



USED WHEREVER THERE ARE FLIES TANGLEFOOT SEALED STICKY FLY PAPER



Vol. XI.

TORONTO, CANADA, APRIL, 1899.

No 4.

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Elastic Stockings

DRUGGISTS' SUNDRYMEN  
TRUSSES  
ENEMAS and every description of  
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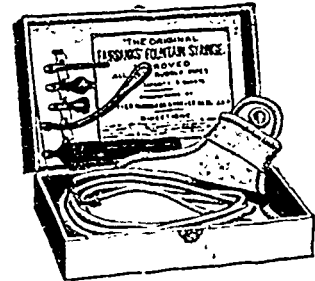
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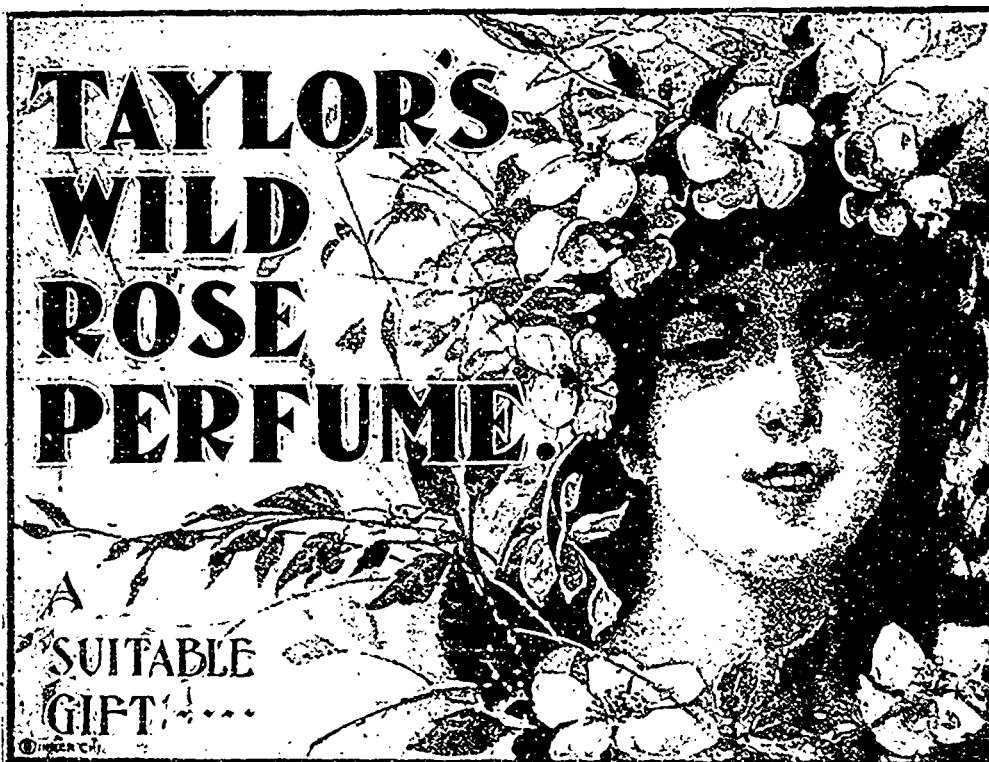


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We also offer the following new odors :

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# Dussek Bros. & Co.

Manufacturers of

all kinds of

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

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ABSOLUTE PURITY GUARANTEED BY USING

## T. & H. SMITH'S Chloroform Pure,

[Answering all recognized purity tests.]

## Morphine and Salts

AND OTHER FINE CHEMICALS.

From all Wholesale Houses Throughout Canada.

**T. & H. SMITH & CO.,** Manufacturing Chemists  
Edinburgh, Scotland, and 12 Worship St., London, Eng.

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

**"POLYBRILLIANT" ROUGE POMADE.**—For cleaning all metals. In Tins, 1d., 2d., 3d., and 6d. each.

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

**FURNITURE CREAM.**—For cleaning and polishing Furniture, Patent Leather, Oilcloth, etc. Glass and Stone Bottles, 6d. and 1s.

**BRUNSWICK BLACK.**—For beautifying and preserving Stoves and all kinds of Ironwork. Bottles, 6d., 1s., and 2s.

**SILVERSMITHS' SOAP.**—(Non-Mercurial) for cleaning and polishing Silver, Electro-Plate, Plate Glass, Marble, etc. 1 table., 6d.

Sold Everywhere by Ironmongers, Grocers, Druggists, Oilmen, etc.

### JOHN OAKLEY & SONS LIMITED,

Manufacturers of Emery, Black Lead, Emery and Glass Cloths and Papers, etc., etc  
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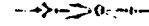
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FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS



The Coombs' Malted Food Co.  
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The favorite preparation for

CLEANING and POLISHING

Silver and Gold-Plated Ware  
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(Successors to A. Allan & Co.)

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NOTE.—To introduce SILVER CREAM we will send any quantity (from one dozen up) per express (charges paid) on receipt of price, \$1.50 per doz.

104 MEDALS AND OTHER AWARDS



NON-POISONOUS AND NON-IRRITANT

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

## Crenasol-Jeyes'

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

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

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

All lines of our goods now supplied from Montreal. For price lists, samples or further particulars, write to

Jeyes' Sanitary Compounds Co. of Canada

30 Hospital St., Montreal.

# Canadian Druggist

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

VOL. XI.

TORONTO, APRIL, 1899.

No. 4

## "APENTA"

THE BEST NATURAL APERIENT  
WATER.

Bottled at the Springs, Buda Pest, Hungary.

## "APENTA"

THE BEST NATURAL APERIENT  
WATER.

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

*L. Lieberman*

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

## "APENTA"

THE BEST NATURAL APERIENT  
WATER.

### PRICES TO RETAILERS:

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

## "APENTA"

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

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THE APOLLINARIS COMPANY, Ltd.,  
LONDON.

CANADIAN SUB-AGENTS:

WALTER R. WONHAM & SONS,  
Montreal.

## Canadian Druggist

WILLIAM J. DYAS, PUBLISHER.

Subscription \$1 per year in advance.

Advertising rates on application.

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TRADERS' BANK CLAMBERS  
63 YONGE STREET,  
TORONTO, ONT.

### EUROPEAN AGENCIES:

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

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### A Dominion Pharmaceutical Association.

At a meeting of the Ottawa branch of the British Medical Association, held March 3rd, Dr. Roddick, M.P., read an able paper strongly advocating legislation by the Dominion Parliament along the lines of making it possible to obtain Dominion Medical Registration.

This is precisely on the lines which we have advocated for some time in relation to pharmaceutical legislation. We want a Dominion Pharmaceutical Association, not necessarily, nor do we believe it would be expedient, to touch the matter of similarity in educational qualification, but more on the lines of a united body of pharmacists whose interests would be made identical no matter in what part of the Dominion they lived, and who could in matters affecting legislation in the provinces, such as recently enacted in the Province of Quebec, act unitedly and with such extended influence that the rights and interests of pharmacists in Canada would not suffer.

### Making Both Ends Meet in a Centre.

This, perhaps, looks like a difficult task, but one of our advertisers reports to us this week, although it is not by any means the first time we have been told of like results that his "first insertion of an advertisement brought returns from British Columbia and Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, as well as points between." Thus we have druggists at the extreme ends of the Dominion of Canada, over 3,000 miles apart from each other, sending their orders to one common centre in Toronto, and all from one advertisement in the CANADIAN DRUGGIST.

Advertisers should make a note of this.

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

### Physicians as Pharmacists.

The right which physicians enjoy to engage in the practice of pharmacy is rapidly bringing the Profession of Pharmacy to a very subjective position. All over Canada young medical graduates are slowly but surely taking possession of the openings which drug graduates have specially qualified themselves to fill. The physician cannot be blamed for claiming his privileges, yet he makes a mistake in assuming a business for which he has not qualified. It is almost as great a mistake to attempt to make a pharmacist out of a physician as it would be to make a physician out of a pharmacist. Neither train for the other's position, and, therefore, neither is qualified to fill it. The training of the physician fits him to diagnose diseases and to prescribe and operate for their treatment. The training of the pharmacist fits him to dispense, compound and to judge of the commercial chemical and therapeutic value of the various pharmacopœial products. There is no analogy between the systems of training and not the slightest similarity between the capabilities of the graduating students of the respective professions.

Centuries of experience in all lands brought about a complete separation of the duties of the physician and the pharmacist, and if no other argument be adduced this alone would be sufficient to show that new countries like Canada should not inaugurate and perpetuate a system at variance with the experience of older and more enlightened countries.

Those who have the true welfare of both professions at heart will not have failed to note that the blending of the two is a mistake. We do not desire to reflect in the slightest degree upon the professional capabilities of the medical men who may have assumed the occupation of the pharmacist, but we do most unreservedly state our opinion that if the vocation of each was left to the respective votaries that a purer and better incentive would be given each to do all in his power to raise his profession to a higher plane.

### Old-Time Apprenticeship.

The druggist of thirty or forty years ago will recollect that, in his day, drug apprenticeship was a much more serious thing than it is at the present time, particularly

if his indentures were of British origin. When the articles were signed he soon realized that legal control of him had passed from his parents or guardians to a master whom he was bound to serve for the full period stipulated in the contract. The strict letter of the indenture was lived up to, and the obligation of the master to teach, instruct, and cause to be instructed, was as faithfully performed, as was the obligation of the apprentice to serve and obey, demanded. The contract could not be terminated unless by mutual consent or by death of either of the parties. The apprentice had no power to change his position, nor had his master the right to dismiss him, even though he proved himself thoroughly incompetent. All risks were taken when the contract was signed. The apprentice became a member of his master's family, and, as such, was frequently required to perform menial services not connected with the learning of his business, although these he was not legally bound to perform. All his earnings, from whatever source, were his preceptor's property, and he was not entitled to wages unless they had been expressly stipulated for; but, from the family relationship which existed, the master was obliged to provide board, lodging, washing, clothing, medicine, and other necessaries suitable for an apprentice in sickness and in health. Apart from the legal responsibilities, however, the practice became a common one for the master to show his appreciation by presenting his apprentice with an outfit in money, clothes, books, utensils, or any gift suitable to promote his advancement, upon the termination of his apprenticeship period. The service was often severe and irksome, but the results were usually satisfactory, and many an old druggist new looks back to his seven-year apprenticeship period with the hundred pound premium his parents were obliged to pay his preceptor and wishes that apprentices were similarly instructed nowadays.

### College of Pharmacy Examinations.

The closing sessional examinations of the Montreal College of Pharmacy were held in the college building, commencing March 28th and ending March 30th, when the following students passed in the various subjects, and are named in order of merit, namely:

Botany—A. J. Bedard, A. E. Baldwin,

A. T. Christie, M. Albert, H. St. George, H. Guerin, G. Richard.

Junior Materia Medica—M. Albert, A. O. Hart, A. E. Baldwin, J. M. McFarlane, L. G. Ryan, W. J. Shea, J. A. Dearden.

Senior Materia Medica—Miss A. A. Prevost, H. Guerin, G. Richard, J. B. Bisailon.

Junior Chemistry—E. Vadboncœur, Joseph Valois.

Senior Chemistry—M. Albert, A. E. Baldwin, A. J. Bedard, F. J. Lemaistre, A. T. Christie.

The above results, added to those obtained at the December sessional examination, give the combined final results, the student standing, in order of merit as named below:

Botany—A. J. Bedard (prize), A. E. Baldwin, A. T. Christie, H. Guerin, H. St. George, G. Richard, M. Albert, A. O. Hart.

Junior Materia Medica—M. Albert (prize), A. O. Hart, J. M. McFarlane, A. E. Baldwin, L. G. Ryan, W. J. Shea, J. A. Dearden, D. G. Scott, Bernard Fox.

Senior Materia Medica—H. Guerin (prize), Miss A. A. Prevost, G. Richard, J. B. Bisailon.

Junior Chemistry—Joseph Valois (prize), E. Vadboncœur.

Senior Chemistry—A. J. Bedard (prize), A. E. Baldwin, M. Albert, A. T. Christie, F. J. Lemaistre.

### Pharmacy Examinations.

The preliminary board of examiners of the Pharmaceutical Association of the Province of Quebec held their quarterly examination in Montreal and Quebec on Thursday, April 6th, when thirty-five candidates entered their names for the required preliminary examination, prior to their being admitted to the study of pharmacy; of these the following passed, and are named in order of merit, and are entitled to be registered as "certified apprentices," namely: Fred. Galarneau, W. Charles Walsh, J. J. A. Fillion, Horace Bernier, J. E. Payette, George Mathie, Joseph E. Labelle, and Henri C. Brasard.

The following passed upon all subjects, but one, namely: Arthur Robitaille and E. Joseph Bourgoûin (arithmetic); P. N. Boudreault (history); who will have to present themselves at the July examination, to be examined upon these subjects only, the remainder of the candidates being referred back for further study. The candidates were examined in French,

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

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

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

*"Lawson & Jones,  
London, Ont.,  
  
Put my name on your list to  
see Calendar samples."*

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

# Lawson & Jones

London, Canada.

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

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

*"I am greatly pleased with Johnson's Belladonna Plaster. I feel it gives coolness and better sleep."*  
*"I have used Johnson's Belladonna Plaster and find it very good."*  
—Dr. D. H. Allen, University of Pennsylvania

*"After a careful test of Johnson's Belladonna Plaster in the Philadelphia Hospital for Skin Diseases I find an increased action and more immediate relief."*  
—John V. Sweeney, M.D.

MADE OF BELLADONNA  
in a superior  
Preserving Base

EXCELLENCE  
UNIFORMITY  
EFFICIENCY

THE  
**ELLIOT & CO.**  
LIMITED  
TORONTO



**\$1.00 per dozen**  
TRUE  
**Dalmatian Insect**  
POWDER  
(E. & CO.)

Put up (as illustrated) in convenient dusting boxes, 1 dozen in a box. Cut is one-half of actual size of package. We solicit an order.

In advance of the season of large demand, we beg your consideration of . . . .

ELLIOT'S  
Concentrated **LIME JUICE**

Appolinaris "Pints," \$1.60 dozen  
Whiskey "Quarts," \$3.80 dozen

Being a first-class West Indian product, refined and bottled on our own premises, we certify the excellence of these goods.

**LIME JUICE CORDIAL** == \$2.00 and \$4.25 per doz.

- |                          |                         |
|--------------------------|-------------------------|
| Opium                    | Sturgis' Creta Precip.  |
| Morphine                 | Camphor, ozs. and bells |
| Acid Carbolic, white     | Camphor Flowers         |
| Strychnine (oz. bottles) | Moth Camphor            |
| Insect Powder Guns       | Bluestone (easier)      |
| Green Soap, E.           | Norw. C. L. Oil, 1899   |
| Potass. Cyanide, 98%     | Munn's Cod Liver Oil    |
| Potass. Cyanide, 30%     | Sal. Epsom, ordinary    |
| Hoffbrau                 | Sal. Epsom, dry         |
| Catarrhozone             | Breathlets              |

Dr. Hay's Hair Health, and Soap

**Rubber Goods** ==

Believing that we have an unexcelled line of Fountain Syringes, Hot Water Bottles, Etc., relative values considered, we solicit your patronage. Our \$7.00 3-tip Water-Oil Atomizer, No. 12, is the best value on the market.

**ELLIOT'S CITRATE MAGNESIA**

is a beautifully made granular salt of fine flavor. It contains NO SULPHATE. Comparisons are invited.

5-lb. Cans, 30c. per lb. 1-lb. Bottles, \$1.25 per doz.

# CALVERT'S

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

Are the Original and Only Reliable

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

Imported by

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EVANS & SONS, LIMITED, Montreal.

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

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

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

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

## Wampole's

### BEEF, WINE, AND IRON.

In Pint Bottles.....\$5 00 per doz.

Winchester (½ Imp. Gal.)..... 2 00 each.

Imp. Gallon, in 5 gal. lots, and over 3 50 per gal.

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

¼ Gross lots, and over.....\$80 00 per gross.  
(Packed in One-Dozen Cases.)

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

We invite comparison with other manufacturers, and will cheer-  
fully furnish samples for that purpose.

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

## Henry K. Wampole & Co.,

MANUFACTURING PHARMACISTS,

Philadelphia, Pa.

Canadian Branch:

36 and 38 Lombard Street, TORONTO.

# Church's <sup>Cold Water</sup> Alabastine

## The King of Wall Coatings

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



### Church's Potato Bug Finish

The most efficient insecticide on the  
market.  
Worth its cost as a fertilizer.  
Safe to handle and always ready.  
No mixing required.  
Three hundred pounds in every barrel.



### Calcined and Land Plaster

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



# The Alabastine Co., Limited, Paris, Ont.

English, Latin, arithmetic, geography, and history.

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

The next examination will be held on July 6th next.

#### The Apprentice of the Present.

It is often very doubtful if either the drug apprentice or his master of the present period gives more than a passing thought to the wording of the contract to which they mutually attach their signatures. The master fails to appreciate the full moral responsibility he assumes in binding himself to teach, instruct and cause to be instructed in the art of pharmacy the youth placed in his care, and, on the other hand, the apprentice soon forgets that he has bound himself for a definite period of service, and unthinkingly violates his agreement when an opportunity occurs. Hundreds of Canadian and American drug apprentices learn more by observation and by the performance of tasks imposed by the purchasing public than they do from their preceptor, and when they practically exhaust their power to learn in this way, they longingly turn their eyes towards some other city or town where they anticipate they might improve their experience. But few clerks are studious enough in disposition to seek to make up for their master's neglect by personal study of the text-books which may be available. If they study at all it is usually from a personal and selfish motive rather than from a conscientious desire to improve their knowledge for their master's benefit. Because neither master nor apprentice appreciates or performs his duty the one to the other, and because the practice has become general to break in a careless way the agreement entered into, the contract has become a mere formal matter, and is gradually becoming a certificate to secure apprenticeship registration rather than a bond to bind master and apprentice to perform the duties which the wording of the contract morally imposes on them. When both awake to a true sense of the duties they owe each other and perform them, the drug trade in Canada will get out of a condition of apathy which is permitting it to become the catspaw of men, and business is beneath it in intelligent standing. Trained apprentices make good clerks, trained clerks make experienced managers, and

trained managers make pharmacists who are worthy to maintain and sustain their profession.

#### Business Letters.

Do not procrastinate in replying to business communications. Putting off till to-morrow the answering of a letter when it should be done to day often means the putting it off for many days, or sometimes even forever.

Slowness in answering letters means a shortcoming in a most important business essential. And, consequently, when a merchant becomes known for his deficiency in this respect a blot is necessarily cast upon his business reputation. No man can afford that.

Letter-writing, like every other part of a business, should be done systematically, especially in a concern where the expense of a typewriter cannot be afforded. And the time which the mails go out should largely determine the hour at which the work shall be done. This may necessitate two, three or even more stated times during the day when it will be necessary for the merchant to sit down to write or dictate his letters.

Besides being systematic in answering his letters, there should also be system in keeping those he receives which demand replies. In fact, unless there is system in this latter particular, it will be difficult to have system in the other.—*Hardware.*

#### British Opticians.

The chemists and druggists of England are making a serious attempt to control the spectacle trade, and this with so much success as to alarm the jewelers, who thus far have enjoyed a monopoly in this line. Commenting on what it calls a serious menace to jewelers' trade in optics by chemist-opticians the *Photographic Dealer* (London) of recent date says: "The public will soon learn the difference between a qualified and a non-qualified optician. The chemists, on the other hand, claim that to them falls that branch of the business, owing to their 'scientific training,' and that they should resent any movement which is calculated to wrest the trade from their grasp. To whomever the trade rightly belongs can only be proved by the superior knowledge of the one body. It is the technical and mechanical training of the jeweler matched against the scientific training of the chemist; the struggle will be a keen one, and the

result eagerly awaited. For our part we should imagine that there is enough trade to profit both sections, but it behoves each reader to spare no effort in gaining a diploma, be he a jeweler, chemist, optician or photographic dealer, or all four combined, in order that he may fully develop this profitable line of business."—*E.v.*

#### The Way to Success.

Prof. F. J. Walling, in his article, "To the Graduate," in a recent number of the *Bulletin of Pharmacy*, gives the following excellent advice:

The world is the arena of life and you are in it. In it you can win or you can lose—you can do as you please. It is your privilege to choose. Wisdom guides you: seek it. Ignorance handicaps you: overcome it. You have the power to choose rightly. Having chosen rightly you have allied yourself with the law of success. This law in its operation for your success demands of you perseverance, application, industry, faithfulness, earnestness of purpose, and contentment with your choice. With a hopeful, cheerful, continuous exercise of these qualities you give up the possibility to lose. You can make of the world a vast agency for success; success is in the nature of men and things. The law requires only that you be in harmony with it, and in order to harmonize with it, with the world, and with yourself, you must

- Be self-reliant.
- Be industrious.
- Be persevering.
- Be energetic, courageous, prompt.
- Be executive, methodical.
- Be accurate and thorough.
- Be mannerly and cultured.
- Be tactful, diplomatic.
- Be economical.
- Be patient.
- Be kind.
- Be moral and honest.
- Be an example to others.

The sum of these is perfection, whose reward is success, prosperity, contentment, harmony, peace.

#### Beautify Your Store.

In refitting a drug store or in the choosing of new fixtures and ornamentations, it is well to bear in mind that grill work or Moorish fretwork adds immensely to the appearance. A descriptive catalogue of these goods as well as others of practical use in the drug store may be obtained by writing to The Otterville Mfg. Co., Otterville, Ont. See advt.



### The Fountain and Accessories.

Now that the season for soda water is upon us the following suggestions by E. F. White in *The Spatula* will be found helpful :

The question often rises in the mind of the enterprising druggist, "How can I make my fountain attractive?" There is nothing which affords more pleasure to the eye than the plants which nature has given us, if they are properly used. Those plants which make the best showing are palms, ferns, and plants having large green leaves of any kind. For the purpose of decoration they are preferable to flowering ones. A couple of jardinières containing some smilax, or any other trailing plant, placed on the corners of the fountain top with the long branches allowed to hang down make a very pleasing effect. If you have no regular top on the fountain, a large palm on the fountain makes a good display and relieves its diminutive appearance.

#### CUT FLOWERS.

In many places cut flowers may be kept for sale at the fountain and may be made to furnish a good profit, as well as adding much to the appearance of the store. In order that plants may do well, they should be changed once a week for fresh ones, and put where they can receive the benefit of the sun. Where your counter joins the wall, a very tall plant can be placed with good effect. A few jardinières containing small plants may be placed near the corners of the fountain, if it has a top, with the result of pleasing.

However, I am not going into the details; the plants need care, and if you desire to add to your fountain by the aid of them, go to your florist and he will tell you how to do it, at a cost of from five dollars up. He will at the same time give you every information you desire about their care, and at a small expense he will arrange to come once a week, take the plants you have and leave fresh ones. By this means you can always have an attractive fountain.

#### THE EGG DRINK.

Ever since the egg was first introduced as one of the necessities in the preparation of carbonated beverages, eggs have been growing more and more popular, until now hundreds of thousands are used annually at our soda fountains. Inasmuch as there is a good profit in this class of goods they are well worth pushing, and if they were always properly

prepared a great many more would be sold.

Care should be taken to so prepare a drink that the egg taste is lost, and that a cool, refreshing drink is prepared. Just because a man can throw an egg drink over his head it does not follow that he can prepare a good drink, and on the other hand because a man cannot do this, does not show that he cannot make a good one.

No one drink needs any more study in order that it may be prepared properly than does an egg drink, therefore my advice is, that a dispenser who desires a reputation for making good ones spend most of his time in trying to make good drinks, not in trying to be fancy.

#### THE EGG PHOSPHATE.

Of all the egg drinks an egg phosphate is the one most often called for and the one most generally known. I will therefore take that to illustrate the proper method of dispensing egg drinks. The primary thing is to have fresh eggs, and one cannot be too particular on this subject, as to get a bad egg into a drink is the worst thing that can happen to your reputation. Even to break a bad egg at the fountain is a serious matter, but if care be taken no evil results need follow.

#### PREPARING THE DRINK.

Take the egg in the right hand and with a quick motion break the egg over the edge of the glass, then with both hands separate the shell, allowing the egg to drop into the glass. Now add  $1\frac{1}{2}$  ounces of lemon syrup, (to obtain the best results the lemon syrup should be made from fresh lemons); a few dashes of acid phosphate and about two teaspoonfuls of fine shaved ice. The ice answers for two purposes: one to thoroughly break and beat the egg, and the other to make the drink cold. To obtain the best result possible the drink must be as cold as you can make it. Now strain from the glass into the shaker, using a good strainer, thus removing the superfluous ice and particles of the egg which have not become thoroughly beaten. With the coarse stream draw into the shaker containing the egg, etc., enough carbonated water to nearly fill the glass; draw as quickly as possible, and with the fine stream mix the whole thoroughly. Take a clean glass and throw the drink from shaker to glass and glass to shaker a couple of times, then place the glass in a holder, and pour the drink from the

shaker, holding it about six inches from the glass. By so doing you give the drink a fine creamy appearance. Sprinkle a little cinnamon on the top, place the drink and straws within reach of your customer and everything is completed.

