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Canadian Druggist

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

VOL. XII.

TORONTO, JULY, 1900.

No. 7

Canadian Druggist

WILLIAM J. DYAS, PUBLISHER.

Subscription \$1 per year in advance.

Advertising rates on application.

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

New advertisements or changes to be addressed

Canadian Druggist,

TRADERS' BANK CHAMBERS

63 YONGE STREET,

TORONTO, ONT.

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Patience in Business.

It has been said that patience is a virtue, and few need it more than the druggist, who goes through life's round of routine duties without much to encourage him or to make the virtue easy of accomplishment. It is hard for him to maintain an equable disposition under the grind of long hours and petty trade demands; yet do it he must if he wants to meet with any measure of success whatever.

The public forget that his hours are long, that his sales are apt to be small and that were the total receipts all his, it would take him a long time to become rich. They recognize him as occupying a position allied to science on the one hand and trained to apply it in the public welfare on the other. His position as a public servant has become so pronounced that it is needless for him to do else than make the best of it. His motto can well be "Patience and Perseverance." The little irksome calls made upon him for postage stamps, telephone, directory, etc., had better be attended to with a smiling face than a frown. Such demands will be made and they must be obeyed, and happy is the man who can render the service in such a way that more profitable trade can be drawn by it.

Confidence.

The druggist who aspires to build up a permanent business must ever bear in mind that the confidence of his customers is the factor he must strive after. He, himself, will be willing to pay more for a product manufactured by a house in which he has confidence than he will for similar goods manufactured by a house in which he has not, so his customers may be depended upon to do the same thing.

The man who will be conscientious with himself in the performance of his duties will also be conscientious with his customers and will ultimately receive the recognition he deserves.

The public are ever critical. They are seeking their own interests and usually find them. They are so anxious to deal with a druggist in whom they have confidence as they are to place their well being in the care of a physician in whose skill they have faith.

Low prices and inferior goods may secure some trade but they never inspire confidence. The customer who will buy inferior goods at low prices will never be a steady patron of any one place, but the one who wants good goods at fair prices will remain as a permanent supporter of the dealer who always meets his demands.

An unskilful physician has never yet built up a reputation by charging low prices, but the skilful one can demand what he deserves and always get it. Confidence is the key note to it all.

"Medical Supply Houses."

In another place in this issue will be found a letter from one of the firm of the Stevens & Sons Co., Limited, in reference to an editorial under the above caption in our last issue.

Our correspondent is quite right in his assumption that our remarks had no reference to any business conducted as that of this firm. What we referred to was the supply house who endeavors to secure the trade of the physician which properly belongs to the retail druggist.

We have now several houses in Canada who make a business of supplying in any and all quantities any requirements of the physician, whether for his own dispensing or, in fact, to sell again to his patient. It was to this that we referred particularly, not so much to blame the house who lends itself to this kind of business as the retail druggist who permits the physician of his locality to become regular customers of the "supply house," and which is due in most cases to the indifference or want of business tact which characterizes so many in the trade.

There is no reason why the retail druggist should not in the majority of cases supply the physician with all he needs, and we believe that the druggist is warranted in selling goods at the least possible minimum of profit in order to secure not only the good-will of his physician, but also additional business which must come through the influence of the family physician.

Now-a-days we cannot afford to stand too much on dignity while pecuniary interests are so much at stake, and while we do not advocate in the least losing one's own self-respect, we believe that the matter of friendly business relations between druggist and physician can in a large majority of instances be maintained by judicious and politic methods.

The India Rubber Industry.

The general advance in prices during the present year of India rubber goods has been mainly due to the extraordinary increase in demand as a result of the rubber tire industry, together with the fact that in many places the supply has shown a diminution. In order to meet the extraordinary demand for this product, the various governments have bestirred themselves and we find that more than usual interest is being taken in the matter.

The United States Government have in contemplation the procuring of a new source of supply in the recently acquired accession of Hawaii and it is stated that the agents of the Department of Agriculture will collect some 100,000 rubber trees from various parts of Brazil, Mexico and Central America for planting in Hawaii.

The Government of India has sanctioned the establishment of a rubber plantation in the Tenasserim Coast, where it has been thoroughly proved that the Brazilian tree will not only thrive but will reproduce itself and yield rubber of the very best quality. This plantation will consist of about 10,000 acres and it is mentioned that at about the end of twelve years will have paid its cost and the income would be a permanent one.

The Government of the Congo State has increased the varieties of rubber plants and has ordered them to be distributed through its agents or planters in order to further the cultivation of rubber-giving plants in that state. A decree has also been issued ordering that every firm exploiting rubber from its territories shall

plant a certain number of fresh trees according to its shipments of that product.

According to some authorities it is said that in the near future Africa will yield a large increase of rubber and the product grown there is looked upon with more favor than it was at one time, although it is not up to the standard of Para rubber.

It is also said that owing to the ruthless destruction by the natives of the rubber-yielding trees in German East Africa, the output from that district has been greatly diminished. In fact the exports have fallen so low that only about one-tenth of the quantity which was gathered a few years ago is now sent from this locality. The Government has now issued regulations whereby the natives are only allowed to tap the tree by incisions some distance up the tree, and it is thus hoped to prevent the cutting down of the trees.

Another cause for the diminution in the quantity of rubber from West Africa is said to be on account of the scarcity of labor, inducements having been held out to the natives to collect palm oil, instead of rubber, and also the competition between rubber merchants and coffee planters for such labor, has tended to limit the number of natives who are acclimatized to the miasmatic swamps where rubber is grown.

There is no doubt that the price of rubber goods cannot for some time be lowered unless it is through the addition of foreign materials, to take the place of some of the rubber, thus, of course, making a lower grade of goods.

The Long Hours Evil.

Once in a long while every business man wakes up from the dream of gold-making and takes note of what is happening around him. Takes a mental inventory of himself; sizes up himself physically and decides upon most radical changes for the better. Before this he has been content to drift on with the tide, opening and closing his store, and probably never actually realizing that every time he puts out the lights at night he is a day nearer the end of all things, as far as he is concerned. The druggist is no exception to this general rule, only more so. He has got to be up and doing; to watch his competitor and buy his little bills of goods as cheap as possible, if he is to make anything at all for himself. He, too, occasionally has an awakening—

sometimes not voluntary, by any means, but when health breaks down and *demand*s the attention he has failed to give. It is then that it dawns upon these business men and the druggist that he has been demanding too much of himself, that his hours of labor have allowed of too little recreation, and that he must make some provision in the future for more hours of relaxation if he would hold his body and soul together. Out west, in the Province of British Columbia, the public have been educated to regard the druggist as the ever-get-at-able man. Though they must realize that he is but human, and hence gets tired occasionally, yet when they happen to want him badly they think he ought to be promptly in evidence, no matter what the hour of night or day. The public have been educated to this—by whom? By the very men who are to-day striving with shattered nerves and disordered livers to patch up an apology for a vigorous frame by swallowing the drugs of their own compounding. Early morning finds the druggist behind his counter unbreakfasted, attending to the wants of the man who was out late, and, as the day wears on, night finds him at ten, eleven or perhaps twelve, selling soda to the late theatre goer. And yet he expects to keep his health, when every day he is robbing himself of much-needed rest and recreation. The druggist out west, then, feels that he is in the wrong; that there is a necessity for something to be done, and he will discuss the question with anyone most readily, making many suggestions more or less sensible. The fact is, that the long hours are telling upon us, and there is a grave need that some concerted action should be taken, and soon. Why, a man is content to spend the best time of his life, when his physical and mental capabilities are in their prime, acting as clerk until, worn out, he decides to try business for himself and improve matters. Straightway he makes matters worse by putting even more of a strain upon his already worn-out constitution. Now, why a man should be content to do this for the public, who, in their turn, think him a fool for his pains and a money-grabber to boot, I cannot comprehend.

If the druggist will persist, his blood be upon his own head; but why not follow the example of other business houses, and make a decided stand for shorter hours of labor? Open up at eight o'clock, and close at eight or nine at the very latest. There is very little business of real neces-

Put Up Your Own

..... IN.....

Lawson & Jones Containers

The way goods are done up has as much to do with the sales as any other part of advertising.

Lawson & Jones

LABEL PRINTERS
AND BOX MAKERS

LONDON, ONT.

Beware

of Fraudulent Substitutions!

HATCH'S PROTOSE is the only food properly tested in the Canadian Army, as an exclusive diet, under supervision of the military authorities, and the following letter of Surgeon Lieut.-Col. Neilson, Director-General Medical Staff of the Canadian Militia, has been read before the House of Commons. (Session, June 6th)

From THE GAZETTE, June 7th.

Letter by Dr. Neilson.

Colonel Tisdale read it, as follows:—
"I recommend that the troops of the second contingent be supplied with five days' rations of PROTOSE Vegetal. This substance has been thoroughly tested on five members of 'A' Battery, R.C.A., during one month last year. It proved itself to be a complete food in the most concentrated form. It is palatable, light, agrees with delicate stomachs, and does not deteriorate if kept dry."

Sold in three different strengths, according to Physician's Directions.

THE HATCH PROTOSE CO.
10 Richmond Square, - - - Montreal
AND AT THE PRINCIPAL DRUGGISTS.

In Toronto—W. Lloyd Wood, Church and Gerard Streets.
In Chicago—Peter Van Schaack & Sons, 140 Lake Street.

We invite your order for

E. & Co's. Citrate of Magnesia

for which we claim every good quality.

3 points of excellence FLAVOUR
EFFERVESCENCE
APPEARANCE

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

6oz. Bottl: **GRAPE SALINE** 25c.

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

' DIAMOND ' LYE

POWDERED, SCENTED

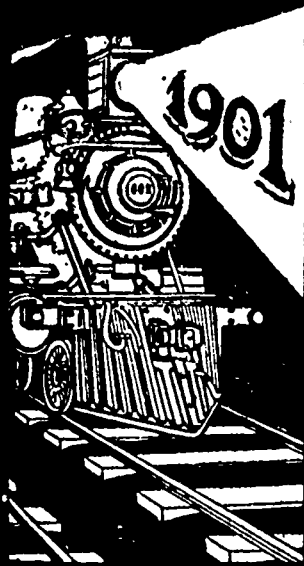
IS THE BEST ON THE MARKET. TRY A CASE **\$3.25**

Five per cent. Thirty Days.



The **Elliot & Co., Limited**

... Toronto



"They're Off!"

Our travellers are now on the road.

They start away this season with the grandest line we have ever made up.

The designs and colorings are chosen with care and for their thorough suitability for Canadian trade.

Every pattern is made with the idea that Canada is the place to sell it and the only market for its disposal.

We believe we have in the Staunton

Wall Papers

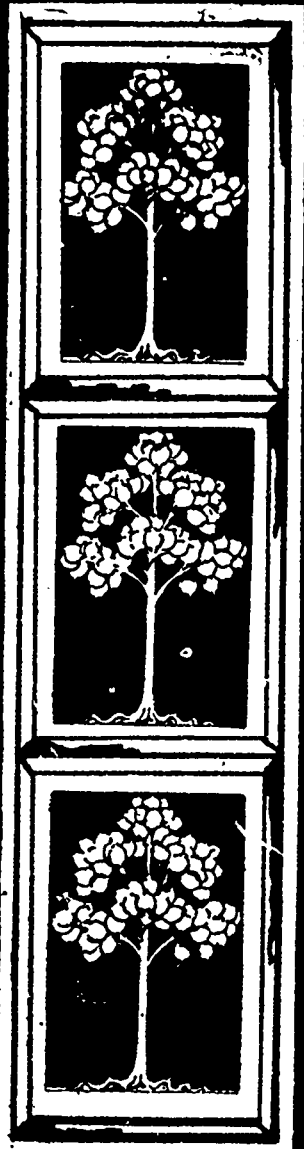
line for 1901 covered the entire range of the trade's requirements from the cheapest grade all through the line of Blanks—Glimmers—Gilts—Embossed—Silks—Fabrics—Tapestries—Stripes—Ingrains—Friezes—etc., and the prices are not the least interesting feature.

Experience tells you it will pay you to see the Staunton line before making your selection for 1901 trade—and your favorable opinion is a foregone conclusion.

See one of our travellers.

M. STAUNTON & CO. TORONTO

MANUFACTURERS.



sity done after nine o'clock in any city or town in the Dominion, and the majority of the business that really is urgent might be avoided by the customer using a little forethought. The average man will wait until he is sick with a vengeance before he thinks of the empty pill box or medicine bottle, and then it is that a rush is made for the drug store. The public, then, need the educating right now. If they understood that every drug store closed at nine o'clock, provision would certainly be made earlier for cases of emergency. I have mentioned nine o'clock, but there is no valid reason why the hour could not be earlier; but we must go slowly with this public educating, and gradually get them to understand that the druggist, as well as the dry goods man and shoe dealer, requires time to recuperate. I would, then, respectfully suggest, through the columns of THE CANADIAN DRUGGIST, that every druggist and drug clerk who may read these lines shall make an effort in his town to bring about an early-closing movement. If the matter can but be made general throughout the Dominion, it will be easy of accomplishment. The West is not the only sufferer, therefore it is high time to stir in the matter. Remember, brother druggist, it is your health you have to consider. What is money to you if, in gaining the little, you so break down your nervous system that you are a wreck the latter portion of your life? Take recreation—do business for all your worth while at it, but don't kill yourself to live.

Wood Alcohol.

Manufacturers of wood alcohol are offering their product through the wholesale drug houses in bottles containing 8, 16 and 32 ounces, and it may also be had in cans and barrels. The economy effected by its use, as compared with grain alcohol or with the miserable methylated spirit supplied as a Government monopoly, is so great as to favor its use in every suitable case, where legally permitted.

Of course, it cannot be used in preparations sold under pharmacopœia names, but in private formula there can be no objection, where the odor is not disagreeable.

It has been abundantly shown that grain and wood spirits of equal hydro-metrical strength have exactly the same properties as antiseptics, preservatives and solvents, and it is for these propert-

ties that grain alcohol has hitherto been so indispensable in pharmacy.

Having the same behavior as to heat and cold, they will equally prevent mixtures from freezing. Being equally volatile and inflammable, they are useful for the druggist's spirit lamp, to boil the late or early coffee, to heat baby's food, to heat water for toddy—no! no! shaving. Some observers assert they have equal toxic and inebriating effects, but, except in minute doses, experiments along this line are not recommended, as authorities generally ascribe much greater toxicity to methyllic alcohol than to the ethyllic. This, however, may have been caused by the very crude form in which until lately the methyllic alcohol was sold.

The following are named for trial where legally permitted: Tinctures, aconite, arnica, belladonna, cannabis, cantharides, chloroform co., colchici, conii, digitalis iodine, lobelia, opium, stramonium, valerian and valerian, all the liniments, fluid extracts where the dose is not over 30 minims and the preparation is not official.

Two Money-making Lines.

Of the many "side lines" which have been adopted by druggists, none, perhaps, have taken hold as rapidly with the trade as those of optical goods and photographic supplies. Of the former we have spoken recently, showing the decided advantage not only for principals, but also for drug clerks, to take up the study and become masters of the science of optics.

Referring to the line of photographic supplies, including in this category everything from the camera down to the most minute chemical used, a druggist in a town in eastern Ontario expressed the situation very clearly, when he said to the writer of this article, "The drug business of itself does not pay as it used to, and I have been obliged to add 'side lines.' First I took up photographic supplies, in which I am doing a good business, and it is paying well, and now I am commencing with optical goods."

There is no doubt that these are two of the most satisfactory lines that can be handled by a large number of the trade, and there is no reason why the bulk of this business should not fall into the hands of the retail druggist.

We commend to our readers the advertisements of several manufacturing houses in these lines which are prepared to supply the trade.

"Manitoba Liquor Act."

In our last issue we gave a summary of the "Liquor Act," as amended at the recent session of the Provincial Legislature of Manitoba. The Act has now passed its final stage, and will become law. Several amendments have been made since its first introduction into the House.

The clause providing that retail druggists must pay a license of \$50, and wholesale druggists \$250, was struck out, and no license fee will be charged.

Veterinary surgeons and dentists are given the same privileges as doctors in regard to keeping and using liquor as a medicine. The limit of quantity which the bill fixed in the first instance has been amended, so that now no limit is named, it being left to the honor of the medical profession to see that the proviso is not abused.

The clause which provides that physicians must specify the disease from which the patient is suffering when liquor is prescribed has also been struck out, as also has that in which informers should receive one-half the fines in case of conviction for illegal sales.

It is the intention of the Government to submit the Act to the courts in order to ascertain whether its provisions are *intra vires* of the Legislature, the question of the rights of the Hudson Bay Co. under their deed of surrender, as mentioned in our last issue, being the main issue at stake.

The Sale of Liquor in Prince Edward Island.

As intimated in our last issue a bill for prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquor in the Province of Prince Edward Island has been submitted in the Provincial Legislature.

The sale of liquor as in the Act passed in Manitoba, will be confined to legally qualified chemists, druggists and physicians, and the Act provides that they shall be sold only for medicinal purposes from the prescription of qualified physicians, and for sacramental purposes on the certificate of the clergyman certifying that the wine is required for such purposes. When any alcoholic liquor is required for use in art, trade or manufacture, the same shall be sold only on a certificate signed by an inspector appointed under the provisos of the Act, accompanied by an affirmation of the applicant

that the liquor is to be used only for the purpose named.

The Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council is authorized to appoint vendors for each county, and one or more for the city of Charlottetown, such vendors to be subject to the orders and regulations as may be from time to time prescribed.

A violation of the Act subjects the offender to a penalty of \$100 for the first offence, and in default three months in the common jail. For a second offence, a penalty of \$200 or four months confinement.

Pharmaceutical Association Examinations.

The preliminary Board of Examiners of the Pharmaceutical Association of the Province of Quebec held their quarterly examinations in Montreal and Quebec on July 5, when twenty-one candidates presented themselves, and of these the following named in order of merit were successful: Kenneth M. Chalmers, A. Brouillette, H. G. Pepin, E. Verner, A. Brunelle, E. Lemieux, J. A. Langlois, J. R. Martineau, J. W. Mercier, R. Senecal, A. Robitaille, J. A. R. Sylvester.

The following candidates passed upon all subjects but one: P. A. Boivin and E. LaPailleur, arithmetic. These gentlemen will be required to present themselves again for this subject only at the October examinations. The candidates were examined in English, French, Latin, arithmetic, geography and history.

The examiners were Prof. J. O. Cassegrain of Jacques Cartier Normal School, and Prof. Isaac Gammell of the High School, Montreal.

Nova Scotia Pharmaceutical Society.

At a meeting of the Council of the Nova Scotia Pharmaceutical Society, held in Halifax, Thursday, July 5, the following officers were re-elected:

President—L. J. Mylius.

Vice-President—H. W. Cameron.

Treasurer—G. A. Burbridge.

Secretary—C. E. Huggins.

Registrar—E. T. Power.

Dr. Wm. H. Lang, F.C.S., who has been appointed professor of Chemistry in the University of Toronto, is a graduate of the Glasgow University, from which he obtained the degree of D.Sc., and was at one time chief assistant to Prof. Ferguson, lecturing on Organic Chemistry.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Toronto, July 7, 1900.

To Editor CANADIAN DRUGGIST:

DEAR SIR,—We notice an article in your issue of June, headed "Medical Supply Houses," and while we are in sympathy with what you say, and endorse every word of it heartily, yet we think, being one of the pioneer instrument houses in Canada, some of your readers might get a wrong impression from your article, and include our company among the transgressors. While we do a very considerable trade with medical men throughout Canada, yet we confine our trade with them strictly to surgical instruments, or such goods as the druggist does not stock. The wholesale or drug sundries department of the business is devoted entirely to the interests of the retail druggist, and instead of being classified with the "medical supply houses" we think we are justified in asking you to make a little explanation to your readers. We not only confine our wholesale goods to the retail druggist, but we make it our first duty to put such goods in the hands of the retail druggist, and at such prices that he may successfully compete with the travelling salesman who represents "medical supply houses." That the retail druggist should be, and that he is, pre-eminently qualified to look after the trade of his neighboring doctor is a principle which we heartily endorse. And that the druggist should placidly allow an unqualified man to come in and deprive him of both his trade and his reputation is a point worthy of note. It rests in the hands of the retail druggist to remedy this condition, and our support and sympathy is entirely on his side.

