



Vol. IX.

TORONTO, CANADA, OCTOBER, 1897.

No. 10.

**PHENIX SURGICAL
INSTRUMENT MANUFACTORY**

POWELL & BARSTOW

Late W. Hurlstone & Co. Established 1830.

Makers on the premises of

**SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS
ELASTIC STOCKINGS
TRUSSES
SURGICAL APPLIANCES**

Druggists' Sundrymen, etc.
Braided Speaking Tubing
Gas Tubing, Etc.

Samples, Price Lists, and Quotations on application.

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**TEXT BOOKS
SCRIBBLERS
EXERCISE
COPY and DRAWING BOOKS
and all School Requisites**

**Buntin, Gillies & Co.
Hamilton, Ont.**

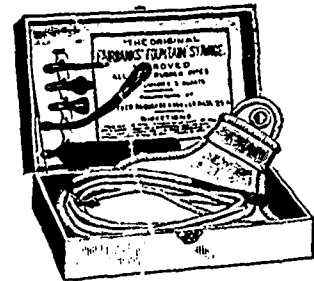
Agents for Canada for
Morgan Envelope Co.,
SPRINGFIELD, Mass.

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

THE ORIGINAL

Fairbanks' Fountain Syringe

FORSALE 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.

Our Stock of

Roger & Gallet Perfumes

As well as many other lines suitable for fall and holiday trade will be arriving during this month.

Get your orders in early to secure good selections.

•••••

J. WINER & CO., = HAMILTON

Canadian Druggist

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

Vol. IX.

TORONTO, OCTOBER, 1897.

No. 10

"APENTA"

THE BEST NATURAL APERIENT
WATER,

Bottled at the Springs, Buda Pest, Hungary.

Under Eminent Scientific Control.

"APENTA"

THE BEST NATURAL APERIENT
WATER,

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

L. Liebermann

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

"APENTA"

THE BEST NATURAL APERIENT
WATER.

PRICES TO RETAILERS:

\$5.50 per-case of 25 large glass bottles.
\$8.50 " 50 small " "
\$8.50 " 100 glass quarter "

"APENTA"

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

SOLE EXPORTERS:

THE APOLLINARIS COMPANY, Ltd.,
LONDON.

CANADIAN SUB-AGENTS:

WALTER R. WONHAM & SONS,
Montreal.

Canadian Druggist

WILLIAM J. DYAS, PUBLISHER.

Subscription \$1 per year in advance.

Advertising rates on application.

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The Government Must Decide.

The action referred to in our last issue as taken against a firm of Toronto druggists (Hooper Co.) for an infringement of the License Act, again came up at the police court last week.

The charge, it will be remembered, was that the sale of "Vin Mariani" was in contravention of the License Act as amended at the last session of the Ontario Legislature in that it contained alcohol. The deputy police magistrate, before whom the case was tried, has now given judgment, practically placing upon the government the onus of passing such injudicious legislation, and advising "that the prosecution be withdrawn." The following is the judgment:

"From the evidence adduced by the defence, it appears to me that the "Vin Mariani" is not within the equitable intention of the Liquor License Acts. It may come within the technical construction of those acts, because there is wine used in its preparation, and in one sense it may be considered an intoxicant. If I were compelled to act on the absolute literal interpretation of the act I would feel myself obliged to convict, but on the common sense and equitable construction of the statute I cannot bring myself to adjudge that a preparatory article which, according to the evidence, has for a long time prior to the passing of the amendment of 1897 been used as a medicine and as a tonic, and apparently valued by the medical profession, should not be purchasable at a druggist's without a medical certificate. It does seem to me that it should not be sold in wine shops at all. As the defence has brought to my notice instructions from the Attorney-General's department to the effect that well-known patent or proprietary articles containing liquors are not to be interfered with, I have come to the conclusion that I will request the Crown Attorney, who has charge of the prosecution, to report the evidence to the Attorney-General, with the suggestion that the prosecution be withdrawn. If I were to impose a fine on the defendants I do not think that the ends of justice would be served. I shall, therefore, request the Crown Attorney to lay these views before the Attorney-General, and request his intervention."

Legally and Morally Wrong.

We cannot but feel aggrieved and in some measure annoyed at the continual effort made to place the onus of substitution on the drug trade as a whole. That the wrong-doing of the few should be blamed on the many is neither charitable nor just, and is not only misleading, but also, in this case, is untruthful.

But while we deny the imputation on behalf of the trade as a body, we regret that there are those amongst the drug trade who are guilty of this unwarranted practice. We say unwarranted, but a stronger term is, perhaps, more applicable. To deliberately substitute an article in the place of the one called for, whether in a prescription or on a mere verbal order, is deliberate and wanton fraud.

The druggist should be, and is, except where he abuses the confidence, looked upon as the safeguard of his customer. If a physician makes an error in writing a prescription, it is the duty of the druggist to see that it is not dispensed if he thinks it inimical to health or excessive in dose, etc., without first consulting the prescriber. If poisons of a certain class are asked for, the State, in effect, says: "You, as custodian of the people's health and the licensed vendor of these goods, shall not sell them without taking additional precautions." Thus the druggist is the person to whom the State, the physician, and the public look for the proper and safe preparation, as well as sale, of medicine. If, therefore, any druggist in the pursuit of his avocation deliberately substitutes or "puts in place of" the article ordered, some other preparation, whether through a desire to increase his profits, or from not having the prescribed article in stock, or from any cause whatever, he is guilty of deceit and fraud of the worst description. It is a betrayal of the confidence bestowed on him by the State who licenses him to handle the goods, the physician who depends on the accurate filling of the prescription for the expected cure of the disease, and of the general public, who look to the druggists to give exactly the medicine ordered.

How any one with a spark of self-respect or common humanity can thus trifle with life is certainly very surprising, and no penalty can be too strong for the person who would thus be guilty of intentional fraud in this most glaring wrong against the well-being of a fellow creature

There is another phase of this question

also which suggests itself. It is the great wrong done to many manufacturers who have placed in the market, and by continuous effort have induced physicians to prescribe, and in many cases, the general public to enquire for, preparations which have distinct names and are used for special complaints.

The demand having been created, the manufacturer certainly is entitled to have his goods supplied, or at least that no other preparation, no matter how similar in name, appearance, or supposed therapeutic properties, should be substituted for his. Allowing that the article used would prove equally as beneficial as the one ordered, there is no justification whatever for its substitution, and thus committing a commercial fraud, a fraud not only on the customer, but also on the manufacturer.

We maintain that substitution, pure and simple, selling or dispensing an article in the place of the one designated, and which the customer expects and is entitled to receive, is wrong, morally and legally, and should be discontinued by the entire drug trade.

If a druggist cannot make money without such practices, that is, if he cannot be honest in business, it is better for himself, for the profession to which he belongs, as well as for the general public, that he should find other business channels than the one chosen. Let the public still feel that druggists are true to their interests, and are to be depended upon, especially in the time of illness, and the confidence which has to some extent been shaken by the unwise and uncalled-for general charges of substitution, that confidence will be restored, and there will then be less of that feeling of uncertainty as to the future of the trade that has been prevalent in many quarters.

Sunday Closing.

The agitation amongst the drug clerks of Montreal against the practice of keeping open drug stores practically for the whole day on Sunday, is one that should be encouraged.

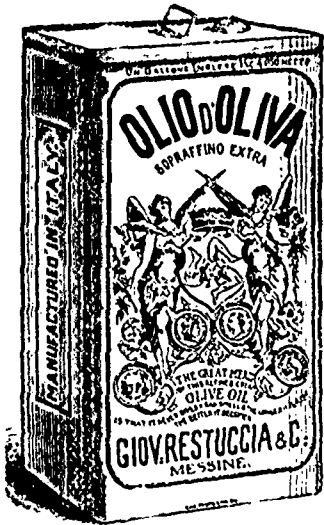
The druggist or his clerks should not make themselves or allow themselves to be made perfect slaves without some good reason, and certainly all the reasons heretofore brought forward in support of keeping open on Sunday the same as any other day, are not justified by argument or experience.

It is quite true that there is necessity for a partial attendance on that day in all cities and in most towns throughout the country, but if it were generally recognized by the druggist himself as a necessity only for the purposes of dispensing or selling such articles as would probably be required for immediate use, and a general refusal to sell articles outside these lines, the public would soon recognize the fact that the druggist opened his store on Sunday only through a desire to serve the public in reference to actual necessities, and not for the purpose of general gain.

There is no doubt that in some quarters the anxiety to keep open is due to the fact that a trade is cultivated that is entirely unnecessary, and for that matter we believe unlawful in many cases, and the main idea is to make the Sunday trade foot up in receipts, regardless of the law of God, the law of the land or the laws of nature.

A man's duty to himself, leaving aside all higher considerations, demands at least one day's rest in seven, and the druggist who does not take this rest, or as much of it as possible, and also sees that his clerks have the same, is working against the laws of nature, and must inevitably pay the penalty. Why should we as a class be considered only as general purveyors to the wants of the public, at their "beck and call," at all times night and day, seven days in the week? It is unreasonable and uncalled for, and the druggists owe it to themselves, their wives and families and their clerks, that this hardship should cease to exist, and that only such attendance as is necessary for actual requirements be given. It may be claimed that such an arrangement is very difficult to carry out. No doubt there will be difficulties, but they are not insurmountable, and we believe a general understanding could be arrived at between druggists in certain localities and the physicians, that fixed hours of attendance could be maintained at which their stores should be open and at no other time on Sunday. "Where there's a will there's a way," and if the question is properly taken up by the trade a solution of any difficulties will soon be made.

Alcarnose is German, and is put up in egg-shaped capsules, one of which, dissolved in a cup of water, makes a cup of bouillon. The best thing of this kind we have met with in this country is maggi, which makes very fine soup, and simply requires hot water.



We are noted for selling
the Finest

Gream Salad
OLIVE
OIL...

Put up in 1 Imp. Gallon Tins

If you have not tried it yet, send in
your sample order

Guaranteed Chemically Pure

We have just received a fresh stock of
FRENCH, CAVE & CO.'S CELERY and CAFFEINE BROMIDE
25, 50 and 75 cent sizes; also in 1 and 1½ lb. bottles.

CHAPIREAU'S CACHETEURS and CACHETS
in all sizes. Samples by mail.

Druggists should put up their own Headache and other Powders.

HEYMAN BLOCH and KOMP'S HEALTH SALT
2 sizes, retailing at 20 and 35 cents.

TYREE'S ANTISEPTIC POWDER
(½ lb. package makes about 6¼ imperial gallons Antiseptic Lotion.)

FULL LINE CHEWING GUMS

CANADIAN SPECIALTY CO.
38 Front St. E., - TORONTO, ONT.

If you haven't received one of our new August Price Lists, please drop us a postal.

**Hold
To
The
Light**



AND

SEE THE DEEP RED COLOR OF

Welch's Grape Juice

It is a Blood Maker and a Waste Restorer—a nutrient tonic. Always clear and bright, showing the true Grape color of the full ripe Concord grape.

It is without a drop of water or a particle of alcohol, being pressed, sterilized, and hermetically sealed in new glass bottles, by the cleanest possible methods.

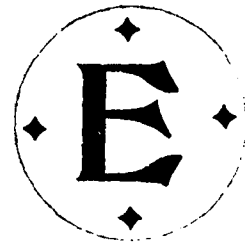
It is a ready seller by the bottle, for Medicinal, Beverage and Communion purposes.

It is the most desirable, healthful, and satisfying drink that can be dispensed at the Soda Fountain.

Lyman Bros. & Co. Toronto } Distributors for
Lyman Sons Co. Montreal } ONTARIO, QUEBEC.

THE WELCH GRAPE JUICE CO., WATKINS, N.Y.

TRADE



MARK

This registered mark, or our name upon
any goods is a guarantee of excellence.



We solicit enquiries in the department of **PAINTS AND OILS**, in which we can quote advantageously.

WHITE LEAD

"E" Brand. Genuine.

Ground in our own Mills, and fully guaranteed. Guarantee label on each package. "No. 1" quality contains 20 per cent. of Barytes. Full net weights. Our prices are low.

RAW LINSEED OIL
PALE BOILED LINSEED OIL
TURPENTINE

We have excellent facilities for the storage and clarification of these materials, and base our claims for consideration on the excellent quality we supply. We sell by weight, and fill to order, thus ensuring full gauge and goods free from sediment.



A sample order of

"E" LIQUORICE

4-oz. Sticks

Will convince you of its prime quality. It will please those old time "licorish" customers of yours by its evident purity. We purchase direct from Italy, where it is made to our order and stamped with our Trade-Mark, "E."



Syrup White Pine Comp.

And the same with TAR.

Please get prices and sample, and compare with any other makes.

CANADIAN CATTLE SPICE.
Beladonna Plasters, special. Bovril.
Abbey's Efferv. Salt. "Commercial" Castor Oil.
Cubeb Cigarettes. Sen-Sen Gum.
"Highland" Chest Protectors.
Gibson's Linseed, Liquorice and Chlorodyne Lozenges, 7-lb. tins.
And full line of Boiled Sugars.



ELLIOT & CO.

5 Front St. E. = Toronto

To Dealers.

New Wall Papers

for 1898

Our travellers are on the road, they are carrying a fine lot of samples, in more popular papers, at lower prices than ever have been shown; it will pay you to delay ordering until you've inspected our lines.

M. Staunton & Co.
Manufacturers
Toronto.

HEREWARD SPENCER & CO.

Wholesale and Retail
India and Ceylon Tea Merchants

PHONE 1807

Indian Teas

From 40c. to \$1 per lb.

Ceylon Teas

From 30c. to \$1 per lb.

Jamoma

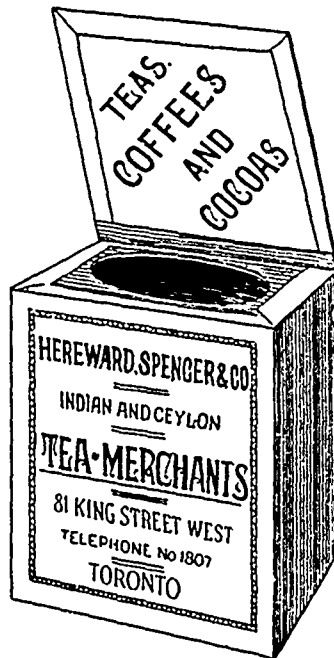
An excellent coffee in 1 lb., 3 lb., 5 lb., and 10 lb. tins at 40c. per lb.

Chutnees

Curry Powders
Nepaul Pepper

Cocoa

Coffees
Baking Powder

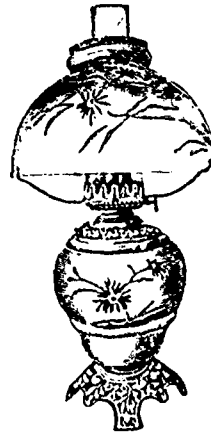


SOLE AGENTS
In Canada for the PURE OLIVE OIL SOAP, manufactured by the Mercati Family of the Isle of Zante.

CARRIAGE PAID
On all orders of tea weighing 10 lbs. or over to any railway station in Ontario.

Why don't you sell

LAMPS?



You sell Chimneys.
You sell Burners.
You sell Wicks.
You sell Coal Oil.

Why don't you sell! Lamps?
We mean Nice Lamps.

They are just as staple and a good profit.

We have our new lines ready now. The very thing to make a trial with.

Write for particulars.

Gowans, Kent & Co.

Toronto and Winnipeg.

THE OPTICAL INSTITUTE OF CANADA



60 Yonge Street TORONTO.

A Diploma from this Institution means something.
The knowledge gained at this Institution means something.

**THE ONLY RECOGNIZED OPTICAL
INSTITUTE IN CANADA.**

And at least equal to any in America.

No previous knowledge whatever of optics or fitting glasses is required, because the course embraces everything from first to last that is necessary for an optician to know in order to scientifically and properly fit glasses. Students prove their ability to do this by actual practical work on patients the last few days of the course.

Write for a Prospectus, and see the testimony of hundreds of previous students.

The next and last Class for this year will commence on November 1st.

Fee for Full Course, \$25.

W. E. Smith,
Instructor.

Mr. J. S. Leo,
Principal.

Editorial Notes.

We present for our readers the three plans submitted by the various associations, looking towards the cure of the "cut-rate" evil. No definite action has been taken as yet towards coming to a decision, the matter now, we believe, being in abeyance, waiting for a meeting of the executive of the Ontario Society of Retail Druggists. We ask our readers to look well into these plans and to give any suggestions that may occur to them for amending any of them.

The American Pharmaceutical Association at its annual meeting elected Mr. Joseph Jacobs, of Atlanta, Ga., as chairman of the commercial section. Mr. Jacobs is an "arch" cutter as described by some of our contemporaries, or, in other words, is a "cutter" who deliberately advertises and sells proprietary medicines, etc., at prices far below their advertised price. This certainly looks as if the association was inclined to fall into line with the "cutting element" amongst the trade. Let them beware. "Evil communications corrupt good manners."

The American Pharmaceutical Association cannot be in close touch with the retail drug trade of the United States, in whose interests, we think, it was originally intended to operate, if we are to judge by the very small number who were present at the annual meeting, the number of retail druggists outside the local or state members being placed at fifty.

The Lyman Bros. & Co., Limited, Third Annual Bicycle Meet.

The third annual bicycle races of the Lyman Bros. & Co., Limited, took place on Saturday afternoon, October 9th, at the Rosedale athletic grounds, Toronto. Everything combined to render the occasion enjoyable. The weather was delightful, the attendance large, the entries numerous, and the prizes valuable. The programme comprised a one-mile race, half-mile race, three-mile handicap, open to registered druggists and clerks in the retail trade, and a ten-mile handicap, open to employees only. The prizes consisted of books, clocks, silverware, umbrellas, ink stands, opera glasses, etc., contributed by the firm and their friends. In the one-mile (open only to employees) William Shirriff took first place, George Evans second, and L. Rook third. In the half-mile race Wm. Shirriff was first, George Evans second, R. J. Lennox third. The three-mile handicap was keenly fought for, there being eighteen entries. W.

Miller, of Ingersoll, led the flying procession, H. S. Young, of this city, second, and H. E. Hebblewhite, of Collingwood, third. In the ten-mile handicap twenty-one contestants got away, and the long ride was most exciting. W. Jones first, L. Rook second, R. J. Lennox third. W. Shirriff won the time prize in this race and George Evans second. The booby prize fell to S. Francis. Mr. C. McD. Hay, of Toronto, manager of the company, presided at the presentation of the prizes, in which he was assisted by Henry Lyman, of Montreal, vice-president of the company, and James Watt, of Toronto, secretary-treasurer of the company. Brief and appropriate addresses were given by Mr. Henry Lyman, Mr. Edmund Yeigh, of the *Globe*, and Rev. Morgan Wood. Three hearty cheers for the Lyman Company closed the pleasant proceedings.

Ontario College of Pharmacy.

The lectures at the Ontario College of Pharmacy commenced last month, the attendance being larger than at any previous term of the college, one hundred and twenty-four students being registered. The highest number in attendance at any previous session was 119.

O. C. P. Graduates.

J. C. Lambert, class '97, has secured the position of manager of E. J. Donovan's pharmacy at Langdon, North Dakota, U.S.

Fred. A. Wilson, class '97, is manager of A. Abbott & Co.'s pharmacy at Wales, North Dakota, U.S.

Mark Allen, class '97, and Thos. Allen, class '96, are now engaged with Stewart & Holmes, Seattle, Washington, U.S.

Messrs. Stewart & Holmes have, we understand, one of the best drug businesses on the Pacific coast, carrying a stock of \$125,000. Mr. Stewart is himself a graduate of the O. C. P., and the firm have now six or seven Canadians in their employ.

H. Robson, class '96, who has for some time been with Mr. Cochrane, of Victoria, B.C., has returned to Ontario.

H. Eagleson, gold medallist, class '95, has a good position with Langley, Henderson & Co., Vancouver, B.C.

Wm. Gardiner, class '97, is manager of McAlpine's drug store in Vancouver, B.C.

Chas. E. Reid, class '97, is in business for himself in Revelstoke, B.C., and do well.

Druggists interested in optics, and intending students should read and make use of the optical department each month, as it is an important department of our publication, and co-operation on the part of opticians is invited, to make it serve its best possibility.

Obituary.

The Late T. B. Barker.

T. B. Barker, senior member of the wholesale drug firm of T. B. Barker & Sons, St. John, N.B., died in that city August 24th. Deceased was born in Sheffield, Sunbury Co., N.B., in 1820, and was consequently in his 78th year at the time of his death. After leaving school he took a position in the drug store of the late Lieut.-Governor Tilley, who was then in active business. He remained there some years, and was afterwards manager of the store. In 1860 the business passed into his hands, and in 1867 he took his sons, George A. and T. F. Barker, into partnership. Both of these sons have since died. On the death of T. F. Barker, Mr. H. W. Barker was taken into partnership, and is now the only surviving member of the firm. Mr. Barker's wife, who was a sister of the late Sir Leonard Tilley, died a few years ago. The remaining members of the family are two sons and one daughter, viz., H. W. and W. S. Barker, Miss Helen Barker. Deceased was a highly esteemed citizen of St. John, and his funeral, which took place on Thursday, August 26th, was very largely attended.

The Late Henry Lyman.

The committee appointed at the annual meeting of the Wholesale Drug Proprietary Medicine Dealers' Association, held recently in Toronto, to draft a resolution of condolence anent the death of Mr. Henry Lyman, have sent the following to the family of the deceased:

"The Wholesale Druggists and Proprietary Dealers' Association at this, its first meeting since the death of our much esteemed colleague, the late Henry Lyman, places on record its high sense of the character, ability, and graciousness, which, for so many years, made him a foremost figure in the commercial life of the Dominion; and his family and connections have our sincere sympathy in the loss they have sustained.

"Although spared to a good old age, we cannot but feel that a character and example such as his are ever present needs; and it is fitting that we recall his great services in maintaining a high standard of honor in the business affairs of the country;

"A diligent man of business, a public-spirited citizen, and a true patriot, he has left an example and record we should all strive to emulate and follow."

The Canadian Druggists Exchange informs us that it has about a dozen drug stores for sale. See their adv. on another page.

The Optical Institute of Canada will hold their last class for this year on November 1st. A nice class is at present attending the course now going on.

Correspondence.

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

Quiz Classes at the O.C.P.

Editor CANADIAN DRUGGIST:

SIR,—The attendance of one of my apprentices at the Ontario College of Pharmacy has brought to my attention a state of affairs which I consider to be highly reprehensible, viz.: that of the establishment of pay quiz classes, whereby, in addition to their stipulated salaries some of the professors are enabled to extort from the young men an additional five or ten dollars apiece.

I have yet to learn that these classes are officially recognized by the Educational Committee of the Council or by the council itself, and for that reason I consider the proceeding a most selfish and unwarranted abuse of the college curriculum.

If it is proper to have quiz classes upon a remuneration basis then the council should pay for them; if not, then the council should stop them. Where the practice prevails in American colleges the faculty controls the charge made, but it has been reserved for Canada to set an example of private enterprise of this sort.

Our young men pay in the regular way a large enough sum for college tuition, and do not deserve to be bled further. In but rare cases can they afford the additional tax, and but rarely do they come with the expectation of being asked to pay it.

I trust you will be good enough to publish this, so that public attention may be directed to a state of affairs which has ultimately come to be a scandal in our college. Yours truly,

ONTARIO DRUGGIST.

"The Boys" Remember Us.

A very pleasing feature of journalism is its appreciation by its readers. To feel that the constituency you reach endorses your efforts and is in close touch with your opinions, and the general contents of your publication, is always a source of gratification to the editor. No less gratifying is the knowledge that the drug clerks and assistants of Canada are quite as highly appreciative as are the principals. We are in constant receipt of letters from graduates and clerks who have gone to the United States and elsewhere, enclosing their subscriptions and asking for the CANADIAN DRUGGIST in order, as one of them expresses it, "to still keep in touch with Canadian pharmacy." Particularly has this been the case within the last few months, and we shall always be pleased to hear from "the boys" of Canadian pharmacy wherever situated.

The Indigo Crop.

The first forecast of the indigo crop for the present year, issued by the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, states that the area sown with indigo is not exactly known in July; and the extent of its cultivation is, therefore, judged from a special return received from the Patwaris and from the returns published by the Canal Department. The area reported by Patwaris as sown with indigo this year up to the middle of April is 266,614 acres; and that reported to be irrigated from canals up to the end of May is 234,000 acres, as compared with 290,802 and 283,203 acres respectively in the corresponding period of the last year. The decrease in the former area is 8 per cent. and in the latter 17 per cent. The drop has occurred chiefly in the canal districts. It has been attributed partly to low prices obtained in last year's sales and partly to the sowing of food grains having been encouraged in consequence of the famine; it is also partly due, no doubt, to the general tightness of capital among the smaller planters. In the districts of Budaun, Allahabad, Azamgarh, and in the Benares Division, where indigo is grown entirely from well irrigation, there has been some increase in the area placed under indigo.

Price of Glycerine.