More than that, with very little practice you have an egg drink that is pleasing both to the eye and to the taste. This rule will apply to the mixing of all egg drinks, with the exception of the flavoring, which, of course, differs in different drinks. There are a great many kinds of egg drinks, but it does not pay to have too many different ones unless you have a very large trade. Have a few good ones and push them, it will pay you better.

The following are some of my favorites and will be found to be good sellers :

#### EGG LEMONADE.

1 egg, juice of  $\frac{1}{2}$  lemon,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  ounces of lemon syrup, 2 teaspoonfuls ice; proceed as in the phosphate.

#### EGG COFFEE.

1 egg, 1 ounce coffee syrup, 1 ounce sweet cream, 1 teaspoonful shaved ice, and proceed as before.

#### CHOCOLATE DE EGG.

1 egg, 1 ounce chocolate syrup, 1 ounce of sweet cream, 2 teaspoonfuls ice, and proceed as before.

#### LIME JUICE FLIP.

1 egg,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  ounces lemon syrup, 2 teaspoonfuls of lime juice, 2 teaspoonfuls of ice, and proceed as before.

#### ICE CREAM SHAKE.

1 egg, 1 ounce marshmallow syrup, small quantity of ice cream, and proceed as before.

#### EGG SODA.

1 egg,  $\frac{1}{2}$  ounce of lemon and vanilla syrup, 1 ounce pure cream, 2 teaspoonfuls shaved ice, and proceed as before.

#### EGG AND MILK.

1 egg, 1 ounce Catawba syrup, 2 table-spoonful of ice, milk, q.s., shake and strain.

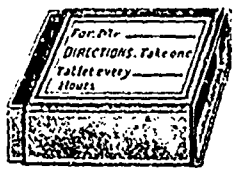
#### CREAM AND EGG.

Is made same as egg and milk, only using cream. Sherry syrup may be used in place of the Catawba. A teaspoonful of pure cherry wine will add much to the drink.

#### PIKE'S PEAK.

White of one egg, 1 ounce Orgeat syrup, 2 ounces sweet cream, 2 teaspoonfuls of ice, shake and add soda, using fine stream, and proceed as in phosphate.

THE BUSINESS OF A  
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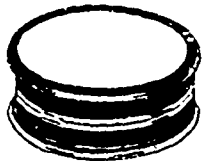
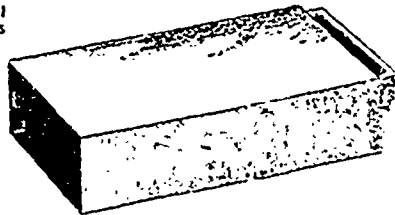


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## YAMOSA.

1 egg, 1 ounce raspberry syrup 1 dash Jamaica ginger, 1 ounce sweet cream, 2 teaspoonfuls of ice, and proceed as in phosphate.

There are many others, but I have not the space in which to enumerate them.

## CELERY PHOSPHATE.

Celery is generally used at the fountain in the form of phosphates and still drinks. There are a good number of formulas for celery syrups, but in my opinion it is best not to have more than one or two and to push those thoroughly.

The following makes the best celery syrup for a phosphate that I have ever tried: Lemon syrup, made from fresh fruit, 8 pints, tincture celery seed, 2 ounces.

The following is very good, but does not compare with the first when the lemon syrup is made right. Tincture celery seed, 1 ounce; pineapple juice, 8 ounces; juice 1 lemon; simple syrup, q. s. 4 pints.

## PEPSIN CELERY PHOSPHATE.

This is a beverage that is a good one to advertise as an aid to digestion, nerve tonic, etc., and can be prepared in the following ways:

(1) By keeping a spirit bottle containing either essence or wine of pepsin on the counter, and adding four or five dashes to a celery phosphate made from the first recipe.

(2) By making the following syrup and serving as a phosphate. Wine or essence of pepsin, 8 ounces; tincture of celery seed, 1 ounce; lemon syrup, q. s. 4 pints.

## KOLA CELERY TONIC.

Make a syrup from the following formula and serve in an 8-ounce mineral glass, with a little ice. This makes a fine tonic drink and thirst quencher. It is a good one to push as a specialty. Care should be taken in dispensing not to get the drink too sweet. Fluid extract kola, 2 drams; port wine, 8 ounces; tincture celery seed, 1 ounce; raspberry juice, 2 ounces; solution citric acid, 1 ounce; simple syrup, q. s. 4 pints.

## TINCTURE CELERY SEED.

The tincture which I use is prepared in the following manner. Take 2 ounces of celery seed and macerate from three to four weeks in 1 pint of dilute alcohol and then filter.

## CHAMPAGNE SYRUP.

The following will be found to be an

excellent one; Rhine wine, 1 pint; brandy (California),  $\frac{1}{2}$  pint; Muscatel wine,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  pints; foam, 1 ounce; solution citric acid, 1 ounce; simple syrup, thick, q. s. 1 gallon.

This syrup makes a very fine one for use with egg and milk or cream. Used with plain cream it makes a nice drink, which is sometimes called Champagne Mist.

## FERRI FRUIT PHOSPHATE.

The following is one of the best I have ever tried:

Ferri pyrophos..... 4 drs.  
Water..... 4 ozs.

Dissolve the iron in the water by slow heat, and add juice of wild grape (if you don't happen to have a wild grape any good Concord grape juice may be used), 12 ounces; juice of oranges, 4 ounces; sherry wine, 12 ounces; acid phosphate, 2 ounces; simple syrup, q. s. 1 gallon; coloring, q. s. a deep wine red.

## FRAPPE.

I presume that when this is called for a very cold drink is desired. There are various drinks which are called Frappe, most of which are made from combinations of fruit flavors, and the icing is done by adding from  $\frac{1}{2}$  to  $\frac{2}{3}$  of a glass of fine shaved ice to the syrup before filling the glass with soda. If any of our readers can give our friend any further information, I would be pleased to have you send it to me.

## CLARET PUNCH.

This drink is a fine one, and will make many friends. One ounce claret syrup, tablespoonful of orange water ice, 2 dashes of lemon juice, slice of lemon and orange, teaspoonful of claret wine; shake and fill glass with soda. Serve with spoon and straws.

## DEWEY MANILA PUNCH.

This drink is a good one, and its patriotic name will help to sell it. One ounce of pineapple syrup, 1 ounce pure grape juice, 3 dashes of lime juice; fill glass two-thirds full of fine shaved ice and decorate with a slice of fresh pineapple; mix thoroughly and serve with straws.

## Iodoform Substitutes.\*

Iodoform contains about twenty-nine parts of pure iodine in thirty. Its antiseptic and deodorizing effect is, there-

fore, due to this element; the carbon and hydrogen with which it is associated render the iodine non-irritant, either when taken by the mouth or applied topically. A great disadvantage attending the use of iodoform is its disagreeable odor. It is impossible entirely to mask this odor, although it may be covered to a great extent by mixing it with various aromatic substances, such as balsam of Peru, tonka bean, cumarin, menthol, thymol, oil of sassafras, oil of rose, peppermint, anise, eucalyptus, carbolic acid, etc. A number of iodoform substitutes have been introduced, some containing iodine, and hence supposed to act like iodoform, and others with no iodine in their composition, but which have a similar action to iodoform. The results of inquiries made at hospitals, of pharmacists, and wholesale chemists and druggists, show that these iodoform substitutes have in no way diminished the use of iodoform, and that, in fact, they are in very small demand.

Iodol (tetraiodo-pyrrol) stands at the head of the list of iodoform substitutes as regards the amount of iodine present. It contains about twenty-seven parts in thirty. Iodol is obtained by precipitating pyrrol with iodoiodate of potassium. It is a microcrystalline, brownish-white powder, having a faint thyme-like smell, and is soluble in six parts of absolute alcohol, but nearly insoluble in water. It is said to produce no toxic action like iodoform when wounds are dressed with it, and its application is painless. Iodol has been used with good results in granular and chronic conjunctivitis, hard and soft chancres, and various ulcers much improve under its use. It possesses some anesthetic action, and acts as an astringent when discharge is copious.

Losophan (meta-triiodo-cresol) contains twenty-four parts of pure iodine in thirty. It is a grayish crystalline powder, soluble in alcohol, chloroform, oils, and fats. It has been found useful in parasitic skin affections, but not of general value, as it is apt to cause irritation.

Iodo-salicylic and diiodo-salicylic acid are iodine compounds of salicylic acid in which one or two atoms of hydrogen respectively are replaced by iodine. Diiodo-salicylic acid contains twenty parts of iodine in thirty, iodo-salicylic acid fifteen in thirty. These compounds are powerful antiseptics. They possess the combined acid of iodine and salicylic acid, and have been successful in the treatment of acute poly-articular rheumatism where salicylates have failed. These acids are

\* *British Medical Journal.*

in the form of white microcrystalline powders, slightly soluble in water, soluble in alcohol, ether, fixed oils, and like salicylic acid, also in collodion.

Soziodol (diiodo parafenol-sulfonic acid) is composed of fifty-four per cent. iodine, seven per cent. sulfur, and twenty per cent. phenol. It has been combined with sodium, potassium, ammonium, lead mercury, and zinc, which have been suggested as odorless substitutes for iodoform. The sodium salt which has been used is in colorless shining acicular crystals, soluble in water. The salt is well tolerated as an external application. It has been given internally in doses of twenty grains three times a day. Soziodol has been found useful in the treatment of whooping-cough—three grains blown into each nostril once daily. A solution of soziodol-mercury with sodium iodid has been recommended for intramuscular injection in syphilis.

Aristol (dithymol-iodid) is a reddish-brown powder containing 45.8 per cent. of iodine. It is insoluble in water, glycerin, or alcohol, but soluble in ether or oils. It has been used successfully in various skin affections, psoriasis, eczema, rhinitis, ozena, and lunus, but has proved unsatisfactory in lichen rubra, soft chancre, and gonorrhœa. Aristol has a certain effect on venereal ulcers, but acts very slowly; the only advantage it possesses over iodoform is absence of smell—its activity is inferior. It has been found of service in the first and second stages of pulmonary tuberculosis when no cavities exist. It also lessens cough and night sweats. Burns and scalds have been successfully treated with aristol, and the application in a powder to the cornea in keratitis and in an ointment in corneal ulcers has given good results. It is of great value in nasal affections; it lessens the discharge, relieves pain, and stops bleeding when used as an insufflation in cancer of cervix uteri.

Europhen (isobutyl-orthocresyl-iodid) occurs as a pale orange, non-crystalline powder, containing 28 per cent. of iodine. It possesses powerful antiseptic properties, and being resinous to the touch it adheres well to mucous membrane and wound surface, and does not easily cake. A given weight as compared with iodoform will cover a surface five times the area of the latter. It is non-poisonous and acts only when brought into contact with secreting surfaces, which decompose it and liberate

iodine. Its lightness and freedom from odor make it especially useful in dentistry. The general opinion of europhen is that it may be used with advantage in all cases where iodoform has been used. Improvement has followed its use by inunction and subcutaneous injection in tubercular leprosy, and it has been found serviceable in eye diseases, otitis, and ozena. Europhen has failed in eczema, psoriasis, and gonorrhœa, but has given satisfactory results in simple and venereal ulcers, and in oily solution injected daily for syphilis.

Loretin (metaiodo-ortho oxychinoliana-sulfonic acid) is a bright yellow crystalline powder, odorless, and similar in appearance to iodoform. It is very slightly soluble in water or alcohol, and insoluble in ether, but forms soluble salts with alkalies, except with lime. It is non-poisonous and un-irritating, and has been used with marked curative effect on burns, ulcers, and other wounds.

Airol, a gallate of bismuth and iodine, is a light grayish-green powder, stable in dry air, but when left in contact with moisture iodine is gradually liberated. It is insoluble in water, alcohol, and ether. Airol is astringent and desiccative, as well as being antiseptic.

Diiodoform (ethylene periodid) occurs in yellow crystals, almost odorless, insoluble in water, soluble in chloroform, and slightly in alcohol and ether. It is partly decomposed by light. It has been recommended as an antiseptic in place of iodoform.

Antiseptol (iodo-sulfate of cinchonine) is an odorous brown powder, which has been recommended as a substitute for iodoform. It contains half its weight of iodine, and is soluble in alcohol or chloroform, but is insoluble in water.

The chief noniodine compounds which have been introduced to compete with iodoform as an antiseptic are dermatol, thioform, and thioresorcin.

Dermatol, a basic gallate of bismuth, is recommended as a powerful non-irritant antiseptic and desiccant. Applied to wounds it induces rapid cicatrization, does not irritate nor give rise to toxic effects. It is not well suited to septic wounds, and insufficiently stimulating in chronic indolent ulcers. It is a quicker microbicide than iodoform. Its use in the treatment of venereal ulcers has been successful, and also in pustular and diphtherial conjunctivitis, corneal ulcers and pannus, but of little use in blepharitis.

Dermatol is a yellow powder, odorless, and insoluble in water.

Thioform, a basic bismuth salt of dithio-salicylic acid, is a yellowish-brown powder, odorless, and insoluble in water. Its claim to supplant iodoform is based upon its freedom both from odor and from toxic properties, its greater antiseptic strength, and its desiccative action. It freely absorbs secretions from wounds without forming a crust. As a desiccant antiseptic, especially for eye cases, it has been recommended.

Thioresorcin is a combination of sulfur and resorcin. It is a yellowish-white, inodorous and non-toxic powder, insoluble in water, slightly so in alcohol and ether. As a dusting powder it has been used instead of iodoform and a 10 to 20 per cent. ointment for eczema, psoriasis, and other skin diseases.

## Gleanings.

E.-C.-P. ANESTHETIC MIXTURE.—Schleich (*Repert. d. Pharm.*), as the result of extended experiments, suggests a combination of ether with chloroform and petroleum ether as a more safe anesthetic. He gives varying proportions, as follows: (1) Ether, 180; chloroform, 15; petroleum ether, 15. (2) Ether, 60; chloroform, 30; petroleum ether, 15. (3) Ether, 15; chloroform, 15; petroleum ether, 15.

MAKING TAR OIL SOLUBLE.—A process for making coal-tar oil soluble in water is patented by Mr. Lewis Gustav Cantin. Fifty grammes of coal-tar oil, having a boiling point between 185° and 200° C., are mixed with sufficient caustic soda dissolved in twenty grammes of water to saturate and neutralize from seventeen to twenty grammes of elaine. In this way, without any boiling, the coal-tar oil is made soluble in water.

THIOL AS A SUBSTITUTE FOR ICHTHYOL.—Wirz strongly advocates the substitution of thiol for ichthyol, since it is not only odorless and cheap, but very efficacious. In inflammation it exercises a marked analgesic effect, even where the deeper tissues are involved, frequently obviating the necessity of surgical interference. It proves equally efficacious in cases of otitis externa, and when applied in frictions to the chest, in cases of emphysema, rapidly diminished the dyspnoea, relieved the muscular pains, promoted expectoration and diminished the bronchial catarrh. —*Nouv. Rem.*

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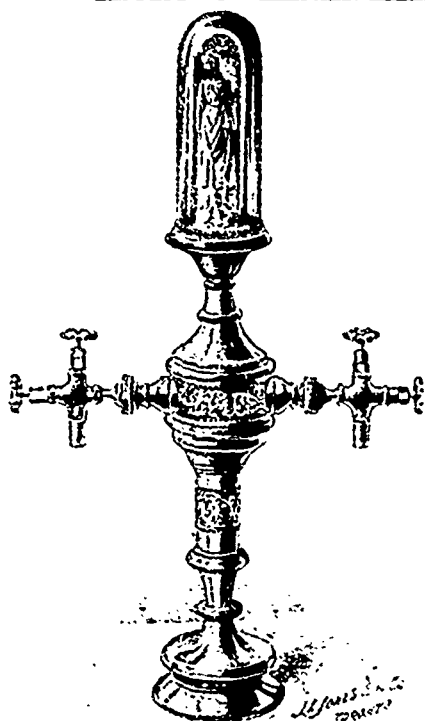
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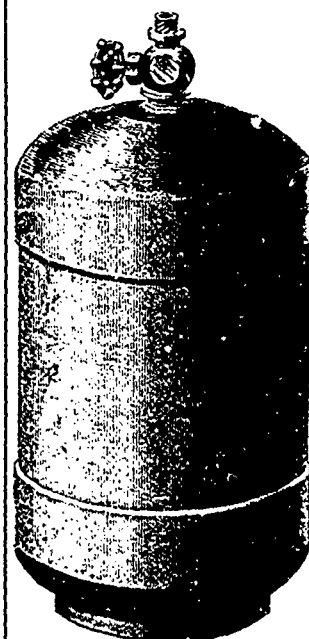
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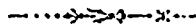
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The Boom in Quinine—Moisture in Quinine—Other Antipyretics—Toilet Cream—Influenza Again—The Treatment of Gout.

(By our London Correspondent.)

CAFFEINE AND THEOBROMINE.—According to Riederer (*Ph. Ztg.*) the presence of caffeine in theobromine may be detected with ease, and certainly by dissolving the suspected alkaloid in caustic soda solution. Pure theobromine dissolves completely and readily, while even traces of caffeine remain undissolved. (*Ztsch. f. Ph.*)

ALPHA AND BETA EUNOL.—These two preparations, employed in the antiseptic treatment of wounds, are combinations of eucalyptol and alpha and beta-naphthol respectively. They are obtained by dissolving the naphthols in equal weight of eucalyptol. Alpha eunol crystallizes well, and may be purified by solvents.—*Pharm. Post.*

DEODORIZING PETROLEUM AND BENZINE.—To mask the unpleasant odor of petroleum, etc., an addition of 1 per cent. of amyl-acetate is recommended. To destroy the nasty smell of benzine and at the same time render the benzine colorless, Berninger proceeds as follows: To a mixture of  $\frac{1}{4}$  litre of sulphuric acid and 1.75 litres of water add, after cooling, 30 grammes of potassium permanganate, next mix with 4.5 litres of benzine, and allow to stand for 24 hours, shaking occasionally. After this period the benzine is lifted off and agitated for several hours with a solution of 7.5 grammes of potassium permanganate and 15 grammes of sodium carbonate in 1 litre of water. The separating benzine is said to be odorless and colorless, without having to be again distilled.—*Wiener Drogisten Zeitung.*

DETECTION OF CITRIC ACID.—G. Denigès, in a communication to the Société des Sciences Physiques de Bordeaux, has described the following test for the presence of citric acid, which has the advantage of being delicate and not being affected by the presence of other organic acids: To a 5 c.c. solution containing citrates is added 1 c.c. of a solution of mercuric sulphate, prepared from mercuric oxide, 5 grammes; concentrated sulphuric acid, 20 c.c.; water, 100 c.c. The mixture is boiled, and while warm five or six drops of permanganate solution are added. The solution rapidly becomes decolorized, and a typical white precipitate is slowly formed. In very dilute solutions one drop of permanganate will be found to be sufficient. The test, modified to meet the requirements of the case, serves to indicate the presence of citric acid in wine and milk.

Although the upward tendency of cinchona bark has been noticed for months past, the recent rise in quinine seems to have come as a surprise to many.

Manufacturers have long expected some such move, but even they were not quite prepared for the rapid nature of the advance or they would not have such large contracts still outstanding of quinine at low prices. Two years ago it was possible to buy manufacturers' quality of cinchona bark shavings from 5 to 10 cents per pound, and this assayed at least five per cent. of total alkaloids. But during the last six or nine months double this price had to be paid for exactly the same quality and yet quinine stood at 20 to 21 cents per oz. To-day no bark is obtainable under 18 to 20 cents per pound, and quinine has reached 40 cents per oz., and is talked up to 48 cents. There was just a flicker of hope during the Spanish-American war that these prices might be realized, but the real reason was not foreshadowed, except during the last few weeks. Supplies of bark are very short and consequently at each sale prices have been steadily mounting. The question is how soon can fresh supplies be pushed forward and the only doubtful reply is regarding Java. It was the action of the Java planters that caused the phenomenal fall in quinine, two years ago, when it reached the price of 16 and 17 cents per oz. Since then an attempt has been made to bring the Java planters into touch with German and English quinine makers, and the present firmness is stated to be due to a quasi understanding on the subject. At any rate it seems tolerably certain that for a month or two at least we shall have quinine at a high price and some makers say that it will be well on to the autumn before it is anything like down to the old figures. It is significant of the firmness of the situation that dealers have been covering their requirements for May and even June at the present high prices.

An interesting item in connection with quinine is the steady loss of water of crystallization which takes place when quinine is kept for any length of time. This always crops up when secondhand

parcels come on the market as they have done during the past week. Quinine that is eight to ten years old has changed hands, and brokers have naturally exacted that 100 ozs. should be supplied by re-weight. It is often found that the loss is as much as two to three ounces on the 100-oz. tin.

Some surprise has been expressed that the growing use of antipyretics such as antipyrin, aceianilide, phenacetine, etc., should not have discounted any great advance in quinine. But the malarial countries will still have quinine although it has largely been replaced as an antipyretic in England by the newer synthetic remedies. The larger doses of antipyrin and until recently its dearer price, have prevented its being such an antagonist as might have been expected. Still there can be little doubt that had these newer remedies not been discovered the consumption of quinine would be far greater than it is, and it is directly traceable to their use, according to our quinine manufacturer, that the consumption of quinine has remained almost stationary during the last three or four years in spite of increased population and reduced prices.

The popularity of a toilet cream made with lanoline or wool fat has steadily grown of recent years and many chemists now make a specialty of their own of this line. It is useful in summer and winter alike for all roughness and irritation of the skin. The remarkable absorbent nature of lanoline and its non-rancidity combine to make it a perfect basis for these preparations, and all that is required is to reduce it by the addition of odorless liquid paraffin or white soft paraffin to the proper consistency. As regards perfume tastes will naturally differ. But something like oil of bergamotte or neroli, with a trace of vanillin, gives a product that is much in demand in England. The most useful method of putting up the article is in small, collapsible tubes, which retail well at ten or twelve cents. These are usually displayed upon cards, whilst a larger size, to retail at about 25 cents, is put up in opal glass jars with colored celluloid lids or white metal tops. These with an effective



label in colors make a very attractive and saleable line. The article known as toilet lanoline sells by the gross, and many chemists who will not bother to put up their own line find it a good seller. It is a mistake to suppose these preparations only sell during the summer months, as I learn that during cold weather, if properly pushed, there is just as large a demand, because the effects of the cold winds, chaps and roughness of the skin are as much in evidence then as the unpleasant effects of hot weather are felt during the summer months.

Influenza has been prevalent during the past month and the cold snap has led to a demand for the usual remedies. Ammoniated tincture of quinine is still popular both as a prophylactic and also during some of the stages of the disease. Some chemists now put it up combined with syrup of lemons and this forms a great improvement on the tincture itself besides paying better. It can then be diluted with water without precipitation occurring and the bitterness is largely masked. Salipyrin has again been boomed as a specific for la grippe; but medical men rely very much upon salicylate of sodium as the best remedy where pyrexia and pains in the limbs occur.

A recent lecture by Dr. Luff, who was formerly a pharmaceutical chemist and then became one of the official medical analysts retained by the government, indicates that for some time past he has turned his attention to the cause and treatment of gout. As a gout specialist Dr. Luff has many advantages and his chemical knowledge has enabled him to attack many of the problems that beset the uric acid storm that is so well known to pathologists. Dr. Luff supports the theories of Sir A. Garrod as to the constitution of the uric acid salts deposited in the joints and tissues from the blood and which give rise to the specially painful nature of attacks of gout. He has also devised a new and more perfect method of determination of uric acid in urine and confirms former observations as to the action of alkalies, colchicum and copious draughts of warm water in clearing uric acid and its soluble salts from the system. Some years ago another well-known specialist used to make his patients drink gallons of hydrogenated water. Considering how slightly soluble hydrogen is in water it is now apparent that it was the water that did the trick. Dr. Luff has done good service already in clearing away some of the empirical

methods that had a vogue. Thus the vegetarian treatment has been shown to have no advantages, except that the mineral salts in the vegetables have some slight action. He is not in favor of the indiscriminate use of salicylic acid and salicylates, another sheet anchor of certain schools. If he can only discover the seat of formation of uric acid in the blood and tell us how to prevent it, gout will soon be as amenable to direct treatment as many other diseases where the cause more than the effect is the object of the physician's treatment.

#### Amendments to the Pharmacy Act of Great Britain.

A Pharmacy Bill has been introduced in the English House of Lords (March 24th), which seeks to give the same privileges to companies, or, in other words, departmental stores, as those enjoyed by chemists. The preamble states that "The object of this bill is to allow a company to carry on the business of a chemist and druggist on the condition that they employ a duly qualified manager or assistant, that is to say, to place a company in the same position as the executors or trustees of a deceased chemist, and to provide that, subject to this provision, anything which would be an offence under Section 15 of the Pharmacy Act, 1868, if committed by an individual, shall be an offence if committed by a company."

