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Vol. IX.

TORONTO, CANADA, JUNE, 1897.

No. 6.

**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.

58 Blackfriars Road, LONDON, S.E., ENG.

Envelopes

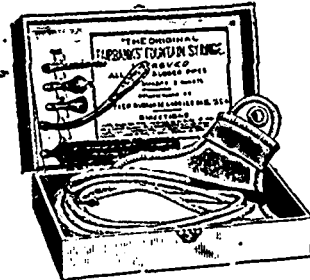
- + Our 4.XXX Windsor Envelopes,
- + square, which we can supply in
- + both cream and white at \$1.25
- + per M. (1/4 M. to box), are the
- + best value in the market. If
- + you are not handling this line
- + ask us for a sample.

Buntin, Gillies & Co.
 Hamilton, Ont.

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.

Summer Sundries



We are now showing SUNDRIES for SUMMER and for
IMPORTATION

Being direct importers from the primary markets, we are in a position to give our customers the best value to be had.

Quotations cheerfully given by return mail in every instance.



J. Winer & Co. WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS... **Hamilton**

Change in Name Only

KERRY, WATSON & CO.

SUCCESSORS TO

London Drug Company
LONDON, ONT.



- Licorice, Bala.
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- " Scudder's Eureka.
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- " Y & S 4, 6, 8, and 12.
- " " In 50 Pieces.
- " " Lozenges.
- " " Pellets.
- " " Purity.
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Cough Drops, Black, Brown, and Menthol, in small Bottles and Pails.



Orders will receive our usual Attention.

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

23 Front Street West,
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Wholesale Druggists

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Proprietary Articles,
Etc., etc.

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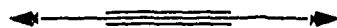
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Importers and
Wholesale
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374-378 St. Paul Street,
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43 Colborne Street,
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A full assortment
of



CARDED,
CASED,
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IN ALL QUALITIES, AT LOWEST PRICES.

WE OFFER

**PURE...
PARIS...
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IN	100 " "
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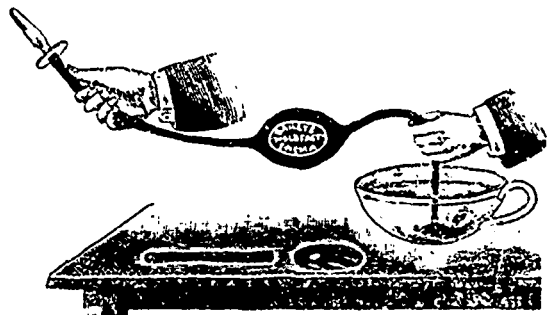
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IT WILL PAY TO INTRODUCE BAILEY'S "HOLDFAST" ENEMAS, SEAMLESS



Best
English
Make

Will
Supersede
all others.

Best Black, oval boxes, complete, per dozen, \$4.00
Best Drab, " " " " " " 3.50
Cheap Black, " " " " " " 3.50

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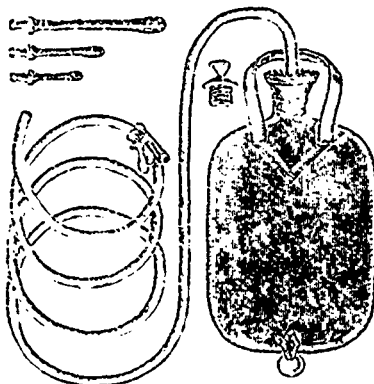
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of DRUGGISTS and STATIONERS'.....

RUBBER GOODS

Including the

"Alpha" and "Omega" Syringes and Atomizers.



SUMMER GOODS:

Bathing Caps

Sponge Bags

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ALPHA RUBBER CO.

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MONTREAL, QUE.

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IDEAL Lemonade

--and--

Root Beer TABLETS

We have sold these tablets for two seasons, and they have given the best satisfaction.

PRICE: 85 cents per dozen. \$10.00 per gross.



Chewing Gums...

SOUDERS: Sweet Wheat, After Dinner, Celery and Pepsin, Tolu Sugar Plums, Pineapple, etc.

FAULTLESS Pepsin Chips and Fruit Chips

SODA MINT and Fruit Cake Gums

KIS-ME, MINT JULEP, and **GURU KOLA GUMS.**

VOLLER'S Spruce Gum.

Tagerette, Lime Phosfizz, and Crushed Violets for the Soda Fountain.

Rapid Ice Shaver and Breaker Hand Ice Shaver.

CANADIAN SPECIALTY CO.