THE J. STEVENS & SON CO.,
LIMITED.

W. J. Ross,

"Sundries Department."

Nova Scotia Pharmaceutical Examinations.

The results of the examinations of the Nova Scotia Pharmaceutical Society are announced as follows:

PRELIMINARY.

E. T. Dunsworth, Ralph S. Macdonald, Carl B. Thompson, Frank Young, Halifax.

George Friend, Digby.

FINAL.

T. J. Barron, E. J. Butcher, W. H. Flowers, L. V. Harris, John J. Kinlay,

W. E. Mitchell, G. P. Parker, Howard Smith, Halifax.

R. B. Dickson, Antigonish.

A. B. Morse, Amherst.

E. B. McDaniel, Sherbrooke.

George P. MacGregor, New Glasgow.

The officers for the ensuing year are those of last year re-elected.

The Woodward Chemical Co.

The Woodward Medicine Co., Toronto, Ont., has been succeeded by the Woodward Chemical Co., capitalized at \$500,000.

The great sale of Hutch and Celery King have made it necessary to reorganize the company. The Canadian business has become very large and the business in the United States is growing very rapidly. In the reorganized company, Mr. Francis U. Kahle, will be manager, Mr. Chas. Stowe, advertising department, Mr. Phil. G. Howar, sales department, and Mr. James Waul, American representative. All of these gentlemen are well and prominently known.

Mr. Stowe is one of the oldest and best known advertisers in the world, having been advertising manager for years for Barnum & Bailey's great circus.

The merits of Hutch justify the expenditures and a large and extensive line of Hutch will be at once put out.

Literary Notes.

A NEW BOOK OF AFRICAN TRAVEL.

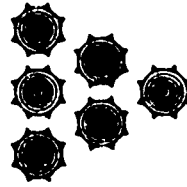
Travelling in Africa for pleasure is, to the natives, foolishness. Miss Helen Caddick, in her book, "A White Woman in Central Africa," published by Messrs. Cassell & Company, New York, says: "When they heard that I did not belong to any mission, but was only travelling for pleasure, they seemed to look upon me as a lunatic, and were thankful I was harmless." The warlike condition of the country during the last twenty years does make the idea of pleasure excursions rather a dubious one. But Miss Caddick's entertaining account is full of pleasant incidents and a peaceful atmosphere which make it very refreshing at the moment. The trip was taken alone. After considerable time spent in the more beaten paths, the ambitious Englishwoman decided to visit the Great Lake region. She did so against the advice of both friends and natives. Her optimistic portrayal of that object of the white man's wrath, the African savage, is encouraging. According to Miss Caddick, he and many things concerning his country, are not as black as they are painted. 242 pages, size 5½x7½ inches. 16 illustrations. Cloth, gilt, \$1.25.

Stearns' 1900 Perfumes

Czarina Carnations

Czarina Violettes

Czarina Roses



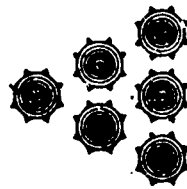
A special line for special trade

...It pays to handle them...

"4" Roses

Country Club

Amorita



And a full line of Standard odors

Our salesmen are now out with a full line of boxed goods for Christmas trade.

See our lines before placing your order

Frederick Stearns & Co.

DETROIT, Mich.
LONDON, Eng.
NEW YORK N.Y.

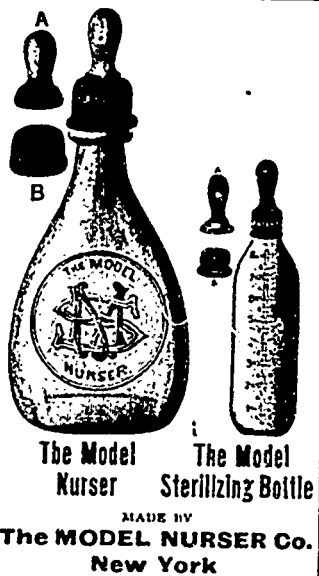
PERFUMERS

Windsor, Ont.

Canadian Price List

Any Retail Druggist who does not receive one of these Lists drop us a card and we will forward.

of Merck's Chemicals



LYMAN'S PURE INSECT POWDER

is being put up in **Quarter Pound, Half Pound and One Pound Cartons**, as well as in bulk. Every retailer will appreciate being able to buy a **Pure Powder**, put up in a handsome carton, ready to hand to a customer at simply an advance on cost of bulk to cover cost of package.

Insect Powder Guns

HELLEBORE ROOT

Our Own Powdering

This being an unpleasant article to handle, you will be glad to know that we put it up in **Quarter Pound, Half Pound and One Pound Cartons**.

SUMMER SELLERS

Lyman's Lightning Fly Paper

" Mosquito Oil

" Syrup of Blackberry and
Jam, Ginger

" Magnesia Citrate

Log Cabin Root Beer

LYMAN'S ABSORBENT GAUZE

Put up in Glass Jars. One yard and five yards.

Borated.

Carbolated.

Iodoform, 5 and 10 %.

Sublimated.

The LYMAN BROS. & CO. Limited

Wholesale Druggists, TORONTO

*Saleable goods for the Summer Season
are a boon to the trade.*

We are showing the following

Khaki Playing Cards

The most artistically produced novelty for the Tourist trade. Exquisitely designed, handsomely boxed. Gold edges; retail 50c.

Souvenir Post Cards

The Souvenir Post Card era is still in its infancy. A series of patriotic designs from the art rooms of Messrs. Raphael, Tuck & Sons will be welcomed by the trade. Orders for sample assortments should be placed at once.

Papeteries

"Soldiers of the Queen," as the name implies, is a series of Patriotic boxes with embossed covers, showing the different Famous British Regiments, such as the Gordon Highlanders, Royal Horse Artillery, etc. The stock is embossed with the National Flag.

Patriotic Stationery

"The Empire" writing tablet contains paper lithographed in colors with a design of the British and Canadian Flags interwoven, together with the Coat of Arms of the two countries. Note Paper and Envelopes embossed with the Canadian Flag is also a very seasonable line.

WARWICK BRO'S & RUTTER

Manufacturing and Importing Stationers TORONTO.

Trade Notes.

British Columbia Notes.

John Dutton, druggist, Stratford, Ont., has made an assignment.

The Byer Remedy Co., of Markham, Ont., is asking for incorporation. Capital, \$40,000.

Cox & Wilnot, druggists, Fernie, B.C., have been succeeded by the Crow's Nest Drug Co.

The drug store of F. Waterson, St. Stephen, N. B., was destroyed by fire last month.

The National Drug and Chemical Co., of Toronto, is applying for incorporation. Capital, \$40,000.

W. French has purchased the drug business of W. M. Wright, at Sintalute, N. W. T.

James G. Jamieson has purchased the drug business of Dr. S. W. Dodd, Charlottetown, P. E. I.

Charles Hasselfield has purchased the drug business of A. J. Waller & Co., 480 Main street, Winnipeg, Man.

T. E. Gagner has purchased the drug business of L. R. Barridon, St. Catherines and St. Denis streets, Montreal, Q

Personals.

We have pleasure in congratulating Major Helmer, the popular druggist of Hull, Que., on his election as mayor of that city.

The death is announced at Montreal of Mrs. A. M. G. Massey, widow of the late Thomas R. Massey, J.P., and mother of R. W. Williams, druggist, Three Rivers, Que. Deceased was in her eighty-second year.

N. A. Bosworth, for many years in business in Stratford, who sold his business some four years ago to H. W. Thompson, has disposed of all his interests in Stratford and leaves shortly for California, where he will probably reside permanently.

The many friends of Mr. W. S. Campbell, who has been for the past three years engaged in the drug business in Dawson City, will learn with regret of his serious illness. The climate proved too severe for him and he was obliged to leave, and is now with his brother at Portland, Ore. His friends have but little hope of his ultimate recovery.

Nova Scotia Notes.

The examinations of the Nova Scotia Pharmaceutical Society were held on June 12 and 13. An unusually large number of candidates presented themselves as aspirants for pharmaceutical honors. The results are not yet known, owing to the examiners having so many papers to go through, and as a consequence a number of anxious boys are waiting.

A large number of the druggists from outside the city came in to attend the meeting of the society on June 20, and took part in the annual excursion referred to elsewhere.

The drug store corner Spring Garden Road and Robie streets, Halifax City, formerly conducted by W. A. Dymond, has been purchased by Mr. Geo. A. Burbridge, who will run it as a branch of his Hollis street business. Mr. Dymond having completed his term at the Halifax Medical College successfully leaves the drug business to practice medicine.

The druggists of Sydney, C.B., report business very good in that enterprising town, and the immense industries which are developing there and consequent increase in population will no doubt make this brisk trade permanent.

Mr. R. C. Fuller, of Amherst, wife and daughter, are at present enjoying a trip to Europe.

Mr. W. S. Davison, traveller with Simson Bros. & Co., proposes opening a drug store in Sydney at an early date.

Dr. H. M. Jacques is conducting the drug business in Canning, formerly owned by H. G. Martin.

The drug store owned by estate of A. W. Drysdale, Halifax, has been purchased by Mr. A. A. Thompson, a last year's graduate of the N.S. Pharm. Society.

Don't Make a Mistake.

If there are any retail druggists in Canada who are not selling Wilson's Fly Pads, and if you are one of them you are making a mistake.

It was the privilege of the writer of the British Columbia notes to be present at both the annual meeting of the B. C. Pharmaceutical Association and the banquet which followed, and never before in the history of the association was there evidenced a better feeling of good fellowship than at these meetings.

At the annual meeting many important matters were taken up and discussed vigorously. The retiring president, Jno. Cochrane, read a most enjoyable and well thought-out paper, his remarks upon the necessity of improved legislation receiving the warm approval of the assembled druggists. He also made several remarks as to the workability of the new B. P., giving it as his opinion that it is a decided improvement upon its predecessor. Objection was taken by Mr. R. J. Seymour to this flattery, he being of the strongest opinion that too much had been put in the way of the wholesaler, and that there was really no need of the many questionable improvements upon the B. P., '95. The time-worn reduction of fees was agitated by Mr. Emery, and Mr. Curtis struck a chord which found a vibration in many breasts when he earnestly urged the vital necessity of *shorter hours of business*. The paper by Mr. Emery upon the apprentice, outlining as it did a general course of study, met with a warm reception; both papers and a fuller report of the meeting will appear in these columns at a later date.

At the banquet there were disappointments which might have been avoided. The wholesale druggists had not prepared themselves to make speeches of which they were or should be fully capable. The retailers proved themselves quite at home and the responses to the various toasts called forth much laughter and general good feeling. As a direct result of this meeting, it is safe to say, that more interest will be taken in the affairs of the association by its members, and efforts will be made to make the next annual meeting (which will be held in Vancouver) more interesting by the reading of practical papers of research.

Patent Medicine Litigation.

The Court of Appeals, Quebec, has rendered judgment in the case of B. E. McGale vs. Mr. Simard and Dr. A. A. Migneault, carrying on business as the Franco-American Chemical Company.

This is a case arising out of a writ of injunction issued by Judge Doherty restraining defendants from using the name of Dr. Coderre in connection with various chemical preparations, plaintiff claiming the right to the exclusive use of Dr. Coderre as a trade name. The judgment granting the injunction was maintained, reserving to plaintiff recourse in damages.

B.C.P.A. Annual Meeting.

The British Columbia Pharmaceutical Association held its annual session at the Driard Hotel, Victoria, June 15, the attendance including a fair proportion of the Mainland members of the profession, and an enthusiastic interest in all its proceedings marked the meeting throughout. Amongst the chief points of interest were the address of the retiring president, Mr. J. Cochrane, and a paper upon the proverbially overworked drug clerk, his apprenticeship and duties, which was read by Mr. Emery. The last occasioned a good deal of discussion, and at times a little amusement. Some other general matters of pharmaceutical interest were then taken up, and the sitting closed with the election of officers for the association for the ensuing year.

The retiring officers were: J. Cochrane, president; T. E. Atkins, of Vancouver, vice-president; E. H. Hiscocks, G. Chadwick, R. J. Seymour, of Vancouver, and D. S. Curtis, of New Westminster, members of the Executive Council.

The officers-elect for the ensuing year are: E. H. Hiscocks, president; R. J. MacPherson, of Vancouver, vice-president; and R. J. Seymour and T. E. Atkins, both of Vancouver, and D. S. Curtis, of New Westminster, members of the Executive Council. J. K. Sutherland, of Vancouver, was re-elected secretary and registrar, and Charles Nelson and Hy. McDowall, both of Vancouver, as auditors.

The reports of the year were of a most satisfactory nature, that of the treasurer showing a balance of \$2,500 to the credit of the association.

After the completion of business, the association adjourned to the dining-room of the Driard, where an excellent collation had been prepared. Between President Hiscocks, as chairman, and retiring President Cochrane as vice, were ranged some thirty members of the chemists' profession, amongst whom were noticed Messrs. Atkins, Sutherland, Seymour and

Nelson, of Vancouver; Curtis, of New Westminster; Wright, Henderson, Armstrong and McKinnon and Wormall, of the wholesale trade, together with Messrs. Thomas Moore, T. M. Henderson, Jackson, Hall, Gardiner, Cochrane, Marett, Suckerling, H. E. Davies, A. G. Davies, Teague, Shotbolt, Emery, Hilt, Campbell, Aglerson and Wright.

The toast list consisted of the Queen, the Wholesale Trade, Retiring President, President-elect, Visitors from Outside, the Overworked Drug Clerk, the Association, "Bobs," the Ladies and the Press. These called forth a number of excellent speeches, and the members of the druggists' craft spent a very pleasant evening before "Auld Lang Syne" brought all things to a close.

Druggists' Rifle Club.

The Montreal Druggists' Rifle Club held their second meeting recently in the Montreal Camera Club rooms, Phillips square, Mr. J. E. Morrison, president, in the chair.

After the minutes of the first meeting were read, the secretary read the correspondence received from the other clubs already formed in the province in regard to the Government granting privileges in the way of loaning rifles, ammunition, and use of targets.

Nothing definite has been done, and the secretary was instructed to write to the members representing Montreal, and the county, and also to the Minister of Militia.

Since the first meeting held the membership has reached 100 *bona fide* members.

The following were added to the executive committee to represent the retail druggists: Alexis Robert, L. A. Bernard, T. J. Quirk, and W. A. Hendrie. Mr. S. J. Martin, and Mr. A. B. E. Moore were appointed to prepare constitutions and by-laws.

The membership fee was fixed at \$1 per annum. The next meeting will be held as soon as replies are received from the several members of Parliament.

Doctor—Well, have you taken the medicine I prescribed?

Patient—Yes, doctor? but it hasn't stopped the chills.

Doctor—That's strange. Did you shake well before taking?

Yes, sir, and afterwards, too.

Druggists' Excursion.

The annual excursion of the wholesale and retail druggists of Halifax, N. S., June 20 afternoon, was an unqualified success, and the dinner which followed at the Belle Vue Hotel, Bedford, was all that could be desired.

President Louis Mylius and an energetic committee were in charge of the outing, and it was due to their untiring efforts that everything passed off so smoothly. The druggists and their guests were first taken for a sail up the beautiful Arm and then to Bedford, where they landed and laughed for several hours. Everybody laughed until his sides ached, and the trip will long be remembered by those who participated.

The sports were among

THE MOST EXCITING EVER HELD

in the province and a number of new athletes were brought to light. The tug-of-war between married *versus* single was awarded to the former, who were ably assisted, so their opponents claimed, by a fence and other outside forces. The referee's right to pull against the losers was also questioned, and the secretary was ordered to open up correspondence with sporting experts in order to settle the point.

The base-ball match between picked teams was one of the funniest on earth, and a large crowd of interested spectators looked on and roared with laughter. J. W. Power was referee and A. E. Gentzell was scorer. Both gentlemen displayed a wonderful knowledge of the fine points of the game, which resulted in a tie, each scoring eight runs.

THE PRIZE WINNERS.

The prize winners in the sports were: 100 yards dash—1st, Percy Taylor; 2nd, H. C. Wilson, Windsor.

220 yards dash—1st, J. A. Craig, Yarmouth; 2nd, F. A. Angwin.

Broad jump—1st, Percy Taylor; 2nd, J. D. McKenna.

Hop, step and jump—1st, J. D. McKenna; 2nd, Percy Taylor.

Mr. Taylor particularly distinguished himself by his clever work in the broad jump. His style of covering ground was much admired.

At dinner Host Creighton put on one of his best bills of fare. The tables were prettily arranged, and thirty covers were spread. The toast list included "The Queen," "Our Guests," "The Nova Scotia Pharmaceutical Society" and "Our

WRITE US FOR A

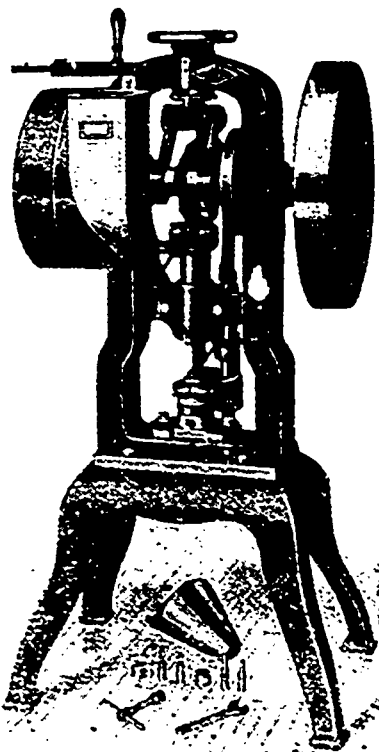
Wilson's FLY PAD Window Display

Equally attractive day or night, and will largely increase your sales of this profitable article. Demand larger than ever.

Archdale Wilson & Co., = Hamilton

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS

COLTON'S IMPROVED SINGLE PUNCH TABLET MACHINE



Excels Them All...

Simple and Reliable Adjustments for regulating both the weight and pressure of tablet, without the use of wrenches; Perfect Alignment of Punches; How easy to adjust lower punch flush with the top of die; Its convenience in extracting shoe and other parts; The increase of power with our toggle equipment and its capability of compressing at the rate of 120 tablets per minute.

These are a few of the good qualities of importance which embody our SINGLE PUNCH TABLET MACHINE, the merits of which we Absolutely Guarantee.

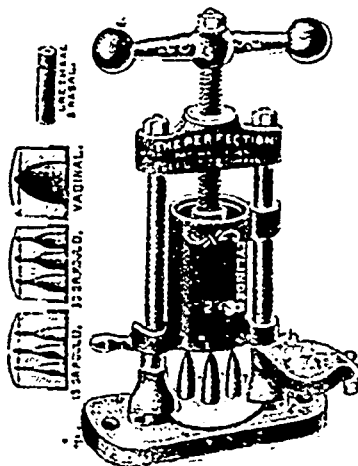
Arthur Colton

MANUFACTURER OF
Pharmaceutical Machinery

DETROIT, Mich., U.S.A.

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Suppository and Tablet Machines



are the recognized standard machines of the country, and are in use not only throughout the United States but in many foreign countries.— Wherever used they give satisfaction, and to thoroughly set forth their merits we have issued a booklet, which fully explains the advantages gained by using them. This book contains full particulars about the Perfection Suppository Machine, and some interesting facts about the "Pearl" Suppository and "Little Diamond" Tablet Machine which we sell for \$7.50— Automatic Funnel, Bottle Washers, Ointment Blocks, Rubber Covered Spatulas, Pill Rollers and Cutters, Powder Dividers, and many other specialties.

A postal card will bring the Book.