The bill provides that: "A company may carry on the business and use the description of a pharmaceutical chemist, or chemist and druggist, if and so long only as the business is *bona fide* conducted by a manager or assistant, being a duly registered pharmaceutical chemist or chemist and druggist, as the case may require, but, subject to this provision, anything which would be an offence under Section 15 of the Pharmacy Act, 1868, if committed by an individual, shall be an offence if committed by a company."

A companion bill has also been introduced which prevents companies carrying on "the profession or business of a physician, surgeon, dentist, or midwife."

It is said that Lord Lytton was anxious lest he should be buried alive, and induced his medical attendant to promise that a long needle should be run through his heart after death, a promise which was duly kept.

#### News Items.

Theodore D. Buhl has been elected successor to the late H. C. Parke, president of Parke, Davis & Co., Detroit, Mich. Mr. E. G. Swift, manager of the Canadian branch at Walkerville, Ont., has been chosen a director of the company.

The United States Dye Wood and Extract Company, of Camden, N.J., has been incorporated, with a capitalization of \$10,000,000, of which \$6,000,000 is to be 6 per cent. cumulative stock; and the balance, \$4,000,000, common stock. The incorporators are F. W. Garvin, of Toronto; Jas. B. Dill, of New York, and Henry T. Willis, of Boston.

The fifth annual chemists' exhibition, organized by the *British and Colonial Druggist*, will be held at the Agricultural Hall, London, England, from June 19th to 23rd, 1899.

The "Turnover Tax" Bill, introduced at the recent session of the Legislature of Ontario, which sought to levy a tax on the amount of the "turnover" or sales of each individual business, was withdrawn by its promoters on the promise being given that a committee would be appointed by the House to consider taxation of stocks, etc. The schedule submitted by the Retail Merchants' Association as a suggestion named a tax ranging from one-half of one per cent. for the first \$50,000, but not any when it exceeded one and a-half per cent.

#### Watched.

Mr. W. E. B. Lindsey, who has been in the employ of the Lyman Bros. & Co., Limited, for the past seven years, was presented with a gold watch on Friday, April 7th, by his fellow-employees on the occasion of his leaving to take a position on a fruit estate near Kingston, Jamaica, for which point he sails from New York on Saturday the 15th inst. "Willie," as he was generally called, will be missed very much in the warehouse, and also by the customers who had occasion to meet him in the Waited on Order Department. With his affable manner he will be sure to succeed. The CANADIAN DRUGGIST joins his many friends in wishing him success in the South.

# GOMBAULT'S Caustic Balsam

IS THE ONLY **Genuine**

The greatest veterinary remedy and blister in the market.

Put up with both English and French directions.

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

See that Our Name is on Every Bottle.

TAKE NO OTHER.

## The Lawrence-Williams Co.,

SOLE IMPORTERS FOR CANADA AND U.S.

21 Front Street West,  
TORONTO, Ont.

275 to 273 St. Clair Street,  
CLEVELAND, O., U.S.A.

### Vincent Wood's LATEST SPECIALTIES



THE "EUREKA" TRUSSES  
"EUREKA" HERNO TRUSSES

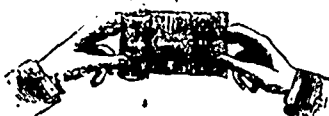
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The Pad is made of a Patented Elastic Composition, which is not affected by heat or cold, and the wear very luxurious.

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

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

Another great Surgical Invention is....  
THE EUREKA "GREPE VELPEAU"  
RUBBERLESS-POROUS BANDAGES



They will supersede every other in the near future.

In Bandages 2 2 1/2 and 3 in. in width  
12/ 16/ 18/ per dozen

Beware of Fraudulent Imitations

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

### TO THE TRADE :

## INDIAN CATARRH CURE

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

For sale by

THE INDIAN CATARRH CURE CO.

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

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

### Pharmaceutical Specialties.

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

### Proprietary Medicines.

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

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

## Mather's Plaisters

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

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

## WILLIAM MATHER LIMITED, MANCHESTER

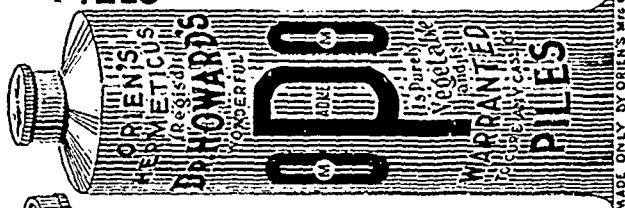
LONDON WHOLESALE AND EXPORT AGENTS—MACE & HALDANE,

94 MILTON STREET, E.C.

### HERE IS SOMETHING NEW!

#### DR HOWARD'S ORIENTAL PILE OINTMENT

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



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

#### A CLEAN, CONVENIENT CURE

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

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS LYMAN, KNOX & CO. Wholesale Agents PRICE COMPLETE \$1.00 TORONTO

## Ho Druggist!

Here is a line of specialties that will pay you to handle. They represent the greatest concentration and highest qualities in ingredients of any similar goods. We have studied this class of preparations and know that ours will fill their several purposes better than any others in the Canadian market. Send for price lists.

Perslatic Dog Wash  
Perslatic Horse "  
Perslatic Sheep Dip  
Perslatic Plant Food  
Perslatic " Spray  
Perslatic Cloth and Carpet Powder  
Perslatic Bed Bug Exterminator

THE PICKHARDT RENFREW CO. LIMITED  
STOUFFVILLE, ONT.

## Wide-Awake Dealers

ALL SELL

THE RUSSELL 10c. CIGAR  
AND EL PUERTO 5c. CIGAR

The Choicest Goods in the Market....



W. S. RUSSELL

MANUFACTURER

BERLIN, ONT.

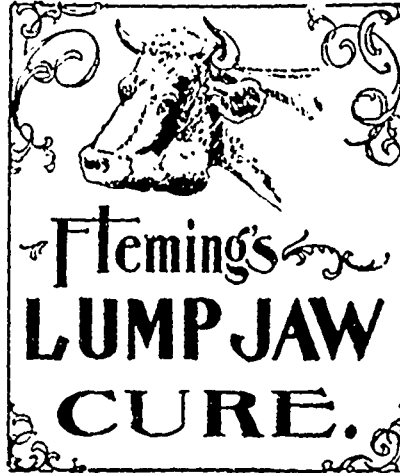
# Lyman's

Lightning Fly Paper Poison, on the market for forty years.  
 Concentrated Alkali.  
 Log Cabin Root Beer.  
 Fluid Magnesia.  
 Quinine Wine.  
 Fig Laxative Syrup.  
 Essence of Rennet.

Syrup Blackberry and Jamaica Ginger  
 Headache Powders,  
 Mint and Assorted Jujubes.  
 Beef, Iron and Wine.  
 Cod Liver Oil Emulsion.  
 Chloroform, 1 lb., ½ lb. and 2 oz. bottles.  
 Ether Sulph, 1 lb., ½ lb. and ¼ lb. tins.  
 Worm Syrup.

## SOME ARRIVALS:

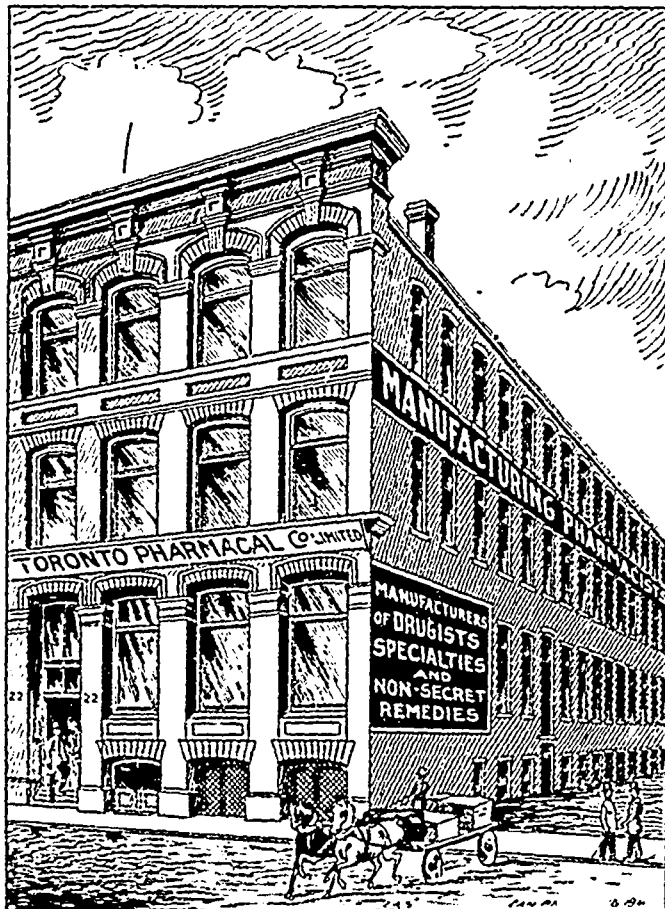
Kilmer's Swamp Root.  
 Pyramid Pile Cure.  
 Coke Dandruff Cure.  
 Phenalgin Powder.  
 Phenalgin Tablets.  
 Thialion.  
 Capillaris.  
 Coombs' Malted Food.  
 Campbell's Horse Foot Remedy.  
 Campbell's Iodoform Gall Cure.  
 Dragon's Blood.  
 Balsam Peru.



Oil Juniper.  
 Oil Lavender.  
 Gum Opium.  
 Annatto.  
 S da Phosgean.  
 Extract Logwood (Imperial).  
 Carmine.  
 Potash Cyanide, 99 per cent.  
 Somatose.  
 Manganese Carbolic Disinfectant.  
 Moth Camphor Balls.  
 Insect Powder.

# The Lyman Bros. & Co., Limited

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS, TORONTO.



## The Toronto Pharmacal Co. Limited

Manufacturing Pharmacists

Druggists' Specialties

AND

Non-Secret Remedies

ORDER NOW

22 BAY STREET  
TORONTO

181 ST. JAMES ST.  
MONTREAL

## Sweet Fly Poison Discs

VERY NEATLY PUT UP.  
3 DISCS IN EACH ENVELOPE.

100 Envelopes packed in attractively labeled wood box which also contains a number of decorated tin plates for holding disc when moistened.

Price, with Druggist's Name, \$2.00 per Box.

## Trade Notes

G. E. Deyell is opening a new drug store at Manitou, Man.

Charles Thompson, druggist, Tilsonburg, Ont., died March 23rd.

The Cardston Drug Co. is opening a drug store at Cardston, N.W.T.

Dr. E. Gordon is opening a new drug store at Camp McKinney, B.C.

Thos. A. Crockett, druggist, St. John, N.B., died of apoplexy March 22st.

Mr. Campbell has purchased the drug stock of J. Cameron, Tilbury, Ont.

W. H. Heming, of Portage, is opening a new drug store at Swan River, Man.

George Thompson is opening a new drug store at South Edmonton, N.W.T.

Dr. Grimby has purchased the drug business of A. L. Lohead, Forest, Ont.

A. C. Lohead, has purchased the drug business of G. W. Berry, Lucknow, Ont.

Drs. Gunne and Mackenzie have opened a new drug store at Swan River, Man.

The Brooklyn Drug Co., of Brooklyn, B.C., is reported to be giving up business.

The drug store of G. Jessop, Wellington, B. C., was destroyed by fire March 18th.

B. S. Monkman, O.C.P. class '97, has opened a new drug store at Battleford, N.W.T.

W. H. Willson has purchased the drug business of E. Miller & Co., Dresden, Ont.

E. T. Howard, druggist, North Main Street, Winnipeg, Man., has made an assignment.

H. E. Herbert has purchased the drug business of Clifford Line & Co., Clarksburg, Ont.

F. W. Fawcett & Co. have opened a new drug store at 49 Government street, Victoria, B.C.

Robertson, druggist, Carleton Place, Ont., has moved into his new store in the McDiarmid Block.

Dr. Ball, lately of Lansing, Mich., has purchased the drug business of A. E. Pirt, Hanover, Ont.

Cunning & Moody have purchased the drug stock of the estate of A. B. Cunningham, Annapolis, N.S.

Alex. Stewart, druggist, Guelph, Ont.,

has moved into his new store, two doors north of his former stand.

Dr. Villiancourt has opened a new drug store at the corner of St. Denis and Roy streets, Montreal, Q.

Frank Jones, of Lawson & Jones, label printers, etc., London, Ont., has gone on a business trip to the West Indies.

The F. E. Karn Co., Proprietary Medicine Mfrs., have removed to their quarters at 132 Victoria St., Toronto, Ont.

George A. Ross, druggist, Tavistock, Ont., died suddenly April 5th. Mr. Ross was a graduate of the O.C.P. class, '98.

The drug stores of J. R. Bird & Co., and Row & Connell, at Whitewood, Man., were destroyed by fire March 19th.

Austin Francis, Notre Dame Avenue, Winnipeg, Man., will enlarge his drug store and otherwise improve the premises shortly.

G. H. Colwell, formerly of Burbidge & Colwell, druggists, Halifax, N.S., has opened a new drug store at 89 Barrington St. in that city.

T. E. Barbeau, druggist, Montreal, Q., has registered as doing business under the name of L'Institute Pharmaceutique Franco-American.

A. E. Douglas, formerly in Welland, Ont., has opened a drug business in the store formerly occupied by H. W. Hobson at Niagara Falls, Ont.

The drug store of Bird & Co., Whitewood, N.W.T., was destroyed by fire March 19th, and also the drug store of Raw & Connell, of the same place.

The partnership existing between E. Giroux and Victor Giroux, under firm name of Giroux & Frere, druggists, Quebec City, Que., has been dissolved.

F. J. Hardison has purchased the drug business of A. E. Douglas, Welland, Ont. We understand that Mr. Hardison will continue the business as a branch store.

The drug warehouse of W. E. Saunders & Co., London, Ont., manufacturers and dealers in physicians' supplies was completely destroyed by fire March 27th. Loss covered by insurance. The label and box factory of Lawson & Jones also suffered damage by water.

Henderson Bros., wholesale druggists, Victoria, B.C., have purchased the buildings at No. 8 Yates street, and as soon as the necessary alterations are completed will remove from their present location. This firm established a branch warehouse in Vancouver, B.C., about five years ago, and the rapid growth of business has necessitated the erection of additional premises in that city also.

Mr. Victor Giroux, for the past thirty years member of the firm of Giroux & Frere, wholesale and retail druggists, Quebec, Q., will after May 1st occupy new premises on corner of Peter St. and Mount in Hill, where he will continue to do a wholesale and retail business. Mr. Geo. A. Giroux, at present manager of Mr. Giroux's branch store in St. Rochs, will be in charge of the wholesale department.

### Montreal Notes.

Much sympathy is expressed by the pharmacists of Montreal for Mr. Alexander Manson in consequence of the great and irreparable loss he has sustained by the death of his wife. Mr. Manson is one of the original charter members of the Pharmaceutical Association of this province and is a Licentiate of Pharmacy. He was a member of the firm of Messrs. Lyman Sons & Co., of this city, for many years.

It is likely that a new association will be formed in this province under the principle that "Union is strength." "*Union fait la force*," to look after the commercial side of the pharmacists' business. It will probably be called "The Retail Druggists' Society of the Province of Quebec." The word society will be used to distinguish it from the Pharmaceutical Association. Such a society is wanted, and probably its first work will be to organize a means of defence against the department store octopus, which appears to have paralyzed retail trade in Toronto and which is now threatening Montreal.

Certain medical men in Montreal seem to be always growling at the pharmacists. "They ought to do this and ought not to do that, and so on." How is it that these high-toned gentlemen do not appeal to the College of Physicians to put a stop to physicians, duly licensed by the college, being proprietors or shareholders in some of the worst quack medicines, advertised in a most unblushing manner,

and sold broadcast all over the Dominion? It is even reported that a governor of the college is about opening a drug store, and will make his principal business the sale of quack medicines. How can pharmacy prosper when physicians set such a bad example? The ethics of the profession are evidently not the same here as they are in London, Paris or Berlin.

The dentists of Montreal have recently set a good example to the doctors in having commenced a crusade against certain advertising members of their profession. Let us hope they will succeed, for the professional atmosphere wants clearing in this part of the world.

A number of stores on St. Lawrence, Main street, St. Catherine (centr.), and St. James streets had the larger part of the white porcelain letters taken off their windows one dark night a few weeks ago. Mr. H. R. Gray's pharmacy lost fifty-two letters, and Mr. Huot's also a number. An *inside* white enamelled letter appears a desideratum to be wished.

Moth balls and camphor won't make much profit either for wholesalers or retailers this year. One gentleman, a pharmacist, has camphor ticketed in his window at sixty cents a pound, and another, alas! also a pharmacist, has moth balls, five cents for the same quantity. Of course others will have to follow suit. No one benefits, not even the man who starts the racket. The departmental stores will of course see their chance and import a bogus naphthalene ball and advertise it at three cents. One departmental store advertises *camphor* moth balls. Perhaps he has wooden nutmegs in his grocery department—who knows?

#### Nova Scotia Notes.

Mr. John Drummond, who was for several years a valued employee of Messrs. Hattie & Mylius, died recently at his home in Cape Breton, after a protracted illness.

Mr. W. L. Ormond, who for many years conducted a drug business at Thorburn, Pictou county, is now installed in Amherst, where he has purchased the business formerly conducted by R. H. Tremaine.

Mr. Olive, formerly clerk with H. A. Taylor, of Halifax, has secured a position with Mr. Ormond. Mr. J. E. Elliott, of Halifax, takes charge of the Thorburn drug store.

The business conducted by Messrs. Burbidge & Colwell, on Hollis street, Halifax, was recently dissolved, Mr. Burbidge retaining the old stand, while Mr. Colwell is about opening business for himself on Barrington street.

Dr. Freeman O'Neil has established a drug store in the historic town of Louisburg, where he reports business good.

Mr. F. Jenner has the Digby drug store again in running order in temporary quarters since the disastrous fire, which wiped out so much of the business portion of the town of Digby.

Mr. Chas. T. G. Taylor and Mr. B. H. Potter, the two Bridgewater druggists, who also lost their entire drug stock in the recent Bridgewater fire, are each doing a good trade and expect to shortly be in new and more commodious premises.

Mr. Frank C. Simson, of lime juice fame, has just returned from a trip to the principal cities of Ontario and Quebec, where his sales of Sovereign Lime Juice exceeded his anticipations, and the output of the well-known Sovereign brand for the season promises to be larger than ever before.

#### A Successful Canadian.

The Alumni Report of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy (March, 1899), contains a biographical sketch of James C. Perry, a Canadian who has obtained prominence in pharmaceutical circles in his adopted country.

Mr. Perry is, we believe, a native of the town of Fergus, Ont., where he also attended school and afterwards served his apprenticeship.

After the completion of his three years as an apprentice he entered the employ of J. Roper, Caledonia, with whom he remained for eight years. In 1888 he went to Philadelphia and took a course of instruction in the College of Pharmacy of that city, graduating in 1891. He has occupied several important positions in connection with the Alumni Association, and in 1898 was elected as president. Mr. Perry has two drug stores in Philadelphia.

Incorporation papers have been filed at Albany, N.Y., by the Dr. A. W. Chase Medicine Company, of Buffalo. Capital, \$100,000. Incorporators, Egerton Winnett Day, Toronto, Can.; Joel W. Bates, Corfu, N.Y.; Charles Bates, Batavia, N.Y.

#### Gleanings.

A Lanolin Dusting Powder is being prepared (*Zeit. Oest. Ap. Ver.*) by dissolving wool-fat in ether, stirring in a powder such as talc, zinc oxid or magnesium carbonate, evaporating the ether, and reducing to fine powder the residue.

Extract of Pituitary Gland may be prepared (*Pharm. Centralk.*) by macerating for 24 hours the pituitary membrane of sheep in a 0.4 per cent. solution of resorcin at 65 deg. C., filtering, re-filtering and again heating for 24 hours at the above temperature.

Paraffin Coating for the Hands is recommended to keep them sterile during operations. After rinsing the sterilized hands in 70 per cent. alcohol pour over them a 12 per cent. solution of paraffin in xylol. The coating left after evaporation is soft and pliable.

A New Hypnotic Opium Derivative has been patented, which is the dimethyl-ethyl-carbinol ester of opianic acid. Its hypnotic properties, developed by its splitting up in the system, are claimed to be very marked.

The Government of India is making extensive experiments in the Deccan with a theory evolved by one of its medical advisers that the growth of sunflowers in malarial soil is much more beneficial in the prevention of malaria than the eucalyptus tree. So far as can be judged, says an exchange, the results have been in every way satisfactory.

Quinine Chlorocarbonic Ester, lately patented, is recommended as a substitute for quinine.

Pyrocain is another name for benzcain the guaiacol-benzyl-ether.

Sirolin is a liquid preparation of the active constituents, principally guaiacol, of creosote.

Diuretin is said to be adulterated occasionally with caffeine.

A bill has been introduced in the Massachusetts Legislature which seeks to prevent the sale of trade-marked articles at less than the prices fixed by the manufacturers. It provides that anyone filing a trade-mark for record may include certain restrictions, as a part of the trade-mark, such as would be binding under a contract, and that any one selling or advertising for sale any goods upon which a trade-mark with such restrictions is affixed will be liable to the manufacturer if sold or advertised in violation of the restrictions named in the trade-mark.

# There is only one BEST

DYES ANY MATERIAL

# MAYPOLE SOAP WASHES & DYES

DYES ANY COLOUR

SELLS WELL

PAYS WELL

FOR SALE BY ALL LEADING WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS

MADE ONLY BY

THE MAYPOLE CO., LONDON, ONT.

CANADIAN DEPOT:  
8 Place Royale, Montreal

A. P. TIPPET & CO.,  
Montreal

INVALUABLE FOR THE TOILET.

INVALUABLE FOR THE TOILET

## Cowan's Violet Ammonia

INVIGORATING IN WARM WEATHER  
REFRESHING FOR THE BATH  
CLEANSING PREPARATION FOR THE HAIR

RENDERS THE SKIN SMOOTH AND SOFT  
DESTROYS THE ODOR OF PERSPIRATION  
CURES BITES OF MOSQUITO AND SPIDER

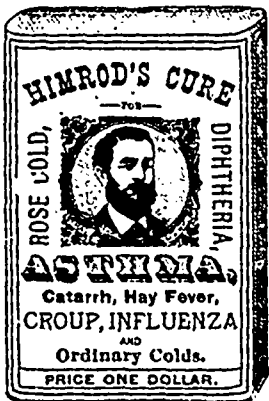
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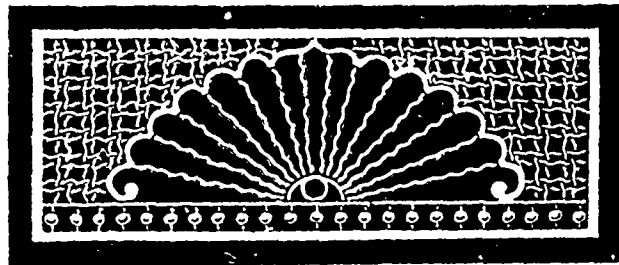


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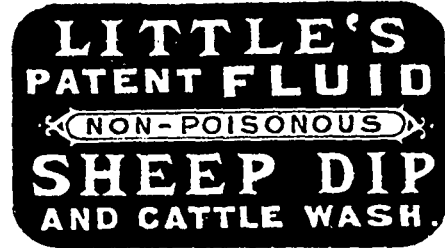
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# Photographic Supplement

## Druggist and Photographic Supplies.

Since our advocacy a couple of years ago of the adoption of photographic appliances and chemicals as a "side line" for the drug trade, the number of druggists who have fallen in with the idea has largely increased, and now we find them in all parts of Canada. That this line is a profitable one, and at the same time specially adaptable to the druggists' trade, is no longer a question of doubt.

Like every other line of business the dealer must use judgment, and not exceed what can reasonably be supposed to be the purchasing limit of his customers. If cameras, etc., are stocked, care should be taken not to purchase too largely, and the same way with all the accessories. In photographic chemicals, although the average druggist usually carries some of the goods required, yet there are others which might be but seldom asked for except for this specific purpose.

Some druggists may find it profitable to prepare their own developing solutions, varnishes, etc., whilst the dealer in small towns can supply the demand perhaps to better advantage with preparations made by manufacturers. It will frequently be found advisable also to have a stock of dry plates, printing paper, etc., and in some cases a "dark room" for the use of amateurs will be found a desirable medium for cultivating this trade. Those of our readers who have not yet added this line of goods will do well to look into it, and see if it would not pay them to put in a stock, studying at the same time the tastes and inclinations of their customers, and judging whether there are likely to be a sufficient number amongst them to justify the addition of this "extra" to their usual stock in trade. One point should be borne in mind—You cannot successfully carry on a drug

business without a knowledge of that business, so also, to be able to talk intelligently about and successfully handle photographic supplies, you should first know at least the rudimentary part of the amateur photographer's work.