38 Front St. E., TORONTO, Ont., Dom. Agts.

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Our '97 Creation

"PEACHO"

A Rich Fruit Juice-Flavored addition to

HYGEIA BEST BEVERAGES

Our '95 success, "CHERRY SOUR," had the largest sale of any single carbonated beverage ever on this market. It was imitated by every firm in the business.

Avoid imitations of "PEACHO."

50 per cent. profit by the bottle, 100 per cent. by the glass. Every live druggist should carry a line of these goods.

J. J. McLAUGHLIN,

Manufacturing Chemist,

TORONTO

For Summer Trade

POCKET MEDICINE CASES 'E,' 25c. for travellers. Contents—Quinine, Cathartic and Anti-diarrhoea Pills, and Court Plaster.

SOAP BOXES AND SPONGE BAGS.

TOOTH BRUSH HOLDERS.

FRUIT TABLETS, Lemonade, Orange, Root Beer.

SALAD OIL 'E,' best, 15c. bottles.

ESSENCE OF VANILLA. Our Essence is peerless.

FRUIT FLAVORS (artificial), "E"—

Pineapple	} \$1.00 per imperial pint. A pint makes forty gallons of syrup.
Raspberry	
Strawberry	
Pear	

MRS. TODD'S GINGER BEER (powders).

NORTH SEA SALT.

BRYANTS ROOT BEER, 75c. doz.

LIME JUICE (ELLIOT'S),

Large size (1/4 gallon), \$3.80 doz.

Small size (Apollinaris), \$1.60 doz.

The genuine West Indian article. Excellent, attractive, good value.

Violet Perfumed

... Antiseptic

VELVET TALCUM

The Best, at \$1.00 per dozen. Placed in view this handsome article sells itself. The time is coming to push it. Especially useful in the nursery and household generally, for prickly heat, nettle rash, chafing, blistered or perspiring feet. Eases a tight boot, aids gloving of a moist hand, a great comfort after shaving, an excellent tooth powder. Sold only in full packages of one dozen.

Soap Bark, 5c. packages.

Benzaldehyde, or artificial Oil of Bitter Almonds.

O'Keefe's Liquid Malt.

Paracetphenetidine, lbs. and ozs.

Efferv. Hydrobromate of Caffeine with Bromide of Potassium, "E."

We have the largest stocks of, and lowest prices for Mineral Acids.

Teething Necklaces, 25c.

Formaldehyde, or Formalin.

Horsford's Acid Phosphates.

Astringent Pencils, 75c. doz.

Adepsanal, 1/2 kilos.

"Shell" Castile Soap, small cakes.

Howard's Quinine, 25 oz. tin

"DIAMOND" LYE, powdered and scented. The nicest in every way. \$3.60 per case.

NORWEGIAN COD LIVER OIL, 1897. Fresh stock just to hand from Tobias M. Borthen, Trondhjem.

SODA BICARB, "E." Special for baking. 10 lb. tin at 70c. tin.

CREAM OF TARTAR. For some time we have imported the 95 per cent. test article, running from 95 to 97 per cent. pure Potass. Bitart.

ELLIOT'S "DRY YEAST" BAKING POWDER. A cheap but perfectly pure article. 1 lb. tins retail for 25c.; small tinfoil packages for 10c. Put up also in 10 lb. tins.

TUCKER'S SOVEREIGN BALM. Send us your orders.

ELLIOT & CO.

5 Front St. East,

Toronto



Season '97-8



Our New Samples, ready July 1st. Make a point of inspecting them before placing orders elsewhere.

Ours are popular goods at popular prices.

M. STAUNTON & CO.

Manufacturers

TORONTO

We have a large stock of good patterns on hand for immediate shipment.

that in a large majority of cases, the careful perusal of every advertisement will be the means of prompting purchases, will add additional profits to the monthly sales. Our advertisements are not old stereotyped ones, which become an eyesore from seeing them so often repeated, but they are fresh, new, full of interest, changed, in a majority of cases, with every issue, and are exactly adapted to the requirements of the druggist who is in search of money-making, public pleasing goods.

Editorial Notes.

It is expected that the new British Pharmacopœia will be ready for presentation to the General Medical Council at the autumn meeting of that body.

Amongst some of the companies whose stock has recently been placed on the English market are The Saccharine Corporation, with a capital of £200,000; Seigel's Syrup, with £1,000,000; Homœœa, with £250,000; Eno's Fruit Salt, with £100,000, and Reeve's Chemical Sanitation Co., with £50,000.