Soapmakers who, during the year 1896, were receiving from 13 to 14 $\frac{1}{4}$ cents per pound for glycerine are now forced to accept from 9 to 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents. This is a drop in price of over 30 per cent., and the happy dream which the trade was so pleasantly enjoying has thus been rudely disturbed. The importations of glycerine in 1896 were enormous, and, as a consequence, large stocks were held by the refiners; hence, sales of soapmakers' glycerine could only be made by conceding to the offered prices.

It is difficult to see any chance for a return to profitable prices. The only hopeful conditions at present are, first, the falling off in importations and, secondly, probable business activity. During the ten months ending May 31, 1897, the importations of glycerine amounted to 12,358,459 pounds, a falling off from the importations made during the same period of 1896 of 6,326,501 pounds.—*Oil, Paint and Drug Reports.*

"Flooded with Letters."

"Flooded with letters." Printer made it "quarter of" instead of "quarter off cost." This is from a subscriber who last month advertised a business for sale. Moral: If you want to be "flooded with letters" in reply to advertisements, always use the CANADIAN DRUGGIST.

ARTIFICIAL GUM ARABIC.—Owing to the ever-climbing price of first-class gum arabic, a German house is manufacturing a substitute for mucilage of acacia which, it is claimed, acts as a complete surrogate for that made from the natural gum. The process of manufacture is as follows: To 50 parts of flax seed and an equal quantity of water, add, a little at a time, and with constant stirring, 40 parts of sulphuric acid, and boil from three to four hours. Filter the liquid and precipitate the filtrate by adding sufficient (from 3 to 4 volumes) alcohol. The precipitate is washed with alcohol and dried, making a colorless, tasteless gum, very soluble in water, and possessing, as it is claimed, all the qualities of gum arabic. The alcohol is recovered by distillation. The adhesive qualities of the mucilage made with this gum are quite as great as those of gum arabic.—*Nat. Druggist.*

THE X RAYS.—From experiments made with the X rays upon consumptive cases, as a cure for the disease that is, the result would appear to have been so far satisfactory. The experimentalists have found that in thirty sittings the X rays have favorably affected, and almost healed lungs affected with acute tuberculosis, no other medicinal agent being employed at the time.

The Toronto Pharmacal Company is rapidly pushing its way to the front. Mr. Knowles, their popular western representative, has recently made a trip to the Maritime Provinces, and reports a satisfactory opening of trade for the house. The members of the firm, as well as the travellers, are all druggists of lengthy experience, and the knowledge they thus possess of the needs of the trade gives them a decided advantage in conducting a business of so special a character. Their advertisement appears on another page.

PARA-CHLORO-PHENOL PASTE.—An ointment prepared from equal parts of vaseline, lanolin, starch, and para-chloro-phenol. Used in lupus.

FOR IN-GROWING TOENAIL.—A French writer advises the use of a warm 40 per cent. solution of caustic potash. The nail becomes so soft that it can be scraped or cut away.

The quantity of perfumery imported into Russia increases enormously year by year. Russian statistics of trade are always extremely behindhand. The idea of producing the details of a year's trade in a week or so after the close of a year after the fashion of our own Board of Trade would make the Russian official feel faint. But in 1892 the value taken in at Russian ports amounted to 490,000 roubles, in 1893 this had grown to 539,000 roubles, in 1894 to 672,000 roubles, and in 1895 to 713,000 roubles. Russia is evidently worth keeping an eye on as regards the perfumery trade.

HAIR BRUSHES

As sole Canadian consignors for one of the largest French manufacturers, we enjoy special advantages which enable us to offer unequalled values.

PERFUMES

We hold very large stocks of Millots, Rager & Gallet, and Crown Perfumes and Toilet Articles.

WE SELL TO DRUGGISTS ONLY

And therefore our customers are not compelled to compete with Dry Goods and Notion Houses.

ARCHDALE WILSON & CO.

Wholesale Druggists,

HAMILTON, ONT.

Ottawa Truss and Surgical Manufacturing Co.

LIMITED

OTTAWA, - ONT.

The Only Truss Manufacturing House in Canada.

The Only Silk Elastic Knitting Machines in Canada.

Save customs duty as well as the trouble of getting goods from across the line! Lose no more customers, but consult our catalogue and send orders to us. We make

The Wetmore Truss

Abdominal Supporters

Hard Rubber Trusses

Elastic Hosiery

Leather Trusses

Suspensory Bandages

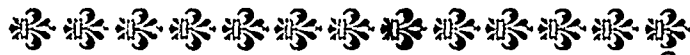
Elastic Trusses

Shoulder Braces

Etc., Etc., Etc.

All Kinds, Sizes, Styles, and Patterns

PRICES about twenty-five per cent. lower than you have been accustomed to



Good Goods

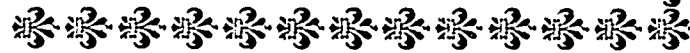
THAT

Sell Well

Pay Well

AND

Give Satisfaction



Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil
 Beef, Iron, and Wine
 Comp. Syr. Hypophosphites
 Celery Nerve Tonic
 Jamaica Sarsaparilla
 Burdock and Sarsaparilla
 Comp. Syr. White Pine

Also with TAR

Coughease Lozenges

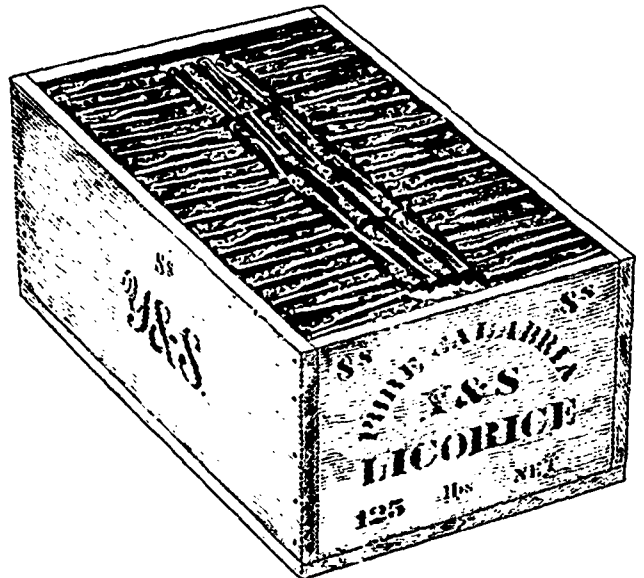
And a Varied Line of Specialty and Toilet Articles which answer every demand made upon the Retail Druggist.

A LIST OF ALL GOODS PREPARED BY US MAILED FREE UPON APPLICATION.

The Toronto Pharmacal Co., Limited,

136 Bay Street Toronto

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. No article exhibited in Retail Druggists' windows excites more attention, sells more readily, or brings a larger return of profit than a case of Y & S LICORICE.

WE ARE ALSO MANUFACTURERS OF A FULL LINE OF LICORICE SPECIALTIES, INCLUDING

Acme Licorice Pellets

Tar Licorice and Tolu Wafers .. and ..

Y & S Licorice Lozenges

Pure Penny Stick "Purity" Brand.

For sale by all leading Wholesale Druggists in the Dominion of Canada. If you cannot get the above at your jobbers, please address us as below :

YOUNG & SMYLLIE

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

The Three Plans.

Which Plan, if Any of Them, Commends Itself to Our Readers?

I. THE PLAN PROPOSED BY THE ONTARIO SOCIETY OF RETAIL DRUGGISTS.

(1) We are in sympathy and full accord with any measures that will result in the suppression of cutting.

(2) That in all villages and towns where drug stores exist, the druggist shall be the only person through whom patent medicines shall be sold.

(3) The plan put forward at last meeting was not deemed practicable (See wholesalers' plan.—E.D.)

(4) That all proprietary medicines should be sold direct to the retailers, or through the manufacturers' regularly appointed agents.

(5) Each manufacturer will then be accountable for his own goods. If they get into the hands of the cutter it will be the business of the manufacturer or his agent to trace and adopt a system of tracing so that further supply may be shut off.

(6) The wholesale drug and patent medicine jobbers to be constituted agents.

(7) The manufacturers thus using their best efforts to this end shall require the retailers to supply whatever article is asked for in every instance, provided the manufacturer protects the retailer so that the full advertised price may be obtained.

(8) This is not intended as shutting out the wholesale trade, but if the cutting evil is to be stopped this seems the only plan, in our judgment, that will further it.

(9) That the manufacturer be recommended to make it a condition in all contracts with the newspapers that under no circumstances shall they be allowed to advertise their medicines at less than marked retail prices.

II. THE PLAN PROPOSED BY THE PROPRIETARY ARTICLES TRADE ASSOCIATION OF CANADA.

(1) We are in sympathy and full accord with any measures that will result in the suppression of cutting.

(2) That all proprietary articles should be sold through the drug trade and general stores.

(3) The plan put forward at the last meeting was not deemed practicable.

(4) It is the opinion of this association that, in order to stop this evil, all proprietary articles should be sold direct to the retailers, or through the manufacturers' regularly appointed agents.

(5) Each manufacturer will then be accountable for his own goods. If they get into the hands of the cutter it will be the business of the manufacturer or his agent to trace and adopt a system of tracing so that further supply may be cut off.

(6) The wholesale drug and patent medicine jobbers to be constituted agents.

(7) The manufacturers thus using their efforts to this end shall require the retailers to discontinue the sale of all goods that are intended to substitute or replace regular advertised articles.

(8) If the retailers will agree to this, the manufacturers believe that they can control the sale of their goods, and that they will pass through the regular drug channels.

(9) This is not intended as shutting out the wholesale trade, but if the cutting evil is to be stopped, this seems the only plan, in our judgment, that will further it.

(10) This plan is submitted for the approval of the jobbing and retail trade. If adopted by them we have full confidence in its success.

(11) Arbitrary agreements or arrangements of price by wholesale drug or patent medicine dealers contrary to those of manufacturers should be abandoned.

III. THE PLAN PROPOSED BY THE WHOLESALE DRUG AND PATENT MEDICINE DEALERS' ASSOCIATION.

(1) That the manufacturer shall make the wholesale drug and patent medicine jobber the only distributor of his proprietary medicines. Manufacturers, however, are at liberty to sell to others than druggists, from their wagons, taking from each a contract not to sell for less than the marked price.

(2) That all proprietary medicines shall be sold only under contract to the wholesaler, and by them in turn under contract to the retailer.

(3) That there shall be no scaling of prices to the retailer.

(4) That the manufacturer be recommended to make it a condition in all contracts with the newspapers, that under no circumstances shall they be allowed to advertise their medicines at less than marked retail prices.

(5) That in order to enable the manufacturers to carry out this scheme, the retailers would be willing to have prices to them advanced on a basis of \$2, \$4 and \$8.

Plan No. 3 was the one proposed first and sent to the P.A.T.A., who rejected it. Plan No. 2, adopted by the P.A.T.A., was accepted by the Wholesale Druggists' and Patent Medicine Dealers' Association with the exception of clause 11, and was amended in several of its clauses by the Ontario Society of Retail Druggists, as it appears in plan No. 1. We ask our readers to say which, if any, of these plans are acceptable and practicable.

A Druggist Wants Damages.

Mr. B. E. McGale, the well-known druggist, has taken an action for \$25,000 damages against Dr. George A. Simard and Dr. Arthur A. Mignault. The plaintiff alleges that defendants have opened a manufactory of patent medicine at North Adams, Mass., under the style of the Franco-American Chemical Co., where they manufacture certain patent medicines patented by the late Dr. J. E. Coderre, which patents are the sole property of plaintiff. These medicines, it is further alleged, have been sold extensively by defendants, both in the States and in Canada. Besides damages, the plaintiff prays for a writ of injunction to prevent

defendants from manufacturing the medicines in question. On the other hand, defendants allege that they are the legitimate proprietors of the medicines which they advertise.

Colloform is a trade-name for pulverized formaldehyde gelatin.

POISONED WOUNDS.—Dr. A. D. Noe Walker's method is to pour a little chloride of zinc into the wound or abraded part, and then saturate a handkerchief corner and apply to the wound for ten minutes. The patient may consider himself safe, he says, whether stung or bitten, by a mosquito, wasp, hornet, or scorpion.

"They Give Every Satisfaction."

The following letter speaks for itself:
Hattie & Mylius,
Dispensing chemists.

HALIFAX, N.S., Aug. 16th, 1897.
W. J. Dyas, Esq.,

DEAR SIR,—Please send us at once 1 Excelsior Mixer, 10 lb. capacity, same kind as we got some years ago. They give every satisfaction.

Yours truly,
(Signed) HATTIE & MYLIUS.

Ossin is a liquid extract of bone prepared in Germany.

Selections.

GLYCERINUM LACTO-CARBOLICUM.—Botey applies one of the following mixtures to tuberculous affections of the throat, which combines the soothing effect of the phenol with the specific healing properties of lactic acid: Acid carbolic, 1, 2 or 5 grammes; acid lactic, 2, 4 or 15 grammes; glycerin, 20 grammes. The painting should be done energetically, the throat being touched up two or three times. In cases of great irritability an application of cocaine should precede painting with this application.—*Pharm. Centralh.*

Carniferrol is a meat peptone preparation containing iron. It has an aromatic odor and agreeable liquorice-like taste. According to the manufacturer it contains 10 per cent. of meat peptone and four-tenths of 1 per cent. of iron. It is used as a tonic stomachic dietetic.

OXY-CAMPHOR. By treating a mixture of camphor and orthoquinone with zinc dust, or aluminum amalgum, a new body, oxy camphor, has been obtained, in which an atom of hydrogen in the camphor molecule has been replaced by an hydroxyl radicle. It is a crystalline body soluble to about 1 in 50 in cold water. From experiments on animals it would seem that oxy camphor may be given in large doses without danger, and that it exercises a markedly sedative action on the respiratory centre. As an anti-dyspnoic, it is as active as morphine, although without any narcotic action; dyspnoea in cardiac cases has been relieved by single daily doses of 1 gramme, or the same dose night and morning; as much as 3 grammes may be given in the course of twenty-four hours in doses of 0.50 centigramme to 1 gramme.—*Union Pharm., after Semaine Medical.*

PREPARATION OF MERCURY PYOKTANATE AND ITS GAUZE.—Pyoktanate of mercury has been used with success as a general bactericide, either in a half or one per cent. solution, or for dressing as a gauze. The compound is prepared by precipitating a solution of mercuric chloride in ammonium chloride by means of a strong solution of pyoktanin. The precipitate which results contains 55 per cent. of mercury. The gauze is prepared by first saturating 100 parts of undressed gauze in a solution of sublimate, 1 part, and ammonium hydrochloride, 5 parts, in water, 60 parts. After drying it is moistened with a half per cent. solution of pyoktanin and again dried.—*Phar. Journal.*

HYDROXYL-FREE COD LIVER OIL.—Peter Moller, of Christiania, has patented and placed on the German market a form of cod liver oil under the above name in which all the oxy-fatty acids (which produce the disagreeable eructations) have

been removed from the oil by treatment in an atmosphere of carbon dioxide. The taste of the preparation is said to be very mild and agreeable, and it is said it can be retained by the most delicate stomachs. It should be protected from air, and is, therefore, put up in bottles only.

DETECTION OF GLYCERIN IN SYRUPY LIQUIDS.—Deniges recommends heating a small quantity of the liquid with three or four times its weight of powdered bisulphate of potassium. Any acrolein vapours which may have formed are detected by Nessler's reagent, or they are passed into a hot mixture of 2 c.c. of a 1 to 2 solution of silver nitrate, 2 c.c. of solution of ammonia, and 2 c.c. of solution of soda. The reduction of the silver solution indicates the presence of glycerin.—*Pharm. Centralh., Phar. Jr. (Eng.)*

ERGOTINOL AND ITS PREPARATION.—Ergotinol is advanced, by the *Apotheker Zeitung*, as a succedaneum of ergotin, in all cases where ergot is indicated, on the ground that it is easy of administration, acts promptly and surely, and possesses great stability. It causes a slight pain when given hypodermically, but this is completely controlled by the addition of a small amount of cocaine or morphine to the dose of ergotinol. The method of preparing the substance is as follows: Reduce the ergot to powder and free the latter of its fatty constituents by extraction with ether. The residual powder is extracted with water, and the aqueous extract submitted to hydrolysis, after acidification. The liquid is then neutralized, and set aside and alcoholic fermentation is superinduced. When the latter is complete the products submitted to dialysis and then concentrated by evaporation down to the point where 1 ccm. of the result represents 50 cgms. of extract of ergot.

INODOROUS OIL OF TURPENTINE.—Szigethy (*Drug Ztg.*) recommends shaking the oil with a 10 per cent. solution of sodium carbonate (calculated as anhydrous) in order to combine the acid and resinous impurities, then it is washed several times with distilled water, finally distilling the product under reduced pressure of 12 m.m., in a current of steam and carbonic acid gas. The distilled oil should be allowed to remain in the atmosphere of carbonic anhydride until entirely cold. The author claims that the odor of turpentine oil is entirely due to the oxidizing action of the atmosphere.

FIGURES REGARDING THE BLOOD CORPUSCLES.—A writer in the *Microscope* has compiled some interesting data concerning blood corpuscles. Thus the diameter of one of these tiny disks is 1-3200th of an inch. One hundred and twenty-one thousandths of the entire blood quantity is red corpuscles. They are individually so minute that it requires a microscope of

considerable power to see them at all; and yet their number is such in one man that if a chain were made of them, each corpuscle just touching its neighbor, it would be over two thousand miles long! Three gallons of blood in a man of 140 pounds weight is a fair average, and 0.381 of a gallon of the above is red globules. One cubic inch of these corpuscles made into a chain of a single corpuscle's breadth would be 3,200 x 3,200 inches long, or 1,600,000 inches. As there are 231 cubic inches in a gallon, 0.381 of 231 would give the cubic measure of red globules in the above man. Thus 1,600,000 x 88 gives 1,40,800,000 inches. Reduced to miles, this equals, counting 63,360 inches to the mile, 2,222 miles!

TRANSPARENT CRYSTALS.—A French chemist has obtained crystals of alum, copper sulphate and sodium chlorid that were unusually perfect and extraordinarily transparent by imparting to the nucleus a slow rotary motion in the mother-liquor while the crystals were growing.

PREPARING HIGHLY CONCENTRATED SOLUTIONS OF PERFUME.—In perfuming powdered soaps or soap pastilles, the spirituous solution of perfumes are unsuitable on account of their high volatility. On the other hand, the fatty solutions, such as are exemplified by scented pomades, are so weak that the addition of the quantity necessary to impart sufficient perfume to the soap would render the latter unfit for use, by preventing it from absorbing water and by making the skin greasy. In the process patented in Germany by H. Mack, an inodorous fatty substance, e.g., melted vaseline, is heated in an agitator along with the diluted spirituous solution of perfume, whereby highly concentrated solutions of scent are obtained, a small quantity then sufficing to strongly scent the dry soap.—*Soap-maker and Perfumer.*

THE ARTIFICIAL PERFUMING OF FLOWERS.—It is not very long since the secret of coloring flowers with aniline dyes was discovered. Now it is said that flowers can be perfumed artificially. It is possible not only to take away the natural odor of a flower, but also make it yield a perfume derived from some other vegetable product. Some violets, for example, are perfect in form and coloring, but without fragrance, while others, very insignificant to look at, emit a delicious fragrance. The transfer of the odor from one species to another has been accomplished. Those who have been most successful in this branch of horticulture refuse to tell their secret. It is said that the showy African marigold has been robbed of its disagreeable odor and endowed with a perfume that makes it much sought. The fad has been carried to the extreme of giving to the sunflower the odor of the rose and to the chrysanthemum that of the violet.—*Oils, Colours, and Drysalteries.*

It pays

Every Druggist to put up his own Proprietary Medicines and push their sale as far as compatible with fairness to manufacturers of standard patents.

Lawson & Jones' Containers

are the handiest, most attractive, and cheapest to use.

We have the most complete facilities in Canada for

... Lithographing ...
... Printing ...
 and
... Box-Making ...

for the Drug Trade

IT WILL PAY YOU TO WRITE US

Lawson & Jones,
LONDON, ONT.

BOVRIL

A perfect food for
 Brain, Blood, Bone and Muscle

The virtues of and beneficial results arising from BOVRIL over all other preparations of a similar nature is becoming more apparent to the medical profession every day. Many of the leading doctors are now prescribing it with most satisfactory results, especially in cases of extreme weakness and general debility.

Bovril, Limited,

30 Farringdon Street, London, Eng.

Canadian Branch: 27 St. Peter Street, Montreal.

Nine Times Out of Ten

Set half-dozen makes of Belladonna Plaster before a Physician or a customer, leave it to them to make a choice, and nine times out of ten they will choose

Johnson's Belladonna Plaster

One reason is that no other Belladonna Plaster has been so thoroughly and extensively brought to their attention.

No Belladonna Plaster except Johnson's has been subjected to as crucial tests and received such unqualified endorsements.

Johnson's Belladonna Plaster

comes from a pharmaceutical laboratory whose skill and reputation are known. Its uniform curative effects have placed it in the lead.

Johnson's Belladonna Plaster

is easily sold. No argument, no coaxing, no sophistry, no talk. It will never be returned to be exchanged for some other make. No complaints, no apologies nor explanations to make. The doctor is satisfied with Johnson's Belladonna Plaster and has a good word for the druggists who dispense them.

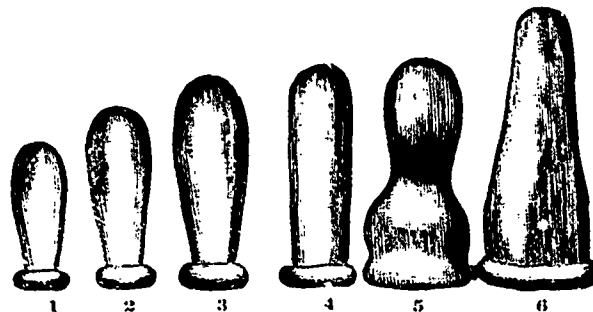
Johnson's Belladonna Plaster

gives good round profit to the dealer. Write us for "Belladonna Illustrated."

GILMOUR BROS & CO.

Sole Agents for Johnson & Johnson

English Seamless Nipples



No. 1, first quality, per gross, \$1.75
 No. 2, " " " \$2.25
 No. 3, " " " \$2.75
 Buy in gross lots (4 doz. each), \$2.15
 No. 5, American, per gross, \$3.00
 SPECIAL—No. 2, Bright, good medium size, gr. ss, \$1.00.



J. STEVENS & SON, LONDON

Each one with certificate. The popular S line. \$5.50 per doz.

In H.R. or plated cases.

BRITISH GOODS

are now enjoying the
PREFERENTIAL TARIFF

SUNDRIES DEPARTMENT

The J. Stevens & Son Co., Limited

145 Wellington St. W., Toronto

European Offices—78 Low Lane, London, E.C.

Enamelled Letters

for Windows, Etc.

300 Beautiful Stock Designs,

Advertising Calendars

including Photography in Natural Colors.

MARSLAND & TORRANCE

38 Colborne St., Toronto.

The only Pills which purge without pain

BOISSY'S SAPONACEOUS PILLS LAXATIVE PURGATIVE REFRESHING

The Box of 40 Pills: 2/- free by Post
Ph^{ce} BOISSY, 7, Place Vendome, PARIS

Agent: M. DECARY, Pharmacist, Montreal.

Czarina Complexion Powder

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

—IN FOUR SHADES—

White, Cream, Brunette, Flesh.

FRANZ JAHN, 73½ King St. W. TORONTO, ONT.

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

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

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

FRENCH COLLEGE

138 Avenue Road, Toronto.

Exclusively devoted to the FRENCH teaching, PRACTICAL teaching by NATIVE teachers, under the direction of MAURICE QUENTAU.
N.B.—Ask for the Programme.

Diseases of the Stomach.

COCAINE, PEPSINE, NARGEINE.

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

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

WINCKLER, Pharmacist, Montreuil, Seine.
MONTREAL, M. DECARY.

STIMULATING and REFRESHING LIQUEUR HOR.

KOLA, COCA and LIME GLYCEROPHOSPHATE.

A Stimulating Tonic. It Strengthens the Entire System.

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

WINCKLER, Pharmacist, Montreuil, ^{Near} Paris.

Mainer's Cough Drops

BROWN BLACK MENTHOL and ACID TABLETS

Will keep in summer weather. Ask your Wholesale Druggist for them.

A. MAINER, - TORONTO.

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

PLAIN, LACQUERED AND DECORATED

• IN THE MARKET •

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

Complete Illustrated Price List free on Application

THE

Lyman Bros. & Co.

LIMITED

TORONTO.

We are Canadian Agents for

Mulford's Antitoxine. Welch's Grape Juice.

Some Arrivals During the Month:

- | | | |
|---------------------------|---------------------|---------------|
| Bromine. | Dill Seed. | Ergotin. |
| Cubeb Berries. | Quince Seed. | Hydrastin. |
| Vanilline. | Balsam Peru. | Leptandrin. |
| Conc. Tinct. Avena Sativa | Gum Kino. | |
| Salol. | Eucaïne Hydrochlor. | Bromoform |
| Oil Anised. | Oil Neroli. | Oil Lavander. |
| | Oil Rosemary. | |

Rubinat Water. Ward's Blood and Nerve Pills. Broom's Ointment of Evergreens.