### To the Amateur Photographer.

As the season is now on for out-door



Scene Near Pickering.

From amateur photo by W. Logan, Pickering, Ont.

work with the camera, amateurs will begin to look over their stocks of plates, paper, etc., to overhaul their cameras and lenses and to prepare generally for the summer's campaign. The wonderful increase in the number of amateur photographers within the last few years shews that it is not a passing "fad," but it is a pastime which has so ingratiated itself that it may be counted on as a permanency and will have large accessions to its ranks as the season goes on.

There are times when all amateurs meet with difficulties and are at their wit's ends to know what to do. In order

to be as much help as possible to our readers, our Photographic Editor will gladly answer all reasonable questions in relation to the art of photography and at the same time will be pleased to receive suggestions or results of experiments from any one who feels inclined to forward them. We cannot undertake in any case to answer by letter, all communications and answers must appear in the columns of this journal. Correspondence to be addressed to the Editor CANADIAN DRUGGIST, Toronto.

### Questions and Answers.

J.A.R.: Having lately made some extra diaphragms out of brass for my lens, and finding difficulty in getting them properly blackened, I would like to know in what way they are usually done.

ANSWER.—They may be blackened by heating over a charcoal fire and then immersed in nitric acid and reheated until they acquire a black oxidation. Rub with a stiff brush and clean with a greasy cloth. In heating be careful not to touch the metal to the fire, or red spots will result. Diaphragms may also be cut from vulcanite, which may be procured from dealers in rubber, but great care has to be taken, as it is very hard and brittle.

### Child Portraiture.

To nose of my readers who are parents, I need make no argument supporting the failure of photography to at all times render truly the face of the little ones. The father sees and studies those little points that give evidence of future character, and he is led to speculate on position likely to be occupied in maturer years. The mother, oftentimes more hopeful, takes an assured view, and, true to her convictions, employs all means in her power to bring a realization of her prophecy. So, too, they often see and interpret the character differently, and as a portrait is, or should be, a rendition of character as well as features, see the products of your studio with very different eyes. If you have ever photographed your own baby, sweetheart, or wife, you know that satisfaction came not always with what you feel judging by the standard which you measure work for others



should be satisfactory, even gratifying, to your customers. There is a little subtle something which cannot be expressed, nor easily seen and understood. The good mother, filled with that love which only a mother can have, desires the representation seen through those eyes of love, and surely she is entitled to have it. She has followed those toddling footsteps by day, and kissed those rosy cheeks into slumber at night, not strange that she has seen many, many things, cute, bright, and beautiful, which to her fond heart are possessed by few, if any, other. So we should not be too uncharitable when she fails to find her ideal among the many efforts you have made and submitted. She need not tell you what the trouble is, the chances are she cannot. One of the best miniature painters in New York tells his clients that his pictures have previously been successes, the next one he makes may be a rank failure, "but if it is, you won't get it." I have heard of another who is wont to "give up" on failure, with a request to try again in six months, hoping that inspiration, chance, or a fresh start will give him success, which it likely will if he cultivates a cheerful disposition. So the little one who comes to sit over should be received as an old friend and loved one: and right here I want to say that the man or woman who does not love children has

no business trying to photograph them. The anxious mother, knowing how much the pictures usually obtained lack the most desirable quality, and being impressed, mayhap, by previous experiences, drags the little one to the studio, loaded with a code of rules and regulations fit only to govern Spanish soldiers, and, very like them, fears the consequences of falling into the hands of the enemy. Natural care—free expression can only come from natural care—free mind and muscle. The least display of ill-humor will change a hitherto uncertainty into a certainty of failure, and really is a trying ordeal. Forbearance is a virtue that all conscientious workers should cultivate, and is required by all who wish to succeed in their undertakings. What has seemed a task to the

mother becomes a pleasure, and she leaves with a feeling of contentment which is shared by the photographer.

**TO PRESERVE PYRO IN SOLUTION.**—Sometimes the amateur photographer is left at a time when he means to suspend his developing operations for a period, with a stock of more dilute solution of pyro or other reducer in solution, which, being thrifty, he wishes to preserve for future work. However well corked, if kept even for an inconsiderable time, oxidation is almost sure to supervene, turning the liquid black and useless. To prevent such an occurrence, melt a little common, unscented vaseline, and pour this into the bottle to about the depth of half an inch. It will soon solidify upon the top and effectually keep the air from gaining access to, and having no effect it-



A Scene in Reading, England.

self upon, the solution, allowing at the same time the liquid to pour out when required, and removable at will by immersing the bottle in hot water to remelt the grease previous to pouring it out.

**A GOOD RESTRAINER.**—Plates known to be over-exposed can, to a great extent, be saved by immersing before development in the following bath:

Ammonium sulphocyanide ... 10 parts  
Potassium bromide..... 10 "  
Water..... 100 "

Let them remain in this for ten minutes, rinse under the tap and develop immediately with diluted developer.

**PHOTOGRAPHS ON IVORY.**—The *Deutsche Photographen Zeitung* says that prints may be made on ivory by the fol-

lowing process. A positive from a line subject or a process negative is selected, and the ivory prepared for printing with bichromated albumen. It is developed after exposure in the same manner as a plate for the first etching in photo-zinco-graphy. To protect the margin from the action of the etching acid (*i.e.*, 1 part of sulphuric acid to 6 of water), it is prepared with modelling wax. The action of the etching fluid turns the ivory black. When the etching is completed the surface of the ivory is washed in a weak solution of ammonia and the bichromated albumen removed.

**THE PREPARATION OF PLATINOTYPE PAPER.**—This now well-known paper was first introduced in 1879, though it is only of late years that it has come into general use. The method of preparation is by no means a difficult one, and, with a moderate amount of care, a paper of excellent printing qualities can be made. The paper is first soaked in a mixture of the following: Alum, 20 grs.; arrowroot, 80 grs.; gelatine, 25 grs. Water to 20 ozs. The object of this is to size the paper without giving it a glaze.

The sensitising solution is prepared as follows:  
Ferric oxalate.....60 grs.  
Potassium chloro platin-  
ite.....60 "  
Water to one ounce.

This is sufficient for four pieces of paper 22 inches by 18 inches, and should be applied evenly

over the surface of the paper by means of a flannel squeegee. The paper is then hung up until surface is dry, which should be in about eight minutes, then quickly dried over a gas stove and stored in the usual way.—*B. and C. Druggist.*

**Formulae for Flash-Light Powder.**

	Parts.
(1) Magnesium powder.....	4
Potass. permanganate.....	4
Barium peroxide.....	2
(2) Aluminium powder.....	5
Sulphide of antimony.....	1
P. tuss. nitrate.....	2
Potass. chlorate.....	12
(3) Potass. chlorate.....	5
Potass. ferrocyanide.....	0.5
Sugar.....	0.32
Aluminium powder.....	60

—*Apoth. Zeit.*

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Brls. of 4 doz " "

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Brls. of 6 doz 20 oz " "

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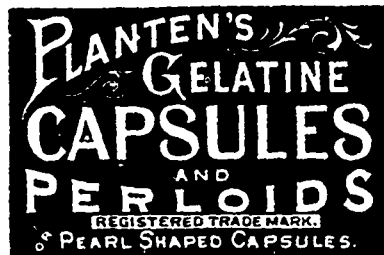
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## Iodide of Silver Paper.

In the *Bulletin Belge de Photographie* a process is described by M. Legray of preparing a sensitive paper, with a base of iodide of silver as follows:

The paper is first submitted to the action of a bath composed of—

Rice water.....	100 parts.
Sugar of milk.....	5 parts.
Iodide of ammonia.....	2 parts.

After 15 minutes it is dried, when it will keep for an indefinite time; but if for use at once must be placed in blotting paper to absorb the excess moisture.

It is sensitized by a bath of—

should be about 0.7 of acid for 2 of alcohol, reduced after solution by the addition of 150 c.c. of water. The image will begin to appear in a few minutes and be of a disagreeable red color. By working upon the image with a brush charged with a solution of acetic nitrate of silver, the print gets more vigor and changes to a black tint. During this development by the nitrate the print must be closely watched, and, when necessary, the action stopped by immersing in water, particularly when the whites of the print show a tendency to cloud.

The print is now, when well washed,

results are communicated to *La Photographie* by M. L. P. Clerc, and are thus condensed in the *Revue Scientifique*: "M. Charles Henry has endeavored to keep the magnesia that is formed as much as possible attached to a heavy substance that will not easily fly about and falls soon by its own weight—namely, the binoxid of barium. The substance at a red heat gives up half of its oxygen, and its salts communicate to flames a brilliancy of greenish hue, which partially corrects the undue proportion of violet and ultra-violet rays emitted by incandescent magnesia. Finally, the binoxid swells when



From *American Journal of Photography*.

After the Snow Storm.

Distilled water.....	150 parts.
Nitrate of silver.....	4 parts.
Glacial acetic acid.....	6 parts.

After being sensitized and drained, it is placed between sheets of blotting paper and exposed in a printing frame under the negative. The exposure in full sunlight should not be more than five seconds, generally one second will suffice; but in diffused light one minute will be sufficient.

After exposure, the paper is placed (sensitive side uppermost) upon a glass plate, and a solution of gallic acid in alcohol poured over it. This solution

is toned, and fixed by a bath composed of hyposulphite of soda and chloride of gold, and is completed when the yellow color has entirely disappeared; but it is better that it should be kept in the bath till the desired tone is obtained.

## Smokeless Flash-Light.

The magnesium flash-light powders commonly employed for photography make, as every one knows, a very disagreeable cloud of smoke. M. Charles Henry has been experimenting with a view to doing away with this disagreeable feature. His

heated and becomes capable of retaining the light powder of magnesia formed in contact with it. The sole condition to be observed, that the binoxid may be reduced with incandescence, is to remove it rigorously from all contact with oxygen. To this end, and also to assure the inflammability of the mixture, the powder is done up in collodion, whose products of combustion constitute a reducing atmosphere, adapted to the dissociation of the binoxid of barium at the lowest possible temperature: all the elements of such a powder thus play an active part at the highest point. These powders have,

besides, a great advantage over those made of chlorate of potash—they are absolutely inexplodable by the stroke of a hammer, and are inodorous and without danger from the physiological point of view. M Henry, we are told, has prepared two types of powder that differ in their proportions of the binoxid; the first, which has only a little magnesium, gives only 45 to 50 per cent. of smoke, whereas ordinary powders give 75 to 90 per cent. The other is richer in magnesium, burns more slowly, and can be used advantageously only in a special lamp, when the proportion of smoke falls as low as 10 per cent, and the brilliancy, owing to the high temperature to which the magnesia is raised, is very great.—*The Literary Digest.*

### Percentage Solutions.

BY G. L. BROWN.

The question of weights and measures is unfortunately one which is always proving harassing to photographers, and probably always will till the metric system drives out our own bad British systemless "system." Confusion is often caused by the use of the term "per cent." or the symbol " $\frac{\%}{100}$ " in several different ways. Suppose we have a solution of, say, potassium carbonate in water, and we wish to express the relative proportion of water to solvent, we naturally select some standard which we can also apply to other solutions. This is the object of the percentage system, whether units of volume or weight are used. It is in the careless use of these units that confusion is introduced, for we can make use of either (or both) weight or volume. We can say that 100 parts by weight of the solution (100 grammes, let us suppose) contain 50 parts by weight (50 grammes) of potassium carbonate. This is what most technical and purely scientific textbooks would call a 50 per cent. solution. The units both of solvent and solute are those of weight. Now the specific gravity of this particular strength of potassium carbonate solution is 1.544. Hence 100 grammes will occupy a volume—

$$= \frac{100}{1.544} = 64.8 \text{ C.c.}$$

Since weight = volume and density.

This means that 64.8 C.c. of the solution contains 50 grammes or (by simple calculation) 100 C.c. contain 77.2 grammes. The difference between the two modes of expressing the same thing will

be apparent if we place the results side by side.

### Potassium Carbonate Solution.

Sp. gr.	Grammes per 100 grammes.	Grammes per 100 C.c.
1.544	50.0 grammes.	77.2.

Photographers will always prefer measuring solutions to weighing them, and therefore the second mode of expression is that which they will wish to adopt. Unfortunately, the photographic formula-rist has got to call this second solution a "percentage" solution. Etymologically it is, but as a matter of fact the units of weight are generally understood to be used in an expression of strength in "percentage." I have treated this point at some length because I wish to allude to some suggestions which have been published in a German contemporary with regard to the adoption of a symbol which shall point out what mode of expression is being used.

Dr. O. Everhard suggests—

$\frac{p}{100}$ for percentage by weight.
$\frac{v}{100}$ " " " volume.

Thus, a potassium carbonate solution of sp. gr. 1.544 would be written as " $50 \frac{p}{100}$ ," whilst a photographer's so called "ten per cent. ammonia" would be dilute "ammonia (SSo)," 10  $\frac{v}{100}$ . We still require, however, a symbol for the mixed relation of weight per volume (or of volume per weight), and for this I would suggest that Dr. Everhard's symbols be amplified as follows:

Percentage weight per weight.	$\frac{p}{100}$ .
Percentage volume per volume.	$\frac{v}{100}$ .
Percentage weight per volume.	$\frac{p}{v100}$ .
Percentage volume per weight.	$\frac{v}{p100}$ .

Thus, to revert once more to our potash carbonate solution, it might be written either as " $50 \frac{p}{100}$ ," or as " $77.2 \frac{p}{v100}$ ," and in each case the reader would be under no doubt as to what was meant. This system of nomenclature is, of course, applicable to any system of weights and measures having a simple relation between its units of weight and volume.—*British Journal of Photography.*

### Negatives.

How to make the best of one's negatives is a question that causes many an amateur photographer to exercise his wits and—if he be enthusiast enough—cudgel his brains for some means of remedying the defects so often prominent in the results of holiday and snapshot exposures. Now, as it happens, the amateur is very glad indeed to avail himself

of the skill of others in this matter, and hence comes in the opportunity of the photographic chemist or dealer, who can easily, in spare moments, "touch" such negatives—improve them—at no great expense of time and labor, but with some profit to himself, and certain satisfaction to his customer.

To explain more particularly what I mean I may refer to a batch of negatives brought in lately by a client who required several dozens of prints—not an extravagant order, by the way—three prints from one negative, six from another, twelve from a third, and so on. Each negative, as I pointed out, required some work upon it, without which the prints would scarcely be satisfactory. Now, after many years' experience of this kind of work, and knowing as well as anyone living how much and how little a chemist can do in this direction, with a business to look after, the following plain rule is adopted: Firstly, by the aid of a trade list figure out the cost of the prints (here I may say at once that it pays best to send all such work as printing in P.O P., bromide, etc., etc., to trade printers); secondly, from the same list the cost for re-touching of groups or portraits, if any; thirdly, the personal charge of touching up, intensifying, or otherwise improving such negatives as can be so treated, preparing them, in fact, for the printer; and fourthly, carriage of the goods; the total is the estimate to customer. This estimate will be a reasonable one, so cheaply can prints be done by these trade printers—and the profit, viz., the discount off list, plus own charges, comes to close upon 30 per cent.

The batch of negatives under consideration was first parcelled out into sections, as—

- (a) Those requiring a clearing bath.
- (b) Intensifications.
- (c) Spotting, or touching up.
- (d) Fairly perfect, or to be finished by printers.

Amateurs, as often as not, get their negatives too dense or too thin—if the former, treat them to a soaking in water, then to a bath of alum (5 per cent.), or ammonium persulphate (5 per cent.), or a mixture of these two salts. Anything stronger than this, as, for instance, the ferridcyanide of potash reduced (see Diary) it will not be safe to use, as the reduction will attack the soft half-tones of the image too readily. A little good methylated spirit acts splendidly as a reducer, as in case of halation or partial

5¢

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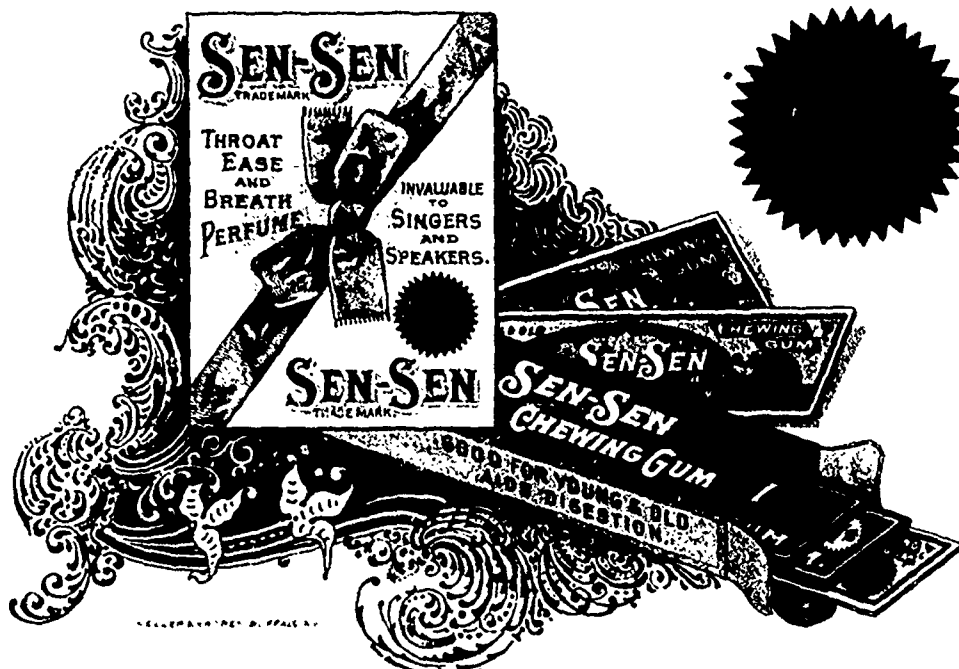
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Sen-Sen, . . . . . \$1.00 per box.

Sen-Sen Gum, . . . . . .55 per box.

**T. B. DUNN CO., Perfumers,**

Sole Distributors of Sen-Sen Products,

Rochester, N. Y.

fog on an exposed image it is applied carefully on a plug of cotton wool.

Prior to intensification, such negatives as will be the better for such treatment had better be washed, or at any rate receive a bath of alum, followed by another good wash. This practically ensures the removal of all fixing salt and certainly improves the plate. If there is reason to suppose that the negatives have been amply fixed and sufficiently washed, then a slight wash in acidulated water (2½ per cent. acid hydrochlor.) followed at once by immersion in the mercurial bath will facilitate the operation. The mercury bath is the usual 5 per cent. solution of bichloride salt, followed, after a thorough soak and wash, by blackening with a solution of sodium sulphite, or a solution of ammonia (1 oz. liq. am. fort. to 19 ozs. of water) according to the degree of density required.

All the negatives will usually be the better for treatment by one or other of the foregoing methods, as we are certain then, at the least, of clean and clear plates—none probably will be the worse for a dose of the clearing bath.

The spotting of negatives refers to the filling up with color by means of a camel-hair pencil of such pin-holes or dust-spots as may present themselves too prominently. For the purpose Indian ink mixed as nearly as possible to the tint of the negative film will be found the best average water color to use. For this kind of work something in the shape of a retouching desk is necessary. We want a support for the negative, with a clear light reflected from below, and a support for the arm and wrist, an easy and comfortable position, in fact, where the hand is left free for the work to be done. It is usual to fill in only the largest of the pin-holes, leaving the smallest to take their chance of showing on the print. Choose a fine pencil and color of the right tint, and, having taken up on the brush a little of the pigment, apply the point of the brush vertically to the centre of the spot with the object of letting the color extend itself outwardly to the edge of the film; this is important, as otherwise the edge of the spot will receive a double dose of color, and inevitably show on the print.

Rather soft, flat printing negatives may be treated in this way—coat the back of the negative with matt varnish—this is rather a thin varnish flowing very readily and drying quickly; it will be best to practise on "wasters" before attempting

to varnish the negative with it, as it will not do to let it run over the film; when this varnish has dried it will present a beautiful matt surface, softening the light which passes to the sensitive paper, but we can treat it further by removing the varnish from such portions of the picture which would be better for the full force of the light passing through. We can then help things on by using a little fine black lead, worked lightly on other parts, introducing in this way, but following carefully the indications in the negative, lights and shadows, or rather accentuating them, in the picture: in no case, however, must the work be overdone. Papier mineral is often used instead of varnish for backing negatives, or fine white and clean tracing paper; to apply this, cut a piece a trifle smaller than the plate, and having placed the latter face downward on a pad of blotting paper, paste the tracing paper or papier mineral with thin paste, using the fingers to secure a thin coating; now place in position on the back of negative, using a squeegee to secure perfect adhesion. When the paper is quite dry it may be worked upon with pencil, stump, or brush, or removed in places; if this is done it will usually be found necessary to grade the edges of the cut-out by making fine scratches (with a darning needle) all round them.

The matt varnish referred to may be tinted, if desired, with a yellow dye, or a plain, yellow-tinted varnish may be used to bring out more contrast in the print; or, by removing some portions of these as before indicated, emphasizing certain shadows in the picture. A great deal, in fact, may be done in various ways with the rather thin negative full of detail. Such a plate backed up with matt varnish or papier mineral can readily be worked upon with the crayon stump, black lead, and so on; very neat semblances of cloud effects can be worked in by those *au fait*, and skilled in drawing and sketching; simple light effects are easily worked in where required; a dense mass of foliage say, dense that is because of the sky printing through too deeply, may be brightened and improved considerably by a little stippling, using rather a soft lead pencil on the face of the negative, working in and out between the branches of the trees and supplementing this by similar softening work on the back. Architectural subjects lend themselves readily to this treatment—it is easy to lighten up a mass of old stonework, and, if required, emphasize certain shadows

by light touches or scraping with a stump formed of the finest sand-paper.

Skies are sometimes the better for entirely blocking out, more especially if lantern slides are wanted from the negative, but now and then, if there are signs or indications of clouds visible, then, as already mentioned, by the aid of matt varnish or paper, and a little judicious use of black lead, these cloud forms may be improved. If the sky is to be blocked out entirely, the edge or outline should be worked first with a good dense color such as venetian red to a depth of an eighth of an inch, filling up the rest with black varnish.

It is quite a matter of opinion, the necessity for varnishing all negatives; if a number of prints are required then the films should be protected; choose a varnish which gives a good hard structureless film, otherwise the results are not very good.

Our batch of negatives may now be said to be complete, and I conclude with a hint as to the best way of packing them for transit. Pack in one dozen lots a square of white demy paper between each two plates, then fold the lot tightly in a long strip of paper and place in a plate-box; let each box be full, then wrap up the boxes in a fold of brown paper securely and tightly, and pack in a box sufficiently large to admit of an ample supply of hay or other soft packing all round the parcel.—*D.D., in British and Colonial Druggist.*

#### Blue Printing Paper.

Ferro-prussiate, or blue printing paper, which is much used for architectural and mechanical drawings, has the unfortunate habit of not keeping well, but the following will keep much better than the ordinary commercial makes:

Gum arabic.....	2 gm.
Ammonio-citrate of iron.....	3 gm.
Tartaric acid.....	2 gm.
Distilled water.....	20 C.c.

Dissolve the solids by agitation or trituration in a mortar, and then transfer to a bottle of 50 to 60 C.c. capacity, and add liq. ammoniac, 4 C.c., and shake well. Then add the following solution:

Potassium ferricyanide.....	25 gm.
Distilled water.....	10 C.c.

and shake the mixture well and allow to stand for a quarter of an hour. This solution, which must be kept in the dark, should be applied to the paper with a soft broad brush by artificial light and then dried in the dark. It is exposed under a



negative in the ordinary way till the half-tones show a dark violet colour, and it is then placed face downwards on water for about ten seconds and removed, and exposed to the air for a short time, thoroughly washed in water and then immersed in a bath of—

Eau de javelle. . . . . 50 C.c.  
Water . . . . . 1000 C.c.

till it turns a deep blue.

The following method of toning gelatino-chloride prints will give excellent results without any sign of double toning. Immerse the prints in a 5 per cent. solution for five minutes, then wash in four changes of water, allowing five minutes' soaking in each, and then immerse in the following:

Distilled water . . . . . 1000 C.c.  
Ammonium sulphocyanide. . . . . 2 gm.  
Sodium sulphite . . . . . 0.2 gm.  
Formalin . . . . . 0.4 C.c.  
Gold chloride . . . . . 0.1 gm.