Our esteemed contemporary, *The Chemist and Druggist*, in an article entitled "Canadian Trade" in its issue of May 22nd, is decidedly at error when it states that "when about twenty years ago Canada made up her mind to become a manufacturing country she framed a protectionist tariff deliberately intended to keep out British goods." This is either a case of ignorance of the policy adopted in order to protect the interests of the manufacturer as well as the husbandman of this country, or else it shows a carelessness on the part of the editor which is very remarkable. The protectionist tariff when framed was intended to protect, and not to discriminate. All imports have always been treated alike, whether from Great Britain, the United States, or elsewhere, the duties levied being precisely the same in each case. Canada is too loyal to discriminate against the motherland, and the recent concessions granted to British exporters emphasizes this fact most ostensibly.

Tariff Changes.

Since our last issue a number of changes have been made in the tariff, some of which affect the drug trade. In proprietary or patent medicines it is now provided that in the case of medicines

which are part made of spirits the duty will be fifty per cent.; all other liquid medicines and non-liquids will be twenty-five per cent. In surgical instruments it is now provided that a duty of ten per cent. will be levied on surgical and dental instruments until January 1st, 1898, after which they will be free. Books for the use of colleges, schools, and public libraries, as well as those of an industrial nature, will now be free. Linseed oil, lard oil, etc., are now advanced to twenty-five per cent. A change is made in the preferential clause, which provides that the Government will extend the reciprocal clause to any country which may be entitled to same by virtue of any treaty with Her Majesty's Government.

Wholesale and Retail Associations.

The joint committees from the Wholesale Druggists and Patent Medicine Dealer's Association, met in Toronto, May 21st. The Wholesale Association was represented by Messrs. James Mattinson, R. W. Elliot, W. S. Elliot, C. McD. Hay, and Archdale Wilson; the retail by Messrs. R. Ferrah, J. R. Lee, and G. E. Gibbard. Several plans were discussed for arriving at a better understanding between the wholesale and retail trade in regard to the sale of patent medicines, that of the P.A.T.A., of England, being finally deemed the most feasible, with some alterations. The suggestions recommended by the committee were also accepted by the representatives of the patent medicine manufacturers, and it was decided to submit them to the meeting of the Wholesale Association to be held June 15th. A meeting of the patent medicine manufacturers will be held on the 14th, and it is expected a joint meeting of all the associations concerned will be held on the 15th inst.

From the spirit evinced at the previous meetings we look for a speedy and satisfactory arrangement of this troublesome problem.

Degree of Phm. B.

The following candidates for the degree of Bachelor of Pharmacy succeeded in passing the final examination at the University of Toronto: E. M. Ahearn, W. E. Anderson, W. H. Andrew, A. E. S. Argue, J. L. Brodie, F. S. Cable, C. W. Campbell, F. T. Carey, W. D. Corson, W. H. Cummins, T. J. Day, A. W. Dewar, C. Draper, A. E. Drewery, H. H. Edmison, C. W. Field, J. R. K. Graham, A. H. Griffiths, F. L. Hall, H. E. Hawkins, L. B. Hurst, E. J. Huxtable, G. H. Ireland, W. B. Kendall, F. H. MacCarthy, G. McCorvie, J. H. McHaffie, J. D. McKee, H. S. Monkman, A. J. Omond, G. C. Park, G. A. Parr, W. A. Pond, C. K. Quannington, E. A. Rawlings, W. S. Scheck, A. C. Seliery, H. W. Shoemaker, F. I. Smyth, F. L. Stevenson, S. J. Stevenson, T. J. Stillman, D. J. Sutherland, P. M. Tait, T. H. Till, R. F. Unsworth, W. H.

VanWinkel, I. L. Walton, S. T. White, W. H. Wilson, H. E. Woodland, D. A. Zurbrigg.

A Druggist's Golden Wedding.

Mr. Hugh Miller, one of the oldest of Toronto's druggists, and his estimable wife celebrated their golden wedding on June 9th. Mr. Miller was born at Inverness, Scotland, in 1818, and is now in his 80th year. He came to Canada and settled in Toronto in 1841. He entered the employ of Lyman, Kneeshaw & Co. (now the Lyman Bros. & Co.) wholesale druggists, in 1843, and in 1845 he commenced business on his own account at 167 King street east, which store he has occupied up to the present time. He has done a large and profitable business, and has taken an active interest in pharmacy, being one of the members of the first Council of the Ontario College of Pharmacy. He has also been an active member of the Toronto Board of Trade, and always taken a great interest in the Caledonia and Gaeltic Societies, of both of which he is a member, as well as the Masonic order, being one of the old members of St. Andrew's Lodge. For the last two years Mr. Miller has been assistant police magistrate of the city. We tender Mr. Miller our congratulations.

