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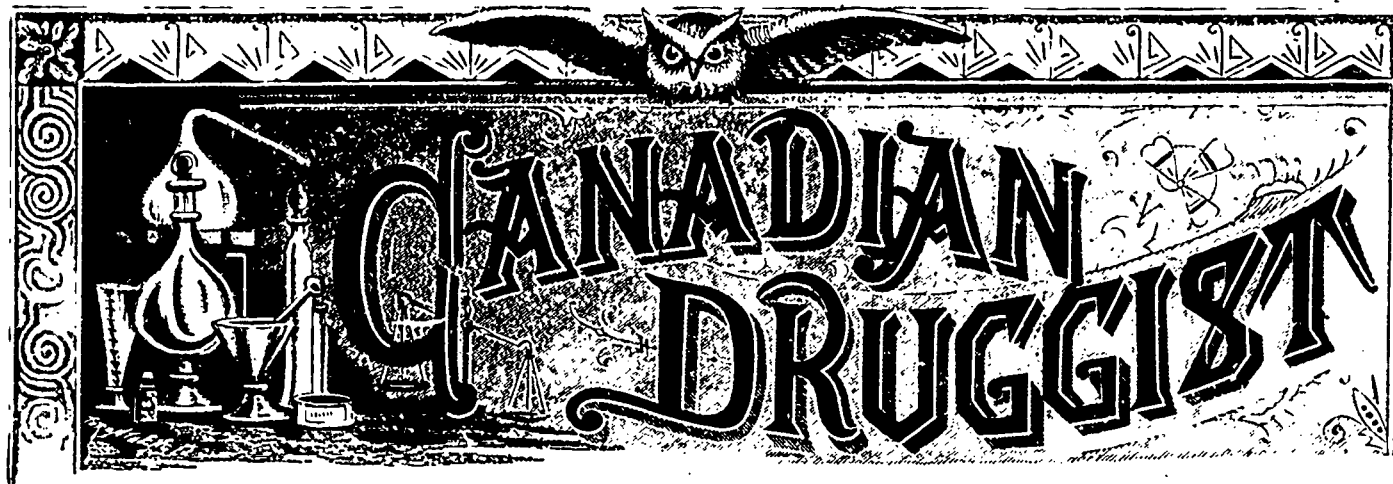
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CANADIAN DRUGGIST

Vol. VIII.

TORONTO, CANADA, MARCH, 1896.

No. 3.

**ALPHA
RUBBER
CO. (Ltd.)**

MONTREAL
Canada
P. O. Box 28

MANUFACTURERS
...OF...

FINE RUBBER GOODS

FOR
DRUGGISTS AND STATIONERS

We carry in Canada a full line
of Druggists' Rubber Sundries.

OUR REVISED PRICE
LIST IS NOW OUT.

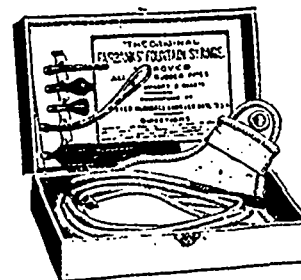
FINE STATIONERY
FOR HOLIDAY TRADE

in Papereries
Fine Tablets
and Boxed Papers
with ENVELOPES to match

BUNTIN, GILLIES & CO.
HAMILTON, ONT.

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

THE ORIGINAL
Fairbanks' Fountain Syringe



FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS

SIX HARD RUBBER TUBES

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

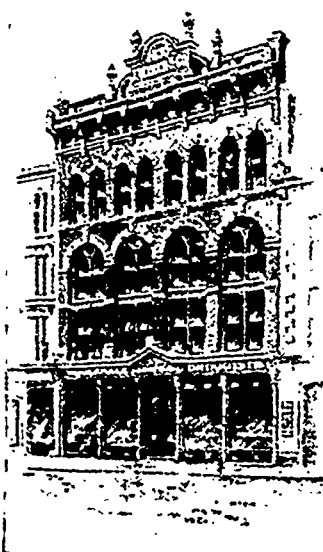
TYRE RUBBER CO., Andover, Mass., U.S.A.

J. WINER & CO'Y,

(ESTABLISHED 1830.)

Wholesale

Druggists



Wholesale School Supplies and Stationery
next door.

Special attention given to all goods sent us
for enclosure.

54 and 56 KING ST. EAST, - 43 and 45 MAIN ST. EAST,
HAMILTON, ONT.

REMINGTON Typewriter



THE
New
No. 6

Leads in improvements
New manifolding device
Latest spacing mechanism
Lightest touch—Quickest action

Proof of Superiority

Over 15,000 manufactured and
sold within 18 months

EDISON MIMEOGRAPH

THE ONLY SATISFACTORY DUPLICATOR

3,000 COPIES FROM PEN PROCESS
1,500 COPIES FROM TYPEWRITER

◆◆◆◆
CHEAPER THAN PRINTING
◆◆◆◆

Circulars and samples of work on application

SPACKMAN & ARCHBALD
45 Adelaide St. E. - Toronto

EVANS & SONS

(LIMITED)

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

23 Front Street West,
TORONTO.

BRANCHES IN . . .

Boston, Mass. - Victoria, B.C.

Wholesale Druggists

. . . AND . . .

MANUFACTURING
PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS

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

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

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

CROWN PERFUMERY

NEW STYLES

GRABAPPLE AND OTHER EXTRACTS
BOTH BULK AND SMALL BOTTLES
GRABAPPLE SOAPS
GRABAPPLE TOILET WATER
GRABAPPLE TOILET POWDER, ETC.

FINEST GOODS IN THE MARKET
TRY A SMALL LINE

SPONGES

STOCK NOW COMPLETE

LYMAN, KNOX & CO.

MONTREAL - - TORONTO

Genuine Antikamnia Preparations

ANTIKAMNIA POWDERED.

ANTIKAMNIA TABLETS,
(1 gr., 2 gr., 3 gr., 5 gr. or 10 gr. each.)
ANTIKAMNIA and CODEINE TABLETS,
(1/2 gr. Antikamnia, 1/4 gr. Sulph. Codeine.)
ANTIKAMNIA and QUININE TABLETS,
(2 1/2 gr. Antikamnia, 2 1/2 gr. Sulph. Quinine.)
ANTIKAMNIA and SALOL TABLETS,
(2 1/2 gr. Antikamnia, 2 1/2 gr. Salol.)
ANTIKAMNIA, QUININE and SALOL TABLETS,
(2 gr. Antikamnia, 2 gr. Sulph. Quinine, 1 gr. Salol.)



Without above Menagramm Nomen in German.
These preparations are made solely by us and are put up
in 1-oz. packages only.
NEVER IN BULK.
Trade supplied by all Jobbing houses in the United States, Canada,
Mexico, South and Central America.
British & Colonial Depot, 46 Holborn Viaduct, London, E. C., Eng.

The Antikamnia Chemical Company,
ST. LOUIS, MO., U. S. A.

HEADQUARTERS FOR . . .

Empty Capsules
Creta Precip. "G.W.N."
Graesser's Carbolic Acid
T. & H. Smith & Co.'s Morphine and Salts
Acetic Acid, Glacial 80°
White Glycerine D.D. 1260°
Castor Oil, Pharmaceutical quality
Finest Norwegian Cod Liver Oil
In stock and to arrive.

BELLHOUSE, DILLON & CO.,
30 ST. FRANCIS XAVIER STREET,
MONTREAL.



ONTARIO OPTICAL INSTITUTE

Classes in Optics and Refraction commence on the second Tuesday
of each month.

The teaching embraces everything necessary for an optician to intelligently and
satisfactorily fit spectacles.
Students are welcome to remain until they have grasped the necessary information--
and to those passing the examination a handsome diploma is presented gratis.

We claim the only thorough course given in Canada and at least equal to
any in America.

The Ontario Optical Institute Diploma is always an evidence of the
ability of its possessor to do his work properly.

For further information and recommendations from former students apply to

DR. W. E. HAMILL, M.D.,
Specialist in Eye Diseases
Room 11, James' Building
King and Yonge Sts., TORONTO. PRINCIPAL.

Advanced and private students received at any time. See announcements
in former issues.

Canadian Druggist

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

VOL. VIII.

TORONTO, MARCH, 1896.

No. 3

Canadian Druggist

WILLIAM J. DYAS, PUBLISHER.

Subscription \$1 per year in advance.

Advertising rates on application.

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

New advertisements or changes to be addressed

Canadian Druggist,

11½ RICHMOND ST. WEST,
TORONTO, ONT.

EUROPEAN AGENCIES:

ENGLAND: Aldermay House, 63 Watling Street,
London, E. C.

FRANCE: 5 Rue de la Bourse, Paris.

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DRUG REPORTS.

Of Special Importance.

We have just recently been able to make arrangements with one of the most successful advertisement writers in the country to open and conduct for us a special advertisement-writing bureau, and we shall try to explain to you something about the working of this department, but would ask you, if you are interested, to write for further particulars, and giving us, as far as possible, a full description of your business, just what you have been doing in the past, and what you would like to do in the future, thus furnishing us, in confidence, sufficient information about your business to enable us to form some general idea as to what is the most practical way of promoting its interests. Our special advertising bureau will take your store into consideration, and will write you a letter giving you full information as to what plans we would think advisable to use in advertising you, and stating to you just what the cost would be if we take control of the writing and suggesting of the various advertisements which you might need.

The charges in each case will be exceedingly moderate, considering the value of the service which you will get. Anyway, write for further particulars. It will cost you nothing if you do not care for it after investigating.

Our bureau can do this only by having a large number of houses to work for. This will give you expert service and expert advice equal to any that is had by the largest houses in the United States who employ a special expert to look after their individual business. We propose, through this department, to put the small merchant, or the merchant doing a medium business (who is not in a position to employ an expert for his exclusive use), in the same position to advertise intelligently and profitably as is done by the larger houses in New York, Chicago, and a few other large cities who have heretofore been alone able to do this high-class work.

We propose in this department to do any kind of advertising work which you may wish done, whether you be a retailer in a small country store or a large wholesaler in a big city.

We propose in each case to first make a conscientious study of your business and its needs, and to then advise you as to just what are the best methods to increase your business, and as to about what expenditure of money will be necessary to carry out the plans.

We have no special features to which we wish to cater, and if we find on investigation that advertising by circulars is likely to be more profitable to you than advertising in newspapers we shall be free to say so, and also tell you when your advertising expenditures are too large just as quickly as to tell you when they are too small. Having intelligently discussed with you what it is proper to do to push your business, the department then proposes, for a small price, which will be within the reach of your business means, to take charge of your advertising to any extent that you may desire, to do the whole business, originating and getting up special sales, and the advertising matter that is necessary to conduct them, down to simply writing such occasional advertisements as you may desire, bringing out the points which you may yourself suggest.

We want the department to be an intelligent help to every one who feels like taking hold of it. Only one store in a city, however, can join this league, as it would not do for us to be pushing the business and the advertising of more than one store in any one locality. We want therefore, to receive immediate application from the best stores all over the country. Those who feel that they would like to improve their business and make it grow more rapidly than it has been doing will, without doubt, communicate with us. The first store from each town which applies will have the refusal of the service, no matter whether it be a large or

small store. If, after due consideration, the first applicant decides not to take hold of the matter, then the second applicant will be given an opportunity, where more than one application is received from one city. The advertisements which this department will write for stores will all be original. It will not consist of clippings or copies of something someone else has done. They will all be of the most approved up-to-date pattern, and will be written in the style which is best adapted to your business and to the class of trade to which you wish to cater. This is the first opportunity of this kind that has ever been presented to the general trade, and we have no doubt it will create a profound sensation among merchants, and we believe will do much toward putting any business into the way of making money rapidly. This special department of advertisement writing is now open for applications. As soon as those who apply make up their minds as to whether the service is what they would like to have or not the work will immediately begin, and there will be no delay in the service, which will take hold of your business and push it along for this season, and keep the good work going as long as you like.

There is no charge for furnishing you further information on the subject.

A Form of Substitution.

The prevalence of substitution is a theme which has been dwelt upon time and again, and, notwithstanding all that has been written and said in condemnation of this dishonest and unbusiness-like method of doing business, it will continue as long as there are dishonest and dishonorable men in trade, or, at least, until such time as laws can be put into operation which will prevent a system so fraught with danger to the general public and demoralizing to the trade. There is a form of substitution to which our attention has recently been drawn which is not, perhaps, always intentional, that is, it has been practised without, perhaps, considering whether it was a case of substitution or not. We refer to the filling of containers which have been furnished by manufacturers for the display of *their* goods with goods made by other manufacturers. For instance, the manufacturers of "Tutti-Frutti" chewing gum furnish a handsome show jar in which their goods are to be displayed; but, frequently, it has been found that

the goods of some other maker are placed in it, and the purchaser is given this article, although purporting to be "Tutti-Frutti." In the same way we have seen bottles, bearing the names of other prominent manufacturers, the contents being those of an entirely different maker. In many cases we believe these things are done thoughtlessly, and without intention to deceive the public; but we know that in many cases the object is to palm off some of these goods as "substitutes" for the goods originally contained in these packages, and thereby practising deception and fraud upon the customer, who, in dealing with the druggist, has done so in the belief that he could be trusted, but who will, sooner or later, discovering the dishonest ways of such a dealer, not only forsake him, but persuade others to do the same. Even this, one of the *milder* forms of substitution, should be avoided, not only in justice to the customer who has sufficient confidence in you to deal with you, but also as a wise business policy.

A Good Officer.

At the time when the Society of Retail Druggists selected its officers, it was felt by many that it was unfortunate that the president and secretary resided so far apart. Mr. Pepper, in preliminary work, had shown such skill and applied ability that his permanent selection was a foregone conclusion. The working out of the plans of the association have shown, however, that in this case, at least, the apparent mistake has turned out to be the very opposite.

The president, being located in the very midst of the trouble, and where wholesalers' influence can be more readily commanded, is at exactly the right spot; and the secretary, being also situated in the midst of the trouble, as it applies to the interests of the druggists in the western portion of the province, where cutting has been for a short time so disastrously carried on, is just in position to judge properly of the influences immediately surrounding him, and to determine the course which local influences impel the pursuance of. If the druggists generally appreciate as thoroughly the immensity of the work performed by Mr. Pepper as does the president, Mr. Gibbard, they will be as willing as he to concede and commend the quality of the work he is performing on their behalf. From our own knowledge of the secretary,

and from our judgment of the work which his office demands, we feel that the officer and the office have been most judiciously combined.

How Druggists Should Stand.

The druggists of the city of Toronto are to-day as one man in the desire to maintain a policy which will stem the tide of the destructive price-cutting which has been for years and is still being carried on in their midst.

The determination which they arrived at when Mr. Gibbard called them together recently to consider the course they would pursue, namely, to unitedly raise prices to the manufacturers' advertised rates on the 1st of April, shows that they are willing to fight the matter out in any way which circumstances may thereafter show the necessity of. That the contest will likely be fraught with serious consequences to some of the members of the retail trade is conceded, but short agony is possibly preferred. Even the most obtuse reasoner will not to-day assert that druggists can compete with departmental stores on a five- and ten-cent-margin, especially when the departmental store can buy in quantities and at prices on a par with the wholesaler who supplies them. Customers of Toronto druggists frequently say to them, "How is it you can't sell these things as cheaply as Simpson, Eaton, McKendry, etc.?" and the only reply which can be given which will reasonably succeed is that, if these houses were retail druggists alone, they could not do it either. If that is true, and we are sure it is, then it cannot possibly be affirmed that retail druggists can compete without finally being worsted in the contest. The plan which the drug trade has now adopted is the only one which can save its members from general ruin, and the parties to it must give it loyal support if it is to succeed.

The lessons recently taught some houses of a jobbing character in Toronto, who have had their local drug sundry trade wiped out in a few weeks, show clearly what druggists can do even without concerted action when they feel that they are being systematically betrayed. With concerted action, and applied throughout the entire province, there is no house, not even the strongest, which could stand the destructive influence which could be applied to their trade.

We suggest this to our patent medicine manufacturers, as they, under present cir-

Protonuclein...

Tablets. (100 3-grain Tablets in bottle) per doz. \$9.00
 " (1000 3-grain Tablets in bottle) . each 6.75
 Powder. (1 oz. bottles) per doz. 5.00
 " (8 oz. in bottle) each 5.50

REED & CARRICK,
 30 Wellington St. East, TORONTO.

Duncan, Flockhart & Co.'s

Blaud Pill Capsules

Are soft and flexible Never become oxidized
 Never become hard Never vary in strength

These Capsules are put up in 1, 2, and 3-pill sizes, with or without Arsenic, and can be supplied in boxes of 25 or 100 (each). They are prepared by a unique and original process, which entirely overcomes the tendency to hardening which is so common in the Blaud Pills.

R. L. GIBSON,
 30 Wellington St. East,
TORONTO.

Wampole's

BEEF, WINE, AND IRON.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Henry K. Wampole & Co.,

MANUFACTURING PHARMACISTS,
Philadelphia, Pa.

Canadian Branch:

36 and 38 Lombard Street, TORONTO.

March Winds are Blowing

ORDER AT ONCE SOME OF

BILLINGS, CLAPP & CO'S

(BOSTON)

SLIPPERY ELM TABLETS

In 5 lb. Glass Front Display Tins

\$1.25

Also In Cartons of 40 5-cent Boxes.
 SAME PRICE.



COBB'S Pine Tar Cough Drops

Stamped C.C.C.

In two strengths, Medium and Strong
 40 5-cent Packages for \$1.25



Vollor's Gilt Edge Spruce Gum

6 sticks in box, retailing for 5 cents. 30 boxes in carton for 90 cents.

Souder's (Royal Remedy and Extract Co.)

Sweet Wheat, After Dinner, Celery and Pepsin, Tolu Sugar Plums Chewing Gums.

Restuccia's Pure Cream Salad

Olive Oil, in 1 imp. gallon tins.

Chapireau's Cacheteuses and Cachets

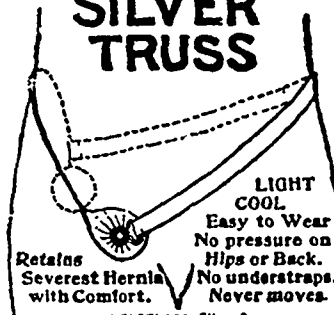
WRITE FOR SAMPLES AND PRICE-LIST.

CANADIAN SPECIALTY CO.

38 Front Street East, Toronto, Ont.

FRONT AND BACK VIEW

AMERICAN SILVER TRUSS



Retains Severest Hernia with Comfort. LIGHT COOL. Easy to Wear. No pressure on Hips or Back. No understraps. Never moves.

MANUFACTURED BY
 The Smith Manuf'g Co., - Galt, Ont.

The Silver Truss

IS A NEW INVENTION,
 NEW IN PRINCIPLE,
 NEW IN DESIGN,
 NEW IN APPLICATION,
 and the MOST PERFECT KNOWN.

The great success of this Truss in holding with comfort all kinds of hernia, whether adults, youths, or infants, all over Canada, the United States, and Europe, is phenomenal. They have been adopted by leading hospitals, surgeons, and rupture specialists of the United States, and by Westminster and Guy's Hospitals, London, Eng. No greater recommendation could be accorded any appliance than its adoption by the physicians and surgeons comprising the staffs of these hospitals, which rank among the largest and best in the world.

MANUFACTURED BY
THE SMITH MANUF'G CO., GALT, ONT.

THE Lyman Bros. & Co. LIMITED

TORONTO, ONT.

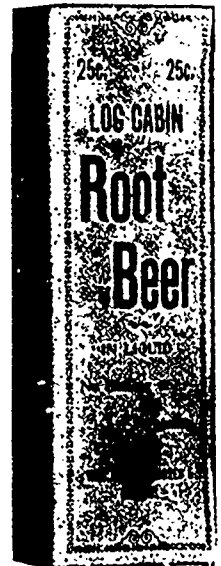


AS MANUFACTURED and sold by us for

Forty Years

is brought out this season in more convenient shape. It is put up, six pieces in a packet, retailing at 10 cents, and three pieces in a packet for 5 cents.

**A New Package
Excellent Preparation
Good Seller**



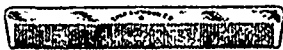
Log Cabin Root Beer

WE ARE HEADQUARTERS IN CANADA FOR

Star Aluminium Combs

THESE COMBS ARE MADE OF HARDENED PURE ALUMINIUM. NO BASE METAL USED AS AN ALLOY.

Pocket Comb, No. 4, Leather Cased



One-half fine and coarse teeth, \$2.75 per dozen

Barber's Comb, No. 6.



7 1/2 inches long, tapered, half coarse and fine, \$4.25 per dozen.



Ladies' Dressing Comb, No. 12,

7 1/2 inches long, coarse and fine, \$5.50 per dozen.



TRY A SAMPLE LOT WITH YOUR NEXT ORDER

OUR LINE OF

SPONGES

in all grades is very complete. It will pay you to see our samples before placing your orders for spring.

cumstances, would be the most likely to create antagonism, unless their actions were sufficiently loyal to save them. The general drug trade, in its individual membership, would not feel the absolute cutting off from their trade of even the best-selling patent remedy on their shelves; but the manufacturer, who is entirely at the mercy of the individuals, would be doomed in a month.

The Toronto druggists, at least, are not very much influenced by the fear of the consequences to themselves in the method to be pursued. They are pretty well over the departmental store scare, and are beginning to realize the power they possess when unitedly applied. Their town and village confrères can rely upon their co-operative action in any event, and can enter into this contest feeling that there is something to work for and to win, and a splendid prospect of success crowning their loyal efforts.

Legislation on Optics.

That the science of optics is one which has in the past been a subject which has not received the recognition which it deserved is now generally conceded. That very important member of our body, the eye, has quite as much, or, in fact, more reason to receive careful and scientific treatment for its weaknesses, as well as its ailments, as has perhaps any organ of the human system; yet how often is it most shamefully treated and its ailments aggravated at the hands of those who have no conception of what is required! The establishment, however, of schools for the purpose of instruction in everything pertaining to optics has worked a change in this matter, and now there are numbers of graduates of these schools or institutes throughout the country who can be safely depended upon to treat defects of vision practically and scientifically.

There is no doubt that ere long legislation will be enacted which will prevent the public being imposed upon by those who are totally ignorant of what is required by the skilled optician, and which will also guarantee to the practical man a degree of protection such as will render his calling that of a profession instead of a mere vendor of goods.

An act is now before the legislature of the State of New York, asking for the incorporation of the Optical Society of that state, and its objects are outlined in a letter which has been addressed to the

daily press by one of the promoters, and in which he says:

"It will lawfully sustain the opticians' traditional right to adapt glasses to the sight. It will protect the public against misrepresentations on the part of the optician as to his abilities and lawful functions. It will secure a higher scientific and practical proficiency on the part of the optician, which is undoubtedly for the public welfare.

"To attain these objects the society seeks to be vested with the power to qualify by a proper examination all those men who desire to become opticians after the passage of the act.

"All opticians now engaged in business as principals and their appointed representatives at their respective places of business will not be required to pass an examination, but will receive certificates, entitling them to continue their practices as heretofore, provided they shall have recorded their names and addresses with the society not later than ninety days after the passage of the act.

"By such means the society will have a record of all opticians who now have the unrestrained right to practise in the State of New York. Beginning with this stage the society proposes that all men hereafter wishing to become opticians for their own account must submit to and pass an examination by the Board of Examiners, which shall be composed of members nominated by the society, but under the jurisdiction of the state.

"In presenting the bill before the legislature, it was essential to introduce a clause limiting the amount which should be charged for certificates, but which limitation will be discretionary with the legislature to allow. Within the legalized limitation, it will be wholly discretionary with the society subsequently to fix the charge."

Pharmaceutical Association of the Province of Quebec.

The semi-annual examinations for major and minor candidates will commence on Tuesday, April 14th, 1896, at 9 a.m., and will be held in the College of Pharmacy, 595 LaGauchetière street, Montreal. Candidates must file their applications, duly certified, with the registrar, on or before the 4th of April. Printed regulations and form of application must be obtained from the registrar, and be duly signed by the applicant.

Candidates who have failed more than once in their examinations will be required to pay the full examination fee.

No applications for examination will be received after the 4th day of April.

E. MUIR, Secretary-Registrar,
595 LaGauchetière street.
Montreal, March 5th, 1896.

Snap Shots.

Newfoundland druggists are becoming modernized—they are cutting prices.

An international pharmaceutical exhibition will be held in Prague between August 15 and September 15 next.

The retail drug trade in the United States is not pleased at the advance in price of Paine's Celery Compound.

With the advent of spring, what about a stock of photographic instruments and supplies for the amateur photographers of your neighborhood?

Bicycling has proved a blessing in more ways than one to the drug trade, many druggists now acting as agents for bicycle firms and doing quite a nice business.

The Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain has succeeded in having a grocer fined for selling fly paper containing arsenic, in contravention of the Pharmacy Act.

What patent medicine house made that large cash sale to a department store just previous to the date agreed upon with the Retail Association? retailers are enquiring.

Another new drug journal has made its appearance, and, strange coincidence, the CANADIAN DRUGGIST never had such a demand for its advertising pages as for the present issue.

We are pleased to be able to report the hearty co-operation of the wholesale drug trade in the plan agreed upon with the retailers. Many large orders have been refused, where satisfactory evidence was not forthcoming as to the destination of the goods.

Possibly, relying on the advertisements of the departmental stores, that druggists were getting "400 per cent. profit," burglars have been making raids on several Toronto drug stores. As far as ascertained, they have not been able to find the advertised article.

An Explanation.

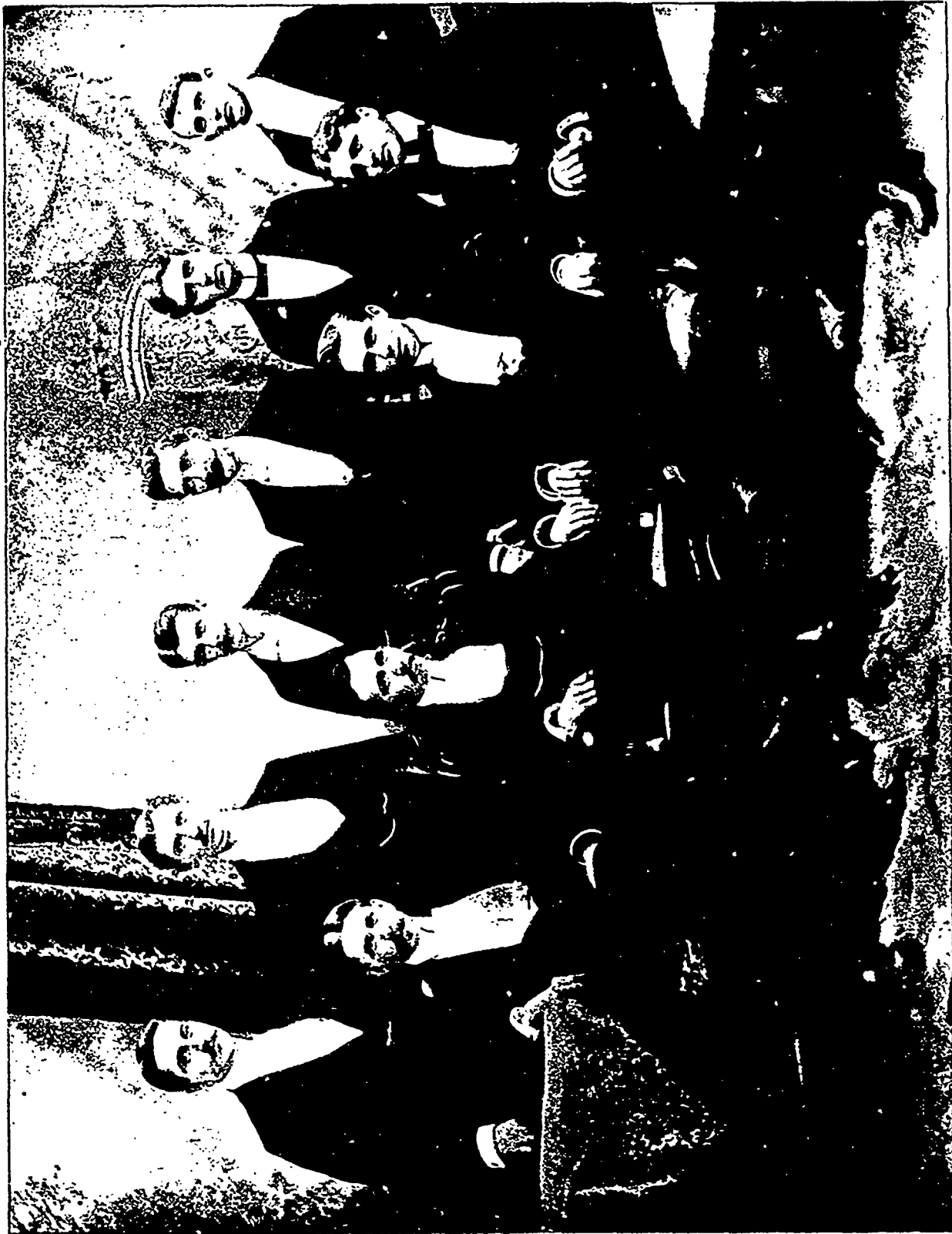
Editor CANADIAN DRUGGIST:

SIR,—In your February number "Montreal Notes," I notice that your correspondent gives me the honor of presiding at a meeting of retail druggists recently. Please correct this in next issue.

Mr. W. H. Chapman was chairman at the meeting referred to, while the secretaryship was accepted by

Yours truly,
J. L. FRENCH.

Cinnamic acid has been detected among the decomposition products of crude cocaine. According to H. Tranfeld, when crude cocaine is exhausted with boiling water, the latter takes up the greater part of the free cinnamic acid, which may then be isolated by means of its calcium salt.



Officers and Committee of the O.C.F. Students' Association Class '96.

Extract Ficus

"E. & CO."

Syrup of Figs.

This is not a secret remedy, but contrariwise. The label bears the plain information that each fluid-ounce contains the active principles of 125 grains Alexandria Senna. For this reason the physician is able to prescribe it with exactness.

The flavour of Senna is completely disguised by a delicious cordial, in which the fig flavour predominates. Nausea and griping are overcome.

SHELF FORM - - - \$3.75 per doz.
16 Oz. BOTTLES - - - 65 cents each.
½ Gall. BOTTLES - - - \$3.25 each.

**Canadian
Cattle Spice**

Many druggists are in the habit of preparing, or having prepared for them, some kind of CONDITION POWDER.

To meet such requirements we have selected a thoroughly reliable formula, according to which we manufacture such quantities as enable us to sell our product, in place of private formulae, at considerably lower cost.

To create a demand it is sold under the above popular title, and each shipment is accompanied by a supply of advertising matter.

100 POUND COTTON BAGS.
1 QUART CARTONS.

Ask for more "Ads." when required.

Effervescing Hydrobromate of

Caffeine

and

Bromide of Potassium

"E. & CO."

What more common than Headache, Over-exertion (mental or physical), Sleeplessness, etc. ?

In this preparation we offer an excellent remedy at a price that ensures a large demand.

10 cent samples contain two doses, and the 25 cent size contains twelve full doses.

Evidence is plentiful that success attends its introduction, provisional upon some attention to its display.

When received we will issue handsome advertising panels.

ALL OUR SPECIALTIES ARE REMUNERATIVE.

Manufacturers of
PILLS, FLUID EXTRACTS, ETC.,
AND PHARMACEUTICAL
SPECIALTIES.

Elliot & Co.

TORONTO

MANUFACTURING
PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS
AND DRUG MILLERS.

WILSON'SIS THE
BEST**.... ROOT BEER**

Our sale last year shows this.

Our certificates from prominent druggists show it.

SELL

THE

BEST.

ARCHDALE WILSON & CO.,

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,

-

HAMILTON.

We Manufacture

- Envelopes
- Writing Tablets
- School Blanks
- Memo. Books, etc., etc.