31 Warren St. NEW YORK

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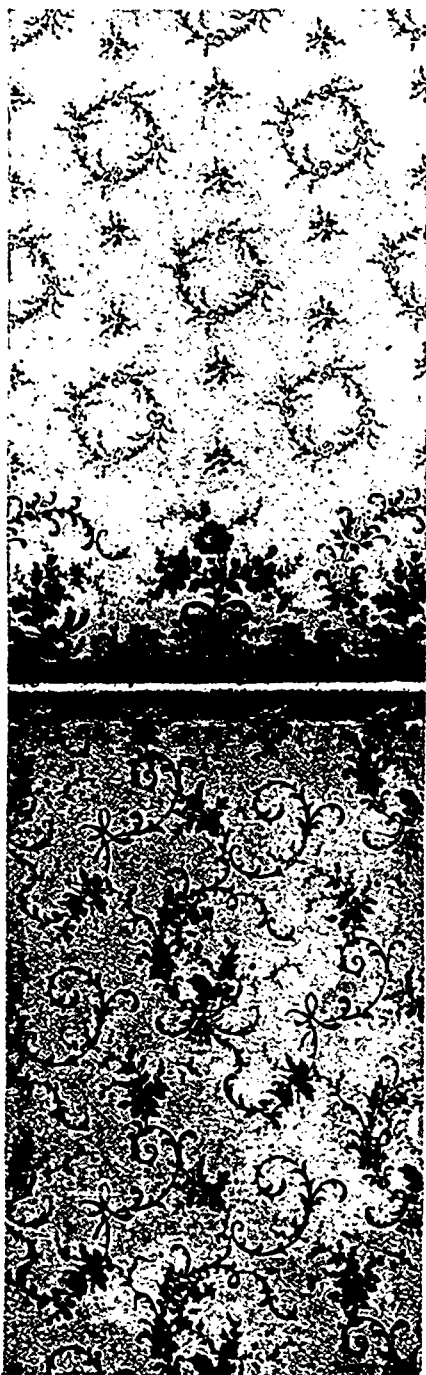
18 Blackstone St. BOSTON

Sole Manufacturers.

What's New in Wall Paper

FOR 1901?

From Bookseller and Stationer



"Staunton"—1336

through the firm's new line of samples for 1901, which is now completed, and which will be shown to the trade by their travellers, commencing about July 1.

The manager expressed their satisfaction that the past season's business was far ahead of any previous year, the increase being particularly noticeable in the better grades of goods. The repeat orders during the Spring, after the goods started to sell retail, were enormous. M. Staunton & Co. think that there is no better proof than these repeat orders that their goods are popular sellers. Two trunks full of new samples were ready for our representative's inspection. The writer does not pretend to paint word pictures, or even to be able to appreciate to the fullest extent the artistic in the Staunton line, but a little art can be mingled with a good deal of commercial hard sense in presenting a few of the most forward features in this immense line from inspiration caught while the man in charge turns over the leaves in the almost innumerable books of samples.

Commencing with the better goods in the line, amongst the first books we had a peep into were the ingrain combinations. It is safe to say these will be a revelation to the trade of what this firm can do in artistic productions. The number of different colorings of ingrains has been increased 25 per cent. over last season, only six of last year's leading colors being retained, all the other shades being absolutely new. 9, 18 and 21 in. borders are shown with each coloring, every one of these being blended, and the silver and gilt fritters, and multi colored bronzes add life and brilliancy to these goods. Matched ceilings are, of course, shown for each border, as is the case throughout the entire line. These very attractive goods will, undoubtedly, bring a large return in output to the firm. As an extra ceiling, M. Staunton & Co. show a five-point star design in flitter and gilt on suitable colorings for church or masonic hall decoration.

In speaking of ingrains, it may be proper just here to mention some new ideas that have been advanced in figured papers to take the place of ingrains. Many people are now asking for something different to the entirely plain ingrain ground, and are demanding small simple patterns, unobtrusive but neat and artistic; something that will make good backgrounds for pictures and art objects, and that will give a somewhat more furnished appearance to the walls. A hint was enough for Staunton, and this want has been carefully provided for. We picked three patterns for special mention in this class—one a very dainty narrow stripe, another a small empire wreath, another an all-over conventional leaf design in two colors. These are all shown in silk effects, as well as in plain grounds with appropriate ceilings and friezes.

Some beautiful new things are shown for parlors and boudoirs in a line of silk papers, the lustrous effect of the material being admirably reproduced. Half-a-dozen books of 22-inch papers were now brought forward. The splendid range in design and colored effects would seem to cover every requirement that the dealer can possibly be called upon to supply. In the colorings, there is a wealth of variety from white grounds through medium tones of ivory, pale blues, greens, etc., to the deep rich colorings of leaf and moss greens, holly reds, empire reds, etc. Looking through these goods makes one almost wish that they had a new house to decorate, one having two or three parlors and as many halls, dining-rooms, libraries, etc., as possible, so that a fair representation of the beautiful things shown might be made use of. The line is strong in good bold florals. One large poppy design is particularly worth mentioning—bright, bold colorings in the artistic grouping of the massive bunches of flowers producing beautiful effects, and we miss our guess if this is not among one of the quickest sellers in the line.

Turning to the 18-inch patterns, there is food for talk for a column or more description of the seemingly endless variety of gilt and embossed papers of all prices and styles. Every individual taste and desire of the prospective customer seems to have been carefully thought out in advance, and provided for in these goods.

A dainty French stripe of the Empire period attracts notice in the many beautiful colorings for parlors, boudoirs and bedrooms. Other lines which the dealer will be quick to appreciate, and his customer after him, are the new canvas or burlap effects. The wonder is how the woven effect of the original can be so admirably reproduced in the groundwork of these papers. Today these goods are sold for a few cents a roll, where the hand-stencilled burlaps, which they portray, cost up into the dollars per square yard, and produce no prettier effects for the extra cost.

Last year's tapestry designs were very favorably received. The splendid range of them which the firm have to offer this year are sure to result in largely increased sales. Some of the Oriental blue colorings in these goods commend them as luxurious decorations for smoking dens, or Oriental rooms.

Their special heavyweight glimmers are again exceedingly attractive in their rich grounds and effective colorings.

Another turn, and we face the standard lines of glimmer papers and white blanks. Naturally enough, we have dwelt at a little greater length among the higher grades, but in the whole Staunton line there is not a pattern or a coloring shown but deserves attention. Starting right down at the cheapest grades of ungrounded goods the colorings and designs bear evidence, and show practical and workable ideas that are only born of long experience.

The writer would judge, from a very careful survey, that the whole line has been designed and colored with the object of placing before the Canadian trade a thoroughly representative line of goods that will find a ready sale and yield a good profit to their many customers, and the dealer who wishes to put before his patrons the very newest creation of the leading wall paper designers displayed in colorings that leave nothing to be desired for beauty and attractiveness will find it in this line.

WISHING to give readers a little advance talk on wall paper for the coming season, our representative called on M. Staunton & Co., Toronto, and was shown

Next Merry Meeting." W. H. Waddell (Government examiner), J. E. Roy, C. E. Puttner and C. E. Borden replied to the second toast, and President Mylius, Dr. Buckley and E. S. Blackie to the third.

AN INTERESTING PAPER

was read by W. A. Simson on "A Subject for Thought," dealing with cut prices and keen competition.

The presentation of prizes afforded no end of amusement. Special prizes were presented to Captain W. H. Simson and C. E. Puttner, of the married tug-of-war team. C. E. Borden, best batting average. James Gowan, base running; William Crowe, for general excellence; George McDougall, good conduct, and to the umpire and scorer. Each winner responded, expressing his appreciation of the splendid gifts.

Songs were rendered by A. S. Wylde in his usual good style, and Bohanan's orchestra furnished a splendid programme.

During the afternoon, the members were photographed by A. E. Gentzell.

Photographic Supplies

Messrs Evans & Sons, Limited, Montreal and Toronto, owing to the demand from retail druggists for photographic goods, have added a "Photographic Supplies Branch" to their present business and have issued a catalogue of apparatus and supplies which will be found very valuable to all dealers or prospective dealers in these goods.

The experience of the Liverpool (Eng.) house of this firm has convinced them that a large and constantly increasing trade is to be done with the retail druggists, and the wonderful growth of amateur photography has made it absolutely necessary that supplies may be had locally, without having to send to some dealers in large centres. The druggist should have this trade and if he is enterprising and energetic will have it.

"Ho Like a Soldier Foll."

Several months ago your British Columbia correspondent mentioned with pride the fact that among the first volunteers for South Africa was Capt. M. G. Blanchard, the first secretary registrar of the B.C.P.A. Now with mingled feelings of pride and sorrow I have to chronicle his death on June 15, from



CAPT. MONSON GOUDGE BLANCHARD,
Ex Registrar British Columbia Pharmaceutical Association.
Born January 24, 1864; Died from wounds received in battle, June 15, 1900.

wounds received at Roodeval on June 7.

Capt. M. G. Blanchard was a native of Windsor, N.S. He was the son of W. H. Blanchard, barrister, of Windsor, N.S., and brother of P. T. Blanchard, barrister, Baddeck, C.B. His family are all U.E. Loyalists. He received an education and graduated at the Ontario Veterinary College. Coming west, he engaged in the practice of veterinary surgeon, and was for several years Dominion

Veterinary Inspector. Having always taken an active interest in drugs, he engaged in the drug business in the city of Victoria, and was in business on his own account when the Pharmacy Act of 1891 was passed. So active an interest did he take in the passing of this Act that he was appointed the first secretary-registrar of the B.C.P.A., which position he filled with credit for two years. After this he devoted more of his time to matters military, and rose to the position of captain of No. 2 Company of the Fifth Regiment. Few men could claim as many friends as could Captain Blanchard, and his death has caused very general sorrow in the city of his adoption, Victoria. The B.C.P.A. has few soldiers among its members, but it has this satisfaction, that the first secretary registrar died a true soldier for his country.

Ladies' Home Journal.

Ernest Seton-Thompson's "Wild Animal Play" gives special interest and sprightliness to the July Ladies' Home Journal. Into its roles children are ingeniously fitted to impersonate the wild animals Mr. Seton-Thompson has known and told a bout with so much charm. Edward Bok sets forth with much emphasis the benefits of living in the country, "An American Mother" writes on "Is a College Education the Best for Our Girls?" and Edward B. Rawson points out the harmful effects of "Letting Children Rust in Summer." The experiences of "A Missionary in the Great West" are continued

in the July Journal. The fiction features are, "The Story the Doctor Told" and "The Voice in the Choir." "The American Girl at Her Sports," by H. C. Christy, is shown in a page drawing. Other pictorial features are examples of the work of "Albert Lynch, a Painter of Fair Women," "In Some Old Fashioned Gardens," "Here and There in a Summer Cottage," "Through Picturesque America," etc. By The Curtis Publishing Company, Philadelphia. One dollar a year, ten cents a copy.

New Customs Regulations.

The following circular has been issued by the Canadian customs department relating to regulations as to invoices and entries of customs laws.

The invoice produced for entry at the customs house shall be an invoice from the person, firm or corporation selling the goods. It must be properly certified and shall show the actual price charged by the consignor for the goods, including the cost of coverings of any kind and all charges and expenses incident to placing the goods in condition, packed ready for shipment to Canada.

Goods exported to Canada from any country, and passing in transit through another country, shall be valued for duty as if imported direct from such first mentioned country, subject to following conditions:

The bill of lading shall show the ultimate destination of the goods to be a port in Canada, without any contingency of diversion.

The said bill of lading or a certified copy and such further evidence as the collector may require, together with a proper invoice of the goods, shall be produced by the importer to the collector of customs at the port of entry, provided that a customs certificate showing the transshipment of the goods in a British or foreign port may be required by the collector as further evidence, provided also that any original bill of lading may be returned if a statement containing the material facts set forth in the bill of lading be filed with the collector.

Goods subject to an ad valorem duty, not imported in conformity with these regulations, shall be valued at their fair market value as sold for home consumption in the last country, whence the goods were transported into Canada.

Until 1st September next the collectors may use discretion in respect to the production of bills of lading when other proof is furnished.

To The Theory of Concentrated Food Preparations.

We intend to give hereafter a few useful indications, taught by a two years' practical experience, for the use of those practitioners, who are giving the concentrated food preparations and food remedies an extensive trial in cases of defective nutrition and wasting diseases.

As to the question of the advisability

of administering meat-powder preparations (Somatose, Trouette and Perrot's, etc.) or different kinds of beef-extracts in cases presenting a certain liability to some form of toxic elements as: tuberculosis, diabetes, general debility, hæmorrhage or after surgical operations, etc., etc.; where, as Dr. Mendelssohn puts it, "We see bodily and mental lassitude, inability to perform well the acts of digestion, an enfeebled action of the heart and general relaxation of all the tissues"—their danger of toxic action will be well understood, if we consider the absolute impossibility for all those numerous manufacturers, to be constantly supplied in any quantity with the best and freshest meat.

Common sense itself, moreover, would seem to teach us, that an extract from the tissues of a dead and decomposing animal is about the last thing that ought to be allowed in the above-named cases. It is believed by Professor Graeme Hammond, of New York City (New England Medical Monthly), that generally injection of too much nitrogen in the form of meat leads to bacterial putrefaction. This perhaps is able to explain why severe diabetes becomes worse after an exclusive flesh meat diet, when such is continued too long. F. Blumenthal (Jour. Amer. Med. Assoc. Jour., 1900), found in those diabetes even the formation of sugar from meat albuminoids increased.

All this seems to speak very much in favor of a concentrated, purely vegetable proteid, such as "Protose," so successfully introduced since 1898 here, in Ottawa, Toronto, Winnipeg, Chicago, etc.

The well-known gynecologist, Dr. Coyteux Frévoist, of Ottawa, is just terminating in the St. Luke's Hospital, a whole series of interesting experiments, consisting in feeding a number of patients after abdominal operations, from the very first day after laparotomy, with "Protose" exclusively, and expresses himself highly satisfied with the results, all the patients having well assimilated this food, without any nausea or other disturbance, which usually follows the use of even weak tea or beef tea in the operated.

Dr. Dane, of Winnipeg, has again obtained a striking improvement in a severe case of diabetes, treated in St. Boniface Hospital, and put exclusively on the "Protose" treatment, and a great many Montreal physicians continue prescribing it in different forms of dyspepsia, anæmia, and in corpulency with the best results.

The seeming contradiction, that the

same food preparation is increasing the bodily weight of emaciated patients, while reducing that of an over-stout one, is easily explained, when it is borne in mind that during treatment the former are allowed fats, cream, pastry and sugar, whereas the latter are forbidden to use these.

—*Montreal Medical Journal.*

Leisure Moments.

Physician—You should repose on the right side only in order to enjoy a good night's rest. It is positively injurious to lie on both sides.

Patient—But how can I help it, doctor? You seem to have overlooked the fact that I am a lawyer.

Guest (at hotel)—"I want another room."

Clerk—"Why, what's the matter with the one you have?"

Guest—Oh, the room is all right, but it has a fire escape. I want one without."

Clerk—"I fail to see why you object to a fire escape."

Guest—"Well, I'll tell you why. Last night the fire all escaped from the room, and I almost froze."

Jem—"Who's our foremost general, Tom?"

Tom—"Well, judging from the advertisements in this paper, I should say General Debility."—Comic Cuts.

Fussy Man (hurrying into a newspaper office)—I've lost my spectacles somewhere, and I want to advertise for them, but I can't see to write without them, you know.

Advertising Clerk (likely to be general manager some day)—I will write that ad. for you, sir. Any marks on them?

Fussy Man—Yes, yes. Gold-rimmed, lenses different focus, and letters L. O. C. on inside. Insert it three times.

Advertising Clerk—Yes, sir. One dollar, please.

Fussy Man—Here it is.

Advertising Clerk—Thank's. It gives me, sir, great pleasure to inform you, sir, that your spectacles are on the top of your head.

Fussy Man—My stars! So they are. Why didn't you say so before?

Advertising Clerk—Business before pleasure, you know.

Mid-Summer Wants

OUR OWN IMPORTATION

Lime Juice in Bulk or Bottle

MINERAL WATERS

Apenta, Quarts and Pints
Hunyadi Janos, Quarts and Pints
Frederickshall

FRUIT JAR RINGS, BOTTLING WAX

SPECIE CORKS, all sizes

PARAFINE WAX

CITRATE MAGNESIA, English make, in
10 pound original tins

OIL LEMON, TARTARIC ACID

CITRIC ACID

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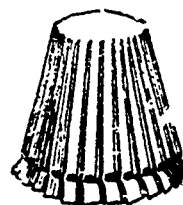
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Which?



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SAMPLES FOR THE ASKING

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PHILADELPHIA, PA., U.S.A.

Pharmacy in England.

The Effects of the War—Echoes from Kimberley—Dispensing Error at the Stores—A Boom in Naftalan—The Council Election and a New Policy—The Exhibition Period, London and Paris.

By Our Own Correspondent.

The effects of the war are being felt in various directions. The increase in the freights has enabled the colliers and the coal merchants to advance coal fully 40 per cent., as outside competition is prevented owing to the rise in freight. This has reacted on glass and iron manufacturers. Glass bottles have increased in value some 30 to 35 per cent. during the last nine months, whilst apparatus such as that used for soda-water manufacture has been advanced 15 per cent. Pottery ware has been advanced about the same extent, and the result is that wholesale firms have increased their prices for packages. Even case makers have had a fillip, owing to the enormous demand caused by the war, and I understand that the market has been practically cleared of the quality usually employed for packing cases, and prices have been generally advanced. This ought to be good for the lumber trade, unless the increase in freight has adversely affected it. The labor market has been disturbed by the removal of some 80,000 reservists and volunteers. In some trades it is becoming almost impossible to obtain the usual hands. Vans are being driven by youths where men were formerly employed; clerks in the drug trade are temporarily scarce (so the wholesalers say), qualified assistants in the medical and veterinary professions are unobtainable, so many having accepted commissions at the front. Perhaps the greatest wonder is that the removal of 200,000 men from our shores has not affected us to a larger extent, and that war is being felt, financially, to so small a degree. This is our biggest war for nearly fifty years, and yet nothing like a pinch has been felt by the masses. The middle classes will feel it more next year, with an income tax of 5 per cent. on one's net profits.

I had a chat the other day with a Kimberley chemist's late assistant, who has been through the siege. Business was hardly affected, although they ran out of a lot of goods, such as patent medicines and invalids' requisites. Only

on one day was business disorganized, and that was due to the scare which caused so many children and women to seek refuge in the mines. It was this day's scare that upset the good relations between my informant and his employer. He had been in his engagement for nearly ten years, but when the news was circulated that the Boers had brought up several more high-velocity guns many refused to resume business, and in consequence received their discharge. As soon as Kimberley was relieved, about 7,000 out of its normal white population of 12,000 proceeded to the coast or to England, so business was exceptionally quiet. The siege got on the nerves of everybody, but most people went about their daily avocations as usual, and very many never saw the Boers at all, as they rarely ventured within rifle-shot. Although qualified at the Cape, this chemist was not registered in England, where he intends carrying on business until things are quite settled in South Africa. I was interested in learning how he meant to do this, and found he knew, just as well as I did, that by forming a little family company under the Limited Liability Act he was exempt from the pharmacy laws, as long as he employed a qualified chemist as manager. Really, it hardly seems worth while our colonial friends agitating for reciprocity in pharmaceutical certificates, when an open door like this is presented to all and sundry.

Two unfortunate occurrences have taken place lately, but have not leaked out in the press. The first became known through a circular issued by a leading firm who make granular effervescent preparations a specialty. In this circular it was earnestly requested that all the effervescent phosphate of soda issued about a certain date should be returned, as it had been found that the phosphate of soda was contaminated with arsenic. As no fatal cases have occurred, it may be assumed that the proportion was very minute, and all responsibility was

placed upon the wholesale house that supplied the phosphate. The second affair is a dispensing error at one of the larger "stores" in London. A prescription was presented by a young lady residing in South London and called for a gargle, containing spirit ammon. arom., but by some mistake liquor ammonia fort was dispensed instead. The result was very serious and a medical man had to be called in. Fortunately the young lady is recovering and no further complications are expected. The "stores" acknowledged the error and promised compensation. It would be interesting to know if the individual who dispensed the prescription was duly qualified, but these matters are usually hushed up as quickly as possible.