Sanitary Decalogue.

The following ten propositions or commandments said to have been enunciated by the late celebrated Prof. Frank H. Hamilton, of New York city, are produced and endorsed by the *Iowa Health Bulletin*, and their cheerful and implicit obedience demanded of all readers:

1. Out-door exercise.—"The best thing for the inside of a man is the outside of a horse."
2. Sleep.—"Blessed is he who invented sleep; but thrice blessed is the man who will invent a cure for thinking."
3. Light.—"Light gives a bronzed or tan color to the skin; but where it uproots the lily it plants the rose."
4. Responsibility.—"The lives of most men are in their own hands, and, as a rule, the just verdict after death would be—*felo de se*."
5. How obtained.—"Health must be earned; it can seldom be bought."
6. Air and scenery.—"Change of air is less valuable than a change of scene. The air is changed every time the wind is changed."
7. Mould and shrouds.—"Mould and decaying vegetables in a cellar weave shrouds for the upper chambers."
8. Links.—"Dirt, debauchery, disease, and death are successful links in the same chain."
9. Shadow and substance.—"Calisthenics may be very genteel, and romping very ungenteel, but one is the shadow, the other the substance of healthful exercise."

10. Girls.—"Girls need health as much—nay, more—than boys. They can only obtain it as boys do by running, tumbling—by all sorts of innocent vagrancy. At least once a day girls should have their halters taken off, the bars let down, and be turned loose like young colts."

The *Bulletin* suggests a new proposition:

11. Boys, as well as girls, require *ad libitum* doses of outdoor exercise; plenty of mental calisthenics; the avoidance of narcotics and stimulants, and the deferring of wild oats cultivation until after ninety years of age.

Curious Facts About Sponges

Some exceedingly interesting facts about sponges were brought out the other day at a lecture delivered in Boston before a class in natural history by A. W. Grabeau. He said that the sponge is now recognized by naturalists as an animal. It is a one-cell structure, each individual cell having a different function to perform. Some are for the absorption of water and some for the consumption and digestion of food. Sponges have no stomachs, but their food is assimilated. Soon after being taken out of the water the animal matter decays, leaving the substance, which becomes an article of commerce. Sponges are frequently found attached to shells, around which they entwine, but more frequently they attach themselves to rocks. The boring sponge is one of the most interesting and curious members of the family. It will bore holes into hard, calcareous objects, and Mr. Grabeau showed an oyster shell fairly riddled with holes. It was picked up on the Massachusetts coast, which abounds with similar specimens. The holes are supposed to be caused by some acid which the animal exudes, but none has been found. Sponges begin their work of boring when quite young, and even the hardest of rocks are drilled by them. They have existed from the earliest period of life on the earth.—*Pharmaceutical Era*.

Powdered Camphor.

W. Schmidt, of New York, has patented a process for preparing powdered camphor. The camphor is dissolved in benzene of a boiling point not higher than 80°C., and the solution stands till it settles; the supernatant liquor is drawn off, and the major portion of the benzene distilled off. The remaining liquid, on cooling, deposits camphor in the form of very fine powder, which is filtered off and dried. This is said to be an excellent process, and will be of great use to pharmacists, saving as it does the time and trouble in pulverizing camphor in the old manner.

Pharmaceutical Association of Quebec.

The annual meeting of the Pharmaceutical Association of the Province of Quebec was held in the Montreal College of Pharmacy on Tuesday, June 8th, Mr. R. W. Williams, of Three Rivers, president, in the chair. After the minutes of the last annual meeting had been read and adopted, the chairman called upon Mr. E. Muir, secretary, to read the council's annual report and treasurer's financial statement. The report, which we publish below, showed that the council had had under consideration a number of subjects important to the interests of the members. It also showed that they had been alive to their duties by their efforts to protect the interests of the association in prosecuting a number of persons who had been found guilty of infringing the Pharmacy Act. The financial statement was also very satisfactory, showing a balance on hand April 30th of \$3,157.31. The president, Mr. Williams, gave an admirable address, the opening paragraph of which paid a high tribute to the greatness, goodness, and Christian character of our beloved sovereign, Queen Victoria. On motion, the annual report, financial statement, and president's address were duly adopted and ordered to be printed and circulated among the members. On motion, a committee was appointed to draft a cable message congratulating Her Most Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria on her approaching diamond jubilee. This message was cabled during the progress of the meeting. The scrutineers reported the following gentlemen to have been duly elected, namely: R. W. Williams, re-elected; C. J. Covernton, re-elected; J. Ermaile, Roy, re-elected; J. E. Tremble, A. M. MacMillan, and A. E. DuBerger. These gentlemen, with the following who remained in office, will compose the council of the association for the year 1897-8, namely: Messrs. Joseph Contant, O. Lachance, R. McNichols, Dr. J. Leduc, A. Robert, J. G. Barnabé. The association's first annual banquet was held in the Windsor Hotel in the evening, about 100 pharmacists and others gathering around the festive board, Drs. Hingston and Roddick occupying seats as invited guests. Letters of regret were read from the Lieutenant-Governor, Hon. F. G. Marchand, Drs. Craig, Rottot, and Lachapelle, also from the presidents of several of the provincial pharmaceutical associations. The function was a grand success, and everybody left pleased, having had an enjoyable time.