And are Headquarters for

ALL KINDS OF **STATIONERS' SUPPLIES**

DO YOU WANT THESE GOODS?
Then write us for prices.

THE W. J. GAGE CO., LTD.
52-54 Front St. West. - TORONTO.

DO YOU CARRY ODOROMA IN STOCK?
If Not, Why Not?

ODOROMA

ODOROMA

The Perfect Tooth Powder

Has captured the market wherever it has been introduced. It is a new thing to you, here are a few reasons why you should handle it.

It is cleansing, antiseptic, fragrant, refreshing.

It is perfectly harmless.

It has been analyzed by the most expert chemists, who all report in the most favorable terms.

It sells at a glance in the first instance, and on its reputation thereafter.

It yields more profit to the retailer, and to the consumer a greater quantity of the best quality, than any other tooth powder in the world.

Order from your wholesale house

AROMA CHEMICAL CO. - TORONTO

J. STEVENS & SON,

78 LONG LANE, - LONDON, E.C.,
ENGLAND

Red Cross English Dressings.

Druggists' Specialties.

Glass and Earthenware.

Hospital Supplies and Instruments.

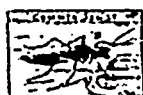
1825 List and Discounts now ready.

CANADIAN AGENCY:

125 Wellington Street West.

TORONTO

PRICE LIST



Common Sense Exterminator

FOR ROACHES:

25c. each, \$1.75 doz.; 50c. each, \$3.75 doz.; \$1.00 each, \$8.00 doz.

Common Sense Exterminator

FOR RATS AND MICE:

25c. each, \$1.00 doz.; 50c. each, \$1.75 doz.; 50c. each, \$3.75 doz.; \$1.00 each, \$8.00 doz.

Only infallible remedy known. No smell from Dead Vermin. Not Poisonous to man or beast. On sale always recommended. Sold by Wholesale at

MONTREAL, TORONTO, and LONDON.

Common Sense Mfg. Co.,

523 King Street West, Toronto.

Manufacturers of Common Sense Stove Polish, and Common Sense Bicycle Lubricator.



THE UNIVERSAL GRANDALL

— NO. 3 —

Just Out

WRITING IN SINGLE INTERCHANGEABLE TYPE. PERMANENT ALIGNMENT.

THE LATEST IMPROVEMENTS!
WHAT MORE CAN YOU ASK?

Write for catalogue.

THE GRANDALL MACHINE CO.
GROTON, N.Y.

ALL KINDS OF . . .

CRUDE DRUGS.

— SPECIALTIES OF —

FREDK. GRAF, DRUG MERCHANT,

65 FENCHURCH ST., LONDON, E.C.

Established 1856. Prices and samples on application.

Trade Mark



Registered

TYPKE & KING

CHEMICAL MANUFACTURERS

7 Jeffries Square,

St. Mary Ave.

LONDON, ENG.

Hypophosphates a Specialty. . .

Acids Phosphoric and all other Pure Acids.

Ammonia Nitrate, Oxalate, Valerianate and all Ammonia Salts.

Antimony Citric, Sulphide, Golden Sulphuret, and all Antimonial Preparations.

Essences from Fruit, etc., for Confectionery.

Hypophosphites Barite Iron, Lime, Magnesia, Manganese, Potash, and Soda.

All Chemicals for Analytical, Photographic, and Pyrotechnical Purposes.

New Book of Recipes

BY THE

ATLAS CHEMICAL CO., SUNDERLAND, ENG.

Price \$12.00

One thousand modern and reliable formula for producing the following:

Paints, Colors, Varnishes, Oils, Greases, Soaps, Blackings (various), Laundry and other Blues: Polishes for Iron, Brass, and Metals: Colors and Enamels for China and Glass: Gold Paint, Liquid Gold and Silver, Glues, Gums and Sealing Waxes; Inks of all kinds; Lithographic and Printing Colors (all the newest shades); Litho. and Printers' Varnishes: Stains, Varnishes, and Preservatives for Leather; Creams, Stains, Polishes, and Varnishes for Furniture: Orange, Venetian Red, Ultramarine, Purple Crocus, and other Powders: Dyes, Colors, and Chemicals for Textile Goods; Pigments and Coal Tar Colors; Fancy Soaps and Candles; Perfumes, Scents, Pomades, Eau de Cologne, Cosmetics, Hair Dyes, Creams, Pastes, Pastilles, Glycerine, Disinfectants; Essential Oils of Peppermint, Almonds, and Nutmeg; Infants' Foods, Pepper, Sauces, Chutney, Digestive Relishes, Currie Powders, Malt Tablets; Baking, Egg, and Custard Powders, Flavoring Spices, Syrups, Jellies, Fruit and Soluble Essences: Ointments, Rouges, and Paints: Vinegar and Acetates: Wines, Cordials, and Beverages. Mineral Waters; Photographic Chemicals: Trade Chemicals; and many other new and scientific processes with full explanatory notes as to the method of manufacture.

Press Opinion.

"CHEMICAL RECIPES." Nearly one thousand modern formula for producing all kinds of colors and other chemical compositions, with full explanatory notes and instructions for manufacture, etc. We have received from the Atlas Chemical Company, Sunderland, advance proofs of this work, which will undoubtedly be very valuable. Books of recipes are not infrequently most unreliable, being copied from book to another without any regard for practicality or accuracy. In this case the Atlas Chemical Company have succeeded in giving a number of recipes that are stamped throughout with the word "practical."—*Oils, Colors, and Drysalteries.*

The object aimed at has been to place within the reach of small manufacturers, managers, and even workmen, the means of producing the various commodities for which recipes are given, without putting them to the expense and difficulty of erecting elaborate and costly plant and machinery. The difficulty of providing such plant would, in the majority of cases, be absolutely insurmountable. While this book of recipes will undoubtedly be more useful to the manufacturer on a small scale, it will be found interesting to firms more extensively engaged in the manufacture of chemical products. There are hints and suggestions that may well be heeded by manufacturers of paints, soaps, varnishes, and ceramics. The work consists of 215 pages of interesting matter, very well printed in bold type.—*The Oil and Colorman's Journal.*

Telegrams: "CHEMICALS, SUNDERLAND."
Letters: ATLAS CHEMICAL CO., Sunderland, England.

Trade Notes.

H. Proctor, druggist, Drayton, Ont., has made an assignment.

H. G. Martin, druggist, Canning, N.S., has given up business.

Hooper & Co., druggists, King street west, Toronto, have dissolved partnership.

A. W. Harding, formerly in Kamloops, B.C., has opened a drug store at Trail, B.C.

Dr. Vermette has moved his drug business to 105 St. Dominiquo street, Montreal.

Abbott & Morton have sold their drug business at Ottawa, Ont., to Miller & Kennedy.

Johnson & Johnson, Charlottetown, P.E.I., have opened a branch store at Souris, P.E.I.

Bernard Bros, druggists, Point St. Charles, Montreal, have sold their business to Mr. Belanger.

Charles Wright, druggist, of Toronto Junction, has been charged by Detective Wasson with practising medicine in contravention of the Medical Act.

W. B. Graham, druggist, Ridgetown, Ont., has moved into the corner store of the Porter Block. He is anxious to dispose of his old fixtures at a bargain.

G. E. Gibbard druggist, 287 King street, west, with branch at 588 College street, Toronto, has made an assignment. Liabilities said to be about \$4,000, with assets of an equal amount.

The name of Evans & Sons, wholesale druggists, Toronto, Ont., was, through some mistake, omitted from the list of the wholesale houses on the "friendly list" in the circular issued by the Ontario Society of Retail Druggists. The parent house at Montreal was given, but the other overlooked.

Two well-dressed men in Montreal have been going the rounds of the drug stores, and while the prescriptions which they present are being filled they help themselves from the stock. Mr. Reynolds, of the Wellington Medical Hall, whom they tried to victimize, telephoned for the police: but as they heard the message, they replaced the articles before the officers arrived, and so got off.

Burglars have been busy, during the last couple of weeks, operating on drug stores in Toronto. The store of W. H. Burgess, 278 Yonge street, was entered by means of a cellar window. A few dollars in change was all that was taken. The same night Hargreaves Bros.' drug store, 174 Queen west, was broken into, and some loose change and postage stamps taken. On the 2nd of March, at Weston, just as Mr. T. G. Watson, druggist, was about closing his store, a man entered, and at once demanded money. Mr. Watson refused, whereupon the intruder downed him and threatened to shoot if he made any resistance. He then secured the

contents of the till, which amounted to some seven or eight dollars. The Weston car, with the unsuspecting robber inside, was overtaken at Humberstone avenue, and before he could get out of the car they were upon him.

Montreal Notes.

The pharmacists and wholesale druggmen have been very busy lately on the hockey field. Although hockey, in a rink, has been called "Fun in an ice chest," nevertheless it is generally "hot while it lasts," as Count Nosko says.

Mr. J. Hertz, according to a contemporary, will open a pharmacy at the corner of Craig and Place d'Armes Hill.

Mr. Belanger has purchased the business of Messrs. Bernard Bros., at Point St. Charles.

Mr. Smith, of Lachine, has been found guilty of infraction of the Pharmacy Act.

In the now celebrated Tailoretti case, the several members of the Mondehard family and Mr. Tailoretti were last Thursday committed to the Court of Queen's Bench by the police magistrate. Mr. Tailoretti's business was sold some time since to Mr. S. Lachance.

Toronto houses are well represented by commercial travellers in Montreal. Evidently they do not come here without being able to offer advantages which our own local jobbers cannot give.

There seems to be considerable difference of opinion amongst pharmacists about signing the agreement to purchase only from *bona fide* wholesale houses in consideration of their active assistance in preventing cutting by departmental stores and groceries. Some say there is scarcely a wholesale house that does not sell retail, and others complain of wholesale houses joining private little combines as to prices. There is evidently a want of accord between the two bodies.

Manitoba Notes.

Mr. B. M. Camiff, of Portage la Prairie, and Mr. G. W. McLaren, of Morden, were in Winnipeg attending the annual meeting of the Pharmaceutical Association.

Mr. J. W. Higginbotham, druggist, Virden, was in Winnipeg last week on his way home from Eastern Canada, where he had been visiting relatives.

Mr. A. E. Hill, of Griswold, and Mr. N. J. Halpin, of Brandon, were in Winnipeg attending the immigration convention.

Mr. E. D. Martin, of the Martin, Bole & Wynn Company, with his son, Master Eddie Martin, returned last week from Ottawa.

Mr. James A. Macdonald, druggist, Whitewood, has sold out his drug business to Messrs. James R. Bud & Co., of the same place.

Mr. Wm. Young has retired from the

firm of Messrs. A. Young & Co. at Neepawa. Mr. Arthur Young continues.

Dr. Carscallen, of Morris, has disposed of his business in that place to Messrs. Lawrie Bros., who will conduct the business under the firm name of the Morris Drug Hall.

Mr. A. R. Leonard, of Stonewall, paid Winnipeg a visit last week.

Mr. D. W. Bole, of the Martin, Bole & Wynn Company, accompanied by Mrs. Bole, returned from Dollarsville, Michigan, where they have been visiting relatives.

Druggists throughout the province report business fair, but collections somewhat depressed.

British Columbia Notes.

Druggists report, throughout the province, very fair business the last month. The weather has been fairly good; though, in spite of this, the influenza has been almost epidemic. Quite a little attention is now being directed toward the mining centres, and druggists are among the many who have gone thither to be in time for the spring opening.

Your correspondent has always endeavored, through these columns, to point out the error of cutting prices, and until last month British Columbia could boast of being practically free from all suspicion. Vancouver has suffered at the hands of jealousy and revenge, and for a time things looked very bad. Patents were advertised by one firm at cost prices. It was nipped in the bud. That firm saw the error of their way, and at the time of writing *right* prices prevail.

The British Columbia *Gazette* of February 27th prints a list of registered druggists and apprentices in the province. There are 71 licentiates of pharmacy and 24 apprentices. Of these licentiates, 54 are registered as in business before the passing of the Pharmacy Act, 1891; 10 have been registered since then on the O.C.P. diploma; 1 on the N.B.P.A. diploma; 1 on the Oregon diploma; 1 on the W.A. diploma; 1 on the P.A.G.B. diploma; 1 on a diploma (name not given); and 2 by examination.

Mr. Samuel Hanson, "druggist by examination," has closed out his store on Government street, Victoria, and has gone up to the Kootenays to try his fortunes.

Mr. Frank M. Cryderman, late of the firm of Dean & Cryderman, left Victoria on the 5th inst. for Tes Lin Lake, which is in both Cassiar and the Northwest Territories. There he will try mining for a living, applying the knowledge gained by a course of lectures on assaying, etc., recently given in Victoria and Vancouver, as preliminary to the establishing of a School of Mines.

Chas. Nelson, registrar of the B.C.P.A., has moved into a more commodious corner store on Cordova street, Vancouver.

The next meeting of the council of the B.C.P.A. is due March 12th, and the examinations for licentiate of pharmacy and certified clerk (major and minor) are to be held April 1st and 2nd. These dates are subject to change at the discretion of the council.

The coldest weather this winter visited Victoria during the first week of March, when 22° F. was registered (10 degrees of frost).

Manitoba Pharmaceutical Association.

Feb. 19th, 1896.

At the annual meeting of the Pharmaceutical Association of the Province of Manitoba, held at the Clarendon Hotel, in the city of Winnipeg, the following members were present: J. F. Howard, president; C. Flexon, vice president; J. C. Gordon, G. W. McLaren, B. M. Canniff, W. R. Bartlett, H. E. Mitchell, E. S. Knowlton, A. R. Leonard, W. A. B. Hutton, M.D., H. E. Butcher, A. E. Kelly. There were also present: H. H. Cassleman, J. Giles, and Mr. Van Buskirk.

The minutes of the last annual meeting were read.

Moved by Mr. Canniff, seconded by Mr. McLaren, That the minutes of the last annual meeting be adopted. Carried.

The report of the council was then read, which consisted of the reading of all the minutes of the council meetings for the past year.

Moved by Mr. Leonard, seconded by Mr. Mitchell, That the report of the council be adopted. Carried.

The registrar then read his report:

GENTLEMEN,—I beg to report as follows:

There have been added to the register during the past year fifteen new members, also seven clerks and twenty-one apprentices. Of this number five passed the major examination and ten were registered upon production of the requisite evidence of their qualifications. In March I notified all members, clerks, and apprentices in arrear in payment of their fees that unless the same were paid at once I would, in accordance with by-law No. 4, remove their names from the register and omit their names from the list which would be published in the daily papers and *Pharmaceutical Journal*. This had a very good effect, and I think, considering the amount outstanding at that time, that the accounts are now in very good shape, there being but \$512 owing by members. As to clerks and apprentices, a number of my notices were returned through the post-office, they having, apparently, changed their addresses without giving notice. It is impossible to state whether they are still employed in this province.

There was one prosecution during the year, which resulted in the defendant, A. F. Sutherland, of Borssevan, being fined \$20 and costs, amounting to \$31.50. Sutherland was conducting a stationery and fancy goods business, and, in con-

nection with this, was selling drugs without a license.

In the matter of G. A. Fraser, which was discussed at the last annual meeting, the case was placed in the hands of the association's solicitors for prosecution. They have just notified the council that they are in receipt of advice that Fraser is leaving the province.

From the fact that there is a probability of there being the necessity of some prosecutions during the coming year, the Attorney-General's Department was seen to ascertain if the provincial police would act in the interests of the association, but the head of the department stated that it was outside of their *régime*, and declined to take any action.

The following names have been removed from the register, being out of the province or out of business: J. K. Hollingshead, J. C. Stoyt, J. Williams, R. F. Green, Dr. J. M. Eaton, G. A. Sheren, G. W. Berry, Dr. W. R. Thomas, Dr. J. L. McInnis, S. Ball, Max Peplow, R. Kyle, Max Benjamin, G. H. Cameron, and Dr. Whyte.

The register for the current year, containing the names of 87 members, besides clerks and apprentices, is placed before you.

(Signed) W. D. MACDOUGALL.

The registrar's report was adopted.

The report of the treasurer was read, as follows:

| | |
|---------------------------------|-----------|
| To Balance | \$ 199 76 |
| Registrations and renewals..... | 1052 00 |
| Lecture tickets..... | 135 00 |
| Rent of house | 94 70 |
| By Supplies..... | \$ 61 38 |
| Printing and advertising..... | 58 80 |
| Lectures..... | 300 00 |
| Examination fees..... | 174 00 |
| Mileage..... | 91 15 |
| Valuator's fees..... | 5 00 |
| Announcement..... | 40 00 |
| Taxes..... | 33 70 |
| Legal..... | 50 00 |
| Registrar's salary..... | 80 00 |
| Balance on hand..... | 484 43 |

ASSETS.

| | |
|---|-----------|
| Cash on hand..... | \$ 484 43 |
| Real estate..... | 1360 00 |
| Outstanding fees..... | 312 00 |
| Salary due J. K. S. by Ont. Mining Co | 250 00 |
| | \$2906 43 |

LIABILITIES.

| | |
|----------------------------------|-----------|
| Rent, Medical College..... | \$ 250 00 |
| Hough & Co., legal expenses..... | 41 81 |
| E. B. Shuttleworth..... | 162 00 |
| Martin, Bole & Wynn..... | 1 80 |
| Stovel & Co..... | 15 00 |
| E. A. Blakely..... | 12 00 |
| Taxes..... | 24 25 |
| G. W. McLaren, mileage..... | 27 90 |
| B. M. Canniff..... | 7 80 |
| Supplies, postage, etc..... | 36 50 |
| W. D. Macdougall..... | 50 00 |
| W. R. Bartlett..... | 16 80 |
| | \$ 615 86 |
| | \$2290 57 |

Moved by E. S. Knowlton, seconded by A. E. Kelly, That the treasurer's report be adopted.

The auditors' report, certifying the

accounts to be correct, was read, as follows:

Moved by Mr. McLaren, seconded by Mr. Bartlett, That Mr. Mitchell and Mr. Cassleman be appointed scrutineers to count the ballots for election of the council for the ensuing two years. Carried.

The president then made his annual address, as follows:

As the term of office of the present council and my presidency expire together to-night, I deem it a fitting occasion to volunteer a few remarks relating to our association and to pharmaceutical matters generally.

But before proceeding to review the business of the year, I wish to express my thanks to the members of the association for having honored me with a place at the council board for the past ten years, and to assure the council that I appreciate the kindly feeling which prompted them to place me in the position of president for the last four years.

There have been few changes in the personnel of the council during the past ten years, and I consider that fact a fortunate one, as frequent changes would tend to weaken the efficiency of the council, new members requiring time to become thoroughly conversant with the requirements of the association and the details of administration. For, although the duties imposed upon the council are not arduous, it is important to the general welfare that they should be faithfully and wisely performed, and that result can only be secured by having a council whose members are possessed of a knowledge of affairs, and who work in harmonious accord for the general good. Druggists, as a class, are busy men, with little time to spare from the management of their own affairs, and few of them can devote the few hours, four or five times a year, which the requirements of the association demand, without a sacrifice.

The fact that so few find time to attend our annual meetings is sufficient evidence of this contention. Our thanks are, therefore, due to those country members who come to Winnipeg two, three, or four times during each year, at great personal inconvenience and loss of time, being absent from their business for two or three days, and receiving no more remuneration than their bare expenses and the consolatory reflection that they are doing their duty.

I do not wish to convey the impression that I consider this interest in the good of our profession confined to the members of the present council; on the contrary, I think that just as good material is to be found all through the province, and you can scarcely make a mistake in selecting your council from the available members of the association.

The drug business has reached a stage of development in the province where the utmost care must be exercised to ensure a successful future. A great responsibility will rest with the councils for the next few years. They must zealously guard

DR. HAIR'S ASTHMA CURE

Relief Cure
Quick Certain

Dr. Hair's Asthma Cure is a remedy made according to scientific knowledge that will cure Asthma. Thousands are permanently cured annually by this cure. It is a radical, speedy, and sure cure for all forms of Asthma. It is for sale by all the leading wholesale druggists in the Dominion of Canada, to wit: Lyman Brothers & Co.; Evans & Sons Toronto, Ont.; Lyman Sons & Co., Montreal, Quebec Forsyth, Sutcliffe & Co., Halifax, Nova Scotia; J. Winer & Co., Hamilton, Ont.; and T. B. Barker & Sons, St. John, New Brunswick.

A supply of Dr. Hair's pamphlets, and other Asthma literature, also prices and terms, will be sent to any retail druggist on request.

All druggists should keep this remedy.

Your early orders and enquiries solicited through wholesale druggist, or direct from us.

None genuine without the trade-mark.

Manufactured only by Dr. D. W. Hair, Cincinnati, O., U.S.A. Address,

DR. W. B. HAIR

341 West Fourth St., Cincinnati, O.

FOR BODY AND BRAIN

SINCE 30 YEARS ALL EMINENT PHYSICIANS RECOMMEND

VIN MARIANI

The original French Coca Wine; most popularly used tonic-stimulant in Hospitals, Public and Religious Institutions everywhere.

Nourishes, Fortifies, Refreshes

Strengthens the entire system; most Agreeable, Effective and Lasting Renovator of the Vital Forces.

Every test, strictly on its own merits, proves exceptional reputation.

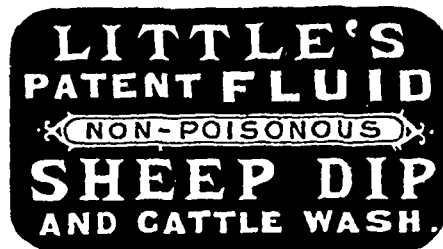
Palatable as Choicest Old Wines

LAWRENCE A. WILSON & CO., Sole Agents, MONTREAL

Effect of the French Treaty

CLARETS AT HALF PRICE

The Bordeaux Claret Company, established at Montreal in view of the French treaty, are now offering the Canadian connoisseur beautiful wines at \$3.00 and \$4.00 per case of 12 large quart bottles. These are equal to any \$6.00 and \$8.00 wines sold on their label. Every swell hotel and club are now handling them, and they are recommended by the best physicians as being perfectly pure and highly adapted for invalids use. Address: BORDEAUX CLARET COMPANY, 30 Hospital Street, Montreal.



For the Destruction of Ticks, Lice, Mange, and
all Insects upon Sheep, Horses, Cattle,
Pigs, Dogs, etc.

Superior to Carbolic Acid for Ulcers, Wounds, Sores, etc.

Removes Scurf, Roughness, and Irritation of the Skin,
making the coat soft, glossy, and healthy.

Removes the unpleasant smell from Dogs and other animals.

"Little's Sheep Dip and Cattle Wash" is used at the Dominion Experimental Farms at Ottawa and Brandon, at the Ontario Industrial Farm, Guelph, and by all the principal Breeders in the Dominion; and is pronounced to be the cheapest and most effective remedy on the market.

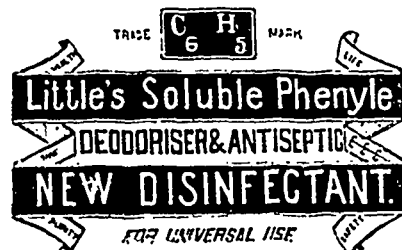
27 17 Gold, Silver, and other Prize Medals have been awarded to "Little's Sheep and Cattle Wash" in all parts of the world.

Sold in large Tins at \$1.00. Is wanted by every Farmer and Breeder in the Dominion.

ROBERT WIGHTMAN, Druggist, OWEN SOUND, ONT.

Sole Agent for the Dominion.

To be had from all wholesale druggists in Toronto, Hamilton, and London.



CHEAP, HARMLESS, AND EFFECTIVE

A Highly Concentrated Fluid for Checking and Preventing
Contagion from Infectious Diseases.

NON-POISONOUS AND NON-CORROSIVE.

In a test of Disinfectants, undertaken on behalf of the American Government, "Little's Soluble Phenyle" was proved to be the best Disinfectant, being successfully active at 2 per cent., whilst that which ranked second required 7 per cent., and many Disinfectants, at 50 per cent., proved worthless.

"Little's Soluble Phenyle" will destroy the infection of all Fevers and all Contagious and Infectious Diseases, and will neutralize any bad smell whatever, not by disguising it, but by destroying it.

Used in the London and Provincial Hospitals and approved of by the Highest Sanitary Authorities of the day.

The Phenyle has been awarded Gold Medals and Diplomas in all parts of the world.

Sold by all Druggists in 25c. and 50c. Bottles, and \$1.00 Tins.

A 25c. bottle will make four gallons strongest Disinfectant. Is wanted by every Physician, Householder, and Public Institution in the Dominion.

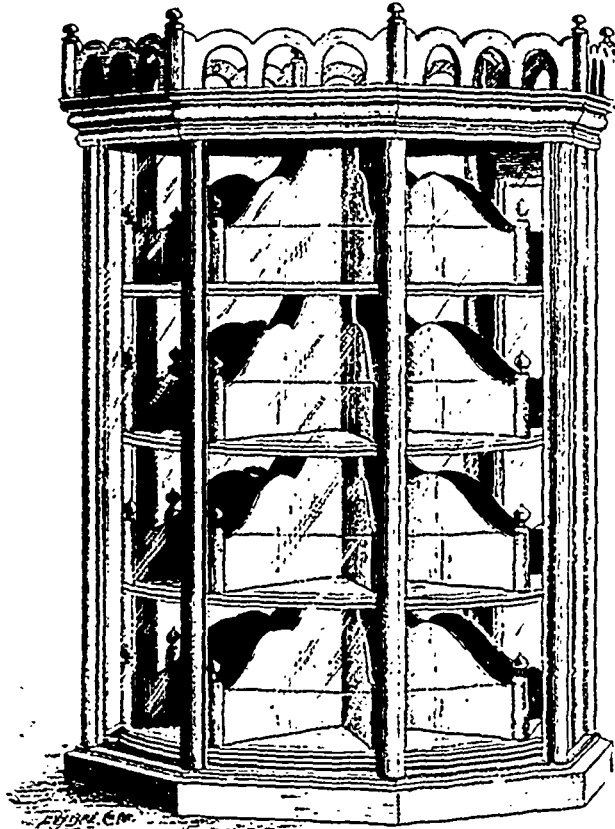
ROBERT WIGHTMAN, Druggist, OWEN SOUND, ONT.

Sole Agent for the Dominion.

To be had from all Wholesale Druggists in Montreal, Toronto, Hamilton and London, Ont., and Winnipeg, Man.

Eye Openers in Show Cases

Having been appointed Dominion Agents for THE PERFECTION NOVELTY CO. of Chicago, Ill., we are prepared to furnish any of their Show Cases at remarkably low prices.



Candies cannot be sold unless they are well displayed.

THIS CASE GIVES YOU A PERFECT DISPLAY, and allows no sampling.

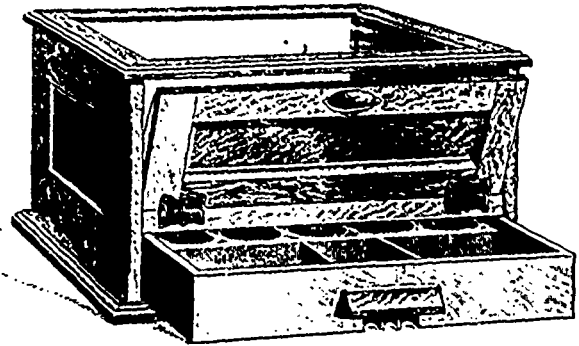
It has an octagon base, 28x28, and is 42 inches high, having the capacity of a 10-foot show case, while it occupies only 28 inches of counter room.

THE PERFECTION EXHIBITION CASES

Have Solid Oak Frame, highly polished, with double thick glass, and affords the most advantageous display of thirty-two different kinds of candies, or other small merchandise. The interior, made of odorless wood, revolves, and has four shelves, each of which has eight compartments, and each compartment will hold 5 lbs. of candy. A door at the rear, 10 inches wide, gives easy access to the goods.

PRICE, \$20.

"PERFECTION" Combination Money Drawer and Cigar Case.



STYLE NO. A 20.

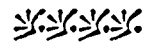
Next inside dimensions: Length, 18 inches; width, 12 inches; depth, 6 inches

Polished Oak Frame, good quality glass and hardware, and first class workmanship.

Money Drawer is provided with a combination susceptible of thirty-three instantaneous changes. It is also provided with a beautifully toned gong that sounds every time the drawer is opened.

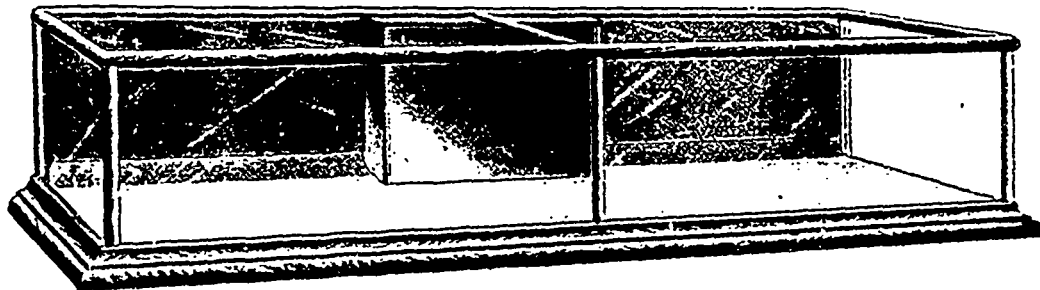
The door is locked when the money drawer is closed, and, as a consequence, pilferers cannot help themselves. This is a handsome little piece of store furniture, and will please in every instance.

PRICE, \$9.50.



"Perfection" Combination Money Drawer and Cigar or General Show Case

THE GREATEST SHOWCASE ON EARTH



STYLE NO. 4.

Length, 4 feet. Width at bottom, 28 inches. 12-inch glass in front and ends.

1,100 square inches of display room.

PRICE ONLY \$12.50. Hard to beat.

This Case has rolling doors, combination money drawer, with gong alarm. Prices F.O.B., Toronto, Ont.

Send for Illustrated Catalogue to

Canadian Specialty Company

38 Front Street East,

Toronto, Ont.

the interests of the association in order to maintain its standing, extend its influence, and strengthen its stability.

In the past we have been successful in resisting the several attempts which have been made to contravene our Act, and so far it has worked satisfactorily. We have made some enemies by enforcing it when the interests of the association called for extreme measures, but in every instance we have exercised all the leniency possible, consistent with our determination to enforce a recognition of our rights.

I am happy to have the privilege of congratulating the druggists of the province on the prosperous condition of our business, which is healthier, I believe, than that of the pharmacists in any country in the world, and it rests with ourselves to secure a continuation of our present prosperity. We are free from price cutting and dispensing physicians—the two great causes of trouble and loss in eastern Canada and the United States. I believe that the formation of the Ontario Society of Retail Druggists, and their line of action, of which we have read in the eastern journals, will be of great assistance to us, if they can succeed in rescuing the business from the chaotic state into which it has fallen in Ontario, and I think it will be our duty as an association to offer them our support, and strengthen their hands by every possible means in our power. Considering the difficulties our confrères of Ontario have to contend with, ours is a path of roses, and we should have no trouble in travelling over it to success.

I am told that a druggist in Vancouver, some time ago, undertook to cut prices, in the hope of drawing trade which he could not secure in the regular way, due, no doubt, to his incompetency as a druggist, and in a very short time he found the regular purchasing channels entirely closed to him. A number of things have occurred of late which show that the wholesalers and manufacturers are awakening to the fact that their interests and ours are identical. I was very much encouraged by the results of our action, taken a year or two ago, on the tablet triturate question. When the manufacturers came to hear our sentiments in the matter, they at once instructed their representatives not to push them, and I am told that their sale in this province is almost *nil*.

I have also to refer with pleasure to the friendly and co-operative feeling existing between the druggists and physicians. I believe the continuation of such satisfactory relations rests almost entirely with the druggists, and we should all carefully avoid any action which might endanger it.