We may shortly expect a boom in naftalan. The proprietors of this substance consist of certain Russian and German financiers who are interested in the little Armenian village where the crude naftalan is obtained. It is a greenish black neutral base, with strong and unpleasant odor, obtained by fractional distillation from a peculiar local naphtha. It was recommended as an analgesic and parasiticide and as a substitute for huile de cade or coal tar in skin diseases. It is applied on linen, twice daily, carefully covered from the air, and is quickly absorbed. Now I hear that the naftalan syndicate have succeeded in purifying the crude substance so that a yellowish ointment is obtained in which the odor is much less pronounced. With this they purpose manufacturing a soap and various other preparations which will be introduced to the public and pushed for all it is worth. Supported by the peculiar system that prevails in Germany, where medical men and even leading professors will write essays recommending anything which is particularly brought under their notice, probably for a substantial consideration, naftalan will start with strong medical testimonials. The rest is easy, if the funds available for advertising and proper business push are forthcoming.

The addition of three new members of council, as the result of the election of the Pharmaceutical Society, more or less pledged to revise the decision of the former council respecting the Companies Bill now before Parliament, has already borne fruit. The question of the policy of the council in regard to this bill has been referred to a committee. Mr. Walter Hills, a former president of the society and proprietor of Jacob Bell's historic

pharmacy in Oxford street, London, has moved in the matter and as his hands have been greatly strengthened by the result of the election—he, himself, came in at the top of the poll—and his supporters increased, we may expect that some attempt to include pharmacists with medical men may be made at some stage in the progress of the bill. It is, however, extremely doubtful if the bill will be pressed on and it is openly stated that if it were not for the persistence of the Lord Chancellor the bill would be dropped. Those who imagine that by some fortuitous turn of events the Companies Bill may be converted into a Pharmacy Bill attacking company pharmacy are hardly likely to see their ideas fulfilled; but something attempted is better than nothing done.

This is the exhibition period and last week the Medical, Surgical and Hygienic Association held their fourth annual exhibition at the Queen's Hall, London, W. The attendance was large and it is claimed that some 4,000 medical men attended, but this is doubtful. Even if this number of medical admission cards were presented there is no guarantee that the holders were medical men. In many instances, doctors would give the tickets away to their dispensers and others. Still the association is fast becoming a formidable rival to the British Medical Association in that its exhibition is arranged by and run for the benefit of the exhibitors. In the B.M.A. annual museum of drugs, etc., there is always more or less dissatisfaction as it is run by the local committee of medical men chiefly as a source of revenue for the expenses of their junketings.

This year the B.M.A. meets at Ipswich, and the attendance, except of the eastern counties' associations, is sure to be small. There is a sanitary congress in Scotland, and a veterinary meeting in Ireland, but most of the international meetings and congresses are arranged for Paris. The chemical congress will take place in Paris on July 21, during the week of the special visit arranged by the members of the Society of Chemical Industry, who must be fond of hot weather to have chosen the end of July to visit Paris. By the way, things seem to be progressing more favorably with the Paris Exhibition, and the attendance is therefore improving. I was surprised to find, when visiting it early in May, that the official number of visitors was then averaging over 100,000, but this was swollen by the inclusion of workmen and those who have charge of

exhibits, etc. The cases were, in numerous instances, not unpacked, and at the Pharmacie Centrale I saw their exhibit, six weeks after the official opening of the exhibition, still unfinished. The space covered by the exhibition is so vast that a crowd of 500,000 visitors would not prevent locomotion, except in some of the side-shows or native streets. It is spread over both banks of the Seine, and surpasses in architectural beauty and diversity of interest all previous exhibitions. In the chemical section Great Britain and the Colonies do not show up to advantage, it being a curious fact that Russia has a larger number of exhibits, most of the labels of which are in Russian. Germany shows its cast iron uniformity by placing all the exhibits in stands of the same design, which is not altogether pleasing. France naturally has the largest and best position, but the least ready. To do the exhibition thoroughly would take a week, but one soon tires, and therefore a few hours at a time is quite sufficient for the ordinary visitor.

The Drug Store Beetle.

S. Frank Aaron describes the drug-store or store-room beetle in a recent issue of the "Scientific American." This beetle is known as *Sitodripa Panacea*, a name given because the insect was first found in dried bread. It belongs to the family *Ptinidæ*. It is of a reddish-brown color and varies in length from one-twentieth to one-tenth of an inch. The head is situated beneath the pro-thorax, the legs are slender, the body compact and rounded, and the motions rather slow. The larva is whitish yellow with black jaws, the pupa whitish, and the pupa-case or cocoon is formed out of the dust of the larval borings. In an equable summer-like temperature the transformation from pupa to larva occupies about eight or ten weeks, and in heated buildings there may be four or five broods annually. These are the beetles so frequently found in powdered capsicum.

Eugenofom is the trade name of a product, the result of a reaction of formic aldehyde on eugenol. It decomposes in the stomach with great ease.

Cassaripe—Name given to a substance said to be the juice of the cassava, or breadfruit. It is said to be antiseptic, and is recommended in ophthalmic practice, especially in inflammations of the conjunctiva.

Wood-Pulp for Surgical Dressings.

Wood-pulp, such as paper is made of, is obtained in its crude form from the manufacturers and comes in sheets of any size and thickness. It is cheap, easily obtained and possesses valuable properties. When macerated in water, it swells up and absorbs from four to five times its weight of liquid, retaining both moisture and heat for a long time. Antiseptic drugs may be dissolved in the water, as the pulp itself is unaffected by most drugs. When dry, the pulp will absorb both oils and fats, and can be used as an emollient and antiseptic. Wood-pulp can be molded when moist, so that it can be used as a splint, owing to the fact that it dries very hard. When kept slightly wet with an antiseptic solution, the pulp remains soft and can be used as an absorbent dressing. It can be sterilized by heating in an ordinary sterilizer, and, if the heat is increased so that the surface is charred, it will act as a deodorizing dressing. A sheet four feet square costs only about 15 or 20 cents.—*Modern Sanitary Science.*

To Make Manifold Papers.

The following process comes highly recommended: Mix lard oil, or common sweet oil (cotton-seed oil, purified), to the consistency of cream, with any of the following substances, according to the color desired: Prussian blue, lampblack, Venetian red or chrome green, either of which should be rubbed with a spatula, on a plate or stone, until smooth. Use rather thin but firm paper; put on with a sponge, and wipe off as dry as convenient, then lay between sheets of uncolored paper, and press (under books or some other weight) until the surplus oil is absorbed, when the sheets will be ready for use. This paper can also be made by rubbing thin, strong, tissue paper with a composition consisting of two ounces tallow, one half-ounce powdered black lead, one-fourth pint of linseed oil, and sufficient lampblack to make it of the consistency of cream. These should be melted together, and rubbed on the paper while hot. When dry, it will be fit for use.—*National Druggist.*

We are now learned that rashness and imprudence will not be deterred from taking credit; let us try whether fraud and avarice may be more easily restrained from giving it.—*Dr. Johnson.*

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"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.

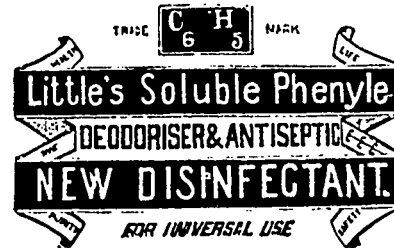
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Dispensing Problems.***INCOMPATIBLE MIXTURES.**

Twice were effervescent mixtures found which required careful handling. One was the familiar bismuth subnitrate and sodium bicarbonate combination, the other was of rhubarb and sodium bicarbonate. Since these are of comparatively frequent occurrence, note should be made of them by the inexperienced.

In one instance were the good offices of glycerin apparent in assisting in the dilution of an alcoholic fluid extract and once again was another of these troublesome fluids noticed. Indeed, no other class of preparations are so fruitful in annoyances to the dispenser and as often reflect upon the pharmaceutical knowledge of the prescriber as fluid extracts. Their decadence is justly deserved and an acceptable substitute would be intensely popular.

IRON SALTS TROUBLESOME

Our investigation emphasizes the fact that the chemical and pharmaceutical characteristics of iron and its compounds should be well understood by physicians and pharmacists. This element and its salts seem to provoke more prescription difficulties than any other. Six times did the official phosphate of pyrophosphate give our correspondents occasion to use their more scientific pharmaceutical attainments and in four instances did the difficulty occur because of the presence of phosphoric acid. It is quite evident that full knowledge should be had by the dispenser of the different forms of acid phosphoric and of the peculiar relation of these to the official iron phosphate and pyrophosphate respectively.

DIFFICULTIES WITH SALOL.

Salol, because of its insolubility in water and because it is difficult to powder in the ordinary way, appears in ten per cent. of the mixtures as a difficult substance to handle. Once it was fused with almond oil and emulsified, in another instance it was, strangely enough, dissolved in oil of wintergreen and emulsified. The unauthorized use of a considerable amount of the essential oil was all the more peculiar because as much oil of turpentine was prescribed as there was oil of wintergreen used. The committee offers the information that

* From report of special committee on practical pharmacy and dispensing presented at the annual meeting of the A. Ph. A. by the chairman, H. P. Hynson, Baltimore, Ind. Reprinted from the *American Druggist*.

salol can be more readily powdered after it has been fused and cooled. In this more finely divided state it can be easily suspended in mixture by the proper use of acacia or tragacanth.

PEPSIN MIXTURES.

By some of our correspondents the solution of pepsin is offered as a process requiring skill. This is true, yet the quality of the pepsin is often an important factor. Greater familiarity of physicians and pharmacists with the more concentrated liquid forms of this ferment, with better assurance of their equal reliability, would conduce much to the successful handling of this product. Its combination with alkalies, to which our attention has been called, is of such frequent occurrence and the oft-repeated statements from physicians that most satisfactory results are secured from such so called unscientific mixture, lead your committee to advise our dispensing members to send out these combinations unquestioned, at the same time we suggest to our more scientific brothers the necessity of furnishing to physicians more convincing proof of their inactivity.

FERRIC CHLORIDE A SOURCE OF TROUBLE.

In four instances does the tincture of ferric chloride produce untoward effect; three times because of its acid reaction and once because of its immiscibility with mucilage of acacia.

Fowler's solution evidently causes some annoyance to dispensers because it is frequently prescribed with acid more or less diluted.

These decidedly

ACID OR ALKALINE REACTIONS IN GALENICALS

so many times cause prescription difficulties that we must give them consideration. The ideal liquid preparation is one miscible in all proportions with water without being either acid or alkaline, and the nearer we approach the ideal the nearer, of course, we approach perfect dispensing. It should, therefore, be a matter of serious concern to us to keep out of our standard formularies all new preparations save those that are neutral, and we should endeavor to reduce the number of such combinations already present, while those remaining should be so re-named as to leave no doubt as to their properties to the prescriber and dispenser; as, for example, acid syrup of squills, acid solution of iron, alcoholic alkaline solution of arsenic, etc.

Your committee is fully convinced, however, that Fowler's solution is not nearly so difficult as it appears, since arsenic is soluble in sufficient amounts under neutral, acid or alkaline conditions. Its alkalinity is not often in the way, save when the solution is prescribed in comparatively large quantities with such liquids as the tincture of ferric chloride, Majendie's solution, etc. Rarely is it in such proportions as to precipitate ferric hydrate, and when added to an equal quantity of the stronger morphine solution, as has been observed, it must naturally be neutralized by an acceptable acid.

EMULSIONS.

Four per cent. of the mixtures under consideration were so-called "emulsions." One illustrated forcibly an instance where skill and good judgment led the pharmacist to use the process of saponification to make a presentable mixture, when it is possible the prescriber had no such end in view. This raises a question in the minds of some members of the committee as to the effect of the resulting combination as compared with the remedies as originally prescribed. Therapists and pharmacologists should settle this matter in a definite and scientific way. How does the physiological effect of an oleate compare with that of the substance decomposed to form it, and what is the changed medicinal effect, if any, of organic principles subjected to the action of strong alkalies, are questions worthy of practical settlement. When and to what extent is a compounder justified in using legitimate emulsifying agents, is also a question worthy of discussion, with the object of establishing a guiding rule well in view. The growing popularity of hydrocarbon oils for internal use offers investigators the opportunity of suggesting the best means of forming emulsions of these, should they require modifications of the well-established forms in use for fixed oils.

HONEY FOR SUSPENDING RESINS.

The failure to take advantage of the most valuable quality of honey to suspend a resin, dissolved in alcohol tincture guaiac, characterized one of the replies received, and leads us to make a point of this. Honey, straight honey, as is well known, is the very best substance to be found for making mixtures of tinctures of guaiac, benzoin, cannabis, etc., with aqueous fluids. When honey is present in

quantities no less than the amount of the resinous tincture ordered, acceptable mixture will result if the two are thoroughly triturated together before the other liquids are slowly added. . . .

We call attention to a simple

TRITURATION OF CALOMEL WITH MILK SUGAR

one and a half grains to twenty. The compounder is directed to "rub until a yellow color is obtained," and he remarks that the proportion of mercurial is so small that no perceptible color can be procured. We are forced to ask: "Did he first triturate with a small quantity, an equal bulk of the milk sugar, and if the yellow color then secured was not satisfactory to him?" Again: "Does he use this method always when triturating?" It is startling how many times we find pharmacists utterly disregarding these fundamental principles of trituration, while others are as unmindful of the advantages one substance holds over another for this process. How many of us have seen a grain of strychnine added directly to a whole dram of quinine sulphate when perhaps thirty grains of dried iron sulphate was to be a part of the same prescription? This is elementary, you say; we admit that it is, but we venture to assert that no fault in dispensing is more common than the one to which we have just referred.

DISPENSING HYGROSCOPIC AND VOLATILE POWDERS.

Pepsin in powders, without drying material, but, on the contrary, with almost double its weight of ammonium chloride, leaves us with well-defined ideas of the troubles following the dispensing of hygroscopic and volatile substance in papers. Of course waxed or some other impervious paper should be at hand always, cut in proper sizes. A recent experience of one of our members leads us to think that well ground, glass stoppered, salt-mouth bottles, of suitable sizes, are the proper containers for such powders. . .

PHOSPHORUS PILLS.

The five prescriptions for pills kindly furnished us clearly illustrate three types of difficult masses. Phosphorus, one type, oils and an oil-like substance one, and a non-reducible article the third. It is a question if in even a small percentage of instances the conscientious pharmacist is quite satisfied with his efforts in making pills containing phosphorus, notwithstanding he may be well informed as to

methods and may have had extended experience. Expert and accurate weighing, quick and careful manipulation, the least possible exposure, yet after all what does an estimate of the amount of free phosphorus remaining bring? It is just here, if never again, that we count ready-made pills a blessing, because the responsibility is shifted, wax and all. Tolu coating, often, as in this instance, is suggested. What is our success in this operation? We read and read about tolu coating, and when we try it we wonder if the writing is not all theory. Let us lend much encouragement to the would-be essayist on phosphorus in pills and on tolu coating, if his writings are to be based upon actual practice.

A member kindly sends a prescription of strychnine sulphate, arsenious acid, phosphorus and pepsin. He writes: "This requires quick handling; dissolved phosphorus in chloroform and, after triturating other ingredients thoroughly, added the mixture to the solution of phosphorus, massed, made pills and coated with ethereal solution of tolu." The only thing omitted is a sample of the pills. This association needs just such pertinent words and such an exhibit as these pills would make.

ESSENTIAL OIL IN PILLS.

Essential oils and similar bodies are still used in pills, especially in emmenagogue compounds, and success in manipulating largely depends upon the quantity of oil prescribed or used. There is little doubt that soap is our most helpful aid in massing these, yet we are not warranted in using comparatively large quantities of soap. Experienced operators tell us that soap exerts its best influence when mixed directly with the oil; the other articles are to be added to the paste thus formed.

A CREOSOTE PILL.

Another writer and thoroughly practical member, commenting upon a prescription for pills containing iron sulphate, strychnine sulphate, arsenous acid, powdered digitalis and creosote, one grain of latter to each pill, writes as follows: "Triturate strychnine sulphate and arsenic with five grains of milk sugar, add iron sulphate and digitalis, remove from mortar. Weigh creosote in homeopathic vial, pour in empty mortar and add powdered extract of licorice and kaoline each twenty grains, rub together, add the mixed powders and glucose to make mass, which must be

carefully "coaxed" into a pipe with the fingers and palm of hand. Cut with machine but do not roll with it; form pills with fingers. Result, a satisfactory pill containing all the creosote."

THE USE OF HEAT.

The third mass represents that class where substances are prescribed that cannot without much labor or without skill be reduced to a uniform state. In this instance salol and resin guaiac are the only ingredients, and it offers an opportunity for the judicious application of heat, an element in manipulations as often overlooked as it is carelessly and ignorantly applied. . . .

CHLORAL HYDRATE IN SUPPOSITORIES.

Of the four lots of suppositories presented, three demand skilful treatment because they contain chloral hydrate. Not one whit less troublesome has scientific or higher pharmacy made this prescription than it was to our elder brothers thirty years ago. Your committee is led to ask why some special base has not been offered for suppositories of chloral. That nothing of the kind is well known is proven by the fact that cacao butter is prescribed in each instance and because each pharmacist employed a different method. One used "seventy-five grains of corn starch and a few grains of cacao butter to make mass" for six suppositories containing five grains of chloral each. Another rubbed the chloral hydrate (sixty grains) with twenty grains powdered tragacanth, proceeded in the usual way, using a slightly-warmed spatula and shaping the suppositories by hand. The third operator, whose prescription contains sodium bromide, one dram, and chloral hydrate, thirty grains, in four suppositories, overcame the difficulty by using a freezing mixture of ice and salt.

URETHRAL SUPPOSITORIES.

The remaining contribution upon the subject of suppositories is a prescription for urethral bougies containing two per cent. protargol. With it is sent the following note: "The base is a gelatin one composed of gelatin, glycerin and water. The protargol is dissolved in one dram of water, the gelatin base melted on a water bath and the solution incorporated, then poured into bougie molds three inches long, which have been previously well dusted with lycopodium. About one to two hours are necessary to put up the prescription."

This latter prescription suggests to us

1900

The FLY CATCHER for this year is

Indian Fly Trap

BECAUSE:

IT can be carried about without danger of soiling dress or fingers.

IT can be hung up.

IT is not an unsightly, sticky sheet but a prettily-shaped plaque.

ITS manufacture is a HOME INDUSTRY.

70 per cent. profit to the Druggist.

Of all Wholesale Houses.

JOHN HISLOP & CO.

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Bennett's Drug

Will Save
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Cabinet

by keeping in a systematic manner your herbs and drugs. The Cabinet is fitted with drawers which are a patent combination of block tin and wood, which prevents cracking and shrinking, and

PRESERVES DRUGS

The drawers have a lip at the top, making them

DUST AND INSECT PROOF

also a depression in the side, with a price card and a bronze label and drawer pull. The back and divisions of Cabinet being metal, it

DEFIES MICE AND WORMS

Cabinets containing 50 drawers, 4 x 4½ x 10, made in oak, with bronze pulls, only

\$15.00

Cabinets supplied any style or size. Apply to the patentee and manufacturer--

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WOOD ALCOHOL

For Sponging FEVER PATIENTS to reduce temperature.

For Rubbing and Massaging to EXCITE DULL CIRCULATION.

For BURNING in SPIRIT LAMPS under Chaffing Dishes, Tea Urns, Tong Curlers, and Bath Cabinets.

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For DISSOLVING Shellacs, Gums, or Smelling Salts.

For every use to which Methyl Spirits has been put.



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DESERONTO, ONT.

GOODERHAM BUILDING,
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Invalids

A PERFECTLY PURE
WHEAT FLOUR FOOD

Physicians will be perfectly safe in recommending this at any time, as it will agree with the most delicate stomach.

"THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST."

Price, 25c. Per Pound Tin

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Sole Proprietors

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"I revel in my freedom. Compare it with the first you saw from my pen." So writes a teacher from North Simcoe who spent a term with us last summer. We can develop good business writers because we have two of the best penmen in the country on our staff. We are quite as strong-handed in every other department.

ENTER ANY TIME. NO VACATIONS.

Special Summer Term from July 3rd. Our circulars explain, write for them.

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W. H. SHAW, Principal

Sea Bathing is one of the aids to health not to be had in inland districts, yet all the invigorating, refreshing results can be had by using

Surf Sea Salt

in your bath at home.

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

TORONTO SALT WORKS IMPORTERS, TORONTO, ONT.

TOWLE'S Pennyroyal

FOR FEMALES. AND Steel Pills.

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


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

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

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

All Wholesale Druggists keep in stock and will supply retail druggists with
Wood's Phosphodine. Retail \$1.
Cook's Cotton Root Compound, No. 1. Retail \$1.
Cook's Cotton Root Compound, No. 2. Retail \$3.

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



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

THE POPULAR TONIC


VIN MARIANI

(MARIANI WINE)

NOURISHES - STRENGTHENS - REFRESHES
OVERWORKED MEN DELICATE WOMEN
SICKLY CHILDREN

BOOK OF PORTRAITS AND ENDORSEMENTS SENT FREE
MARIANI & CO. 52 WEST 15th ST. N.Y.
Recommended by all who try it

Written endorsements from 8000 doctors



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

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

New Sauce and New Chutney.

Formula for East Indian Paste Sauce.

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

Formula for Apple Chutney.

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

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

ONE DOLLAR.

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

WILLIAM BOWEN, CHEMIST,
MOMBASA, British East Africa.

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

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

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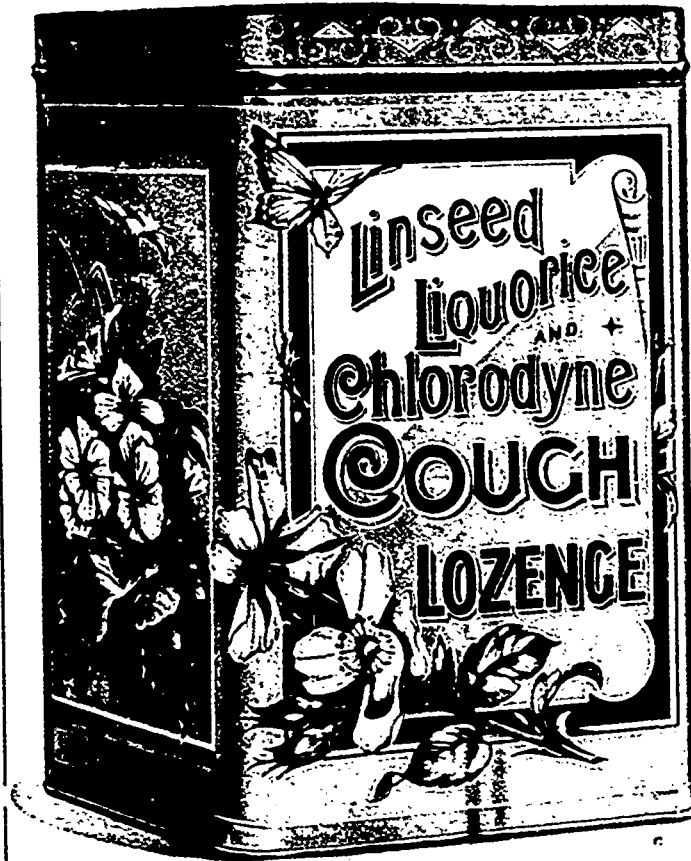
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Medicated Lozenge
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Besides afford-
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Every Wholesale House in or out of London can supply, or indents may be
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Alexander's Vaccine Virus.

RETAIL LIST.

DRIED VACCINE.

Ivory Points 10 for \$1 00
Quill Slips 10 for 1 00

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STERNBERG BULBS, each sufficient for 1 vaccination \$1 00
LYMPH TUBES, each sufficient for 1 vaccination... 10 for 1 00
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The State Board of Health of Pennsylvania reports:—"The excellent bacteriological showing of the products purchased with the others in a large Drug Store, is an index of the hygienic condition of the cattle and the pains taken in removing the Lymph to keep it aseptic."

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

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

DR. H. M. ALEXANDER & CO.

Lancaster County Vaccine Farms

THE LARGEST PROPAGATORS OF VACCINE VIRUS IN THE WORLD.

MARIETA, PENN.

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WHY DOCTORS KICK

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



One Kind—
"ANTIKAMNIA LAXATIVE TABLETS"
—Monogrammed



..... ALSO.....



Another—
"Antikamnia and Quinine Laxative Tablets"
—Monogrammed



DON'T GET THEM CONFUSED!

DOCTORS AND THEIR PATIENTS KICK!

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

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

AFTER APRIL 1st, 1900

All Antikamnia Preparations from Jobbers

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

When Ordering from Canadian Jobbers add 25 per cent. for Duty
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INTERESTING NEWS. MOST PRACTICAL INFORMATION.

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The MEYER BROTHERS DRUGGIST will be sent one year to any new subscriber with either one of the following publications at the price named:—

- Spatula..... \$
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the desirability of specific knowledge regarding the several new silver salts that are daily growing in popularity. No doubt valuable information could be furnished this association by its members upon this subject. The committee takes the liberty of calling attention to the fact that these compounds are hardly less sensitive to light than is the nitrate. This is known to have been frequently overlooked by dispensers.

URETHRAL MOLDS.

The prescription also brings to mind indifferent urethral suppository molds and the great difficulty of filling them, and leads us to give the method of a member of the committee: Molds are used for gelatin bases only, and the dividable kind are preferred. These are slightly warmed and the cooling mass is poured over an upturned half, lying flat, in sufficient quantities to more than fill the molds; the other half is then quickly put in place and the two tightly squeezed together by strong screw clamps. With some little experience an operator can follow this plan so successfully as to have but the thinnest film between the molds, which can be easily and neatly pared off with sharp shears.

THE ADDITION OF INERT SUBSTANCES TO SUPPOSITORIES.

The chloral series of suppositories call attention again to the questionable propriety of adding foreign substances to prescriptions, suggesting the possibility of retarded effects. A member of the committee was some time since criticised by an intelligent and observant physician because five per cent. of wax had been used in suppositories of morphia when the thermometer was several degrees above ninety. The doctor declared they did not liquefy in the colon when they could not be made to stand the atmospheric temperature without wax. The tendency of starch or tragacanth in this connection should be known.

DISPENSING BALSAM PERU.

How long were we learning that nearly all the difficulties resulting from the use of balsam peru in ointments and suppositories—in the latter especially—were due to the rapid evaporation of its more volatile parts? And when did we learn, as our kind friend who sent us the prescription, that the liquid storax must be softened and rendered uniform by adding sufficient alcohol before mixing it with

the base? Do not think you can melt and strain it. . . .

METHOD FOR FILLING SOFT CAPSULES.

The last prescription to be noted reminds us how greatly a pharmacist may add to his reputation by acquiring the best methods for filling soft capsules, since they, too, are becoming more and more popular. One contributor in this line offers an ingenious plan for dispensing a semi-fluid mass in this form. Oleo resin male fern, one dram; croton oil, one drop, and powdered kamala, forty grains, are to be mixed and put into soft capsules. The required quantity was "injected" into the capsules with a long pointed glass syringe. They were sealed in the usual way, the manner of introduction alone being novel. . . .

As we close this report, perhaps too long drawn out, we would earnestly plead for a closer contact with the actual practice of pharmacy. As the physician strives with unselfish direction to prevent disease, so must we strive with a purpose as high as his to prevent abnormal prescribing, thereby leaving more of time and more of force to be applied to higher development. But, since he cannot entirely prevent disease, nor we lead to the forming, always, of harmonious combinations, we must, as he has, fit ourselves for the hour's emergency.

The Importance of Little Things.

The daily routine of the busy pharmacist is concerned with "little things" more than with subjects that require long application and study. Nearly every pharmacist is aware that the vexations and worries arise, not from the manufacture of preparations and kindred work, but from the public and physicians. The systematic pharmacist can please the physicians with but little trouble if he will accord them attention by receiving calls and compounding his prescriptions as ordered. Be honest with the physician and he will try hard to reciprocate. The physician commands most of his patients, and many an extra shekel can he turn to your account.

It is a "little thing," but of vast importance to the physician that his "calls" should be received correctly. Don't stir up the anger of the physician by sending or receiving the "call" incorrectly. A good plan is to have a blank form some what as follows:

TELEPHONE CALL.

Number :
Name :
Flat :
Rear : Front :
Time : 'Phone .

After the "call" has been repeated over the wire and sent to the physician, it should be placed upon a spindle and allowed to remain there for a few days.

When capsules have been filled, some pharmacists place them upon the prescription counter. This is a bad practice. Have near at hand some clean, white paper and place the capsules upon the paper.

Why pharmacists do not avail themselves of the triturating mortar is singular. The mortar is described in *Remington's Pharmacy*. Physicians and even pharmacists seeing it frequently think it novel; yet it is as old as Methusaleh!

Experience has taught me that proprietary-preparation substitutes cannot be relied upon. The plan I pursue is to ask permission from physicians, at the same time showing them a reliable formula.

The prescription file should be placed in a covered box. A suitable clamp is attached.

Small funnels are handy when "rushed." Turpentine, benzine and ammonia water can be passed through proper funnels much quicker than without them.

Funnels through which oils have been passed should be allowed to drain upon blotting paper.

It is not very pleasing to the eye to see bottles with dirty and worn labels. The labels have been on them probably for years. Affix new labels occasionally.

Ointment jars can be cleaned with saw-dust, benzine and soap-suds.

Make it a practice to look over stock and preparations every morning.

In dividing powders the best way is to divide the substance upon a pill-tilt. Not everybody has the skill to come out even with the last portion in weighing the powders.

Suppositories are best made by hand. The addition of a few drops of oil will assist the operation. The pharmacopeia directs one gram of cacao butter but many physicians prefer to have them of larger size.—*J. Stuchlik in West. Drugg.*

Levirin—A name given by Couturieux to a substance obtained from an under-fermented beer yeast, which is administered internally as a cure for tuberculosis.

Washing Powders and Preparations.

Dr. Stiefel gives, in the *Neueste Erfindungen und Erfahrungen*, considerable information concerning a class of preparations which formerly had, and probably yet have, a wide sale in this country, in both urban and country trade.

In the examination of a large number of brands, of English and German origin, all of more or less celebrity, the author found the following to be typical formulae:

1. Calcined soda 80 parts.
Glauber salt 10 parts.
Kitchen salt 5 parts.
Water 5 parts.
2. Calcined soda 50 parts.
Borax 5 parts.
Water 5 parts.
3. Calcined soda 91 parts.
Ammonium chloride 6 parts.
Soap powder 2 parts.
Water 1 part.
4. Caustic soda 40 parts.
Soap powder 30 parts.
Starch 10 parts.
Water 20 parts.
5. Calcined soda 90 parts.
Sodium hyposulphite 6 parts.
Borax 2 parts.
Water 3 parts.

Jackman recommends the following as a succedaneum of the much-used bleaching solutions:

- Sodium carbonate, crystal 6 pounds.
Borax 1 pound.

Dissolve in a gallon of boiling water, let cool, and add 8 ounces potassium carbonate and 6½ fluid ounces of ammonia water. Over 2 pounds of fresh quick-lime pour a gallon of boiling water, stir well, and set aside. After a little time pour off the clear liquid, and add to the foregoing. The dissolved lime decomposes a corresponding quantity of the sodium salt, and thus produces a weak solution of caustic soda.

Z. & W. Pataky, Berlin, propose the following:

- | | Parts. |
|-----------------------------|--------|
| 1. Caustic soda..... | 150 |
| Rosin..... | 75 |
| White soap, shaved up..... | 50 |
| Alum, in coarse powder..... | 50 |
| Sodium bicarbonate..... | 290 |
| Sodium silicate, solid..... | 290 |
| Water..... | 600 |

Bring the water to a boil, and dissolve the water-glass therein. Add the rosin in little pieces, and, when dissolved, the soap, soda, alum and bicarbonate in the order named. Stir continuously until solution is effected.

A most excellent preparation is the following:

- | | Parts. |
|-------------------------|--------|
| Caustic soda..... | 4 |
| Ammonium carbonate..... | 1 |

- | | |
|--------------------------|----|
| Potassium carbonate..... | 1 |
| Borax..... | 2 |
| Water..... | 32 |

Dissolve the soda in the water (cold water can be used, as it heats up as solution progresses), and in the solution dissolve, first the potassium carbonate, then the borax, let cool down, and finally add and dissolve the ammonium carbonate.

DIRECTIONS TO GO WITH THE SOLUTIONS.

These washing liquids should be accompanied by directions for their use. They may be worded as desired, but should contain the following facts:

1. In the outset add to the cold water that is to be used for the wash sufficient of the washing liquid to render it distinctly alkaline.

2. To the first suds (*Seifenwasser*) add, as closely as may be, double the quantity added to the cold water. To the second suds add somewhat less, and rinse the clothing after the use of this.

3. To the last rinsing water but one, if a little oxalic acid in solution be added, it at once removes all alkalinity, thus eliminating any possible chance of its affecting the bluing subsequently used.

Finally, Dr. Stiefel adds another wash powder, especially for linen goods and wearing apparel, though also answering for cotton wear. For woollen wear it requires the addition of saponaria tereto:

- | | Parts. |
|---------------------------------------|--------|
| Ammoniac soda (sodium carbonate.....) | 96 |
| Potassium carbonate, impure..... | 12 |
| Sodium hydrate..... | 17 |
| Sodium silicate..... | 72 |
| Potassium permanganate..... | 2 |
| Oil of thyme..... | 1 |

Powder the solids and mix.

A point to which attention should be called in labelling the containers of all these preparations is the fact that spring and river waters almost always contain more or less iron in some form, and that this substance will gradually, but sooner or later, cause the yellowing of goods washed in such waters, no matter what preparations may be used, or what care be taken in the laundry. The remedy, where rain or pure water cannot be obtained, is to submit the wash to an occasional bleaching process.—*National Druggist*.

Ferrum oxydatum lactosaccharatum.—New iron preparation of iron-lactosaccharated oxide of iron, recently put on the German market, and intended as a succedaneum of ferrum oxidatum saccharatum hitherto brought out by the same parties, milk sugar taking the place in it of cane sugar.

N.C.R. International Convention, July, 1900.

The National Cash Register Company, of Dayton, Ohio, held its 13th international business convention in Dayton during the first week of July.

This is not an ordinary business meeting, but a remarkable gathering which brings together representatives from every part of North America, Europe and South Africa. Social and industrial, as well as business questions, are discussed in an unusual way and illustrated by charts, maps and stereopticon views.

This will be a striking example of the best methods of organizing and conducting a great convention, whether political, social, industrial or religious. More than three hundred sales-agents come from all over the world at the company's expense, and over two thousand of the factory employees and their wives and children attend, beside many prominent people, and newspaper representatives from all parts of the United States.

The programme alternates business sessions, in which the agents exchange suggestions and selling pointers, with periods of recreation, including receptions, dinners, picnics, trolley rides, band concerts, drills, parades, processions, singing, dancing, fireworks and similar festivities.

Most of the sessions were held in a beautiful grove on a breezy hill top overlooking the city of Dayton, the exercises taking place in a large tent accommodating over five thousand people. There was also a luxurious rest-tent, with matrons in charge, for the women, and a sleeping-tent for the babies. On two evenings a picnic supper on the hill-top was given.

On one evening Mr. John H. Patterson, the famous president of the company, gave an address on The Principles of Business Organization.

Another evening session was devoted to the subject of window displays, beautifully illustrated by colored stereopticon views and transparencies. The company is noted the world over for its unique and attractive window displays.

Fourth of July was celebrated by an expensive display of day and night fireworks; a short oration by the Hon. John Barrett, Ex-Minister to Siam; a beautiful illumination of the factory grounds, and the singing of national anthems of different countries by a chorus of three hundred trained voices from among the factory employees, under the direction of



We Want You to Send
Us 100 Names of
Your Customers
who have Children

- If** you have not already done so ;
If you are the only druggist in your town ,
If there are not over five druggists in your town ;
If our missionary has not called on you ; and
If our goods have not been introduced in your town
- We will send you half-a-dozen Raymond's Pectoral Plasters free** for the names.
- We will send you** a package of counter wrappers free and
- We will send you** advertising matter with your imprint to each customer whose name you send us up to one hundred.
- We will send you** more counter wrappers free whenever you ask for them.

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

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

RAYMOND & CO., 61 Beekman Street, NEW YORK.

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.

Canada Rubber Company

Alpha Branch] [of Montreal
 MONTREAL TORONTO WINNIPEG

SEASON 1900.

ADAMS

Root and Ginger Beer

Are to the front as usual.

In spite of the advance in the price of bottles, cartons, boxes, in fact almost of every thing which enters into their manufacture, we are not advancing our prices this season.

But our customers wanting Gross prices, will have to order Gross lots.



10c. Size Makes 2 Imp. Galls.
 25c. " " 5 " "

We also continue to carry in stock Helle's Li-on-e Pastilles, Mint and Assorted Juubes, Confectionery in all, 60c. Bottles, and in bulk. Chapiron's Cacheteurs and Cachets. F. C. & Co's Cel-ry Caffeine Bromide, etc.

Canadian Specialty Co

118 King St. East, TORONTO.

Outside the Combine

We Manufacture.....

Anti - Monopoly

Chimneys and Bottles

Green, Amber and Flint.
Every Description.

GET OUR PRICES.

SYDENHAM GLASS CO.,
 Wallaceburg, Limited.

Cigars, Cigarettes, Tobaccos, Pipes.

If you handle these lines it will pay you to buy from us. Our range is admittedly the most complete in Canada. If our Travellers do not reach you call on us when in the city.

ANDREW WILSON & CO.

43 Yonge Street,

TORONTO.

**Clink
Clink
Clink**

Money, money, money—handfuls of nickels and dimes! After all it's money that talks. And you haven't sent for that trial order of an assortment of a thousand or more of my Cigars yet. Think of the money you've lost—the handfuls of nickels and dimes!

Rely on my judgment for the assortment I send you. You can rest assured that it will be all right, because I am after your permanent trade I will put in a few Pharaoh for your 10c. leader and a few Pebble for your 5c. leader. Clink, clink, clink—think of the cash drawer under the Cigar counter and send in your order to-day.



J. BRUCE PAYNE
Cigar Manufacturer
GRANBY, Que.



Decorated
Tin
Boxes

For sale by
Wholesale
Druggists
and
Druggist
Sundrymen.

Send for
Illustrated
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Dr. Hammond-Hall's English Teething Syrup
Dr. Hammond-Hall's Nerve Heart Pills
Baby's Laxative Tablets
Tait's Worm Tablets

THE above-named goods are standard preparations, attractively put up, extensively advertised, and are in daily demand. Our system of advertising is original, unique and attractive. In addition to extensive newspaper and periodical advertising, we are distributing 500,000 copies of a splendid cloth-bound book entitled "MOTHERHOOD," finely illustrated with half-tone engravings, and containing choice recipes and information on the management of infants in health and disease. These books are distributed **FREE**. Our attractive window display with druggists is unsurpassed in beauty and design. We spare no pains or money in bringing trade direct to the dealers' door, and we ask the active co-operation of druggists in pushing the sale of our goods, as they afford a handsome margin to the dealer. We solicit correspondence from the trade, and thank them in advance for any consideration they may show us. We can assure them our preparations will stand on their own merits, and command an extensive sale wherever introduced.

Patton & Addington
IMPORTERS
AND
MFRS.' AGENTS

Invite correspondence and samples from Mfrs. of Standard Drug and Dental Specialties, for British Columbia market.