Tongaline.

Kutnow's Salts.

Kutnow's Asthma Powder.

Kutnow's Asthma Cigarettes.

Sulphume.

Sulphume Special.

Sulphume Ointment.

Sulphume Soap.

Sulphume Pills.

Edward's Nervine. Valentine's Meat Juice.

Himalaya Kola Comp. Mecca Comp.

Gileadine. Tilden's Hydrocyanate of Iron.

Sen-Sen and Sen-Sen Gum.

Odontine Fluid. Wild Rose Balm.

Van's Mexican Cactus Hair Food.

Cura Derma Soap.

William's Jersey Cream Soap, with Thermometer

METALLIC SCOOPS.

BOOKS.

National Formulary.

Art of Dispensing.

B. P. with Addenda.

Martindale's Extra Pharmacopœia.

National Dispensary.

Pareira's Prescription.

Remington's Pharmacy.

Squire's Companion.

U. S. Dispensary.

Trade Notes.

N. Aikins, druggist, Hamilton, Ont., has sold his business.

N. Lapsley, druggist, Stevenson, B.C., is moving to Skagway Bay, B.C.

Allan Stark, druggist, St. Johns, Newfoundland, has made an assignment.

Drs Burrige and Morrison are opening a new drug store at Holland Man.

E. W. Cameron has purchased the drug business of R. A. Davis, Tilbury, Ont.

Fred. J. Hardison has purchased the drug business of J. H. Burgor, Welland, Ont.

Dr. A. W. Argue has purchased the drug business of Dr. J. Hutchison, Grenfell, Assa.

C. H. Cranston, druggist, Winnipeg, Man., has taken W. Whitehead into partnership.

J. Abey, of Revelstoke, B.C., is opening a branch drug store at Trout Lake City, B.C.

W. D. Coate, druggist, Rat Portage, Ont., has been closed under chattel mortgage.

Thos. B. Barker, of the wholesale drug firm of T. B. Barker & Sons, St. John, N.B., is dead.

Dr. W. G. Hepworth, Grand Forks, B.C., has sold his drug business to Goodeve Bros.

R. E. Strong has purchased the drug business at Trail, B.C. from McLean & Morrow, of Rossland, B.C.

The Abbey Effervescent Salt Company Limited, Montreal, Que., with capital stock of \$50,000, has been registered.

Arthur Young, formerly with his brother, W. Young, at Neepawa, Man., has opened a new drug store at Macleod.

George A. Burbridge, and Geo. H. Colwell have opened a new drug store at Halifax, N.S.; firm name, Burbridge and Colwell.

The Canada Chemical Preparation Co. has been registered at Montreal, the proprietors being Lachance Trudeau and Joseph M. Dechene.

The semi-annual examinations of the Pharmaceutical Association of Quebec for major and minor candidates were held in Laval University, Quebec, Oct. 12th.

The drug store of X. Bourque, corner Inspector and St. Antoine streets, Montreal, Que., was entered by burglars Sept. 21st, and about \$100 worth of goods stolen.

The wholesale drug firm of Lyman, Sons & Co. having been dissolved owing to the death of Mr. Henry Lyman, the business will be continued by Henry H.

Lyman and Arthur Lyman under the same firm name.

The firm of Mitchell & McLean, doing business at 60 Queen street east, and 390 Wilton avenue, Toronto, Ont., has been dissolved. Mr. Mitchell retains the Wilton avenue business, and Mr. McLean the Queen street.

Joseph Dilworth, druggist, 63 Jarvis street, Toronto, was fined \$20 without costs for a breach of the Pharmacy Act in selling carbolic acid without labelling it or registering the sale as required by the Act. Mr. Dilworth had sold the acid simply as a disinfectant.

The Holgate, Fielding Company, Limited, manufacturing chemists and drug grinders, Melinda street, Toronto, Ont., has been reorganized, Mr. Fielding retiring, and Mr. Holgate retaining the business, with Mr. Winsor Barker as manager. It is proposed to extend the business of the firm.

Montreal Notes.

The cry, is "Still they come," and the number of candidates anxious to undertake the late and early and all-day Sunday drudgery of a Montreal drug store is about an average.

Mr. Ebenezer Muir, the indefatigable secretary and registrar of the Pharmaceutical Association, leaves to-day to take part in the semi annual examinations which will be held in Laval University, Quebec, on Tuesday, the 12th inst.

Mr. E. F. G. Daniel, 1593 Notre Dame street, came very near having a serious fire a couple of week's since. Fortunately, the fire station on St. Gabriel street is only a block or two distant, and the incipient blaze was quickly extinguished. Loss very slight.

Mr. T. E. Barbeau, of the "St. James' Pharmacy," 218 St. James St., has purchased the branch pharmacy of Mr. S. Lachance. This pharmacy was lately carried on by Mr. Taillorette, and it is said there is a good local trade attached to it. Mr. Barbeau, who is a clever pharmacist, ought to make something of the business.

A new trial is to take place in the case of Dr. England *versus* Mr. Dart and Messrs. Kerry, Watson & Co. To the lay element in legal matters it seems funny how the plaintiff can have an action against a firm with whom he had no transaction whatever. One would suppose the first case to be settled would be England *versus* Dart, then in case of a judgment against Dart, a new action by Dart against Kerry *et al.*

No. 4 clause in Mr. Gibson's motion at the meeting of the P. A. T. Association held on Sept. 7 in Toronto, "that manufacturers shall make it a condition with newspapers that under no circumstances shall advertisements offering the same medicines at cut rates be inserted

in the papers contracted with," appears to be a good idea and would curtail the publicity sought for by cutters. There are other good points in the Gibson motion, notably clause 3.

A bomb shell has fallen amongst the Benefit Societies by the recent resolution of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of this province, which will prevent physicians from contracting with these bodies to attend the members and their families at a fixed annual payment. Abuses appear to have crept in which has necessitated such action. Most of these societies seem to think that cheap doctors and cheap druggists are the great desideratum. Like the modern bargain hunter quality is no object.

Manitoba and N.W.T. Notes.

Dr. J. Wilkinson has opened a drug store at Stockton.

Dr. J. Hutichson, Grenfell, has sold his drug business at that place.

Doctor Burrige was at Winnipeg recently purchasing the stock.

Dr. H. A. Wright, Oak Lake, has just returned from a trip to the east.

Mr. Joseph Taylor, Portage La Prairie, has just returned from Rossland, where he was called on business.

A new drug store will be opened at Holland about the 15th of October, by Doctors Burrige and Morrison.

Mr. J. K. Hill, Portage La Prairie, has been enjoying a well earned holiday by spending a few days in and about Winnipeg.

The Medical Hall stock, Rat Portage, was seized under chattel mortgage, Sept. 17th. It was advertised for sale by public auction Oct. 7th.

Mr. W. R. Austin, Winnipeg, is removing his drug business from Higgins avenue to Portage avenue, where a new building has been erected for him.

Mr. C. Flexon, President of the Manitoba Pharmaceutical Association was a delegate to the American Drug Association convention held at Manitonka recently.

The drug trade throughout the provinces is reported good. New stores are being opened, and a general feeling of confidence as to fall and winter trade is prevalent.

Mr. C. H. Cranston, proprietor of the People's Popular Prescription Pharmacy, Winnipeg, is moving his business to more commodious premises up town. The popular pharmacy will, when the decorations are completed, be a credit to the drug trade of Winnipeg.

Mr. J. R. Wynne, Vice-President of the Martin, Bole & Wynne Co., Winnipeg, has just returned from an extended trip to the east. Mr. Wynne attended the provincial rifle matches at Toronto and at annual shoot of the Dominion Rifle Association at Ottawa, where he captured some good prizes.

Pharmacy in England.

Tablets in Pharmacy.—New Machines and New Ideas—Cloudy Ammonia with Lavender Water for the Bath—How to Fit Up a Dark Room for Photography—Mr. E. M. Holmes and the Fluckiger Memorial Gold Medal.

(By our own Correspondent).

The introduction of several hand-machines, suitable for the manufacture of compressed tablets at the dispensing counter, should enable pharmacists to rescue these articles from the list of factory-made preparations. Most of these machines are designed by pharmacists in the United States where novelties are more rapidly seized, and their best features developed than in England. Whilst our chemists have been disparaging the tablet and honestly enough pointing out its disadvantages, the American has seen its good points, recognized the opening, and steadily gone on producing cheaper and more useful machines. Two of them, that I have lately had an opportunity of examining, agree very closely in essential particulars. The plunger is brought down with a steady pressure—not a blow—by means of a lever, and the mould is adapted for gauging the size of tablet by being set in a table upon which the powder is placed. So far the principle was exactly the same, the only difference in the machines depended upon the method of displacing the tablet after compression. In the one case the reversing of the lever was supposed to move an arm that pushed the pellet off the lower part of die, in the other a small brush attempted to perform the same operation. Both, however, failed to act properly, and this still appears to be the desideratum of hand-machines.

The convenience of compressed drugs has been recognized all over the world. To travellers they are undoubtedly a boon, and as they occupy so much less space, the public appreciate them, or at least that part of the public which is constantly taking medicine, and is not happy if there is not a dose of medicine in the pocket. There is no limit to the uses of this form of compression—antiseptic tablets are prepared of permanganate of potash, whilst a recent invention is "cirroids," containing the ingredients for preparing impromptu lemonade. One or two of the tablets are dropped into a bottle of water which is then securely corked, and after some time a highly aerated water, of lemonade character, is produced. The Bovril Company have brought out a tablet containing their extract of meat in a compact and portable form. Cannot some inventive genius bring out a tablet of ink, so that on dropping one or two tablets into water, a good writing ink would be produced? I am convinced there is money in the idea. In photography, tablets of pyrogallic acid and other developers have been a boon to the amateur. There must be many other crafts where the method would prove advantageous.

The latest improvement upon house-

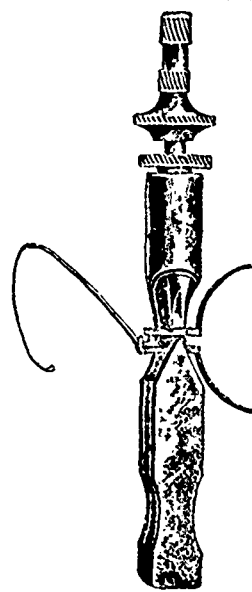
hold cloudy ammonia, first brought out by Scrubb's, is the addition of oil of lavender or bergamot. This form is recommended for the bath and toilet and is probably an improvement, although it is a question if it is worthy of the titles bestowed upon it, because it has been dignified as household ammonia with lavender water or eau de Cologne. These preparations are certainly popular if one may judge from the way that several "cutting" chemists have filled their windows with these articles. Probably this is because it is one of those lines which can be sold cheaply, look tempting, as a large bottle can be given, and yet leaves a good margin of profit. Usually a 10 oz bottle is supplied for about 16 cents. The stronger preparations like Scrubb's, have india-rubber stoppers, but the cutting chemists get over this difficulty by supplying a more dilute article, and can thus use corks. The easiest way to make a cloudy preparation is by dissolving a small quantity of curd soap in water and add strong liquid ammonia until the final product contains about one part of strong ammonia in seven parts of distilled water. The addition of a few drops of oil of lavender makes the lavender water combination, and triple orange-flower water with a few drops of bergamot forms a fair eau de Cologne compound. Some attention should be paid to the label and the outside wrapper should be an attractive colored paper.

Many chemists would undertake to fit up a dark room and take up the sale of photographic cameras, chemicals, and accessories if they knew just how to proceed, and what little expense need be incurred. In some of the provincial towns in England, owing to the apathy of the chemist, the jeweller or bookseller, who has absorbed an optician's trade, has seen the need of providing accommodation for the amateur camerist. If there is a spare room at the back of the shop it can very easily be converted into a dark room. The window should have a frame, across which can be stretched American cloth, or other material impervious to light, with a square of about 12 inches cut out. This space should be covered over with two thicknesses of a ruby-colored fabric and one of orange-colored paper, which will afford just sufficient non-actinic light that is necessary. Under the window should be a bench or table with the necessary sink close at hand, and good water supply. A few shelves are required for the reagents and storing apparatus. If the door is not light tight, it is as well to have a curtain of thick, black material that can be drawn right across it. For use at night time, it is very convenient to have a gas supply, fitted with an argand-burner and ruby glass. Above all, let the chemist who undertakes photographic trade, master, at all events, the rudiments of the craft, as I mentioned in a previous letter. It means better business to himself, and more satisfaction to his client.

The award of the first Fluckiger Gold

Memorial medal, by the members of the German "Apotheker-Verein," to Mr. E. M. Holmes, the distinguished curator of the museum of the Pharmaceutical Society, is a valuable and substantial recognition of the important services rendered by Mr. Holmes in pharmacognosy. For nearly 25 years, Mr. Holmes has been the leading authority in England upon vegetable drugs, and his contributions, chiefly published in the *Pharmaceutical Journal*, have been most valuable, both in detecting adulterations and recognition of new plants. He is also one of the greatest living authorities on mosses, and has discovered a number of species himself. His modesty and retiring nature have doubtless prevented the earlier recognition of his merit, or we should have long ago seen his name with the appendage F.R.S. He is almost a public servant, inasmuch as all sorts of calls are made upon his knowledge of medicinal plants and his periodic visits to Kew, in order to compare specimens with the Kew herbarium, have made him frequently an adviser to the Government officials. His garden at Sevenoaks is filled with interesting plants, and under the glass frames are numerous exotic and rare plants, raised from seeds or seedlings, specially obtained from all parts of the world in order to solve the botanical origin of a drug that may be in doubt. Pharmacists are proud that out of their ranks has sprung a scientific man who has done such valuable work in promoting botanical knowledge, and that foreign recognition has unanimously placed its mark of approbation upon his services.

A New Lens-Setting Tool.



Our illustration shows a little tool of interest to opticians that has just been placed on the market by W. G. Fay, Springfield, Ohio. Its object is to facilitate lens setting, and it is said to be very effective for this purpose. It is easy of manipulation, and greatly assists in placing the lens in the frame and keeping the screw and temple from falling out. It is specially adapted to gold filled rid-

ing bow frames, and is an effective time-saver. Those using the tool are said to appreciate it highly. Mr. Fay's various contrivances are noted for efficacy, and stand well in trade reputation. Mr. Fay's agents for Canada is the M. O. Co., Montreal and Toronto.

Frederick Stearns & Co.

Short Talks on Pharmaceutical Subjects—No. 23.

Cod Liver Oil

"AUTHORITIES AGREE that long before they came in contact with civilization, the Greenlanders, Laplanders and Esquimaux employed Cod Liver Oil as a medicine. The method used by these primitive people in catching the fish and obtaining the oil was exceedingly crude. The livers after being taken from the fish were exposed to the sun until the liver substance was gradually disintegrated and the oil exuded. The introduction of iron vessels, which occurred later, rendered the application of heat possible, and a larger amount of oil was obtained. The improvement in the process was one of quantity, but it is a question whether it was one of quality. In 1853 a new process for the manufacturing of Cod Liver Oil was introduced known as the steam process. The colorless oil produced by it was so completely different from the light brown oils hitherto in use and manufactured by the old process, that, according to its inventor, it was difficult to get people to believe that it was Cod Liver Oil at all. With the advent of the steam process there has not only been a great change in the color of the medicinal Cod Liver Oil from light brown to a very pale straw color, but something has been left out of the oil, namely, what is known by chemists as extractive matter. Richter, Schenck, De Jongh, Trousseau and Pidoux, Walsche, Oberghaus, Bouchardat, and a great number of other French, Dutch and German medical men consider the light brown Cod Liver Oil to be the most efficacious, and while it is admitted that the pale oil is more sightly in appearance, some of the best European physicians of to-day are protesting against it, and urging with good show of reason, that the active curative constituents which distinguish Cod Liver Oil from other oils and fats, such as butter, cream, the fat of meat, etc., etc., reside in the extractive matter left out of the oil by the modern steam process. They are accordingly prescribing the light brown oils of De Jongh, Isdahl, *et al*, and claim to obtain much better therapeutic effects therefrom.

"Now, when it is considered that the reputation of Cod Liver Oil was made several hundred years before the advent of the steam process, and that during all these years it maintained its high position as a medicinal agent, it must be admitted that the old time Cod Liver Oil possessed great value. Many of the virtues ascribed to Cod Liver Oil cannot be accounted for on the plea that it is simply a valuable fatty food, because no other fat has produced the same effects on the system as the oil derived from the liver of the cod. Since 1822 leading scientific men in various parts of the world have been investigating the subject of Cod Liver Oil chemistry for the purpose of ascertaining if possible to what principle, or principles, the peculiar alterative or stimulating properties of the oil were due. These researches have finally established the fact that the source of the extractive matter found in the oil is the liver parenchyma, and its occurrence in the oil is purely incidental. The fatty matter consists of nothing but fat, while the extractives contain the peculiar principles which have given Cod Liver Oil its great reputation as a therapeutic agent for so many centuries."

The above is an excerpt from our brochure "From Source to Finish," which gives a detailed description of the preparation of Wine of Cod Liver Oil. This little book we will gladly mail to any pharmacist who may be interested enough in the subject to write us for a copy.

Frederick Stearns & Co., Manufacturing Pharmacists,

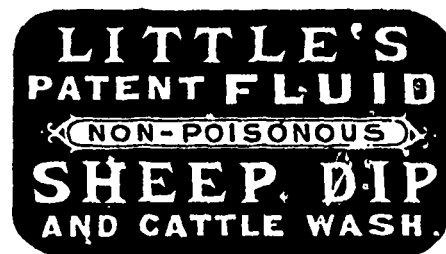
WINDSOR, ONT.

Detroit, Mich.

London, Eng.

New York City.

EASTERN OFFICE AND DEPOT: Frederick Stearns & Co., No. 1 Platt St., N.Y. City.



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

Superior to Carbolic Acid for Ulcers, Wounds, Sore, 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.

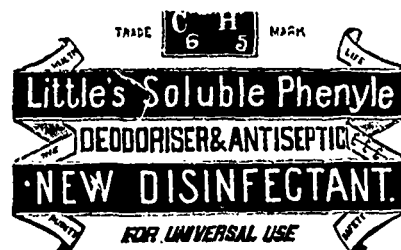
Has won 17 Gold, Silver, and other Prize Medals have been awarded to "Little's Sheep and Cattle Wash" in all parts of the world.

Sold in large Tins at 75c. 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.

..Soda Fountains..

ALL druggists are interested in Soda Fountains—whether they are in the market for one or not—consequently the following letter will be found worth reading :

W. J. McCAHILL & CO.,
895 Main St., City.

BUFFALO, N.Y., SEPT. 29, 1897.

GENTLEMEN,—The elegant onyx Soda Fountain (the "Queen City") which you furnished me at the beginning of the season has given such eminent satisfaction that it affords me great pleasure to forward you a voluntary acknowledgement of the same. The design, quality and finish of its exterior is universally admired, while the arrangement and construction of the interior is all that can be desired for efficiency, economy, cleanliness and convenience.

During a business experience of more than twenty years I have used fountains made by the three leading manufacturers now included in the trust, and can unhesitatingly say that I have never seen an apparatus draw colder soda, more easily kept clean, or more saving of ice than yours.

Yours very truly,

R. K. SMITHER.

Mr. Smither is serving his second term as President of the New York State Pharmaceutical Association, and is one of the best known druggists in the Empire State. We started in business less than a year ago, and Mr. Smither was one of our first customers. He has three stores in Buffalo—all located on prominent corners. In his Main street store he has a Matthew's fountain, in his Elmwood store he has a Puffer fountain, and in his Niagara street store is the apparatus we sold him—the beautiful "Queen City." We took a large Tuft's apparatus in exchange when we sold Mr. Smither. We consider his letter worth publishing for several reasons—not only because he is a prominent man, but because he is in a position to judge intelligently of the merits of different fountains, having purchased an apparatus from each of the three leading manufacturers in the country.

We have the simplest syrup-dispensing arrangement ever put into a soda water apparatus, and if you are contemplating the purchase of a new fountain, or intend exchanging your old one for a modern new outfit, we would be pleased to correspond with you. We are making the very finest goods in the country, and our prices are considerably lower than those of the soda fountain trust. Having all of the advantages afforded by the largest onyx works in America, and having the largest stock of onyx in the world to select from, we are in a position to offer customers more for their money than it is possible for other manufacturers to do.

Our new catalogue is now ready, and will be sent free to any address. In justice to yourself, do not place your order with anyone before giving us an opportunity to figure with you.

TERMS TO SUIT.....OLD APPARATUS TAKEN IN EXCHANGE

W. J. McCAHILL & CO.
895 Main Street, - - BUFFALO, N.Y.

Picric Acid as an Antiseptic.

French physicians are taking up the picric acid treatment far more energetically than those in this country, although it was Dr. McLellan, of Glasgow, who first pointed out the remarkable influence which a saturated solution of the acid has in curing burns. M. Debuchy, the latest contributor to the subject, gives the following recipes in *Nouveaux Remèdes*:

For the preparation of antiseptic dressings the following solution is used:

Methylated ether.....	Oij.
Sterilized beeswax.....	2½ drs.
Picric acid.....	2 ozs.

Dissolve by shaking.

This quantity of solution is sufficient for saturating 1 lb. of cotton-wool, gauze, bandage, or other dressing, and the strength of the dressing, when dry, is about 13 per cent.

A jelly which is a useful application for many purposes is made as follows:

Isinglass.....	1 oz.
Gum arabic.....	1½ drs.
Water.....	10 ozs.

Dissolve by the aid of heat, and, while warm, add the following solution:

Picric acid.....	4½ drs.
Pure methylic alcohol.....	4 ozs.

Mix well by stirring.

This contains about 20 per cent. of picric acid.

For an adhesive plaster, use the following:

Resin-plaster.....	10 ozs.
Yellow wax.....	1 oz.
Gum dammar.....	1½ ozs.

Melt together, and add cautiously a solution of

Picric acid.....	2 ozs.
Pure methylic alcohol.....	18 ozs.

—*Chemist and Druggist.*

Recent Patents Relating to Pharmacy.

Henry J. Barnes, Boston, Mass., humidifier, 588944.

Jesse T. Dugger, Chattanooga, Tenn., hernial truss, 588964.

Leon J. Harvey, Saratoga Springs, N.Y., suppository mold, 588990.

James P. McGill, Chicago, Ill., electrical body appliance, 589015.

Robert Westphal, South Bend, Ind., disinfecting apparatus, 589054.

Anders Akeson, Providence, R.I., evacuating device, 589775.

Paul J. Fouquier, San Francisco, Cal., device for applying remedies, 589712.

Wilhelm Scheerer, Tuttingen, Germany, cauterizing apparatus, 589484.

Thaddeus H. Woodward, Lincoln, Nebr., truss, 589773.

William Garroway, Glasgow, Scotland, making alkaline silicates and nitric acid, 590143.

William A. Webb, Brooklyn, N.Y.,

electro-medical exercising apparatus, 590050.

Benjamin P. Wilson, Reddick, Fla., self-adjusting inflatable pessary, 590124.

Adolph Frank, Charztenburg, and N. Caro, Berlin, Germany, making cyanids, 590217.

Friedrich A. Koch, Brooklyn, N.Y., surgeon's scissors, 590528.

George W. Pickin, Eau Claire, Wis., inhaler, 590376.

Thomas W. Sloan, Seattle, Washington, fracture apparatus, 590531.

Louis Starkenstein, Detroit, Mich., capsule filling machine, 590502.

Nazareth Paquette, Petersburg, Mich., fracture apparatus, 590625.

Zophar W. Sturtevant, Lowell, Mass., machine for measuring pills, 590635.

TRADE-MARKS.

Anchor S. Chemical Co., Lebanon, Oregon, remedies for constipation and liver diseases, 30547.

Frank H. Claussen, Chicago, Ill., remedies for rheumatism, 30548.

Albert R. H. Fiedler, Philadelphia, Pa., remedies for catarrh, colds, headache, sore throat, asthma, etc., 30544.

Hance Bros. & White, Philadelphia, Pa., remedies for diseases of the respiratory organs, 30545.

Max Haurwitz, St. Louis, Mo., remedies for venereal diseases, 30549.

Koenig Chemical Co., Chicago, Ill., medicines, 30550.

Antonio & A. Muller, Charlottenburg, Germany, medicated confections, 30541.

Sarah A. Reynolds, Port Huron, Mich., cough syrup, 30542.

Lehman Stern, Middletown, N.Y., cough remedy, 30543.

Levi I. Brighton, Hutchinson, Kans., liniments, 30570.

Napoleon C. Becker, Amsterdam, N.Y., medicinal plasters, 30595.

J. W. Campion & Co., Philadelphia, Pa., medicinal plasters, 30596.

Henry S. Clark, New York City, antiseptic medicinal preparation, 30597.

Herb Medicine Co., Springfield, Ohio, pills or tablets, 30591, 30592.