Quebec Pharmaceutical Association.

27TH ANNUAL REPORT OF COUNCIL,
1896-7.

Your council, upon retiring from office, beg leave to report work done during the past year.

Your council have held six regular and three special meetings during the year, at all of which matters of general interest to

the members have been carefully discussed.

At the first meeting of the new council, held on July 5th, 1896, the officers of the association, together with the boards of examiners and auditors, were duly elected. At this meeting the registrar reported that Dr. J. M. Dionne, of Victoriaville, had paid the fine of \$50 for which the association had obtained judgment; also that judgment had been obtained against Charles Marin, for illegally keeping open a shop for the sale of drugs.

The registrar reported that, according to instructions, he had withdrawn from the Banque du Peuple the second instalment of \$795.73, and had transferred the amount to the City and District Savings Bank. At this meeting the following delegates to the American Pharmaceutical meeting, held in this city in August last, were appointed to meet that body, namely: R. W. Williams, president; S. Lachance, first vice-president; R. McNichols, second vice-president; Dr. E. Morin, and E. Muir.

Your council are pleased to state that the hospitality extended to our American pharmacists on that occasion was very highly appreciated, and they believe that the invitation extended to that body to hold its forty-fourth annual meeting in this city has been conducive of much good, besides it being the first time that the American Pharmaceutical Association had met in the province of Quebec.

At this meeting the following resolution was presented and carried unanimously, namely: Moved by Mr. Joseph Contant, seconded by Mr. C. J. Covernton, that the council of the Pharmaceutical Association of the province of Quebec, having with deep regret learned of the death of Mr. John Kerry, one of the original charter members of the association, desire to place on record the deep sense of the loss this association has sustained by the death of Mr. Kerry, and to convey to the members of his family their deep regret and sympathy for the great loss they have been, by Providence, called upon to suffer, and that the secretary be instructed to forward a copy of this resolution to the family of the deceased.

At a meeting of the board of examiners held in July last, it was considered advisable that some changes be made in the rules governing the major and minor examinations, those mainly suggested being as follows: An increase in the number of questions from four to six upon each of the subjects. An increase of the time allowed the students for writing their answers to the questions, from three hours to six hours, the time being divided into morning and afternoon sessions of three hours each, and that the examinations include physics and pharmacy, both in the written and oral examinations, and that on and after the April examinations of 1898, practical chemistry take the place of dispensing in the major examination. In addition to these, the hours of work for the examiners in preparing the ques-

Perpetual Injunction

[COPY]

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE.

Before COLIN G. SNIDER, Esq., Local Judge of this Court at Hamilton. | THURSDAY, the 20th day of May, A.D. 1897.

BETWEEN ARCHDALE WILSON & CO., *Plaintiffs*
AND
FRANK W. MERRILL, *Defendant*.



Upon the application of the Plaintiffs for an order to continue the Interim Injunction granted herein by Colin G. Snider, Esquire, Local Judge in Chambers, on Monday, the 17th day of May, A.D., 1897, upon reading the Notice of Motion to continue the said Injunction, and upon hearing what was alleged by Counsel for the Plaintiffs and Defendant and Counsel agreeing that the said Motion should be turned into a Motion for Judgment.

This Court doth Order and adjudge that the Defendant be forever restrained from manufacturing, selling, or dealing in fly poison prepared in felt, pulp, or paper in the shape of a square, circular, pad, octagon, mat, welt, or shield, or any form whatever where the felt, pulp or paper is smaller than twelve inches square and weighs more than an eighth of a pound to the square yard, and from using boxes, labels, or envelopes, such as those heretofore and now used by the said defendant or similar in any manner to those used by the Plaintiffs.