Address: **Box 523, VANCOUVER, B.C.**

BRITISH CHEMISTS COMPANY
LONDON NEW YORK TORONTO

Prof. Glover, director of the famous May festival of Cincinnati.

One day of this convention is also made the occasion of the company's regular semi-annual distribution of \$630 in cash prizes to its employees for making good suggestions for improving the business.

On the last evening of the convention there was a cotillion by seventy-five couples, led by Mr. Alexander M. Hadden, of New York, and directed by Miss Spills, of Cincinnati. Concert and dance music was provided throughout the week, day and evening, by the N. C. R. Band, the Dayton Band and the famous 1st Regiment Band, of Cincinnati.

Nearly everything this company does is of public interest. Its progressive methods have placed it among the most noted business organizations in the world. In addition to this, it has attracted world-wide attention by its just treatment of and friendly relations with its employees.

National Cash Register Company's Special Features.

The factory is managed by committees instead of by a superintendent, tending to promote justice and prevent favoritism.

The men have ten hours' pay for nine and one-half hour's work.

Free shower baths are provided and each is allowed twenty minutes of the company's time each week for bathing.

A carefully-selected library of 600 volumes and 31 periodicals is at the command of all employees.

\$1,380 is given annually to employees for best suggestions. Every department has its suggestion box. Heads of departments are excluded from competition.

To the department making the best record for the year in punctuality, health, dispatch, etc., a special free excursion is given to some point of interest.

FOR THE WOMEN EMPLOYEES.

The women have ten hours' pay for eight hours' work.

To avoid crowded cars and other difficulties, the women employees come to work an hour later and quit ten minutes earlier than the men.

They have ten minutes' recess morning and afternoon; a rest-room to which they may retire in case of illness; a piano, easy chairs, etc.; an attractive dining-room where a warm lunch is served free of cost; a cooking-school where free instruction is given by a graduate of Pratt Institute in the science of cooking and good housekeeping.

FOR THE NEIGHBORHOOD.

Kindergarten.—The company maintains a kindergarten free for the children of the neighborhood.

Sunday-school.—Sunday afternoon the factory is open to the neighborhood and the large rooms are filled with young and old and lessons of truth, industry and happiness are taught by stereopticon pictures and practical teaching.

Boys' Vegetable Gardens.—The company provides two acres of ground, divided into fifty plots, and assigns a plot, together with necessary seed, to each of the first fifty boys who agree to plant and cultivate it. Fifty dollars in prizes is offered annually to the boys who obtain the best results.

Beautiful Homes.—The company offers \$250 gold in prizes annually for the best front and back yards and window-boxes.

Sewing, cooking, millinery and dancing schools, penny bank and boys' millinery clubs are also provided for the children of the neighborhood.

RESULTS.

These things pay the company because it is right to do them and because more intelligent and skilful workmen are secured.

The tone of the people is constantly being elevated by their clean and beautiful surroundings, making better citizens and more contented lives.

Recent Patents Granted of Interest to Pharmacists

Hernial truss, Alfred Bedson, Paterson, N.J.

Medical galvanic battery, Harry Bentz, New York, N.Y.

Spray-tube for atomizers, Harley M. Dunlap, Battle Creek, Mich.

Operating table, George E. Gorham, Albany, N.Y.

Truss, Irven E. Johnson, assignor of one-half to A. M. Hill, Woodville, Texas.

Manufacturing water-resisting products from casein, Wilhelm Krische, Hanover, and A. Spitteler Wolfpratshauseu, Germany.

Hot-air or vapor bath cabinet, Joseph H. Lennon and A. C. Whaley, Buffalo, N.Y.

Disinfecting apparatus, Michael Sheridan, assignor, to W. Rosenheim, New York, N.Y., and C. S. Rosenheim, Baltimore, Md.

Phenol ether of quinin carbonic acid,

Albert Weller, assignor to Veremigte, Chininfabriken, Zimmer & Co., Gesellschaft mit Beschränkter, Haftung, Frankfurt-on-the-Main, Germany.

Disinfecting device, Jules B. Bengue, Paris, France.

Truss, Joseph, W. Bradford, Los Angeles, Cal.

Making compounds of parphenetidin, Wm. H. Claus, A. Ree, and L. Marchlewski, Manchester, Eng.

Hot-water bag, Hattie C. Cropley, Washington, D.C.

Forming racks for suspensory bandages, Richard Dove, Westville, N.J.

Oxypurin and making same, Emil Fischer, Berlin, assignor to C. F. Boehringer & Soehne, Waldorf, Germany.

Ester of acetylphenylglycine, carbonic acid, Bernhard Heymann, Elberfeld, Germany, assignor, to Farbenfabriken of Elberfeld Company of New York.

Pessary, Martha J. Kuznik, Chicago, Ill.

Special apparatus for electric baths, Antonia Maggiorani, Rome, Italy.

Battery case for electromedical apparatus, James H. Mahler, and C. F. Dunderdale, Chicago, Ill.

Truss, John Bain, Bracebridge, Canada.

Producing ethylene gas, James A. Deuther, Buffalo, N.Y.

Sterilizer for surgical dressing, Theodore Y. Kinne, Paterson, N.J.

Abdominal bandage, Cornelia Lush, Jackson, Minn.

Invalid bed table, Wilhelm Schleuning, Freilung, Germany.

Electrotherapeutic device, Thomas W. Topham, New York, N.Y.

Design, Ozone generator, Henry E. Waite, New York, N.Y.

Hernial truss, Ashbel P. Barlow, St. Joseph, Michigan.

Truss, Milton B. Belton, Jamestown, N.Y.

Device for preventing mouth-breathing, Josephus Hooper, Louisville, Ky.

Ophthalmometer, Emil B. Meyrowitz, New York, N.Y.

Making capsules, Johann Schmidt, Nuremberg, Germany.

Hernial truss, James M. Tarrant, Denver, Col.

Making nitric acid, John F. White, Buffalo, N.Y.

Design, Pessary, Wm. Gagnier, Milwaukee, Wis.

Design, mouthpiece for prevention of mouth-breathing, Josephus Hooper, Louisville, Ky.

Inhaler, Thomas N. Barnes, Weston, W. Va.

Making ethereal salts of formic acid, Auguste Behal, Paris, France.

Making acetone, Harry O. Chute, Deseronto, Canada.

Atomizer, Allen de Vilbiss, Toledo, Ohio.

X ray apparatus, Reginald A. Fessenden, Allegheny Pa.

Apparatus for producing ozone by electricity, Joshua H. Lamprey, London, England.

Wafer capsule, Karl Morstadt, Prague, Austria-Hungary.

Electrical apparatus for surgeons' use, Henry Schlesinger, New York.

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

LABELS.

"Wilkinson's Febro-Quinine" for medical tablets, Howard M. Wilkinson, Denver, Col.

"Chocolate Cathartics," for a candy cathartic, Thomas H. Mitchell, Washington, Ind.

"Red Cross Pile cure," for a medicine, W. D. Rea, Louisville, Ky.

An Item of Therapeutic Faith.

By GIFFORD KNOW, Westfield, N.J.

What are the results from using *green-drug* extracts and tinctures? Uniform success.

What are the results from using dry-drug tinctures and extracts? Sometimes success, sometimes failure.

These two questions and their answers are among the most interesting in the whole range of iamatological research. I have devoted nineteen years to the work of a therapist, and if there is one thing more than another that has been vexatious, it has been the experience with the lack of uniformity in the action of dry-drug preparations. I will state frankly that I would not dare and will not presume to go before a class with dry-drug preparations. The embarrassment of a gray-haired professor of materia medica and therapeutics in the class-room is anything but refreshing as after carefully explaining the physiological action of a drug, he performs the necessary experiment, and is met by absolute failure. I have been there, and I am emphatic in protesting against reliance on the dry-drug preparations. Under the circum-

stances—and such circumstances—the clinical proofs are unmentionable.

If we ask each other what we expect of a tincture or fluid extract, there is but one answer—and every student knows it. The answer is that there shall be present as much of the active principle as possible and as little of the inert matter as possible. The proximate principles are of secondary importance. We recognize them—the gum, sugar, salts, starch, coloring matter—but our logical preference is for the active principle.

Solution has no standing in comparison with expression. I want and expect that a minim of fluid extract shall represent not more than a grain of the crude drug, and that that grain shall carry the physiological action of a known active principle. It is not that I merely anticipate an action. I expect it, and I demand it. I am not satisfied without it, and the satisfaction and expectation have to deal with something definite, something that is provable in the class-room, and is to be demonstrated at the bedside.

I want the concentrated, definite medicinal constituents and I cannot obtain them from dry drug preparations. Why should I make a slave of myself and be obliged to test each bottle to ascertain the dose? And I must do that with the average dry-drug preparations if I am to be honest with myself and my patients. I want to depend on my medicine. If I know that a drug will accomplish a certain thing by virtue of an active principle that I take pride in isolating I want to feel sure that that principle is represented at its best in my fluid extract or tincture. It is a disgrace to our profession to hope so, or guess so. Ours should be an exact profession. It is exact in other ways and why not in this? And, with dry drug preparations it is inexact. If you please, it can hardly be otherwise.

But what about green-drug preparations? I have found, in pressing the question, that there are practitioners, both in this country and abroad, who have some of the strangest and most peculiar ideas about what the term actually means. I have asked the question repeatedly,—"Green-drug" preparations? What are they? How are they made?" And a majority of those who answered stated that they "should think" a green-drug preparation was made by adding alcohol to the expressed juice of green plants or roots. I have sometimes gone further and endeavored to obtain a more exact idea; and have been gravely told that "in

the first place the plant (roots, leaves etc.) should have the juice expressed; then it should stand for say twenty-four hours and after that alcohol should be added, with filtration ensuing." And how much alcohol? "O, perhaps one part by measure to four or five of the juice." But—I go on to inquire,—how would you prepare a preserved vegetable juice? and "I suppose it amounts to about the same thing" is the answer. And, let me add, it is a fact there are so-called "green-drug" preparations on the market that do come up to this description and definition and are nothing, more or less, than vegetable juices in alcohol, in some proportion or other.

The manufacturers and promoters of such goods ask, somewhat defiantly, "But what of it? What do you want—the active principles?" Yea, verily. Take as an example, the eucalyptol from Australia, best known as the Sander eucalyptol. This is no "preserved juice," no crude solution. It is indeed the active principle, from the green leaves, and extracted from them right where they grow. We know eucalyptol to have a certain action, and here it is in this preparation: a certain therapy, and here it is. The eucalyptus leaves are like those of the gelsemium in the respect that in the process of drying the alkaloid disappears. Who can doubt that altogether too many of the fluid extracts and tinctures of the shops are very crude pharmaceutical preparations; and why—simply because they are prepared from the dried drugs, laden with inert materials. For physiological and therapeutical sufficiency, and for perfection in product, the green-drug preparations are always honest.

Cleansing Compound.

Charles E. Postlethwaite, of Bromley, Eng., has taken out a patent for a compound for cleansing painted, varnished or polished surfaces, carpets, rugs, oilcloth, brasswork, and the like. This compound is produced by mixing the following ingredients in the proportions stated:

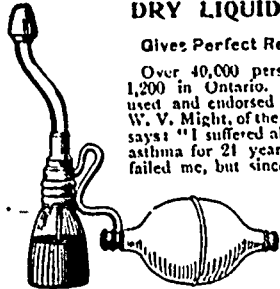
Oxalate of ammonium.....	8	ozs.
Boracic acid.	8	ozs.
Glycerine.....	58½	ozs.
Water.....	1	gal.

"Not in the Trust" is a popular slogan just now. Right or wrong, the people have a deep-seated distrust of trusts.

Get away from business occasionally. It is cheaper to take a voluntary vacation than to wait till the doctor orders it.

ASTHMA

DRY LIQUID TREATMENT



Gives Perfect Relief in 3 Minutes.
Over 40,000 persons have tested it, 1,200 in Ontario. The only treatment used and endorsed by physicians. Geo. W. V. Micht, of the Micht Directory Co., says: "I suffered almost every night with asthma for 21 years, everything I tried failed me, but since using Dr. Tucker's method, I have not had an attack in two years."

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

DRUGGISTS PLEASE INVESTIGATE

Apply in person or by letter to

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122 Macdonald Ave., Toronto.

Keep Your Customers by giving them the reliable in Toilet Articles.

TEABERRY

FOR THE TEETH

This is a dentifrice that has stood the test of time—won the favor of customers from one end of the Dominion to the other and the favor of the trade in all parts of Canada. Teaberry is ever reliable—always to be depended upon—a delightfully fragrant preserver of the teeth.

Sold by all Druggists at 25c. a Bottle.

ZOPESA CHEMICAL CO.
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W.A. GILL & Co. COLUMBUS, OHIO, U.S.A.

PLAIN, LACQUERED AND DECORATED

BOXES

MAKE THE BEST SEAMLESS TIN

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

Complete Illustrated Price List free on Application.

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EAUX DE COLOGNE

Quality (unrivalled) I, 2 oz. doz., 3/6, 4 oz. doz., 6/-

Quality (really good) II, 2 oz. doz., 2/6, 4 oz. doz., 3/6.

PACKING AND CASES FREE.

MELVILLE, LAVY & CO.
Reinickendorf, Berlin, Germany.

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ESTABLISHED 1885

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

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

LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO THE TRADE.

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"KING OF PAIN."

LINIMENT

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The only Pills which purge without pain

BOISSY'S LAXATIVE
SAPONACEOUS PURGATIVE
PILLS REFRESHING

The Box of 40 Pills: 2/-, free by Post.
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Do You Carry in Stock



AH-WA-GO

The King of Blood Purifiers?

IF NOT - WHY NOT?

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

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

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

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

QUICK SELLER LARGE PROFITS

Handsome Advertising Matter sent with each order.

For Sale by all Wholesale Druggists.

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

The F. E. Karn Co.
132 Victoria St. TORONTO.

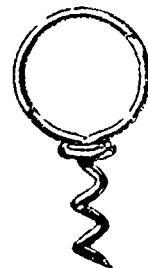
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Cognac

Is distilled at Pelee Island under Excise supervision. Aged in wood, is an absolutely pure brandy, and most suitable for medicinal use. In cases, 12 Quarts, 21 Pints, and in Quarter Casks, Octaves and Half Octaves.

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J. S. HAMILTON & CO., Brantford
General Agents the Pelee Island Wine Co., Limited.



Clough Corkscrew Co.,

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

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SAMPLES, ALL

SIZES, FREE.



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

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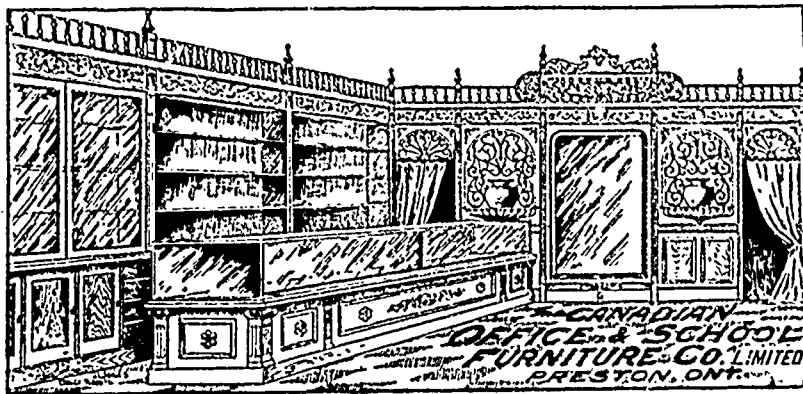
USED MEDICINALLY: Have the recommendation of nearly all physicians. Reports of 4 chemists furnished on application.

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

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

AS BEVERAGES: Pure and wholesome.

Ask for "LABATT'S" when ordering.



Druggists' Show Cases AND STORE FITTINGS

.....A SPECIALTY.

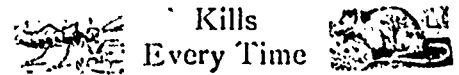


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London Show Case Works

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Kills Every Time

Common Sense Exterminator

FOR

ROACHES, BED BUGS, RATS AND MICE.

25c. Roach, \$1.75	15c. Rat, \$1.00
50c. " 3.50	25c. " 1.75
1.00 " 8.00	50c. " 3.50
	1.00 " 8.00

All Wholesale Druggists.

Steamer Garden City

Leaves Toronto every **MONDAY & FRIDAY** at 5 p.m. for **Whitby, Oshawa, Bowmanville and Newcastle.**

THURSDAYS at 5 p.m. for **Port Hope and Cobourg.**

Saturday Afternoon Excursions

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Tickets for sale at all principal ticket offices and at Head Office, Geddes' Wharf, West side of Yonge Street. Telephone 2917. Up-town office, 33 Yonge Street. Telephone 270

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

Formulary

COMPOUND SYRUP OF IRON.

	Parts.
Ferrated extract of apples.	1
Cinnamon water.....	4
Syrup of orange peel.....	20
Syrup.....	24
Syrup rhubarb.....	50
Tincture of cinnamon.....	1

—*B.C. Drug.*

ARTIFICIAL LEMON JUICE.

The recipe of an old-established London West-end house.

Acid. citric xtl.....	9 drs. + 15 grs.
Aqua destillate.....	15 ozs.
Oil limonis.....	2 m.
Spt. vini rect.....	4 drs.

Dissolve the acid in the water, separately dissolve the oil in the rectified spirit, and filter, through a paper damped with water, into the acid solution.

Each ounce of this contains 36 grs. of citric acid.—*Chem. and Drug.*

MADAME DORNIER'S LIQUID COSMETIC.

Madame Dornier (Adele Valentine) gives the following as the formula for her "liquid cosmetic," "used before, during, and after massage," which, it is claimed, "gives the skin great suppleness and freshness: "

	Parts.
Alum.....	4
Tanbark.....	4
Anis.....	8
Thyme.....	8
Sage.....	8
Rosemary.....	8
Hyssop.....	8
Lavender.....	8
Absynthemum.....	8
Camphor.....	8
Peppermint.....	8
Alcohol, 45°.....	1,000

Infuse for fifteen days, after which filter.—*Nat. Drug.*

ANTI-RHEUMATIC PILLS

A preparation is made as follows:

Aloes.....	240 gr.
Gamboge.....	240 "
Hellebore.....	120 "
Calomel.....	30 "
Guaiaac.....	30 "
Yellow sulphide of antimony..	15 "
Oil of clove.....	½ fl. dr.
Soap.....	60 gr.
Spirit of camphor.....	sufficient.

Make into 5 gr. pills.

REMEDY FOR SWEATING HANDS AND FEET.

	Parts.
Boric acid.....	5
Borax.....	15
Salicylic acid.....	15
Glycerin.....	60
Alcohol.....	60

Mix and dissolve.—*Ref. Medica.*

Sealing wax indifferent to alcohol may be prepared as follows: Yellow wax, 500 parts; carnauba wax, 100 parts; and paraffin, 100 parts, are melted together, and to this a mixture of 500 parts of red oxide of lead and 200 parts of prepared chalk added, and the whole then heated under continuous stirring until the mass begins to thicken. This wax is employed for sealing containers of alcoholic liquids and is best applied by warming the wax in a small tin pan having a pour-out running out to a sharp point, and pouring from this slowly upon the bung, cork, etc., to be sealed.—*Drug. Ztg.*

SYRUP OF GUAIACOL.

	Parts.
Guaiaacol, crystalized.....	15
Glycerin, pure.....	185
Simple syrup.....	1,800

Mix and dissolve.—*Nat. Druggist.*

TRIONAL EMULSION.

Pouchet and Brissemer suggest an oily emulsion as an agreeable means of administering the drug.

Trional.....	1 gm.
Oil of sweet almonds.....	20 gm ^r .
Sugar.....	8 gms.
Powdered gum acacia.....	20 centigrammes
Powdered gum tragacanth.....	20 "
Cherry laurel water.....	2 gm ^s .

An enema of the same may be obtained with

Trional.....	0.5 to 1 gm.
Oil of sweet almonds.....	10 to 20 gm.
Yoke of one egg.....	1
Water.....	150 gms.