Mix in the above order. The above quantity will tone one sheet of P.O.P. to a purple brown.—*Phar. Journal (Eng)*

THE CHEMISTRY OF PLATINOTYPE PRINTING AND DEVELOPMENT.—Platinotype paper, as usually purchased, is between two or three times more rapid than ordinary silver paper. Great care is required in its storage, and in printing a waterproof pad should always be used. The necessity of this is demonstrated by exposing a paper on only a moderately damp day with one half unprotected. Printing should be carried on until all details are plainly visible. The paper is sensitized with a mixture of ferric oxalate and potassium chloroplatinate. On exposure to light the ferric salt is reduced to ferrous

$Fe_2(C_2O_4)_3 + \text{light} = 2FeC_2O_4 + 2CO_2$ ,  
the platinum salt undergoing no change. The reactions on which development is based depends on the fact that, if ferrous oxalate is added to a platinum salt, it immediately reduces it to metallic platinum, thus:

$3K_2PtCl_6 + 6FeC_2O_4 + 3H_2O = 2Fe_2(C_2O_4)_3 + 6KCl$ ;

but as ferrous oxalate is insoluble in water, a solution of oxalate of potash is used for development, in which the salt is soluble. Development of any desired part of the print can be retarded by coating it with glycerine. After development, the print is washed in several baths of dilute hydrochloric acid to dissolve out the iron salts, as formed in the above equation.

### Photographic Journals.

No amateur photographer or dealer in photographic supplies can afford to do without at least one or two photographic journals, if he expects to keep abreast of the latest ideas in photographic science. Amongst the number that are published the following will be found excellent ones. We also give the publishers' names and addresses: *The Photogram*, The Photogram (Limited), 8 Farrington avenue, London, E.C., England, subscription, \$1; *American Journal of Photography*, A. C. Leeds, 517 Filbert street, Philadelphia, Pa., subscription, \$1; *American Amateur Photographer*, the Outing Co. (Limited), 239 Fifth avenue, New York, N.Y., subscription, \$1; the *Photo American*, the Photo American Publishing Co., 22 E. Seventeenth street, New York, N.Y., subscription, \$1; the *Photo Beacon*, Photo Beacon Publishing Co., Tribune building, Chicago, Ill., subscription, \$1; *Australian Photographic Journal*, Australian Photo. Journal Publishing Co., Sydney, N.S.W., subscription, \$1. The following journals will also be found of interest: *Journal of Applied Microscopy*, Bausch & Lomb Optical Co., Rochester, N.Y., subscription, \$1; the *Optical Journal*, F. Boger, 36 Maiden Lane, New York, subscription, \$1

Catalogues, etc., Received.

Ross (Limited) Manufacturing Opticians, 111 New Bond street, London, W. England:

Catalogue No. 1—Telescopes, opera glasses, cameras, lenses, etc.

Catalogue No. 2—Microscopes, binocular glasses, photoscopes, etc.

Catalogue supplement—Anastigmats, shutters, science lanterns, etc.

Manhattan Optical Company, Cresskill, New Jersey, U.S.:

Descriptive illustrated catalogue of "Wizard," "Bo-Peep," "Boss Dandy," "Wizard View," and "Baby Wizard" cameras, also of Manhattan platinoid paper, dry plates, lenses, etc.

Elliott & Son, Park Road, Barnet, Herts, England:

Record, descriptive of Barnet bromide paper, Barnet extra rapid plate.

At the recent convention of Indiana photographers Mr. C. H. Smith, of the Nepera Chemical Co., made a very fine photograph of the members. Over one hundred were present, but within a few hours each one was presented with a finished picture printed on velox paper.

## COAST TO COAST

DEFINES THE EXTENT  
OF OUR MARKET FOR

**SILVER NITRATE** and  
**GOLD CHLORIDE** (with sodium)

This evidence of preference for  
our manufacture speaks volumes.

**ACID PYROGALLIC**, Merck's  
**ACID PYROGALLIC**, Schering's, etc.

THE **ELLIOT & CO.** Limited  
5 Front St., East, TORONTO

### Cameras.

Messrs. Barclay & Sons (Limited) London, Eng. (see advertisement on page 7), have placed upon the market a 50s. hand camera, which should attract the attention of photographic chemists. It is fitted with an R.R. lense, T. and I. shutter working up to 1-150th of a second, "Brilliant" view finders, two diaphragms and a scale for focusing. The changing arrangement, usually the weak part in a magazine camera, is simplicity itself and thoroughly reliable. Their well-known, Diamond camera has been brought up-to-date and fitted with a turntable. Their catalogue, which has for some years been supplied to the trade, will shortly be issued.

### HEADQUARTERS FOR

## Photographic Chemicals

**NITRATE OF SILVER** (Lyman's)  
**PYROGALLIC ACID**  
**HYPOSULPHITE OF SODA**  
**CHLORIDE OF GOLD**

ETC., ETC.

THE **Lyman Brothers & Co.**

Limited

TORONTO

### Photographic Supplies.

J. A. Wallace, the well known druggist, of Brantford, Ont., with his usual enterprise, has put in a stock of cameras and photographic goods, which he offers to the trade at manufacturers' prices. Read his advertisement in photographic supplement.

### OPTICKS?

If you are studying optometry send 10 cents for *The Optical Journal Supplement*, with articles by Drs. Klein, McCormick, Thomson, Dailey, Hamill, Knowles, McFarrich and other instructors.

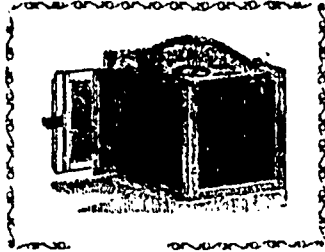
Frederick Boger, Publisher,  
36 Maiden Lane, New York.

# Amateur Photography

A delightful study and recreation. Going for a trip canoeing, boating, hunting, always carry a

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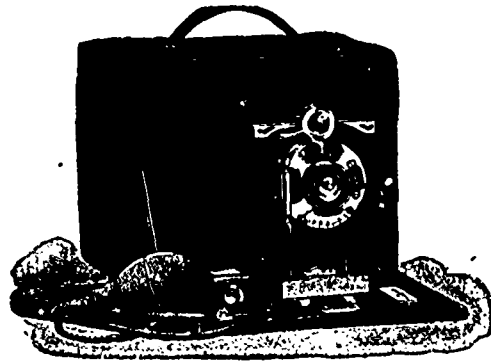
 **Special Reduced Rates to Druggists**

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Photographic Chemist

BRANTFORD, ONT.

# Wizard Cameras



are trade-bringers and profit-makers because they are well made and well advertised.

### Manhattan Wizard Cameras

are made in 27 styles, and cover the entire camera demand.

**\$5 TO \$80**

Our Improved "WIZARD B" CAMERA \$14  
'99 Model (Formerly "BO-PEEP B")

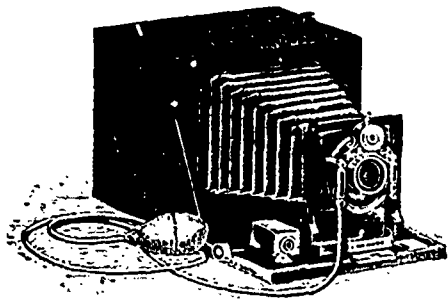
is by far the most perfect yet produced, and combines in an unusual degree the essentials necessary for the best results.  
It is fitted with our new model "Wizard" Shutter and our Perfected Extra Rapid Rectilinear Lens. The focussing door is provided with a spring and new catch.

**PRICE, COMPLETE, \$14.**

We make everything that is best in the Photographic Line  
New Illustrated Catalogue sent free if you mention CANADIAN DRUGGIST.

**MANHATTAN OPTICAL CO. of N.Y.**

Address Factory, CRESSKILL, N.J.



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A most Complete Stock of Sundries and General Supplies all bearing our well-known Stamp of Quality. Every facility accorded to Druggists wishing to establish a department.

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The ...



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- No Astigmatism
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A Perfect Antiseptic and Germicide Ozone, Arrests Inflammation and Prevents Decay, and Is a

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FOR FREE SAMPLES AND PRICES, Address

**A. WALKER & CO.**

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**MONTREAL**

## Ten Prize Hygienic Rules.

The following maxims won a prize offered in 1897 by the Parisian publishers, Hachette & Company, for the ten most effectual rules for the preservation of mental and bodily health. The author, Dr. Decornet, of Fertesur Aube, won over five hundred competitors. The rules, as translated in the *Lancet*, run thus: (1) General Hygiene: Rise early, go to bed early, and in the meantime keep yourself occupied. (2) Respiratory Hygiene: Water and bread sustain life, but pure air and sunlight are indispensable for health. (3) Gastro-intestinal Hygiene: Frugality and sobriety are the best elixir for a long life. (4) Epidermal Hygiene: Cleanliness preserves from rust; the best-kept machines last longest. (5) Sleep Hygiene: A sufficiency of rest repairs and strengthens; too much rest weakens and makes soft. (6) Clothes Hygiene: He is well clothed who keeps his body sufficiently warm, safeguarding it from all abrupt changes of temperature, while at the same time maintaining perfect freedom of motion. (7) House Hygiene: A house that is clean and cheerful makes a happy home. (8) Moral Hygiene: The mind reposes and resumes its edge by means of relaxation and amusement, but excess opens the door to the passions, and these attract the vices. (9) Intellectual Hygiene: Gaiety conduces to love of life, and love of life is the half of health; on the other hand, sadness and gloom help on old age. (10) Professional Hygiene: Is it your brain that feeds you? Don't allow your arms and your legs to become ankylosed. Dig for a livelihood, but don't omit to burnish your intellect and elevate your thoughts.—*Literary Digest*.

## Recent Patents of Interest to Pharmacists.

Julius Bredt, Aix-la-Chapelle, Germany, assignor to Farbenfabriken of Elberfeld Company, of New York, Bromin derivative of phthalimid and making same, 621319.

Malcolm L. Harris, Chicago, Ill., Forceps, 621565.

Max. H. Isler, Mannheim, assignor to Badische Anilin and Soda Fabrik, Ludwigshafen, Germany, Oxyanthraquinone sulfo acid and making same, 621679.

Albert C. Johnson, Baltimore, Md., Apparatus for making sulphuric acid, 621608.

Karl Olsen, New York, N.Y., Joint for fracture apparatus, 621366.

Thomas F. Wynne, Lindale, Texas, Electric belt, 621733.

Albert Busch, assignor to Anilinol-Fabrik A. Wulffing, Elberfeld, Germany, Pharmaceutical compound and making same, 621791.

Emil Fischer, Berlin, assignor to C. F. Boehringer & Soehne, Waldorf, Germany, Alkyl derivative of uric acid and obtaining same, 621804.

Emil Fischer, Berlin, assignor to C. F. Boehringer & Soehne, Waldorf, Germany, Making alkyl derivatives of uric acid, 621805.

Wm. T. Barnum, New Haven, Conn., Spirometer, 620633.

Ruben Blank, Berlin, assignor to L. Cassella & Co., Frankfurt-on-the-Main, Germany, Amido malonic ester and making same, 620562.

Ruben Blank, assignor to L. Cassella & Co., Frankfurt-on-the-Main, Germany, Obtaining indoxylic compounds of amido malonic esters, 620593.

James A. Everitt, Indianapolis, Ind., Atomizer, 620576.

Hugh C. Middleton, Augusta, Ga., Medicine spoon, 620792

Joseph Powley, Galt, Canada, Invalid bed, 620800.

Gustav F. Richter, New York, N.Y., Surgical instrument, 620853.

James W. Shryock, Pueblo, Colorado, Apparatus for removing electricity from the human system, 620679.

Charles E. Gray, Peconica, Ill., Design, Syringe nozzle, 30313.

James M. Munyon, Philadelphia, Pa., Design, Inhaler, 30312.

Harry M. Dunlop, Battle Creek, Mich., Vaporizer, 620895.

Herbert I. Gould, Providence, R.I., Abdominal supporter, 621069.

John L. Harkinson and H. A. Holliday, Amery, Wis., Truss, 621078.

## TRADE-MARKS.

Carl W. Caesar and O. H. A. Loretz, Halle-on-the-Saale, Germany, Vegetable drugs and tinctures, extracts, and essences therefrom, 32611.

Harry W. Crolley, Covington, Ky., Preparations for removal of hair, 32614.

Fever Tea Company, Chicago, Ill., Compound of herbs for making a fever tea, 32612.

Bauer & Cie, Berlin, Germany, Chemical, pharmaceutical, and dietetic preparations, food, and nourishments, 32648.

Gustav. A. Candler, Chicago, Ill., Antiseptic in powdered form, 32654.

Wm. C. Enck, Lititz, Pa., Medicated tablets or confections, 32651.

Fairchild Bros. & Foster, Elizabeth, N.J., and New York, N.Y., Tonic, 32649.

Fairchild Bros. & Foster, Elizabeth, N.J., and New York, N.Y., Medicinal and chemical substances and remedies in the form of tablets, disks and pills, 32650.

Foley & Company, Chicago, Ill., Salves for certain named diseases, 32655.

Silenette Proprietary, Limited, Melbourne, Victoria, Drugs and chemicals, 32552.

Silenette Proprietary, Melbourne, Victoria, Surgical instruments and appliances, 32657.

Dahm & Co., Hamburg, Germany, Medicinal and remedial sulfo compounds for internal and external use, 32576.

Alice W. Howell, New York, N.Y., Salve, 32574.

Oberhaeuser & Landauer, Wurzburg, Germany, Cordials, herb biters, and liquors, 32573.

Susan D. Vilette, Fort Myer, Va., and Washington, D.C., Liniments and lotions for certain named diseases, 32575.

Zenner Raymond Disinfectant Company, Detroit, Michigan, Certain named disinfectants, 32580.

George Allen & Co., Amptill, England, Medical compound, 32594.

Peter Fehler, Baltimore, Md., Non-alcohol soda beverage, 32589.

## LABELS.

James T. Bradford and R. J. Lindsay, Amsterdam, N.Y., "Dager's Indian Ointment," For an Ointment, 6848.

Jules Bengue, Paris, France. "Baume Analgesique Bengue," For a cure for rheumatism, gout and neuralgia, 6855.

Henry Mordecai, New Orleans, La., "Eucurative Mexican Tonic," For a medicine, 6843.

Daniel F. Davenport, Americus, Ga., "Quinoliv," For a medical compound, 6846.

Terrell Medical and Surgical Institute, Wichita, Kan., "Dr. Terrell's Man Restorer," For a medicine, 6847.

## PRINTS.

Andrews Manufacturing Company, Bristol, Tenn., "St. Andrews Cold Tea," For a Medicine, 118.

Andrews Manufacturing Company, Bristol, Tenn., "St. Andrews Cold Tea," For a Medicine, 119.

Andrews Manufacturing Company, Bristol, Tenn., "St. Andrews Cold Tea," For a Medicine, 120.

#### The New Poisons Regulations Now in Force in Great Britain.

Under Section 1 of the Pharmacy Act, 1868, it is unlawful for any person to sell or keep open shop for retailing, dispensing, or compounding poisons, or to assume or use the title "chemist and druggist," or chemist or druggist, or pharmacist, or dispensing chemist or druggist, in any part of Great Britain, unless such person shall be a pharmaceutical chemist, or a chemist and druggist within the meaning of that Act, and be registered under that Act, and conform to such regulations as to the keeping, dispensing, and selling of such poisons as may from time to time be prescribed by the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain with the consent of the Privy Council. The subjoined regulations were adopted by the Pharmaceutical Society on January 11th, 1899, and consented to by the Privy Council on January 31st, 1899. They are binding upon registered chemists and druggists who sell or keep open shop for the retail, etc., of poisons (1) on their own behalf, (2) as managers for the executors of deceased chemists and druggists, or (3) as managers for limited companies. Any person or company assuming the title "chemist and druggist," or its equivalent, must also conform.

The poisons referred to above are articles scheduled according to the Pharmacy Act, viz.:

##### Part I.

Aconite and its preparations.  
Arsenic and its preparations.  
Cantharides.  
Corrosive sublimate.  
Cyanide of potassium and all metallic cyanides.  
Emetic tartar.  
Erget of rye and its preparations.  
Prussic acid.  
Savin and its oil.  
Strychnine and all poisonous vegetable alkaloids and their salts.

Poisons in this part may not be sold unless the purchaser is known to or introduced by some person known to the seller; also entry must be made in the poison-book of—

- (1) *Date of the sale;*
- (2) *Name and address of the purchaser;*
- (3) *Name and quantity of the article;*
- (4) *Purpose for which it is stated to be required, attested by signature of the purchaser, and of the person, if any, introducing.*

The poison must be labelled with (1) name of the article; (2) the word "Poison"; (3) name and address of the seller [*i.e.*, the person on whose behalf the sale is made].

##### Part II.

Ammoniated mercury (commonly known as white precipitate of mercury).

Belladonna and its preparations.

Cantharides, tincture and all vesicating liquid preparations of.

Chloral hydrate and its preparations.

Chloroform.

Corrosive sublimate, preparations of.

Essential oil of almonds, unless deprived of its prussic acid

Morphine, preparations of.

Nux vomica and its preparations.

Opium and all preparations of opium or of poppies.

Oxalic acid.

Red oxide of mercury (commonly known as red precipitate of mercury).

Vermin-killer—*i.e.*, "every compound containing any poison within the meaning of the Pharmacy Act, 1868, when prepared or sold for the destruction of vermin."

Poisons in this part must be labelled with—

- (1) *Name of article;*
- (2) *The word "Poison";*
- (3) *Name and address of seller.*

The regulations which are actually in force are the resolutions approved as before-mentioned; consequently they read strangely, but are none the less imperative. Two regulations refer to the keeping, and one to the dispensing and selling, of poisons.

##### KEEPING.

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

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

(a) In a bottle or vessel tied over, capped, locked, or otherwise secured in a manner different from that in which

bottles or vessels containing ordinary articles are secured in the same warehouse, shop, or dispensary; or

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

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

*Editorial Notes.*—Each poison is here referred to, so that all systems are likely to be required or used. One will keep oxalic acid in a different way (say, *a*) from hydrocyanic acid (say, *c*), although the latter would also be tied over as *a* requires. Each chemist and druggist may decide *within the above lines* what is best for his own business.

*Clause a.*—It is a good rule to keep things not frequently wanted in a cupboard, so that those only which are most often required will have to be dealt with in this cause. Note that the regulation refers to securing the stopper or lid of the vessel, etc., or the vessel itself. This applies to liquids and powders. Ointments and extracts generally kept in pots may be kept according to *b* or *c*.

*Clause b.*—One or two pieces of sandpaper placed on plain bottles or pots make them distinguishable to touch, and meet the regulation.

##### DISPENSING AND SELLING.

*Regulation 3.*—That in the dispensing and selling of poisons, all

*Liniments, Embrocations, and Lotions containing Poisons*

be sent out in bottles rendered distinguishable by touch from ordinary medicine-bottles, and that there also be affixed to each such bottle (in addition to the name of the article, and to any particular instructions for its use) a label giving notice that the contents of the bottle are not to be taken internally.

*Editorial Note.*—Poison-bottles are not required for all poisons sold—only for liniments, embrocations, and lotions.—*Chemist and Druggist.*

To Lessen Fatigue.—A writer says After a wearying activity, bathe joints first in cold water, then rub alcohol well in. After a few minutes none of the nervous restlessness which follows a long walk or bicycle ride remains. Sandow, the strong man, advises this treatment; but, of course, the body must be quite cool before the bath is taken.

# McLaughlin's Pure Fruit Juices

—Or Concentrated Fountain Syrups—

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

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

SHIPPED IN IMPERIAL GALLON JUGS

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

## ..CRUSHED FRUITS..

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

## POWDERED CHOCOLATE

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

SOLUBLE ESSENCES, FRUIT ACID, LIQUID COLORS AND ALL REQUISITES

### TORONTO REFERENCES:

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

### EXAMINE THESE GOODS

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

✉ DROP POSTAL FOR COMPLETE PRICE LIST

**J. J. McLAUGHLIN,** MANUFACTURING CHEMIST, ..Toronto  
151-155 SHERBOURNE ST.,

WRITE US FOR QUOTATIONS

*Effervescent Citrate Magnesia*

*Pure Dalmatian Insect Powder*

*And White Hellebore*

*A Guarantee of Purity given  
with every purchase.*

**THE HOLGATE FIELDING CO., LIMITED**

25 MELINDA STREET, TORONTO.

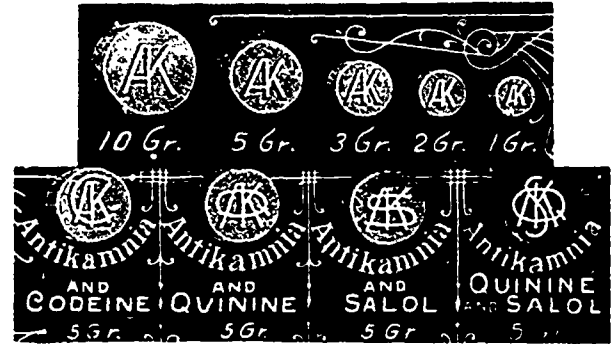
Abbey's  
Effervescent  
Salt  
Reaches  
the  
Consumer  
Through  
the  
Retail  
Druggist  
Only

## ANTIKAMNIA SUBSTITUTION

### SPECIAL NOTICE

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

**Honest Pharmacy Must Have Honest Competition.**



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

**NEVER IN BULK.**

Information Respecting Substitution Thankfully Received.

All Correspondence Confidential.

ADDRESS:

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

## Kola-dermic Skin Food

A soothing, healing and hygienically correct preparation for the cure of all forms of Acne or Impure Skin. Widely endorsed by the medical fraternity and guaranteed to contain no ingredient harmful in the least degree to the most delicate skin. Send for price lists.

**THE KOLADERMIC SKIN FOOD CO.**  
STOUFFVILLE, ONT.

Special to Retail Druggists.



**KILLS EVERY TIME**  
**COMMON SENSE EXTERMINATOR** For Roaches and Flies  
25c., \$1.75 doz.; 50c., \$3.50 doz.; \$1., \$8 doz.

**COMMON SENSE EXTERMINATOR** For RATS and Mice.  
15c., \$1 doz.; 25c., \$1.75 doz.; 50c., \$3.50 doz.; \$1., \$8 doz.

Sold by all Wholesale Druggists and NOT by Departmental Stores

Manufactured by

**COMMON SENSE MFG CO.,**  
381 Queen St. West, TORONTO.

## Pharmacists and Urine Analysis.

r. Arch. Currie, speaking at a meeting of the Pharmaceutical Society at Edinburgh, said he had brought forward this subject because pharmacists seemed often to be deterred from taking up this branch of work from an assumption that it was attended by difficulties which made it impracticable for the ordinary retail pharmacist to perform the necessary operations with sufficient facility and dispatch. This was to be regretted because it furnished an excellent opportunity for cultivating that intimacy and intercourse between medical practitioners and pharmacists which was so eminently fitted to result in mutual benefit. He then gave a practical demonstration of the course of analysis which he had found the most simple and practically sufficient. He dealt more particularly with the volumetric process for the quantitative determination of sugar. He had found that Gerrard's modification of Fehling's test ("Year Book of Pharmacy," 1892, page 400) was by far the best adapted for carrying out in the pharmacy. The process could be carried out in an open porcelain basin, the only points to be observed being a thoroughly boiling temperature and rapid titration. He had found that this process gave more constant results than any other process. He had tested the constancy of the results by making five consecutive determinations of a sample of diabetic urine, when the following readings were obtained:

1.	65	C.c. of sample decolorized	10	C.c. of standard sol.
2.	65	"	"	"
3.	64	"	"	"
4.	63	"	"	"
5.	63	"	"	"
6.	63	"	"	"

On determining a sample of normal urine to 100 C.c. of which 0.5 gramme of glucose had been added it was found that 9.9 C.c. of the sample decolorized 10 C.c. of the standard solution. The process was, therefore, both constant and accurate. The sharpness of the end reaction gave it a distinct advantage over Fehling's method, and Pavy's method was impracticable in an ordinary pharmacy on account of the escape of ammonia fumes which it was difficult to avoid. The whole process of a urine analysis such as was required in ordinary medical practice could be easily completed in less than half an hour.—(*Phar. Journal, Eng.*)

A politician may get along without brains, but a business man never.

## The "Finishing Touches" in Prescription Work.

"A thing well begun is half done." It is undeniable, I think, that a neat package produces in the average patient a faith in the medicine therein contained; and faith is half the battle—faith in the doctor, and faith in the medicine. Moreover, a neat package is a valuable advertisement for the pharmacist; it brings both doctor and patient back to him as one who does his work well.

It always makes me feel as if there were something missing on a bottle when I see it handed out without a paper cap on. A cap not only gives the package a finished look which it is otherwise impossible to obtain, and, too, adds greatly to its attractiveness, but it prevents the accidental escape of the cork or its intentional displacement by a curious messenger or servant.

Paper caps are easily put on. Cut up some white tissue paper into pieces about three and a half or four inches square, put two of these over the cork and crease the cap all around the cork with the fingers of one hand, holding the paper fast with the other hand. Or, if one be not skilled in the art of creasing a cap, let him fasten it down with a string or rubber, turning up the edges and cutting them all around so as to produce an even bottom.

Some pharmacists neglect to put a "shake before using" label on necessary mixtures. Others fail to cover with blue or black paper a bottle containing such solutions as those of silver nitrate and eserine, which are affected by daylight.