Harriet A. Jackson, New York City, remedies for treatment of the skin, eye, and ear, etc., 30590.

Maude Meyberg, Chicago, Ill., remedy for female complaints, 30588.

Benedict Nahm, New York, compounds for female diseases, 30589.

Ludwig Sell & Co., Munich, Germany, powders, pastes, salves, and pills, 30503.

Thomas J. Turner, Philadelphia, Pa., tonics for brain and blood, 30584; remedies for diseases of the digestive organs, 30586; ointments, 30494.

Charles H. Whitman, Los Angeles, Cal., emulsion of cod liver oil with hypophosphites lime and gusical, 30585.

Blennostasine is a crystalline solid, very soluble in water, and of a bitter taste. It is employed in the treatment of colds, influenza, hay fever, etc.

Some Medicines of the Swampee Cree Indians of the North.*

By C. FLEXON, Winnipeg, Manitoba.

At a late hour during the close of last week, a most interesting gentleman, a stranger to me, hearing that I had been appointed a delegate to this meeting, called to see if a brief record of his experience among the Swampee Indians of the north, with whom he had lived for six years, would be acceptable to me. I thanked Mr. Strath—for such is his name—and he thereupon furnished the following particulars of some of the drugs prescribed by him in his capacity of medical officer at Norway House, about 400 miles due north of Winnipeg. The conversation which I had with him was unfortunately but too short, as it was extremely fascinating. He has evidently been a close observer of those people. Apart from speaking their language fluently, I should say a pretty accurate knowledge has been gained by him of the strength and the weakness of the Cree mind. As a student of Greek and Hebrew, he has a remarkably high opinion of the Cree language. For beauty and perfection, he says, it cannot be surpassed, and to hear him talk of the poetry and eloquence of some of the native sermons which he has heard, has completely destroyed my confidence in the language in which we are conversing on this occasion and which we are conceited enough to suppose to be the best in the world.

A large number of the diseases common among the white people are just as common among the Indians, and while many of the drugs used by them are well known to us, the manner of using them is certainly different. In the treatment of worms, for instance, male shield fern, the aspidium of the U.S. Pharmacopœia; filix mas, of the Ph. Br., is given as a strong infusion, combined with Senna and wild indigo. The latter article, by the way, is used as an antiseptic, and has excellent drying properties in the treatment of eczema humidum, or "weeping eczema." One of the commonest drugs with them, and which is to be seen hanging up to dry in every wigwam or tepee, is the wekas or sweet flag—the calamus of the Pharmacopœia. It is considered a specific in all throat troubles, with the exception of diphtheria, which is unknown to them. In cases of pharyngitis and tonsillitis it is used externally and internally. The rhizoid is chewed and the saliva allowed to wash the throat. Poultices are made by mixing the powder with boiling water. It is a curious fact that the Indians are not only ignorant of gargles, but of the act of gargling, and Mr. Strath has been amused time and again in his efforts to get a Cree to gargle. This drug is carried about by the natives in the winter time as a tonic, and is chewed because of its stimulating properties by the Indians as tobacco is chewed by the white—or should we say more correctly, by the civilized man. Most of their medicines are

in the form of infusions. Very little is known about the salts, and it was with the greatest difficulty that the officer could persuade a patient to take Epsom salts, in consequence of a deep-rooted superstition that the magnesium sulphate will produce inflammation of the bowels. Pills, no matter how strong, are swallowed *ad libitum*. *Podophyllum peltatum*, or mandrake, is taken in doses of twenty grains. *Carui fructus*, or the common caraway, is indigenous to this country and is the common remedy for colic, a complaint perhaps more frequent and more stubborn than with us.

Another indigenous plant, and one which grows in that latitude in great profusion, is the caulophyllum, or the blue cohosh, also known by the name of papoose root, squaw root, or blueberry root. It is used very largely in obstetrics and all female complaints. In doses of thirty to sixty grains the powdered rhizome is given to produce abortion, but the Crees have a powder which they mix with the cohosh, and when thus administered Mr. Strath has known more than one instance where a three-months' foetus has been expelled from the uterus without ensuing danger to the mother. He even goes so far as to say that abortion procured in this manner precludes all possibility of future conception. This powder they never allowed Mr. Strath to see, and in spite of his offer of \$50 for a small sample, the secret has been kept profoundly sacred. Menstruation at the age of eleven years is the rule, and he considers it a remarkable fact in a cold country, where the thermometer often registers fifty degrees below zero.

Ladies' slipper, the *cyripedium* of the Pharmacopœia, imported from the tribes to the south, is chiefly used in rheumatism in very large doses. It is also used in the treatment of epilepsy, but this disease is of a rare occurrence.

As an aromatic stimulant hedeoma, or pennyroyal, is as much used by the Cree women, and in a similar manner, as by our own people.

Plantago, or Plantain, is used commonly as a hæmstatic, and is chewed by the doctor and applied as a paste to the bleeding surface. This drug is also their remedy for toothache. It is not put in the aching tooth, but is swallowed. Some of you will be surprised to hear that the Indians suffer very much from their teeth, and that my informant has practised a great deal of dentistry during his residence with them.

Juniper is used in three forms. The berries are stewed and eaten as a diuretic. The leaves are dried and dusted over indolent sores, healing them with wonderful rapidity, and the root infused is administered in case of gravel. Though Bright's disease is rare, gravel is very common, and most of the old men die of it. Hydrangea is used with juniper and with great success.

Spearmint, sarsaparilla, and dandelion are taken for the same complaints as we ourselves take them.

Hemlock spruce is much thought of. The inner bark of the tree, freshly peeled, is mixed with equal parts of Poplar and Black Birch to make a decoction. In the process of boiling, an oil is taken from the surface. This oil is mixed in the proportion of two drams to a quart of water, which quantity is drunk in the course of two or three days, as an abortive medicine.

We must no longer pride ourselves on the nursery toilet powders which we present to our customers in such a variety of charming packages. To the Indian, whose untutored mind, as Pope says, sees God in clouds and hears Him in the wind, must we go for the most agreeable and most absorbent article of the kind yet introduced, a sample of which I have with me. It is nothing but the rotten interior of the hemlock spruce, lacking perhaps the extreme fineness which could only be obtained by modern methods and machinery.

We now come to willow bark, which is used as a hæmstatic in the form of an infusion. It is the belief of the Indian that bleeding should be arrested at once. He has an awful fear of death from loss of blood, and an Indian has been seen to faint whilst watching another having his finger amputated.

Regarding salicin, "the important constituent of willow bark," the Cree is incredulous as to its source. He cannot understand how a white powder can be made from a bark, and it is entirely without faith that he is occasionally induced to take this remedy or the salicyates for rheumatism.

The belief that fever can only be cured by vomiting it up has a strong hold on the Cree mind, and he therefore swallows the strongest remedies by taking what we would consider more than a maximum dose of *veratrum viride*, or the green hellebore of the pharmacopœia, but this powerful drug has another use, the story of which will, to say the least, be news to some of the gentlemen present. The rootlets and the rhizome are powdered between two stones, and as such taken as snuff to reduce hernia. The *modus operandi* is thus: The patient, naked, of course, is elevated to a horizontal position. He then takes a good pinch of the snuff and during the violent sneezing which follows, a companion standing ready at the side, plunges back the rupture with his fist, and if it is not a case of strangulation, the treatment is sufficient. To undo matters, so to speak, the patient is advised to eat all the pork he can. Mr. Strath is of the opinion that hernia is common with the tribe in consequence of the abundance of grease consumed by them, and he ventured to say that eight out of ten Crees are ruptured.

Skin diseases of all kinds are there, and are treated with an ointment made of equal quantities of gunpowder and lard.

Sturgeon oil is used in the place of cod liver oil and is clarified till it becomes the color of tincture of capsicum. In one ounce doses, which are considered large, it acts as a cathartic.

An infusion of wild raspberry leaves combined with willow bark is an excellent remedy for cholera infantum, if properly administered, but there are a great many deaths from diarrhœa. In that latitude and in all degrees north of 54, a very large raspberry grows which is called the "headberry" by the Indians; its botanical name is *rubus arcticus*. The berry is found at the head of the stem, two feet in height.

Rumex, or yellow dock, is well known and used extensively as a laxative and for poultices. In any critical case of illness, the medicine man of the tribe is called and is required to say whether or not the patient will recover. This skillful *takir* has a powder resembling pulverized rhei in appearance. This he places on the surface of a saucerful of water. The powder in a moment or two spreads out into rays either to the east or to the west. If to the former point of the compass, the victim will die; if to the latter, which invariably happens, recovery is promised. It is quite likely that a promise of such a nature materially helps the patient by buoying him up, and by inspiring him with hope. So much for one feature of Indian superstition.

Indian revenge, or rather that of the Northern Crees in particular, is, if true, of the most shocking character. It is said if a Cree wishes to punish another severely, he does so by disfiguring him for life, by introducing an almost tasteless compound into his tea or tobacco—generally into his tea which he drinks strong and in great quantities. This vile compound is made up of 27 vegetable and animal drugs. The victim feels no ill effects at the time of taking it, but in the course of two or three months the skin begins to peel, a rash breaks out and spreads over the entire body. Subsequently the skin gradually darkens to black, and on the exposed parts hair grows so thickly as to give the unhappy Indian the appearance of a baboon. He never recovers. There is no romance about this, I am assured, for there are at least half a dozen cases of the kind to be found in the country at this day.

Their most fatal poison is the wild carrot. These Indians have a fashion of boasting among themselves of their ability of poisoning enemies at various distances. Just imagine an Indian polishing off an enemy at a distance of five miles by a wild carrot!

Guathol.—Pyrocatechin-ethyl-ether—a substitute for guaiacol, and according to Professor J. von Mering gives more satisfactory results than does the latter.

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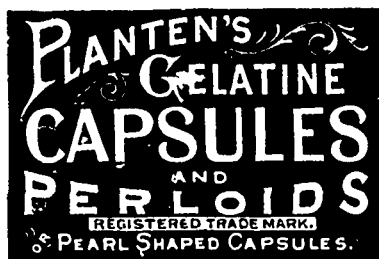
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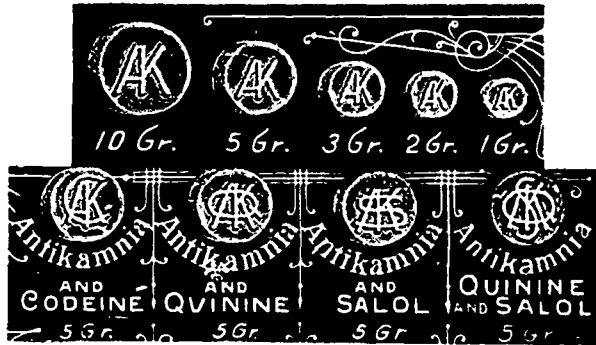
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The Drug Trade of Canada. . . .

GENTLEMEN:—Ransom's Family Receipt Book for 1898 is now in the hands of the printer. This being the first year of its publication for a number of years in Canada, I beg to offer the following description of the same:

It is a thirty-two page book with cover illustrated, and containing three hundred recipes for cooking. It is sought after by the public and I am sure will please your patrons.

We propose to furnish this book to each druggist who will furnish us with his name and address, which will be printed on each book. The purpose of the book is to advertise Trask's Magnetic Ointment, and Ransom's Hive Syrup and Tolu.

Please forward your name, also number of books you could use, and they will be sent forward to you by express, prepaid from

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Business Associations, Their Workings and Their Accomplishments.*

BY OTTO CLAUS, PH. G. ST. LOUIS.

I will confine myself entirely to the relation between neighboring druggists, the druggist and physician, the business associations between wholesalers and business associations between retailers.

THE RELATION BETWEEN NEIGHBORING DRUGGISTS.

Occasionally the druggist finds that he is out of some ingredient, or perhaps has a call for some new remedy necessary to compound a prescription, he does not wish to purchase an original package, therefore, in order to fill that prescription, he must send to his neighbor for it, consequently it is necessary to cultivate the friendship of surrounding druggists. They ought to visit each other at times, thereby exchanging new ideas. Some of the things which may be accomplished by these business associations are, the purchasing of goods together in larger quantities, such as patent and proprietary remedies and various other goods, thereby saving a discount of from five to fifteen per cent. They may assist each other by calling attention to unreliable customers, especially those who can but will not pay their just debts. They may agree upon a uniform price for various articles, thereby preventing customers from leaving their store and trying to obtain it elsewhere for a cheaper rate, from when once the people know that all the stores in the neighborhood have the same prices upon certain articles, they will not try the second time.

THE RELATION BETWEEN DRUGGIST AND PHYSICIAN.

One of the main features of a drug store is the compounding of physicians' prescriptions. This being the greatest source of revenue, the druggist should do his utmost to fill as many as possible. How can he accomplish this? First it is necessary to prepare a full line of those every-day remedies, such as tinctures, elixirs, etc., which are generally prescribed by the physician. They should be made according to the direction of the National Formulary, after having shown the results to the physician, explain to him in a few words your mode of preparation, guaranteeing the proper strength of each and also that every one of your pharmaceuticals are prepared only under your direct supervision. One of the most disagreeable things you can do and one which hurts the physician's feeling, is to prescribe for patients. Refuse them by all means, sending them instead to the doctor. You should at all times treat him in a polite manner and see that your clerks do likewise. When this is done you will undoubtedly obtain his good will and thereby accomplish the desired result.

BUSINESS ASSOCIATIONS BETWEEN RETAILERS.

The retail druggists should, by all means form a local association. The

*Proceedings Missouri Pharm. Ass'n.

labor trades union, which includes all classes of laboring men, has been a great advantage to them. It has been beneficial in more than one way. They have formerly worked from ten to fourteen hours per day, whereas now their limit is eight hours for each day's work. They received from twenty-five cents to seventy-five cents per day less than they are now receiving. Upon questioning them as to their mode of procedure and how it was accomplished their answer was, in union there is strength, we have rules and laws in our association and live up to them. Why cannot retail druggists have rules and live up to them as well? They ought to meet about once a month and by doing this will undoubtedly accomplish good results. At this meeting they may discuss the various happenings of the past month. They may prepare a schedule of prices on certain medicines, imposing a fine on any person selling less than the schedule price and see that the fine is collected from every retailer violating the rules governing the association. They should establish a credit system, apply to the legislature for a law compelling every person contracting a debt to pay the same. At every meeting some three or four papers may be read, describing different ways of conducting a business, etc., which will surely prove profitable to every one present. They ought to have a written agreement with the wholesalers preventing them from opening a retail drug store and thus competing with them. The association ought to prevent retailers from advertising in the daily papers, claiming to have pure, fresh drugs, for it is an established fact that we all have the same. They ought to make arrangements for closing on Sundays (which can be done as well as in all other lines of business) permitting a few stores in different parts of the city to remain and changing about every Sunday. Arranging it in this way a certain drug store would not be open but once in every six or seven months and still the owner has the same opportunity to compete with his neighbor.

PHARMACISTS' TRADE ORGANIZATIONS.*

BY DR. H. M. WUKLER, PH. G., St. Louis.

Among the list of subjects on which papers are solicited for this meeting I find one entitled "Business Associations, Their Workings and Their Accomplishments." I divine that the author had in mind the retail druggists' trade organizations, and shall consider the subject accordingly.

I unhesitatingly claim that whenever two or more druggists are doing business in the same town, city, or section of the country, they should form an association for mutual protection and benefit. Such an organization will not only improve the relationship existing between the members, but assist in maintaining a more de-

*Proceedings Missouri Pharmaceutical Association.

sirable relationship among pharmacists, physicians, and wholesalers.

Among the principles on which a trade organization should be founded I will mention the following:

1. Only registered pharmacists to be eligible for membership.
2. The initiation fee and annual dues must be of sufficient amount to make the members feel a financial interest in the association.
3. With the exception of secretary and treasurer there must be an annual rotation in office, so that the different members can do their share of the work. The exception of the officers just mentioned will tend to keep the association in good working order at all times.
4. At least regular quarterly meetings should be held in order to keep up the interest. Special meetings can be called whenever necessary.
5. I most heartily approve of the Boston Druggists' Association plan of holding an annual dinner. Conviviality begets sociability and softens the iron rules of commerce.

WHAT A PHARMACISTS' BUSINESS ASSOCIATION CAN ACCOMPLISH.

1. The maintaining of living profits on all goods sold. I refer you to the Louisville (Kentucky) Botanical Club, where the cutter fails to find a foothold.
2. The mutual protection of the members against dead-beat customers, who constitute an expensive item in many places.
3. The prosecution of violators of the pharmacy law. In this respect an association can do much more than an individual can accomplish.
4. A mutual understanding with the wholesalers whereby both parties will be benefited. In union there is strength and in consultation there is wisdom.
5. The closing of the stores a part of each Sabbath or the closing of different stores on each Sunday. The Asheville, North Carolina, pharmacists can give you some good points on this subject.
6. Protection against dishonest or unreliable clerks. How often pharmacists have occasion to wish for such protection!
7. The benefits of an employment bureau whereby relief clerks can be had on short notice, and regular assistants when desired. The St. Louis Drug Clerks' Society has demonstrated the value of such an intelligence office.
8. The use of a common price mark for prescriptions which will foil the tricks of the perambulating low-priced prescription druggist-seeker.
9. Protection against agents who introduce fraudulent goods or otherwise beat the druggist out of his hard-earned money. No doubt some of you have met with them before now.
10. The more thorough introduction of the National Formulary among physicians and a corresponding increase in prescriptions for preparations made according to this authority.

11. In small places the closing of the stores at regular hours sufficiently early to permit both proprietor and clerk to secure the regulation of eight hours' sleep.

12. The prevention of dry goods stores selling drugs.

13. Mutual assistance in case a pharmacist is sued for damages for an alleged dispensing error.

14. Fire insurance at a reduced rate on account of mutual assistance and the establishment of a home company. The Wisconsin pharmacists can tell you more about this feature of trade association.

These are but a few of the desirable objects that can be accomplished by a live trade association. The degree of success will depend on how earnest the members are in their work. A good cash balance will prove a valuable incentive to work and a fine lubricant for the wheels of commerce in various duties falling upon the association.

In conclusion, permit me to say that the pharmacist must remember that he is a tradesman in business as well as a member of a profession.

Friendliness in Business.

By J. E. ALTO.

Many men go into business with the idea uppermost in their minds that all their prospective business associates are their enemies, to oppose them at every step of their career. While this is a wholly false and foolish view, it is nevertheless true that if a man pertinaciously holds to this belief, he is rarely disappointed in realizing its fulfilment. But he is thus making his way unnecessarily thorny and unpleasant. The surest way to make a man an enemy is to treat him as such.

It is grossly unfair to be suspicious of a man's attitude towards you in a business way until you have had just cause for suspicion. We have no more right to distrust a man's motives or actions simply because we do not know them than we have to assail his reputation because his past life is unknown to us. Many men make it a rule to look out for "No. 1" to such an extent that they disregard utterly the rights of everyone else. If they present a bill for payment and the bill is not immediately forthcoming, they will admit of no extenuating circumstances whatever for the creditor's failure to cancel the obligation. But these same men are the most indignant fellows in the town if they are pressed to meet a demand at a time inconvenient to them, although they seem to take especial delight in making arbitrary demands of a creditor, simply because he is under obligations to them. Not that they are hard-hearted blood-thirsty creatures, or anything of the kind. They would seem to show unkindness, or even impoliteness, to the same creditor should they meet him in other than business circles; but in the latter place they regard men simply

as units—things without soul, to be dealt with as factors of profit and loss, and not as men. They are acting continually as if on the defensive. Should they receive an uncounteous letter from one with whom they have to deal, they feel in duty bound to match it with one still more uncounteous, and it is a practice with them to put the most uncharitable construction possible upon a man's actions—of course he has some underhand scheme brewing. Some seem to expect infallibility of their business associates, and fail not to show their contempt of any shortcoming in some fellowman who but proves fallible to no greater extent than themselves.

We have often seen men who scrupled not to discommodate another when it would not have cost them the veriest trifle to be accommodating, and not because of any ill-will toward the one they so misuse, but evidently from a feeling that it is their bounden duty to oppose everyone and everything with which they come in contact. Such a man will not make friends should he continue in business a thousand years. The sooner he gets free from his distorted views of life in the office, shop, and counting room, the better it will be for him both financially and socially.

The man who has the most friends and the fewest enemies in his professional life, who meets with the most courteous treatment from his associates, whose obligations will be longest tolerated, who finds it the easiest to obtain favors, and who meets with the least friction in his daily routine, is the man who is ever scrupulously accommodating, charitable, friendly, courteous, and kind in his treatment of his fellows.—*The Western Painter.*

Botany as a Business Investment.

By F. M. HOLMES, F.L.S.

The keen competition of the present day is gradually narrowing the circle of article which can be sold by the chemist only, for other trades with more capital can sell many of the articles sold by the chemist at a lower price. But in those which require a knowledge of science and of the art of pharmacy, he can, if he will, still find a chance of a livelihood, since in these he has fewer competitors. The writer does not propose here to refer to the sciences of chemistry, electricity, or physics, or to the art of pharmacy, but to point out to those about to enter the craft as apprentices, how to turn to the best advantage their opportunities during apprenticeship, with the view of acquiring botanical knowledge which shall be of pecuniary value to them when in business on their own account, and which may accordingly be looked upon as a good investment.

Unfortunately the majority of apprentices regard botany as a dry subject, to be studied only as a means of passing the examinations which bar their entrance into the craft, and to be relegated to the

time, at the close of their apprenticeship, when they shall enter a course of study in a school of pharmacy.

To such I would point out that the time (from October to the end of June) now given to a course of lectures in a school of pharmacy is insufficient to obtain a good practical knowledge of the subjects treated of, and that there are difficulties attending the effort to compress into a limited time the rapidly increasing knowledge of these subjects, which the apprentice does not realize. In the first place the lectures on botany and materia medica are taken concurrently, and consequently botanical terms must be used in the lectures on vegetable materia medica which the student has not yet had explained to him in the botanical lectures. He is thus not in a position to intelligently keep pace with his work. In the second place, if the brain has not previously been trained to work regularly during apprenticeship, the power of apprehending and remembering all that has to be learned is much lessened.

It is advantageous, therefore, during apprenticeship to turn leisure hours to account in order to acquire gradually: (1) a knowledge of all the indigenous medicinal plants within reach, as well as of any wild or cultivated plants known to be poisonous. The condition of growth, such as soil, shade, moisture, altitude, time of flowering should be noticed, and every organ of the plants described, the distinctive characters being underlined. A knowledge of the parts or organs of plants will thus be obtained which would render it possible to follow intelligently lectures on materia medica, and a habit of careful observation will be cultivated that will facilitate all future work. A knowledge of our indigenous plants would prove very useful in the midland counties, where a large trade is done in herbs by uneducated people, but which should be largely, if not entirely, in the hands of those who have botanical knowledge. These plants are not easily met with in or near very large towns or cities, but those who are apprenticed in the country have exceptional opportunities of becoming acquainted with them.

(2) An elementary knowledge of histology. To use a microscope properly, and to cut sections of plants for examination, and to learn how to apply chemical reagents to distinguish the different tissues, requires time. The apprentice should therefore endeavor to obtain this knowledge before attending a school of pharmacy. He will then have the more leisure to learn there in detail the structure of the more important drugs. In every case plants used in medicine should be chosen in preference to others to work upon (*Pharm. Journ.* [3], xvii., p. 236). Having, then, thus increased as far as possible the time available during the nine months to be devoted to study at a school of pharmacy, the student should endeavor at that school to learn how to recognize the characteristic features of the drugs, whether in the crude state or in powder,

and to acquaint himself with all the qualities of the drugs enumerated in wholesale drug lists, for it is such knowledge that will enable him to compete in business with unprincipled dealers, or with grocers or stores who have not a scientific acquaintance with the subject.

Such knowledge also will help him in cases of analysis where an analyst without such experience would be at a loss, and in toxicological or legal cases, in which a histological knowledge of the structure of poisonous drugs would enable him to give an expert's opinion.

But there are other branches of botany which have of late years assumed considerable importance, and which, although not forming at present an item in the examinations, are well worthy of the attention of pharmacists. Of these bacteriology is one, which has already been turned to account by some advanced pharmacists in the examination, on behalf of medical men, of sputa for *Bacillus tuberculosis*. Similarly, examination of hair for the ring-worm fungus might form an additional source of income, since busy medical practitioners would in many cases willingly hand over such work to competent pharmacists. The field of bacteriology is one well worth exploiting for business purposes. A knowledge of the life history of ferments of the yeast class and of the conditions of their development and of their microscopical characters might also be turned to account, since most of the large breweries are now employing chemists who possess this information.

A knowledge also of the unorganized ferments of the diastase group and of their properties offers a promising field. These few instances may serve to indicate that there are possible applications of botanical science which the pharmacist might find worthy of his attention in these days, when the portion of the trade which does not require special scientific knowledge is gradually drifting away from him. To the pharmacist such knowledge will be of much more practical use than a wide acquaintance with phylloaxis, the alternation of generations, the reproduction of cryptogams, apospory, the Schwendenerian theory, the ascent of the sap, and other subjects in which students are examined, but which they forget as soon as possible after examination, and perhaps with good reason, since the acquisition of new facts in regard to them is rendering new views necessary in many cases, and in others the knowledge has no practical application in business.—*Phar. Journal (Eng)*

A Metric System Report.*

STATISTICS BASED UPON 233,000 PRESCRIPTIONS.

