Carbonate, lb.....	3	6	Cubeb, lb.....	2 50	3 00	OLIVE, gal.....	1 30	1 30
Hypophosphite, oz.....	12	15	Cumin, lb.....	5 50	6 00	Salad, gal.....	2 50	2 60
Hyposulphite, lb.....	3	0	Erigeron, oz.....	20	25	PALM, lb.....	12	15
			Eucalyptus, lb.....	1 50	1 75	SPERM, gal.....	1 50	1 60
			Fennel, lb.....	1 60	1 75	TURPENTINE, gal.....	70	70

Drug Reports.

Canadian Market Reports.

The prevailing condition of business is very satisfactory. Important changes are rather limited and confined chiefly to a few leading articles. As we predicted last month, after noting the advance of 3c. an ounce on quinine, quinine has made a further advance, making the advance in all equal to 5c. an ounce, and those who know predict that higher prices still will rule, as the advance is caused more by scarcity of bark than any speculative movement.

Citrate iron and quinine and other quinine salts have been advanced proportionately to higher price of trade.

Cocaine has at last made a move upward and is quoted from 25c. to 30c. an ounce higher.

Opium is reported a little easier abroad.

Camphor maintains its high price; it is not impossible that it may go higher.

Mercurials, as noted last month, have been marked up 2c. to 3c. a pound on account of advance in quicksilver.

Citric acid is firm in price and tending upward.

Ipecac root much higher.

Golden seal root has nearly touched the \$1 mark.

Borax and boric acid are higher.

English Market Report.

LONDON, February 24th, 1899

The higher prices noted last week in ipecacuanha, quinine and camphor have been well maintained. Camphor has had another advance, and all mercurials have moved upward slightly. Hydrastis is also dearer, and copper sulphate has advanced in consequence of the higher value of the metal. Cod liver oil, glycerine and other winter staples are flat. Citric acid has had a sharp rise. Saffron is also dearer, but kuro has been offering at lower rates.

Money Saved.

The advertisement of the Woodward Medicine Co. (Limited), 11 Colborne street, in which they offer free correspondence envelopes, can be seen on another page of this journal. This ad. appeared in last month's issue, and was well replied to. You can secure \$1.50 worth of envelopes by simply sending in your name and address. Celery King

is advertised in conjunction with the druggist's name, and as this spring medicine is being well pushed it cannot fail to be a good drawer. Send soon.

Wall Papers for Spring Trade.

Read M. Staunton Co's advertisement. If you carry wall paper in stock it will pay you to see their designs and get their prices.

Druggists

WILL find the Student's Imperial Dictionary the very best one for use in home or dispensary. It is reliable, up-to-date, and authoritative. No other dictionary can be obtained for less than three times its price which contains the latest information in all departments of study and investigation. It is the most satisfactory and most complete working dictionary yet printed. Handsomely bound in half morocco. Price, only \$4.50.

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44-46 Richmond St. W., Toronto

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Chimneys and Bottles

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Every Description.

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Of Wallaceburg, Limited.

"Short Talks on Advertising."

224 pages, 123 illustrations; sent postpaid on receipt of price.
Paper binding, lithographed cover, 25 cents.
Cloth and gold, gold top, uncut edges, \$1.00.

Charles Austin Bates

Vanderbilt Building *New York*

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