And this Court doth further order and adjudge that the defendant do pay to the Plaintiffs the costs of and incidental to this action forthwith after taxation thereof.

Upon motion of Mr. Thomas Hobson, of Counsel for the Plaintiffs.

By the Court.

S. H. GHENT, Deputy Clerk.

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

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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

NOFBRÄU.

"A malt tonic of surpassing value in its action on the nerves."
 "Admirably adapted to the wants of ladies before and after confinement."
 "Highly nutritious, and its use will be found very satisfactory in the rearing of strong, healthy children."
 "Ahead of porter or strong ale, whether imported or domestic."
 "Endorsed by the medical profession as the standard of perfection."

Reinhardt & Co.
 Lager Brewers, Toronto.

The only Pills which purge without pain



The Box of 10 Pills: 2/- free by Post.
 Price BOISSY, 2, Place Vendôme, PARIS

Agent: M. DEGARY, 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, 73 1/2 King St. W.
 TORONTO, ONT.

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

Wood's Phosphorine, Retail \$1.
 Cook's Cotton Root Compound, No. 1, Retail \$1.
 Cook's Cotton Root Compound, No. 2, Retail \$3.

Many retail druggists sell dozens of these goods while others only sell a few boxes. The reason for these variations in sales are that one orders from his jobber in not less quantities than one dozen Wood's Phosphorine, one dozen Cook's Cotton Root Compound No. 1, and a half dozen Cook's Cotton Root Compound No. 2, and places the dozen various 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 more 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 be a mistake in ordering from his jobber as first 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.

Mainer's Cough Drops



BROWN
 BLACK
 MENTHOL and
 ACID TABLETS

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

A. MAINER, - TORONTO.

BIRD SEED



Is put up by us in attractive 1-lb. packages. Each package contains a five-cent cake of "Bird Treat" and piece of cuttlefish bone.

It is well advertised, and sells readily at 10 cents, leaving retailers large profit.

Sold in 24 lb. and 35 lb. cases by all wholesalers, or

NICHOLSON & BROCK
 Colborne Street - Toronto, Ont.

WE ARE GROWING! WHO ARE GROWING? Saunders & Evans

The rapid increase in our business has necessitated our removing to more commodious premises. Our new business home is

30 Wellington St. East
 Toronto

Where can be seen the largest, best, and cheapest stock of

Sponges and Chamois Skins

In Canada. Our Sponges are purchased for us at the fisheries, and come direct from Nassau, Florida, Cuba, Alago, A. Dias, Lanna and the far-famed Isles of Greece. Our Chamois are imported from the headquarters for this article in England and the United States.

The secret of our being able to give unprecedented value in these lines is our knowing how to buy. The case in a nutshell. Try us, and convince yourself that our claim is no vain boast.

Sponges to suit every requirement and every trade. Sponges of every variety and every grade. In original packages, unbleached, or in cases, bleached.

Levy & Co. Printers

Druggists' Labels,
 Supplies, etc.

A SPECIALTY.

Toronto, Ont.

NIAGARA RIVER LINE

NIAGARA NAVIGATION CO., Ltd.

HON. SIR FRANK SMITH, President.
 R. H. McBRIDE, Auditor JOHN FOY, Manager

STEAMERS

'CHICORA'
 'CORONA'
 'CHIPPEWA'

RIVER STEAMER

'ONGIARA'

The Short and Picturesque Route Between

Buffalo, Niagara Falls Toronto, Can.

The only line giving passengers views of Falls, Rapids, Brock's Monument, and the romantic scenery of the Lower Niagara.

Season opens about MAY 5. Closes about OCT. 10

Connections at foot of Rapids with New York Central R.R. and Niagara Falls & Lewiston R.R. (Electric) on American side, and Michigan Central R.R. and Niagara Falls Park R.R. on Canadian side. Connections at Toronto with Canadian Pacific Ry., Grand Trunk System, and Richelieu and Ontario Navigation Co.'s steamers.

Tickets at all offices of Vanderbilt lines and principal offices in Niagara Falls and Toronto.

NIAGARA FALLS

Travel by the
 Canadian
 Scenic
 Route

The Niagara Falls Park and River Electric Ry.

Connecting at Queenston with Niagara Navigation Co.'s steamers and with all railway lines at Niagara Falls.

The only line giving the tourist an unbroken view of the famous cataract, also furnishing excellent facilities for reaching all the points of interest at the Falls.