When suppositories are made and dispensed they should be wrapped each one in a piece of oiled paper and then stood up on end in a suppository box having space partitions. Or, if such boxes be not had, suppositories should be placed flat in the bottom of an ordinary powder-box and a piece of cotton placed over them, so that they will not roll around. Cotton should likewise be used with pills of one's own compounding, so that they will not break or become disfigured.

Ointments should be neatly smoothed off on top.

Powders should be placed sideways in the box, never on top of one another, for then they will jump out of the box when it is opened.

Finally, I want to say that people expect everything in a pharmacy neat and tidy, and especially everything which per-

tains to prescription work. I have found that these "finishing touches" to a prescription find favor and that they pay many fold.—*By O. Ralph Anderson in Bulletin of Pharmacy.*

## Women as Pharmacists in Germany.

It seems now fairly certain that the admission of women to the study of medicine, dentistry, and pharmacy, and to the required legal examinations, will soon be an accomplished fact in the German Empire.

Women are to be placed on an equal footing with men both as regards rights and duties, so that girls who possess the qualifications for the one year's voluntary service may be accepted as apprentices in pharmacies, and will have the right to enter for the assistants' examination, and to receive the grade of apotheker. Licenses may also be granted to them later on.

The *Pharmaceutische Zeitung* thinks that the number of women who will be able to produce a certificate for one year's attendance of the Sekunda of a gymnasium will be very limited, and that, therefore, men need not fear a very serious competition on the part of the weaker sex. We note that the first woman to get the Ph. D. degree received it on Monday in Berlin.—*Chemist and Druggist.*

## Northwestern University School of Pharmacy.

The School of Pharmacy of Northwestern University has now effected the change contemplated and announced about a year ago, which lengthens the course for the degree of Graduate in Pharmacy and abolishes the spring course, and all students will hereafter be required to enter in the fall. The course for the degree of Graduate in Pharmacy will occupy two annual sessions of six months each, and the course for the degree of Pharmaceutical Chemist will cover two years of nine months each.

Sulphur is recommended as the very best cure for diphtheria. A doctor says he used a teaspoonful of the flowers of sulphur in a wineglass of water, stirring it with his finger instead of a spoon. This is given as a gargle. It may, of course, be swallowed. In extreme cases, the sulphur has been blown down the throat by means of a quill, and the gargle was afterwards used as the case progressed.



# Advertising.

## Practical Hints on Advertising.

By CHARLES JUSTIN BATHS, New York.

As long as there are people in this world there will be entertainments. As long as there are entertainments there will be programmes. As long as there are programmes to be printed there will be solicitors for advertisements to appear in them.

Otherwise shrewd merchants yield readily to the blandishments of the programme advertisement solicitor. Month after month and year after year they keep on buying space in these worthless mediums. Just why this should be the case nobody, perhaps, can ever tell. Programme advertising never did pay, and I don't believe it ever will pay. There may be occasional instances where satisfactory results have been accomplished, but this has been the case, not because of the medium selected, but in spite of it. If somebody makes an offer in a programme that sells goods it is because the offer contained something especially advantageous to the public. If that same offer were printed in a good newspaper it would sell more goods.

\* \* \*

I cannot see for the life of me how it is that a man who sells a dozen or two dozen different articles should speak about only one in an advertisement. I do not mean by this that he should generalize. I do not mean that a music dealer, for instance, should simply say that he sold mandolins, guitars, violins, banjos, etc., and that his prices are the lowest. What I do mean to say is, that he could talk briefly about several of these things in the same advertisements, and give some definite information about each subject. There is nothing in the world to prevent him from printing a list of prices in his advertisements, even though the subject matter were devoted altogether to one topic.

\* \* \*

Different people have different desires and needs. One man wants one thing and another man wants something else. He will do his buying at the store where he thinks he will get the most for his money. It stands to reason that the business man who tells the most people about their various needs, and convinces

them, by good advertising, that it is to their advantage to buy at his store, will get the most business.

\* \* \*

It is often best to advertise one thing at a time when the space is very small, but the man who occupies a liberal space and devotes his advertisements to one single thing isn't getting as much for his money as he ought to get.

\* \* \*

If I were running a store and had many things to sell, I would certainly talk about a number of articles in my advertisements. There might be occasions when I would devote my entire space to one subject, but they would be few and far between.

\* \* \*

Newspapers continually condemn advertising schemes, and yet they continually publish advertising schemes. Time after time they let an advertising fakir come in and "work a boom edition." These boom editions cost the advertisers in them a great deal of money. I don't believe that they ever bring adequate returns. As a general thing nobody pays any attention to them outside the city in which they are published, but the advertiser has to pay a greatly increased rate for the space on account of this outside circulation.

\* \* \*

Business men are asked to go into the thing because it is a sort of public enterprise, and is going to do the town a lot of good, besides bringing him much profit. I don't mean to say that the newspaper publishers who go into these things are not perfectly honest in their intentions. I don't mean to say that these editions do not have some good effect, but I do believe that they cost more than they are worth.

\* \* \*

An advertising scheme is an advertising scheme whether it is published by a newspaper or by an individual. I believe the newspapers lessen their prestige by going into such things.

\* \* \*

Advertising matter is to be seen by and to influence just plain, ordinary, everyday people. They are the folks who

make advertising profitable. They may not appreciate the highest type of art in printing, painting or music, but this does not make their dollars any less valuable. Personally, I like hand-paper made with rough edges, but I know of a great many people who fail to appreciate the fineness of anything that is rough. They think that wood-cut paper is much handsomer and finer than hand-made parchment. Perhaps they are woefully ignorant, but they have money to spend, and the advertiser must consider them.

\* \* \*

There are some kinds of printing and some kinds of music, and some kinds of art that are appreciated only by what Matthew Arnold called the "remnant" of humanity.

There are kinds of printing that are like olives and anchovy paste, and old cheese and caviare—a taste for them has to be cultivated by most people before they can really be enjoyed.

\* \* \*

The kind of printing that it pays to issue is not the grotesque or the erratically beautiful. It is the printing, the beauty of which can be appreciated by everyone—the educated and the uneducated, the old or the young. The printing matter that a child will say is pretty is tolerably certain to possess attractiveness for grown people as well.

For instance, I do not believe that the advertiser is excusable for using any of the unhealthy, abnormal, grotesque designs *a la* Beardsley. An artist can see merit in the Beardsley style of work, because of its extreme simplicity. It will, perhaps, be helpful in the execution of other and better work, because it shows plainly the effects to be secured by the massing of black and white and by the use of a few firm lines.

A 10 per cent. solution of citric acid in simple syrup is found useful in the treatment of whooping-cough. It is employed locally by swabbing the periglottic portion of the larynx.

A solution of calcium sulphide is stated to be an effectual weed-killer, both for path and bed weeds. Six pounds of fresh slaked lime, and one pound of flowers of sulphur are boiled for some time with seventeen gallons of water. This mixture, diluted with equal quantities of water, is freely sprinkled over the weeds.

# Victory ! Victory !

The Victory Pile Remedy of Dr. Lewis, the most wonderful of the nineteenth century. Six boxes will cure the most obstinate case, if directions are followed. Why suffer? Get well and enjoy life. Sample box free. Try it at once and you will be the happiest person living.

## A. LEWIS

Manager for Canada,  
207 Mall and Empire Bldg., Toronto.

## JOSEPH E. SEAGRAM

Waterloo, Ontario.

MANUFACTURER OF

# ALCOHOL

Pure Spirits

Rye and Malt Whiskies

"OLD TIMES" AND "WHITE WHEAT"

## CLARETS

### "Ghateau Pelee" Medoc.

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

Equal to Imported Claret at double the price.

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

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

General Agents Pelee Island Wine Company, Limited

## ONTARIO Vaccine Farm

ESTABLISHED 1885

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

1c Ivory Points, \$1.00; 5 Ivory Points, 65c.; single points, 20 cts.

LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO THE TRADE.

Address all orders,

**VACCINE FARM,**  
A. STEWART, M.O., Palmerston, Ont.

## Do You Carry in Stock



## AH-WA-GO

The King of Blood Purifiers?

### IF NOT—WHY NOT?

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

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

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

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

### QUICK SELLER, LARGE PROFITS

Handsome Advertising Matter sent with each order.

FOR SALE BY ALL WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS.

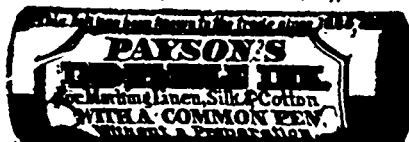
Write us for illustrated Booklets, &c., on Ah-Wa-Go and our other Remedies.

## The F. E. Karn Co.,

132 Victoria St., TORONTO.

## THE OLDEST - THE BEST

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



Trade supplied by all leading Drug Houses in the Dominion.

## Patents

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

Correspondence Solicited

JOHN A. PAUL

LeDroit Building, Washington, D.C.

## Don't

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

Quepht Business College & Shorthand Inst.  
Quepht, Ont.

Circulars free.

J. SHARP, Principal.

When writing mention this paper.



Sold from Halifax to Victoria

BY

HALIFAX { Brown & Webb, Simon Bros. & Co.  
Forsyth, Sutcliffe & Co.

ST. JOHN—T. B. Barker & Sons.

YARMOUTH—C. C. Richards & Co.

MONTREAL { Kerry, Watson & Co. Lyman Sons & Co.  
Evans Sons & Co. Lyman, Knox & Co.

KINGSTON—Henry Skinner & Co.

TORONTO { Lyman Bros. & Co. Evans Sons & Co.  
Northrop & Lyman, T. Milburn & Co.  
Elliot & Co.

HAMILTON—Archdale Wilson & Co. J. Wiser & Co.

LONDON—London Drug Co. Jas. A. Kennedy & Co.

WINNIPEG—Martin, Hole & Wynne Co.

NEW WESTMINSTER—D. S. Curtis & Co.

VICTORIA AND VANCOUVER.—Langley & Henderson Bros.

QUEBEC.—W. Brunet et Cie.

ST. JOHN.—Canadian Drug Co. S. McDiarmid & Co.

PRESCOTT.—T. W. Chamberlain & Co.

MONTREAL.—Huden, Huber & Co.

## Diseases of the Stomach.

COCAINE, PEPSINE, NARCEINE

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

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

## Winckler Antigastralgie Pills.

COCAINE, PEPSINE, NARCEINE

Same direction as for the WINCKLER ANTIGASTRALGIQUE.

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

WINCKLER, Pharmacist, Montreuil, Seine.

MONTREAL M. DECARY.

TORONTO: The Druggists' Corporation of Canada, Limited

## STIMULATING and REFRESHING LIQUEUR HOR.

KOLA, COCA and LIME GLYCEROPHOSPHATE

A Stimulating Tonic. It Strengthens the Entire System.

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

WINCKLER, Pharmacist, Montreuil, <sup>Near</sup> Paris  
MONTREAL DECARY.

TORONTO: The Druggists' Corporation of Canada, Limited.

# The Fletcher Mfg. Co.

440-442 Yonge Street, Toronto

Manufacturers of...

## SODA FOUNTAINS

DEALERS IN  
**Glassware, Julep Straws**  
and every requisite for the  
Soda Water business.

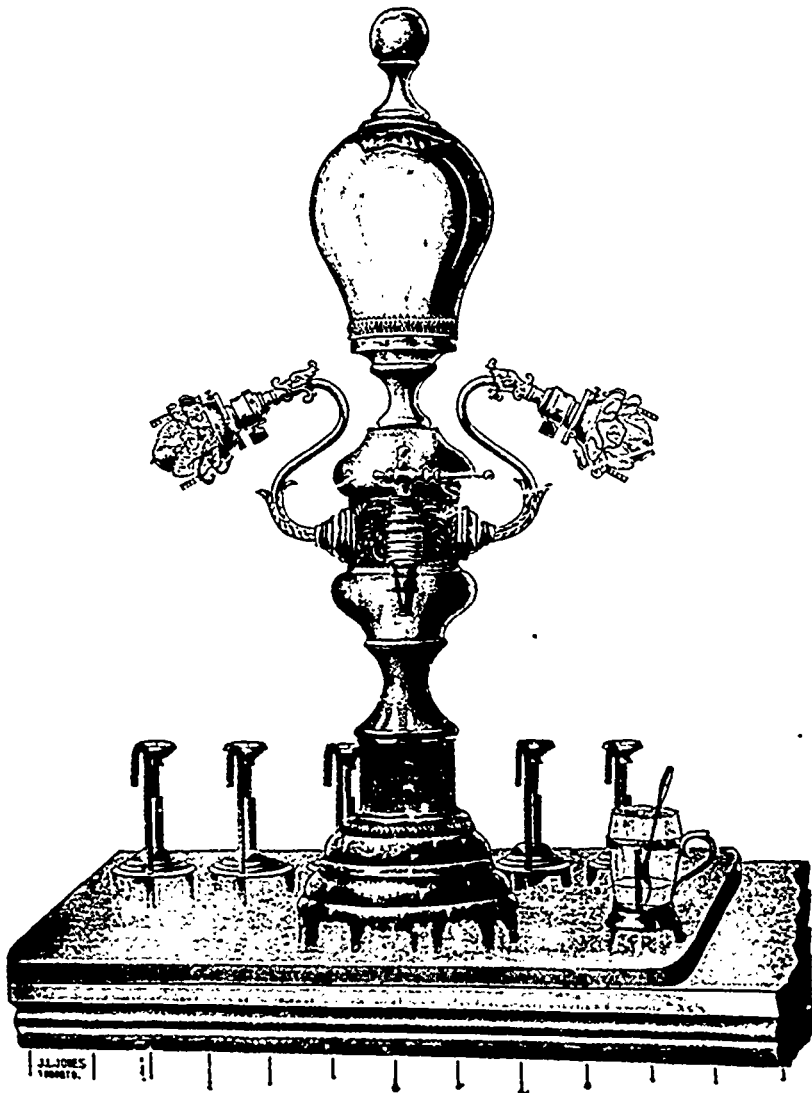


**Generators,  
Cylinders,  
Freezers, etc.**

in Onyx,  
Marble or  
Silver Plate

NEW CATALOGUE  
MAILED ON  
APPLICATION

OUR FRUIT SYRUPS  
...are...  
IMPERIAL MEASURE



OUR LATEST—"THE MINTO ELECTRIC."

Our Counter Apparatus, fitted with Pneumatic Syrup Jars,  
is the handiest and most suitable for a Drug Store . . .



QUALITY THE BEST.

PRICES REASONABLE.

EASY TERMS OF PAYMENT

**TRUE FRUIT SYRUPS, FLAVORING EXTRACTS, COLORS, ETC.**

# Formulary.

## CATARRH SNUFFS.

	GRAINS.
Quinine sulphate.....	16
Camphor.....	16
Boric acid.....	16
Resorcin.....	8
Morphine sulphate.....	4
Gum arabic.....	250
Starch, sufficient to make.....	500

Reduce all the ingredients to an impalpable powder and mix thoroughly. Another formula:

	GRAINS.
Menthol.....	30
Ammonium chloride.....	90
Boric acid.....	60

Rub together to a fine powder and sift.

## POMADE FOR CHAFED SURFACES.

	PARTS.
Lanolin.....	85
Albolin or vaselin.....	10
Camphor.....	3
Phenol.....	2

Mix the camphor and phenol. When liquefied mix the other ingredients. Nothing superior to this has ever been offered.—*Nat. Druggist*.

## GLUCANTH—A PILL EXCIPIENT.

	OZS.
Powdered tragacanth.....	$\frac{1}{2}$
Glycerin.....	$1\frac{1}{2}$
Water.....	$\frac{1}{2}$
Syrup of glucose.....	$3\frac{1}{2}$

Mix.

This excipient is useful in many instances where glycerin of tragacanth is unsuitable on account of the large proportion of glycerin which it contains.—*Lucas's Pract. Pharmacy*.

## NAIL POLISHES.

- 1.—Tartaric acid..... 1 dr.  
Tincture myrrh..... 1 fl. dr.  
Cologne water..... 2 fl. dr.  
Distilled water..... 3 fl. dr.

Dissolve the acid in the water; mix the tincture of myrrh and the cologne water and add to the acid solution.

Dip the finger nails in this solution, wipe, and polish with a chamois pad.

- 2.—Putty powder (fine)..... 4 dr.  
Carmine..... 2 grn.  
Oil rose..... 1 drop.

Very carefully reduce the carmine with the putty powder, and rub together until a homogeneous mixture is formed; then mix in the oil of rose.

The nails should be damped and a little of the powder put on; then polish with a chamois pad.

- 3.—Tin peroxide..... 6 oz.  
Tragacanth..... 6 grn.  
Glycerin..... 4 drops.  
Rose water..... sufficient.

Mix and make into a paste. Color with ammoniacal carmine-solution.

- 4.—Tin oxide (very fine)..... 8 oz.  
Carmine..... 45 grn.  
Oil bergamot..... 20 grn.  
Oil lavender..... 20 grn.

—*Merck's Report*.

## FOR FUMIGATION IN PHTHISIS.

The following formula for a liquid for fumigating rooms occupied by consumptives is recommended by a medical journal:

	PARTS.
Formaldehyde solution, 40 per cent.....	60
Creosote.....	15
Oil of turpentine.....	37
Menthol.....	1

Mix. Let fall, by drop, on a hot metal plate. From 20 minims to a half drachm is enough for one chamber.

## AROMATIC COD LIVER OIL.

Duquesnel claims, in the *Munchener Medizinische Wochenschrift*, that the addition of 2 drops of oil of eucalyptus to 150 gm. (about 5 ozs.) of cod-liver oil, even of a bad smell and taste, completely masked the defects.

## HECTOGRAPH BASIS.

Shredded gelatin, 170, is mixed with water, 400, and allowed to stand until soft and swollen; glycerin, 1410, is now added, and the mixture heated on the water bath with continual stirring until it ceases to lose weight. While still warm it is poured into the frames.—*Zeit. d. allg. oest. Apoth. Ver.*

## PURGATIVE TEA.

	PARTS.
Senna, cut.....	16
Elder flowers.....	10
Fennel, bruised.....	5
Anise, bruised.....	5
Potassium bitartrate in fine powder..	4

Moisten the senna with a small quantity of water; then sprinkle over it, uniformly as possible, the potassium bitartrate. When it has become dry, mix it lightly and uniformly with the other ingredients.

## SHAMPOOS.

### Sea Foam Shampoo.

Ammonium carbonate.....	2 drs.
Alcohol.....	2 ozs.
Glycerine.....	1 oz.
Rose water.....	1 pint.

### Borated Shampoo.

Potassium carbonate.....	1 oz.
Borax.....	1 oz.
Water.....	2 pints.

### Saponaceous Shampoo.

Green soap.....	9 drs.
Potassium carbonate.....	18 drs.
Alcohol.....	3 ozs.
Water.....	25 ozs.

Dissolve the carbonate in the water and add the soap and alcohol.

### Egg Shampoo.

Borax.....	2 ozs.
Glycerine.....	1 oz.
Rum.....	10 ozs.
Bay rum.....	10 ozs.
Whites of.....	2 eggs.

Incorporate the borax in fine powder with the glycerine; add the rum and bay rum gradually, with constant stirring. The previously well beaten whites of eggs are added lastly, and the whole thoroughly mixed.

### BIRD MANNA OR PASTE.

Almonds, blanched.....	16 av. ozs.
Wheat flour.....	32 av. ozs.
Cayenne pepp r.....	1 av. oz.
Yolk of eggs.....	
Honey, of each sufficient...	

Blanch the almonds by the aid of hot water, reduce them to a smooth paste, add the wheat flour and cayenne pepper, and by the use of sufficient honey and yolk of eggs make into a uniform and smooth paste. This can be formed into cakes or into a coarse granular powder by rubbing the same through a sieve of the required fineness.

### BIRD FOODS.

#### For Red Birds.

Sunflower seed.....	8 ounces av.
Hemp seed.....	16 ounces av.
Canary seed.....	10 ounces av.
Wheat.....	8 ounces av.
Rice.....	6 ounces av.

Mix and grind to coarse powder.

#### For Mocking Birds.

Hemp seed.....	16 ounces av.
Rape seed.....	8 ounces av.
Cracker.....	8 ounces av.
Rice.....	2 ounces av.
Corn-meal.....	2 ounces av.
Capticum.....	2 ounces av.
Lard oil.....	2 fluidounces.

Mix all together but the oil, grind to coarse powder, and then incorporate the oil.—*Meyer Bros. Druggist*.

### CARBONATED GINGER ALE.

To make the extract proceed as follows:

Bruised ginger.....	128 parts
Cardamom seed.....	2 parts
Oil of lemon.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ part
Cayenne pepper.....	8 parts
Alcohol dilute.....	256 parts

Mix the aromatics, moisten with the alcohol, pack in a percolator and percolate until exhausted. Dissolve the oil of lemon in the percolate.

To charge the fountains:

Extract ginger ale.....	6 fl. dr.
Acid solution.....	6 fl. dr.
Syrup simplex.....	5 pints.
Sugar, coloring (carmine).....	2 dr.
Water.....	6 gal.

Mix. Charge with carbonic acid gas to 120 or 130 pounds.

The acid solution is made as follows:

Citric acid.....	2 ounces
Water, fluid.....	6 ounces

Mix and make a solution.—*Nat. Drug. gist.*

### Montreal College of Pharmacy.

#### EXAMINATION PAPERS.

#### JUNIOR MATERIA MEDICA AND PHARMACY SPRING EXAMINATION, MARCH 30,

1899.

*Examiner:* Prof. T. D. Reed, M.D., J.P., Dean.

1. Ergot. What is it? Give the various names which have been applied to it.
2. Colchicum. Habitat, part used, official preparations B. P. 1898, with strength.
3. Name 5 official drugs of animal origin, with dose of two of them.
4. Name the standardized drugs B. P. 1898, with strength of one preparation of each.
5. What is (a) an alkaloid, (b) glucoside, (c) hydrocarbon, (d) carbohydrate? Give an example of each.
6. Distinguish between emulsification and saponification. Dissolving and melting.
7. What is meant by a synthetic compound, as the term is used in pharmacy? Name five.
8. Name two or more commonly occurring adulterants of beeswax. How are they to be tested for?
9. What is the source of the drugs called (a) pepsine, (b) pancreatine, (c) thyroïdine?
10. Write out the chief points to be noted in the pharmacognosy and pharmacy of *artemisia santonica*.

#### MATERIA MEDICA (FRENCH).

*Examiner:* Prof. J. E. W. Lecours

1. Describe the mode of manufacture of acetic acid. In what proportion does the body  $\text{CH}_3\text{COOH}$  enter into the official acids?
2. Name the anhydrides of the B. P., dose and therapeutic action.

3. Silver nitrate, synonyms, mode of preparation, tests of identity, therapeutic action, incompatibles and toxicology.

4. Posology of the following: Red iodide mercury, perchloride mercury, subchloride mercury, hyd. c. cretâ, red oxide mercury.

5. Name five derivatives of cellulose.

6. Ethylic alcohol, how prepared? Indicate the volume strength of the various alcohols of B. P.

7. Describe the method of titrating cinchona.

8. Describe briefly—ptomaines—leucomaines.

9. Give a definition of oleo resins, balsams, resins, gum resins.

10. Name ten official drugs of animal origin.

#### BOTANY.

*Examiners:* Prof. Jos. Benrose, Prof. J. E. Morrison.

1. Diagnose the natural orders, umbelliferæ and cruciferæ.
2. Distinguish between loculicidal, and septifragal dehiscence.
3. Define the terms zygomorphic and actinomorphic.
4. Show by a rough sketch what you would see under the microscope in a longitudinal section of pine wood.
5. Describe the chemical and physical changes which take place in the seed during germination.
6. Give a full account of the reproductive organs of the filices.
7. By what characteristics would you distinguish any of the following trees: oak, beech, maple?
8. Classify and describe the various kinds of indehiscent fruits.
9. Mention the different forms of indefinite inflorescence with examples.
10. Define carpel, indusium, periblem, phellogen.

#### MINOR CHEMISTRY.

*Examiner:* Prof. C. A. Piester.

1. Distinguish a soluble phosphate from a soluble sulphate of arseniate.
2. Explain the oxidation of P. by nitric acid, and the manufacture of orthophosphoric acid.
3. Give chemical equations pertaining to the manufacture of  $\text{SO}_4\text{H}_2$  in the lead chamber.
4. Note the anhydrides, nitrous and nitric; phosphorous and phosphoric; arsenious and arsenic; antimonious and antimonie; bismuthous and bismuthic.

5. Represent by the equations the passing into acids of the anhydrides—nitric, sulphuric, phosphoric.

6. Represent the hydrogen compounds of the metalloids of the group O.N. Ag.

7. Represent the following by formulas: ortho-phosphate monocalic, bimagnesian pyrophosphate, bi-ammonic, ortho-arseniate, potassic metaantimoniate, sodic monosulphate, normal bismuth nitrate, normal ferric sulphate.