—*Jour. de Pharm. d'Anvers, Phar. Jour.*

FORMALIN MOUTH WASH

	Parts.
Formalin (4 per cent.).....	25
Dissolved in alcohol (90 per cent).....	500
Tincture of benzoin.....	100
Tincture of myrrh.....	25
Peppermint oil.....	15
Anise oil.....	1
Cinnamon oil.....	0.5
Powdered cochineal.....	1

The cochineal being rubbed down with spirit, the mixture, after standing for one to two days, with frequent shaking, is filtered. For use, one tablespoonful is added to a medium-sized glass of water.—*Pharm. Post.*

NAPHTHALINE CAMPHOR.

White naphthaline.....	30 lbs.
Gum camphor.....	10 lbs.

Mix together and add

Mirbane.....	700 grains
Cumarine.....	140 grains

MODELLING WAX

	Lbs.
Beeswax.....	55
Lard.....	4
Venice turpentine.....	7
Levigated bole.....	35

Melt the wax, lard and turpentine by means of a water-bath, and afterwards rub in carefully the bole.

Some Pharmaceutical Wines.

The *Bulletin de Pharmacie de Lyon* gives the following new wines:

PHOSPHATED WINE OF CINCHONA.

	Parts.
Monocalcic phosphate.....	20
Distilled water.....	20
Meat extract.....	15
Extract of cinchona.....	10
Simple syrup.....	60
Muscat wine (Greek), sufficient to make.....	1,000

Dissolve the phosphate in the distilled water and add the solution to the wine, and to the mixture add the rest of the ingredients. Let stand for ten days, then filter.

WINE OF QUININE.

	Parts.
Quinine.....	5
Alcohol, 90°.....	50
Muscat wine (Sams), q. s. ad.....	1,000

Pulverize the quinine and dissolve it in the alcohol by the aid of a gentle heat. Mix the solution with the wine. Let stand for ten days, then filter.

WINE OF CINCHONA.

	Parts.
Cinchona bark, yellow.....	10
Cinchona bark, gray.....	10
Cinchona bark, red.....	10
Alcohol, 60°.....	30
Muscat or sherry wine, sufficient to make.....	1,000

Proceed as above.

FEBRIFUGE WINE.

The *Bulletin de Pharmacie de Lyon* gives the following:

	Parts.
Cinchona calisaya, wild.....	100
Augustura bark.....	10
Alcohol, 60°.....	100
Tartaric acid.....	2
Sherry or Greek Muscat wine, sufficient to make.....	1,000

Powder the cinchona and calisaya, and pour over the powder the alcohol and acid. Let macerate for twenty-four hours, then add the wine and let macerate for eight days, with frequent agitations during the meantime. Finally, decant, express and filter, adding sufficient wine to make 1,000 parts.

Photographic Notes.

THE FIXING BATH.—The following considerations will show that the fixing bath should not exceed certain limits of strength. The fixing of a plate in hypo really consists of two chemical operations. First, a double hyposulphite of soda and silver is formed—but, as this is soluble in fairly strong hypo, it is usually dissolved again as quickly as formed. If, however, the bath be too weak in hypo, or what comes to the same thing, weak-

Selections.

Tripod screws also have a knack of becoming lost to sight. It is well to tie them to the tripod top with a piece of string, but their absence may be compensated for by cutting a piece of soft wood a trifle larger than the screw hole in the camera and tripod, and using this in place of the screw. If one end is left tolerably large, there will be no trouble

they may be removed by first soaking the film in water, and then applying a little of the ferricyanide and hypo reducer to the stains by means of cotton wool. If this fails, we advise you to make a transparency, retouch out the flaws and make fresh negative.

Double exposures on one plate are not altogether unknown, especially if one is working in a hurry. A simple way to avoid them is to stick a piece of gummed paper over the join of the shutter and frame of the dark slide. An exposure cannot be made without first breaking this piece of paper, which will thus serve



ened by continued use, the double hyposulphite formed is not dissolved, and fixing does not really take place, stains, etc., result. On the other hand, nothing is gained by making the bath too strong. Not only is it a mistake to suppose that a great gain in point of time must accompany a very strong bath, for this is not the case. But, in addition, it must be remembered that a very strong bath is apt to produce blisters, or to cause the gelatin emulsion to leave the plate, *i.e.* frill at the edges.—*Photography.*

about screwing it home and making firm contact.

Collotype glaze is water varnish prepared by dissolving 30 to 50 parts of borax and 100 parts powdered bleached shellac in 500 parts water, with a gentle heat. Add a little spirit (about 1-50) to clear, filter, pour in a flat dish, float the collotypes on it for one minute, hang up to dry in a warm place, and hot roll.

SILVER STAINS ON FILM.—If fresh,

as an indicator. The same slip is useful for marking the rapidity of the plate when several speeds or qualities are being carried.

A gale of wind is liable to shake the camera during exposure, or at any rate makes focusing an awkward business if both hands are required to hold the camera upright. The good old plan for steadying the camera is to attach a net bag to the tripod screw and fill it with good-sized stones. The stability so gained is remarkable and a decided help in boisterous weather.

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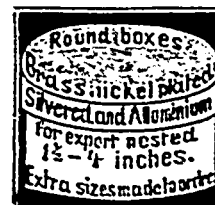
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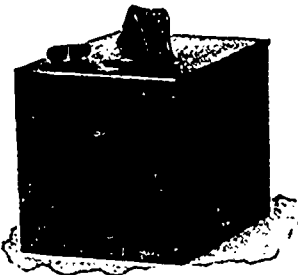
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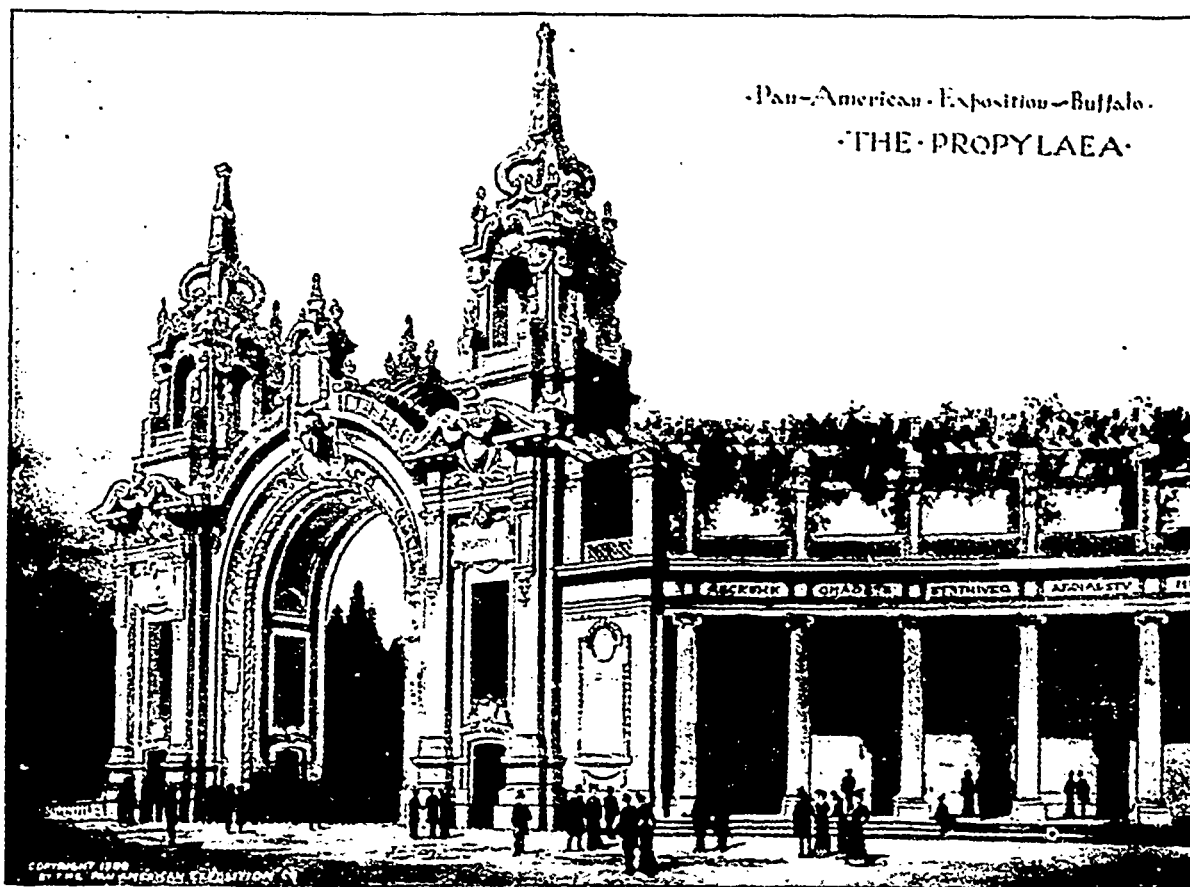
A short focus lens is extremely useful for confined views of architectural work, but its general use is anything but satisfactory owing to the exaggerated perspective between near and distant objects. Such a lens can be converted into one of approximately double its focal length by the simple expedient of removing either the front or back combination from the lens tube. This will be found especially useful for inaccessible objects, such as views on the opposite side of a river. The extra focal length so gained increases the size of the object on the plate.

that a solution of mercuric iodid in hyposulfite of soda results in the formation of a double salt, $\text{HgI}_2 + 2\text{Na}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_3$. Under the influence of the silver of the plate, the mercuric iodid is reduced to mercurous iodid, with the formation at the same time of iodid of silver, in the second phase of the reaction, the mercurous iodid, in the presence of sodium hyposulfite, decomposes into metallic mercury and mercuric iodid, which latter redissolves in the hyposulfite.

The total reaction may be expressed by the formula. $2\text{HgI}_2 + 2\text{Ag} + 2\text{Na}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_3 = 2\text{AgI} + \text{Hg} + \text{HgI}_2 + 2\text{Na}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_3$.

of silver into metallic silver; this is accomplished by using one of the photographic reducing agents. At the same time it was observed that the hypo could be advantageously replaced by sulfite of soda to dissolve the iodid of mercury. The method of reinforcement may be carried out with success as follows:

A bath is formed of 1 gram. of iodid of mercury, 10 grams sulfite of soda, and 100 Cc. water, the proportion of sulfite of soda may be varied within certain limits. The plate, after leaving the hypo, is rinsed and placed in the above bath, the image gradually takes a brown color,



Intensification of Negatives.

Messrs. Lumière and Seyewetz have presented to the Société Française de Photographie a new method for reinforcing photographic plates by the use of iodid of mercury. The action of this reagent has been previously known, but on account of subsequent decomposition it could not be used in practice, the image becoming yellow after a time and diminishing in intensity.

The experimenters propose to remedy this inconvenience (*Scientific American*) and for this they have first established the theory of the reaction, supposing

The intensification of the plate is therefore due to the mixture of mercury and iodid of silver produced by the reaction. In this case the alteration of the image follows after a certain time, and much more rapidly when the plate is kept in water. It may be supposed that under the influence of moisture and oxygen the mercury forms with the iodid of silver a combination of a yellow color, perhaps HgO , AgI ; the experiments made with the plate in its altered condition seem to confirm this hypothesis.

In order to prevent this decomposition and to render the method practicable, the experimenters have transformed the iodid

and the intensification may be stopped at any desired point. This image is not yet in a stable condition, and will take a yellow-green color upon exposure to air if not treated in the following manner. The image is fixed by a solution of one of the well-known reducing agents, such as pyro, hydrochinone, d'amine, paramidophenol, etc. The iodid of silver is thus entirely transformed to metallic silver, the image then being free from iodine. In this condition the plate may be kept indefinitely with no danger of alteration. If it is desired to again reduce the image, it may be placed in a hypo bath, which dissolves out a portion of the iodid of silver; this must be done before the final reduction in the second bath.

Optical Department.

In charge of W. E. HAMILL, M.D., Instructor of the Canadian College of Optics.

The editor of the optical department being off for a holiday, all queries, etc., will have to remain unanswered until next issue.

On the doctor's return and the abatement of hot weather, our readers may expect some further valuable contributions from his pen. In the meantime we would ask druggist-opticians and students to use our columns freely, either in asking questions or giving results of investigations in the way of helps to other opticians.—EDITOR.

The Sense of Sight.

By LIONEL LAURANCE (London, (Eng.))

The visual acuity is reduced in the higher degrees of hypermetropia, because accompanying the ill developed globe, there is a certain degree of want of development in the retina and optic nerve, the fibres in the latter being less numerous. This is apart from the fact that in highly hypermetropic and astigmatic eyes, when glasses have not been worn, want of use has reduced the visual acuteness.

In myopia, unless the defect be of so high a degree as to have caused fungus-changes, the visual acuity is usually very good. Also, extremely good visual acuity is met with in the lower degrees of hypermetropia, that is, in those cases where the defect is sufficiently low to be actively overcome by accommodation; then the eye is accustomed to sharp retinal images and the sense of sight is kept correspondingly acute.

Fatigue of the eye results if a retinal impression is long continued. Under ordinary circumstances, retinal fatigue is not noticed, the retina being refreshed by the gaze being constantly turned from one object to another, so that a fresh impression is made on that part of the retina previously occupied by some other image; also, some small degree of rest is obtained for the retina by frequent blinking; the pupil being covered for the moment by the lid, the light is excluded, and no retinal impression is received.

During sleep the retinal function is for some hours entirely inactive, the eye being in darkness. Sleep is thus the

great preserver and restorer of the retinal function, and this is shown by the weakened condition of the sight of those who, for some reason, have been deprived of the usual quantity of repose. The sight is rarely so good and keen at night, after many hours' use of the eyes, as it is early in the day, when they are fresher.

The eyes not being quite opaque, sleep is more refreshing when the room is in total darkness; the brighter the light the less true rest do the eyes obtain. Instinctively this is known, as, if a person wishes to sleep during the day time, he will draw the blind or cover his eyes or sleep face downwards.

A diminished retinal impression obtains when the retina is fatigued, and although, if this fatigue is general and equal, the altered relative brightness of different objects may not be particularly observed, it can be, under certain circumstances. Thus, if a person passes from bright sunlight into a dull light for a short time nothing is clearly distinguished, and the inability to see under such circumstances may be so great as to cause temporary total blindness, which is aided by the fact that the pupils are for the time being strongly contracted, their adjustment having been for the bright sunlight, and they not having relaxed to the extent required for the admission of the more feeble light.

It is by experiment that the diminished impressions, which result from saturation of the retina can be proved. If, for some half-minute or so, one looks at a sheet of white paper which is half covered by some black paper, one part of the retina is strongly impressed, while the other part is almost entirely at rest. When the eyes begin to get tired, if the black paper is removed, that portion of the white sheet previously covered by the black produces an impression on that part of the retina which before was not stimulated, and, it being fresh, the impression produced is so much more vivid that the freshly exposed part of the paper appears dazzlingly white, while the other appears gray and dull.

Another experiment, which shows how the functional activity of the retina is temporarily diminished by continued use, is to put in front of one eye, a dark smoked glass for some minutes, when, on

its removal, the difference in the intensity of the impressions received by that and by the other eye is quite marked.

The altered action of the retina under fatigue due to over stimulation, produces "after images." In the experiment previously mentioned the dark gray is the after image of the original bright white and the bright white is the after image of the original black. If a person looks at a white spot on a black background until the eyes are completely fatigued, and then turns his eyes to a sheet of gray paper, he will very shortly see a dark spot on a white background, this being the after image or the original white spot on a black background.

Saturation of the retina by a certain color produces an after image of its complementary color; if a red spot is looked at, the after image is blue-green; if the spot is blue-green the after image is red. The colors produced by after images are the purest and brightest that the eye is capable of seeing, and much more so than could be obtained from ordinary pigments.

The eye is not entirely free from defects, although these defects are very small as compared with the many wonderful properties which it possesses, and in ordinary vision they are not noticeable.

It is doubtful whether the cornea, crystalline lens and vitreous are absolutely transparent, especially the crystalline lens. In the crystalline, moreover, the indices of refraction of the various parts differ, and the differences may be such as not to unite the various rays diverging from a single luminous point to a single common focus.

The cornea may be of a shape not perfectly spherical, so that a difference obtains in the refractive power of the various parts of any single meridian. Besides which, it has generally a sharper radius of curvature in its vertical than it has in its horizontal meridian, or the curvature of the crystalline may vary, these variations of radius being of a degree not sufficiently great to constitute an appreciable astigmatism, but only such that the eye can be considered, while emmetropic, not quite perfect.

Chromatic aberration certainly exists in the eye, so that, in order that red and violet rays be brought to a focus at the retina at the same time, the violet rays would need to diverge from some near point, while the red rays diverge from infinity. Since, however, the red and violet rays possess but little luminosity as com-

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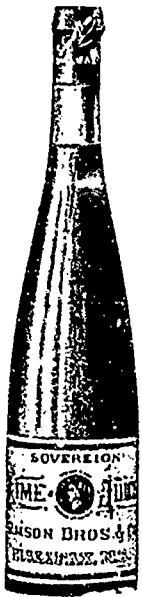
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pared with yellow and green, the fact that the former are out of focus at the retina is not of importance, and the chromatic aberration is not noticed in ordinary vision. Chromatism is more frequently noticed by ametropes than by emmetropes, as, for instance, the colored fringes that an astigmat sometimes sees on the bars of the astigmatic chart.

There must also be a spherical aberration in the eye, but this is to a very large degree rectified by the peculiar formation of the crystalline, which is denser at the nucleus, and, therefore, has a higher refractive index than at the periphery, and by the iris, which, acting as a diaphragm, cuts off the marginal rays. The pupil becomes smaller in near vision, which would compensate for any increased spherical aberration resulting from the increased obliquity of the incident rays.—*The Watchmaker, Jeweler and Silversmith.*

British Optical Association.

The following questions submitted at the May examinations will give our readers an idea of the test for students of the B. O. A.:

QUESTIONS SET FOR THE WRITTEN EXAMINATION OF THE OPHTHALMETRIC GRADE. MAY, 1900.

1. Define the terms "spasm of" "paralysis of" and "paralysis of" accommodation.

2. Give an explanation of Helmholtz's and Ischering's theories of accommodation.

3. For what purpose is the operation of iridectomy performed? Give a diagram of the appearance of the iris after operation.

4. Define the terms myosis and mydriasis. What is the effect of these conditions on vision?

Show the cause of the shadow movements in a case of myopia by retinoscopic examination with either a plane or a concave mirror?

6. For what cases can you suggest the use of prisms?

7. What is meant by the term nystagmus?

8. How would you diagnose tobacco amblyopia, and what course would you advise for its correction?

9. What are the subjective and objective symptoms of cataract?

10. Give briefly the meaning of the following:—

- (a) Amblyopia. (f) Orthophoria.
(b) Europia. (g) Cycloplegia.

- (c) Sootoma. (h) Anisometropia.
(d) Hemiopia. (i) Eathopia.
(e) Nyctalopia. (j) Megalopsia.

QUESTIONS SET AT THE WRITTEN EXAMINATION OF THE DIOPTRIC GRADE. MAY, 1900

1. What is the "angle gamma," and for what purpose is the expression used?

2. For what cases of visual anomalies can the employment of prisms be suggested?

3. What are the optical conditions necessary for good visual acuity.

4. Give the physiological process of the action of accommodation.

5. What is anisometropia and what general rules for its correction?

6. Are you acquainted with any refraction test having the theory of color dispersion for a principle, and, if so, how is it employed?

7. Give a brief description of the following methods of testing in a case of simple hypermetropia:

(a) Scheiner's method.

(b) The fogging system.

8. What are the rods and cones of the retina?

9. What is the purpose of a Maddox rod?

10. What rule do you employ for the correction of presbyopia?

EXAMINATIONS, MAY, 1900, OPTIC GRADE.

1. Give an illustration of a refracted ray of light.

2. In how many ways can the direction of a ray of light be altered?

3. What is the reciprocal of a lens?

4. Describe the position and size of an image formed by a convex lens 8 inches focus, where the object is (a) 8 inches, (b) 4 inches distant.