W. PHILLIPS, Manager.

C. C. HARBOTTLE,
 City Pass. Agent,
 King and Yonge Sts., TORONTO.

A PERFECT TEA

MONSOON TEA

FINEST IN THE WORLD.
 From Tea Plant to Tea Cup in its Native Purity.
 PACKED BY THE GROWERS
 And sold in the original packages, 1/2 lb., 1 lb. and 5 lb. caddies.

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

tions and correcting the papers, and in the oral examinations, were provided for. These suggestions were finally adopted by your council at its meeting held in November last, and the changes were put into force at the last April examinations, and, as far as your council is informed, worked satisfactorily.

Your council is pleased to report that, in the action taken against Mr. Joseph Hamel, for being illegally in partnership with Dr. J. M. Dionne, of Victoriaville, Judge Plamondin had rendered judgment in favor of the association, condemning the defendant to the penalty of \$25 and costs.

Actions were also taken against the following persons, namely: Dr. J. A. M. Eli, of Sherbrooke, for selling a poison by an unregistered clerk, and a second action against the same person, for having in his employ an unregistered clerk. In the first of these actions judgment was rendered against the association, not on the merits of the case, but on account of the witness, who was relied upon to prove the sale of the poison, when put into the witness-box, forgetting everything; even when the man from whom he had said he had purchased the poison was pointed out to him in court, he swore that he did not know him and had never seen him in his life; therefore our proof failed, and the judge dismissed the case. The second action was proved to the satisfaction of the court, and judgment was rendered in favor of the association. In giving judgment in this case, Judge White placed on record his opinion that proprietary medicines were drugs within the meaning of the Pharmacy Act, and therefore no unregistered person was qualified to sell these articles, or any other drugs.

Action was taken against W. A. Dyer for illegally carrying on a drug store, he having failed to register as required by the Pharmacy Act. This case was settled by the defendant confessing judgment and paying costs and arrear fees.

Action was taken against Madame Taschereau, of Sorel, for keeping open a drug store in contravention of the Act, she being neither a Licentiate of Pharmacy or a physician, duly enseribed as a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of this province. This case has been in court since September last, the defendant's attorney having filed an objection to the form of action. This delayed the case, but in March last these objections were overruled by the court, and the case was heard upon its merits at the April court term before Judge Ouinet, and by him taken *en delibere*, but as yet no judgment has been rendered.

Actions were taken as test cases against the S. Carsley Co., Ltd., H. & N. E. Hamilton, two departmental stores, and also against the co-operative grocery company and Messrs. Boisvert Brothers, all of this city, for selling proprietary medicines and other drugs contrary to the Statute. After lengthy arguments by the defendant's attorneys, and ably argued on behalf of

the association by Mr. Brossea, the association's attorney, the cases were taken *en delibere* by Judge Dugas, who, after having carefully studied the law, gave judgment in favor of the association, condemning each of the parties sued to the penalty of \$25 and costs. These actions were taken to prove that none but druggists could sell drugs, proprietary medicine being compound drugs under the Pharmacy Act. Appeal to the Court of Queen's Bench has been taken by two of the parties sued, but the association's attorney is quite confident that they have no right of appeal and that the appeals will be dismissed.

The question of applying to the Legislature for amendment to the Pharmacy Act was discussed by your council, but no action was taken thereon. It will, therefore, be for the new council to decide whether anything in that way will be undertaken during the next session of the Legislature.

Your council have had communication with the council of the British Pharmaceutical Society, with a view of coming to some understanding regarding reciprocal interchange of diplomas, but have to regret that these communications failed, the British society declining reciprocal interchange, on the ground that they had no power under their charter to accept certificates from other bodies.

Your council have to regret the death of Mr. Alfred Henry Mason, a member of this association, and, at one time, president of the Montreal College of Pharmacy, and at its meeting held in November last passed the following resolution:

Moved by Mr. A. Robert, seconded by Mr. A. D. Mann, That this association having learned, with deep regret, of the death of Mr. Alfred Henry Mason, a member of this association, desire to convey to his family their deep sympathy in their sad bereavement, and that a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the family of the deceased. Your council also regret the death of Mr. Lewis Robitaille, of Joliette, an old member of the association.