Four years ago, at our annual meeting, I brought forward a scheme for affiliating the teaching body of this association with the University. The council was empowered to take the necessary action to secure the end proposed, but as the proposition necessitates the co-operation of

the Medical College, and as the faculty were at that time, and up to last year, so absorbed in the task of settling certain disputes which had arisen among themselves, we have not been able to make any progress. I would, however, commend the question to the incoming council. While on this subject, I might say that the council has been enabled to make good progress in the matter of lectures. The present arrangement with the Medical College gives us the use of a fairly complete apparatus. We occasionally hear murmurs of discontent from some of our students—that is to be expected; but we have the satisfaction of seeing a large proportion passing examinations which are equal to those of any college in the Dominion. And I cannot help but think, when about seventy-five per cent. of our students take, some of them exceptionally high marks, with the present facilities, that the complaints we hear are more attributable to the complainers than the lecturer, or the facilities afforded.

In regard to the reduction of membership fees, if the fees of members are reduced the fees of students must be very largely increased, and I am of the opinion that the druggists of the province can better afford to pay \$10 a year than the student can afford possibly a hundred dollars for the lectures. I will not dwell on this subject, as I believe it will come up for further discussion.

The vice-president, Mr. Flexon, in replying to the president, said that gentleman had covered the ground pretty thoroughly. He facetiously charged the president with a lack of introspection, as he did not inform his listeners how much he loved his position. It was the speaker's opinion that Mr. Howard would not vacate the chair for all the gold mines of the "Lake of the Woods." He had simply, for the last four years, revelled in the luxury and lucrativeness of his office. The speaker did not envy him, but sincerely hoped that he would continue to fill the chair as capably as he had always filled it. That he had filled it capably and honorably, and at all times to the best of his ability, could not for a moment be questioned by anybody who knew the man; certainly not those who had sat with him from time to time in council directing the affairs of the association. But it must not be imagined that the president's path had been entirely smooth; there had been a few rocks of a good size thrown in his way, not the least of which was the defalcation of the late registrar, but through the skill and legal discretion of Mr. Howard the obstacle had been surmounted, and the affairs of the association were again on the road to progress. Continuing, the speaker said: It has been thought, perhaps, by members throughout the province that the affairs of the association have not received sufficient attention at the hands of the council. All I can say, gentlemen, is that the proceedings of the council are recorded in

the minute book, and that book, being the property of the association, is open to the investigation of the members; and I say, further, that it is their duty to investigate, and they should give the result of their investigation to the council. In this way the shortcomings of your representatives would become known, and perhaps a remedy discovered for them; but I believe the council has not strayed much in its efforts to promote the welfare of the Pharmaceutical Association of Manitoba. Of some of the questions asked me is that in reference to the membership fee. The fee is considered absurdly large. In order to show you why the council has not seen its way clear to reduce the fee, an estimate of receipts and expenditure has been prepared by the registrar for the ensuing year.

A perusal of this estimate makes it evident that the greatest possible amount of revenue that the council may expect is \$1,347, against which amount a total of \$1,137 will be required for expenditure (here the speaker reviewed the various items of the estimate), thus showing a surplus of \$210 to place to the credit of the association. Now, that would not be a very large amount to place to one's credit; but suppose we should accede to the wishes of some of our friends and fix the members' fee at \$4, as it is in Ontario, what would be the result? Why, instead of an income from members alone of \$781, we should have but \$348. In this way we should be met with a deficit of \$223. In making comparisons, or, more properly speaking, contrasts, between ourselves and our confrères of Ontario, we have to reckon with numbers indeed.

In that province there are 850 members who pay into the exchequer of their association a sum of \$3,400, and I am given to understand that so rapid is the growth of the membership there that even now a further reduction in the membership fee is contemplated. Now, how could we face the deficit alluded to (here the speaker reviewed each item of the expenditure account, and showed the impossibility of reducing the various amounts)? The last item on the list is the sum of \$300 which we pay our lecturer, and here perhaps a wide field for discussion may be opened up.

Various thoughts, I have no doubt, will be contributed to this important topic. In my humble opinion the sum is not too large; but it might be possible to give the students the privilege of taking their two courses of lectures in one year instead of two years, as is now the custom, by altering the term of six months to eight months. In other words, twelve months' lecturing covering two years should be accomplished in eight months, covering one year. If such can be done in Ontario, there is no reason why it should not be possible here.

Then, again, the students' fees not only should be large enough to pay the lecturer's salary, but they might be made larger, so as to turn a surplus into the

treasury of the association. It must be borne in mind that the students' fees here are about one-half of those in Ontario; but if our students could get through their lecture course in one year, they would surely have no cause to complain of an increase in their fees to \$75 or to \$90. A change of this kind would be a step towards an effort to reduce the membership fee of \$10, which does certainly seem too large. Whilst dealing with fees and lectures, it would probably not be inopportune to make ourselves sure of the character of our lecture as regards efficiency. I make this reference because I have heard indistinct and indirect rumors of dissatisfaction on the part of students; but I am free to admit, and I do so frankly and openly, that the council has received no tangible evidence of the inefficiency on the part of the lecturer, and I for one, gentlemen, do not intend bringing groundless charges against the much-esteemed person in question. If evidence of such a nature had been placed in the hands of the council, prompt action, I am sure, would have been taken. This much, however, I will say, that as one of the examiners I have found many of the candidates very ill-prepared for the examination work; but the fact furnishes no evidence of inefficiency of the lecturer. The trouble is here, as elsewhere, that too many students think they can acquire all their knowledge from the lecturer, and that the text-books and standard works can be made a secondary consideration, whereas the converse of this should be the guiding rule—books first, and lectures second. The lecturer should be the agent, so to speak, of the text-books and standard works, and he should possess the faculty, if not the genius, to illustrate clearly and forcibly the many problems of the sciences on which he is engaged to teach.

So, gentlemen, Dr. Hutton, of whom I have personally the kindest regards, seems to me to be beyond criticism—in fact, beyond our ken—as we have no information on which to take action. Had we possessed such information, we could, at a short notice, I believe, have secured the services of a trained instructor from one of the large centres on the other side of the line. As the night is advancing, I will now transfer the discussion of these subjects into your hands.

Dr. Hutton, who spoke after Mr. Flexon, reviewed the lecture work at the college during the last term, and made it quite evident to his listeners that in endorsing Mr. Flexon's views he was decidedly handicapped in the illustrations of some of the practical work under his care, viz., pharmacy and materia medica; two of the most important subjects, proving that although his theoretical instruction might be faultless, it was impossible for him to do justice to the practical side of the subjects. He further stated that in consequence of the University Council's proposal to make a change in the lecture courses at the Medical College, it would

be necessary to make some corresponding changes in the lecture courses of pharmacy students, so that it may be possible yet that the two lecture courses of our students covering a period of one year may be realized. The doctor spoke at some length, and left a favorable impression on the minds of the gentlemen present. The speaker was decidedly pronounced in his views regarding the advisability of inaugurating a faculty.

The scrutineers, having duly counted the ballots, reported the following gentlemen had received the requisite number of votes: John F. Howard, J. C. Gordon, C. Flexon, E. F. Martin, W. R. Bartlett, A. S. Kelly, W. Pulford.

Moved by Mr. Howard, seconded by Mr. Flexon, That the thanks of the association be tendered to Mr. McLaren and Mr. Canniff for the interest they have displayed in the affairs of the association for the past twelve years.

In speaking to his motion, it was with much regret that the president (whose views were unhesitatingly shared by the vice-president) heard that an adverse vote had dispensed with the services of Mr. McLaren and Mr. Canniff on the new council. A high tribute was paid to these gentlemen when the president said that they had for the past twelve years been marked for their energy and fidelity while custodians of the affairs of the association. In fact, it will be a long time, perhaps never, when the Pharmaceutical Association of Manitoba will have two worthier representatives.

Mr. McLaren, in thanking the president and vice-president for their very kindly remarks, said it was with feelings both of regret and satisfaction that his name did not appear among those selected to serve the association during the coming two years. He had felt for some time that in his twelve years of service on the council he had fully discharged what claims the association had upon his time, and he would have declined nomination this time had it not been for the pressure brought to bear upon him by the president, who very flatteringly places a greater estimation upon the services rendered than he (Mr. McLaren) thought they deserved. Owing to the train service on the branch line upon which he resided, he could not come in to a council meeting without losing three days from his business.

Mr. McLaren spoke encouragingly of the prospects of pharmacy in the province, and assured the incoming council of his support.

Mr. Canniff fully endorsed and appreciated the remarks of Mr. McLaren. He had often felt that the demands on his time were greater than he could afford to give. He knew the impossibility of any council giving satisfaction to the entire membership of the association, but felt that his actions had been consistent with the belief that they were right, and was very pleased to know from the president's remarks that these actions were appre-

ciated by the council. Mr. Canniff spoke at some length upon the earnest efforts of the examiners, of which board he had been a member for some years.

Mr. Canniff wished the incoming council every success, and continued prosperity to the association.

The following resolution was introduced and moved by G. W. McLaren and seconded by Mr. Canniff:

Resolved, that the association hereby tenders its congratulations to the Ontario Retailers' Association on the success with which they have met and are meeting with in their efforts to prevent the cutting of prices to an unprofitable basis, and the securing of the co-operation of so large a majority of the retail and wholesale trade, and of the manufacturers of medicines, towards the re-establishment of prices, instead of at present in many cases on a losing one, and that our sympathies are with them in this matter, and that we heartily wish them every success in their enterprise.

Moved by Mr. Bartlett, seconded by Mr. Kelly, That a vote of thanks be tendered Mr. Bunnell for the use of room for meeting, and that the registrar convey the same to him.

Moved by Mr. Canniff, seconded by Mr. Gordon, That the thanks of the meeting be tendered Mr. Mitchell and Mr. Casseleman for their duties as scrutineers.

Moved by Mr. McLaren, seconded by Mr. Gordon, That E. E. Lightcap and H. Mitchell be appointed scrutineers for the ensuing two years.

PILL-MASSSES FOR CREOSOTE, ETC.—Among the latest recommendations for preparing pill-masses of creosote, extract of male-fern, etc., is that of Meitert (*Pharmaceutische Post*), who uses powdered Castile soap, to which he adds sufficient licorice to give the necessary firmness. When creosote and fern extract are mixed thus in pills, the author claims there is no separation.

Ewick recommends for pills of creosote, croton oil, etc., powdered animal charcoal. For the preparation of creosote, for instance, the author takes 1 gm. of the substance and 2 gm. animal charcoal and rubs them together until a soft mass is obtained. He then adds more charcoal, to the extent of, say, 60 centigrams, obtaining a soft-looking mass, but one which will not adhere to either mortar or pestle. The addition, finally, of 20 or 25 centigrams of Venice turpentine produces an elegant pill-mass.

Remarking on the last formula, the *Pharmaceutische Centralhalle* calls attention to the fact that Venice turpentine is by no means an indifferent agent, as the author seems to regard it, and especially in those very diseases in which creosote is usually given. It affects the kidneys powerfully, and should therefore never be employed by the pharmacist for a pill mass without the knowledge and consent of the physician.—*National Druggist*.

About Cough Drops!

Should Druggists handle those lines every Confectioner and Grocer sells?

Should Druggists drive the trade to the Confectioners by limiting their line to the nauseous and old brands that the public are tired of?

Why not carry and push the sale of

Honey and Horehound Cough Drops

when they sell well, and are sold only to the Drug Trade?

Mr. J. S. Armitage, Paris, Ont., writes:
"Send another pall of those Honey and Horehound Cough Drops at once. I sold the first pall in only ten days."

It will pay you to use our five and ten-cent sizes of folding cartons to encourage the sale of Cough Drops; and advertise your Cough Syrup on the back of them.

LAWSON & JONES

LONDON, CANADA.

Have You

Somerville's Pepsin Gum?

It is the Gum the others are selling.

It is admitted to be the best Pepsin Gum made in Canada.

Our Carving Set Premium Packages are having a great sale.

C. R. SOMERVILLE

LONDON, ONT.

STEARNS' Cascara Aromatic

(THE ORIGINAL)

Is a fluid extract, not a cordial, syrup, or other dilute preparation, of prime and selected two-year-old bark, which is of full strength, yet sweet in taste, the bitter principle being entirely masked. It is the only liquid preparation of Cascara, of concentrated dose, applicable to cases of delicate women and children, to whom the intense bitterness of the ordinary fluid extract is nauseating to a prohibitory degree. It is powerful and yet gentle in effect, and, in addition, does not gripe. This, next to its taste, is its most valuable property.



It is most important that STEARNS' should always be specified when Cascara Aromatic is ordered, as preparations similar in name, but otherwise entirely different from ours, are on the market. Our preparation is neither trade-marked nor patented, and our name used in its connection is our only protection, as well as yours.

Stearns' Cascara Aromatic is not bitter and does not gripe, which important characteristics distinguish it from all other fluid extracts of Cascara Sagrada.

"Imitation is the sincerest form of flattery," and the number of imitations an article may have is one of the best proofs of its excellence, as poor and unsuccessful things are never imitated. After a long period of experimental work, we placed upon the market in 1889 (six years ago) the first palatable

fluid extract of Cascara Sagrada ever devised. This was prepared by a special process, original with us, by which the bitter principle was eliminated from the product without injuring its therapeutic value whatsoever. Furthermore, by making use of two-year-old bark only, our Fluid Extract possessed none of the griping properties that the ordinary bitter Fluid Extract did. This preparation was called "STEARNS' CASCARA AROMATIC," which title was first used by us, there being no other preparation of Cascara on the market under that name. Other houses, as well as ourselves, had offered Cordials, Elixirs, and Syrups of Cascara, which, however, did not fill the bill, all being dilute preparations, the largeness of dose being objectionable, to say nothing of the excess of alcohol that cordials and elixirs contain, and the cloying sweetness of syrups, which derange the stomach. Stearns' Cascara Aromatic filled a long-felt want for a concentrated liquid preparation of Cascara of full strength, each minim representing one grain of prime two-year-old bark.

To conclude: Had not Stearns' Cascara Aromatic been successful, there would have been no reason for other Cascara Aromatics, and this important drug would not have been so widely used as it is to-day. It was owing to our discovery of an original method of preparing it that Cascara is so popular with the profession as a tonic laxative, and we feel warranted in believing that the profession, who are interested in true advancements of pharmacy, will appreciate our position, and give honor to whom honor is due, by specifying invariably *Stearns'* when Cascara Aromatic is prescribed. Stearns' Cascara Aromatic is the only full-strength fluid Extract of Cascara Sagrada which is not bitter and which does not gripe.

Sold by all jobbing houses at \$1.20 per lb., in single pound lots; in 5 lb. bottles, at \$1.10 per lb., or it may be ordered direct from

FREDERICK STEARNS & CO.

Manufacturing Pharmacists,
WINDSOR, ONT.

DETROIT, Mich.

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NEW YORK CITY.



“BLUE  SEAL”

COFFEE - CHOCOLATE - FLUID BEEF

Have such a delicious flavor and are so rich, smooth, and invigorating that they delight every one and are therefore now being dispensed by the best Druggists of this country. We warrant them for strength, uniformity, and fine flavor unsurpassed, if equaled, by any other extracts. A trial of them will convince you.

Send for Free Samples

or order trial package that is returnable at our expense if not perfectly satisfactory.

| | |
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| Blue Seal Coffee Extract | 75c. a lb., \$4.00 a gal. |
| Blue Seal Chocolate Extract | 50c. " 2.25 " |
| Blue Seal Fluid Beef, \$1.00 a lb., \$4.00 for 5 lb. bottle, | 6.00 " |

(Order, if you prefer, through your Wholesale.)

McKEY & CO., Boston.

(No Charge for Packages.)

The Value of a Pharmaceutical Journal to the Pharmacist.*

By RICHARD H. KIMBALL, Hartford, Conn.

The real value of a pharmaceutical journal to a druggist may be said to depend largely upon whether the druggist is up to date or a back number. In these days of new remedies, new chemicals, and new compounds, there is scarcely a week or a day passes but there comes a demand (either from the physician in the form of a prescription, or from some patron) for some new derivative of coal tar, some new chemical, or some new principle which has been isolated. The druggist who is keeping up in the race wants to be posted about these things and able to answer all questions which may be asked him about the same. The books of reference which he may have give no information. Where, then, shall he look? Why, to his drug journal, of course. The druggist who does not keep posted on these new things gets badly left in the race after pharmaceutical knowledge. What can be more annoying to a druggist who is not an old fogey or a back number than to have inquiry made for or about something which he is unable to furnish or give information? Often, yes, quite often, we are called upon by the physician to give information about some new chemical or compound, either its solubility, incompatibility, dose, or physiological effects, all of which the physician ought to know, but the fact of his asking the druggist shows he does not. We are supposed to know all about these new things, and how much higher we stand in the estimation of the physician if we are able to answer his questions promptly than if we could not do so. If we are able to give information asked for, where do we get our information? From the pharmaceutical journals of the day. Are they valuable to me? Yes, of inestimable value. The pharmaceutical journals which I take (I wish I could take them all) are a source of very valuable information to me. My time is all taken up with the cares of business. There are but few leisure moments (in fact, leisure in the life of the druggist is one of the things which has to be taken in small doses), but I can take time to read my journals, and look forward with a deal of pleasure to their arrival. I find the time given to their perusal well spent, and the valuable information obtained more than repays me for the time and money spent in so doing. Then take into consideration the quotations and changes in prices of druggists' goods to be found in each issue, which to a careful buyer are of great value; also the formulas, suggestions in regard to conducting business, and articles published on various subjects, all of which are of great value to the druggist. I would as soon think of conducting or trying to conduct the business of the pharmacist without a pharmacopœia, a dispensatory, or other books of reference, as without a pharmaceutical

*Read at the meeting of the Connecticut Pharmaceutical Association.

journal. The writer would urge upon every pharmacist, every assistant, every student, the great value of the pharmaceutical journals, and the imperative need of taking some of them; read them, and read them for information and knowledge, which will at some future time, if not at the present time, more than repay you for the time given to their perusal. In no way can you invest so small an amount and get such good and valuable returns.—*American Drug and Chemical Record.*

A Water Bath for Making Ointment of Zinc Oxide.

At a recent meeting of the King's County, N.Y., Pharmaceutical Society, which is reported in our news columns, W. C. Alpers, of Bayonne, N.J., described a water bath which he uses for melting and bottling petrolatum ointments.

The bath consists of two cylindrical tin cans, the inner having a capacity of about a quart, and being provided with a cover. The inner can is suspended by means of tin straps at the top in the centre of the outer can, with a space of about $\frac{1}{2}$ or $\frac{3}{4}$ all round between the sides and the bottoms of the two cans. The inner can, which contains the ointment or oil, is fitted with an outlet tube at one side and at the bottom of the can, and this tube passes through the outer can and is provided with a stop-cock.

Mr. Alpers stated that he had found the can very useful in bottling all kinds of ointments, and also in bottling castor oil during cold weather. He had furthermore found it to be of service in preparing oxide of zinc ointment. For this purpose he first triturated the oxide of zinc to a smooth paste with a small quantity of lard oil. He then placed in the water bath the requisite amount of benzoated lard, to which he added a little wax to compensate for the oil used in making the paste, and applied heat until the whole was melted. This he allowed to run in a small stream into the mortar containing the zinc paste, stirring constantly until the whole was mixed to a uniform consistence. By a proper adjustment of the temperature and of the rate of flow the ointment will be stiff enough to leave alone by the time the last of the melted lard is incorporated.—*American Druggist.*

The Toilet Water Business.

By H. L. GRIMES, Ph.C.

The desire for luxuries seems inherent with nine-tenths of the people, especially the gentler sex, and there is nothing that goes further towards satisfying this desire than the use of some refreshing toilet water in the bath. There is a growing demand for this class of goods, and as the margin of profit is good, particularly if you make them yourself, it is to the druggist's interest to give this part of his stock more attention than it generally receives.

It is necessary, of course, to keep in stock such toilet waters as are advertised and well known to your customers, but a supplementary line of your own goods will find a ready sale at such prices as you wish to establish, regardless of cutters and outside dealers.

One of the best methods of introducing a line of toilet waters of your own make is to put up samples in 1 or 2 dram homœopathic vials neatly labelled. When you wrap up a parcel of goods for a lady customer, include one of the samples, call her attention to it, and ask her to kindly compare your sample with any she has used. It is also a good plan to supply the first class barber shops in your neighborhood with liberal samples, say, a 2-ounce bottle of any one water, or two 1-ounce bottles, each containing a different water. The best shops use considerable quantities of such preparations, and, by a little push at the start, the druggist can supply the goods and make the profit which now goes to the barbers' supply houses.

A secondary benefit to be derived from the introduction of your toilet goods to the barbers is due to the proverbial penchant the knights of the razor have for conversation, and, as one topic is as good as another about the barber chair, your goods will be likely to receive favorable comment and be recommended by the shaver almost every time he applies them to a customer's face.

To give formulae for a complete line of toilet waters would require more time and space than are at our disposal in this article. We append formulae for two preparations that prove popular with a discriminating trade and yield a satisfactory profit:

LAVENDER WATER.

Oil lavender flowers 2 drams
Alcohol..... 1 pint
Rose water..... 6 fl. ounces
Magnesium carbonate..... $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce
Caramel, sufficient to color.

Rub the oil with the magnesium carbonate, add the alcohol and rose water, then sufficient caramel to give a light brown color. Filter through paper.

We have seen lavender water that was without color except the slight shade imparted by the oil, but the color given by the caramel impresses the eye as an indication of strength in the preparation. The color may be omitted if preferred.

A superior article that takes the place of ordinary bay rum is made as follows and sold under the name

ORGEAT RUM.

Essential oil of almonds..... 32 drops
Extract vanilla..... 1 fl. ounce
Alcohol..... 12 fl. ounces
Water sufficient to make 2 pints.
Tinct. cudbear, enough to color.

Dissolve the oil in the alcohol, add the extract vanilla, water, and tincture cudbear. Shake well. If not perfectly clear, rub with a little carbonate of magnesia and filter through paper. As a rule, it does not require filtration. This rum can be profitably sold at 50 cents per pint.—*The Spatula.*

Canadian Druggist

WILLIAM J. DYAS, Editor and Publisher.

MARCH 10TH, 1896.

Who Shall We Buy From?

This is a thought which frequently occurs to numbers in the drug trade, particularly in view of recent events.

The manufacturing chemist supplying the physician direct, the jobber supplying the departmental store, the patent medicine manufacturer catering for the trade of the price-cutter, all these have engaged the attention of the druggists of Canada, and have engendered a feeling of distrust and antagonism in many quarters. But it is not of these that we would speak in this article, but of the system which every merchant should as far as possible adopt, and for which we hope to give good and sufficient reasons. It is an almost undisputed fact that the firm which carries the best stock of goods, the most varied in character, the newest designs, and who sells the cheapest, is the one which tells you most about it through the use of printers' ink.

How can the growth of such wonderful business houses as Wannamaker's, Lord & Taylor's, Marshall, Field & Co.'s, and hosts of others, be accounted for unless from the fact that they have been regular and persistent advertisers. They had the goods, they let the people know they had them, and as a consequence they sold them. That has been their policy in the past, and it is their policy to-day. And yet few people would buy from them merely because they advertised unless they were able to procure them at least as cheaply as elsewhere.

And this is the fact that we desire to point out, that the advertiser must of necessity have the stock to meet the demand, or his advertising would be useless; his prices must be as reasonable as others, or he could not retain his customers; and his ability to serve them is apparent from the fact that the patronage given him justifies him in continuing his advertising. Thus the persistent and judicious advertiser has these three strong points in his favor: He carries the quantity and variety of stock necessary, his prices are right, and his capability of doing the business fully proven: but there is still another point, and that we think applies very forcibly to the matter of advertising in trade journals. The advertiser solicits

your trade through the columns of your own medium, is in touch directly with the necessities and demands of the times, is awake to the fact that the dealer must have whatever is new and profitable, and is able to sell at prices which must command business, and all these through the increased business secured from his advertising. The policy, then, of every business man should be, "Buy from the advertiser."

Business Methods.

Business and its methods have changed very materially during the last few years. Old methods have been in a great measure set aside, and new plans, new schemes have been improvised, and some of them permanently adopted, at least until such time as in the order of events, which nowadays move so rapidly, something else takes their place for a period of existence, that period depending solely on the adaptability to the fluctuating demands of the times. The druggist has generally been considered very conservative in his business methods, holding on to all the customs and traditions of the apothecary of the olden times, innovations being steadily resisted and alliances frowned down upon. But comparing the drug business of to-day with that of fifty years ago, there cannot but be observed the marked contrast. No longer can the druggist quietly and with perfect indifference look on business around him as something with which he has nothing to do, nor can he ignore business methods adopted by others. The feeling of security which many have felt, in the environments of their profession, by ancient custom, by a sort of acknowledgment of superiority over "the trades," or, in later days, by legislative enactments, has in a large measure disappeared, and in its place there is now a feeling of insecurity or anxiety as to what the future has in store, and whether changed methods in all business matters do not require more practical and progressive methods in the manner of conducting a drug business.

This transition of trade is, however, not without its benefits and its lessons. One of the most direct benefits resulting from this state of affairs is the necessity that has become apparent for a thorough business training, and an adaptation of the individual to the necessities and demands which progressive business methods bring with them. No man, no matter what his ability in other directions, can make a suc-

cess of business if he lacks business training and business ability. He may stand first on the roll of honor of his college; he may be the happy recipient of gold and silver medals; he may be able even to teach any subject in the curriculum of the studies which he has mastered; still, unless he is possessed of the knowledge of conducting business as it is done nowadays, unless he knows how to deal with all classes of people, having this knowledge intuitively or acquired, he cannot and will not make a success of the drug business.

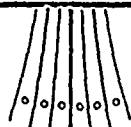
Success, in the sense in which most of us are inclined to take the meaning of the word, is financial prosperity, and to gain this we must be prepared to cope with others who are, in their respective lines, aiming at the same goal, striving for the same prize, a thing which they cannot obtain without a knowledge of how to set about it.

The man, therefore, who would make a success of the drug business must, like other business men, study the ways of modern business, adopt its methods as far as they are honorable and safe, and be progressive in everything. The young men just entering on their business careers should see that their education does not stop merely at what is taught within the portals of the college, but should post themselves thoroughly in business methods, and not find, too late, that though the head is full of pharmacy the lack of business training has produced an empty pocket.

The Largest Chemist's Shop in the World.

The pharmacy of Karl J. Ferrein, of Moscow, Russia, is the largest in the world, it is thought. As many as 1,200 prescriptions are put up in a day. The dispensing is done in a glass-domed room, where twenty-four or more assistants are employed, and a clerical and apprentice force nearly as numerous gives a portion of its time to the reception, entering, and delivery of the goods ordered and prepared. If poisonous ingredients enter into the composition of a medicine to be prepared, the checking of weights is done by a weigher specially appointed for that purpose. Two hundred and ninety-three men and boys find employment in the retail and wholesale departments of the establishment. The average number of prescriptions is not far from 300,000 annually. The founder died in 1887, but his two sons perpetuate their father's name and methods of business.—*Monthly Magazine of Pharmacy.*

A Few Reasons



why every druggist should handle our

Aromatic Cascara

S. & M.

Our Specialties . . .

Aromatic Cascara
Bitter Cascara
Vitalic Hypophosphites
Calisaya Cordial
Syr. Trifolium Co.
Apodyna

Bindshedler's Phenacetin
and Phenazone
(Antipyrin)

1. It is quite palatable.
2. One minim represents one grain of prime three-year-old Cascara bark.
3. Its small dose—15 to 30 min. We guarantee that it contains no foreign laxative or cathartic.
4. The price is reasonable and consistent, with purity and accuracy.
5. It is the most economical Cascara on the market.



Write us for sample by mail



MANUFACTURED BY

Scott & MacMillan

MANUFACTURING PHARMACISTS

14 and 16 Mincing Lane, Toronto, Can.

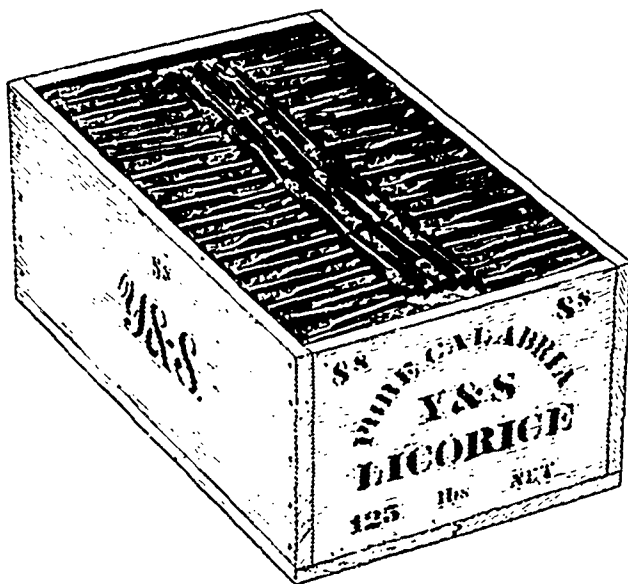
Manufacturers of

. . . . Perfumes
. . . . Toilet Waters
etc., etc.

Agents for

Andrew Jergens Toilet
and Medicated Soaps

Retail Druggists



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

WE ARE ALSO MANUFACTURERS OF

Acme Licorice Pellets

Y & S Licorice Lozenges

Tar Licorice and Tolu Wafers ..and..

Pure Penny Stick

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

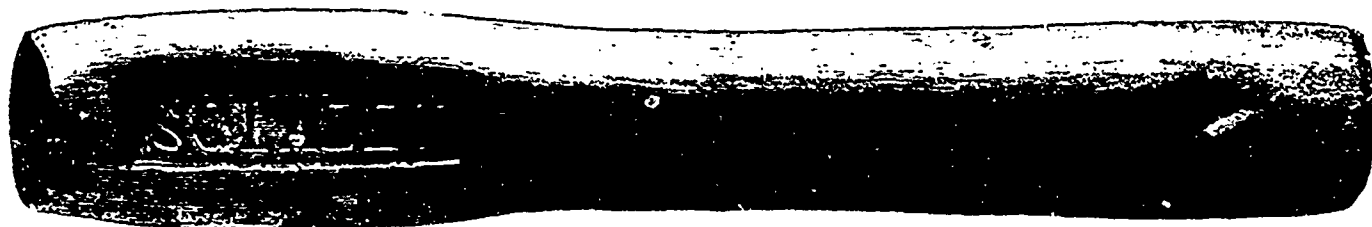
YOUNG & SMYLLIE

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

“Solazzi”

THE CHEMISTS' BRAND

Liquorice Juice



The Testimony of “The Lancet”

The following is from “The Lancet” of March 30th, 1895:

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

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



ASK FOR SHOWCARDS AND HANDBILLS.

Window Dressing.

Is there any longer a shadow of doubt as to the trade-bringing potentiality of a dressed window? Those who have tried its efficacy as a means of drawing trade are enthusiastic. We consider the store-keeper's window his cheapest advertisement. In his window he can display the goods with or without prices, as he deems best. Is not the dealer's window his sign of cleanliness, thrift, taste, and business enterprise? The window stands there, gazing out upon the particular spot wherever located. It stands there, no matter where its owner may be, continually enticing the public to the spot. Window advertising catches a class of custom that is well worth the baiting. There is also a trade caught by attractive window advertising that would never materialize were it not for the show; just as the huckster creates an appetite that would never have been developed were it not for the polishing of his red-ripe apples.

The style of the window is the first thing to consider. In this connection we may say that it is one of the requisites of a good trade, where there is any sort of intelligent competition, that there be a maximum of unbroken window-glass in the store front. If the front is a single one, say, twenty-two feet, the best disposition to make of it is to place the door at one side, and make one window. By all means let the store front be a light color, even if the paint has to be applied twice a year. It suggests neatness on the inside. A pale cream with gold lining is one of the latest and most tasteful things in colored fronts.