By DR. H. M. WINKLER, Ph. G., St. Louis.

A measurement of gravitative force and the determination of the magnitude of material substances constitute a major portion of the manual training of the

*Read at the Lake Minnetonka meeting of the A. Ph. A., August, 1897.

apprentice, and continues prominent in the practice of the retail druggists' profession. The theory, as well as the practice of pharmacy, is largely dependent upon deductions and results obtained by the act of weighing and measuring. It is not surprising, in view of these facts, to find the representative body of druggists of this country, the American Pharmaceutical Association, practically considering the various systems of weights and measures, more than forty years ago. The committee on weights and measures reporting in 1857 (see page 36 of proceedings for that year) proposed a decimal system for the consideration of the association as a substitute "for the various systems known as apothecaries', avoirdupois, etc." In way of an apology for so radical a step the committee says: "The labor saved in all the various operations in the laboratory will be almost incalculable, and the immense saving in compensations of all kinds in commercial transactions cannot be counted." The report closes with the prophetic assertion that "the reform will not be the work of today, perchance not of our day, but it will be made in due time, for it will be a demand of the age, and generations to come will bless the labors of such as shall be instrumental in conferring so great a boon upon their youth."

This committee outlined the metric system (which is designated as the French system), but objected to the Greek words and Latin syllables. The decimal system which the committee proposed was the one which had just been devised by M. Lefferts, Chairman of the Committee of the New York Chamber of Commerce, and approved by the American Geographical and Statistical Society. It retained the old terms, thus making ten grains equal one scruple, etc. The association did not see its way clear to endorse the system, but continued the committee after increasing its membership from three to five.

In 1858 we find the committee, through a new member, objecting to the hybrid system and favoring the metric system with the suggestion that only four of the eight weights be used (*i. e.*, centigramme, gramme, hectogramme, myriagramme). We are practically following out this recommendation in our practice to day. The spirit of the times is indicated by the volume of proceedings of the 1859 meeting of the A. Ph. A., which devotes 101 pages to the report of the committee on weights and measures. The subject has received attention at almost every meeting of our association since that time.

The adoption of the metric system by the United States Pharmacopoeial Convention of 1890, and its progress in American laboratory and analytical work, is familiar to those who keep abreast of the pharmaceutical times.

The extent of the use of the metric system in prescription writing is more difficult to determine and does not necessarily keep pace with its progress at the hands of pharmacists. The following sta-

istics are not only interesting, but should, I believe, be permanently recorded as a part of the history made by the metric system, as it gradually, but positively, displaces the older and more cumbersome so called systems of weights and measures.

Reports were made by 233 pharmacists, representing 19 cities and towns scattered through thirty States and Territories. In ratio of metric prescriptions, Gypsum City, Kan., leads the list with a percentage of 100; Wells, Minn., comes next with 97.6; while Kerwin, Kan., and Hamilton, O., follow with 95.6 and 94.7 respectively.

The average of metric prescription out of the 233,000 is 6.27 per cent.

The above statistics have been gathered during the past twelve months.

Many of the druggists responding to my request for information volunteered comments on the use of the metric system. These lead me to believe that the pharmacists are ready to fill metric prescriptions in many places where the physicians fail to write them in that system. By extended correspondence and conversation with members of the medical profession, I find quite a general feeling that it is not safe to use the metric system on account of the ignorance regarding it on the part of the pharmacist. This being the case, each druggist should strive to let the doctors in his neighborhood know that he is ready and prepared to fill all metric prescriptions with accuracy and despatch.

Value of the Microscope to Pharmacists.

By FRANK EDRL, Dec Moines, Ia.

It has been truly said that the pharmacist is the natural analyst of the people, and I might go further and say the same regarding microscopy. No means of scientific investigation has grown so largely in the public mind as the microscope. The lawyer, in his practice before the courts, uses it in evidence; the chemist, in his laboratory uses it almost constantly; the pharmacist, in his store, needs it in the detection of adulterations, and to the physician, in the diagnosis of disease, it is an absolute necessity.

The microscope offers an inviting field to the pharmacist, and one in which he can in many instances add not only to his reputation, but to his income as well. The objection has been raised that the expense of purchase is too great to justify the pharmacist in investing in a microscope. It is true that a good microscope and all the necessary attachments require some outlay, but these expenditures are not excessive, and in purchasing it is not necessary to make the entire outlay at once. It is a good rule to buy a good stand, and then add attachments as wanted. In this way the expenditure is not felt as much as if the whole outlay is made at one time. It is not my purpose to go into detail as to the expenditure necessary in securing a microscopical out-

fit, but rather to call attention to some of the many classes of work in which the use of the microscope is absolutely necessary and in which the pharmacist can do the work.

A short time ago I noticed in a pharmaceutical journal the advertisement of a prominent firm of manufacturing chemists who have recently embarked in the retail business. In this advertisement the announcement is made that they are prepared to do microscopical work for physicians, and then follows a list of prices charged, followed by the announcement that a liberal commission will be allowed to pharmacists for sending them this class of work. This advertisement is just in line with my own ideas, and I have no objections to make against it; on the contrary, I believe that such a course could be followed by many a pharmacist with profit. As remarked above, the microscope has become absolutely necessary in the intelligent treatment of some diseases, although it is a fact that but few physicians have a microscope, and of the number that have, not all are by any means proficient in its manipulation and use.

Not long since a physician told me of a case under his care that he almost was positive was cancerous; but on having a microscopical examination made, he found that the growth was not malignant. This instance I only mention to show the value of such work. By equipping himself to do this work, the pharmacist places himself in such position that he becomes a valuable aid to the physician in his practice, and in this way gains the confidence of the physician, and adds to his own reputation as a professional man. The examination of sputum in cases of suspected tuberculosis is not resorted to one-tenth as often as the importance of such examinations demands, and this mainly because the physician is not so situated that he can do the work himself, and no person is handy who can do the work. Thus a very valuable part in the diagnosis of tubercular troubles is neglected. In the examination of urinary deposits, the microscope again is indispensable, and in the examination of tumors it is very valuable. Thus I might go on and enumerate, but it is unnecessary.

I believe that this is a field of investigation that is peculiarly inviting to the pharmacist, and one in which he can make both reputation and profit without having to neglect the business part of pharmacy. Nor is it alone in examinations of this kind that he can use the microscope advantageously. Not long ago a friend made an examination of the water supply of a certain city. This examination showed that there was an excess of some of the impurities usually found in water over the limits set by the board of health of the State in which the city was located, but the excess was so small that he hesitated to condemn the water. A microscopical examination, however, revealed the presence of bacilli coli, thus proving the water to be contaminated

with sewage. The chemical analysis showed the presence of a slight excess of nitrogenous matter, but it remained for the microscope to show the source of the contamination. Last year the writer was asked by a manufacturer of ice to examine his product, saying that a chemist had analyzed it, and reported that there was a considerable amount of solids in the water, and that the loss by ignition was such as to make a bad showing for the ice, although he was using nothing but distilled water in its manufacture. A microscopical examination proved the solid matter to be fibers from the paper employed in filtering the water. The water, after being distilled, was being passed through a filter of several thicknesses of blotting paper, this accounting for the solids in the water from the melted ice.

It requires no argument to convince any one of the value of microscopical investigation, and year after year new fields are opening up for this class of work where before the microscope was not thought of.—*Western Druggist.*

Improved Syrup of Eriodictyon as a Quinine Disguiser.*

BY AMBROSE MUELLER, PH. G., OLD ORCHARD.

The query, how to disguise the bitter taste of quinine by a neutral vehicle, has received considerable attention. Nearly every pharmacist has at some time or another prepared trials, and as far as I know not reaped the success of having something which will entirely overcome this objectionable taste. Syrup of Eriodictyon, prepared in accordance with the National Formulary, is open to criticisms and has received considerable comment.

The first objection seems to be that the quinine sulphate is more or less decomposed and thrown down to the bottom of the vial as an almost unseparable deposit. The second objection seems to be the presence of potassa solution to which physicians object most emphatically.

The substitution of sodium or potassium bicarbonates or carbonates for potassa solution is very objectionable, because of the nauseating effect it produced in most cases in which this syrup was tried. Having had my attention called to this, I at once set to work and substituted a calcid salt, namely, magnesium carbonate, which answers the purpose most excellently and thus affording a perfectly neutral preparation. The preparation I now present is the aforementioned product modified with the addition of saccharin solution, and which the physicians in our vicinity use in their daily practice.

The formula is of the following composition:

Fld. Extr. Eriodictyon.....	℥. f. grams ss.
Comp. Tinct. of Cardamon.....	℥. f. grams i.
Oil of Cloves	℥. gt. xv.
Oil of Lemon.....	℥. gt. xii.

*Proceedings Missouri Phar. Assoc.

Oil of Sassafras	℥. gt. x.
Alcohol.....	℥. ozs. ii.
Magnesium carbonate.....	℥. ozs. ii.
Sugar	℥. tray ozs. vi.
Water	℥. q. s.

To the magnesium carbonate contained in the mortar gradually add the fluid extract. Having diluted the compound tincture of cardamom with seven fluid ounces of water and dissolved the oils in the alcohol add to the mixture and allow to stand for one-half hour, shaking occasionally. Then filter, percolate through the sugar and finally add one ounce of saccharin solution to the finished syrup.

The Art of Buying.

Pharmacists need not be reminded that, as in all other mercantile engagements, close buying constitutes an important element of success. And by close buying we do not mean only that the merchant shall secure the lowest prices on his purchases, but that he shall buy in such quantities that the goods may find sale within reasonable time. One often may secure closer prices by buying in larger quantities than his business requires, but this is false economy. By over-buying one not only adds to his stock of goods not readily sold, but in order to get the price desired, one must needs buy in such quantity that the unsold portion not only overbalances the profits on the goods sold, but also the apparent gain made in purchasing at the cheaper price. Again, in seeking a close price on goods, we must remember that there is a point at which good goods cannot be sold; in order to meet the price, quality must suffer.

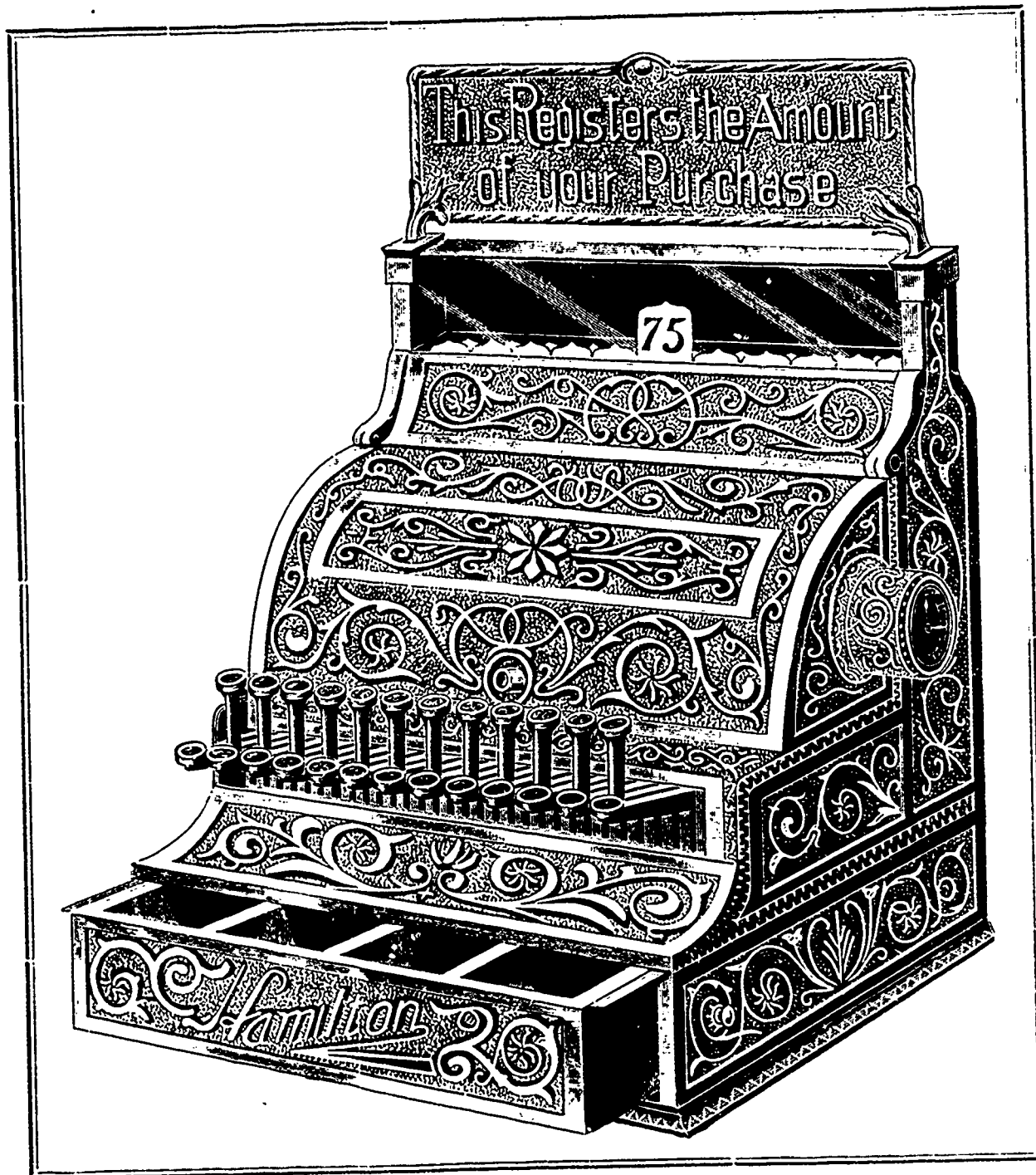
A merchant who buys in excess of his legitimate wants is unwise. The pharmacist who buys camphor in 100-pound lots when his trade demands ten pounds, simply because he can save a cent a pound in the transaction, is in danger of losing more in the weight of the camphor through evaporation than he profited on the purchase through the reduced price.

The pharmacist's first duty to the public is that he know his business, then that he dispenses nothing but the best goods; and while he owes it to himself that these goods he bought as reasonably as possible, he is not justified in sacrificing quality for price.—*Western Druggist.*

Bulgarian Rose Oil.

According to a communication addressed to the *Politische Corropondent* from Sofia, the production of oil of roses in Bulgaria is for the present season 527,750 muscals (the figures being those of the Philippopolis Chamber of Commerce), against 600,000 muscals last year, *i.e.*, a decrease of 72,250 muscals of six ounces. Producers are, however, slow to sell, and demand 7 francs per muscal, although there is a stock of some 200,000 muscals still on hand. The quality of the new crop is reported to be excellent.

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A LETTER TO THE GRAND ARMY.

"The efficiency of an army," said Napoleon, "depends more on good food and digestion than on any other one thing." Precisely. Men can neither fight on empty stomachs, nor on sick stomachs.

And what is life, anyhow, but one long campaign? We have got to fight, most of us, whether we feel like it or not. Yes; and we must fight to-day for the bread and meat which is to strengthen us to fight again to-morrow. Men, women, and (Heaven forgive us!) lots of children; too—we are all in the army; fighting for money, place, and power; but the majority for the mere chance to live our days out.

Seeing that this is so, doesn't it seem as though everyone ought to have at least a fair start? I mean a good digestion and rations to match. But do they? Let this woman help you to answer that question.

"From childhood," she says. "I suffered from indigestion, but got along fairly well up to my fifteenth year. At this time I began to feel low and weak, and was exhausted with the least exertion. I had no relish for food, and after eating I had so much pain and tightness around the chest and sides that I had to unloose my clothing.

"A hacking cough fixed upon me and I was much troubled with night sweats, my linen being damp with perspiration. I passed terrible nights, frequently awaking as if suffocating. I had so much pain that I was afraid to eat, the food making me sick."

[Now, if women fought in the ranks, as the Amazons did, what sort of a recruit would this one have made? Yet whose fault was it? Not hers, surely.] "I soon got extremely weak," she goes on to tell us, "as if wasting away, and was thin as a rake. I became so nervous that I was afraid to walk out alone, and I had no strength to walk more than a short distance.

"Year after year I suffered like this, and gave up all hopes of ever getting better. Indeed I was in such misery I had no wish to live.

"I consulted three doctors, and also saw a physician at Clifton; but I got no benefit from their medicines.

"Everyone thought I was in a consumption, and I had got as low as one could be, when, in November, 1889, a friend urged me to try Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup. I got a bottle of this medicine, and after taking it a few days I felt that it was doing me good. I continued taking it, and by degrees I gained strength. My food agreed with me, and the cough and night sweats gradually wore away. When I had taken three bottles I was cured, and have since had good health. You can make any use you like of this statement, and refer any one to me. (Signed) (Mrs.) E. E. Ottery, 5 Maidstone Street, Redminster, Bristol, November 20th, 1895."

"All's well that ends well," says the adage. Not so; not by a wide margin. An innocent man returns to society after ten years of wrongful imprisonment. We know now that he was never guilty, and he is released on the strength of the new evidence. But does that make all right with him?

This lady is well now, thanks to the medicine that cured her, but think of the many weary years she was beaten and knocked about by disease—chronic indigestion or dyspepsia, with its horrors and pains. Think of the years in which she had to struggle and fight while hindered and handicapped with weakness, suffering, and fear! What is going to compensate her for that? Nothing, man, nothing. It is so much gone—gone beyond recall or redemption. What a pity!

Had she known, or had her friends known, of Mother Seigel's Syrup when she was a girl!—ah, matters would have been very different then. We can't act on knowledge we don't possess. But in order that you (the reader) may possess it, that everybody may possess it, Mrs. Ottery writes her letter, and I send it out to the world. May it reach and cheer the Grand Army.

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Pharmacy in Denmark.

An article by M. J. Arnesen in the *Chemist and Druggist* says: In Denmark pharmacies, or "Apotheks," are either "real" or "personal," the difference being that real pharmacies may be bought or sold in the open market by pharmacists, whereas licenses for personal pharmacies are given by the State in turn to the oldest pharmacist on the register, provided he has or can get capital enough to start the business—from which it follows that hard cash very much decides who is to be the happy licensee.

Those who have not the patience to wait until they shall be qualified for a "personal" license, or the wherewithal to set up a "real" pharmacy, but are yet desirous of being their own masters, very often start "druggists'" shops, in which they may sell simples and certain other articles not expressly reserved to pharmacists, and some few obtain positions as chemists in breweries or chemical manufacturing.

The training of all pharmacists is the same, and commences with a preliminary examination embracing Latin, in lieu of which the university matriculation certificate is accepted. The apprenticeship is fixed by the pharmacy act at at least three years, though the majority serve three and a half to four years. As all pharmacies are professional in the full meaning of the word and no doctors are allowed to dispense, it follows that those three years are full of work and experience.

For the first year our intending pharmacist generally works at the counter under supervision of an assistant, and performs the usual work of putting up articles for sale—in most cases crude drugs, because patent medicines or secret remedies are forbidden by law. Some popular compounds of the Pharmacopœia are, however, put up and sold to the public, such as tr. roborans, made from cort. emchon., cort. aurantii, and rad. gent. This is sold all over the country, also the official tooth-powders, pulv. rheco., etc., all according to the local demand. No counter-prescribing is allowed. But besides this the apprentice is mostly employed to see that the pharmacy is clean and well provided with bottles, boxes, etc. in the retail and dispensing department, and in giving the dispenser a hand in capping, labeling, and packing up prescriptions and medicines. As the time is from 8 a.m. to 9 p.m. in winter and from 7 a.m. to 10 p.m. in summer, he is generally allowed a half-day off in the week and every second Sunday as a holiday. This, however, is a personal favor, and cannot be demanded legally. After 7 p.m., with the exception of counter sales, the apprentice's "spare time," and such energy as remains to a youth who has done from twelve to fifteen hours' shop-work, is devoted to study.

The second year our young man is admitted to the laboratory and taught how

to prepare all galenicals, as decoctions and infusions, which are always extempore, making extracts, macerating tinctures, making ointments, plasters, etc. He must also fill the tincture-bottles, jars, etc., set aside the night before from the stock. Every pharmacy is obliged to have a fully-equipped laboratory with distillation apparatus, steam-pans, percolators, etc., and in most cases the apprentice has to keep a record of the preparations made, the manner in which they are prepared, and the result obtained.

The remaining time the apprentice spends in the dispensing department making mixtures, lotions, gargles, pills, lozenges, etc., all, of course, under the eye of a trusted assistant or of the principal himself. The metric system is used, and all ingredients are weighed, whether liquids or solids. Small quantities of ointments are made with mortar and pestle.

After having finished his practical training the apprentice, as a rule, goes through a short course of theoretical study, and then enters for the minor examination, which only gives him right to act as assistant. This examination is held only at Copenhagen.

Having successfully got through this ordeal, he in most cases takes a position as assistant, partly to become further acquainted with his work through practical experience, and partly perhaps to earn some money wherewith to pay for his teaching for the major examination. The preparation for this, as a rule, takes three sessions of six months each, though a smart man may get through in two, which is allowed. In most cases botany, the Pharmacopœia, and pharmacognosy are taken after two sessions, and the third is devoted to practical and theoretical chemistry in its various branches.

If the young pharmacist has acquired his major, and has sufficient cash, he may be able to secure a "real" apothek; but in most cases he serves a further term as assistant, and possibly remains in that position, patiently waiting for his turn to get a "personal" license until he stands on the brink of the grave.

As far as the social position is concerned, the Danish pharmacist ranks as the equal of medical men, lawyers, and other professional men, and in many cases he takes an active part in public affairs.

A Good Side Line for Druggists.

C. A. Boyden, Ph.G., in the *New England Druggist*, says as a side line for pharmacists, photographic stock offers many advantages.

There is practically no dead stock; your stock is not perishable, and only a few things deteriorate by age.

The profit is not particularly large, but may be made to average very well by using good judgment and by the exercise of ability as a chemist and as an amateur photographer. I strongly recommend

that you make yourself somewhat familiar with the art of amateur photography before starting the business. This, however, is not absolutely necessary; but it greatly facilitates your business, as it is half the battle now, in making a sale, to be conversant with the goods you are selling.

The art is simple enough, and easily acquired with a little practice, and it affords a great deal of pleasure, as well as instruction.

It trains the eye to grasp an entire scene at a glance, and particularly cultivates the habit of observation, which is of great value to us all.

In this series of papers I shall endeavor to give my readers the benefit of the experience I have had during the last fifteen years, during which time I have sold many thousand dollars' worth of stock and developed for myself and others nearly twenty-five thousand negatives of various sizes, from the little $1\frac{1}{2}$ by $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 11 by 14.

I shall try to give practical instruction in exposing, developing, printing, toning, mounting, and finishing, together with formulas for such solutions as are necessary, and those I have found practical.

And here I would say that I believe that whatever is worth doing is worth doing well, and unless you feel like giving the business a little attention, I would say let it alone.

But, on the other hand, if you feel like devoting a little time and making a moderate investment of capital, I feel quite sure you will find it a pleasant and profitable addition to your business. Not only will you get new customers for photographic goods, but incidentally get much of their regular drug trade which otherwise might go elsewhere. Your business at first will, of course, be chiefly in the line of supplies, as plates, chemicals, papers, developers, and toning solutions. The chemicals required are many of them kept regularly in stock, and will not call for very much outlay. Graduates, glass tunnels, stirring rods, drying racks, printing frames, card mounts, and dry plates should be a part of your regular stock.

For glass tunnels, the ribbed variety, pint and quart size, are best.

Printing frames, 4x5, 5x7, 5x8, $6\frac{1}{2}$ x8 $\frac{1}{2}$, should be kept in stock, 4x5 being the size most called for.

Card mounts you must buy to correspond to the plates used. They come in almost an endless variety of styles and finish. In selecting these, beware of inferior grades, which are made from cardboard which contain traces of chemicals used in their manufacture and are liable to injure the prints by making them fade and turn yellow.

Dry plates of various sizes and kinds must be kept in stock at all times. There are many brands in the market, most of which, by proper treatment, will produce excellent results. The list price is the same for all, but the discounts both at wholesale and retail vary considerably.

Of cameras there are many kinds in the market. It is simply a case of paying your money and taking your choice. Goods run from five dollars to one hundred. Those at from five to twenty-five dollars are the most saleable, but you occasionally get a chance to sell a higher priced one when you can pocket a nice little sum of money as your profit.

MAKING THE EXPOSURE.

Now with a camera and the accessories for work, the amateur may proceed to select some subject for his first attempt. For this I advise a landscape, as this, with a proper exposure, furnishes the best kind of a negative for development and study.

Many no doubt suppose all that is necessary is to point the camera, make the exposure, develop and fix and you have the picture. This is true, so far as saying you may have a photograph goes; but you are not likely to have a very good picture.