8. Preparation of ammonia from  $\text{SO}_4$  ( $\text{NH}_4$ ) and lime.

9. What volume at norm. of O to burn up ten kilos of S?

10. What volume of  $\text{NH}_3$  is dissolved in ten litres of aq. ammon. 20% weight, Sp. grav. 0.925? ( $\text{NH}_3$ , 0.7655 gm. = 1 litre.)

#### SENIOR CHEMISTRY.

*Examiner:* Prof. Jos. Benrose, F.C.S.

1. What takes place when  $\text{H}_2\text{S}$  is passed into a warm acidulated solution of (a) potas. chromate, (b) sod. arseniate, (c) mercuric chloride, (d) ferric chlor.?
2. One gramme of pure sod. bicarb. is dissolved in water, 25cm<sup>3</sup> of normal sol.  $\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4$  are added and the liquid boiled; on titrating back, how much NaOH will be required?
3. How would you determine the melting point of paraffinum durum?
4. Give the rational formula of one of the ketones, its properties, and how it is prepared.
5. How many atoms of oxygen will one molecule of potas. bichrom. yield for oxidising purposes? Show this by its action on green vitriol, and give the factor for Fe.
6. What weight of potas. bichrom. is required to make a litre of V. T. S. B. P., 1898.
7. Supposing that three powders are given you for examination, labelled (a)  $\text{Ca}_3\text{P}_2\text{O}_8$ , (b)  $\text{NH}_4\text{HgCl}$ , (c)  $\text{C}_3\text{H}_4\text{OH}(\text{COOH})_3$ ,  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$ . Give details of the processes you would adopt in each case.
8. How would you prepare half a litre of deci-normal barium hydrate solution?
9. What do you understand by the term, saponification? Give applications.
10. If 9.2 gm. of an organic substance yields upon combustion 13.2 gm of  $\text{CO}_2$ , and 7.2 gm. of  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$ , what is its empirical formula?

Laziness may save your muscle, but it will not save your money.

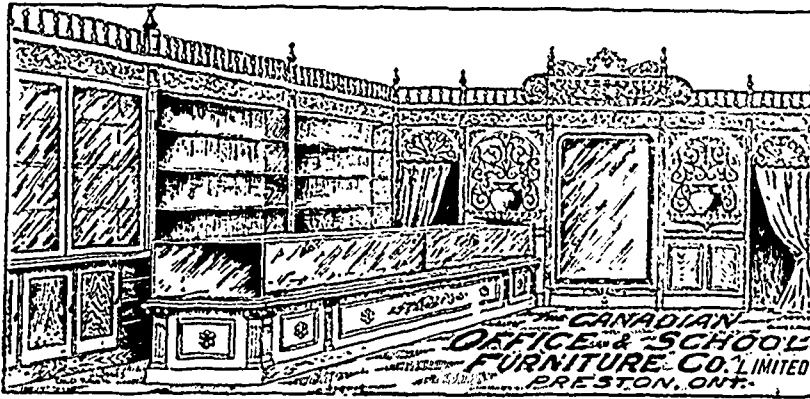
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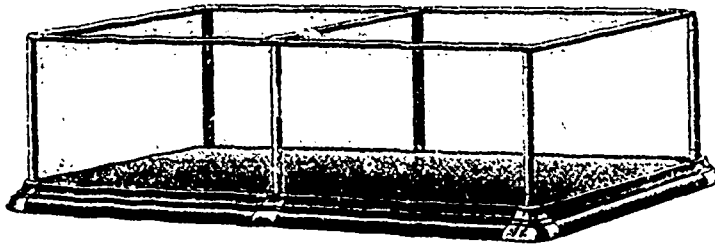
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## American Pharmaceutical Association.

We have been requested by the Secretary of the A.P.A. to insert the following:

DETROIT, April 10, 1899.

DEAR SIR,—The meeting at Put-in-Bay promises to be one of unusual importance as regards the work of the Section on Education and Legislation. The way has been cleared by the efficient work done in the past for the intelligent framing of a model Pharmacy law. It is hoped that every member of the Association will study carefully the reports of past meetings bearing on this important question, that they will familiarize themselves especially with the details of fact contained in the report presented at the Baltimore meeting, and come to Put-in-Bay with very definite ideas about each important feature of a model Pharmacy law.

While the Association may find that it is not yet ready to take final action, it should be possible, by concentrating thought and effort in this direction, to make a good beginning in the constructive work for which such abundance of material has been accumulated.

Another important subject which should receive special attention at the coming meeting is that of the toleration by the medical and pharmaceutical professions of nostrums offered either without formulas or with false formulas. Sustained by the potent influence of the large advertising patronage involved, the evil has grown until it threatens the very existence of scientific pharmacology. Can nothing be done to check it? Action must be prompt to be effective. Any suggestion of a practical remedy will be timely. Send in your contribution to this symposium.

All papers, whether on the above or other subjects pertinent to the work of the Section, should be in the hands of the committee by August 15th, in order that they may be printed before the coming meeting. Let each paper be accompanied with a brief abstract of its contents, if possible.

Address all papers and communications to the chairman of the committee.

Very truly yours,

A. B. LYONS,

Chairman Section on Education and Legislation.

## Guttapercha and Indiarubber.

In his recent Cantor lectures on indiarubber (which have been published in pamphlet form by the Society of Arts), Dr. Daniel Morris gave, in plain language, a comparison between indiarubber and guttapercha, which are closely allied substances in origin and in chemical composition. They are both obtained from the latex of certain plants, and are composed wholly of carbon and hydrogen, but the similarity ends here. The most conspicuous property of guttapercha is that of becoming soft and plastic on immersion in hot water, retaining any shape then given to it on cooling, when it becomes hard and rigid. Caoutchouc, on the other hand, does not soften in moderate heat, is impervious to water, alcohol, most acids, and gases, and retains for a long period its original elasticity and strength. Guttapercha is obtained only from large trees belonging to one family of plants, the *Sapotaceæ*, confined to one small portion of the world's surface. Caoutchouc is obtained from numerous families of plants, and these are distributed over almost every part of the tropical regions; they may be low herbaceous plants, shubby climbers, small trees, or majestic giants of the forest, 150 to 180 feet high.—*Chemist and Druggist*.

## Trees That Grow Bread.

The bread-fruit tree of Ceylon is very remarkable. Its fruit is baked and eaten as we eat bread, and is equally good and nutritious. In Barbuto, South America, is a tree which by piercing the trunk produces milk with which the inhabitants feed their children. In the interior of Africa is a tree which produces excellent butter. It resembles the American oak, and its fruit from which the butter is prepared, is not unlike the olive. Park, the great traveller, declared that the butter surpassed any made in England from cow's milk. At Sierra Leone is the cream-fruit tree, the fruit of which is quite agreeable in taste. At Table Bay, near the Cape of Good Hope, is a small tree the berries of which make excellent candles. It is also found in the Azores. The vegetable tallow tree also grows in Sumatra, in Algeria, and in China. In the island of Chusan large quantities of oil and tallow are extracted from its fruit, which is gathered in November or December, when the tree has lost all its leaves. The bark of a tree in China produces a

beautiful soap. Trees of the *sapindus* or soap berry order also grow in the north of Africa. They are amazingly prolific, and their fruit contains about thirty-eight per cent. of saponin.—*April Ladies' Home Journal*.

## "The Old Farm-House on the Hill."

We have just received from the publishers one of the greatest home songs ever written, suitable for the piano or organ. Words and music by J. W. Lerman. It bids fair to have a run of a million copies. The same is now being sung in New York, Boston and Philadelphia theatres with immense success and is received with great applause. We print the first verse and chorus:

## FIRST VERSE.

There's a farm-house I remember, 'twas my  
childhood's happy home,  
And I'll ne'er forget the scenes while life  
shall last.

Oh! I often wish that I could cross its threshold  
as of yore,

And live once more the life that now is past.  
With father, kind and gentle, and dear, sainted  
mother, too,

Who always tried their duty to fulfill,  
I would that I were young again and had them  
with me now

In that dear old roomy farm-house on the hill.

## CHORUS.

To me it was a palace of grandeur unsurpassed;  
I loved it when a child, I love it still,  
And no greater joy I covet than to visit once  
again

And live within that farm-house on the hill.

Price, 30 cents per copy. All readers of our paper will receive a copy of it by sending 10 cents in silver or postage stamps to the Union Mutual Music and Novelty Co., No. 20 East 14th Street, New York.

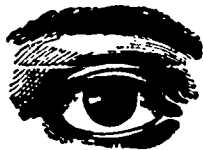
As will be seen from the advertisement on another page, the Optical Institute of Canada will hold another class on retinoscopy, commencing on May 9th. Dr. Hamill reports that more applicants than could be accommodated applied for seats at the last retinoscopy class, hence he has decided to hold one more before the hot weather sets in. Intending students should secure their seats without delay, as the number in each class is limited.

Ext. cimicifuga in doses of 30 minims has been taken with good results in tinnitus and aural affections. Cimicifuga acts as a sedative on the nervous system.



# Optical Department

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



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

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

R.E.V.  $\frac{2}{8}$  with  $+1.50 = \frac{2}{8}$   
 Z.E.V.  $\frac{2}{8}$  with  $+1.50 = \frac{2}{8}$

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

T.C.N.—Do you think it a good investment for an optician to learn retinoscopy? I mean an optician who thoroughly understands the trial case and ophthalmometer.

*Answer.*—This question, in different forms, has been asked by private letters at least from fifteen different opticians within the last month. Some enclosed a stamp, to which I replied by private letter.

The more you understand about the trial case and ophthalmometer the better convinced you must be that many cases present themselves in which you sigh for some other means to confirm your findings, and in children there is no sure and certain way but by retinoscopy, and the day has dawned when progressive opticians are securing the knowledge of retinoscopy, and if you do not also equip yourself you must simply take a back seat and often wonder why your opposition is getting the business. The question arises: Have you to use atropine in retinoscopy? Many retinoscopists claim that it is seldom absolutely needed, but, being a physician, I use it frequently, but for some months have been testing the

eyes before and after using atropine with retinoscopy to determine what difference would occur in the findings.

I am led to the conclusion that there is a certain percentage of cases upon which you will have to use atropine, which can be accomplished by having it done by some physician in your town who is desirous of aiding you in your honest effort to secure the best possible correction.

To learn retinoscopy it is absolutely indispensable, and you must learn on eyes under its influence if you wish to become competent in the use of the retinoscope. I have never succeeded in teaching it successfully to students on eyes unless I first atropinized them.

But having once learned it you will find in a large per cent. of cases that you can dispense with atropine. It is not difficult to learn if you study it under a practical retinoscopist who is master in all its details, and the outfit necessary is inexpensive. Yes! I consider it one of the best possible investments for a graduate optician. You'd better join our class on the 22nd March.

H. E. W. I fitted a case lately with R + .75 Cyl. ax. 180; Z—50 Sph.  $\odot$  1.25 Cyl. ax. 90, which gave in each eye  $\frac{2}{8}$ . The person was fifty years old. She was perfectly comfortable when either one or other eye was covered, but in trying to use these glasses on both eyes together they made my patron so dizzy that she could not tolerate them. She had never worn glasses before.

*Answer.*—A case 50 years old with anisometropia and never worn glasses!

What would you expect of retinae which had so long been used to seeing things as it were on the bias. So long, in fact, that the retinal had become used to it, and now you straighten up the images on the retinae and expect the retina to accept this new (but right) change without any kick. As well expect a man to stop using tobacco after forty years' use without a struggle. Stop the tobacco gradually and the reaction will not be so severely felt.

In your case simply advise her to use the glasses as long as possible each day, and in a few weeks everything will be lovely, just as soon, in fact, as the retina get used to the new order of things.

## Optical Examinations:

The following questions were submitted to the students at the March examination at the Optical Institute of Canada. Time, 2½ hours:

1. Explain the meaning of the following words, *viz.*: Prism dioptre, dioptre, principal focus, conjugate foci, principal axis, secondary axis, spherical aberration, index of refraction, neutralization, binocular vision, diplopia, asthenopia, acute ness of vision, visual angle, ametropia, amblyopia.

2. What do you mean by, (a) The refraction of an eye, (b) The accommodation of the eye, (c) The convergence of the eyes?

3. Explain the principle upon which Snellen's test types are constructed.

4. Explain by diagram the formation of images by a convex lens.

5. Define (a) Hypermetropia, (b) What is manifest hy., (c) How do you ascertain the amount of manifest hy., (d) What glasses would you order a hy., (e) When does a hyperope require two pair of glasses?

6. Define (a) Myopia, (b) Where is the punctum remotum of a myopic eye? What concave glasses would you order a myope?

7. Define (a) Astigmatism, (b) In simple astigmatism what line of the clock face is seen plainly, (c) What do you mean by "principal meridians" in an astigmatic eye, (d) And where are they?

8. Define (a) Presbyopia, (b) How tell an emmetropic presbyope, (c) What convex glass would you order a presbyope?

9. In any given case what determines the amount of (a) Hypermetropia, (b) Myopia, (c) Astigmatism, (d) Presbyopia?

10. In any case of imperfect vision how could you determine whether the cause was due to ametropia or amblyopia?

11. If a case were emmetropic in the vertical meridians and hypermetropic one dioptre in the horizontal meridians, what glasses would you order?

12. If a case were hypermetropic two dioptres in the vertical meridian and hypermetropic four dioptres in the horizontal meridians, what glasses would you order?

13. If a case were myopic one dioptre in the vertical meridians and hypermetropic two dioptres in the horizontal meridians, what glasses would you order?

14. Simplify the following prescription:

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R.V. +0.75 sph. combined with 0.25 cyl. axis 45  
L.V.—1.00 sph. " " +0.75 cyl. " 110

15. If a vision is  $\frac{3}{8}$  which a + glass blurs and a patient cannot read J. I. at 22 C.m. what would it signify, say in a person at 55 and another at 18 years of age?

#### Retail Optical Advertising.

Extracts of paper read before the New York Association of Opticians by F. L. SWART.

The reason I have chosen "Optical Advertising" as the subject of this paper is that, next to the optician's skill and ability, I consider his advertising the most important factor in his business to-day. Advertising, at the present time, has become a science, and the business or article that is the best advertised, and has merit, succeeds the best.

I have read in some trade paper that opticians, as a class, advertise very little, and very poorly, which, with a few exceptions, I think is a fact. Proper optical advertising, to bring good results, requires a good deal of time and careful study. But any optician who gives the matter the proper study and consideration can make a success of writing advertisements for his own business. I would as soon think of closing my door to the public as to think of discontinuing my advertising matter.

The best kind of advertising is the kind that comes through satisfied customers, who recommend you to their friends, etc., but you must first get the customers to please, which can only be done by proper advertising. To make advertising pay you must keep continually at it. One or two insertions of an advertisement seldom pays. It is consecutive, continuous, persistent efforts that win in advertising, as in all other affairs of business.

It is not necessary for good results to have a full page or column ad., and I think for an optical ad., a two to four inch space, properly worded, displayed, and changed often, will bring good returns. The ad. should occupy a prominent position in the paper, and a neat cut is always attractive.

I have found in my experience that it does not pay to advertise prices of glasses, nor have special sales on certain kinds of glasses at certain times, because you cannot afford to sell compound or bifocal lenses at the same price that you sell plain sphericals for. And, when

persons come in for a pair of your advertised glasses, and you examine their eyes and find they need compound or bifocal lenses, and ask them a dollar or so more than your advertised price, they think right away that you do not mean what you say in your advertisement, or else you are trying to swindle them, and you immediately find yourself in trouble, for most people consider all opticians robbers on general principles. Find the right media for your advertising and stick to them, and I think you will all agree with me when I say that for the retail optician newspaper advertising pays the best, and to get the best returns from newspaper ads. they should be changed often. If there are several newspapers printed in your town, and you do not care to run an ad. in all of them, select the best paper, with the largest circulation, and keep an attractive ad in it.

I think it is a good plan to send out circulars, or booklets, at different times, advertising your business. I had very good returns last summer from a pamphlet, enclosed in an envelope and mailed to residents in the country, and distributed through the resident parts of the city by a boy.

Like every other branch of business, advertising should be conducted on sound commercial principles. Save money on your optical advertising if you can, of course, but save it in the right way. Cut off the little leaks, such as the programme, the bills of fare, the directory, the wall charts, the pages in souvenirs, etc. Cut them all off, and your business will not feel the difference. But always keep your ad. in your best city or county newspapers large enough to do you justice. It is better to convince a few people than to talk to many. Some people read advertisements as carefully as they read the news of the day, so make your ads. so they will leave some certain impression each time, and do not make any false statements. The art of good advertising is sometimes like the art of good behavior. It may be summed up in "don'ts."

Don't begin your ad. with a lot of glittering generalities that everybody knows. Make it original and to the point. So, for that reason, ready-made ads. cannot fit every individual case.

An ad. that goes straight about its business to sell goods from the start is a pretty good one. It is a good plan to call attention, through your ad., to some

special thing each time, such as a new style frame, a frameless eye-glass, or special nose guard, etc. I have had good success advertising the anchor guard as "Can't shake them off" eye-glasses or guards, and also all styles of filled goods in this way.

Make only honest statements in your ads. Money spent in advertising goods without merit is worse than wasted. Do not make the mistake of advertising goods competitors. Let him alone. If he makes misstatements about you, let him alone. People will catch him at it. If he jumps on you, let him jump; it will only help you in your business. Whatever you do, don't jump back at him through the press. Advertising space costs money, and it should be used always for the purpose of gaining trade. It does not do any particular good to tell what a rascal the other fellow is, and a lot of people will not believe you anyway. They will think you are jealous, and he is getting your business away from you. In other words, advertise your own business, and not your competitor's.

#### Acetic Acid in Fluid Extracts.

Acid acetic as a menstruum for the exhaustion of crude drugs is now an accomplished fact. Since this time last year much work has been completed with it by more than one set of observers. A systematic series of exhaustions has been undertaken on a scale much larger than is possible in the experimental laboratory, and all of the officinal drugs of different coarseness of powder are now being treated in turn with varying strengths of the acid until the proper conditions are found which will complete the exhaustion. The strength of acid employed has varied from that used in the old pharmacopœial products "Aceta" up to as high as 60 per cent. to accomplish the results, the aim constantly being to employ as weak an acid as possible for obvious reasons. The resulting fluid extracts are found to be of the same quality and strength as the officinal products, and should be equally effective. The veterinarians have naturally been much interested in these products, and have studied the subject in the line of comparative therapeutics. From their encouraging reports further progress in the use of these products is now quite established. The reduction in cost is more of an item with the veterinarian than with the

**SUN** INSURANCE OFFICE  
OF LONDON, ENGLAND  
The oldest purely fire office in the world.

**FIRE  
ONLY**

**H. M. BLACKBURN**  
CANADIAN MANAGER  
TORONTO

AGENTS WANTED  
IN UNREPRESENTED  
DISTRICTS

physician, but with the latter also the reduction will be found to be a marked feature. It will be found that the efficiency of the drugs so treated has been largely increased by the elimination of alcohol. Although acetic acid generally exhausts drugs more completely, and thus naturally extracts a much larger proportion of inert matter, it will be noted that such a finished product gives much less precipitate on dilution with water than the alcoholic preparation. This fact will be appreciated by the physician in compounding his prescriptions, for although in some cases a slight precipitate will take place when diluted with water, yet in most cases it will be found to be so slight that it can be ignored, especially as it throws down little, if any, alkaloidal principles. In general, then, these acetic acid fluid extracts may be diluted without precipitation, of course, with acetic acid, but again even with alcohol to the tincture strength if necessary without giving more than a slight turbid solution, if any, and may be diluted with water without giving nearly as muddy or unsightly a solution as the alcoholic preparation of the same drug. If the action of acetic acid be objectionable in any case, such an excess may be neutralized as far as needed with either soda or potash, and the remaining slight acidity will be found to be rather beneficial than otherwise, not only to the alimentary tract, but in some cases to the urinary bladder. An instance may be mentioned how a fluid extract of buchu made with acetic acid can be enhanced in its effects by neutralizing at least some portion of the acid present with potash, thus giving in the product potassium acetate and thereby procuring a combination largely used by genito-urinary practitioners.

Comparative trials of these new acetic acid products are therefore urged upon practitioners in general, to verify the favorable reports which have already been made from an increasing number of observers. —(*Ephemeris*, 5, p. 2105.) E. K., in *Pharm. Review*.

#### To Mix Colors.

As a large proportion of the druggists of this country handle paints and colors, the following table may prove valuable to

have on hand for the information of customers now that the season for outdoor painting has fairly commenced.

Red and black make brown.  
White and brown make chestnut  
White and carmine make pink.  
Indigo and lampblack make silver gray.  
White and lampblack make lead color.  
Blue and lead color make pearl.  
White and emerald green make brilliant green.  
White and green make bright green.  
White and green make tea green.  
Purple and white make French white.  
Red and yellow make orange.  
Blue and yellow make light green.  
White and yellow make straw color.  
Black and Venetian red make chocolate.  
Light green and black make dark green.  
Lake and white make rose.  
White, blue and lake make purple.  
White, blue and black make pearl green.  
White, lake and vermilion make flesh color.  
Umber, white and Venetian red make drab.  
White, yellow and Venetian red make cream.  
Red, blue, black and red make olive.  
Yellow, white and a little Venetian red make buff.

#### An Independent Glass Firm.

The Sydenham Glass Co., Limited, Wallaceburg, Ont., does not belong to the combine. That it is able to stand alone is abundantly evidenced by the steady growth of its business.

Within a very short time a new factory 70 x 50 feet with a 30 x 70 foot addition, a new packing-house 40 x 50 feet, and storage-houses 400 x 48 feet, have been added to the works. This doubles the number of employees, of whom there are now over 300 on the company's pay roll.

Dr. Hamill, 88 Yonge street, wishes us to say that he always has about twenty drug stores for sale, the data and particulars of which prospective buyers can have gratis by writing him a letter so intimating, at the same time pledging themselves to secrecy and honorable dealings, enclosing stamp for reply.

Buntin, Gillies & Co., Hamilton, are distributing a somewhat unique advertising card and list of their toilet paper. A copy will be mailed on application.

## For Sale

One second-hand Crescent Draft Stand Fountain, manufactured by Jas. W. Lufes, Boston, good as new, with two 8 gallon cylinders, six nickel top quart bottles, six tumbler holders, nickel egg phosphate shaker, silver spoons, tumblers, etc.; also one Milk Shake Machine, ice shaver and several gallons of Seely's crushed fruits and fruit juices.

The whole outfit will be sold extra cheap.

Write us for photo and description.

**G. A. Ionson & Co.,**  
Druggists,  
INGERSOLL, Ont.

WANTS, FOR SALE, ETC.

#### SITUATIONS WANTED.

SITUATION WANTED.—AS DRUG CLERK OR office hand by a clerk of some years' experience; good references. GEORGE W., c/o CANADIAN DRUGGIST, Toronto.

FOR SALE.—A FIRST-CLASS DRUG STORE. Address, A. CLIFF, c/o CANADIAN DRUGGIST, Toronto.

FOR SALE.—ONE SET OF DRUG SHELF bottles. Particulars upon application. Will sell cheap. Box 62, Vankleek Hill.

## We Solicit Your Trade

We offer a well-assorted stock of

Drugs  
Chemicals  
Patent  
Medicines  
Perfumery  
Toilet Articles  
etc.

CALL AND SEE US

**JAMES A. KENNEDY & CO.,**

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS

423 Richmond St., LONDON, Ont.

# SEELY'S MEDICATED SOAP

A Pure Olive Oil Soap. Especially recommended for the Complexion, Toilet, Bath and Nursery. Relieves irritation and insures soft skin. Cures Eczema and Facial Blemishes.

AS A SHAMPOO

Removes all dandruff and stimulates growth of hair.

Retail price: 15 cents a Cake; 25c. Box.  
Sold to Druggists ONLY at \$1 per Doz.  
or \$11 per Gross.



Manufactured  
only by

## SEELY

Manufacturing  
Company

"The American Perfumer."

DETROIT, MICH.

WINDSOR, ONT.

## CANADIAN DRUGGIST PRICES CURRENT

Corrected to April 8th, 1899.