The lettering on the windows is a thing worth attention. The old style of white enamelled letters is not bad, but one of the new things is a gold script, a thick letter some half an inch or more deep. The lettering should not interfere with the display.

The custom of keeping stores open late in the evening is still prevalent, and there is no better time for a display, if the window and store be well lighted. If your store is situated on a prominent thoroughfare, where a great many persons are likely to pass after sundown, the windows should be well lighted, so that the goods in them may be viewed, and so that the advertising value of your window may go on while your store is closed. As bearing on the matter of lighting, it would be well if the backs and sides of each window were lined with mirrors. Nothing can be more effective or give more light, and at the same time do away with all clumsy draping to hide the wooden backs or partitions. For artificial light, of course electric lamps are by far the best and safest; but where these cannot be had there are many covered lamps that are very effective.

As a rule, windows are overcrowded, and various classes of goods are indiscriminately mixed, whereby the eye becomes confused, and the mind is unable

to grasp any particular object shown. Do not dress too high up, and let any special line or bargain be, as near as possible, on a level with the eyes of the passer-by. All price tickets and descriptions should be plainly written, with as little ornamentation as possible, and in a color to suit the goods.

The window-dresser must keep in mind the object in view, and be guided accordingly. He aims to set forth a fair sample of the goods to be found within. They must be so displayed as to prove an attraction to the people upon the street, most of whom are intent upon going somewhere else. Their attention must be diverted from their original purpose. To do this the goods displayed must be of such a character as will appeal with force to the purchaser at the time. In a word, the window must be dressed with seasonable goods.

Every legitimate method for attracting the attention of those who pass your way must be used. The ways by which you can get the people of your town in sympathy with your methods are numerous. First of all, you must be sincere and try to please. Then keep up with local and current history. If a new opera or theatre troupe is coming to town, the event will be talked about a week or so before it comes off. Now, if you could secure portraits of the leading members of the troupe and place them in your window, people would feel grateful to you.

The general success which comes from window dressing is enough to warrant a merchant in going to any expense necessary to make his display effective. The display should be made first-class in every particular. Nothing should be left half-done, and nothing should be left undone. Even if your window is expensive, it will pay for itself twice over if it is properly made.—*Keystone*.

The Pharmacist's Capital.

The *real* pharmacist's capital is his scientific-technical training, knowledge, and skill. The merchant-druggist's capital must consist of thousands of dollars if he is to be a successful man; but he might succeed very well as a merchant without the least scientific-technical training for the practice of the profession of the true pharmacist, if he only possesses that kind of ability and industry which makes the successful merchant. But he who tries to practise pharmacy without sufficient pharmaceutical education is simply trying to do business without capital. As between the cash capital really needed to practise legitimate pharmacy without miscellaneous merchandizing and that required to carry the miscellaneous merchandizing of the average drug store without pharmacy, the conglomerate business of selling patent medicines, tobacco, soda water, toilet goods, candies, etc., requires ten times as large a capital as would be

required for really pharmaceutical practice.

The furniture, fixtures, apparatus, stock, rent, and pay-roll of a paying corner drug store doing the usual miscellaneous trade of the merchant-druggist call for large capital, great financial ability, the closest attention to business, and no "let up." But the professional pharmacist who is content to let patent medicines, tobacco, and soda-water alone, who will serve the physicians and the public in all matters legitimately belonging to scientific pharmacy and medical and sanitary chemistry, and who has the thorough training necessary for that purpose, can get along very well without a corner store, and, in fact, without any store whatever; without expensive and showy furniture and fixtures; without a heavy, treacherous, shifting stock; without "slaving" day in and day out for the benefit of his landlord; without a force of clerks and salesmen wholly out of all reasonable proportion to the net profits of the business; and without being on duty eighteen hours a day, Sunday included.

Revolve this in your mind.—*Bulletin of Pharmacy*.

Advertising Axioms.

By J. WALTER THOMPSON, of New York.

The reward of the faithful advertiser is certain.

Man advertises and the people make purchases.

"Many men, many minds." Many ads. in many publications, many buyers.

The name and quality of good goods can be advertised so as to be "more lasting than brass."

Make your ads. speak the truth boldly, and the people will appreciate your frankness and respond.

"From nothing (in the leading publications) nothing comes." From *something*, however, results are sure to come.

"May his fame endure forever"—the advertiser who advertises with sensible copy that appeals to the sense of the people.

Modern Medicine.

An English pharmacist has compiled the appended list of modern forms of pharmaceutical medication, which he regards as a record of the present fashion in medicine: Bronchubes, cachets, cap-suled pills, capsules, compressed tablets, globules, lentiforms, lenticules, oviform pills, plastic pills, perles (pearls), pellets, pastilles, palatinoids, bipalatinoids, parvules, pilules, perloids, soloids, tabules, troches, tropels, tablets, tabloids. "With power to add to their number."

If you neglect your business, you will soon have no business to neglect.

When you get a good thing hang to it like a nigger preacher to a striped watermelon.

Lanolin Preparations.

Lanatoilet Milk.

| | | |
|-------------------|-------|-------|
| Borax..... | 1 | gram |
| Castile soap..... | 0.25 | " |
| Adeps lane..... | 10.00 | grams |
| Aqua rose..... | 50.00 | " |

Cold Cream.

| | | |
|------------------------------|----|-------|
| Expressed oil of almond..... | 15 | grams |
| Rose water..... | 15 | " |
| Lanolin..... | 20 | " |

Crene Cileste.

| | | |
|--------------------------|----|-------|
| Lanolin..... | 15 | grams |
| Petrolatum..... | 15 | " |
| Orange flower water..... | 15 | " |
| Terpineol..... | 10 | drops |

Ointment for Application to Hands.

| | | |
|-----------------|------|-------|
| Boric acid..... | 2.5 | grams |
| Zinc oxide..... | 7.5 | " |
| Lanolin..... | 25.0 | " |
| Olive oil..... | 15.0 | " |

Cucumber Cream.

| | | |
|------------------------------|-----|-------|
| Expressed oil of almond..... | 5 | grams |
| Fresh juice of cucumber..... | 50 | " |
| Lanolin..... | 15 | " |
| Vanillin..... | 0.5 | " |

Cooling Ointments.

| | | |
|-------------------------|----|-------|
| (1) Lead water..... | 25 | grams |
| Lanolin..... | 20 | " |
| Olive oil..... | 5 | " |
| (2) Lime water..... | 30 | " |
| Lanolin..... | 20 | " |
| Petrolatum..... | 10 | " |
| (3) Thiol (liquid)..... | 2 | " |
| Distilled water..... | 25 | " |
| Lanolin..... | 20 | " |
| Olive oil..... | 3 | " |
| (4) Borax..... | 2 | " |
| Distilled water..... | 50 | " |
| Lanolin..... | 30 | " |
| Petrolatum..... | 15 | " |

Unguentum Helio.

| | | |
|-------------------|----|---|
| Lead plaster..... | 10 | " |
| Lanolin..... | 7 | " |
| Petrolatum..... | 3 | " |

Deck Paste.

| | | |
|-----------------|----|---|
| Zinc oxide..... | 10 | " |
| Olive oil..... | 10 | " |
| Lanolin..... | 10 | " |

Sulphur Paste.

| | | |
|--------------------------------------|----|-------|
| Zinc oxide, | | |
| Precipitated sulphur, | | |
| Silica (infusorial earth), each..... | 10 | grams |
| Olive oil..... | 20 | " |
| Lanolin..... | 15 | " |
| Distilled water..... | 35 | " |

—Geo. Muller, in *Monatsh. f. Prakt. Dermat.*

Peanut Oil.

The report of the American Consul at Marseilles contains some facts concerning the manufacture of peanut (arachide or ground nut) oil, which is largely coming into use for various economic purposes. Extraction of oil from peanuts is rapidly increasing, no fewer than seventeen factories being at present engaged in the industry, and the quantity of nuts imported at Marseilles for this purpose is increasing rapidly every year. The general method of producing the oil is as follows: On arriving at the factory the peanuts are first placed in a machine of the nature of a "winnowing" in which all outside dirt and other foreign substances are

removed. Having been thus superficially cleansed, the nuts are conveyed by an Archimedean screw to the shelling machine, where they are deprived of the shells. Thence the nuts fall into the first tritulating machine, consisting of a pair of cast-iron rollers, where they are coarsely ground, and at the same time any foreign bodies, stones, etc., are by an ingenious arrangement rejected. From this machine the meal passes to another, where it is again ground finer, and thence into a long hexagonal case forming a sieve, through which the fine meal passes, while the coarse is sent back to the rollers again. The meal is then pressed in "scourtins" make of horsehair, a pressure of 2,850 pounds to the square inch being exerted, and left on for an hour, which is sufficient to extract all that can be obtained in the first yield. The meal is then removed from the "scourtins," ground a second time, heated to a temperature of about 158° F., and a second pressing is effected. If oil of a very fine quality is required the nuts are crushed only once, partially ground nuts yielding a smaller but finer product. The yield varies according to the quality of the nuts. Mozambique nuts produce about 50 per cent. in the first pressing, and the value is from about 25s. to £2 per hundredweight. The second pressing yields about 12 per cent., the value of which is from 15s. to £1 per hundredweight. The oil is largely devoted to the manufacture of white soap, for which it is highly prized. It is also used as salad oil, and in the composition of margarine. Large quantities are sold as olive oil. A smaller amount is used for illuminating purposes. The cake left after pressing is particularly rich in nitrogen, and forms an excellent cattle food, and commands a price of about 5s. if made from shelled nuts.—*Oils, Paints, and Drysalteries.*

The Examination of Disinfectants.

By H. M. KALFMAN, D.S.

There are a number of disinfectants on the market of more or less value, and it is the object of this paper to give the dealer and consumer some method of determining the relative value of these various products. Infections are caused by various kinds of bacteria, but all these bacteria do not thrive under the same conditions. A substance may form an excellent medium for the growth of one kind of bacteria, while it may be positively fatal to other kinds. So, in determining the value of a disinfectant, it is necessary to determine its effect upon specific forms of bacteria.

Although the chemical constitution and strength of a disinfectant can be determined by chemical means, it is necessary to resort to a bacteriological examination in order to be certain of its value as a disinfectant. A bacteriological examination may be conducted as follows:

A series of test tubes are filled with solutions of disinfectants of different

degrees of strength, and in each of them is placed a silk thread impregnated with some specific form of bacteria (e.g., bacterium coli). At the end of definite intervals of time the threads are removed, washed with sterilized water, and placed in a culture medium of gelatin or agar. The culture tubes, containing the culture medium, are then placed in a sterilized chamber until the bacteria shall have had time to develop. If the solutions are strong enough, and if sufficient time be allowed for the action of the disinfectants, no colonies of bacteria will be found; but if, on the other hand, the solutions were too weak, or if the time for the action of the disinfectant be too short, numerous colonies of bacteria will be found. In every case it will be found that in a certain strength of solution the bacteria will thrive, while in a somewhat stronger solution they will be killed. Thus, a solution of one part of thymol in three thousand of water will prevent alcoholic fermentation, but if the solution be diluted to one in thirty-five hundred the fermentation will proceed. A solution of one part salicylic acid in one thousand parts of water will prevent fermentation, but if diluted to one in twelve hundred fermentation will take place. A solution of one part thymol in three thousand of water is the weakest solution of that antiseptic that will prevent fermentation, while a solution of one part of salicylic acid in one thousand of water is the equivalent strength of that solution for hindering fermentation.

Therefore, it may be said that thymol has three times the disinfecting power of salicylic acid. In a similar way all antiseptics may be compared. The following table gives the minimum strength of some well-known antiseptics that will prevent alcoholic fermentation:

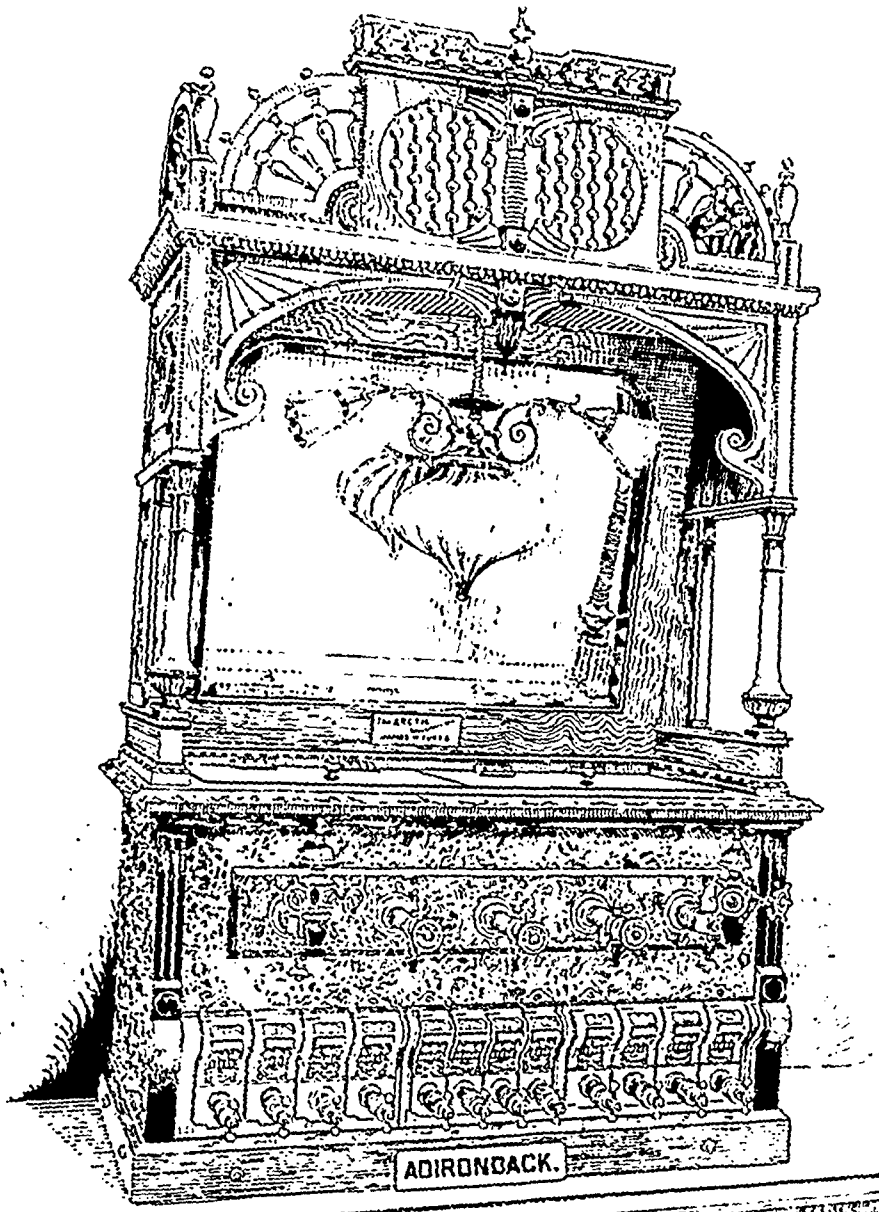
| Antiseptic. | Weakest concentration to prevent fermentation. |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| Corrosive sublimate..... | 1.20000 |
| Potassium permanganate..... | 1.10000 |
| Copper sulphate (blue vitriol)..... | 1.4000 |
| Bromin..... | 1.3000 |
| Thymol..... | 1.3000 |
| Benzoic acid..... | 1.2000 |
| Salicylic acid..... | 1.1000 |
| Quinine..... | 1.400 |
| Carbolic acid..... | 1.200 |
| Sulphuric acid..... | 1.100 |
| Resorcin..... | 1.100 |
| Pyrogallol..... | 1.50 |
| Boric acid..... | 1.25 |
| Chloral hydrate..... | 1.25 |

—*Paint, Oil, and Drug Review.*

Bitterless Cascara Sagrada.

The extended use of Rhamnus Purshiana, or Cascara Sagrada, as it is more usually termed, has led to frequent attempts to improve the various pharmaceutical preparations of this valuable drug. The researches of various investigators have proved that the laxative properties of the bark are undoubtedly due to principles similar in their medical properties, and, to a considerable extent, in their chemical composition, to those contained

Tufts Fountains



My Soda Water apparatus for 1896 is far in advance in beauty of design and practical construction.

Do not delay, but place your orders at once, that delivery may be made in time, so that you will be in position to take advantage of the early hot weather in April and May.

Do you remember that I introduced the drawer can?

Have you noticed that every manufacturer of soda apparatus is selling some form of drawer can?

Is the imitation ever equal to the article imitated?

I have patent infringement suits now pending against five rival manufacturing corporations.



FACTORY: 33 to 51 Boulter, 50 and 51 Chardon, and 96 to 100 Portland Sts.,

BOSTON, MASS.

WAREHOUSES:

NEW YORK: 10 Warren St., near Broadway and City Hall.

CHICAGO: 264 and 266 Fifth Ave.

ST. LOUIS: 1215 Pine St.

BALTIMORE: Cor. Lombard and Concord Sts.

SAN FRANCISCO: 212 Eddy St.

DETROIT: 254 Woodward Ave.

DALLAS: Cor. Commerce and Field Sts.

BOSTON: 96, 98 and 100 Portland Street, near Union Station.

Catalogue: In sending for catalogue customers will confer a favor by mentioning the CANADIAN DRUGGIST.

ADDRESS ALL COMMUNICATIONS TO

JAMES W. TUFTS

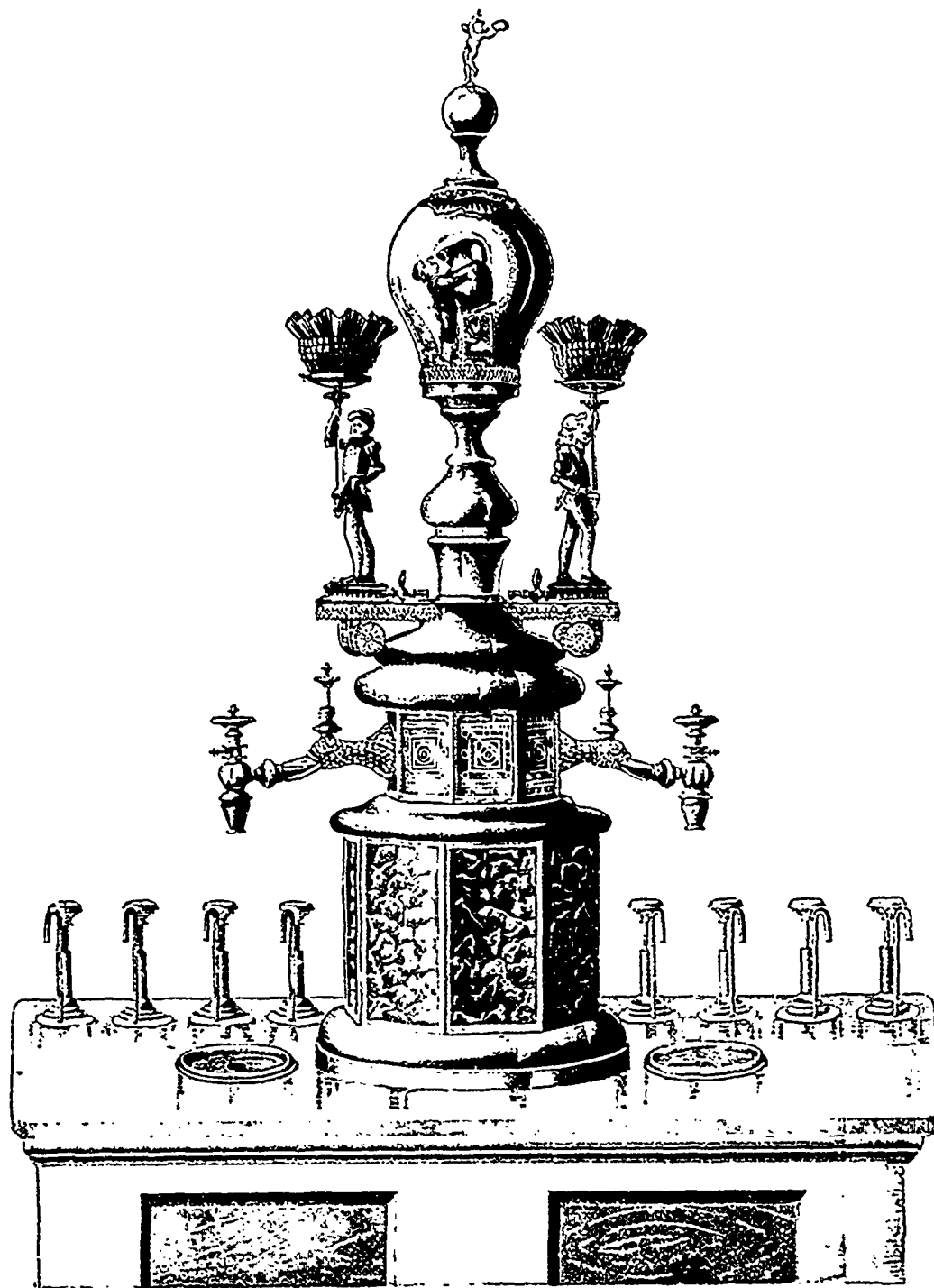
CANADIAN DRUGGIST.

The Fletcher Mfg. Co., = Toronto =

MANUFACTURERS OF

Soda Fountains, Generators, Cylinders, Freezers, etc.

MANY NEW DESIGNS IN MARBLE AND COUNTER APPARATUS.



OUR NEW CATALOGUE FOR 1896 NOW READY. MAILED ON APPLICATION.

"THE VENICE," New this Season.

Patent Pneumatic Syrup Jars fitted to our counter apparatus. Make the handiest and best thing ever invented for Druggists' use. Quality unsurpassed. Prices reasonable. Terms easy. Fountains exchanged.

DEALERS IN PURE FRUIT JUICES CONTAINING NO ADULTERATION.

FLAVORING EXTRACTS, COLORS, ETC.

FACTORY : 440 AND 442 YONGE STREET, TORONTO

PUFFER'S

Onyx and Marble Soda Water Apparatus

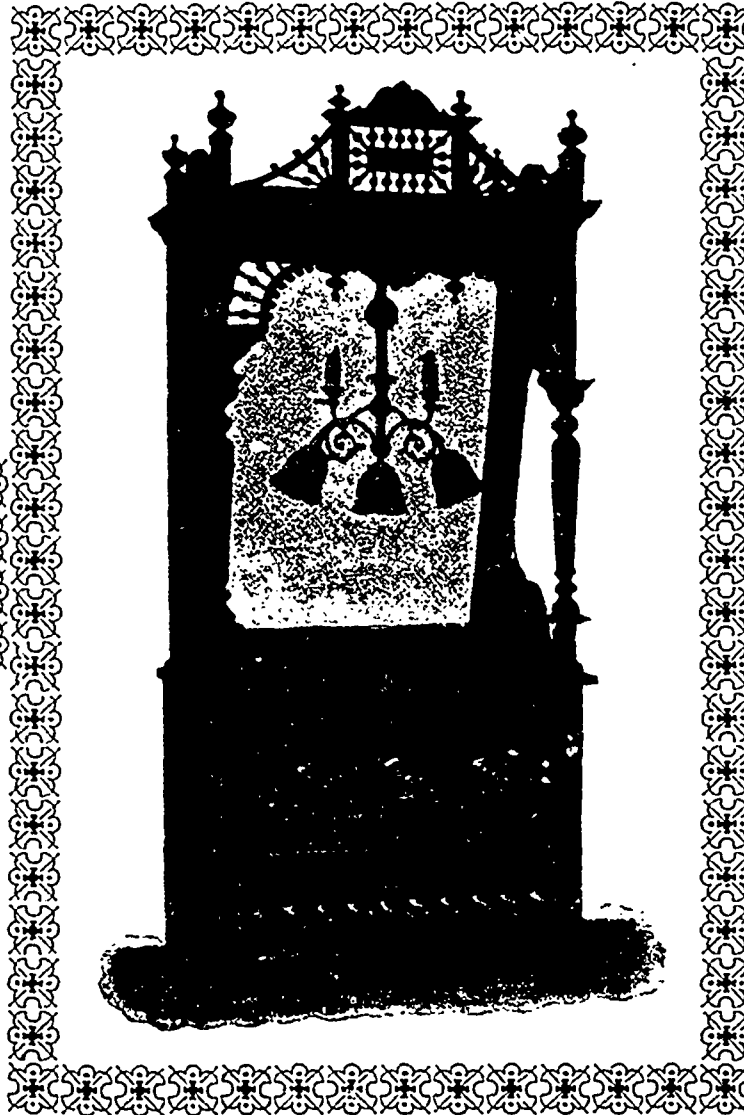
Our designs for 1896 are handsomer than ever.

If you want a Soda Fountain which works easy, wears well, and keeps its fine finish, buy

Puffer's
New Style
Apparatus
with
SLIDING SYRUP CANS

Prices Reasonable
Terms Easy

LIBERAL ALLOW-
ANCE FOR OLD AP-
PARATUS IN EX-
CHANGE.



Our **SLIDING SYRUP CANS** are the best in use

Our **COOLERS** the most substantial and effective.

Our **INSIDE FITTINGS** the most practical and complete.

ILLUSTRATED
CATALOGUE
Mailed free on request

Extracts
Flavors
Fruit Juices

Of the best quality
at lowest prices.

Branches:

39 and 41 CENTRE STREET, NEW YORK
264 FIFTH AVENUE, CHICAGO
1800 MAGAZINE STREET, NEW ORLEANS

A. D. PUFFER & SONS
38 to 48 Portland St.
BOSTON, MASS.

TAR SOAPS

MADE BY

THE ALBERT TOILET SOAP CO'Y

Are the best sellers in the market.

BURTON'S ALL-HEALING TAR AND GLYCERINE Tinfoil outside and inside wrapper One doz in box Specially made for shampooing.

Used in all the Maternity Hospitals

MASTER MECHANICS' In Tinfoil and Carton. In boxes of 1 dozen, and cases of 50

PINE TAR Tinfoil and Carton. One-dozen packets. A popular 5-cent article.

CONFIDENCE in the merits of the goods you sell is an important element of success.

Johnston's Fluid Beef

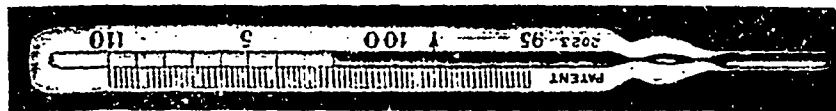
an always be sold with the most absolute guarantee that it is the best Beef preparation.

We will back you up in this statement to the fullest extent.

The JOHNSTON FLUID BEEF CO., - MONTREAL.

"THE LANCET," "BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL," and "THE OPTICIAN," strongly recommend

DENTON'S New Patent "Acme" Lens-Front Clinical Thermometer



STILL MORE EASY TO READ.
INDEX AND SCALE IN THE SAME PLANE.
WILL NOT ROLL.
INDELIBLE ENGRAVING.

WHOLESALE ONLY AT

25a Hatton Garden, London, England.

RUBBER GOODS

AT RIGHT PRICES

OUR LINE OF ENEMAS, TUBING, FOUNTAINS, ATOMIZERS, is very complete and prices right. Buyers can effect great saving by placing orders with us.

SURE-SELLING SPECIALTIES:

CARSON'S BITTERS

PECTORIA

SILVER CREAM

ALLAN'S COUGH CANDIES
1/2 gross Box at \$1 per Box.

SOAP BARK

In 5c. Packages, 1/2 gross Box, \$1 per Box.

Full lines of Sundries.

Mail orders promptly executed

ALLAN & CO.

132 BAY ST., TORONTO

A PERFECT TEA

MONSOON TEA

FINEST IN THE WORLD.
From Tea Plant to Tea Cup in its Native Purity.

PACKED BY THE GROWERS
And sold in the original packages, 1/2 lb., 1 lb. and 5 lb. caddies.

If your grocer has none, tell him to order from
STEEL, HAYTER & CO.
11 and 13 Front Street East, Toronto

BORINE

ANTISEPTIC, NON-TOXIC, FOR EXTERNAL AND PROPHYLACTIC, NON-IRRITANT, AND INTERNAL USE.

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Borine is highly recommended as a Mouth Wash, as a Gargle, Spray or Lotion in inflammations of the throat, nose and mucous membrane; for Inhalation in croup, diphtheria and whooping cough; as a soothing and antiseptic application to wounds, burns, etc., and internally as a sedative, antifermentative and carminative in digestive troubles and in intestinal disorders.

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in rhubarb and frangula. Cascara sagrada differs materially, however, from rhubarb on account of the presence of a bitter, crystalline principle. Meier and Webber assert that the drug also contains a ferment, to which is attributed the griping effects of the fresh bark, and there is little doubt that our pharmacopeia should insert in its definition a requirement that the bark should be kept at least one year after its collection before being used, as is the case with the definition of frangula bark. The bitter principle has been regarded by many as objectionable, and as interfering with the continued use of the drug as a laxative. The resinous constituents are, without doubt, the cause of the purgative action. The pharmaceutical problem which is presented, then, is to provide a preparation which will contain all the resinous constituents, but free from bitterness; and with this object in view, a process has been devised for making a powder which may be used for the liquid preparations, such as fluid extract, tincture, syrup, etc.

BITTERLESS POWDERED CASCARA SAGRADA.

| | Grammes. |
|---------------------------------------|----------|
| Take of powdered cascara sagrada..... | 500 |
| " licorice root..... | 110 |
| magnesia (calcined)..... | 10 |
| powdered cloves..... | 5 |

The powders are thoroughly mixed, transferred to a "power kneader," and then moistened with sufficient water; after being thoroughly kneaded, the mass is transferred to a closed drying chamber, and subjected to a uniform temperature of 180° F. for forty-eight hours. The moisture is then permitted to escape from the chamber, and the powder thoroughly dried, after which it is repowdered and sifted.

It will be observed that aromatics are added with a view to improving the taste, and the preparations made from the powder are free from bitterness, whilst the laxative properties are unimpaired.—*Henry B. Gilpin, in American Journal of Pharmacy.*

A Tasteless Quinine Compound.

Wendt communicates to the *Rundschau* the following formula for a tasteless quinine compound:

Dry 3 parts of free basic quinine, at 125°C., and heat the residue with 4 parts of iso-valeryl chloride in the water bath until complete conversion takes place. The result of the reaction is treated with hot water acidified with hydrochloric acid, and the solution supersaturated with ammonium hydrate in the cold. The precipitated quinine ester is taken up by shaking with benzol, and the latter solution evaporated, leaving a residue of iso-valeryl quinine. The iso-valeryl quinine is an amorphous hygroscopic body which gives the thalleioquin reaction, readily soluble in acids in excess, alcohol, ether, and benzol. Its neutral salts are difficultly soluble in water, but the acid

salts are exceedingly soluble in that element, and the solutions are fluorescent. The body is saponifiable by heating with alkalies.

If an equivalent quantity of salicylic acid be poured into an ethereal solution of iso-valeryl quinine, salicylic iso-valeryl quinine is, in a little while, thrown down as a precipitate. This combination crystallizes out of alcohol uniform leaflets, but on allowing it to crystallize very slowly, at ordinary temperature, it forms large, beautiful tablets of great regularity. It is water-free and permanent in air and light, difficultly soluble in water, but dissolves with ease in alcohol and benzol. The melting point of the body is 202°C. It is entirely tasteless, and its content of the heart and stomach strengthening principles of valerianic acid should give it considerable prominence in medicine. We understand that the foregoing process has been patented in Austria and Germany.—*National Druggist.*

The Examination of Creosote Capsules.