Don't try to crowd the whole earth into your picture. Your plate will not be large enough. Don't think because the view from some hill or mountain pleases your eye that it will look as well when you have it on a plate $3\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{1}{2}$ or 4×5 , in your camera. Long distance views can only be taken in a satisfactory manner with special lenses of long focus and under favorable atmospheric conditions.

But this fact need not discourage you, as by cultivating the habit of observation you will find views which make little gems of pictures all around you. A short stretch of that babbling brook; the turn in the road, with its overhanging foliage; the pasture, with its herd of cattle; the rustic bridge; the ruined mill; while even the little shallow mud pond, with its lily pads and reflected shadows, often furnishes the amateur with a subject hard to beat.

As a rule, look well to the foreground of your picture; the distance will take care of itself.

Suppose you are taking a picture of a pond or lake; have the foreground include some of the shore, with large rocks, if possible, or a clump of low bushes may be brought in play in absence of anything more desirable.

Attend to these matters carefully, and you will feel more than repaid for the trouble.

There are certain well defined rules for the art, with which I advise the amateur to make himself familiar. Of course, these cannot be as closely followed in photography as in painting, as many objects intrude themselves in our view which the painter may leave out, but we cannot, as the lense delineates perfectly all before it. But truly artistic views may be made with the camera, which appeal to the eye and mind as much as a painting. I would advise you, if possible, to obtain a copy of "Wilson's Photographics," and read the chapters on "Composition," and I feel sure you will feel amply repaid for the trouble. It is in many of our public libraries, so may be had for the asking.

Having chosen the subject, let us now proceed to make the exposure. Hold the camera in front of you or under your arm, whichever is the easier for you.

Be sure the slide of the plate-holder is drawn and your shutter set. Move the camera so as to show in the finder the exact view you wish to take; press the button of the shutter, and your exposure is made. Now return the slide to the holder, and right here a word of caution: When inserting the slide in the holder always have it square with the end of the holder; never insert cornerwise, for if you do you will open the little trap in the holder and let in light, which will "fog" your plate and spoil it. I have seen many plates spoiled in this way, and the camera blamed by the owner, until this matter was explained to them.

Now we reverse our holder in the camera and are ready for another shot. Supposing we try an interior this time. Here the conditions are not as favorable as out of doors. The exposure must be prolonged, for where you took a view out doors in a fraction of a second, you must now increase the exposure from 30 to 60 seconds in favorable places to even an hour or more in a dimly lighted church, with its stained glass windows and gloomy arches. For such cases as these the time can only be learned by practical experience, but I can say this, that, as a rule, interior views will stand lots of exposure, and must have it, if you would have harmonious pictures full of snap and detail.

For interior work you must use a tripod to support the camera during the exposure, or, in the absence of this, you may set the camera on some solid support, as a table or chair. Avoid, if possible, pointing the camera towards a window. If a window is to be included in the view, draw the curtain, make the exposure, recap your lense, raise the curtain to its proper height, then make a second exposure, about as quickly as you can uncap and recap the lense.

Portraiture is the most difficult of all the attempts the amateur will make in photography, and he will find the light a very unruly servant.

At first you will be sure to find you have too much of it in one place and not enough in another; one side of the face will be as white as chalk, the other as black as night. But this difficulty may be overcome, and you will be able to make very presentable pictures of such of your friends as you may induce to sit for you.

If you would take portraits effectively, you must provide yourself with some reflectors and shades.

These are simply light wooden or wire frames, covered with white cloth, or even paper, although cloth is best; but even a sheet of white cardboard may be utilized for the purpose.

For ordinary work, such as lighting the shadow side of the face, a frame about thirty by forty inches is sufficient, and by setting this at a proper angle, by leaning

against a chair (or an easel back may be attached), you can soften the shades to such degree as you may wish.

It is not within the scope of this article to give complete instructions in portraiture, but I trust the hints given, together with a little practical experience, will enable a reader to accomplish satisfactory results. Before closing this part of the subject, I want to say a few words regarding the stops or diaphragms.

These are the various sized holes, either formed of strips of blackened brass to slip in a slot in the centre of the lense tube, or else, made in the rotary style, they revolve in the same place.

These control the amount of light, as well as sharpen the outline of the image. For instantaneous work, generally the largest or the one next to it are used, while for interior work and time exposures outside, the smallest or the next larger will be the best.

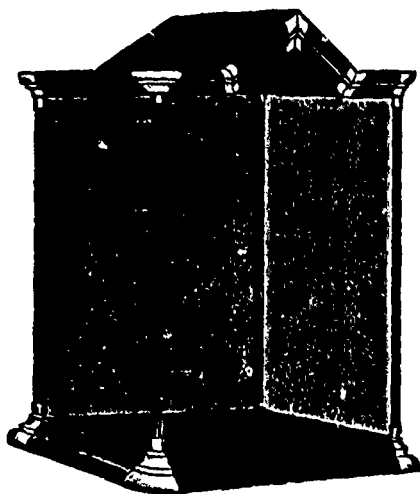
For portraiture, the largest is the best, although for group work the next to it might prove better, this depending on the covering power of the lense.—C. A. Boyden, Ph.G., in *The New England Druggist*.

Compressed Air.

"Compressing air until it will remain compressed without any pressure upon it," are the few words with which a writer in *The Electrical Engineer* describes the new product, "aerine," or liquified air, remarking that, though requiring an enormous pressure to get it in such a form, it will remain there for some time in the open air; that is, until it gets heat enough from the surrounding air to turn again into its natural state. It will turn mercury into a solid form as soon as it is poured into it, and freeze up a thermometer rapidly. Such is the assumed prospective usefulness of this liquid that predictions are made of distant water-powers now running to waste being soon employed compressing the very air we breathe into a liquid form, and shipping it to all parts of the globe for industrial purposes.

Sponges.

The past summer has not been a very good one for the sponge fisheries. The sheepswool sponge of Florida is very scarce and difficult to get. Prices for this variety have risen in consequence and quotations run from \$3.25 to \$3.75 per pound wholesale. Supplies from the Mediterranean have also fallen off owing to the late war, the Greeks playing a large part in the industry. The Florida yellowwool sponge is also rather scarce, and is quoted at \$1.10 to \$1.35 per lb., but the grass sponge is in good supply, prices running from 75 to 90c. per lb. The Cuba and Nassau sheepswool sponge is cheaper than the Florida variety, the quality being inferior, and is quoted at \$2 to \$2.75 per pound.



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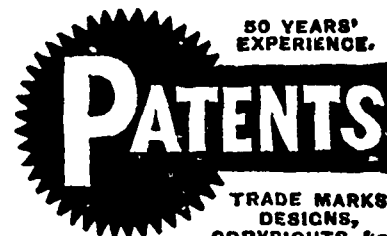
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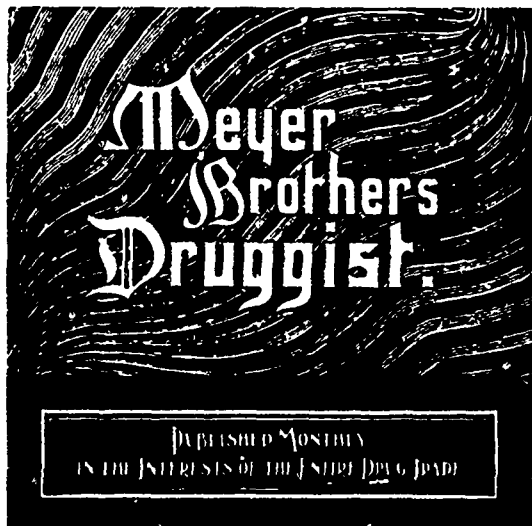
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Photographic Notes

HOW TO DRY A NEGATIVE QUICKLY.—Alter the negative is washed take a piece of surgeon's cotton—surgeon's cotton is used because it is free from rough bits that might scratch the film—dip it in the water, squeeze it dry, and wipe the plate gently, drawing the cotton lengthwise of the plate, until the superfluous moisture is removed. Then soak the plate in alcohol for three minutes, drain, and place on a rack to dry. The rack may be set in a warm place, but not where there is heat enough to melt the film. The alcohol displaces the water in the film, and as alcohol evaporates rapidly, the plate will be dry in about twenty minutes.

REMOVABLE BACKING FOR DRY PLATES.—The most common complaint in reference to backing plates to prevent halation, says *Amateur Photographer*, seems to be the "messiness" of applying the mixture to the glass. Personally, we find none of this annoyance; and we believe that others who have ever actually undertaken to back a plate realize that there is really very little mess or trouble about the operation. The universal demand is for a sort of movable backing that can be attached to a plate in an instant and stripped off as quickly; but these, as a rule, are rarely effective. The following plan, recommended by Dementjeff, looks more promising than any other we have yet heard of. A sheet

of glass is cleaned and talced, and the talc is removed from the edges to the width of $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch. The plate is then coated with enamel collodion and allowed to dry; it is then placed on a leveling stand and coated with a 10-per-cent. gelatin solution to which a little glycerin has been added. When this substratum is dry, the plate is coated with colored gelatin, prepared as follows: Twelve parts of gelatin are allowed to swell in 90 parts of water melted in a water-bath, and then 8 parts of sugar and 80 parts of glycerin are added. The mixture is then colored with aurin, chrysoidin, and methyl violet, the following proportions being used:

Gelatin solution (as above).....	120
Saturated alcoholic solution of chrysoidin....	2
Saturated alcoholic solution of aurin.....	2
Saturated alcoholic solution of methyl violet..	1

The film will be in proper condition for use in about two days, when it may be stripped from the glass and cut into suitable sizes. It is used as a backing, by merely squeegeeing into contact with the back of the plate with a roller squeegee. It can be easily stripped after use, leaves no stain, and may be used again and again.

TONING LANTERN SLIDES.—Th. J. Placzek, of Vienna (*Photograph Corresp.*), gives the following directions for toning of collodion transparencies: If pyrogallic acid be used, instead of iron, for development, a pleasing blue-black deposit results, that can be easily toned with neutral chlorid of gold, chlorid of palladium, etc., but the large addition of glacial acetic acid to the developer makes double the exposure necessary as compared with iron development. In consequence of this attempts have been made to tone the

of potassium chloroplatinite (1:1400) slightly acidified with hydrochloric acid, gives a blacker tone. A solution of

Water.....	parts 500
Ammonium sulfocyanid....	parts 20
Sodium hyposulfite.....	part $\frac{1}{2}$

added in equal quantity to the following:

Water.....	parts 500
Solution gold chlorid (1:50).	(parts 30 to)parts 40

gives gray-blue tones. Platinum and gold toning is very successful with these baths.

HYPHO SOLUTION—If all amateurs knew of the ease with which a saturated solution of hypo was prepared and used, I am sure it would be adopted much more than it is at present.

All that is needed is a glass or stone jar (an old, clean, 3 pounds or 4 pounds jam jar) and a funnel, the diameter of which at the top is about one inch or two inches more than that of the jar. The stem is cut off by making a small groove with a file, and giving the portions on either side of it a sharp pull in the same direction, or if you possess one with the stem broken so much the better. The funnel is placed in the jar and filled with hypo, and water poured over it until the jar is almost full.

The hypo, as it dissolves, makes the water at the top of the jar heavier, and consequently it sinks to the bottom and a constant circulation is thus kept up until the solution is saturated, provided that the funnel is kept supplied with hypo.

This solution, if kept in a fairly constant temperature, is practically of the same strength, and can be used as follows:

For Plates.—Equal parts of the hypo solution and water.

For Prints.—One part of hypo solution to three parts of water.

I find it advisable never to keep hypo solution which has once been used, and so dilute a little up each time it is wanted, and thus the risk of staining either negatives or prints is greatly diminished.

If the hypo is too small and comes through the funnel, a piece of muslin tied over the end of the stem will prevent it. —*H.P.S., in Photo Beacon.*

TRANSPARENCIES FROM ORDINARY DRY PLATES.—Very beautiful transparencies for hanging in windows, etc., may be



Negative by Chas. H. Brown.

When dark and many folded clouds foretell
The coming on of storms.

grayish-black image of iron developed positives, and the following bath has been found very useful:

Solution potassium chloroplatinite (1:50).....	c.c. 4
Nitric acid.....	gtt. 12
Solution gold chlorid (1:50).....	c.c. 3
Water, distilled....	(c.c. 550 to) c.c. 600

The plates, after fixation with hyposulfite of sodium, or preferably cyanid of potassium, are well washed, and while still wet placed in the toning bath for one or two minutes. They acquire a blue-violet tone, which is found very suitable for lantern slides or stereoscopic transparencies. Dry collodion plates may also be toned in this bath, but the process is much slower, owing to the horny character of the collodion film, which resists the penetration of the solution. A bath

made from the ordinary gelatine plate. Use a slow plate, as it gives greater contrast. Place the negative from which you wish to make the positive film side up in a printing-frame which does not have very stiff springs. Lay the gelatine plate film side down on the negative, put in the back press-board, and press the springs into place very gently, then hold it about two feet from the lamp and expose for from five to twenty seconds, according to the density of the negative. Develop and fix as for an ordinary negative.

Pyrocatechin as a Developer.

By C. F. FOWNSBEND, F.C.S.

Now that pyrocatechin is being produced on a commercial scale, it might be worth while to give it a fair trial as a developer. In appearance it is not unlike hydroquinone, and is very soluble in water, alcohol, and ether. In constitution it is isomeric with hydroquinone and resorcin, being the 1.2 or ortho-dioxybenzene, etc. (not the 1.3 or meta derivative, as wrongly stated in the *Revue Suisse*).

It may be interesting to note that it is produced by the distillation of catechu.

According to the statement of Poulenc Frères, in the *Revue Suisse*, pyrocatechin possesses the following advantages as a developer:

(1) Pyrocatechin gives the negatives the delicacy of pyrogallic acid.

(2) The solution only alters very slowly on exposure to air, its permanency being superior to that of hydroquinone, eikonogen, etc.

(3) The color of the negative is very favorable to printing, which proceeds more rapidly than with other developers. It gives brilliant prints without any hardness.

(4) The developer does not fog the plates, nor does it act on the fingers.

(5) Its actual price is equal to, if not less than, that of the products actually employed as developers, the same bath being capable of developing a considerable number of plates.

The following are the principal formulae:

SOLUTION A.

Water..... 1 oz.
Sulphite of soda..... 20 grs.
Pyrocatechin..... 10 grs.

SOLUTION B.

Water..... 1 oz.
Carbonate of potash..... 100 grs.

For use in ordinary rapid exposures in a good light, take one part A, one part B, one part water. For very under exposed plates take one part A and two parts B. For plates that have had a timed exposure the following one-solution developer is recommended:

Water..... 2 oz.
Sulphite of soda..... 25 grs.
Carbonate of soda..... 50 grs.
Pyrocatechin..... 10 grs.

To bring out contrasts a 2 per cent. solution of boracic acid is recommended instead of bromide.—*Photogram*.

Optical Department.

In charge of W. E. HASSELL, M.D., Toronto.



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

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

R.E.V. $\frac{20}{0}$ with + 1.50 = $\frac{20}{0}$
L.E.V. $\frac{20}{0}$ with + 1.50 = $\frac{20}{0}$

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

J.C.F.—I am a recent drug graduate with limited finances, yet I desire to acquire the optical knowledge necessary to fit spectacles. Would you advise me to accept a free course offered by an American optical firm?

Answer.—Most emphatically not! for the following reasons, *viz.*: (1) No optical firm can afford to give an optical course free unless they are in business just for amusement, recreation, and the good of their health, because a teacher who is efficient and able to impart this knowledge to students properly must have had a medical education previous to his optical studies, and men of this class cost money. So-called "free" optical courses are a snare and a delusion, because they are usually taught by some interested party of some optical firm whose object is, just to cover enough ground to induce students to purchase a bill of optical goods from this firm at high prices, the profits of which more than pay for the so-called "free course," and the student, upon arriving home with his beautiful optical outfit, soon finds out, from difficult cases that present themselves to be fitted, that his knowledge is unequal to the occasion, and unsatisfactory results accrue both to himself and his customers. What else could be expected from a "free" course, the object of which was, not honest efforts to impart optical knowledge, but to make the course pay, although it was "free"? A long experience as an optical instructor, and subsequent watching the career of students who have passed through our hands, have taught us many things, one of which is that a student seldom takes more than one course in

optics. How important, then, must it be that the course which he does take should be the best possible to obtain, when we know that there is no department of business which pays such handsome profits and which at the same time is such a positive pleasure when the work is properly done. To prove this, let me refer to a druggist who took a course with us over two years ago. He told me that the profits for the first year from the sale of spectacles were over \$1,000, and this, too, in a town of less than 3,000 population; and many others have given me similar testimony of their satisfaction from the small outlay of time and money to acquire "the thing" properly, and I repeat what was said in a recent issue of this journal, that anyone with a common school education and ordinary intelligence can secure this optical knowledge if they go "the right way about it," and it is with pardonable pride that I direct attention once more to the efficient equipment and commendable work the Optical Institute of Canada is, and has been, doing—optical instructor in which I have the honor to be—and as long as I hold this position honest endeavor will be made to impart as much optical knowledge as possible without any care or thought as to where optical goods shall be bought, simply because we are not either directly or indirectly interested in any optical firm. Intending students will, therefore, if they consider their best interests, be careful before practising "false economy," and accepting any "free course." Moreover, a diploma, to have any weight, must come from a reputable institution.

T. H. W.—Young lady aged 20—student, suffers from asthenopia. V in either eye = $\frac{20}{0}$ - , but clock face chart does not look equally black, but which a minus .50 cyl. ax 180 improves perfectly but does not relieve the headache.

Answer.—The probabilities are in this case—that a plus cyl. of .50 axis 90 substituted would answer perfectly—because we have often found .50 of hyperopia in the horizontal meridian corrected by a minus .50 cyl. ax 180, thereby making the vertical meridian also .50 hyperopic, whereas it was emmetropic in the first place, and should have the hyperopic horizontal meridian made emmetropic by means of a plus .50 cyl. ax 90.

A. M. C.—What is meant by acquired hypermetropia? I have never clearly understood this.

Answer.—Let us take for an example an emmetropic eye. This eye possesses static refractive power by virtue of its t-ioptrics, and also dynamic refractive power by virtue of its accommodation. We know the near point of vision gradually recedes from the eye as we get older, simply because the accommodation becomes less owing to a gradual but constant loss of elasticity of the crystalline lens. The far point of vision does not change, because for sight in the E. eye is accomplished by the refractive power of

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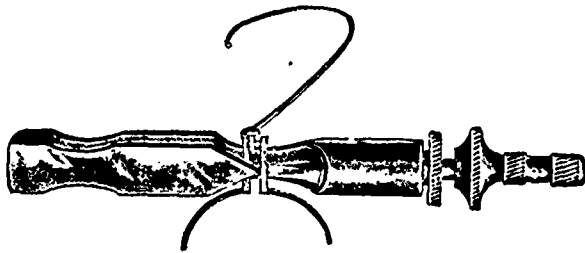
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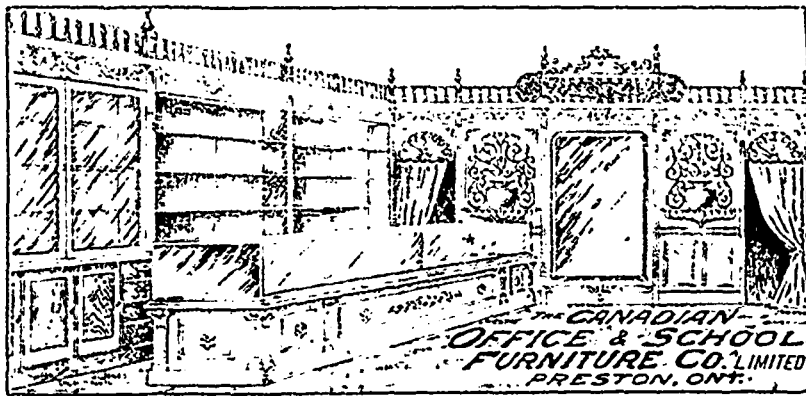
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the dioptrics alone. This is true up to a certain age, however (about 55), for at this age the dioptrics commence to lose some of their refractive power, and the "Index of Refraction" of the eye becomes less and less owing to certain changes in the dioptrics, *e. g.*—flattening of cornea, loss of transparency, etc., etc. With the result that the image even for distant objects would form behind the retina, did not the accommodation compensate therefor. This is called acquired hyperopia, and it takes place in every eye with the result that the emmetropic eye becomes after about 55 years of age hyperopic. The hyperopic eye becomes more hyperopic and the myopic eye becomes less myopic. Hence it can be understood that in eyes which were slightly myopic in youth, may become emmetropic in old age. The amount of hyperopia which occurs amounts to about .50D for every 5 years over 55 years of age.

Formulary.

A NEW TOOTH-STOPPING.

	Parts.
White gutta-percha	3
Aluminium filings	5
Oxide of zinc	1
Whiting	1/2

Mix well.

This mixture (aluminized gutta-percha) is easily manipulated, and holds its position in the cavity when firmly packed.—*Dr. F. W. Bliss, in the Pacific Stomatological Gazette.*

A CURE FOR FRECKLES.

Tincture of tolu.....	1 ounce.
Oil rosemary.....	1/2 drachm.
Simple tincture of benzoin to	3 ounces.

Mix. Add a teaspoonful of this preparation to a wine-glass of water, and apply night and morning.—*British and Colonial Druggist.*

PERFUMERY SPECIALTIES.

Violet Powder.

	Parts.
100 parts zinc white and 200 parts talc, mixed along with jasmine extract.....	15
Bergamot oil	1/2
Powdered violet root	200
Rice flour	300
Rose oil	1/2
Ylang-Ylang oil	1
Musk tincture.....	5

Toilet Powders.

	Parts.
Rose—	
Rice flour	3,000
Carmine.....	4
Rose oil.....	8
Santal	8
Violet—	
Rice flour.....	500
Violet powder.....	130
Pineapple oil.....	6
Clove oil.....	8
Bergamot oil.....	3

White—	
Rice flour.....	2,000
Bismuth white	250
Citronella oil.....	4
Bergamot oil.....	4
Geranium oil	2

Ordinary—	
Rice flour.....	2,500
Talc	2,500
Magnesia.....	80
Geranium oil colored with carmine	15

Iris Powder.

	Parts.
Powdered orris.....	1,000
Violet wood sawdust.....	1,000
Talc	1,000
Musk	1
Iris tincture.....	25
Violette, 1 extract	25

Poudre de Riz.

	Parts.
Magnesia.....	50
Talc	450
Rice flour.....	1,000
Geranium oil.....	20
Carmine.....	2

—*Der Seifenfabrikant, through The Perfumer.*

LOTION FOR CHAPPED HANDS AND FACE.

Tinct. benzoin comp.....	10 mins.
Alcohol	2 fl. drs.
Aqua rose.....	1/2 fl. dr.
Glycerine.....	1 fl. dr.

Apply to chapped surface at night, after washing with soap and water and carefully drying. Can be applied successfully to fissured nipples.—*Practitioner.*

GLYCERANOL TOOTH PASTE.

Prepared chalk.....	5 ozs.
Powdered orris root.....	4 ozs.
Carmine No. 40.....	2 drs.
Oil of rose geranium	30 mins.
Oil of sandal.....	10 mins.
Glycerine, a sufficient quantity.	

Rub the carmine thoroughly with a small portion of the chalk, then triturate the remaining solids together, finally add the oils and enough glycerine to for a paste. the foregoing may be varied by replacing half of the chalk with a like quantity of powdered soap.

COLORLESS IODINE OINTMENT.

Iodine.....	20 grs.
Potassium iodide.....	4 grs.
Sodium sulphate.....	40 grs.

Rub chemicals with water until solution becomes colorless, then add

Benzoinated lard.....	1 oz.
-----------------------	-------

—*Practical Druggist.*

CATARRH OINTMENT.

The following are recommended for application to the nostrils in cases of nasal catarrh and other difficulties (*Phar. Era*).

I.	
Boric acid powd.....	120 grs.
Menthol.....	60 grs.
Thymol	24 grs.
Eucalyptol	16 mins.
Bismuth subcarbonate.....	2 drs.
Ointment rose water.....	6 drs.
Petrolatum	5 drs.

2.

Thymol.....	3 grs.
Oil wintergreen	2 mins.
Bismuth subcarbonate	15 grs.
Petrolatum.....	1 oz.

In the first formula the menthol and thymol should be dissolved in the petrolatum which has previously been melted by the application of a gentle heat. The mixture is then allowed to solidify and the other ingredients added. Under the title "Unguen nasoroseum," Hager gives the following :

3.

Potassium iodide.....	1 gm.
Precipitated sulphur.....	2 gms.
Zinc oxide	2 gms.
Glycerine	
Rose water, of each.....	2 gms.
Lanolin anhydrous	5 gms.
Ointment zinc.....	20 gms.

NEW COMPLEXION JELLIES.