5. What is meant by (a) caustic surface, (b) a homogenous medium?

6. Describe the action of a Tourmaline pebble-tester.

7. Make a sketch of the front of a spectacle frame of the following dimensions; $2\frac{1}{8}$ centres W bridged $\frac{1}{8}$ above $\frac{1}{8}$ out; oval eyes $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches long.

8. What length of side would be proportionate to the above front?

9. Transpose:

(a) +1.00 sph. and +1.45 cyl. ax. 25° .

(b) +2.75 sph. and -1.50 cyl. ax. 30° .

(c) +2.50 sph. and -1.50 cyl. ax. horiz.

10. Give the rule for the transposition of crossed cylinders.

The Falls of Niagara.

GREATEST AUXILIARY ATTRACTION TO THE PAN-AMERICAN EXPOSITION.

The importance of the great Falls, Rapids and Gorge of the Niagara River as auxiliaries to the many and varied attractions of the Pan American Exposition to be held in Buffalo, May 1st to Nov. 1st, 1901, cannot well be over-estimated. In its immense flow of water, its grand scenery and its historic lore, the Niagara is one of the most renowned rivers of the world. Its great cataract has defied the descriptive powers of poets and philosophers, and baffled the delineative skill of painters and photographers. The grandeur of their environment renders the Falls perennially interesting at all seasons of the year, and very few of those who visit the Pan-American Exposition but will desire also to visit them. The trip from Buffalo can be made in half-an-hour. There are many points of view and places of interest, and the visitor can plan his itinerary according to the leisure time at his disposal. If time will permit, the cataract should be viewed from both sides of the river, and trips should be made the length of the Gorge, either along the cliffs above or over the trolley road which runs close to the water's edge. Perhaps the most comprehensive near-views of the Falls are those obtained on the Canadian side of the Gorge, especially that from Falls View station. Here is seen a complete panorama, embracing the rushing and turbulent currents of the upper rapids and the whole sweep of the falling waters, reaching from end to end, nearly four-fifths of a mile, with the great Horse-shoe Fall in the foreground, separated by Goat Island from the American Fall, which is 158 feet high, and 1,881 feet wide. In the river below plies the little steamer, "The Maid of the Mist," carrying visitors close to the foot of the Falls at various points and affording splendid views of the descending waters. The State Reservation on the American side, and Queen Victoria Park, across the river in Canada, are delightful observation grounds, both open for the enjoyment of the public free of any charge. To the scientific visitor the electrical power development at the Falls will be especially interesting. On the American side there are two great corporations utilizing the current of the Niagara river for developing electric power used in many industries at the Falls. The power thus generated by one of these corpora-

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tions is also transmitted to Buffalo, 25 miles distant, for use for the electric lighting of the city, for operating a great electric trolley car system and in many important manufacturing establishments. The power thus transmitted will likewise be extensively used for the purpose of the Exposition.

The Canadian Magazine.

Recent issues of *The Canadian Magazine* have helped to bring this periodical to a place of marked favor with the trade and the public. It sells well in all the Provinces, and its illustrations and articles are of a high order. The announcement for August is of great interest to dealers who want to be in line with popular taste. The August issue will be a military number. One article, on the Battle of Paardeberg, is a splendid piece of writing, by one who was there, and who describes the glories and the miseries of that historic event with great power. There will be a short resumé of the leading events of the Boer war and also an article entitled "Three Sieges and Three Heroes," which will deal with Kimberley, Ladysmith and Mafeking. The accompanying illustrations (from photographs) are among the finest ever given in Canada. "Canada at Bisley" is another timely paper, and a poem by Mr. Stringer, "The Colonial," will appeal to patriotic feeling. There will be a special cover in colors, and we predict a large extra sale for the number.

Messrs. Hattie & Mylins, have been awarded the contract for the supplying of drugs for two years to the Mount Hope Asylum and V. G. Hospital, Halifax, N.S.

Leslie's Popular Monthly for July.

The general contents of this July number of *Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly* are as rich and varied as ever. In addition to its patriotic features, it has a notable leading article upon "Rapid Transit in Great Cities," by George H. Johnson, Sc. D., very profusely illustrated, presenting a comprehensive study of this important problem of modern civilization, not only in Greater New York, but in Chicago, Boston, London, Paris, and other centres of population. "Our Samoan Station," the tropical island of Tutuila, with its harbor of Pango-Pango, described and beautifully pictured by Albert de Lauterpe. Lionel Strachey and Edmond Rostand collaborate in a fascinating sketch of "The Greatest Living Actress," who is none other than Sarah Bernhardt. Another personal paper is "Mary E. Wilkins at Home," by Katharine Hill. "Photography as a Sport," by W. Nutting, and "Women in Philanthropy," by May Wilkinson Mount, are interesting in their respective ways.

Merck's Chemicals.

We are in receipt of a price list of Merck's Chemicals issued by the Lyman Bros. & Co., Limited, Toronto, who have a complete stock of the specialities of this house and can supply orders with the utmost dispatch.

The prices given are those charged by the jobbing trade and are subject to additional charge in the case of physicians ordering.

The price lists is of decided value, as hitherto it was almost impossible at times to give a correct quotation on some lines of chemicals manufactured by Merck & Co. A copy will be sent for the asking.

Photo Chemicals.

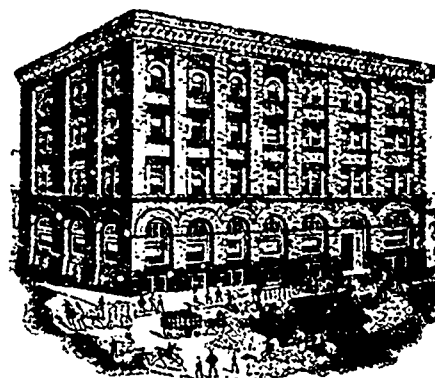
Recognizing the value of a ready-reference for prices which relate to the art of photography, Messrs. Lyman Bros. Co., limited, Toronto, have issued a wholesale price list of "Photo Chemicals" which they are selling to the retail drug trade. It enumerates the majority of chemicals used both by the professional and amateur photographers and is a welcome aid to druggists.

FOR SALE.

DRUG, Stationery and Optical business for sale in live, up-to date town. Leading business. Opposition small. Satisfactory reasons. Cash trade. Address,
THYMOL,
Care CANADIAN DRUGGIST.

FOR SALE.

AN old established drug business in one of the best towns in Eastern Ontario. Established over sixteen years. Splendid chance for young man. Satisfactory reasons for selling. Address, Box 433, Brockville.



The Bole Drug Co.,

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.

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

Seely's Parisian Balm

A WINTER AND SUMMER PREPARATION FOR THE SKIN

Officially endorsed by the United States Health Reports.

ITS USES

For Chapped Face and Hands
For Sunburn and Tan

For Gentlemen after Shaving
For the Nursery

SEELY, the American Perfumer

DETROIT, MICH.

WINDSOR, ONT.

CANADIAN DRUGGIST PRICES CURRENT

Corrected to July 8th, 1900.

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

ALCOHOL, gal.....	\$4 75	\$5 00	Powdered, lb.....	\$ 30	\$ 35	Kino, true, lb.....	\$ 2 50	\$3 00
Methyl.....	1 90	2 00	CARBON, Bisulphide, lb.....	17	18	Myrrh, lb.....	45	46
ALLSPICE, lb.....	13	15	CARMINE, No. 40, oz.....	30	40	Powdered, lb.....	55	60
Powdered, lb.....	15	17	CASTOR, Fibre, lb.....	20 00	20 00	Opium, lb.....	4 50	4 75
ALOIN, oz.....	40	45	CHALK, French, powdered, lb...	10	12	Powdered, lb.....	5 75	6 00
ANODYNE, Hoffman's bot., lbs...	50	55	Precip., see Calcium, lb.....	10	12	Scammony, pure Resin, lb.....	12 50	13 00
ARROWROOT, Bermuda, lb.....	40	45	Prepared, lb.....	5		Shellac, lb.....	35	40
St. Vincent, lb.....	15	18	CHARCOAL, Animal, powd., lb...	4	5	Bleached, lb.....	40	45
BALSAM, Fir, lb.....	45	50	Willow, powdered, lb.....	20	25	Spruce, true, lb.....	30	35
Copaiba, lb.....	70	85	CLOVE, lb.....	17	20	Tragacanth, flake, 1st, lb.....	85	90
Peru, lb.....	3 25	3 50	Powdered, lb.....	18	22	Powdered, lb.....	1 10	1 25
Tolu, can or less, lb.....	70	75	COCHINEAL, S.G., lb.....	40	45	Sorts, lb.....	55	70
BARK, Barberrry, 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
Buckthorn, lb.....	15	17	CONFECTION, Senna, lb.....	40	45	Bitterwort, lb.....	36	40
Canella, lb.....	15	17	CREOSOTE, Wood, lb.....	1 30	2 50	Burdock, lb.....	16	18
Cascara Sagrada.....	25	30	CRENASOL (JEYES) 4-oz. bottles, per doz.	4 50	10 80	Boneset, oz., lb.....	15	17
Casarilla, select, lb.....	18	20	" 12-oz. bottles, per doz.	10 80	17 20	Catnip, oz., lb.....	17	20
Cassia, in mats, lb.....	25	28	CUTTLEFISH BONE, lb.....	35	40	Chiretta, lb.....	25	30
Cinchona, red, lb.....	60	65	DEXTRINE, lb.....	10	12	Coltsfoot, lb.....	20	38
Powdered, lb.....	65	70	DOVER'S POWDER, lb.....	1 50	1 60	Feverfew, oz., lb.....	53	55
Yellow, lb.....	35	40	ERGOT, Spanish, lb.....	80	85	Grindelia robusta, lb.....	45	50
Pale, lb.....	40	45	Powdered, lb.....	1 10	1 20	Horehound, oz., lb.....	18	20
Elm, selected, lb.....	18	20	Ergotin, Keith's, oz.....	2 00	2 10	Jaborandi, lb.....	45	50
Ground,.....	17	20	EXTRACT LOGWOOD, bulk, lb...	13	14	Lemon Balm, lb.....	36	40
Powdered, do.....	20	28	Pounds, lb.....	14	17	Liverwort, German, lb.....	38	40
Hemlock, crushed, lb.....	18	20	FLOWERS, Arnica, lb.....	15	20	Lobelia, oz., lb.....	1 20	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.....	18	15	Rue, oz., lb.....	30	30
Wild cherry, lb.....	15	15	Rose, red, French, lb.....	1 60	2 00	Sage, oz., lb.....	18	22
BRANS, Calabar, lb.....	45	50	Rosemary, lb.....	35	30	Spearmint, lb.....	21	25
Tonka, lb.....	1 20	1 75	Saffron, American, lb.....	65	70	Thyme, oz., lb.....	18	20
Vanilla, lb.....	8 00	15 00	Spanish, Val'a, oz.....	1 00	1 25	Tansy, oz., lb.....	15	15
BERRIES, Cubeb, sifted, lb.....	20	25	GELATINE, Cooper's, lb.....	75	80	Wormwood, oz.....	20	25
powdered, lb.....	25	30	French, white, lb.....	35	40	Yerba Santa, lb.....	38	48
Juniper, lb.....	7	10	GLYCERINE, lb.....	19	22	HONEY, lb.....	13	12
Ground, lb.....	12	14	GUARANA.....	1 00	1 10	HOPS, fresh, lb.....	20	24
Prickly ash, lb.....	40	45	Powdered, lb.....	1 25	1 35	INDIGO, Madras, lb.....	75	85
BUDS, Balm of Gilead, lb.....	55	60	GUM ALOES, Cape, lb.....	18	20	INSECT POWDER, lb.....	35	35
Cassia, lb.....	25	30	Barbadoes, lb.....	30	50	ISINGLASS, Brazil, lb.....	2 00	2 10
BUTTER, Cacao, lb.....	70	75	Socotrine, lb.....	65	70	Russian, true, lb.....	6 00	6 58
CAMPHOR, lb.....	85	90	Asafetida, lb.....	45	50	LEAF, Aconite, lb.....	25	30
CANTHARIDES, Russian, lb.....	1 40	1 50	Arabic, 1st, lb.....	70	75	Bay, lb.....	18	20
Powdered, lb.....	1 50	1 60	Powdered, lb.....	80	95	Belladonna, lb.....	25	33
CAPSICUM, lb.....	25	30	Sifted sorts, lb.....	45	50	Buchu, long, lb.....	50	45
			Sorts, lb.....	30	35	Short, lb.....	35	00
			Benzoin, lb.....	50	1 00	Coca, lb.....	55	60
			Catechu, Black, lb.....	9	20	Digitalis, lb.....	15	70
			Gamboge, powdered, lb.....	1 20	1 25	Eucalyptus, lb.....	18	20
			Guaiac, lb.....	50	1 00	Hyoscyamus.....	20	55
			Powdered, lb.....	90	00	Matico, lb.....	70	25

Business Tips.

In playing cards "The Khaki" is all the rage. It is not only an excellent card and handsomely boxed, but the leading feature is its beautiful and patriotic character. Sold by Warrlok Bros. & Rutter, Toronto.

Summer Specialties commend themselves to the trade at this time. See J. Winer & Co's. announcement.

An excellent line of Druggists' Sundries, etc., are shown by J. Stevens & Son, Ltd., Toronto.

When you want Paper Boxes or Cartons, the Dominion Paper Box Co. can supply you at short notice.

Dealers in School Supplies can have orders promptly and satisfactorily filled by Buntin, Gillies & Co., Hamilton.

Have you one of those Window Displays offered by Archdale Wilson & Co. in connection with their famous Fly Pads?

Just read that announcement of The Toronto Pharmacal Co. It is good sound sense.

Coke Dandruff Cure is being largely advertised by means of attractive posters, etc. It will sell. Have you a stock? Read their adv't.

A neat package holding five pounds of Surf Sea Salt, to retail at 15 cents, is a splendid selling line. Write the Toronto Salt Works for price.

Bennett's Drug Cabinet is air tight, dust-proof and defies mice or insects. Every drug store should have one. They are also an ornament as well as a money saver.

Nothing is so annoying to the dispenser as a poor cork, and it always displeases the customer. Use only good corks—have you tried those advertised by Ayton & Saunders? Read their "ad" in this issue.

Pure and particularly suitable for medicinal use is the recommendation claimed for J. S. Hamilton & Co.'s Cognac. This brandy is distilled at Pelee Island under excise supervision, and is aged in wood. Write for prices.

The Household Specialties manufactured by John Oakey & Sons, Limited, London, England, are such excellent selling goods that no druggist need be afraid to keep a liberal supply of them. Read

the list mentioned on second page of cover.

Samples and show cards of Himrod's Asthma Cure will be furnished on application.

The druggist need no longer consume hours making and remaking suppositories but may finish them in a few moments while the customer waits, if he will use a Perfection Suppository Machine, manufactured by FOX, FULTZ & CO., of New York and Boston. Send for a booklet and you will learn more about making suppositories than you ever knew before.

A cute little souvenir for the vest pocket is being presented to the trade by The Brown Bros., Limited. It is a folding map of the business centre of Toronto (showing the fine new warehouse of the firm) enclosed in a nice scarlet leather cover. Accompanying it is a card of invitation to visit the new warehouse at 51 and 53 Wellington street west. Any dealer who has not had a copy of this handy map should ask for one.

New Line of Writing Pads, Etc.

The "Empire" is the name of a new line of writing tablets just marketed by Warwick Bros. & Rutter. On each sheet of the paper in the pad is lithographed in colors a unique design showing the British and Canadian flags interwoven, together with the coat of arms of Great Britain and the historic Canadian beaver. The cover of the pad is embossed with the same design in enlarged form, and gives the finishing touch to a most attractive writing tablet. The "Empire" fills the universal demand for patriotic stationery, and no dealer should be without it.

Another popular line shown by the same house is a papeterie embossed with the Canadian flag. This line is now looked upon as a standard stock number. The paper and envelopes may also be had in bulk, embossed in the same way.

Enlarging and Removing.

W. A. Gill & Co., Columbus, Ohio, the well-known manufacturers of druggists plain and decorated tin boxes, etc., will shortly move into their new factory which they claim will be one of the most complete and modern factories in the country. The removal will necessitate "shutting down" the works for a few weeks and any immediate requirements should be booked at once.

Toronto Industrial Exhibition.

The twenty-second annual Industrial Exhibition in Toronto, and the last of the century, promises to be a fair sample of the world's progress during all these years. Manager Hill has recently made a tour of Europe in search of novelties, visiting among other places the great Paris Exposition, and has come back well filled with ideas which he proposes to give full play to both at this year's and the great Dominion Exhibition to be held in 1901. All the latest and greatest inventions of the last two decades will be on view, while a special exhibit of photographs, amateur and professional, will be another interesting feature. The big fireworks spectacle will of course deal with recent happenings in South Africa, probably the siege of Mafeking, where an exact representation of Boer and British tactics will be given. Lyddite shells will be fired exactly the same as done in actual warfare, barring only the effect on the people. Hundreds of troops in khaki will figure in the display, and, in fact, nothing will be omitted to make the spectacle true to the original, including the timely arrival of a battery of Canadian artillery. The prize list shows few alterations except for the better and including several additions to the premiums, bringing the total amount given for prizes up to \$36,000. Entries close for live stock, dairy products and ladies' work, fine arts, honey, and all classes of manufacture on Saturday, August 4; for grain, field roots and horticultural products on Saturday, August 11; poultry, Wednesday, August 15; and dogs, Saturday, August 18. Entry forms, prize lists and all particulars can be had by addressing Mr. H. J. Hill, the manager, 82 King street east, Toronto.

Two of the freshest and most important of recent articles on China, namely, Mr. Gundry's account of "The Last Palace Intrigue at Peking" and Mr. Douglas's hopeful view of "The Intellectual Awakening of China" will be found in *The Living Age*: Mr. Gundry's article in the number for July 7 and Mr. Douglas's in the number for July 21.

One of the most delightful of recent contributions to natural history, popularly treated, is Mr. Matthias Dunn's study of "Mimicry and Other Habits of Crabs" in *The Living Age* for July 7. It is marked by close and sympathetic observation and contains curious facts which will be new to most readers.

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

Drug Reports.

Canada.

July 10, 1900.

Trade keeps up well for this season of the year. Paris green, hellebore, and blue vitriol are in good demand at unchanged prices. Oils, anise, cassia, cubeb and pennyroyal have advanced and higher prices are looked for. Salicine has nearly doubled in value. Manna is easier. Flax seed is scarce and high in price. Linseed oils are very high. Carboic is difficult to get as manufacturers have all they can do to fill governmental orders. Price has advanced and will likely go higher. Cubeb berries, which have been cheap for some time, are advancing.

THE LIDERSCOPE.—Professor Fuchs has given this name to an instrument he has devised for localizing fragments of steel in the eyeball. It consists of a magnetic needle furnished with a mirror, and deflections caused by the near presence of steel are registered upon a screen illuminated by reflected light. Vibration and steel objects in the room must be guarded against.

English Market Report.

LONDON, May 18, 1900.

After a period of high prices, linseed oil and turpentine are on the down grade. Camphor continues very firm and eastern troubles may result in an advance in oil of anise seed, rhubarb and other products. Lemon oil and bergamot have advanced and gum kuro has suffered in value, after a drop. Opium is likely to be lower, as good reports of the new crop have been received both from Smyrna and Constantinople. Quinine is very quiet at a slight decline, and makers are awaiting the next bark auctions with some fear that values must fall. Grains of paradise have reached a phenomenally high price. The English crops of belladonna and hemlock look promising, but henbane is scarce.

National Druggist says the following has been highly recommended: In 10 gallons of water dissolve, by the aid of heat, 40 pounds of good potash soap (potash, 1 part; water, 1 part; tallow, 4 parts; boiled together to saponification), and 10 pounds of pearlsh. Bring to a boil, and while boiling, add 5 pounds of crystallized carboic acid, or 6 pounds of the commercial acid.

Patents

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

Correspondence Solicited

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