The necessity of examining the contents of the various ready-made capsules on the market has frequently been dwelt upon, and such examination frequently shows very wide differences between the contents of the capsules and the statements as to the contents which appear on the labels. The following method of examining capsules containing creosote, which was recently suggested by Sapin (*Rep. de pharm.*), will therefore prove of considerable interest:

Macerate 50 of the capsules of examination for several hours in barely sufficient cold water to cover them, and then heat carefully until the gelatin is dissolved. On cooling there will be two layers, the upper being oily and the lower gelatinous. Dissolve the oily layer in 25 c.cm. of ether; again liquefy the gelatinous mass by careful heating and allow it to cool, when the last traces of the oily creosote solution will rise to the surface and may be removed by a second portion of ether. By mixing the two ethereal solutions, evaporating and weighing the residue, the weight of the creosote present in the capsule and of the oil will be obtained. To separate these two, shake the residue twice with 10 c.cm. of alcohol (94 per cent.), which dissolves the creosote, while the oil remains behind. After pouring off the alcohol, heat the oil until the last traces of alcohol are driven off and weigh it. The difference between the figures thus given and the total weight of the residue after the evaporation of the ether will give the quantity of the creosote present.

This method is available for analysis of creosote solutions in oil, such as cod-liver oil, almond oil, peanut oil, and olive oil. The quantity of creosote found may occasionally be a little in excess of the actual amount present on account of the slight solubility in alcohol of some of the oils used.—*American Druggist.*

Cycling.

Within the present decade, after two or three generations of ineffectual experimentation, the art of riding on wheels has been brought to a practical success. Bicycles in the last few years have divided public attention with the electric lamp and the trolley car. Newspapers, medical journals, and popular magazines have teemed with articles concerning this new adjuvant to human muscle. Every variety of opinion is expressed by men, women, and scientists, as to the healthfulness, propriety, and fitness of the new locomotion for women, children, and others. One result, however, is apparent. The use of the wheel is rapidly extending, and is not likely to diminish. When the sewing machine was first introduced, it was much written against as an enemy to female well-being. That opposition has long since passed away. Common sense and medical skill met this danger. All women may not use the machine. Some may, perhaps nearly all. The physician should have a say. So in cycling. Some people should not venture; others will be wonderfully benefited. The doctor must be the judge, just as he should be in the gymnasium and the schoolroom. We all know that scores are injured by athletics, and that hundreds, perhaps thousands, are sacrificed in the schools. Yet the gymnasium and the school are indispensable, and along with them the skilled physician. Experience is teaching the necessity of this latter adjunct, and the medical inspector of schools is recognized as a factor in education in all advanced communities. The child has no business in school unless under medical supervision.

Man, woman, and child has no business on the wheel unless under medical supervision.—*Tennessee Health Bulletin.*

To the clerk: Your employer's interests are yours. By serving him honestly and industriously you best serve yourself, for a reputation gained for faithful and intelligent service is of all importance to you, and will stand you in good recommendation in other business connections and fields of labor. Without being officious, make yourself conversant with every detail of the business, and do not be afraid of work, even though some of it may be very distasteful. There is no disgrace nor loss of prestige and dignity if you occasionally demonstrate to the porter and the apprentice how their duties can best be performed.—*Phar. Era.*

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The Science of Optics.

BY LIONEL LAURANCE,
Principal of the Optical Institute of Canada.

[Entered according to Act of Parliament of Canada, in the year 1874, by Lionel Laurance, at the Department of Agriculture.]

If the refracting medium be of such a form that its two surfaces, through which the rays must pass, be not parallel to each other, then it follows that no ray can be perpendicular to both of them, and, therefore, every ray incident to such a medium (that is not reflected) must suffer refraction.

An optical prism as AKZ in Fig. 5 is a body having its two refracting surfaces AK and AL inclined towards each other; their point of junction A is called the apex, and the line KZ joining the sides is called the base.

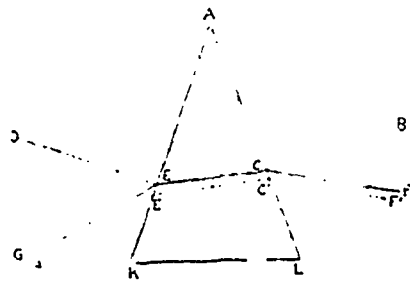


FIG. 5.

The perpendicular to the one surface AK is DE , and to the other AL is BC . If any ray such as FC be incident, as it passes from the rarer into the denser medium, it will be refracted at C in the direction CE toward the perpendicular, and again at E , as it passes from the denser into the rarer medium, it will again be refracted in the direction EG away from the perpendicular. Various rays, such as $FC, F'C'$, will retain their relative positions after refraction, emerging as at $EG, E'G'$. If the ray were incident in the direction perpendicular to the first surface, it would pass through the prism without deviation until it reached the second surface, when it would be refracted away from the perpendicular. If the ray were incident to the first surface in a direction perpendicular to the second surface, it would be refracted at the point of contact towards the perpendicular to the first surface, and again, on emerging from the prism, would be refracted away from the perpendicular to the second surface. In any and every case the refraction by a prism is such that the ray is bent towards the base.

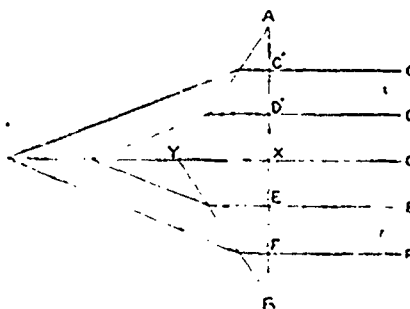


FIG. 6.

If two prisms $AX'Y$ and BXY , in Fig. 6, be placed base to base rays of light such as CC', DD' , incident to the prism $AX'Y$, are bent towards the base of this prism, and rays such as EE', FF' , incident to the prism BXY , are bent towards the base of that prism, so that the rays refracted by the one meet the rays refracted by the other. The one ray GX , incident at the point of junction of the two prisms, passes through without refraction, as, being already at the base at either prism, it cannot be bent more so.

What is true of two prisms placed base to base is also true of any number of prisms placed with their bases together.

In Fig. 7 there are three forms of convex lenses.

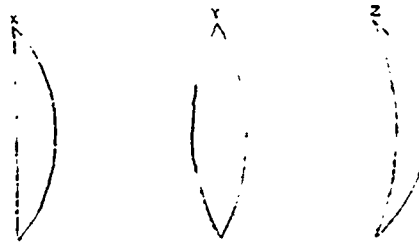


FIG. 7.

X is a plano-convex; it is flat on one side and convex on the other.

Y is a double-convex; it is convex on both sides.

Z is a concavo-convex, generally called periscopic convex; it is concave on one side and convex on the other, but the concave is weaker than the convex.

These three lenses have exactly the same properties; they are thicker in the centre than at the edges, and they are practically formed of an infinite number of prisms with their bases meeting in the centre. All rays of light traversing them are bent inwards, that is, they are refracted towards the bases of the prisms of which the convex lenses are formed, with the single exception of the central ray that is incident at the point of junction of the bases; this ray, AB (Fig. 8), passing through the axis of the lens, is called the axial ray.

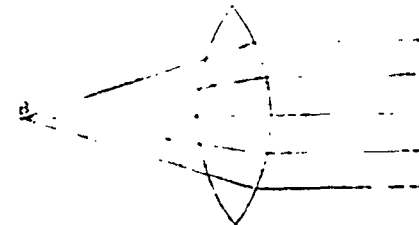


FIG. 8.

All the rays are so bent that they meet at B , which is the focus of the lens.

It will be noted that rays of light refracted by a lens are more bent by the peripheral or outside parts of the lens than by those parts that are nearer to the axis.

In the above and other figures the rays of light have to be shown as parallel to each other. As before stated, rays from a point incident to a lens (or to the eye) are really divergent, and are called a pencil of light.

When refracted and collected together at the focus, these rays are again seen as a

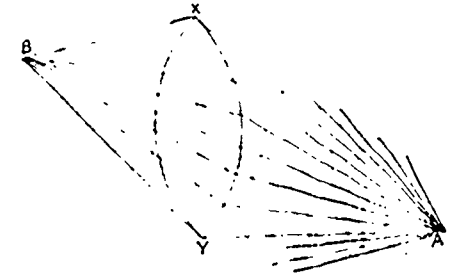


FIG. 9.

point. In Fig. 9 the rays diverge from the point A ; some of them fall on the lens XY , and are refracted by it to the point B , which is the focus of these rays.

In Fig. 10, there are three forms of concave lenses. X is a plano-concave; it is flat on one side and concave on the other. Y is a double-concave; it is concave on both sides. Z is a convexo-concave or periscopic concave; it is concave on one side and convex on the other, but the convex is weaker than the concave.

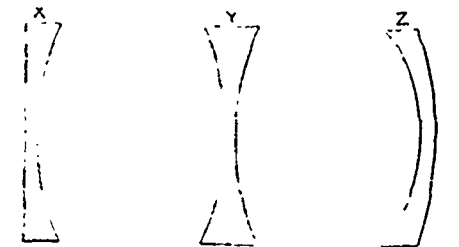


FIG. 10.

These three forms of concave lenses have exactly the same properties; they are thinner in the centre than at the edges, and they are practically formed of an infinite number of prisms with their apices meeting at a common centre and their bases outwards. All rays of light traversing them are bent outward, that is, they are refracted towards the bases of the prisms of which the concave lenses are formed, with the single exception of the central ray that is incident at the point of junction of the apices; this ray AB (Fig. 11), passing through the axis of the lens, is called the axial ray. As the refraction by a

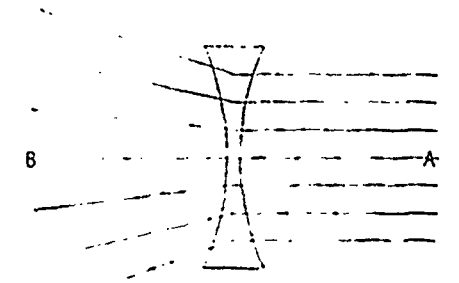


FIG. 11.

concave lens is outward, the rays are scattered, and such a lens can have no real focus.

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Although all rays of light in Nature are really divergent, and are so considered as they radiate from the inconceivably small luminous points to the various parts of the pupil of the eye or of a lens, still when they proceed from infinitely distant objects the amount of the divergence is so small that they are considered as parallel to each other. But there must be some distance that is the nearest point from which we can reckon the divergence of the rays to be so insensible as to amount practically to parallelism; this point is 20 feet, or 6 metres; therefore, in optics, those rays that proceed from objects 20 feet or more distant are called parallel rays, and those that proceed from objects less than 20 feet distant are called divergent rays. A collection of parallel rays is called a beam of light, in contradistinction to a pencil of light, which is a collection of divergent rays.

It is essential that the student in optics should realize and comprehend this, as many important facts in the science hinge upon it. For instance, it is obvious that when rays of light have to be converged by a convex lens to a focus at a certain distance, less refraction is required to do this if the rays be parallel than if they be divergent.

A sphere is a body having every point of its surface equi-distant from a common centre.

A ball or sphere of glass of two inches diameter will have a radius of one inch; this ball constitutes practically a 1 inch double convex lens. The central portion of the sphere, included between *AB* and

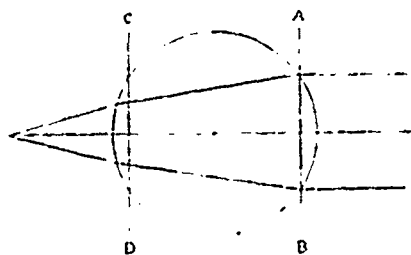


FIG. 12.

CD, as in Fig. 12, could be cut out and the power would remain the same, the strength of a lens depending on the radius of its curvature, and not on its thickness. If the two segments cut off by *AB* and *CD* be brought together, they form exactly an ordinary double convex No. 1 inch lens, whose focus is one inch behind its centre, the thickness of the lens being disregarded.

One segment of such a sphere having only half the amount of curvature would have half the refracting power, and constitute a No. 2 inch lens.

Concave lenses are hollows made by spheres, and on the curvature of the sphere depends the strength. A piece of glass hollowed out on both sides by a sphere of one inch radius makes a 1-inch double concave lens. If only one side be hollowed, then it is a No. 2 inch plano-concave lens.

Such lenses, being segments of or ground on spheres, are called spherical

(sph.) lenses. If double convex, the focus is at the radius; if plano-convex, the focus is at the diameter of the sphere. A double concave is of the same number as the radius of its curvature; a plano-concave as the diameter of the sphere upon which it is ground.

A convex and a concave lens of the same number neutralize each other, and form plain glass when placed together.

(To be continued.)

Menthol.

The latest issue of the *Therapeutischen Monatshefte* (No. 9) contains, under the heading, "Practical Notes and Useful Formulae," a lengthy report by Dr. Reinhold Wunche, of Dresden, "on the use of menthol in colds and influenza." The author refers to the statement of Ziegler, who showed that peppermint oil, even in a dilution of 1:3000, arrests the development of the comma bacillus, and that, according to Koch, at a strength of 1:2000 it possesses the power of destroying the bacillus of cholera. Ronicke's valuable investigations have shown that the vapor of menthol alone is sufficient to arrest the development of staphylococcus pyogenes aureus and other dangerous bacteria.

In regard to the use of menthol as a remedy for colds, Wunche expresses himself as follows:

"Perfumes have often been successfully used as remedies against colds, from Hager's well-known specific with acid carbohc down to eau de Cologne. According to Roux, a similar preparation is administered in the Hôtel Dieu at Paris in cases of cold in the form of energetic inhalations through the nose and mouth. It is said that this application has been uniformly successful in arresting the progress of the complaint, even with patients in whom tracheo-bronchitis always accompanied a cold. I am personally able to vouch for the favorable effect of eau de Cologne in the initial stage of coryza. As I used to be a frequent sufferer of acute catarrh of the upper air passages and of true influenza, I have probably experimented on my own person with every remedy that has been prescribed against these complaints.

"I have always found menthol, dissolved in chloroform, to be the most efficacious of all remedies.

"A solution of 1 to 2 parts of menthol in 20 parts of chloroform will not only arrest the progress of a cold in its initial stage, but is also an excellent influenza prophylactic.

"From 4 to 6 drops of the solution should be placed in the hollow of the hand, quickly rubbed between the hands, the two hands tightly pressed together, placed before the face, and the remedy energetically inhaled alternately through the nose and the mouth.

"It will be immediately noticed that the volatile parts of the solution thoroughly impregnate the mucous mem-

branes of the nose, mouth, and throat, and even penetrate deep down into the air passages. During the first two or three inhalations the sweetish chloroform vapor predominates; afterwards, however, only menthol, in an attenuated condition, is inhaled, odor and feeling remaining apparent for some time after inhalation.

"As a rule, the first inhalation suffices to cure the severest tendency to sneezing, and often to arrest the progress of the cold altogether. Two further applications of the remedy in the course of the day suffice to repress the attack completely.

"The first inhalation at first slightly increases the flow from the mucous membrane of the nose; afterwards, however, this symptom diminishes quickly.

"Pains in the pharynx and larynx may be quickly eased, and often entirely cured, by the remedy.

"When, a few months ago, the influenza made its reappearance, I preserved myself and my family from the epidemic by means of chloroform-menthol inhalations, and this in spite of the fact that I was brought in frequent contact with sufferers from influenza, and that I had fallen a victim to the complaint on every previous occasion of its appearance.

"If I should obtain no other satisfaction from these lines than that of having again called the attention of my professional brethren to the usefulness of menthol in cases of acute catarrh, I shall have rendered a service to large numbers of sufferers.

"A small vial, containing about 5.0 grammes of chloroform and from 0.3 to 0.5 grammes of menthol, should be kept as a cheap and reliable remedy in every household." — *Semi-Annual Report of Schimmel & Co.*

Photography and Electricity.

At the last meeting of the Paris Academy of Sciences, M. H. Murat, of Havre, described results similar to those of Roentgen, obtained by the use of ordinary light. He places a sheet of copper in a photographic printing frame, next to this the object to be photographed, and then the sensitized gelatin plate. The frame is afterwards placed on a large sheet of copper, then covered with a sheet of lead, and the overlapping edges of the copper and lead sheets are folded over so as to enclose the frame completely, thus excluding ordinary light rays. After exposure of the whole to sunlight or lamp-light, however, and subsequent development of the plate, distinct images are obtained of a similar nature to those of Roentgen. It has been found by M. Le Bon that electricity is generated during the formation of the photographic image, and Professors Righi, Bergmann, and Bergin find that the Roentgen rays have the property of electrically charging an insulated body, even if sheltered by means of a Faraday screen.—*Pharmaceutical Journal.*

The Commercial Value of Truthfulness.

It has been said that only a commercial people place a high value on personal veracity, the statement being fortified by the familiar fact that the most truthful folk in the world are the English, the most mendacious the Orientals. The observation, with individual exceptions, of course, is so evidently a matter of common experience that it needs only illustration to enforce its justice. In no other language is the word "liar" an epithet so absolutely opprobrious and insulting. To the rest of the Teutonic peoples it carries a sense of injury and personal challenge, but with nothing like the same force. Outside of the Teutonic kindred, it has but little force as an epithet; to the peoples of Latin blood (though the Romans in their prime were as truthful as the Greeks were mendacious) it scarcely bears a sense of derogation. The French lady playfully uses to her friend the same epithet—*menteur*—as the outraged man to his defamer; though it is apparent that with the growth of French enterprise it is acquiring a stronger character. To the rest of the Latins truthfulness is scarcely regarded as having a moral significance—witness the outrageously manufactured, distorted, perverted, and exaggerated news from either side in the Cuban struggle. The Celt is too good-natured, too eager to make himself agreeable, to be truthful, the Oriental races, with the possible exception of the Japanese, do not know the meaning of truthfulness.

From a study of the terms of insult and opprobrium in any language, one could with tolerable accuracy deduce the occupation and character of the people. The Frenchman is tetchy upon his birth, his personal courage, his taste; the German, upon his position, his learning, his courage; but the Anglo-Saxon alone, of all peoples, upon his veracity and his fairness.

All this arises from the fact that business is possible only between people who can and do trust one another. The whole structure of modern commercial life is reared on the foundation of confidence in the integrity and veracity of the individual. Hence it follows that every liar, every prevaricator, and every patron of subterfuge is an enemy to society, a betrayer of mankind; and this fact it is that makes the word "liar" equivalent to a blow in the face of an Anglo-Saxon.

Underlying all popular disapproval or approval, there can be found some principle which is a racial inheritance developed by heredity into an instinct. Public morality is the tribal instinct of self-preservation, formulating itself in laws of personal conduct; and the prejudice against adulteration, sophistication, substitution, and similar trade offences, are manifestations of this moral feeling, which it is shameful to outrage and perilous to defy.

The man who sells me a pound of oleo-margarine when I buy a pound of butter

may be actually benefiting rather than injuring me personally, but he is outraging my confidence, and to the extent that I am a part of society is impairing the morals of society. The man who mixes barytes, white lead, and zinc, and sells it to me in a can labelled "White Lead," may be, and very possibly is, giving me better paint value than if he furnished what he falsely professes to supply, but he is impairing the sacredness of mutual confidence, and is thus far immoral.

Fraud and immorality flourish most when the majority are most honest and most moral: the greater the confidence of a community in one another, the more numerous and facile the opportunities for abusing and taking unfair advantage. In a community where every man carries his property in a belt, his revolver in his boot, and his life in his hand, the opportunities for violating public morality, such as it may be, are limited, and not eagerly sought. But in a community where the physical guarantee has been replaced by the moral guarantee—that is, in modern commercial society—the only defence is in the security of personal integrity.

The moral of all this is that without a foundation of absolute truth, candor, and integrity, business, based, as it now is, on credit and confidence, would be impossible, that every evader of the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, is a foe to modern society, and that unless the average of personal integrity were very high, modern business would be impossible. The lesson is worthy the attention both of pessimists, who think the world is going to the dogs, and of that rather numerous minority with shifty instincts, who think it permissible to deceive in spirit while observing the legal letter of facts.—*Drugs, Oils, and Paints.*

A Crusade on Patent Medicines in Germany.

The Germans have been studying up the matter of patent medicines, and, judging by the way that country deals with any of its internal arrangements over which it has supreme control, it may be supposed that it is not altogether a Tom Tiddler's ground for the enterprising medicine man. A year or so ago we remember that the advertisements of a certain lady, who is a large advertiser in most countries, were blighted by the action of the authorities, who adopted a singular course of boycotting, if such an expression may be applied to state ceremony, by allowing the advertisements from this lady to go in the leading papers, for which, of course, she had the usual privilege of paying, and then appending a small announcement on their own account, stating the composition of the article and the cost of the ingredients. The effect upon the business and upon the feelings of the advertiser can be better imagined than described. Whether it altogether put an end to the public advertising of

this particular article, we cannot say; we should suppose it would, as it would indeed be a plucky advertiser who could persist in a large expenditure with such damaging opposition.

The public analyst of Berlin has been at work again upon the proprietary articles of his city, and avows that those he has examined are comparatively worthless, and the price demanded about twenty times the value. As to the price being twenty times the cost, this will not alarm most people, while the mere opinion of the analyst, who is probably not a person addicted to the use of special remedies, is only to be considered of importance as to its influence upon the action of the authorities. The selling price of seven bottles of medicine he examined amounted to £1 11s. 3d., and he computed the cost at 1s. 9½d. What will be done with the pilloried medicine vendors remains to be seen.—*Magazine of Pharmacy.*

A New Advertising Sign.

Novelty in advertising is the thing now. Men of brains are paid handsome salaries to devise new schemes. The latest and one of the most humorous has been amusing the patrons of theaters for three or four nights, and has succeeded in escaping the notice of managers. A bald-headed man is the instrument. On his shining pate is painted in indigo blue the name of a patent medicine. He sits in the front row and conducts himself with propriety, while people behind him are convulsed with laughter, each observer supposing that here is a practical joke someone has played on an unsuspecting friend.—*New York Press.*

Loafers.

Loafers, no matter how respectable, are a positive injury to any retailer, who might well copy the system of the wholesalers with whom he deals, although the latter generally have more time at their disposal, owing to their customers being fewer and sales larger. Better for a grocer, dry-goods dealer, druggist, tobacconist, or any other business man, to offend a whole coterie of loungers than to spoil his trade by incommoding persons who mean business. No one likes to place small orders when a lot of idle persons are listening, ready to make comments on them and their purchases as soon as their backs are turned. The man who succeeds in these days is the one who is courteous, prompt, and always attending to his own business; and I have yet to see the store where there is not always something to be done in the way of re-arranging stock, dusting, or at the desk, when not engaged in serving customers. One of the most successful retailers I know possesses the knack of respectfully getting rid of loquacious gossips without giving them offence, and his store is never blockaded with loungers.—*Michigan Merchant.*



FREE Till May 1st

To Every Druggist in Canada

WE offer to the trade free till May 1st, One Show Case Display Box, containing twenty 5-cent packages of Davis' Fly Felts, to every purchaser of three boxes, at the reduced price of \$0.75, making \$15 worth of Fly Felts cost but \$5.75.

This is the best special offer we have yet made to the trade. We are prepared for an unusually large demand, but it would be wise to order early. The sale of Davis' Fly Felts has increased very rapidly in all parts of Canada, and is now of great proportions. Order through your regular suppliers; our business is done exclusively through the wholesale trade. If supplier has not our special offer in stock, write us, and we will see you fully supplied. The following well-known and reliable wholesale dealers will be pleased to book orders for special offer:

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Victoria, B.C., Landley & Company | Toronto, Ont., Elliot & Co. |
| London, Ont., J. A. Kennedy & Co. | " " Lyman Bros. & Co. |
| " " London Drug Co. | Montreal, Que., Lyman Sons & Co. |
| Hamilton, J. Winer & Co. | " " Brayley Sons & Co. |
| Toronto, Ont., Northrup & Lyman Co. | St. John, N.B., T. B. Barker & Son. |
| " " T. Millburn & Co. | " " The Canadian Drug Co. |
| | Halifax, N.S., Brown & Webb |

Show Case Display. Box Davis' Fly Poison Felts 20 pkgs. 4 Felts in each package. 5c. per package.

POWELL & DAVIS COMPANY - - CHATHAM, ONT.

Wine of the Extract of Cod Liver

Sold by all first-class Chemists and Druggists

CHEVRIER

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

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

Wine of the Extract of Cod Liver with Creosote

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

CHEVRIER

Sold by all first-class Chemists and Druggists

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

... MOST WONDERFUL DISCOVERY OF THE AGE. ...

Excelsior Egg Preserver

It is no pickle; you simply treat the eggs with Preserver. After treating lay them away in a cool, dry place, in a box. The idea is to lay down a supply when eggs are cheap.

The Preserver, used according to our directions, will stop all decay of the animal matter of the shell, and, at the same time, seals every pore of the shell, which will keep the yolk in the centre of egg, where it is always found in fresh eggs, as the air cannot escape, nor can it work in, and we guarantee the egg to be as fresh in one year as the day it was treated. It costs less than one cent per dozen to lay them down, and a child can do it; it requires no skill. Preserver will be appreciated by all your customers.



FOR SALE BY ALL WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS.

Manufactured by

Canadian Depot . . .

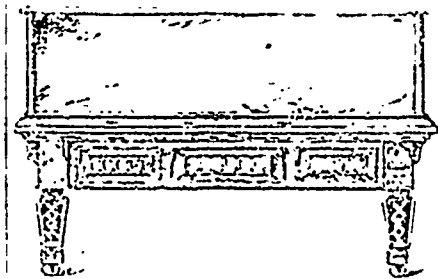
P.O. Box 93,
HAMILTON, ONT.

EXCELSIOR MANUFACTURING CO.,

6344 CHAMPLAIN AVE.,
CHICAGO, Ill.

W. Millichamp, Sons & Co.

MANUFACTURERS OF
**SHOW
CASES**
And all
Interior
Woodwork
FITTINGS



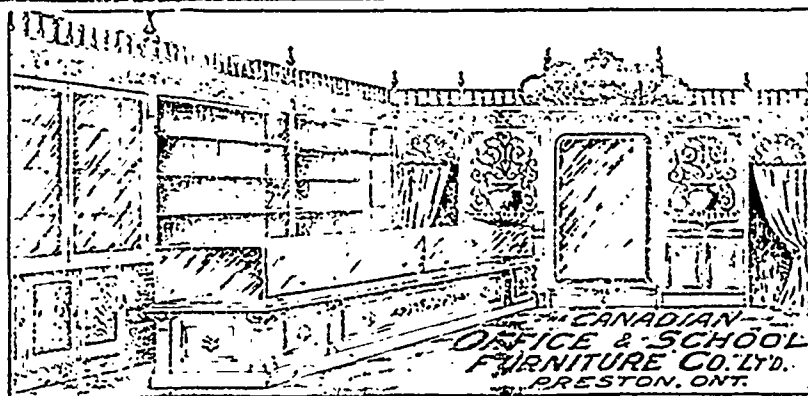
*Special
New
Designs*

*Best
Workmanship*

**Cigar Cases with Patented Moistening Trays.
Sponge Cases.**

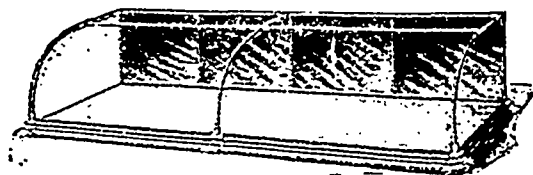
Send for Catalogue.

234 1/2 Yonge Street, Toronto.



THE CANADIAN
OFFICE & SCHOOL
FURNITURE CO. LTD.
PRESTON, ONT.

C. Schack & Co....



Manufacturers of
SHOW CASES
STORE AND OFFICE
FITTINGS

Choice Designs in
CHERRY, OAK, WALNUT and MAHOGANY. ©

FIRST-CLASS WORKMANSHIP.
LOWEST PRICES.

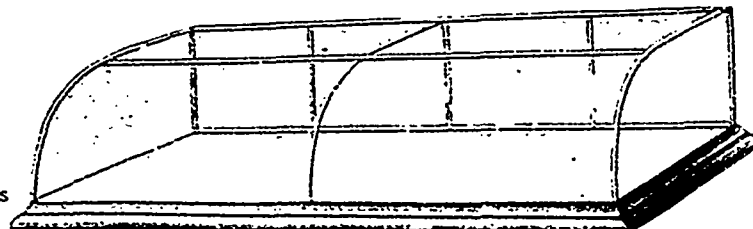
Special Attention Given to Fitting Drug Stores

Estab. 1852 and Designs
Patented in All Parts of

21-23 Alice Street. - - TORONTO.

LONDON SHOW CASE WORKS

Manufacturers of
**SHOW
CASES**
Of all kinds



COUNTERS, WALLS, OR DISPENSARIES.

SHOP FIXTURES ♦ COUNTERS ♦ TABLES ♦ SHELVING ♦ MIRRORS, Etc.

Send for Catalogue
and Price List

**237 King Street,
LONDON, ONT.**



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

In the **Monarch**
the necessity of repair has been
reduced to a minimum. Its
strength, lightness, and beauty
make it a marvel of modern me-
chanical skill.

**The
Monarch**
IS
UNDOUBTEDLY
KING OF
WHEELS

A wheel that you can depend
upon in any emergency. Made
in four models—\$80 and \$100.
The "Defiance"—made in eight
models—\$40, \$50, \$60 and \$75.
Send for the Monarch book.

Monarch Cycle Mfg. Co.,
Chicago, Ill.
83 Beale Street, New York.
3 and 5 Front Street, San Francisco.

Canadian Branch:

6 and 8 Adelaide St. W., Toronto.

P. R. WRIGHT, Proprietor.

JOSEPH E. SEAGRAM

Waterloo, Ontario.

MANUFACTURER OF

ALCOHOL

Pure Spirits

Rye and Malt Whiskies

"OLD TIMES" AND "WHITE WHEAT"

"St. AUGUSTINE"

Registered at Ottawa.

Our "St. Augustine" (Registered) is
the perfect wine for convalescent or invalids.
Your wine merchant can supply you at \$4.00
a case, one dozen quarts. See that you get
the genuine article. All good articles
counterfeit. See that our name is on label
and capsule.

Our "St. Augustine" (Registered), of
1871 vintage, a choice sweet, mild wine,
and equal to imported wines at double the
price.

J. S. HAMILTON & CO.
BRANTFORD

Sole Agents for Canada for the Pelee Island Wine Company

Pharmacy in England.

The Wines of the B.P. Proprietary Medicines and Their Distributors—Novellists on Poisons—Roentgen's "X" Rays—Parke, Davis & Co.'s Euthymol—Squire & Son's Leulia Preparations—Cellulose Wadding.

(By Our Own Correspondent.)

The writer on the subject of the B.P. wines in the *Pharmaceutical Journal* has certainly laid himself open to the charge that what is new in his short notes is not true, and what is true is not new. In commenting on the wines as a class, he suggests that they do not justify their existence among pharmaceutical preparations. This, of course, is purely a matter of opinion; but in this instance the value of the opinion is considerably discounted by false premises. It is not true that alcohol in the form of wine is more expensive than alcohol in plain rectified spirit—at least in Britain. The duty on a wine containing just under 30 per cent. of proof spirit is only 2½ cents per gallon, whereas the same diluted strength of plain spirit would be subject to a duty of 7½ cents. Indeed, it is largely due to this difference of duty that excise officers have to periodically visit all chemists that keep stills, as it is a constant source of fear to the revenue that spirit from these low wines might be distilled and used. Antimonial wine is dismissed as not requiring any special reference, but it would be an improvement if the B.P. directions should ensure the complete solution of the tartarated antimony by dissolving it in about ten times its weight of hot water and then add this to the wine. The wine is ready then in a few minutes, and one can be absolutely sure that it contains the proportion of antimony. The value of the acidity of wines is quite overlooked in the remarks upon wine of colchicum. The inference from the remarks is that this preparation is probably not superior to the tincture, and yet clinical testimony does not support this view. It is probable that, as in the case of ipecacuanha, an acid menstruum is most useful both for extracting the alkaloid and retaining it in solution; something similar may be the case with colchicum. At any rate, the writer ought to have known that wine of colchicum seeds is preferred by very many doctors to that made from the corn, and it certainly does not deposit to anything like the same extent. Iron wine is dismissed as unsatisfactory, whilst the wine of citrate of iron is praised—for administration to children! This is a bad blunder; for, although the iron wine is a most variable preparation, it is used fully twenty times as much for children as the nauseous citrate of iron wine. It is probable that there is room for another iron wine for anæmic children, and that a wine of lactate of iron would prove both useful and acceptable. The writer takes up a bold position when he recommends the deletion of ipecacuanha wine. It may not be the perfect preparation that one could wish, but that it answers its purpose there can be no manner of doubt. I

have the best of reasons for knowing that the pharmacopœial committee have no such intention of removing this preparation, and, if they did, it would hardly affect its popularity both with medical men and the public. It is a pity that the editor of the *Pharmaceutical Journal* did not impress upon his contributor that it was facts that were wanted in discussing this subject, and not fancies.