Very satisfactory jellies of the kind desired may be made after the formulas quoted below, which are original in this journal (*American Druggist*). The first two preparations are adapted for collapsible tubes, and have everything to recommend them for purposes of the toilet. No. 2 is free from grease, and if made with the true Japanese gelatin, it affords a very elegant jelly. Formula No. 1 gives a preparation equal, if not superior, to a much advertised article for which the special properties of the garden lettuce are claimed :

I.

GLYCERINE COMPLEXION JELLY.

Tragacanth.....	125 gms.
Boric acid.....	100 gms.
Glycerine.....	140 gms.
Expressed oil of almonds	50 gms.
Glyconin.....	50 gms.
Oil of lavender.....	00.5 gms.
Water, enough to make.....	1,000 gms.

Directions for Making.—The most satisfactory method of preparing this jelly is the following: Mix the tragacanth and the boric acid with the glycerine; add the almond oil, lavender oil, and egg glyserite, which have been previously well incorporated, and, lastly, add the water in divided portions, until a clear jelly of the desired consistency is obtained.

II.

JAPANESE CREAM.

Japanese gelatin.....	6 gms.
Glycerine.....	50 gms.
Boric acid.....	10 gms.
Essence jasmin.....	10 gms.
Water, enough to make.....	1,000 gms.

To prepare: Dissolve the boric acid and glycerin in the water, and add the solution to the gelatin contained in a suitable vessel; heat until solution is effected; perfume with essence of jasmin and fill into collapsible tubes.

Huminal is a liquid alkaline extract of peat, recommended as a substitute for peat baths.

The Science of Optics.

By LIONEL LAURANCE

Entered according to Act of Parliament in the year 1896, by Lionel Laurance, at the Department of Agriculture.

Myopia

(Continued.)

Usually, on account of the sphincter of the ciliary not having been used to it, following nature's laws, becomes weak and deficient and the Ac. being almost nil, cannot overcome the deep cavity of the lenses selected by the distance test. Then with these in the frame add pairs of + sph's of sufficient strength to make No. 1 (or the smallest type that can be read) legible at the proper distance. These glasses are to be worn constantly.

The reduction of the - sphincter must be as small as possible, as the glasses are of the highest necessity, much more so than when later in life the eyes have become set and hardened. In youth the lenses not only improve the sight more or less, but they also prevent an increase of the defect, prevent squint, and cure the asthenopia.

Asthenopia, headaches, muscular insufficiency and strabismus are all more common when the inter-pupillary distance is great, and so the con. effort of necessity greater than when the inter-pupillary distance is small.

It is by no means difficult to select the proper lenses. Let a case be illustrated. M being determined, it is found that OD with $-7.00V = \frac{2}{30}$, this is the weakest, because with $-6.50D V = \frac{2}{30}$ only. It is also found in the same way that OS with $-7.00V = \frac{2}{30}$.

Removing the disc and directing the client to look at the card with both eyes $V = \frac{2}{30}$ quite clearly. Now, holding in front of the lenses already in the frame a pair of weak + lenses, say $+0.50D$, with these V still equals $\frac{2}{30}$. A pair of $+1D$ is then tried and V still equals $\frac{2}{30}$, but with difficulty and not nearly so clearly as without; then lenses $+1.50D$ are tried, but they bring V to $\frac{2}{30}$ only, so $+1D$ is the most that the - lenses can be reduced, and the $-7D$ are changed for $-6D$, which latter are absolutely the weakest possible with which $V = \frac{2}{30}$. With the $-6D$ lenses in the frame the client is told to read the smallest line on the hand-card, if he can do that without strain at 16 in. or so these lenses less $0.50D$, viz., $-5.50D$ are what should be given for constant use. But let it be supposed that No. 1 cannot be read with the $-6D$ lenses, then there must be added to the lenses in the frame a pair of weak + lenses, say $+0.50$, which might improve the near sight but does not yet make No. 1 legible. Then by increasing the strength to $+1D$ No. 1 is read, and the client is to be given a pair of $-5D$ for constant use, although with them V is, say, $= \frac{2}{30}$ or $\frac{2}{30}$. The sight for the distance is good enough, and these are the proper lenses for close work, as they cause the exertion of the normal quantity of A less $1D$. The my-

ope must be warned strongly against bringing the reading any nearer than 16 in. Such a person could read at 16 in. with $-3.50D$ lenses using no Ac., but with the $-5D$ that are given to him, he exerts $1.50D$ of Ac. Later on when the ciliary gets stronger, as it should, he will be able to use $-5.50D$ lenses for distance and close work and will exert $2.00D$ of Ac. for reading at 16 in., and distant V will be $\frac{2}{30}$. If the defect were slighter, say, $M 4D$ or less, and the person fully matured, robust, healthy and with the Ac. normally active, the PP with lenses being at the same distance as in Em., then he might be given the full correction for constant use, making $V = \frac{2}{30}$; this, however, is rather risky and had better be avoided by young opticians.

In addition to fitting the lenses, the following advices should be given especially for children, and it is of almost as much importance as the lenses, they all point to the same thing—the prevention of an increase in the defect, by stooping or bringing the work close to the eyes, and of fatiguing or straining the eyes.

(1) For reading, writing, etc., a good, steady light should be used, which must be situated above or at the left side, so that in writing the shadow of the pen be thrown so as not to interfere with V .

(2) Easy fitting collars should be worn, so as to allow of free circulation of blood from the head.

(3) No reading or close work by twilight, or in a bad or flickering light, so that the work need not be approached to the eyes.

(4) No reading or close work when lying down, so as not to strain the motor-muscles by the unnatural position; no reading or close work when riding, driving or walking, nor in a train so as not to call on the Ac. and Con. for constant changes by the alteration of the distance of the object viewed owing to the jolting.

(5) No close work for a lengthy period without rest.

(6) The amount of reading or employment of the eyes for close work to be strictly limited.

(7) Plenty of out-door exercise.

(8) No reading or close work without proper glasses.

(9) No stooping.

(10) If required a desk to be arranged for a child, so as absolutely to do away with the necessity of stooping.

The proper attention to the above rules and the correction of the defect by lenses should stop completely, or nearly so, any increase of the M. If, however, notwithstanding the lenses it is found in a growing person or child that the M. is really progressive, it is pretty certain that the advice given was not followed, unless the subject is one who has had health or debility to account for the extensive condition of the coats of the eye.

M_2 is to be considered as really progressive if it is found in the record book that $V = \frac{2}{30}$ or $\frac{2}{18}$ or $\frac{2}{8}$ as the case might be, with certain lenses, two or three months ago, and that now stronger ones are registered to obtain equal acuteness of V . This must be looked upon as very serious as it indicates a condition of the eyes that can end only in a very diminished utility if not almost complete uselessness. The only remedy is a total abstinence from all close work for a few months, during which time no glasses at all are to be used and no reading, sewing, whatever indulged in, while there should be plenty of out-door work or play, country air, good food and tonic.

It is better for a child to lose a few months from school than that the eyes be ruined for life. It is rare, however, that such heroic measures are necessary, unless really the poor health of the child alone warrants his being toned up and invigorated.

To know that the progress of M in a child has been checked makes it always requisite that the sight be retested say, six months after the first lenses are prescribed. If there be found a slight increase of, say, 0.25 or $0.50D$, this is to be expected, as it is from the impulse that the defect had got before it was corrected, but now it is likely to and should remain stationary.

The necessary changes in the glasses should be made and the parent again forcibly reminded of the necessity of attending to the rules given.

Note if the visual acuteness must be made in the record and the child directed to come back six months later. If now there be again found another increase, or if the first increase found be large, the M must be considered progressive, and it is perhaps as well in these cases of true progressive M to refer the client to an oculist or medical man.

The subjective symptom of seeing flashes of light in high degrees of M is a bad one, as it indicates blood pressure and inflammatory action of the fundus oculi. Numerous muscæ volitantes are also bad symptoms, as they may indicate approaching retinal detachment. Such cases should receive medical attention. Tinted lenses are advisable when there are muscæ.

In M uncorrected there is frequently photophobia, for which light blue lenses should be prescribed, especially for out-door use. Blue is better than smoke, as it does not reduce visual acuity, which the latter does. In high M, lenses slightly tinted blue (say No. 1) are very advisable to prevent the weakened retinae receiving light that is too strong, and they should also be given when there are complaints of muscæ volitantes. In the latter case they might be of rather a deeper tint (say No. 2 or 3), especially if the lenses be strong, or they might advantageously be smoke (tints No. 1 or 2).

In testing M it will be found sometimes that certain lenses are apparently the best correction for distant V, but that at points closer than 20 ft. straight lines look curved

IT
WILL
PAY
YOU

TO DEAL DIRECTLY WITH

COHEN BROTHERS

THE ONLY FIRM OF

MANUFACTURING

OPTICIANS

in the Dominion

34 Adelaide Street W., TORONTO.

RADLAUER'S ANTISEPTIC PERLES

Of Pleasant Taste and Fragrance.

Non-Poisonous and strongly Antiseptic.

These Perles closely resemble the sublimates and carbolic acid in their antiseptic action. A preventive of diphtheric infection.

For the rational cleansing and disinfection of the mouth, teeth, pharynx, and especially of the tonsils, and for immediately removing disagreeable odors emanating from the mouth and nose.

A perfect substitute for mouth and teeth washes and gargles. Radlauer's Antiseptic Perles take special effect where swallowing is difficult in inflammation of the throat and tonsils, catarrh of the gums, perioritis dentalis, stomatitis mercurialis, salivation, angina, and thrush.

A few of the "Perles" placed in the mouth dissolve into a strongly antiseptic fluid of agreeable taste, cleanse the mouth and mucous membrane of the pharynx, and immediately remove the fungi, germs, and putrid substance accumulating about the tonsils, thereby preventing any further injury to the teeth.

METHOD OF APPLICATION:

Take 2-4 Perles, let them dissolve slowly in the mouth, and then swallow. Being packed in small and handy tins, Radlauer's Antiseptic Perles can always be carried in the pocket.

MANUFACTURED BY

S. RADLAUER - Pharmaceutical Chemist

BERLIN W., GERMANY

W. J. DYAS, Toronto, Ont., Wholesale Agent for Canada.

CANADIAN DRUGGISTS' EXCHANGE

CONDUCTED BY DR. W. E. HAMILL
JANES BUILDING, TORONTO

If You Want to Sell } **A Drug Store**
If You Want to Buy }

ANYWHERE

Send for Our Plan

Full data of about a dozen Stores
always on hand

It Saves Time and Money

is it asking too much to crave the privilege of sharing our profits with the retailer? We appreciate the value of the retail druggist's personal push in the sale of Cascarets and No-To-Bac, and are willing to pay for it. Every druggist who sells our goods and does not write us at once for our new and liberal proposition, in force Aug. 1, 1897, will lose money. Sterling Remedy Company, Chicago, Montreal, Can., or New York. 31.

or that the floor looks hollowed out or wavy. The power of the lenses is too great and must be reduced until the floor has its naturally flat appearance, and there is no curvature of straight lines. A fuller correction may perhaps be given after a few weeks' use of the lenses.

The appearance of the floor is a very good sub-test in M, but the hollow appearance caused by the deep cavity of the lenses must not be confused with the natural perspective which causes the floor to appear higher at the farther end of the room than at one's feet. This perspective appears often very curious to myopes who for years previously had not seen properly owing to their defective sight. M may be said to increase in youth and decrease in old age.

Parke, Davis & Co.'s Exhibit at Montreal.

One feature of the various meetings of the British Medical Association is their annual museum or exhibition of pharmaceutical products, drugs, chemicals and surgical instruments, and it should certainly be a source of satisfaction to the local committee in connection with the Montreal meeting to know that the exhibit this year was probably the best one ever held in connection with a meeting of the British Medical Association.

The exhibit of Messrs. Parke, Davis & Company, of Walkerville, Ontario; London, England; (Home office and laboratories, Detroit, Michigan; with branches and distributing depots throughout the world); is deserving of special mention. They have now the most extensive plant for the manufacture of biological products in America, and notwithstanding the keen competition in this line with certain subsidized health boards, have secured contracts from several of the largest users in the United States, solely on the merit of their product. In the Dominion here probably three-fifths of the serum or antitoxin used by our most prominent physicians is of their manufacture. A feature which commends itself to the careful physician is the manner in which their antitoxic serums are marketed, viz: in hermetically sealed bulbs, the dose being adjusted entirely by units, irrespective of the quantity of serum employed. Their standing offer to the retail druggist enables him to carry their product continuously in stock, exchange it every three or four months or oftener if desired, and thus supply to the physician at a moment's notice an absolutely reliable article. This important innovation seemed to be appreciated by the physicians in attendance at the meeting, and we have no doubt but the exhibit made of their antitoxic serums in Montreal will materially increase the sale of their product throughout the entire Dominion.

Their exhibit consisted of an elaborate case of disease germs, diphtheria antitoxin and the various other serums; culture media tubes intended for hospital

and private practice; nuclein solution for hypodermatic or oral administration; germicidal soap (McClintock formula); serum and hypodermatic syringes, a late innovation being an improvement in antiseptic needles, Schimmel's patent. They had also a very neat display of Golden Seal and its various products in the form of fluid extracts, powdered extracts, solid extracts, concentrations, alkaloids and compounds. Their justly celebrated Taka-Diastase was also largely in evidence, and a most convincing test was repeatedly executed for physicians by Mr. Jokichi Takamine, the discoverer of the product, with boiled starch paste, converting the solid paste into a watery solution in a few seconds.

Unlike many of the other manufacturers present, their pharmaceutical display was entirely of Canadian manufacture, and consisted exclusively of stock packages of their well-known products. Evidently the firm were of the opinion that the quality of the contents was manifestly of greater importance than a fancy cut-glass container, be it ever so elaborate.

Another feature that attracted the attention of visiting physicians was a test made showing the rapid disintegration of their tablets. A card with an invitation to physicians to drop a tablet into a cylinder of water and note its rapid disintegration was taken advantage of by hundreds of physicians present, and in every case the tablet, whether of Quinine, Acetanilid, or other insoluble substance, had entirely disintegrated and crumbled to powder before reaching the bottom of the water. The recent improvements in the manufacture of this special line by Messrs. Parke, Davis & Company leave little more to be desired.

Advertising.

Practical Hints on Advertising.

Copyrighted, 1896, by CHARLES AUSTIN BATES, New York.

The printed matter of a business house ought to have careful attention. After the goods and the place to hold them are made right, the printing should come next. The man who sends out handsome advertising matter, and who has handsome ads in the paper, and at the same time uses poor stationery and cheap printed matter in his own business, is very much like the one who wears a broadcloth coat and ragged underwear.

It would seem that it would take no argument to convince a business man that he ought to use the best of printing in his circulars and booklets and catalogues. I have, however, found that it does take a great deal of persuasion. I have known otherwise good business men who would waste about \$25 worth of time in order to save about \$2.50 on a bill for printing.

They get estimates from half a dozen printers, haggle about the price, and pound it down so low that the printer has to slight the work some place in order to come out even.

There is not one printer in a hundred who will not slight a piece of work if he finds he has taken it at too low a price. He will ring in a little poorer quality of paper, or he will push it through the composing room so fast that it doesn't get the proper attention, or he will "short-count" it enough to come out even.

If a printer is so disposed, it is comparatively easy for him to deliver 9,000 or 9,500 of anything for 10,000. There are some business men who have their printed matter counted or weighed, and so check the quantity, but where one does it, fifty do not.

Very few printers get rich. The business is generally carried on too close a margin. The constant pounding of prices, and constant cheapening of the work, is the cause of most of the bad printing that is done.

Sending out a circular or booklet or catalogue is likely to be an expensive operation, no matter how it is printed. If it is sent by mail, the postage itself is a considerable item. The preparation of the matter is an expense, whether it is done by the advertiser himself or by an advertisement writer. The printing costs something, no matter how poorly it is done.

The difference between using good paper and using poor paper on five thousand copies, of an ordinary eight-page booklet amounts to so little that it is not worth considering. The cost of printing it in two colors instead of one color will range from five to ten dollars, according to the place in which it is printed, the quality of ink used, and the carefulness of the work.

The cost of each book is very small, and each book stands by itself. The advertiser is judged by the actual, solitary book which is received by the advertisee. He must stand or fall by the impression that this book makes. It is the same with a catalogue, the same with a circular.

Taking twenty-five dollars off the cost of a two hundred dollar lot of booklets may very easily take out of the whole lot all of its effectiveness. It may very easily render the whole scheme a failure.

Whenever a man sends out a number of circulars or booklets, he estimates that a more or less certain proportion of them will result in business. He knows, or he ought to know, just how many favorable responses he must have in order to make the deal a profitable one. If by the expenditure of a small amount of money—perhaps ten per cent. of the total cost—he can increase the number of favorable responses, it is certainly a wise thing to do.

Everyone will admit that a handsome piece of printed matter gets more attention than one which is cheap and insignificant. Every man knows that he himself pays more attention to an elegantly printed booklet or circular than he does to a common one. He knows that he finds it pretty hard to throw something really handsome into the waste-basket, without looking at it a second time. He knows that it is exceedingly easy to so dispose of the general run of circulars that come to him, and yet this same man will have printed for himself exactly the same kind of stuff as he himself throws into the waste-basket.

* * *

Now that I have written this now that you have read it—I believe that you will agree with me. You will acknowledge that what I have been saying is true. You will admit every point that I have made, and yet if you are like the majority of the business men with whom I have had dealings, you will not have the necessary nerve to carry out my suggestions in your next order for printing.

You will get an estimate from your printer on a really good piece of work, and when you receive it you will throw up your hands because the price is twenty-five per cent. higher than you have paid before, and you will stick to the cheap, ordinary, ineffective printed matter that you have been used to.

If I am mistaken, and you do not do this thing, then I have done you some good and have not entirely failed in my efforts to be useful.

* * *

The advertising of the future will be illustrated. There can hardly be any question about that. Pictures are quicker than type. You get an impression from a picture in half the time you will get it from reading. The advertisement with a picture in it will get attention five times where the unillustrated ad. will get it once.

* * *

There are many cases where illustrations are not necessary, and in fact where it would be unwise to employ them. There is hardly a place, however, where a little artistic decorative work will not enhance the effectiveness of the ad. It may not be exactly a picture, but it requires the work of the artist in combination with the work of the typographer to get the most out of the ad., or the most into it, whichever way you please to figure.

* * *

When I speak of pictures in advertising, I include not only pictures, but decorative designs, borders, etc.

There are three ways of using pictures in advertising. One way is to use a picture that represents the articles advertised. Another is to use a picture that illustrates the idea of the line of argument pursued in the advertisement, and the other is a picture which is used merely because it is pretty and will attract a passing glance.

Soda Water Fountains.

We have pleasure in calling the attention of the trade to the advertisement of W. J. McCahill & Co., Buffalo, N.Y., in this issue. This firm claim to be able to save you money in the purchase of soda water fountains, and to ensure perfect satisfaction. Read what R. K. Smith, president of the New York Pharmaceutical Association, says of the fountain he purchased from them. A copy of the letter appears in the firm's advertisement on page . This is a strong endorsement, "it would be impossible for any one to make a more handsome or a more perfect fountain." A copy of the catalogue will be sent free to any address.

Drug Store Fittings.

Nothing adds so much to the appearance of a drug store as handsome show-cases and counters, nicely-arranged shelving, and wall cases, and something striking, yet proportionate in the way of a dispensing case. These, together with the tile or inlaid floors and ornate ceilings, make the druggist's place "a thing of beauty," and as certainly an enticement to customers. Everything in the way of fittings, in all materials are made by the Cobban Manufacturing Co. Limited, of Toronto, who are prepared to give estimates and furnish their catalogues to any one desiring them.

Drug Business for Sale

E. SCHOFF, Axtell, Nebraska, offers his Drug Business for sale. Stock, \$1,800. Daily sales, \$15 to \$20. Terms easy. A snap for anyone wishing a start. Full particulars from Elgin Schoff, No. 15 Toronto St., Toronto, or proprietor, Axtell, Neb. Nebraska examination very easy.

References: Dr. Fred Whiting, Axtell, Neb.
Dr. W. T. Weekes, London, Ont.

HOW TO GET

	Per Doz.	One Gross
Dr. CODERRE'S RED PILLS, for Pale and Weak Women	\$4	\$40
In 3 doz. lots, 5 per cent. discount.		
Dr. CODERRE'S PLASTERS	\$2	\$20
In 3 doz. lots, 5 per cent. discount.		
Dr. CODERRE'S PURGATIVE TABLETS	\$2	\$20
In 3 doz. lots, 5 per cent. discount.		
Dr. CODERRE'S INJECTION POWDER	\$2	\$20
In 3 doz. lots, 5 per cent. discount.		

To obtain the 5 per cent discount, the order must be for not less than 3 dozen of any one of our Remedies. Special price in large quantities.

Correspondence Solicited. F.O.B. Montreal.

THE FRANCO-AMERICAN CHEMICAL CO.,
87 ST. CHARLES-BORROME ST., MONTREAL.
Bell Tel. 635.

N.B.—We will not sell to Price Cutters.

Messrs. C. C. Richards & Co. inform us that, in their opinion, a business boom is near us, and that their travellers have never had such sales of their specialties, *Minard's Liniment* in particular. It is a good profitable seller.

DRUG BUSINESS FOR SALE

Best city in British Columbia. No reasonable offer refused. Stock four to five thousand. Going to Yukon.

CLARKE & CO.,
Kamloops, B.C.

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.

BUSINESS FOR SALE

DRUG BUSINESS FOR SALE—Best city B. C. Quarter off cost. Stock four to five thousand. Going to Yukon. Clarke & Co., Kamloops, B. C.

BARGAIN—DRUG AND BOOK STORE FOR sale in Central Ontario; sure money maker; none without cash need apply. Address, "Primus," this office.

FOR SALE—MAGNIFICENT DRUG STOCK AT 60 cents on dollar. A great snap for young or old. Address W. Anderson, Otterville, Ont.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

AS IMPROVER—HAVE HAD ABOUT SIX years' experience; served full term of apprenticeship; attended one session of O.C.P. Good dispensing experience. Strictly temperate. Drugs, Box 392, Galt.

APPRENTICE—3 YEARS' EXPERIENCE IN city drug store, wishes engagement to complete apprenticeship term in Manitoba or Ontario. G. Donaghy, Glenboro, Man.

We Solicit Your Trade

We offer a well-assorted stock of

Drugs
Chemicals
Patent
Medicines
Perfumery
Toilet Articles
etc.

CALL AND SEE US

JAMES A. KENNEDY & CO.,
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS

342 Richmond St., LONDON, Ont

Seely's Holiday Line of Perfumes is as always, Incomparable

Larger and More Attractive this year than ever, and not to be found in Dry Goods, Grocery, Departmental or Book Stores.

Sold to Druggists Only.

Please reserve your order. We would appreciate it.

Our Representatives are now taking Christmas orders for future delivery. Should they not call regularly please notify us that we may arrange to see you.



SEELY MANUFACTURING COMPANY,

ESTABLISHED 1862

DETROIT, MICH., U.S.A.

WINDSOR, ONTARIO.

CANADIAN DRUGGIST PRICES CURRENT

Corrected to October 11th, 1897.