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

Senna, Alexandria, lb.	25	\$	30
"  Tinnevely, lb.	15		25
Stramonium, lb.	20		25
Uva Ursi, lb.	15		18
LARCHES, Swedish, doz.	1 00	1	10
LICORICE, Solazzi.	48		50
Pignatelli.	35		40
Grasso.	30		35
V & S—Sticks, 6 to 1 lb., per lb.	27		30
Purity, 100 sticks in box	75		75
"  Purity, 200 sticks in box	1 50	1	50
"  Acme Pellets, 5 lb. tins	2 00	2	00
"  Lozenges, 5 lb. tins	2 00	2	00
"  Tar, Licorice, and Tolu, 5 lb. tins	2 00	2	00
LUPULIN, oz.	30		35
LYCOPodium, lb.	70		80
MACH, lb.	1 20	1	20
MANNA, lb.	1 60	1	75
Moss, Iceland, lb.	9		10
Irish, lb.	12		13
MUSK, Tonquin, oz.	46	50	00
NUTGALLS, lb.	21		25
Powdered, lb.	25		30
NUTMEGS, lb.	1 00	1	10
NUX VOMICA, lb.	10		12
Powdered, lb.	20		25
OAKUM, lb.	12		15
OINTMENT, Merc., lb. 1/2 und 1/2.	70		75
Citrine, lb.	45		50
PARALDEHYDE, oz.	70		22
PEPPER, black, lb.	16		18
Powdered, lb.	18		20
PITCH, black, lb.	3		4
Bergandy, true, lb.	10		12
PLASTER, Calcined, bbl. cash.	1 25	3	25
Adhesive, yd.	12		13
Belladonna, lb.	65		70
Galbanum Comp., lb.	80		85
Lead, lb.	25		30
POPPY HEADS, per 100.	1 00	1	10
ROSIN, Common, lb.	2 1/2		3
White, lb.	3 1/2		4
RESORCIN, white, oz.	25		0
ROCHELLE SALT, lb.	25		28
ROOT, Aconite, lb.	32		25
Althea, cut, lb.	30		35
Belladonna, lb.	25		30
Blood, lb.	18		25
Bitter, lb.	27		30
Blackberry, lb.	15		18
Burdock, crushed, lb.	18		20
Calamus, sliced, white, lb.	20		25
Canada Snake, lb.	30		35
Cohosh, black, lb.	15		20
Colchicum, lb.	40		45
Columbo, lb.	20		22
Powdered, lb.	25		30
Coltsfoot, lb.	38		40
Comfrey, crushed, lb.	20		25
Curcuma, powdered, lb.	13		15
Dandelion, lb.	20		25
Elecampane, lb.	15		18
Galangal, lb.	15		18
Gelsemium, lb.	22		25
Gentian or Genitan, lb.	12		13
Ground, lb.	13		14
Powdered, lb.	15		16
Ginger, African, lb.	18		20
Po., lb.	20		22
Jamaica, bichd., lb.	30		35
Po., lb.	35		40
Ginseng, lb.	4 50	4	38
Golden Seal, lb.	1 00	1	75
Gold Thread, lb.	90		10
Hellebore, white, powd., lb.	15		18
Indian Hemp.	18		20
Ipecac, lb.	4 00	4	20
Powdered, lb.	4 25	4	10
Jalap, lb.	40		50
Powdered, lb.	45		55
Kava Kava, lb.	40		50
Licorice, lb.	12		15
Powdered, lb.	13		15
Mandrake, lb.	13		15
Masterwort, lb.	16		18
Orris, Florentine, lb.	30		40
Powdered, lb.	40		50
Pareira Brava, true, lb.	40		45
Pink, lb.	40		45
Parsley, lb.	30		35
Pleursey, lb.	20		25
Poke, lb.	15		18
Queen of the Meadow.	18		20

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

CHEMICALS.

ACID, Acetic, lb.			13
Glacial, lb.	45		50
Benzoic, English, oz.	20		25
German, oz.	10		12
Boracic, lb.	12		13
Carbolic Crystals, lb.	30		35
Calvert's No. 1, lb.	2 10	2	15
No. 2, lb.	1 35	1	40
Citric.	50		55
Gallic.	10		12
Hydrobromic, diluted, lb.	30		35
Hydrocyanic, diluted, oz. bottles doz.	1 50	1	60
Lactic, concentrated, oz.	8		10
Muratic, lb.	3		5
Chem. pure, lb.	18		20
Nitric, lb.	10 1/2		13
Chem. pure, lb.	25		30
Oleic, purified, lb.	75		80
Oxalic, lb.	12		13
Phosphoric, glacial, lb.	1 00	1	10
Dilute.	13		17
Pyrogallic, oz.	30		35
Salicylic, white, lb.	80		85
Sulphuric, carboy, lb.	2 1/2	2 1/2	
Bottles, lb.	4		5
Chem. pure, lb.	18		20
Tannic, lb.	80		85
Tartaric, powdered, lb.	38		40
ACETANILID, lb.	65		70
ACONITINE, grain.	4		5
ALUM, cryst., lb.	13		3
Powdered, lb.	3		4
AMMONIA, Liquor, lb., SSo.	10		12
AMMONIUM, Bromide, lb.	1 05	1	10
Carbonate, lb.	14		15
Iodide, oz.	35		40
Nitrate crystals, lb.	40		45
Muriate, lb.	12		16
Valerianate, oz.	55		60
AMYL, Nitrite, oz.	16		18

ANTINERVIN, oz.	\$	85	\$	00
ANTIKAMINIA.	1 35		1 40	
ANTIPYRIN, oz.	0 55		0 65	
ARISTOL, oz.	1 85		2 00	
ARSENIC, Donovan's sol., lb.	25		30	
Fowler's sol., lb.	10		13	
Iodide, oz.	50		55	
White, lb.	6		7	
ATROPINE, Sulp. in 1/2 ozs. Soc., oz.	6 00	6	25	
BISMUTH, Ammonia-citrate, oz.	40		45	
Iodide, oz.	55		60	
Salicylate, oz.	25		30	
Subcarbonate, lb.	2 00	2	25	
Subnitrate, lb.	1 80	2	00	
BORAX, lb.	7		8	
Powdered, lb.	8		9	
BROMINE, oz.	8		13	
CADMIUM, Bromide, oz.	20		25	
Iodide, oz.	45		50	
CAFFEINE, oz.	55		60	
Citrate, oz.	35		40	
CALCIUM, Hypophosphite, lb.	1 60	1	65	
Iodide, oz.	95		1 00	
Phosphate, precip., lb.	35		38	
Sulphide, oz.	5		6	
CERIUM, Oxalate, oz.	10		12	
CHINIDINE, oz.	15		10	
CHLORAL, Hydrate, lb.	1 25	1	38	
Croton, oz.	75		80	
CHLOROFORM, lb.	60		1 90	
CINCHONINE, sulphate, oz.	25		30	
CINCHONIDINE, Sulph., oz.	28		30	
COCAINE, Mur., oz.	4 50	5	00	
CODEIA, 1/2 oz.	75		80	
COLLOIDION, lb.	65		70	
COPPER, Sulph., (Blue Vitriol) lb.	8		10	
Iodide, oz.	65		70	
COPPERAS, lb.	1		3	
DIURETIN, oz.	1 60	1	65	
ETHER, Acetic, lb.	75		80	
Sulphuric, lb.	40		50	
EXALGINE, oz.	1 00	1	10	
HYOSCYAMINE, Sulp., crystals, gr.	25		30	
IODINE, lb.	4 50	5	00	
IODOFORM, lb.	5 25	5	50	
IODOI, oz.	1 40	1	50	
IRON, by Hydrogen.	80		85	
Carbonate, Precip., lb.	15		16	
Sacch., lb.	30		35	
Chloride, lb.	45		55	
Sol., lb.	13		16	
Citrate, U.S.P., lb.	90	1	00	
And Ammon., lb.	70		75	
And Quinine, lb.	1 65	3	50	
Quin. and Stry., oz.	25		35	
And Strychnine, oz.	13		15	
Dialyzed, Solution, lb.	50		50	
Ferrocyanide, lb.	55		60	
Hypophosphites, oz.	25		35	
Iodide, oz.	40		45	
Syrup, lb.	40		45	
Lactate, oz.	5		6	
Pernitrate, solution, lb.	15		16	
Phosphate scales, lb.	1 25	1	30	
Sulphate, pure, lb.	7		9	
Exsiccated, lb.	8		10	
And Potass. Tartrate, lb.	80		85	
And Ammon Tartrate, lb.	80		85	
JEVES' FLUID, 25c. bottles, per doz.	2 28			
"  50c. bottles, per doz.	4 50			
LEAD, Acetate, white, lb.	13		15	
Carbonate, lb.	7		8	
Iodide, oz.	35		40	
Red, lb.	7		9	
LIME, Chlorinated, bulk, lb.	4		5	
In packages, lb.	6		7	
LITHIUM, Bromide, oz.	30		35	
Carbonate, oz.	30		35	
Citrate, oz.	25		30	
Iodide, oz.	50		55	
Salicylate, oz.	35		40	
MAGNESIUM, Calc., lb.	55		60	
Carbonate, lb.	18		20	
Citrate, gran., lb.	35		40	
Sulph. (Epsom salt), lb.	13		3	
MANGANESE, Black Oxide, lb.	5		0	
MENTHOL, oz.	25		85	
MERCURY, lb.	80		85	
Ammon (White Precip.)	1 30	1	35	
Chloride, Corrosive, lb.	1 05	1	15	
Calomel, lb.	1 20	1	30	
With Chalk, lb.	50		55	

## Amongst Our Advertisers

### An Excellent Preparation.

One of the finest brands of Citrate of Magnesia that we have seen is that manufactured by Messrs. Elliot & Co., 5 Front St. East, Toronto. It has many points in its favor, viz., its perfect solubility, uniformity in size of granules, and pleasant taste. It contains no sulphate of magnesia, and is guaranteed to be the finest article that can be produced. The well-known trade mark "E," of this firm is a well known guarantee as to purity and reliability of products. The "handbook of manufactures and specialties" issued by this firm is an excellent guide for pharmacists and should be in the hands of all of them. It may be had for the asking.

### Tin Boxes, etc.

We are in receipt of a new catalogue from W. A. Gill & Co., Columbus, Ohio, who are so well known to the trade, both in the United States and Canada, as manufacturers of complete lines of tin boxes, etc., for the drug trade. The catalogue before us gives illustrations and prices of plain and lithographed, round, oval, oblong and square tin boxes and cans; also, containers for tooth-powders and soap, talcum powder, insect powder, and many other lines which it is desirable that a druggist should put in. Catalogues will be mailed free on application by mentioning the CANADIAN DRUGGIST.

### Increased Business, Increased Facilities.

The rapid growth of the business of F. E. Karn & Co. has necessitated their removal to larger premises. They now occupy very commodious and suitable premises at No. 132 Victoria street, Toronto, at which place they will be pleased to see any of their numerous customers. The sale of Ah-Wah-Go has been largely in excess of their expectations, considering the short time it has been before the public, and the manufacturers attribute this remarkable success to the superior merit of the article. Their constant endeavor to treat the drug trade as the proper source through which the goods should be sold has met with the endorsement of druggists generally, who are handling throughout all the provinces of the Dominion.

### Coombe's Malted Food.

This invalids' and infants' food, which has an established reputation in England, is now introduced to the Canadian drug trade by Mr. R. L. Gibson, who is sole agent. This food is highly recommended and has received the endorsement of eminent English physicians.

### Choice Cigars.

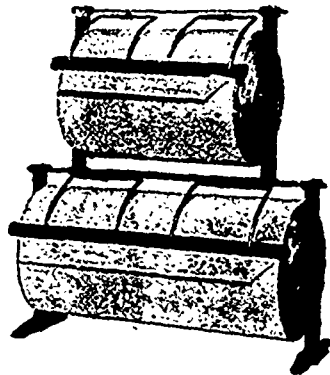
W. S. Russell, Berlin, Ont., has some fine goods in this line, which he is offering as a specialty to the drug trade. Write him in reference to prices, etc.

### Victory.

This is the name of a new pile cure which is being introduced to the Canadian public by A. Lewis, Toronto, Ont. An article such as this, which the manufacturers declare is guaranteed to cure, should command a ready sale.

### The "Hercules."

One of the neatest and strongest roll paper cutters on the market is the "Hercules," cut of which we show herewith.



This fixture is entirely of metal and can be supplied either in single lengths, or in combinations. Buntin, Gillies & Co., Hamilton, sell these in all sizes at \$1.25 each.

### Choice Confections.

A. Walker & Co., St. Lawrence street, Montreal, call the attention of druggists in this issue to their celebrated "Cherry" brand chocolate, a specially desirable line for druggists to handle, and which will be sure to attract additional trade. Their Kola is a specialty with this firm, and has proved a capital seller. These goods are handsomely put up in assorted flavors, and druggists will do well to send a trial order.

### Soda Fountain Syrups.

The J. Hungerford Smith Co., Toronto, are offering their "True Fruits" Fountain Syrups in very large variety. These syrups are justly celebrated for their excellence. They are sold at the uniform price of \$2.50 per gallon, and are put up in imperial one-gallon jars. The list comprises birch beer, red cherry, morello cherry, wild cherry, cherry ripe, chocolate, claret, ginger ale (true imported flavor), lemon, lemon sour, orange, blood orange, red Messina orange, pineapple, raspberry, root beer, sarsaparilla, sherbet, strawberry, vanilla, creme de menthe, coffee, peach (pulpy), red currant, Roman nectar, grape. Read this firm's advertisement in this issue.

### The Best Seeds Absolutely Necessary.

We cannot too strongly, nor too often, urge the supreme importance of planting seeds that are perfectly pure and fresh. Seeds that are offered at cheap prices are almost invariably of doubtful origin and uncertain age, sure to cause the planter disappointment and loss. The thoughtful planter's only surety lies in buying seeds sent out by a conscientious and trustworthy house. A vast number of gardeners have (and have had for years) the utmost confidence in seeds that bear the name, D. M. Ferry & Co., Windsor, Ont. The present generation of planters can hardly remember the time when Ferry's Seeds were not on sale everywhere each year, and as regularly planted by thousands—with the greatest faith in the unvarying quality of the seeds and in the integrity of the firm that grew them. Every planter, whether already a buyer of Ferry's Seeds or not, should send for Ferry's Seed Annual for 1899. It is mailed free to any one who writes for it.

One of the most satisfactory proprietary articles in the hands of the retail drug trade to-day is Wilson's Fly Pads. They sell quickly throughout the summer months, always give satisfaction, and return very large profits.

### Good Advice.

Somebody gives the following antithetical advice: "Drink less, breathe more; eat less, chew more; ride less, walk more; clothe less, bathe more; worry less, work more; waste less, give more; write less, read more; preach less, practise more."—*Exchange*.



Iodide, oz.....	\$ 35	\$ 40	Iodide, oz.....	\$ 40	\$ 43	Geranium, oz.....	\$1 75	\$1 85
Bin., oz.....	25	30	Salicylate, lb.....	1 00	1 10	Rose, lb.....	3 20	3 50
Oxide, Red, lb.....	1 30	1 35	Sulphate, lb.....	2	5	Juniper berries (English), lb...	4 50	5 50
Pill (Blue Mass), lb.....	70	75	Sulphite, lb.....	8	10	Wood, lb.....	70	70
MILK SUGAR, powdered, lb.....	30	35	SOMNOL, oz.....	85	00	Lavender, Chiris. Fleur, lb....	3 00	3 55
MORPHINE, Acetate, oz.....	1 80	1 90	SPIRIT NITRE, lb.....	38	68	Garden, lb.....	75	1 50
Muriate, oz.....	1 80	1 90	STRONTIUM, Nitrate, lb.....	18	20	Lemon, lb.....	1 50	1 60
Sulphate, oz.....	1 80	1 90	STRYCHNINE, crystals, oz.....	80	85	Lemongrass, lb.....	1 50	1 00
PRUSIN, Saccharated, oz.....	35	40	SULFONAL, oz.....	50	55	Mustard, Essential, oz.....	60	60
PHENACETINE, oz.....	25	30	SULPHUR, Flowers of, lb.....	2 1/2	4	Neroli, oz.....	4 25	4 60
PIPOCARPINE, Muriate, grain....	7	8	Pure precipitated, lb.....	13	20	Orange, lb.....	2 75	3 75
PHERRIN, oz.....	1 00	1 10	TARTAR EMETIC, lb.....	50	55	Sweet, lb.....	2 75	3 00
PHOSPHORUS, lb.....	90	1 10	THYMOL (Thymic acid), oz.....	55	60	Origanum, lb.....	65	50
POTASSIA, Caustic, white, lb.....	60	65	VERATRINE, oz.....	2 00	2 10	Patchouli, oz.....	80	50
POTASSIUM, Acetate, lb.....	35	40	ZINC, Acetate, lb.....	70	75	Pennyroyal, lb.....	1 60	1 75
Bicarbonate lb.....	15	17	Carbonate lb.....	25	30	Peppermint, lb.....	1 60	1 75
Bichromate, b.....	12	13	Chloride, granular, oz.....	13	15	Pimento, lb.....	2 60	2 05
Bitrat (Cream Tart.), lb.....	25	28	Iodide, oz.....	60	65	Rhodium, oz.....	80	85
Bromide, lb.....	70	75	Oxide, lb.....	13	60	Rose, oz.....	7 50	11 30
Carbonate, lb.....	12	13	Sulphate, lb.....	9	11	Rosemary, lb.....	70	50
Chlorate, Eng., lb.....	18	20	Valerianate, oz.....	25	30	Rue, oz.....	25	50
Powdered, lb.....	20	22	ESSENTIAL OILS.			Sandalwood, lb.....	5 50	7 70
Citrate, lb.....	70	25	Oil, Almond, bitter, oz.....	75	80	Sassafras, lb.....	75	00
Cyanide, lb.....	40	50	Sweet, lb.....	40	50	Savin, lb.....	1 60	1 58
Hypophosphites, oz.....	12	15	Amber, crude, lb.....	40	45	Spearment, lb.....	3 75	4 79
Iodide, lb.....	3 50	3 75	Rec't, lb.....	60	65	Spruce, lb.....	65	00
Nitrate, gran, lb.....	8	10	Anise, lb.....	2 75	3 00	Tansy, lb.....	4 25	4 85
Pernanganate, lb.....	40	45	Bay, oz.....	50	60	Thyme, white, lb.....	1 80	1 87
Prussiate, Red, lb.....	50	55	Bergamot, lb.....	3 25	3 50	Wintergreen, lb.....	1 75	1 85
Yellow, lb.....	32	35	Cade, lb.....	90	1 00	Wormseed, lb.....	3 50	3 75
And Sod. Tartrate, lb.....	25	30	Cajuput, lb.....	1 60	1 70	Wormwood, lb.....	4 25	4 50
Sulphuret, lb.....	25	30	Capsicum, oz.....	60	65	FIXED OILS.		
PROPYLAMINE, oz.....	35	46	Caraway, lb.....	2 75	3 00	CASTOR, lb.....	13	15
QUININE, Sulph, bulk.....	55	60	Cassia, lb.....	2 00	2 25	COD LIVER, N.F., gal.....	90	95
Ozs., oz.....	60	65	Cedar.....	55	85	Norwegian, gal.....	1 50	1 60
QUINIDINE, Sulphate, ozs., oz	16	20	Cinnamon, Ceylon, oz.....	2 75	3 00	COTTONSEED, gal.....	1 10	1 20
SALICIN, lb.....	4 50	5 00	Citronella, lb.....	80	85	LARD, gal.....	90	1 00
SANTONIN, oz.....	20	22	Clove, lb.....	1 20	1 30	LINSEED, boiled, gal.....	56	59
SILVER, Nitrate, cryst, oz.....	80	85	Copaiba, lb.....	1 75	2 00	Raw, gal.....	55	58
Fused, oz.....	85	90	Croton, lb.....	1 50	1 75	NEATSFOOT, gal.....	1 20	1 30
SODIUM, Acetate, lb.....	30	35	Cubeb, lb.....	2 50	3 00	OLIVE, gal.....	1 30	1 35
Bicarbonate, kgs., lb.....	2 75	3 00	Cumin, lb.....	5 50	6 00	Salad, gal.....	2 50	2 60
Bromide, lb.....	85	90	Eriogon, oz.....	20	25	PALM, lb.....	12	13
Carbonate, lb.....	3	6	Eucalyptus, lb.....	1 50	1 75	SPEARMINT, gal.....	1 50	1 60
Hypophosphite, oz.....	12	15	Fennel, lb.....	1 60	1 75	TURPENTINE, gal.....	75	85
Hyposulphite, lb.....	3	6						

## Drug Reports.

### Canadian Market Reports.

Business continues in a very satisfactory condition. We predicted last month the probability of further advance on quinine. This has already come to pass, and quinine to-day has doubled itself in price since January 1st, and is higher now than it has been during the last ten years, with every indication that price will be maintained if it does not move up a notch higher.

Citrate of iron, quinine and other quinine salts have been advanced proportionately.

Buchu leaves, senna leaves and chamomile flowers are higher in price for first qualities. Sugar of milk has been in large demand; price has been advanced by the manufacturer. Rubber goods are all very much higher.

### English Market Report.

LONDON, March 24th, 1899

All interest has been centred on Quinine, which has been a most excited market during the past two weeks. The

bark sales are being eagerly watched and the enormous advance in the price for the unit has strengthened the position.

Carbolic Acid and Citric Acid have advanced, but Tartaric remains unaltered. Camphor is steady at recent advance. Cascara has risen during the month. Copper Sulphate has advanced considerably. Mercurials are all firm. Opium is not quite so firm, and advices from Smyrna indicate that lower prices are probable. Cheap qualities of Senna have all been cleared off the market. Cod Liver Oil dull. Turpentine is dearer. Clove Oil cheaper, Pimento Oil slightly dearer.

### Good For Human Body.

CARDONIA, Ind., Nov. 8, '98.

The Lawrence-Williams Co., Cleveland, O:

I have another good word to say about Gombault's Caustic Balsam. I had a mule hurt in one of our mines some time ago. We thought him useless, but after working on him for some time with Balsam he came out all right. He was very lame and could not get around for three weeks, but he is now at work as well as ever. A nephew of mine is sub-

ject to quinsy in the throat. He had it lanced three times last year. It came this year just the same. He was about to get it lanced, but I advised him to use your Balsam, and, with three applications in the course of two days, his throat was well. He says that if that was the only bottle he could get he would not take \$50 for it.

ANDREW P. GILMOUR, Mine Supt.

## Druggists

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

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# Learn to Stuff Birds ! Learn Taxidermy ! Learn To-Day !

\*\*\*\*\*

Because success is guaranteed from the start! Because the work is pleasant as well as profitable. A collection of birds is both beautiful and valuable. Birds, animals, fish, reptiles, etc., may be preserved with little trouble as records of the day's chase.

Boys, girls, men and women can do nice work from the start and can become expert in one week. Mounted birds find a ready sale besides you can make money teaching your friends. Every school should have a collection of native birds and animals.

**Taxider** is a compound of wonderful embalming power. It is not necessary to skin birds or animals when using Taxider. Birds when mounted with Taxider become as hard as stone, and will last a thousand years undisturbed by moth or time. No tools required except those that everyone has. One box of Taxider is enough to mount 30 birds the size of a quail, with full instructions for mounting everything. Also instructions for tanning skins for rugs, etc. Price \$1.

**SEE WHAT ONE MAN SAYS:**

TACOMA, Wash., Aug. 9, 1898.—Mr. F. L. ACKLEY: I received the box of Taxider some time ago. It works fine. I have just finished mounting a beautiful swan. I have already a nice collection of birds, and a class of seven boys. It is really wonderful how it works. The very first bird I mounted was a success. Please find enclosed money order for one dozen boxes. Please rush, as I am in quite a hurry. Thanking you for past favors, I remain, truly yours, J. H. FLANDERS, Tacoma, Wash.

I have letters like this from hundreds of people, and all are having success. Send for a box to-day. You can learn in one hour. Remember, success is guaranteed from the start. Liberal discounts to agents. Taxider is manufactured by

F. L. ACKLEY, Sioux City, Ia., U.S.A.



## "ROUGH ON RATS"

THE GREATEST INSECT AND BUG DESTROYER ON EARTH



SOLD ALL AROUND THE WORLD.

Is used by all civilized nations, and is the most extensively advertised and has the largest sale of any article of its kind on the face of the globe.

CLEARs OUT

- Rats, Mice, Ants,
- Hen Lice, Sparrows,
- Skunks, Squirrels,
- Weasels, Jack Rabbits,
- Moles, Gophers, etc.

### ROUGH ON RATS



CLEANS OUT

- Flies, Water Bugs,
- Roaches, Beetles,
- Insects, Chipmunks,
- Moths, Potato Bugs,
- Gophers, etc.

Gone where the Woodbine Twineth.

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

No loss by breakage or evaporation. Will keep a thousand years in any climate. Always does the work. Lowest prices of its kind. Pays better than any other.

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IMITATIONS.



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S Tapscott, Brantford Ont

# What is Your Standard?

ON WHAT BASIS OF MERIT  
DO YOU BUY PEPSIN?

## IS IT STRENGTH?

We supply any digestive power desired. Our B.P. Pepsin is, of course, 1:2500.

## IS IT PURITY?

Our Pepsins are entirely free from taint or bad odor.

## IS IT SOLUBILITY?

All our Pepsins are readily soluble, and yield clear solutions.

## IS IT PERMANENCE?

Our Pepsins are practically free from peptone, and will keep indefinitely without loss of digestive power.

## IS IT BEAUTY?

Our Scale Pepsin is bright and clear, and to dispensing, our Powdered Pepsin lends itself admirably.

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Walkerville, Ontario

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