The Association of Manufacturers and Distributors of Proprietary Articles enjoys a long title, but its objects are brief and to the point. It is founded by half a dozen of the large manufacturers, assisted by a score or so of the wholesale and retail trade. The object of its existence is to attempt to grapple with the "cutting" fiend, and to formulate still another plan of securing to distributors a fair share of the spoil. At a meeting last month the following manufacturers were represented: Beecham, Bovril, Allcock, Cadbury, Frame Ford, Homocœa, Liebig Co., Neave's Food, Powell's Balsam of Aniseed, Burroughs, Wellcome & Co., Coleman, Whelpton, Sainsbury, Hall & Elliman. The healthiest sign regarding the new association is that it combines the three parties to the business—the manufacturer, the wholesaler, and the retailer. The manufacturer is waking up to the fact that the cutting stores are really enemies and not live friends, as we fondly hoped at first. Substitution is rampant at all these stores, and the effective display of the substitute in the shop, and the aggressive manner in which the spurious article is pushed, has opened the manufacturer's eyes. Now he yearns for the return to the old days when chemists were the distributors and sharp practices did not exist.

The wholesaler is unhappy because selling proprietary preparations is giving change for sixpence, and upon him rests all the unpleasantness of enforcing these agreements not to cut prices. Whilst anxious, therefore, to see a little remuneration thrown into an unprofitable business, he is most concerned in raising his voice against any ill-considered scheme that should entail more clerical labor and irritating supervision over the supply to retailers. As for the retailer, his grievances are well known, and require no mention. It is satisfactory to note that on all sides schemes are being formulated that show some appreciation of the loyalty and honorable conduct of the retailers, and it is to be hoped that out of the multitude of counsellors wisdom may proceed. Surely it does not pass the wit of man to produce a scheme that shall be both fair and feasible, workable and worthy, when so many concerned with it are agreed of the necessity.

The ignorance of novelists upon the subject of drugs in general, and poisons in particular, is notorious. Only a few months ago the hero of a tale in one of the magazines was able to recognize at a glance that prussic acid had been used with murderous results by means of a

steel-blue stain on the linen. Now we have another hero, in a lady's journal, rendered insensible by chloroform, which he recognized by its stickiness. Even a society journal gallantly recommended, a short time ago, the use of chrysarobin ointment as an aid to the complexion. Many of the household journals pander to the popular taste of dosing one's self, and the prescriptions published are sometimes fearfully bungled by the printer. It is recorded that one journalist thoughtfully followed up a mistake made in a prescription, where an ounce of strychnine was prescribed for a grain, by sending the name and address of the nearest undertaker!

Professor Roentgen's discovery of the peculiar behavior of the "X" rays that pass through a Crookes tube is exciting a large amount of interest. As the discoverer appropriately calls them, the photographs of which we have heard so much are really "shadow-pictures." Unlike ordinary photography, no camera or lens is required, and the pictures are usually positives, and not negatives. As to the value of the discovery, a good deal of over-sanguine expectation has been raised in its application to the diagnosis of disease and injury. Suggestions were freely made that disease and injuries of the bones could be more accurately determined by this method than by the touch of the experienced surgeon. This is now known to be impossible, except in the few instances of affections of the toes and fingers. At the Royal Society an interesting discussion led to the expression of opinions by Captain Abney, Professor Dewar, and others, that phosphorescence is certainly concerned in the action of the rays, and that resistance to their passage increases with the higher atomic weight of elements.

"Euthymol" is the name given by Messrs. Parke, Davis & Co. to a liquid antiseptic containing eucalyptus oil and thymol with boric acid, and possesses a most pleasant and refreshing odor. It is very popular with English physicians as a substitute for carbolic acid and iodoform, as it is non-poisonous and much more pleasant to use. It is also recommended as a toilet preparation, as when used in the bath, or diluted as a mouth-wash, it is both refreshing and stimulating.

"Leulia" is the registered trade mark of Squire & Sons, chemists by appointment to the Queen's household, for use with toilet preparations. The origin of the word is wrapt in mystery, unless it has some relation to the Greek word *leios*, smooth. The series of toilet accessories include a cream, which is delicately perfumed and intended for the face and hands, a superfatted soap, and a dusting powder. There is also a tinted face powder and a leulia extract, intended for those who complain of the action of east winds and sunburn. The series is completed with a dentifrice which is perfectly harmless and yet efficient. The style adopted all through is very *recherché*, and

the pink celluloid boxes for the cream with gilt lettering on the lids is distinctly novel.

Cellulose wadding, manufactured under a patent, by Robinson & Sons, of Chesterfield, Eng., from pine wood fibre, is claimed to be much superior to cotton-wool, in its greater absorbing power, and relative cheapness. It is even and smooth, light and easily applied as a dressing, and bids fair to create a new era in antiseptic dressings.

Advertising.

Practical Hints on Advertising.

Copyrighted, 1911, by CHARLES AUSTIN BATES.

There is no business or profession which advertising will not help. Some of the professions have been very slow to recognize this, but gradually they are coming to a realizing sense of the importance of publicity.

An eminent musical artist in Chicago recently published a pamphlet advertising himself. The opening paragraph states the advertising case as he sees it:

"This is a quickly moving age; the sensation of to-day is forgotten to-morrow; competition is keen, and everyone is anxious to keep before the public by some means or other; the appetite of the reader has been dulled, and to attract him again either new facts have to be adduced or the old presented in different form. What is the artist to do to keep apace with the hurried throng who are too busy to listen to his little song? He must either be content with the appreciation of the few, or, to a degree, unite some commercial element with the exercise of his art. It does not suffice that he considers himself great; he must succeed in impressing others with that fact."

The last sentence tells the whole advertising story. A man may have the very best store and the best stock in the world. His prices may be of the lowest, but he will not sell a dollar's worth unless he succeeds in making people believe that he has and does these things.

The greater number of people who know that a man is in business, and what he sells, the better his business will be. Advertising is the quickest and best way to impart this information. Newspaper advertising is the best kind of advertising, because it will carry the information to more people for less cost than any other kind. This is a fact which a lead pencil and a little figuring will demonstrate beyond argument.

The man who starts out to advertise with a set of cast-iron rules has not much chance for success. If he says at the beginning of the year: "I am going to spend just \$1,000 this year for advertising, and not a cent more," he is making a great mistake.

It is all right to fix in your mind in a general way the amount you expect to spend, but to have a fixed advertising appropriation and to decline good advertising when you need it, simply because "the appropriation is exhausted," is a very poor business policy.

The amount of advertising necessary depends on the amount of business that it is necessary for you to do. It depends on the conditions of trade, and, to a certain extent, on the weather.

Sometimes \$10 worth of advertising will sell \$1,000 worth of goods, and sometimes it will take \$50 or \$100 worth of advertising to do it.

Advertising is business medicine, and should be taken in such quantities and at such times as it is needed. A man does not decide at the beginning of the year just exactly what he is going to spend for drug bills and doctor bills. If he did, he would wake up some morning toward the end of the year and find himself very dead. Business and advertising are just like the man and his medicine.

Once in a while some business man, by advertising in programmes, souvenirs, and various other schemes, determines that "advertising doesn't pay," and forthwith begins to preach this doctrine.

Several thousand years ago a gentleman named Esop told a little story that has a distinct application right here:

"A fox was once caught in a trap by his tail, and, in order to get away, was forced to leave it behind. Knowing that without a tail he would be a laughing-stock for his fellows, he resolved to try to induce them to part with theirs. So at the next assembly of foxes he made a speech on the unprofitableness of tails in general, and the inconvenience of a fox's tail in particular, adding that he had never felt so easy as since he had given up his own. When he sat down a sly old fellow arose, and, waving his long brush with a graceful air, said, with a sneer, that if, like the last speaker, he had lost his tail, nothing further would have been needed to convince him: and till such an accident should happen he should certainly vote in favor of tails."

Pick out the largest users of newspaper space, and you will find that they are the users of space in extraneous media. You will not find among them a single one who is not firmly convinced that advertising does pay. The more a man spends for newspaper advertising, the more positive he is in his belief in the results that it brings.

Ask the man who uses the most space in this paper what he thinks about it.

In a recent article by William Dean Howells he tells a story which, he says, has influenced all his life.

The hero of the story is a young Dane, who was going up among the fiords to seek his fortune in the northern fisheries. Many times, when he was sailing through the fiords, he found himself locked in by mountain walls, with no apparent outlook. It seemed, if he kept on, that he would sail directly into the rocks, but each time, as he proceeded, he found some unexpected channel which allowed him to go safely on his way.

Sometimes it seems that advertising is being wasted, that there is no possible way that it will turn out profitably; but if the advertiser will keep right on he will find clear business channels opening, and in the end will make a safe landing in the harbor of success.

A little advertising may be unprofitable when a great deal would pay handsomely. Short-time advertising seldom pays. That is the reason that ads. in the many ephemeral "schemes" that come to every business man are never profitable. It is continuous, consistent, courageous, intelligent advertising in the best newspapers that always and infallibly brings good returns.

Persistence in it pays. It's the man who gets scared and quits who loses his money.

The Opium Yield.

Counting on the maximum yield of Turkey opium, and taking into account the existing stock, the total amount will be 10,000 cases, which is said to be amply sufficient for pharmaceutical and special consumption for one and a half years, as this consumption has never exceeded an average of 5,500 cases in the year. Persian opium is plentiful in the consuming markets. If the forthcoming crop should be a good one, the quantity available for consumption during 1895 and 1896 will be not less than 14,000 cases.

A New Antipyretic.

Paracetophenol-ethyl-carbonate is recommended as a new antithermic, analgesic, and hypnotic. It is found a crystalline, colorless, and tasteless substance, soluble in alcohol, but almost insoluble in water. It rapidly reduces the temperature 5° F., and is of great service as a speedy reliever of pain.—*Ph. Centralh.*

SALICYLIC ACID IN WINE.—Spica recommends (*Pharm. Wachen.*) to use petroleum ether in place of ether for extracting salicylic acid from wine for the purpose of making a quantitative determination, since ether will extract, in addition, tannic, tartaric, and acetic acids, which interfere with the reaction.

"THE BEST" NURSER...



EASY SUCTION
EASILY CLEANSED
NIPPLE CANNOT COLLAPSE

**PREVENTS WIND-COLIC AND
BOWEL TROUBLES.**

EXTRA VALVES (Air Inlets) and "CLING-FAST" Nipples may be had of all wholesale druggists @ 35c. per dozen.

"The Best" Nurer \$2.10 per dozen (complete).

ST. LOUIS, MO.
"The Best" Nurer is a godsend to babies.
L. A. TUKSHUTT, M. D.

The London Drug Co., LONDON, ONT.

M'COLLOM'S

Rheumatic Repellent

By intrinsic merit has obtained extensive sale in Canada and the United States as the most reliable cure known for rheumatism, as it not only relieves, but also thoroughly removes the cause from the system. It is neatly put up in \$1.00 bottles, taken with good effect on the liver, kidneys and blood, and has been in successful use over twenty years. Many druggists to whom we are under great obligation express much satisfaction in handling this reliable remedy.

Sold by Wholesale Firms of Montreal, Toronto, Hamilton, London, Winnipeg, and by Retail Druggists generally.

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

PLAIN, LACQUERED AND DECORATED

DOVER'S

MAKE THE BEST SEAMLESS TIN

DOVER'S

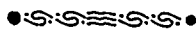
IN THE MARKET

For sale at Manufacturers' Prices by the leading whole sale druggists and druggists' sundrymen throughout Canada. Complete Illustrated Price List free on Application

Royal Oil Co. Toronto

Offer the following special lines to the Drug Trade :

- XX Petrolatum, in 50 lb. tubs, 7c. per lb.
- " " in 25 lb. tubs, 7½c. "
- White Petrolatum, in 25 lb. and 50 lb. tubs 18c. per lb.
- Benzine, 5 gal. tins, 20c. per gal.
- Extra Gasoline, 5 gal. tins, 25c. per gal.
- Sewing Machine Oil, 5 gal. tins, 60c. per gal.
- Sewing Machine Oil, in 2 oz. bottles, \$5.00 per gross.
- Royal Hoof Ointment, in 1 lb. tins, 24 tins to case, \$3.50 per case.
- Raw Linseed Oil, by the barrel, 55c. per gal. delivered.
- Raw Linseed Oil, in 5 gal. tins, 58c. per gal. f.o.b. Toronto.
- Boiled Linseed Oil, by the barrel, 58c. per gal. delivered.
- Boiled Linseed Oil, in 5 gal. tins, 61c. per gal. f.o.b. Toronto.
- Pure Neatsfoot Oil, in 5 gal. tins, 90c. per gal.
- Olive Oil, Union Salad, 5 gal. tins, 90c. per gal.
- Olive Oil, for table, Pure Italian, \$2.00 per gal.
- Sperm Oil, pure, in 5 gal. tins, \$2 per gal.
- Castor Oil, Calcutta, cases, 6½c. per lb.
- " " 5 gal. tins, 7c. per lb.
- " French, 5 gal. tins, 7½c. per lb.
- Sperm Candles, 36 lbs. to case, 10½c. per lb.
- Paraffine " " " 11½c. per lb.
- Spirits Turpentine, pure, by the barrel, 46c. per gal. delivered.
- Spirits Turpentine, pure, in 5 gallon tins, 49c. per gal. f.o.b. Toronto.
- Wood Jacket, 5 gal. cans, 50c. each.



Terms: 30 days. No Discount.

WE GUARANTEE PURE GOODS
WE GUARANTEE PROMPT SHIPMENT
WE GUARANTEE PERFECT SATISFACTION

We are the largest producers and manufacturers of Canadian oil, and the largest importers of American oil in Canada.

Your orders will be appreciated.



ROYAL OIL COMPANY
Toronto
GEO. ANDERSON Manager



No. 1. Nozzle and Shield, with outlet Tubing. . . \$30
No. 2. " " Complete 2-qt. Fountain, 45

DISCOUNT TO TRADE ON APPLICATION.
BEST SYRINGE ON THE MARKET. SOLD BY ALL JOBSMEN.

LYMAN, KNOX & CO.
Montreal and Toronto
Agents for Canada.



Sold from Halifax to Victoria

- BY
- HALIFAX { Brown & Webb. Simson Bros. & Co. Forsyth, Sutcliffe & Co.
 - ST. JOHN—T. B. Barker & Sons. D. McDiarmid & Co.
 - YARMOUTH—C. C. Richards & Co.
 - QUEBEC—
 - 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. Winer & Co.
 - LONDON—London Drug Co. Jas. A. Kennedy & Co.
 - WINNIPEG—Martin, Hole & Wynne Co.
 - NEW WESTMINSTER—D. S. Curtis & Co.
 - VICTORIA—Langley & Co.
 - QUEBEC.—W. Brunet et Cie.

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Wholesale Patent Medicines

43 and 45 William Street, - MONTREAL.

OUR SPECIALTIES:
TURKISH DYES.
DR. WILSON'S HERBINE BITTERS.

Sole Proprietors of the following:

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

"DUNRAVEN" 10c.

"F. & S." 5c.

These are both very high-class Cigars.

Fraser & Stirton,

Send for Sample Order.

LONDON, Ont.

"Mist" COUGH LOZENGES

SELL ON SIGHT
GOOD PROFIT . .

10cts.

THE KEY MEDICINE COMPANY,
395 YONGE STREET, TORONTO.

**WATSON'S
COUGH
DROPS = =**

Are warranted to give **Immediate Relief** to those suffering from **Cold, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, etc.**

R. & T. W. STAMPED ON EACH DROP

If you want to sell the best, handle

© Major's Cement ©

CHEAP, QUICK, AND CERTAIN.

Repairs China, Glassware, Meerschaum, Bric-a-Brac, to put on cloth, corn and burion plasters; to hold a bandage on a wound or sore finger. 15c., 25c.
Major's Rubber Cement, 2-oz. bottle, or in collapsible tubes, for repairing rubber boots and shoes, bicycle tires, rubber garments, silk umbrellas, etc. 15c.
Major's Leather Cement repairs boots and shoes, garments and umbrellas of all kinds of material except rubber, applied same as on leather goods. 15c.
Major's Liquid Glue repairs furniture, books. 10c.

A. MAJOR CEMENT CO., 461 Pearl Street, N.Y.

ASK DEALERS, OR MAIL PRICE OF BOTTLE.

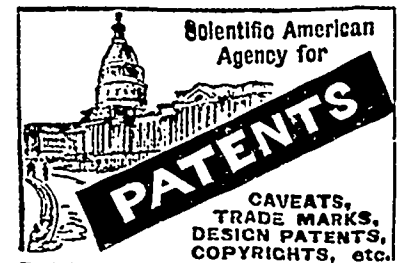
Fine Fruit Tablets



**ENGLISH FORMULA
TABLETS**

Have been our specialty and have been a success. Packed in elegant Flint Glass Jars, large glass stopper, the finest package in the Dominion. Also in round jars, similar to English, but made two inches shorter to fit the ordinary shelf. A large variety. List of flavors and prices on application.

**G. J. HAMILTON
& SONS,
PICTOU, N.S.**



For information and free Handbook write to
MUNN & CO., 361 Broadway, New York.
Oldest bureau for securing patents in America.
For patent taken out by us is brought before the public by a notice given free of charge in the
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Largest circulation of any scientific paper in the world, splendidly illustrated. No intelligent man should be without it. Weekly, \$3.00 a year; \$1.50 six months. Address, **MUNN & CO., Publishers, 361 Broadway, New York City.**

PATENTS

**Caveats, Trade Marks,
Designs, Patents,
Copyrights, etc.**

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

JOHN A. SAUL.

Atlantic Building. - - Washington, D.C.

THE OLDEST - THE BEST



Trade supplied by all leading Drug Houses in the Dominion.

Formulary.

DENTAL NERVE DESTROYER.

| | |
|-----------------------------|-----------|
| Menthol..... | 1 dr. |
| Carbolic acid..... | 1 dr. |
| Cocaine hydrochlorate..... | 30 gr. |
| Alcohol..... | 2 fl. dr. |
| Collodion (methylated)..... | enough |
| to make..... | 3 fl. oz. |

WHITE GLYCERIN.

- (1) Subnitrate of bismuth..... ½ dr.
Glycerin..... 1 fl. oz.
Mix thoroughly by trituration in a mortar.
- (2) Cologne..... 1 fl. oz.
Rosewater..... 1 fl. oz.
Glycerin..... 6 fl. oz.
Mix.
- (3) Tincture of benzoin..... 1 fl. oz.
Glycerin..... 2 fl. oz.
Mix.
- (4) Quince seed..... 1 dr.
Powdered borax..... 1 dr.
Cologne..... 1 fl. oz.
Glycerin..... 10 fl. oz.
Hot water..... 4 fl. oz.

Macerate the quince seed in the water for two hours, strain, and to the mucilage add the other ingredients, and thoroughly mix.—*Meyer Brothers' Druggist.*

DEPILATORY.

| | |
|--------------------------------------|---------|
| Sulphide of barium..... | 1 part. |
| Lime (freshly burnt and slacked) 1 " | 1 " |
| Rice starch..... | 2 " |
| Salicylic acid..... | q. s. |
| Glycerin..... | q. s. |
| Eau de Cologne, or S.V.R..... | q. s. |

Mix the first three ingredients intimately, then make into a thinnish paste with the spirits, in which has previously been dissolved about 1 per cent. of acid salicylic, and 3 per cent. of glycerin. Apply to the part where required, and allow it to remain until a slight soreness is felt, then remove. Repeat the application daily until the hairs are removed.—*Mo. Magazine.*

POUDRE DE RIZ.

| | |
|--------------------------|-------------|
| Wheat starch..... | 2,500 parts |
| Talc..... | 1,500 " |
| Magnesium carbonate..... | 500 " |
| Oris root..... | 500 " |
| Oil of lemon peel..... | 25 " |
| Attar of rose..... | 5 " |

Powder each of the solids separately, mix and triturate with the oils.—*Seifenfabrikant.*

FOR SMOKERS' SORE MOUTH.

For sore mouth and gingivitis due to smoking, M. Viau (in *Formulaire pratique*, etc.) gives the following :

| | |
|-----------------------------|------------|
| Salol..... | 1 part. |
| Tincture of catechu..... | 4 parts. |
| Tincture of green miat..... | 100 parts. |

Mix. To use, add teaspoonful to a half-tumbler of warm water, and employ as a mouth-wash.—*National Druggist.*

A colorless varnish is obtained from the following recipe :

| | |
|----------------------|-----------|
| Mastic in tears..... | 20 parts. |
| Dammar white..... | 10 " |
| Turps..... | 100 " |
| Raw linseed oil..... | 12 " |

ELASTIC OR PLIABLE PASTE.

- (a) 4 oz. common starch.
2 oz. white dextrine.
10 fl. oz. cold water.
- (b) 1 oz. borax.
3 fl. oz. glycerine.
64 fl. oz. (½ gal.) boiling water.

Beat to a batter the ingredients of (a). Dissolve the borax in the boiling water, then add the glycerine, after which pour (a) into solution (b). Stir until it becomes translucent. This paste will not crack, and, being very pliable, is used for paper, cloth, leather, and other material where flexibility is required.—*Oil and Color-man's Journal.*

CARBOLIC COLLODION AND LINIMENT.

Carbolic collodion may be prepared by the following formula :

| | |
|------------------|---------|
| R Carbolic acid, | |
| Castor oil..... | 1 part |
| Collodion..... | 2 parts |

For pruritus use the following lotion :

| | |
|-------------------------|--------------|
| R Carbolic acid..... | 4 to 8 parts |
| Solution of potash..... | 4 parts |
| Linseed oil..... | 30 " |

—*Rev. Internat. Méd. Chirur.*

ONIMENT FOR CHAPPED HANDS.

Menthol, 1 part; salol, 2 parts; olive oil, 2 parts; wool fat, 60 parts. To be applied to the hands twice a day—night and morning.—*Bullet. Comm., xxiii., 514.*

COCKROACH EXTERMINATOR.

A writer in a German agricultural journal states that poke root is deadly to roaches, and gives the following formula for a poison that will destroy these pests: Extract 60 to 80 gm. of poke root with a litre of water by boiling, strain and mix the extract with syrup (molasses will answer), and spread on plates in the places most frequented by them. The same writer suggests powdered borax as an effective poison for roaches.

Terebene Preparations.

TEREBENE COUGH MIXTURE.

| | |
|-----------------------|------------|
| Terebene, pur..... | 5 ounces. |
| Acacia gum, pulv..... | 4 drachms. |
| Syr. tolu..... | 1 ounce. |
| Mel. ang..... | 2 ounces. |
| Tinct. croci..... | q. s. |
| Aqua..... | q. s. |

F.L., a small teaspoonful to be taken occasionally.

Mix intimately in a small mortar the terebene and the powdered gum; emul-

sify carefully with an ounce and a half of the water, adding the syrup of tolu gradually towards the last. Stir in the honey until the whole has become smooth, make up to the measure of six fluid ounces and color with a few drops of the tincture of saffron. This linctus keeps well, and is generally appreciated, even by young children, while in a variety of throat affections it gives speedy relief.

AROMATIC TEREBINE FOR DISINFECTION.

| | |
|-------------------------------------|------------|
| Terebene..... | 2 ounces. |
| Oil eucalyptus..... | 3 drachms. |
| Fluid thymol, orol. thym., opt..... | 20 minims. |

Mix.

Impregnate small pads of cotton-wool, bran, "wads" of lint, blotting-paper, etc., and hang them about the apartment some 2½ to 3 feet from the ground, especially in such situations where a draught from door or window is likely to cause currents of air to pass over them occasionally.

The disinfecting mixture in question, either by itself, or, preferably, dissolved in an equal bulk of strong alcohol, or eau de Cologne, is shaken up in an atomizer with ten parts of plain water. When "sprayed," a refreshing fragrance is imparted to the air, and septic fermentation cannot then take place therein.

PASTILLES DE TEREBENE.

The following is an excellent Parisian formula :

| | Grammes. |
|------------------------------|-------------|
| Terebene..... | 50 to 100 |
| Gum arabic, in fine powder.. | 400 " |
| Gum tragacanth " " " " | 200 " |
| Loaf sugar " " " " | 500 " |
| Glycerine..... | 30 " |
| Oil of lemon..... | 12 " |
| Eggs, white of..... | No. 5 or 6. |

Dissolve the oil of lemon in the terebene, and add the mixture to all the powdered gum, and 100 grammes of sugar. When thoroughly incorporated, emulsify with the smallest convenient quantity of water, and add the glycerine and the egg-albumen, the latter having been well whisked. Transfer to porcelain or enamelled iron vessel heated by a water bath, and, when warm, slowly sift in the fine sugar as it dissolves in the viscous fluid. Stir constantly, and evaporate until a little dropped upon a cold plate becomes, after ten minutes, of a sufficiently firm consistence. Pour out to a depth of about half an inch upon cold tin or porcelain plates which have first been dusted over with finely-sifted dry *toules-mois*, or arrowroot. When cool, divide the stiff, dough-like mass into squares or diamonds of suitable dimensions, using a mixture of one part white sugar and three parts arrowroot, perfectly dry and in fine powder to prevent sticking. A small sugar-sifter or "dredger" will be needed during this operation. These pastilles may be safely given to the youngest children, and for persons of all ages are very efficacious.—*Magazine of Pharmacy.*

Photographic Notes

VARNISH FOR COLLODION LANTERN PLATES.—

Gum dammar..... 250 grs.
Benzole..... 10 oz.

The varnish is applied to the cold slide, and requires no heating.

CLEAR MASTIC VARNISH.—

Mastic..... 14 oz.
Canada balsam..... 2 oz.
Sandarac..... 6 oz.
Oil of turpentine..... 44 oz

Shake, and stand until clear. Filter. The mastic, sandarac, and turpentine oil must be quite dry.

VARNISH FOR WOOD, ETC.—The following is very useful for coating the inside of wet plate dark slides and other woodwork :

Sandarac..... 4 oz.
Methylated spirit..... 12 oz.

Dissolve, and add 200 grains of Venice turpentine, and filter.—*The Photogram.*

A GERMAN patent for a new photographic paper has recently been published. This paper is intended to be used for such purposes as architects' plans and drawings—to be used, indeed, instead of blue paper. The formula given is as follows :

Ammonio-citrate of iron, 50 to 100 parts.
Silver nitrate..... 12 to 20 parts.
Tartaric acid..... 15 to 20 parts.
Gelatine..... 10 to 15 parts.
Water..... 1,000 parts.

After printing, the paper simply requires washing in water. It is said to be very sensitive to light, and to give a brown image on a white ground.

PRINTING ON SILK.—Opphofen, in *Photographische Chronik*, suggests the following method of printing on silk, which, whilst presenting nothing very novel, may be useful to some. The silk should be freed from dressing by washing in warm water, and then floated on the following solution :

Salt..... 10 grs.
Ammonium chloride..... 10 grs.
Distilled water..... 1 oz
Ammonia..... 15 m.

After two minutes it should be hung up by wooden clips to dry. It will keep in this condition for a long time, and is to be sensitized in a bath of

Silver nitrate..... 150 grs.
Distilled water..... 1 oz.

for two minutes, and then dried. It must be deeply printed, and then toned in an ordinary acetate bath, fixed, and well washed, and blotted off with blotting paper and dried. Such prints can be readily colored with chalk by laying the print face downwards on a white card, and rubbing the chalk well into the silk with a leather stamp. When colored the

print should be shaken, and crystal varnish or aqueous shellac varnish should be sprayed on to it.—*Canadian Photographic Journal.*

THE KEEPING POWER OF PHOTOGRAPHIC DRY PLATES.—Emulsions made by the ammonia process do not keep so well as those made by the boiled emulsion process, according to H. W. Vogel (*American Annual of Photography*). He also asserts that the keeping power of an emulsion depends largely on the quality of the gelatin used, and that access of air de-sensitizes or fogs plates. Fresh plates should, therefore, be used, and kept until wanted in an air-tight case. To test the gelatin, Vogel mixes a 10 per cent. solution of it with an equal volume of a solution of ammonia-nitrate of silver of similar strength. The more yellow or brown the color of the mixture becomes, the more liable to go wrong will be an emulsion made with the gelatin.

ELASTIC DAMMAR FOR PHOTOGRAPHIC PLATES (BRANNT).—

Dammar resin..... 4 oz.
Acetone..... 18 oz.

Crush the dammar (which should be perfectly dry) and mix with an equal quantity of coarsely crushed glass. Place in a bottle and cover with the acetone. Shake at frequent intervals during fourteen days and then stand to settle. Decant and filter. The varnish is applied to the print with a soft brush, coating several times. Matt surface prints should first be sized. Suitable also for maps, plans, and printed matter, such as formulae in constant use which it is desirable to preserve. The size is formed of a 5 per cent. solution of gelatine in water.—*Photogram.*

Brown Stains on Negatives.

One of the most annoying accidents common to the amateur is the sticking of sensitized paper to the negative, causing a brown stain, while any subsequent print made from this negative will have a corresponding white stain, sometimes having the appearance of snowflakes all over the picture.

The causes of sticking are quite numerous. Some of the most common being moisture in the paper or negative from being stored in a damp place; getting water on either the paper or negative; too much glycerine in the soaking solution for films; and printing collodion paper on unvarnished negatives.

If the negative should be stained from any of the above causes, it need not be considered ruined, a simple cure being a removal of the stain by means of cyanide of potassium. This process does not seem to be used much among the amateurs, either through lack of knowledge of the same, or, if known, is passed over as too dangerous on account of the poisonous character of cyanide of potassium.

But this last reason need not deter anyone from using this method, because if ordinary precaution is used there will not be the slightest danger connected with the manipulation.

Briefly the process is as follows: Immediately on discovering the stain remove the negative from strong light. (Do not under any circumstances print any more pictures from the negative, because time and light reduce the silver to a form that is next to impossible to remove from the negative.) When ready to proceed place the negative in a tray of water, and allow it to soak well; then, by lightly rubbing, remove any paper that may adhere to the negative. Now lay the negative (if film) on a piece of glass and lightly rub with a chamois swab, occasionally dipping the same in a saturated solution of cyanide of potassium. If this does not entirely remove the stain place the negative into the solution of cyanide, and continue to rub until entirely removed. Next thoroughly wash the negative for one-half hour and dry as usual.

In handling cyanide of potassium care should be exercised that there be no cuts or scratches on the hands, as it acts directly through the blood. But if the above directions are followed, it will not be necessary to wet more than the tips of the forefinger and thumb.

It is well to remember the following points :

Apply the cyanide solution as soon as possible, and, if necessary to postpone for a long time, place the negative where it will be protected from light.

In applying the solution go all over the negative, and not in spots.

Do not immerse more than the tips of the fingers in the cyanide solution, and work by an open window or in a draft.

If these simple directions are followed the process can be conducted without the slightest degree of danger to the negative or operator, and, many a valuable negative can be saved which is now discarded as useless.—*S. V. K., in Kodak News.*

Advertising Axioms

By J. WALTER THOMPSON, of New York.

Lack of trade is bitter, but results from good advertising are sweet.

"Art is long, but life is short." Don't make your "ad." too long or too short.

"The effect ceases with the cause." Therefore, advertise with constancy.

"Ads." should be written in words that burn, but not necessarily in glowing language.

The motto of New Mexico: "It increases by going." So does an "ad." Is yours going?