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

ALCOHOL, gal.....	\$4 75	\$5 00	Powdered, lb.....	\$ 30	\$ 35	Myrrh, lb.....	\$ 45	\$ 48
Methyl.....	1 90	2 00	CARBON, Bisulphide, lb.....	17	18	Powdered, lb.....	55	60
ALSPICE, lb.....	13	15	CARMINE, No. 40, oz.....	40	50	Opium, lb.....	4 50	4 75
Powdered, lb.....	15	17	CASTOR, Fibre, lb.....	20 00	20 00	Powdered, lb.....	5 75	6 00
ALON, oz.....	40	45	CHALK, French, powdered, lb...	10	12	Scammony, pure Resin, lb....	12 50	13 00
ANODYNE, Hoffman's bot., lbs...	50	55	Precip., see Calcium, lb.....	10	12	Shellac, lb.....	35	40
ARROWROOT, Bermuda, lb.....	40	45	Prepared, lb.....	5		Bleached, lb.....	40	45
St. Vincent, lb.....	15	18	CHARCOAL, Animal, powd., lb...	4	5	Spruce, true, lb.....	30	35
BALSAM, Fir, lb.....	40	45	Willow, powdered, lb.....	20	25	Tragacanth, flake, 1st, lb....	85	90
Copaiba, lb.....	85	1 10	CLOVE, lb.....	16	17	Powdered, lb.....	1 10	1 25
Peru, lb.....	3 25	3 50	Powdered, lb.....	17	18	Sorts, lb.....	55	70
Tolu, can or less, lb.....	90	95	COCHINEAL, S.G., lb.....	40	45	Thus, lb.....	8	10
BARK, Barberrry, lb.....	22	25	COLLODION, lb.....	75	80	HERR, Althea, lb.....	27	35
Bayberry, lb.....	15	18	Cantharidal, lb.....	2 50	2 75	Bitterwort, lb.....	36	40
Ruckthorn, lb.....	15	17	CONFECTON, Senna, lb.....	40	45	Burdock, lb.....	16	18
Canella, lb.....	15	17	CREOSOTE, Wood, lb.....	2 00	2 50	Boneset, oz., lb.....	15	17
Cascara Sagrada.....	25	30	CUTTLEFISH BONE, lb.....	25	30	Catnip, oz., lb.....	17	20
Cascarella, select, lb.....	18	20	DENTRINE, 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, oz., 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	Horehound, oz., 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, oz., lb.....	15	20
Hemlock, crushed, lb.....	18	20	Camomile, Roman, lb.....	25	30	Motherwort, oz., 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, oz., lb.....	18	20
Prickly ash, lb.....	35	40	Lavender, lb.....	12	15	Peppermint, oz., lb.....	21	22
Sassafras, lb.....	15	16	Rose, red, French, lb.....	1 60	2 00	Rue, oz., lb.....	30	35
Soap (quillaya), lb.....	13	15	Rosemary, lb.....	25	30	Sage, oz., 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, oz., lb.....	18	20
Tonka, lb.....	1 50	2 75	GELATINE, Cooper's, lb.....	75	80	Tansy, oz., lb.....	15	18
Vanilla, lb.....	11 00	16 00	French, white, lb.....	35	40	Wormwood, oz.....	20	22
BERRIES, Cubeb, sifted, lb...	25	30	GLYCERINE, lb.....	20	25	Yerba Santa, lb.....	38	44
powdered, lb.....	30	35	GUARANA.....	1 75	2 00	HONEY, lb.....	13	15
Juniper, lb.....	7	10	Powdered, lb.....	2 00	2 25	HOPS, 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.....	38	40
BUDS, Balm of Gilead, lb.....	55	60	Socotrinc, 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.....	70	75	LEAF, Aconite, lb.....	25	30
CAMPHOR, lb.....	58	70	Powdered, lb.....	80	95	Bay, lb.....	18	20
CANTHARIDES, Russian, lb.....	1 40	1 50	Sifted sorts, lb.....	45	50	Belladonna, lb.....	25	30
Powdered, lb.....	1 50	1 60	Sorts, lb.....	30	35	Buchu, long, lb.....	50	55
CAPSIUM, 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	25
			Powdered, lb.....	90	95	Hyoscyamus.....	20	25
			Kino, true, lb.....	4 25	4 50	Matico, lb.....	70	70

Senna, Alexandria, lb.....	\$ 25	\$ 30	Queen of the Meadow, lb ...	\$ 18	\$ 20	Valerianate, oz.....	\$ 55	\$ 60
Tinnevely, lb.....	15	25	Rhatany, lb	20	30	AMYL, Nitrite, oz.....	16	18
Stramonium, lb.....	20	25	Rhubarb, lb	75	2 50	ANTINERVIN, oz.....	85	00
Uva Ursi, lb.....	15	18	Sarsaparilla, Hond, lb.....	40	45	ANTIKAMINIA.....	1 30	1 35
LBRECHES, Swedish, doz	1 00	1 10	Cut, lb.....	50	55	ANTIPYRIN, oz.....	1 10	1 20
LICORICE, Solazzi.....	45	50	Senega, lb.....	55	65	ARISTOL, oz.....	1 85	2 00
Pignatelli.....	35	40	Squill, lb	13	15	ARSENIC, Donovan's sol., lb.....	25	30
Grasso.....	30	35	Stillingia, lb.....	22	25	Fowler's sol., lb.....	10	13
V & S—Sticks, 6 to 1 lb., per lb.	27	30	Powdered, lb.....	25	27	Iodide, oz.....	50	55
" Purity, 100 sticks in box	75	75	Unicorn, lb.....	38	40	White, lb.....	6	7
" Purity, 200 sticks in box	1 50	1 50	Valerian, English, lb. true.....	20	25	ATROPINE, Sulp. in $\frac{1}{2}$ ozs. Soc.,	6 00	6 25
" 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	BISMUTH, Ammonia-citrate, oz .	40	45
" Tar, Licorice, and Tolu,			RUM, Bay, gal.....	2 50	2 75	Iodide, oz.....	55	60
5 lb. tins.....	2 00	2 00	Essence, lb.....	3 00	3 25	Salicylate, oz.....	25	30
LUPULIN, oz.....	30	35	SACCHARIN, oz.....	1 25	1 50	Subcarbonate, lb.....	2 00	2 25
LACOPIDIUM, lb	70	80	SEED, Anise, Italian, sifted, lb...	13	15	Subnitrate, lb.....	1 80	2 00
MACR, 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.....	4	5	BROMINE, oz.....	8	13
Irish, lb.....	12	13	Caraway, lb.....	10	13	CADMIUM, Bromide, oz.....	20	25
MUSK, Tonquin, oz	46 00	50 00	Cardamom, lb	1 15	1 25	Iodide, oz.....	45	50
NUIGALLS, lb.....	21	25	Celery.....	25	30	CAFFEINE, oz.....	55	60
Powdered, lb.....	25	30	Colchicum	50	60	Citrat, oz.....	45	50
NUTMEGS, lb	1 00	1 10	Coriander, lb.....	10	12	CALCIUM, Hypophosphite, lb....	1 50	1 60
NUX VOMICA, lb.....	10	12	Cumin, lb	15	20	Iodide, oz.....	95	1 00
Powdered, lb.....	25	27	Fennel, lb.....	15	17	Phosphate, precip., lb.....	35	38
OAKUM, lb.....	12	15	Fenugreek, powdered, lb..	7	9	Sulphide, oz.....	5	6
OPMENT, Merc., lb. $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{1}{4}$.	70	75	Flax, cleaned, lb.....	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	4	CERIUM, Oxalate, oz.....	10	12
Citrine, lb	45	50	Ground, lb.....	4	5	CHINIDINE, oz.....	15	18
PARALDEHYDE, oz.....	20	22	Hemp, lb.....	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	4	CHLORAL, Hydrate, lb.....	1 25	1 30
PEPPER, black, lb.....	12	13	Mustard, white, lb.....	11	12	Croton, oz.....	75	80
Powdered, lb.....	15	16	Powdered, lb.....	15	20	CHLOROFORM, lb.....	60	1 90
PITCH, black, lb.....	3	4	Pumpkin	25	30	CINCHONINE, sulphate, oz.....	25	30
Bergundy, true, lb.....	10	12	Quince, lb.....	65	70	CINCHONIDINE, Sulph., oz.....	15	20
PLASTER, Calcined, bbl. cash....	25	3 25	Rape, lb.....	5	6	COCAINE, Mur., oz.....	3 50	4 00
Adhesive, yd.....	12	13	Strophanthus, oz.....	50	55	CODEIA, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.....	75	80
Belladonna, lb	65	70	Worm, lb.....	22	25	COLLODION, lb.....	65	70
Galbanum Comp., lb.....	80	85	SEIDLITZ 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 $\frac{1}{2}$	3	Powdered, lb.....	25	40	DIURETIN, oz.....	1 60	1 65
White, lb.....	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	4	Green (Sapo Viridis), lb.....	25	40	ETHER, Acetic, lb.....	75	80
RESORCIN, white, oz.....	25	30	SPERMACETI, lb.....	60	65	Sulphuric, lb.....	40	50
ROCHELLE SALT, lb.....	25	28	TURPENTINE, Chian, oz.....	75	80	EXALGINE, oz.....	1 00	1 10
ROOT, Aconite, lb	22	25	Venice, lb	10	12	HYOSCYAMINE, Sulp., crystals, gr.	25	30
Alhea, cut, lb.....	30	35	WAX, White, lb.....	50	75	IODINE, lb.....	4 50	5 00
Belladonna, lb.....	25	30	Yellow.....	40	45	IODOFORM, lb.....	5 25	5 50
Blood, lb.....	18	25	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	50
Curcuma, powdered, lb	13	14				Ferrocyanide, lb.....	55	60
Dandelion, lb.....	15	18				Hypophosphites, oz.....	25	35
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.....	12	13				Pernitrate, solution, lb.....	15	16
Ground, lb.....	13	14				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.....	35	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				Salicylate, 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.....	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	3
Orris, Florentine, lb.....	30	35				MANGANESE, Black Oxide, lb...	5	7
Powdered, lb.....	40	45				MENTHOL, oz.....	35	40
Pareira Brava, true, lb.....	40	45				MERCURY, lb.....	75	80
Pink, lb.....	40	45				Ammon (White Precip.).....	1 25	1 30
Parsley, lb.....	30	35				Chloride, Corrosive, lb.....	90	1 00
Pleuris, lb.....	20	25				Calomel, lb.....	105	1 15
Poke, lb.....	15	18				With Chalk, lb.....	50	55

CHEMICALS.

ACID, Acetic, lb.....	12	13	Hydrocyanic, diluted, oz. bottles	1 50	1 60
Glacial, lb	45	50	doz.....	8	10
Benzoic, English, oz.....	20	25	Lactic, concentrated, oz.....	3	5
German, oz.....	10	12	Muriatic, lb	18	20
Boracic, lb.....	13	14	Chem. pure, lb.....	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	13
Carbolic Crystals, lb.....	30	35	Nitric, lb.....	25	30
Calvert's No. 1, lb.....	2 10	2 15	Chem. pure, lb.....	75	80
No. 2, lb.....	1 35	1 40	Oleic, purified, lb	12	13
Citric, lb.....	50	55	Oxalic, lb.....	1 00	1 10
Gall' oz.....	10	12	Phosphoric, glacial, lb.....	13	17
Hydrochloric, diluted, lb.....	30	35	Dilute, lb.....	30	35
Hydrocyanic, diluted, oz. bottles	1 50	1 60	Pyrogallic, oz.....	75	80
doz.....	8	10	Salicylic, white, lb.....	2	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
Lactic, concentrated, oz.....	3	5	Sulphuric, carboy, lb.....	4	5
Muriatic, lb	18	20	Bottles, lb.....	18	20
Chem. pure, lb.....	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	13	Chem. pure, lb.....	80	85
Nitric, lb.....	25	30	Tartaric, powdered, lb.....	40	45
Chem. pure, lb.....	75	80	ACETANILID, lb.....	70	75
Oleic, purified, lb	12	13	ACONITINE, grain.....	4	5
Oxalic, lb.....	1 00	1 10	ALUM, cryst., lb.....	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	3
Phosphoric, glacial, lb.....	13	17	Powdered, lb.....	3	4
Dilute, lb.....	30	35	AMMONIA, Liquor, lb., .880.....	10	12
Pyrogallic, oz.....	75	80	AMMONIUM, Bromide, lb.....	80	85
Salicylic, white, lb.....	2	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	Carbonate, lb.....	14	15
Sulphuric, carboy, lb.....	4	5	Iodide, oz.....	35	40
Bottles, lb.....	18	20	Nitrate crystals, lb.....	40	45
Chem. pure, lb.....	80	85	Muriate, lb.....	12	16
Tartaric, powdered, lb.....	40	45			

To Manufacturers.

All manufacturers who are readers of THE CANADIAN DRUGGIST are requested to mail one of their more recent catalogues to the American Catalogue Bureau, Cleveland, Ohio. It is the intention of this bureau to open free business libraries in several of the more important cities of this country and abroad, and by complying with the above request our readers will not only benefit themselves, but assist in imparting some valuable information.

"Elixir Anti-Gastralgique—Liqueur Hor."

We call the attention of our readers to the "Anti-Gastralgique Winckler," of Montreal—Sous-Bois, near Paris (France).

The success of this elixir lies in the effective mixture of "Cocaine, Narceine, and Pepsine."

The dose is one or two tablespoonfuls ; it may be taken before meals.

It is designed to cure not only gastralgia but also indigestion, dyspepsia, œsophagism, vomiting after eating, above all, among tubercular troubles, a first-class tonic ; it stimulates the appetite.

The "Narceine" makes the anæsthesia, produced by the cocaine upon the mucous membranes in the bowels, more lasting and general. The "Pepsine" changes the nitrogenous food into peptone.

The "Anti-Gastralgique Winckler" contains, therefore, real medicinal and more strengthening value than any other remedy in the market to-day. It acts quite rationally.

The two alcaloides remove the irritation of the stomach, the pepsine acts only after relief is first obtained.

This elixir contains a very small quantity of alcohol, and consequently proves to be a very reliable pepsine remedy.

Besides this worthy specific for dyspepsia, Mr. Winckler has discovered a new first-class stimulating and refreshing tonic. The new medical discovery is called "Liqueur Hor," Kola, Coca, and Lime Glycerophosphate, a perfect specific for general "Debility," "that tired feeling," "moral exhaustion." The "Liqueur Hor" purifies and vitalizes the blood, and cures catarrh, chronic bronchitis, etc. ; it strengthens the system during pregnancy and nursing, and the other female diseases ; it consolidates the bones and cures Rickets. Dose : One tablespoonful after eating. It does not constipate nor weaken the stomach. It justly merits the claim of being one of the most worthy tonics in the world.—[Advt.]

Ransom's Hive Syrup and Tolu and Trask's Magnetic Ointment.**AN OLD REMEDY.**

There are few druggists on this continent that are not acquainted and that have not sold quantities of this article. Mr. Francis U. Kahle, of 127 Bay street,

Toronto, is putting forth special efforts in the way of advertising these remedies. In another part of this journal there appears a letter to the drug trade calling attention to a new family recipe book that is being published, and we would ask the special attention of the druggists to this notice, as it will be well worth their while to send forward their names and addresses for this book.

Books.**A New Book by John Uri Lloyd.**

"The Right Side of the Car" is the title of a new book by the author of "Eti-dorpha," a work which has received everywhere the most flattering encomiums.

It is the intention of the author to have a special limited edition of this new work published, each copy having a special inscription and gotten up as a souvenir volume. It is also intended that the fund derived from the sale of this edition shall be devoted to the raising of a monument fund in honor of the late Prof. John King, M.D., who is well known to our readers as the author of several works on materia medica, and was also a leading teacher amongst the eclectic school of physicians.

This is not intended, and it is to be hoped will not be looked upon, as a "charitable" act, but done in kind remembrance of one intimately connected with much that was beneficial to pharmacy generally. The edition named will not be on sale in book stores, and no subscription will be received after a limited period. Those desirous of obtaining the volume should forward their subscriptions at once, as copies will be printed only for those who remit the price (\$2) with the order. Letters to be addressed to John Uri Lloyd, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Magazines.

As the result of the development of our public school system and the cheapening of books, there has grown up a large class of men and women who seek broader education, or desire to extend their knowledge along special lines. Their duties in life, or lack of means, exclude them from the universities. *The Cosmopolitan Magazine* has undertaken the task of bringing liberal education, in its broadest sense, within the reach of those who have the aspiration, but are deprived of the opportunity. Doctor Andrews, late of Brown University, has undertaken the presidency of *The Cosmopolitan's* educational movement. The work thus begun is not intended to take the place of regular university work, but to supply a gap in existing educational facilities. Those who are really in search of knowledge will find direction and aid. It can do nothing for those who have not the desire to study. An intending student sends to *The Cosmopolitan*, New York, his name, occupation, previous courses of

study, studies desired to be pursued, objects and purpose for which course is designed, and the number of hours, daily or weekly, study which can be given. No charges of any kind will be made to students.

An Interesting Number.

The interior of one thousand of the most attractive homes in the United States have been photographed by *The Ladies' Home Journal*. One hundred of the best of these pictures are reproduced in that magazine. The first article of the series—"Inside of a Hundred Homes"—appears in the October *Journal*. Bed-chambers, reception and dining rooms, bath-rooms, halls and apartments of every kind are pictured just as they are in daily use. Each picture contains dozens of suggestions. Every woman is interested in taking a peep into the most attractive homes in the land, to see how they are furnished and arranged. She wants to get practical hints and new ideas for furnishing her own. The houses photographed by the *Journal* are those occupied by persons of moderate incomes. Their interior arrangement shows what perfect taste can accomplish with a little money and the touch of a woman's deft fingers. Homes in every State in the Union—from Maine to California—were photographed for the *Journal's* unique and useful series.

Leslie's Monthly for October.

The Hawaiian Islands are well described and well illustrated in an article by George H. Johnson in *Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly* for October. It gives in an attractive manner the history and customs of the people of this future territory of the United States. "Some Kentucky Women" is a brief paper on the belles of the "Blue Grass," made particularly attractive by numerous portraits of beautiful women. George Willis Bardwell contributes a pleasing sketch of the Breton peasants, which is illustrated by beautiful reproductions of paintings by Henry Mosler. Another article which contains entertaining reading as well as important information is "Salmon-fishing on the Columbia," by Joseph William Collins, giving a graphic picture of the work and methods of those engaged in the securing and canning of salmon. Other articles in this number are: "The Island of Marcken," "Old Coaching Inns," "Some Paintings by Modern Artists," "The Last Duel in the Place Royale"; there are a number of short stories, the continuation of the serial, a department for boys and girls, a poem by Louise Chandler Moulton, and an illustrated Hallowe'en poem by Minnie Irving. —Frank Leslie's Publishing House, New York.

Arsenic cigarettes are proposed as a means of administering this drug in a pleasant manner.

Iodide, oz	\$ 35	\$ 40
Bu., oz	25	30
Oxide, Red, lb	1 15	1 20
Pill (Blue Mass), lb	70	75
MILK SUGAR, powdered, lb	30	35
MORPHINE, Acetate, oz	1 75	1 80
Muriate, oz	1 75	1 80
Sulphate, oz	1 80	1 85
PRISIN, Saccharated, oz	35	40
PHENACETINE, oz	38	40
PILOCARPINE, Muriate, gram	12	15
PIPERIN, oz	1 00	1 10
PHOSPHORUS, lb	00	1 10
POTASSA, Caustic, white, lb	00	65
POTASSIUM, Acetate, lb	35	40
Bicarbonate, lb	15	17
Bichromate, lb	14	15
Bisulphate (Cream Tart.), lb	25	28
Bromide, lb	05	70
Carbonate, lb	12	13
Chlorate, Eng., lb	18	20
Powdered, lb	20	22
Citrate, lb	70	75
Cyanide, lb	40	50
Hypophosphites, oz	10	12
Iodide, lb	3 50	3 75
Nitrate, gran, lb	8	10
Permanganate, lb	40	45
Prussiate, Red, lb	50	55
Yellow, lb	32	35
And Sod. Tartrate, lb	25	30
Sulphuret, lb	25	30
PROPYLAMINE, oz	35	40
QUININE, Sulph, bulk	31	35
Ozs., oz	37	40
QUINIDINE, Sulphate, ozs., oz	10	20
SALICIN, lb	4 50	5 00
SANTONIN, oz	20	22
SILVER, Nitrate, cryst, oz	80	85
Fused, oz	85	90
SODIUM, Acetate, lb	30	35
Bicarbonate, kgs., lb	2 75	3 00
Bromide, lb	05	70
Carbonate, lb	3	6
Hypophosphite, oz	10	12
Hyposulphite, lb	3	6

Iodide, oz	\$ 40	\$ 43
Salicylate, lb	1 00	1 10
Sulphate, lb	2	5
Sulphite, lb	8	10
SOMNOL, oz	85	90
SPIRIT NITRE, lb	38	68
STRONTIUM, Nitrate, lb	18	20
STRYCHNIN P, cryst., oz	80	85
SULLONAL, oz	28	30
SULPHUR, Flowers of, lb	24	4
Pure precipitated, lb	13	20
TARTAR EMELE, lb	50	55
THYMOI (Thymic acid), oz	55	60
VERATRINE, oz	2 00	2 10
ZINC, Acetate, lb	70	75
Carbonate lb	25	30
Chloride, granular, oz	13	15
Iodide, oz	60	65
Oxide, lb	13	60
Sulphate, lb	9	11
Valerianate, oz	25	30

ESSENTIAL OILS.

Oil, Almond, bitter, oz	75	80
Sweet, lb	40	50
Amber, crude, lb	40	45
Rect., lb	60	65
Anise, lb	3 00	3 25
Bay, oz	50	60
Bergamot, lb	3 25	3 50
Cade, lb	90	1 00
Cajuput, lb	1 60	1 70
Capsicum, oz	60	65
Caraway, lb	2 75	3 00
Cassa, lb	2 75	3 00
Cedar, lb	55	85
Cinnamon, beyond, oz	2 75	3 00
Citronella, lb	80	85
Clove, lb	1 10	1 20
Copaiba, lb	1 75	2 00
Croton, lb	1 50	1 75
Cubeb, lb	2 50	3 00
Cumin, lb	5 50	6 00
Frigeron, oz	20	25
Eucalyptus, lb	1 50	1 75
Fennel, lb	1 60	1 75

Geranium, oz	\$1 75	\$1 08
Rose, lb	3 20	3 50
Juniper berries (English), lb	4 50	5 50
Wood, lb	70	70
Lavender, Chiris. Fleur, lb	3 00	3 55
Garden, lb	75	1 50
Lemon, lb	1 75	1 90
Lemongrass, lb	1 50	1 00
Mustard, Essential, oz	60	60
Neroli, oz	4 25	4 60
Orange, lb	2 75	3 75
Sweet, lb	2 75	3 00
Oreganum, lb	65	85
Patchouli, oz	80	70
Pennyroyal, lb	2 50	2 50
Peppermint, lb	2 25	2 05
Pimento, lb	2 00	2 70
Rhodium, oz	80	80
Rose, oz	7 50	11 00
Rosemary, lb	70	75
Rue, oz	25	35
Sandalwood, lb	5 50	7 50
Sassafras, lb	75	85
Savin, lb	1 60	1 75
Spearmint, lb	3 75	4 05
Spruce, lb	65	70
Tansy, lb	4 25	4 50
Thyme, white, lb	1 80	1 90
Wintergreen, lb	2 75	3 00
Wormseed, lb	3 50	3 75
Wormwood, lb	4 25	4 50

FINED OILS.

CASTOR, lb	13	15
COD LIVER, N.F., gal	80	1 00
Norwegian, gal	1 30	1 50
COLTSEED, gal	1 10	1 20
LARD, gal	90	1 00
LINSEED, boiled, gal	56	59
Raw, gal	55	58
NEATFOOT, gal	1 20	1 30
OLIVE, gal	1 30	1 35
Salad, gal	2 50	2 60
PAIM, lb	12	13
SPERM, gal	1 35	1 40
TURPENTINE, gal	50	60

Drug Reports.

Canada.

Business has decidedly improved and a good fall trade is looked for. One of the sure indications of returning prosperity is advancing prices, and in all lines of goods values are stiffening.

Quinine, after lying dormant for a long time, has shown decided signs of life. At the bark sales at Amsterdam, on Sept. 30th, 50 per cent. higher prices were obtained, and as values are fixed on that basis for some time to come, quinine will bring much more money. On the basis of the present price Howards is worth about 40c. and German 35c. We understand some lots of Howards were offered last week at 25c., and can only say the sellers wanted money badly or were not posted on the market. Quinine, even now, at less than above prices will be good value.

Castor oil E. I. has doubled itself nearly in price, and scarcely any to be had for immediate delivery, and for future delivery in twenty-five case lots it cannot be had less than 10c. to 10 1/2c. It will not likely be lower this winter.

Iodides, glycerine, and carbolic acid unchanged. Opium is higher; morphia will likely sympathize with it soon.

Somatose has been reduced in price to 1 oz., 48c; 2 oz., 88c; 4 ozs. for \$1.60; 8

ozs. for \$3. Flax seed easier; turpentine is advancing. Vanilla ans are very high, about 25 per cent. advance. Extract is worth more money if quality is kept up. DeLaire Vanilline—Some stocks have come to hand; it is offered at \$1.60.

England.

LONDON, Sept. 25th, 1897.

Norwegian Cod-liver Oil has advanced somewhat, and Newfoundland oil is firm in consequence. The manufacturers of the latter say that the past year has been an unprofitable one, the low prices prevailing preventing any profit. Oil anise is higher. Menthol higher. Buchu leaves advanced in price, and rhubarb declined. Linseed oil still low, with no probability of an early advance. Camphor, no change. Oil almonds (sweet) is higher, and oil sassafras firm, with prospect of advance. Senega root has again advanced, as has also gentian and galangal roots. Sulphate of copper, advancing. Potash compounds mostly without change.

A wash for use after smoking, which cools the mouth, is made with salol, tincture of catechu and a little peppermint.

Tablets of urea and lithium bromide, with a small proportion of citric acid, are named, by Radlauer, citruea.

We Print

To please the eye.

We Bind

To beautify.

The Bryant Press

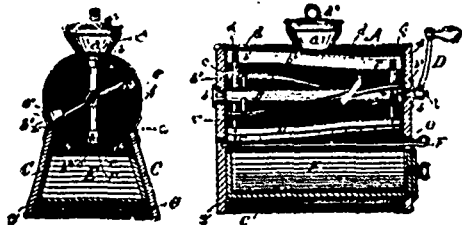
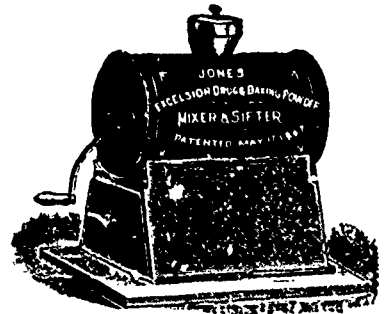
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