"The burden which is well borne becomes light," and the "ad." well printed brings heavy results.

"Better be wise than rich," says an old proverb, but the majority by far would rather advertise and get rich.

THE ALE AND STOUT

OF

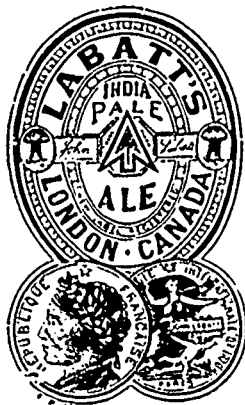
JOHN LABATT

LONDON

ARE PURE AND WHOLESOME

Recommended by testimonials
of Four Emperors and Chemists.
TEN GOLD, SILVER and
BRONZE MEDALS.
HIGHEST AWARDS on this
Continent wherever exhibited.

MONTREAL—P. L. N. Beaudry, 127 De-
Lorimer Avenue.
TORONTO—J. Good & Co., Yongo Street.
ST. JOHN, N.B.—F. Smth, 24 Water Street



A Few Reasons
WHY

DRUGGISTS SHOULD HANDLE

Dr. Story's 5-Minute Headache Cure:

- First.—Merck says the formula cannot be improved.
- Second.—10 cents is the popular price.
- Third.—Out of 48 dailies, Ontario, we have a six-inch display and readers in thirty; we have all in 60 days.
- Fourth.—We protect the druggist in that we never sell or allow our goods sold to Department, Dry-goods, or Grocery stores.
- Fifth.—The immense profit.

KINDLY SEND AN ORDER TO

J. A. Kennedy & Co., London,

for 1 Gross of Dr. Story's 5-minute headache cure, at \$5.70 a gross, or 60c. a dozen.

Get ready for the boom. Don't wait, as this journal says, till you have a dozen calls, and your neighbor gets the benefit of the advertising.

STORY MEDICINE CO.
Cleveland, Ohio.

A DRUGGIST'S SPECIALTY.

**Curtis & Son's
Yankee Brand
Pure Spruce Gum**

Is meeting with the success
its high qualities merit.

A TRIAL ORDER SOLICITED.

CURTIS & SON
PORTLAND, ME., U.S.A.

GERMAN ARMY PILE REMEDY

Each One Dollar Package Contains

**Liquid, Ointment,
and Pills.**

GOOD SELLER.
GOOD MARGINS.
WELL ADVERTISED.

THE ONLY CURE FOR PILES

Write us to mention in your daily or weekly papers that GERMAN ARMY PILE REMEDY may be procured from you.

The KESSLER DRUG CO.
Canadian Agency Toronto

| | | |
|----------|------------------|-------------|
| Deafness | Absolutely Cured | Head Noises |
| Deafness | in 24 hours | Head Noises |
| Deafness | by using | Head Noises |
| Deafness | one bottle of | Head Noises |
| Deafness | "Auraline | Head Noises |
| Deafness | Essence," | Head Noises |
| Deafness | the | Head Noises |
| Deafness | Great | Head Noises |
| Deafness | Indian | Head Noises |
| Deafness | Discovery | Head Noises |
| Deafness | Millions of | Head Noises |
| Deafness | Sufferers | Head Noises |
| Deafness | Cured | Head Noises |
| Deafness | after all else | Head Noises |
| Deafness | had failed. | Head Noises |
| Deafness | Why | Head Noises |
| Deafness | remain deaf | Head Noises |
| Deafness | when a | Head Noises |
| Deafness | cure | Head Noises |
| Deafness | awaits you? | Head Noises |
| Deafness | Avoid the | Head Noises |
| Deafness | use of | Head Noises |
| Deafness | instruments | Head Noises |
| Deafness | and other | Head Noises |
| Deafness | injurious | Head Noises |
| Deafness | appliances. | Head Noises |
| Deafness | Send 2/6 | Head Noises |
| Deafness | to the | Head Noises |
| Deafness | MA CKA Y | Head Noises |
| Deafness | Remedy Co. | Head Noises |
| Deafness | 104 High | Head Noises |
| Deafness | Holborn | Head Noises |
| Deafness | LONDON | Head Noises |

ADS THAT SELL GOODS



My offices are furnished with all of the things that I know of that conduce to the production of good advertising matter. I have files of the best retail advertising that has been done in the last five years. I have files of the best general advertising that has been done in the last five years. This means an accumulation of booklets, catalogues, newspaper articles, trade papers, and such matter duly classified and indexed, so that it is available at a moment's notice.

I have two good artists to assist me in my work. I have a regular correspondent in London, who sends me all that is latest and best in English art and advertising. I have a correspondent in Paris, who sends me all of the new and artistic printed things that appear there. I have everything I know of to assist me in producing the best work and giving the best service to advertisers. As fast as I learn of some new and necessary thing I get it.

With such an equipment I can prepare ads that sell goods. I believe I can prepare better ads than any other man in my line. I am not saying these things in a boasting spirit. The statements are merely made because they are facts.

The following list gives an approximate idea of my charges:

Letter of criticism and advice to retailers, \$10; letter of advice in other lines, \$25; trade paper ads, \$5 each and more; magazine ads, \$5 to \$50 each; illustrated retail ads, 13 for \$20, without cuts, 10 for \$10.

Charles Austin Bates,

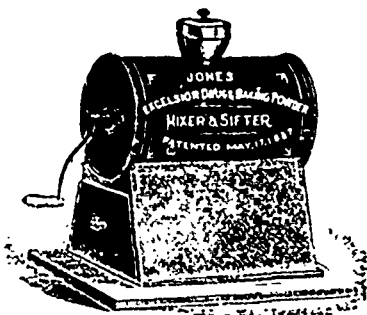
1411, 1412, 1413, 1414, 1415 Vanderbilt Building, New York

My new book is called "Good Advertising." It contains over 700 pages and costs \$5. There is in it every thing that I have been able to think of that will help business men to do profitable advertising. It is full of facts. There is no nonsense about it. Anybody who buys this book and isn't satisfied may have his money back if he will return the book within two days after its receipt.

The paper upon which
 this is printed was
 made by

The E. B. EDDY Co.,
 Limited, of HULL,

Who exclusively
 supply
 this newspaper.



IN THREE SIZES
 5 lbs., 10 lbs., 25 lbs., at
 \$6, \$12, and \$18 each

W. J. DYAS, Toronto, Sole Agent for Canada.

OZONE

Ozone Specific is a valuable non-toxic, non-irritating antiseptic for either internal or external use. Our **Ozone**, concentrated form, is the most powerful blood purifier and germicide ever produced, and will be found a specific in all forms of Asthma, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, Croup, Measles, or Diphtheria. For Catarrhal Troubles it will prove invaluable as a tonic and constitutional remedy, and is especially efficient in preventing or combating fermentation of food in the stomach, breaking up the worst forms of Dyspepsia and Sour Stomach.

For dressing Ulcerations of all kinds, preventing suppuration, and assisting towards rapid granulation and healing, **Ozone** has no equal.

Ozone is also used as a gargle for all manner of Throat Diseases; destroying all fermentation of the tissues brought forth by impregnation of disease germs. No germ life can exist where it is used.

All Druggists should keep this remedy, as it will prove a genuine friend to their customers.

Physicians owe it to themselves to try it.

OZONE SPECIFIC CO.
 TORONTO, ONT.

FACT

DEAD

SURE

THE POOREST MAN ON EARTH

CAN BE CURED OF

THE TOBACCO HABIT

BY OUR METHOD

We offer by mail a Remedy that will FREE EVERY SLAVE to Tobacco in ten days

Read the strongest endorsement ever given any remedy, and if you are not fully satisfied write for leaflet containing over 6,000 testimonials.

UNITED STATES HEALTH REPORTS (Official Endorsement, June 19, 1895, page 10.)

"In the interest of the masses for whom these Reports are compiled, the United States Health Reports have examined and investigated many preparations having for their object the cure of the tobacco habit, but among them all we have no hesitancy in giving the editorial and official endorsement of these Reports to the remedy known as **Uncle Sam's Tobacco Cure**, manufactured by the Keystone Kemeddy Co., at 217 LaSalle Street, Chicago. We have demonstrated by personal tests that this antidote positively destroys the taste and desire for tobacco in ten days, leaving the system in a perfectly healthy condition, and the person using the same forever free from the habit.

"In the light of our examinations and tests of **Uncle Sam's Tobacco Cure**, we are but performing a duty we owe the public when we endorse the same, and stamp it as the crowning achievement of the nineteenth century in the way of destroying a habit as disgusting as it is common (for only \$1.00), hence we earnestly advise you to write them for particulars."

For Sale by all Wholesale Druggists

Customs Decisions.

The following decisions have been made by the Board of Customs, and approved by the Honorable the Controller of Customs, under the provisions of section 9 of the Customs Act :

- Clinical thermometers, 15 per cent.
- Urinometers, 15 per cent.
- Catheters, 15 per cent.
- Syringes, viz., hypodermic, lachrymal, hydrocele, sulphalpebral, and laryngeal, 15 per cent.
- Syringes, all others, dutiable according to the material of which they are made.
- Quassia chips, 20 per cent.
- Lactic acid, chemical, medicinal, or manufacturing purposes, free.
- Malt extracts, liquid, Pabst, Hoff's, and Dukehart's, 50 per cent.
- Ingluvin, proprietary medicine, 25 per cent.
- Olive oil, for use in lubricating machinery, free.
- Oxide of zinc and sulphide of zinc, 5 per cent.
- Pastilles for fumigating, 20 per cent.
- Alboline in liquid form, 50 per cent.
- Alboline, solid, 35 per cent.
- Ophthalmometers, 15 per cent.

The following articles, being chemicals, are entitled to entry at 20 per cent. under them No. 481 :

- | | |
|--------------------|------------------|
| Acetanilid. | Ichthyol. |
| Antifebrin. | Iodal. |
| Antipyrin. | Lycetol. |
| Analgesin. | Lactophenin. |
| Analgen. | Morrhual. |
| Antuthermin. | Oil of tar. |
| Aristol. | Phenacetin. |
| Aseptol. | Phenylacetamide. |
| Coumarin. | Piperazin. |
| Chloralamide. | Pyrazole. |
| Chloride of ethyl. | Preservalin. |
| Creosotal. | Resorcin. |
| Diastase. | Salol. |
| Exalgen. | Salophen. |
| Euphorin. | Sozicdol. |
| Formalhyde. | Sirophanthine. |
| Formalin. | Spermin. |
| Guaiacol. | Salacetol. |
| Gaduol. | Somatose. |
| Heliotropine. | Savaline. |
| Hypnone. | Terpin hydrate. |
| Hypnal. | Trional. |

Business Notices.

As the design of the CANADIAN DRUGGIST is to benefit mutually all interested in the business, we would request all parties ordering goods or making purchases of any description from houses advertising with us to mention in their letter that such advertisement was noticed in the CANADIAN DRUGGIST.

The attention of Druggists and others who may be interested in the articles advertised in this journal is called to the special consideration of the Business Notices.

The popularity of Stearns' Cascara Aromatic is on the increase. It is claimed to be displacing other cascara preparations on the market. On this account there is a great deal of jealousy manifested by rival cascara manufacturers, but in spite of all they say against the preparation its sale is rapidly increasing. The reason for this is

on account of its palatability, and because it does the work. It is by far the most pleasant laxative in the materia medica. It is manufactured by Messrs. Frederick Stearns & Co., Windsor.

Thermometers.

Attention is directed to the advertisement of S. G. Denton, of London, Eng., in this issue.

Novelties in Show Cases.

It will interest every one of our readers to peruse the full page advertisement of the Canadian Specialty Co. in this issue. They have something novel in show cases, and at exceedingly low prices.

A Reliable Article.

Wilson's Root Beer, so well known to the trade, is advertised this month. It is one of the rapidly-selling articles in this line, commands a good profit, and gives entire satisfaction. How is your stock?

The "Common Sense."

The roach and vermin exterminator manufactured by the Common Sense Manufacturing Co., of King street west, Toronto, has been proved to be a thoroughly reliable preparation, and one that can be confidently recommended. It commands a large sale wherever introduced. See advertisement on page 52b.

A New Favorite.

Odorama, a tooth powder of acknowledged superiority, may justly be termed the "New Favorite," as, although but a comparatively short time before the public, it is a distinct favorite wherever it has been used. It is handsomely put up, pleasantly flavored, and prepared from a formula of acknowledged merit. Have you got it in stock?

Egg Preserver.

The Excelsior Manufacturing Co., of Chicago, have established an agency in Hamilton, Ont., for their preparation, the Excelsior Egg Preserver. This is an article that should commend itself to druggists, and, we have no doubt, will command a ready sale. A liberal supply of printed matter is furnished to dealers, and it is also being extensively advertised.

Soda Water Fountains.

The Fletcher Manufacturing Co., of Toronto, are building some very handsome fountains for this year's trade, amongst them being the "Venice," which appears in this issue. Send for catalogue and prices, if you think of placing one in your store this season. This firm also handle fruit flavors, extracts, etc., and are prepared to quote close prices.

The Lyman Brothers & Co. announce the arrival of a large shipment of sponges, which for price and quality are claimed to be exceptional in value. Their travelers are now showing samples of these goods.

**Borine.**

The maxim of the Stoic, that man should live only so long as he ought, and not so long as he is able, though the very best parent of suicide, we are willing to accept as regards our products. When any of them fall from the high standard to which they have been raised by us, then they ought not to live; but with the assurance that is born from constant, deserved praise showered upon us from all branches of the medical profession, the Borine Chemical Company have not the slightest fear in offering to the pharmaceutical profession Borine, with the firm resolve that it shall always retain its position in the front rank, and that in offering it to their customers they are offering them a remedial agent against which they will find there can nor will not ever at any time be the slightest question of unreliability. We would wish you to make a personal trial of it, and thus be in a position to say to your customers, Borine certainly fulfils all that is claimed for it. If you will send us a list of your leading physicians, we shall be most happy to send them, from time to time, samples, visiting lists, and also literature setting forth the advantages and benefits derived from the use of Borine, as set forth in the numerous testimonials received from some of the best men in the medical profession. We will do the advertising, you will reap the profit.

"The Old Reliable."

The Lightning Fly Paper, so favorably known to the drug trade of Canada for over forty years, is brought prominently to



the front in this month's issue by a full-page advertisement. An article that has stood the test for such of number of years, and still commands the trade, cannot but be satisfactory alike to the dealer and consumer.

Pharmaceutical Products.

The firm of Scott & Macmillan, so well known to the trade as manufacturers of choice lines of perfumes, toilet waters, etc., have added to their plant, and are now engaged in the manufacture of high-class pharmaceutical products. Amongst their special preparations, their Aromatic Cascara has received very high encomiums from the faculty, and the large sale which it has already obtained, and the repeat orders which, we understand, is invariably the outcome of the first sale, show that it is thoroughly appreciated.

The Seely Manufacturing Co.

The Seely Manufacturing Co. was established by Mr. J. M. Seely in 1862, at Detroit, Michigan. In 1880, Messrs. Geo. H. and Justin E. Smith became the proprietors, buying out Mr. Seely's interest in the business, which they have since conducted with unvarying and notable success. The old name still continues. Their present building, which is commodious and expressly constructed to meet the expansive nature of the industry,

WANTS, FOR SALE, ETC.

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

SITUATIONS WANTED.

SITUATION WANTED AS MANAGER OR ASSISTANT; graduate O.C.P.; over ten years' experience; first-class man in all respects. Address, DRUGGIST, P.O. Box 317, Brockville, Ontario.

FOR SALE.

SODA FOUNTAIN, CHEAP. Apply J. A. Wallace, Chemist, Brantford, Ont.

WANTED TO PURCHASE A SODA FOUNTAIN. Write particulars. Box 735, Brantford, Ont.

KODAK NO. 3 - WORTH \$50. WILL BE SOLD cheap. Perfectly new. Address Box J., CANADIAN DRUGGIST, Toronto.

FOR SALE - DRUG BUSINESS IN SMALL TOWN near Lake Erie. Invoice about \$1,000. Splendid opening for young man. No opposition. Good reasons for selling. Full particulars on application to "X Rays," care of CANADIAN DRUGGIST.

DRUG BUSINESS - ONE OF THE BEST PAYING businesses in the Province, good prescription trade; stock about \$2,400, excellent opportunity. Ill-health reason for selling. Full particulars on application to "BRANZON," care of this office.

NELSON'S SODA FOUNTS and SUPPLIES

458 Parliament Street

TORONTO



THE QUEEN PORTABLE FOUNT

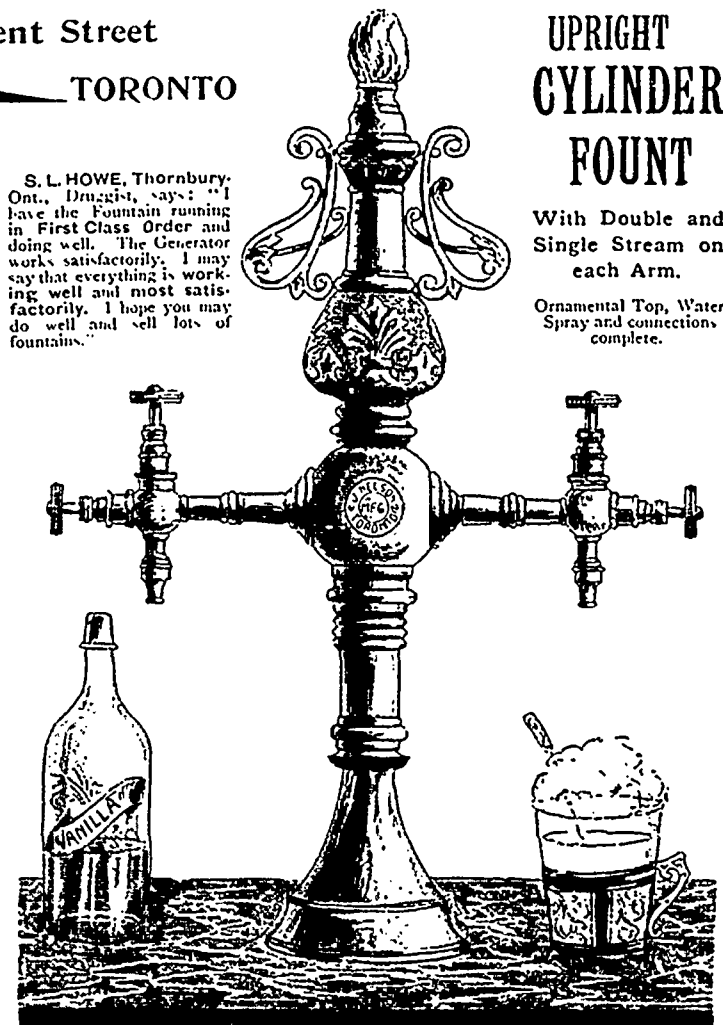
Patented May 22nd, 1891.

MR. TOOGOOD, of Prince Albert, writes: "As I have closed the season for the Fount, I thought I would write you a few lines and let you know how I panned out. My cash sales were \$263.00. The cost of my Fount and materials to run the drinks from it, \$160.00; therefore, I made Fount clear and \$103.00 over and above all costs, or other wise sixty-five per cent. on my investment, or, in other words, \$103.00 and the Fount."

UPRIGHT CYLINDER FOUNT

With Double and Single Stream on each Arm.

Ornamental Top, Water Spray and connections complete.



THE PARISIAN.



Ave Maria

The latest Aristocratic, Fascinating Perfume is creating a furore in the hearts of American Society.

Up-to-date Ideas in Perfumes Pay

SEND IN YOUR ORDER. EASILY SOLD.
SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

One Oz. Glass Str. Bottle, 2 in Box, \$4.80
 " " Screw Top " 1 " " 5.00
 Two " " " " 1 " " 8.00

NOT SOLD IN BULK

Send for Catalogue

Seely Manufacturing Co.

DETROIT, MICH.

WINDSOR ONT.

CANADIAN DRUGGIST PRICES CURRENT

Corrected to March 10th, 1896.

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

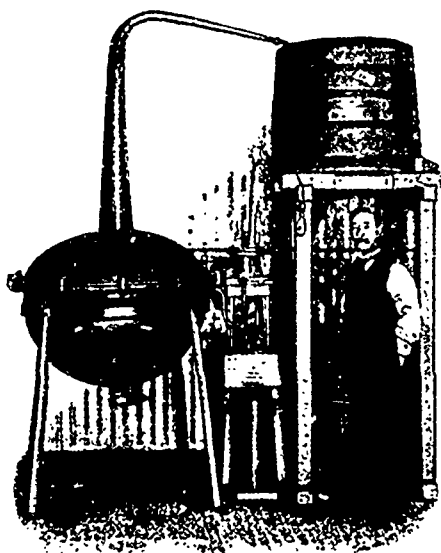
| | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------------------|--------|--------|----------------------------------|-------|-------|---------------------------------|-------|-------|
| ALCOHOL, gal..... | \$4 37 | \$4 65 | Powdered, lb..... | \$ 30 | 35 | Myrrh, lb..... | \$ 45 | \$ 48 |
| Methyl..... | 1 90 | 2 00 | CARBON, Bisulphide, lb..... | 17 | 18 | Powdered, lb..... | 55 | 60 |
| ALLSPICE, lb..... | 13 | 15 | CARMINE, No. 40, oz..... | 40 | 50 | Opium, lb..... | 3 80 | 4 00 |
| Powdered, lb..... | 15 | 17 | CASTOR, Fibre, lb..... | 20 00 | 20 00 | Powdered, lb..... | 5 50 | 5 75 |
| ALOIN oz..... | 40 | 45 | CHALK, French, powdered, lb..... | 10 | 12 | Scammony, pure Resin, lb..... | 12 80 | 13 00 |
| ANODYNE, Hoffman's bot., lbs... | 50 | 55 | Precip., see Calcium, lb..... | 10 | 12 | Shellac, lb..... | 40 | 45 |
| ARROWROOT, Bermuda, lb..... | 50 | 55 | Prepared, lb..... | 5 | 6 | Bleached, lb..... | 45 | 50 |
| St. Vincent, lb..... | 15 | 18 | CHARCOAL, Animal, powd., lb... | 4 | 5 | Spruce, true, lb..... | 30 | 35 |
| BAL. AM, Fir, lb..... | 40 | 45 | Willow, powdered, lb..... | 20 | 25 | Tragacanth, flake, 1st, lb..... | 75 | 80 |
| Copaiba, lb..... | 65 | 75 | CLOVE, lb..... | 16 | 17 | Powdered, lb..... | 1 00 | 1 10 |
| Pern, lb..... | 3 75 | 4 00 | Powdered, lb..... | 17 | 18 | Sorts, lb..... | 45 | 65 |
| Tolu, can or less, lb..... | 95 | 1 00 | COCHINEAL, S.G., lb..... | 40 | 45 | Thus, lb..... | 8 | 10 |
| BARK, Barberry, lb..... | 22 | 25 | COLLODION, lb..... | 75 | 80 | HERB, Althea, lb..... | 27 | 30 |
| Bayberry, lb..... | 15 | 18 | Cantharidal, lb..... | 2 50 | 2 75 | Bitterwort, lb..... | 36 | 40 |
| Buckthorn, lb..... | 15 | 17 | CONFECTION, Senna, lb..... | 40 | 45 | Burdock, lb..... | 16 | 18 |
| Canella, lb..... | 15 | 17 | Creosote, Wood, lb..... | 2 00 | 2 50 | Boneset, ozs, lb..... | 15 | 17 |
| Cascara, Sagrada..... | 25 | 30 | CUTTLEFISH BONE, lb..... | 25 | 30 | Catnip, ozs, lb..... | 17 | 20 |
| Cascarilla, select, lb..... | 18 | 20 | DEXTRINE, lb..... | 10 | 12 | Chiretta, lb..... | 25 | 30 |
| Cassia, in mats, lb..... | 18 | 20 | DOVER'S POWDER, lb..... | 1 50 | 1 60 | Coltsfoot, lb..... | 20 | 38 |
| Cinchona, red, lb..... | 60 | 65 | ERGOR, Spanish, lb..... | 75 | 80 | Feverfew, ozs, lb..... | 53 | 55 |
| Powdered, lb..... | 65 | 70 | Powdered, lb..... | 90 | 1 00 | Grindelia robusta, lb..... | 45 | 50 |
| Yellow, lb..... | 35 | 40 | Ergotin, Keith's, oz..... | 2 00 | 2 10 | Morehound, ozs., lb..... | 18 | 20 |
| Pale, lb..... | 40 | 45 | EXTRACT, Logwood, bulk, lb.... | 13 | 14 | Jaborandi, lb..... | 45 | 50 |
| Elm, selected, lb..... | 18 | 20 | Pounds, lb..... | 14 | 17 | Lemon Balm, lb..... | 38 | 40 |
| Ground, lb..... | 17 | 20 | FLOWERS, Arnica, lb..... | 15 | 20 | Liverwort, German, lb..... | 38 | 40 |
| Powdered, lb..... | 20 | 28 | Calendula, lb..... | 55 | 60 | Lobelia, ozs, lb..... | 15 | 20 |
| Hemlock, crushed, lb..... | 18 | 20 | Chamomile, Roman, lb..... | 25 | 30 | Motherwort, ozs., lb..... | 20 | 22 |
| Oak, white, crushed lb..... | 15 | 17 | German, lb..... | 40 | 45 | Mullein, German, lb..... | 17 | 20 |
| Orange peel, bitter, lb..... | 15 | 16 | Elder, lb..... | 20 | 22 | Pennyroyal, ozs., lb..... | 18 | 20 |
| Prickly ash, lb..... | 35 | 40 | Lavender, lb..... | 12 | 15 | Peppermint, ozs., lb..... | 21 | 22 |
| Sassafras, lb..... | 15 | 16 | Rose, red, French, lb..... | 1 60 | 2 00 | Rue, ozs., lb..... | 30 | 35 |
| Soap (quillaya), lb..... | 13 | 15 | Rosemary, lb..... | 25 | 30 | Sage, ozs., lb..... | 18 | 20 |
| Wild cherry, lb..... | 13 | 15 | Saffron, American, lb..... | 65 | 70 | Spearmint, lb..... | 21 | 25 |
| BEANS, Calabar, lb..... | 45 | 50 | Spanish, Val'a, oz..... | 1 00 | 1 25 | Thyme, ozs., lb..... | 18 | 20 |
| Tonka, lb..... | 1 50 | 2 75 | GELATINE, Cooper's, lb..... | 75 | 80 | Tansy, ozs., lb..... | 15 | 18 |
| Vanilla, lb..... | 8 00 | 8 50 | French, white, lb..... | 35 | 40 | Wormwood, oz..... | 20 | 22 |
| BERBERIS, Cubeb, sifted, lb..... | 30 | 35 | GLYCERINE, lb..... | 22 | 25 | Yerba Santa, lb..... | 38 | 44 |
| powdered, lb..... | 35 | 40 | GUARANA..... | 200 | 2 25 | HONEY, lb..... | 13 | 15 |
| Juniper, lb..... | 7 | 10 | Powdered, lb..... | 2 25 | 2 50 | HORS, fresh, lb..... | 20 | 25 |
| Ground, lb..... | 12 | 14 | GUM ALOES, Cape, lb..... | 18 | 20 | INDIGO, Madras, lb..... | 75 | 80 |
| Prickly ash, lb..... | 40 | 45 | Barbadoes, lb..... | 30 | 50 | INSECT POWDER, lb..... | 30 | 32 |
| BUDS, Balm of Gilead, lb..... | 55 | 60 | Socotrine, lb..... | 65 | 70 | ISINGLASS, Brazil, lb..... | 2 00 | 2 10 |
| Cassia, lb..... | 25 | 30 | Asafetida, lb..... | 40 | 45 | Russian, true, lb..... | 6 00 | 6 50 |
| BUTTER, Cacao, lb..... | 75 | 80 | Arabic, 1st, lb..... | 65 | 70 | LEAF, Aconite, lb..... | 25 | 30 |
| CAMPHOR, lb..... | 85 | 90 | Powdered, lb..... | 75 | 85 | Bay, lb..... | 18 | 20 |
| CANTHARIDES, Russian, lb..... | 1 40 | 1 50 | Sifted sorts, lb..... | 40 | 45 | Belladonna, lb..... | 25 | 30 |
| Powdered, lb..... | 1 50 | 1 60 | Sorts, lb..... | 25 | 30 | Buchu, long, lb..... | 50 | 55 |
| CATAPLASM, lb..... | 25 | 30 | Benzoin, lb..... | 50 | 1 00 | Short, lb..... | 25 | 27 |
| | | | Catechu, Black, lb..... | 9 | 20 | Coca, lb..... | 35 | 40 |
| | | | Gamboge, powdered, lb..... | 1 20 | 1 25 | Digitalis, lb..... | 15 | 20 |
| | | | Guaiaac, lb..... | 50 | 1 00 | Eucalyptus, lb..... | 18 | 20 |
| | | | Powdered, lb..... | 90 | 95 | Hyoscyamus..... | 20 | 25 |
| | | | Kino, true, lb..... | 2 00 | 2 25 | Matico, lb..... | 70 | 75 |

| | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|-------|-------|---------------------------------------|-------|----------------------------------|------------------------------------|-------|-------|
| Senna, Alexandria, lb..... | \$ 25 | \$ 30 | Queen of the Meadow, lb..... | \$ 18 | \$ 20 | Valerianate, oz..... | \$ 55 | \$ 60 |
| Timevelly, lb..... | 15 | 25 | Rhatany, lb..... | 20 | 30 | AMYL, Nitrate, oz..... | 16 | 18 |
| Stramonium, lb..... | 20 | 25 | Rhubarb, lb..... | 75 | 2 50 | ANTISEPTIC, oz..... | 85 | 00 |
| Uva Ursi, lb..... | 15 | 18 | Sarsaparilla, Hond, lb..... | 40 | 45 | ANTIKAMIA..... | 1 30 | 1 35 |
| LEECHES, Swedish, doz..... | 1 00 | 1 10 | Cut, lb..... | 50 | 55 | ANTIPYRIN, oz..... | 1 10 | 1 20 |
| LICORICE, Solazzi..... | 45 | 50 | Senega, lb..... | 55 | 05 | ARISTOL, oz..... | 1 85 | 2 00 |
| Pignatelli..... | 35 | 40 | Squill, lb..... | 13 | 15 | ARSENIC, Donovan's sol., lb..... | 25 | 30 |
| Grasso..... | 30 | 35 | Stillingia, lb..... | 22 | 25 | Fowler's sol., lb..... | 10 | 13 |
| Y & S—Sticks, 0 to 1 lb., per lb. | 27 | 30 | Powdered, lb..... | 25 | 27 | Iodide, oz..... | 50 | 55 |
| " Purity, 100 sticks in box | 75 | 75 | Unicorn, lb..... | 38 | 40 | White, lb..... | 6 | 7 |
| " Purity, 200 sticks in box | 1 50 | 1 50 | Valeran, English, lb. true..... | 20 | 25 | ATROPINE, Sulp. in ½ ozs. Soc., | | |
| " Acme Pellets, 5 lb. tins | 2 00 | 2 00 | Virginia, Snake, lb..... | 40 | 45 | oz..... | 6 00 | 6 25 |
| " Lozenges, 5 lb. tins | 2 00 | 2 00 | Yellow Dock, lb..... | 15 | 18 | BISMA TH, Ammonia citrate, oz..... | 35 | 40 |
| " Tar, Licorice, and Tolu, | | | Rt M, Bay, gal..... | 2 50 | 2 75 | Iodide, oz..... | 50 | 55 |
| 5 lb. tins | 2 00 | 2 00 | Essence, lb..... | 3 00 | 3 25 | Salicylate, oz..... | 20 | 25 |
| LUPULIN, oz..... | 30 | 35 | SACCHARIN, oz..... | 1 25 | 1 50 | Subcarbonate, lb..... | 1 75 | 2 00 |
| LACOPOLIM, lb..... | 70 | 80 | SEED, Anise, Italian, sifted, lb..... | 13 | 15 | Subnitrate, lb..... | 1 40 | 1 60 |
| MADE, lb..... | 1 20 | 1 25 | Star, lb..... | 35 | 40 | BORAX, lb..... | 7 | 8 |
| MANNA, lb..... | 1 60 | 1 75 | Burdock, lb..... | 30 | 35 | Powdered, lb..... | 8 | 9 |
| Moss, Iceland, lb..... | 9 | 10 | Canary, bag or less, lb..... | 5 | 6 | BROMINE, oz..... | 8 | 13 |
| Irish, lb..... | 12 | 13 | Caraway, lb..... | 10 | 13 | CADMIUM, Bromide, oz..... | 20 | 25 |
| MUSK, Tonquin, oz..... | 40 | 50 | Cardamom, lb..... | 1 25 | 1 50 | Iodide, oz..... | 45 | 50 |
| NUTGALLS, lb..... | 21 | 25 | Celery..... | 25 | 30 | CAFFEIN, oz..... | 60 | 65 |
| Powdered, lb..... | 25 | 30 | Colechicum..... | 50 | 60 | Citrate, oz..... | 60 | 65 |
| NUTMEGS, lb..... | 1 00 | 1 10 | Coriander, lb..... | 10 | 12 | CALCIUM, Hypophosphite, lb..... | 1 50 | 1 60 |
| NUX VOMICA, lb..... | 10 | 12 | Cumin, lb..... | 15 | 20 | Iodide, oz..... | 95 | 1 00 |
| Powdered, lb..... | 25 | 27 | Fennel, lb..... | 15 | 17 | Phosphate, precip., lb..... | 35 | 38 |
| OAKUM, lb..... | 12 | 15 | Fenugreek, powdered, lb..... | 7 | 9 | Sulphide, oz..... | 5 | 6 |
| OSNIMENT, Merc., lb. ½ and ½. | 70 | 75 | Flax, cleaned, lb..... | 3 ½ | 4 | CERUM, Oxalate, oz..... | 10 | 12 |
| Citrine, lb..... | 45 | 50 | Ground, lb..... | 4 | 5 | CHINIDINE, oz..... | 15 | 18 |
| PARALDEHYDE, oz..... | 20 | 22 | Hemp, lb..... | 5 | 6 | CHLORAL, Hydrate, lb..... | 1 25 | 1 30 |
| PEPPER, black, lb..... | 12 | 13 | Mustard, white, lb..... | 11 | 12 | Croton, oz..... | 75 | 80 |
| Powdered, lb..... | 15 | 16 | Powdered, lb..... | 15 | 20 | CHLOROFORM, lb..... | 60 | 1 90 |
| PITCH, black, lb..... | 3 | 4 | Pumpkin..... | 25 | 30 | CINCHONINE, sulphate, oz..... | 25 | 30 |
| Bergundy, true, lb..... | 10 | 12 | Quince, lb..... | 65 | 70 | CINCHONIDINE, Sulph., oz..... | 15 | 20 |
| PLASTER, Calcined, hbl. cash..... | 25 | 3 25 | Rape, lb..... | 8 | 9 | COCAINE, Mur., oz..... | 5 50 | 6 50 |
| Adhesive, yd..... | 12 | 13 | Strophanthus, oz..... | 50 | 55 | CODEIA, ½ oz..... | 70 | 75 |
| Belladonna, lb..... | 65 | 70 | Worm, lb..... | 22 | 25 | COLLODION, lb..... | 65 | 70 |
| Galbanum Comp., lb..... | 80 | 85 | SEILLIZ MIXTURE, lb..... | 25 | 30 | COPPER, Sulph., (Blue Vitriol) lb. | 6 | 7 |
| Lead, lb..... | 25 | 30 | SOAP, Castile, Mottled, pure, lb. | 10 | 12 | Iodide, oz..... | 65 | 70 |
| POPPY HEADS, per 100..... | 1 00 | 1 10 | White, Conti's, lb..... | 15 | 16 | COPPERAS, lb..... | 1 | 3 |
| ROBIN, Common, lb..... | 2 ½ | 3 | Powdered, lb..... | 25 | 35 | DIPREIN, oz..... | 1 60 | 1 65 |
| White, lb..... | 3 ½ | 4 | Green (Sapo Viridis), lb..... | 15 | 25 | ETHER, Acetic, lb..... | 75 | 80 |
| ROSCIN, white, oz..... | 25 | 30 | SPEKMAILL, lb..... | 65 | 70 | Sulphuric, lb..... | 40 | 50 |
| ROCHELLE SALT, lb..... | 28 | 30 | TURBENTINE, Chian, oz..... | 75 | 80 | EXALGINE, oz..... | 1 00 | 1 10 |
| ROOF, Aconite, lb..... | 22 | 25 | Venice, lb..... | 10 | 12 | HYOSCAMINE, Sulp., crystals, gr. | 25 | 30 |
| Althea, cut, lb..... | 30 | 35 | WAX, White, lb..... | 50 | 75 | IODINE, lb..... | 4 75 | 5 50 |
| Belladonna, lb..... | 25 | 30 | Yellow..... | 40 | 45 | IODIORM, lb..... | 6 00 | 7 00 |
| Blood, lb..... | 15 | 16 | Wood, Guaiac, rasped..... | 5 | 6 | IODOL, oz..... | 1 40 | 1 50 |
| Bitter, lb..... | 27 | 30 | Quassia chips, lb..... | 10 | 12 | IRON, by Hydrogen..... | 80 | 85 |
| Blackberry, lb..... | 15 | 18 | Red Saunders, ground, lb..... | 5 | 6 | Carbonate, Precip., lb..... | 15 | 16 |
| Burdock, crushed, lb..... | 18 | 20 | Santal, ground, lb..... | 5 | 6 | Sacch., lb..... | 30 | 35 |
| Calamus, sliced, white, lb..... | 20 | 25 | | | Chloride, lb..... | 45 | 55 | |
| Canada Snake, lb..... | 30 | 35 | | | Sol., lb..... | 13 | 16 | |
| Cohosh, black, lb..... | 15 | 20 | | | Citrate, U.S.P., lb..... | 90 | 1 00 | |
| Colchicum, lb..... | 40 | 45 | | | And Ammon., lb..... | 70 | 75 | |
| Columbo, lb..... | 20 | 22 | | | And Quinine, lb..... | 1 50 | 3 00 | |
| Powdered, lb..... | 25 | 30 | | | Quin. and Stry., oz..... | 18 | 30 | |
| Coltsfoot, lb..... | 38 | 40 | | | And Strychnine, oz..... | 13 | 15 | |
| Comfrey, crushed, lb..... | 20 | 25 | | | Dialyzed, Solution, lb..... | 50 | 55 | |
| Curcuma, powdered, lb..... | 13 | 14 | | | Ferrocyanide, lb..... | 55 | 60 | |
| Dandelion, lb..... | 15 | 18 | | | Hypophosphites, oz..... | 25 | 30 | |
| Elecampane, lb..... | 15 | 20 | | | Iodide, oz..... | 40 | 45 | |
| Galangal, lb..... | 15 | 18 | | | Syrup, lb..... | 40 | 45 | |
| Gelsemium, lb..... | 22 | 25 | | | Lactate, oz..... | 5 | 6 | |
| Gentian or Genitan, lb..... | 9 | 10 | | | Pernitrate, solution, lb..... | 15 | 16 | |
| Ground, lb..... | 10 | 12 | | | Phosphate scales, lb..... | 1 25 | 1 30 | |
| Powdered, lb..... | 13 | 15 | | | Sulphate, pure, lb..... | 7 | 9 | |
| Ginger, African, lb..... | 18 | 20 | | | Exsiccated, lb..... | 8 | 10 | |
| Po., lb..... | 20 | 22 | | | And Potass. Tartrate, lb..... | 80 | 85 | |
| Jamaica, blehd., lb..... | 27 | 30 | | | And Ammon Tartrate, lb..... | 80 | 85 | |
| Po., lb..... | 30 | 35 | | | LEAD, Acetate, white, lb..... | 13 | 15 | |
| Ginseng, lb..... | 4 50 | 4 75 | | | Carbonate, lb..... | 7 | 8 | |
| Golden Seal, lb..... | 75 | 80 | | | Iodide, oz..... | 35 | 40 | |
| Gold Thread, lb..... | 90 | 95 | | | Red, lb..... | 7 | 9 | |
| Hellebore, white, powd., lb..... | 12 | 15 | | | LIME, Chlorinated, bulk, lb..... | 4 | 5 | |
| Indian Hemp..... | 18 | 20 | | | In packages, lb..... | 6 | 7 | |
| Ipecac, lb..... | 1 75 | 2 00 | | | LITHIUM, Bromide, oz..... | 30 | 35 | |
| Powdered, lb..... | 2 00 | 2 25 | | | Carbonate, oz..... | 30 | 35 | |
| Jalap, lb..... | 55 | 60 | | | Citrate, oz..... | 25 | 30 | |
| Powdered, lb..... | 60 | 65 | | | Iodide, oz..... | 50 | 55 | |
| Kava Kava, lb..... | 40 | 90 | | | Salic ate, oz..... | 35 | 40 | |
| Licorice, lb..... | 12 | 15 | | | MAGNESIUM, Calc., lb..... | 55 | 60 | |
| Powdered, lb..... | 13 | 15 | | | Carbonate, lb..... | 18 | 20 | |
| Mandrake, lb..... | 13 | 18 | | | Citrate, gran., lb..... | 35 | 40 | |
| Masterwort, lb..... | 16 | 40 | | | Sulph. (Epsom salt), lb..... | 13 | 3 | |
| Orris, Florentine, lb..... | 30 | 35 | | | MANGANESE, Black Oxide, lb..... | 5 | 7 | |
| Powdered, lb..... | 40 | 45 | | | MENTHOL, oz..... | 55 | 66 | |
| Parcira Brava, true, lb..... | 40 | 45 | | | MERCURY, lb..... | 75 | 80 | |
| Pink, lb..... | 40 | 45 | | | Ammon (White ½ recip.)..... | 1 25 | 1 30 | |
| Parsley, lb..... | 30 | 35 | | | Chloride, Corrosive, lb..... | 85 | 90 | |
| Pleurisy, lb..... | 20 | 25 | | | Calomel, lb..... | 1 00 | 1 10 | |
| Poke, lb..... | 15 | 18 | | | With Chalk, lb..... | 60 | 65 | |

CHEMICALS.

| | | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|------|------|-------------------------------|------|------|
| Acid, Acetic, lb..... | 12 | 13 | Glacial, lb..... | 45 | 50 |
| Benzoic, English, oz..... | 20 | 25 | German, oz..... | 10 | 12 |
| Boracic, lb..... | 13 | 14 | Boracic, lb..... | 13 | 14 |
| Carbolic Crystals, lb..... | 28 | 30 | Calvert's No. 1, lb..... | 2 10 | 2 15 |
| No. 2, lb..... | 1 35 | 1 40 | Citric, lb..... | 45 | 50 |
| Gallic, oz..... | 10 | 12 | Hydrobromic, diluted, lb..... | 30 | 35 |
| Hydrocyanic, diluted, oz. bottles | 1 50 | 1 60 | Lactic, concentrated, oz..... | 22 | 25 |
| Muriatic, lb..... | 3 | 5 | Chem. pure, lb..... | 18 | 20 |
| Nitric, lb..... | 10 ½ | 13 | Chem. pure, lb..... | 25 | 30 |
| Oleic, purified, lb..... | 75 | 80 | Oxalic, lb..... | 12 | 13 |
| Phosphoric, glacial, lb..... | 1 00 | 1 10 | Dilute, lb..... | 13 | 17 |
| Pyrogallic, oz..... | 30 | 35 | Salicylic, white, lb..... | 1 00 | 1 10 |
| Sulphuric, carboy, lb..... | 2 ½ | 2 ¾ | Bottles, lb..... | 5 | 6 |
| Chem. pure, lb..... | 18 | 20 | Tannic, lb..... | 80 | 85 |
| Tartaric, powdered, lb..... | 38 | 40 | ACETANILID, lb..... | 75 | 80 |
| ACETANILID, lb..... | 75 | 80 | ACONITINE, grain..... | 4 | 5 |
| ALUM, cryst., lb..... | 1 ¾ | 3 | Powdered, lb..... | 3 | 4 |
| AMMONIA, Liquor, lb., SSo..... | 10 | 12 | AMMONIUM, Bromide, lb..... | 80 | 85 |
| Carbonate, lb..... | 14 | 15 | Iodide, oz..... | 35 | 40 |
| Nitrate, crystals, lb..... | 40 | 45 | Muriate, lb..... | 12 | 16 |

is recognized as the largest perfume laboratory in the country, and is suitably provided with every consistent facility for the expeditious and thorough management of the varied details of the extensive manufacture of perfumery and toilet articles. The company operate their own electric plant, with a capacity of 350 lights. Over 100 hands are given employment. The Seely Manufacturing Co. enjoys the distinction of being the only manufacturer of its character in the world, doing its own glass cutting, engraving, decorating, and stoppering. The company also produce their own wood and paper boxes, do almost entirely their own printing, and carry a large and carefully selected stock of raw materials employed in the products of perfumery, toilet preparations and novelties. The company's perfumer was for four years the perfumer to the English court. He served an apprenticeship of seven years in London, and was afterwards manager of one of the largest perfume establishments in that city. He has been connected with the Seely



Manufacturing Co. fourteen years. The company import largely of raw material from every quarter of the globe, and their various preparations are standard in all leading markets. Their specialties are the manufacture of fine perfumes, of which they produce over 100 different varieties. They also manufacture from 60 to 70 kinds of flavoring extracts, and toilet preparations of all kinds in large quantities. These goods have acquired a generally recognized reputation, and are regarded as the most appreciable by the dealer and consumer everywhere. The company import largely of glassware from Bohemia, which ware is highly esteemed for its unique essentials of beauty and durability. The Orchid perfumes, of original manufacture and introduction by the Seely Manufacturing Co., are justly regarded by the elite as the acme of delicate and refined characteristics, and a treasure dear to the female heart. They are quadruple in strength. Branch offices have been established in New York City,

Philadelphia, Baltimore, St. Louis, San Francisco, and also in Windsor, Ontario, which greatly enhance the trade relations in the districts tributary to these important markets. The Seely Manufacturing Co. established its Canadian offices and laboratory in Windsor, Ont., in 1891, in order to manufacture especially for the Canadian trade. Their business in Canada since that time has been steadily increasing, and has assumed large proportions. They have the same facilities in their Windsor laboratory for turning out high grade goods as they have in their Detroit house. The two laboratories of the Seely Manufacturing Co., situated one on either side of the Detroit River, in Detroit, Mich., and Windsor, Ont., have proven a valuable auxiliary in these cities' commercial and manufacturing progress, and represent their most important and enterprising industries. The company courteously invite their friends at any time to visit their works, and will endeavor to interest any who will honor them with a call. We give here a cut of a new still recently put into the laboratory of this house. The still has a capacity of 180 gallons, being one of the largest of the kind in use for this purpose.

Magazines.

Mr. Francis Bellamy, who for nearly six years was one of the editors of *The Youth's Companion*, has been added to the editorial staff of *The Ladies' Home Journal* as one of Mr. Bok's principal associates. The new editor is a cousin of Edward Bellamy, author of "Looking Backward."

A teacher told the pupils to make up a sentence or "story" from the suggestive words "boys," "bees," "bear." Quick as flash up came one hand, "I have it." "What is it, Tommy?" inquired the teacher. "Boys bees bare when they go in swimming," was the astonishing reply! A better sentence would have been—"Boys will be interested in bees and other insects, bears and other animals as well as birds, flowers, etc., as described in *The Observer*, Portland, Conn. Sample 10 cents. One year, \$1.

In 1884, Eugene Field wrote a story which he called "The Werewolf." When it was finished he laid it aside, and a year afterward entirely rewrote it. In 1886 he again took it up and revised it, and during the nine years between that time and his death in November last he rewrote it eight times. His last revision pleased him, and he decided to print it. But death came too suddenly, and the story was found, unpublished, amongst his effects. Mrs. Field, concluding to have the story appear, gave it to the editor of *The Ladies' Home Journal*, in which magazine all of Mr. Field's work, outside of his newspaper articles, was presented to the public. The story will be printed in the next issue of the *Journal*, strikingly illustrated by Mr. Howard Pyle.

The great "Lee of Virginia" series, in *Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly*, is continued in the March number with a picturesque and superbly illustrated paper devoted to Major General Henry Lee, of Revolutionary fame. Other illustrated articles in the March *Frank Leslie's* are: "The New South," by the Hon. John Y. Foster; "In old Virginia," by Kate Mason Rowland; "A Winter in Lombardy," by Lena L. Pepper; "Woman's Work and Ministrations," by Alvin S. Southworth; "The Memory of Robert Burns," by Margaret E. Leicester Addis; "Society Plays Golf," by Diana Crossways; and "A Winter Vagary," by William Potts, of "Underledge." Among the contributors of fiction and poetry are Anna Catharine Greene, Cleveland Moffett, Francis Swann Williams, Charles Edwards, Henry Tyrrell, and Georgia Roberts.

The first of a series of articles on "The Young People of the White House," by Joanna R. Nicholls, is given, with numerous illustrations, in the March number of *Frank Leslie's Pleasant Hours for Boys and Girls*. This number has many other good things that will delight its youthful readers, among them a short boating story by James Otis; a very pretty cat-show story by Rosalie M. Jonas; a thrilling account of "A Wild Whirl Down the Loops," by J. Macdonald Oxley; the second paper of Frank Lee Farnell's interesting series on "The Favorite Story-writers for Young People," in which are given portraits of Horatio Alger, jr., James Otis, and Sophie Swett; an article on "Dainty Work for Girls," by Lila Graham Alliger; a bright little story by Helen Corinne Bergen; the conclusion of the two serials by Edward S. Ellis and Jeanette H. Walworth; some illustrated poems; two new games; a chat on juvenile literature by the editor; and a number of prize puzzles.

"One Thousand Modern and Reliable Formulae." Atlas Chemical Company, Sunderland, England. From the *British and Colonial Druggist*, January 31st, 1896. This book is intended to "place within the reach of small manufacturers, managers, and skilled workmen: the means of producing the different commodities for which recipes are given." It makes the chemist and druggist, for instance, independent, if he likes, of the paint-mixer and grinder, including, as it does, "nearly 1,000 formulae for producing all kinds of colors and other chemical compositions." There are formulae in this book which it would have been impossible for any outside person to obtain except at very great trouble. Those that will interest our readers most are for paints used by house decorators, varnishes, polishing pastes, infants' foods, egg, baking, and custard powders, disinfectants, perfumes, and soaps. For the last-named alone, about twenty recipes are given, and those for perfumes are more numerous still. The recipes, as far as we have been able to examine them, bear the stamp of practical

| | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------------|-------|-------|-------------------------------|-------|-------|----------------------------------|--------|--------|
| Iodide, Proto, oz..... | \$ 35 | \$ 40 | Iodide, oz..... | \$ 40 | \$ 43 | Geranium, oz..... | \$1 75 | \$1 80 |
| Bin., oz..... | 25 | 30 | Salicylate, lb..... | 1 75 | 1 80 | Rose, lb..... | 3 20 | 3 50 |
| Oxide, Red, lb..... | 1 15 | 1 20 | Sulphate, lb..... | 2 | 5 | Juniper berries (English), lb... | 4 50 | 5 00 |
| Pill (Blue Mass), lb..... | 70 | 75 | Sulphite, lb..... | 8 | 10 | Wood, lb..... | 70 | 75 |
| MILK SUGAR, powdered, lb | 30 | 35 | SOMNOL, oz..... | 85 | 00 | Lavender, Chiris. Fleur, lb.... | 3 00 | 3 50 |
| MORPHINE, Acetate, oz..... | 1 65 | 1 70 | SPIRIT NITRE, lb..... | 35 | 65 | Garden, lb..... | 1 50 | 1 75 |
| Muriate, oz..... | 1 65 | 1 70 | SFRONTIGM, Nitrate, lb..... | 18 | 20 | Lemon, lb..... | 1 75 | 1 80 |
| Sulphate, oz..... | 1 75 | 1 80 | STRYCHNINE, crystals, oz.... | 80 | 85 | Lemongrass, lb..... | 1 50 | 1 60 |
| PEPSIN, Saccharated, oz..... | 35 | 40 | SULFONAL, oz..... | 40 | 42 | Mustard, Essential, oz..... | 60 | 65 |
| PHENACETINE, oz..... | 40 | 42 | SULPHUR, Flowers of, lb..... | 21 | 4 | Neroli, oz..... | 4 25 | 4 50 |
| PILOCARPINE, Muriate, gram... | 35 | 38 | Pure precipitated, lb..... | 13 | 20 | Orange, lb..... | 2 75 | 3 00 |
| PIPERIN, oz..... | 1 00 | 1 10 | TARTAR EMEIC, lb..... | 50 | 55 | Sweet, lb..... | 2 75 | 3 00 |
| PHOSPHORUS, lb..... | 90 | 1 10 | THYMOI (Thymic acid), oz..... | 55 | 60 | Origanum, lb..... | 65 | 70 |
| POTASSA, Caustic, white, lb.... | 00 | 05 | VERATRINE, oz..... | 2 00 | 2 10 | Patchouli, oz..... | 80 | 85 |
| POTASSIUM, Acetate, lb..... | 35 | 40 | ZINC, Acetate, lb..... | 70 | 75 | Pennyroyal, lb..... | 2 50 | 2 75 |
| Bicarbonate, lb..... | 15 | 17 | Carbonate lb..... | 25 | 30 | Peppermint, lb..... | 3 00 | 3 25 |
| Bichromate, lb..... | 14 | 15 | Chloride, granular, oz..... | 13 | 15 | Pimento, lb..... | 2 00 | 2 75 |
| Bitrat (Cream Tart.), lb..... | 29 | 30 | Iodide, oz..... | 60 | 65 | Rhodium, oz..... | 80 | 85 |
| Bromide, lb..... | 65 | 70 | Oxide, lb..... | 13 | 60 | Rose, oz..... | 7 50 | 11 00 |
| Carbonate, lb..... | 12 | 13 | Sulphate, lb..... | 9 | 11 | Rosemary, lb..... | 70 | 75 |
| Chlorate, Eng., lb..... | 18 | 20 | Valerianate, oz..... | 25 | 30 | Rue, oz..... | 25 | 30 |
| Powdered, lb..... | 20 | 22 | ESSENTIAL OILS. | | | Sandalwood, lb..... | 5 50 | 7 50 |
| Citrate, lb..... | 70 | 75 | Oil., Almond, bitter, oz..... | 75 | 80 | Sassafras, lb..... | 75 | 80 |
| Cyanide, lb..... | 40 | 50 | Sweet, lb..... | 50 | 60 | Savin, lb..... | 1 60 | 1 75 |
| Hypophosphites, oz..... | 10 | 12 | Amber, crude, lb..... | 40 | 45 | Spearmint, lb..... | 3 75 | 4 00 |
| Iodide, lb..... | 4 00 | 4 10 | Rec'd, lb..... | 60 | 65 | Spruce, lb..... | 65 | 70 |
| Nitrate, gran., lb..... | 8 | 10 | Anise, lb..... | 3 00 | 3 25 | Tansy, lb..... | 4 25 | 4 50 |
| Permanganate, lb..... | 40 | 45 | Bay, oz..... | 50 | 60 | Thyme, white, lb..... | 1 80 | 1 90 |
| Prussiate, Red, lb..... | 50 | 55 | Bergamot, lb..... | 3 75 | 4 00 | Wintergreen, lb..... | 2 75 | 3 00 |
| 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 | Capicum, oz..... | 60 | 65 | FIXED OILS. | | |
| PROPYLAMINE, oz..... | 35 | 40 | Caraway, lb..... | 2 75 | 3 00 | CASTOR, lb..... | 8 | 10 |
| QUININE, Sulph. bulk..... | 35 | 38 | Cassia, lb..... | 3 30 | 3 50 | COD LIVER, N.F., gal..... | 1 90 | 2 00 |
| Oz., oz..... | 38 | 42 | Cedar..... | 55 | 85 | Norwegian, gal..... | 2 75 | 3 00 |
| QUINIDINE, Sulphate, oz., oz. | 16 | 20 | Cinnamon, Ceylon, oz..... | 2 75 | 3 00 | COTONSEED, gal..... | 1 10 | 1 20 |
| SALICIN, lb..... | 75 | 4 00 | Citronelle, lb..... | 80 | 85 | LARD, gal..... | 90 | 1 00 |
| SANTONIN, oz..... | 20 | 22 | Clove, lb..... | 1 10 | 1 20 | LINSEED, boiled, gal..... | 62 | 65 |
| SILVER, Nitrate, cryst, oz..... | 90 | 1 00 | Copaiba, lb..... | 1 75 | 2 00 | Raw, gal..... | 60 | 62 |
| Fused, oz..... | 1 00 | 1 10 | Cotton, lb..... | 1 50 | 1 75 | NEATFOOT, gal..... | 1 20 | 1 30 |
| SODIUM, Acetate, lb..... | 30 | 35 | Cubeb, lb..... | 2 50 | 3 00 | OLIVE, gal..... | 1 20 | 1 25 |
| Bicarbonate, kgs, lb..... | 2 75 | 3 00 | Cumin, lb..... | 5 50 | 6 00 | Salad, gal..... | 2 50 | 2 60 |
| Bromide, lb..... | 65 | 70 | Erigeron, oz..... | 20 | 25 | PALM, lb..... | 12 | 13 |
| Carbonate, lb..... | 3 | 6 | Furcayans, lb..... | 1 50 | 1 75 | SPERM, gal..... | 1 35 | 1 40 |
| Hypophosphite, oz..... | 10 | 12 | Fenne, lb..... | 1 60 | 1 75 | TURPENTINE, gal..... | 60 | 65 |
| Hyposulphite, lb..... | 3 | 6 | | | | | | |

utility. and seem to be based on everyday knowledge of their working. From the list of articles which we have given, it will be noticed of what great service the book should prove to chemists and druggists doing a mixed trade. Some of the hints in the book, if properly acted upon by a shrewd man, would enable him to build up a trade in several articles of pretty large consumption.

"Surf" Sea Salt

It is a new 15c. pkg., put up in 1 doz. 5 lb. pkgs. per case. Price, 37c. per gross (12 cases) \$41. Wholesale houses sell it. Pkg. is a new patent cardboard one, and hand somely printed. Sales of last week in Toronto 120 cases. The salt is clear as glass and of a size that dissolves readily. It never gets damp and is added to the drug. Analyze it. It is the pure salt. You can work up a good salt trade if you try. Why not do it?

TORONTO SALT WORKS Ltd. 100-101 Spadina Ave.

LOOK CAREFULLY

Over our advertising pages this month.

IT WILL PAY YOU.

Drug Reports.

Canada.

Business during the past month has been interfered with by the heavy falls of snow, but prospects of a good trade as the spring opens out are favorable. March 4th, the great settling day among the dry goods houses, has passed, and payments were very satisfactory.

Balsam Peru has advanced 25 per cent. Camphor is still stiff in price. Glycerine, still higher prices expected; opium and morphia, higher. Paris green, no doubt higher prices will prevail in the near future. Insect powder has advanced; pure closed flower powder is worth 30c. Iris moss has advanced; sassafras bark has much advanced, as is usual this season at the year. Cocaine nitrate is easier, quinine, of all makes, has advanced; oil cassia has nearly doubled in price; oil peppermint, easier, Buchu leaves, higher. Carbolic acid is on the upward grade in price. Degough's cod-liver oil has been advanced; \$8 per dozen is being asked.

English.

London, February 28th, 1896.

Business has shown a decided improvement during the month, and special activity has been noticeable in export de-

mands. Opium has been advanced, and the morphia manufacturers have promptly followed suit. Carbolic, citric, and tartaric acids have all been dearer, but they are easier this week. Cream of tartar went up in consequence of short supplies, but is temporarily depressed. As there are no stocks to speak of the price is sure to harden. Cod-liver oil is steadily advancing, and Newfoundland oil is appreciably dearer. Balsam of Peru easier; Balsam copaiba firmer. Cardamoms, gentian root, insect-flowers, and rhubarb, dearer. Copper sulphate firmly held at recent advances. Menthol, jalap, peppermint oil, H.G.H. and Japan, Cochim ginger, and clover are easier.

Quinine has been active, but prices remain unaltered.

Cod Liver Oil.

February 18th, 1896.

Lofoten and winter fisheries very poor last week. Almost nothing done on account of bad weather and scarcity of fish.

Livers appear to be getting leaner.

Total production up till February 15th, 5,40 hectl. crude.

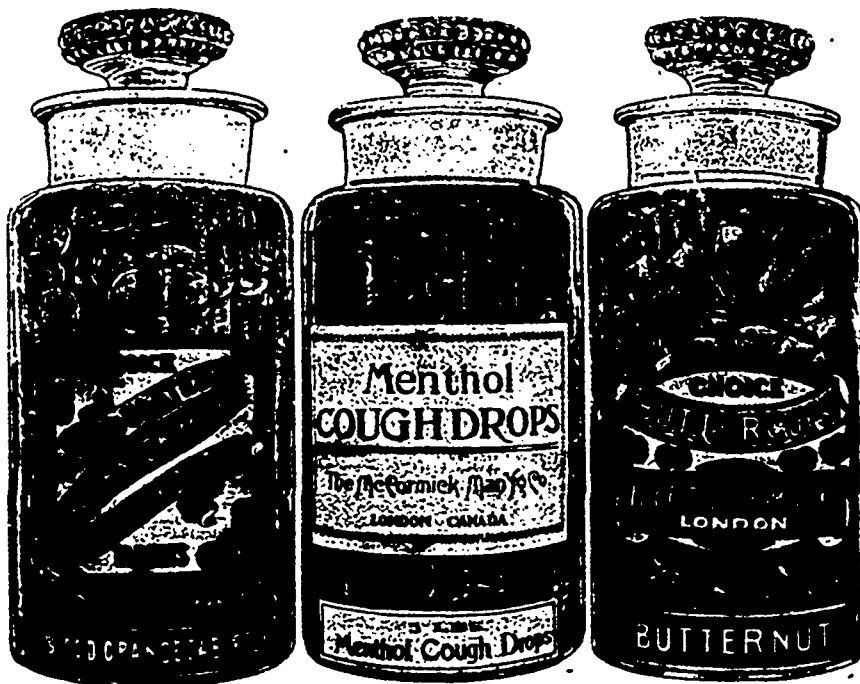
Quotation: 180 sh. cif without engagement. All exporters are holding back. If a material change in condition of livers and catch does not take place very soon, there is no doubt of a considerable rise.

The McCORMICK MANUFACTURING COMPANY (LIMITED)

DRUGGISTS' SPECIALTIES

Fruit Tablets

- Lime Fruit
- Horehound
- Tutti Frutti
- Blood Orange
- Lemon
- Ginger
- Cherry
- Raspberry
- Apricot
- Strawberry
- Acidulated
- Chocolate
- Rose
- Musk
- Pineapple
- Nectarines
- Black Currant
- Pear
- Butter Scotch
- Catawba



Buttercups

- Walnut
- Almond
- Filbert
- ...
- Hickory
- Butternut
- Cocanut
- ...
- Pistachio
- Pomegranate
- Smyrna
- ...
- Persico
- Orleans
- Violet

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The Greatest Remedy Known for
the Cure of COLDS, HOARSE-
NESS, SORE THROAT, Etc.

CANADA



“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.



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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A Powerful Starch-Digestant.

Acts more vigorously on starch than does pepsin
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**Pepsin is
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In the digestion of starchy foods

For the relief of Amylaceous Dyspepsia

Taka- Diastase

If you will cut out and send in the attached coupon we shall be very glad to forward you by return mail our literature upon the subject, accompanied by REPORTS OF CASES.

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WALKERVILLE, ONTARIO.

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