Your council have had under consideration the question of druggists selling alcohol, wines, and liquors, and with a view of obtaining some concessions in favor of druggists, a memorial was addressed to the late provincial treasurer asking that druggists be allowed to sell alcohol up to one gallon for medical and mechanical purposes, and that they be allowed to sell wines and other liquors, for strictly medicinal purposes only, up to ten ounces, without a medical certificate, but that upon each sale an entry be made in the poison sales register book, the same as is required for the sale of poison, at the same time requesting the government to withdraw from druggists the right of taking out a license to sell liquors as allowed at present, to this communication no reply has been given, except a simple acknowledgment of its having been received and promising consid-

eration. Perhaps it might be advisable for the new council to follow up this matter with the new government.

Your council communicated with the present federal government upon the subject of the price of alcohol, setting forth by a petition signed by the majority of the members of the association, the desirability of making the import and excise duties equal, so that druggists could obtain their alcohol where it could be purchased to the best advantage.

Your council regrets that this petition failed, and that instead of reduction being obtained, the duty on alcohol has been increased; but this matter has not been allowed to drop here, as your council has appointed a committee to wait upon the Premier and Minister of Customs, to see if some concessions may not yet be obtained.

Your council would take this opportunity of informing your members that a new edition of the poison sales register book has been printed, and that the price to the members will, in future, be \$1 each.

The regular board of examiners held their semi-annual examinations as follows:

In Quebec on the 13th and 14th of October, 1896, when ten candidates for the major and nineteen for the minor examinations presented themselves; of these, four major and nine minor candidates passed. In Montreal, from the 20th to the 24th of April, 1897, inclusive, when twenty-four candidates for the major and twenty for the minor examinations presented themselves; of these, seven major and ten minor candidates were successful.

The preliminary board of examiners held their quarterly examinations in July, October, January, and April last, when 118 candidates enrolled their names, and of these twenty-nine passed.

The registrar reports upon the registers in good standing as follows:

Two hundred and eight licentiates, fifty-six certified clerks, 160 apprentices, and thirty-three physicians, licensed under the provisions of Art. 4035A of the Quebec Pharmacy Act. The registrar also reports that three members on the roll have resigned, and that thirteen have not paid their fees for the past year.

The treasurer's financial statement will be laid before you, showing a balance on hand on April 30th, 1897, as follows: In Bank du Peuple, \$1,591.47; in City and District Savings Bank, \$1,527.85; and cash on hand, \$37.99, making a total balance of \$3,157.31.

The registrar's books and treasurer's financial statement have been duly audited by the auditors appointed by the council, and by them signed and certified correct.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

Adhesive plaster which cannot be taken off easily yields to the influence of olive oil and turpentine.

Pharmacy in England.

The Progress of Pharmacy In Great Britain During the Queen's Reign.

(From our own Correspondent.)

The diamond jubilee of Queen Victoria is responsible for a good deal of looking backwards, and various articles have appeared in the magazines recording the progress that has been made in science, arts, and manufactures during the record reign. I make no apology, therefore, in following the fashion and in attempting within the space at my command, to describe something of the progress that has been made in pharmacy here during the sixty years.

There is always a fascination in trying to realize what were the conditions under which our predecessors lived and worked; the battles they fought to establish our liberty and independence; and what giant's work it was to throw off the yoke of medical interference, and build up a system of education and examination that has raised pharmacy from an unrecognized calling to a clearly-defined, State-acknowledged branch of medicine. Pharmacists are the lineal descendants of the old shop-keeping apothecaries, who obtained a charter in 1617 enabling them "to sell drugs and prepare and compound medicines according to physicians' orders and directions." From that time until early in the present century the apothecaries held precisely the position that the dispensing chemists hold to-day. Indeed, they suffered from the malignity of the narrow-minded physicians and surgeons because they ventured to practice minor surgery and prescribe over the counter. Besides this, the druggists, having separated themselves from the grocers, were obtaining a good deal of the apothecaries' trade, and this led to numerous attempts on the part of the apothecaries to control the unexamined chemists and druggists. The result was the establishment of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain in 1841, with the express object of improving the calling of pharmacist by means of systematic education and adequate examinations. The first school of pharmacy opened in this country was that founded by the Pharmaceutical Society in 1843, and the *Pharmaceutical Journal* started as an experiment by Jacob Bell, who afterwards presented the copyright to the Pharmaceutical Society. The retail trade, as well as the wholesale, in these days was of a very mixed nature, whilst the so called "patent" or proprietary medicine flourished in spite of taxes on paper, advertisements, and a medicine stamp act that is in force to-day.

The society was fortunate in its early officers and staff. The president was William Allen, F.R.S., head of the firm now so well known as Howards & Sons, of quinine fame. Dr. Anthony Todd Thomson, M.D., was lecturer on botany; Dr. Pereira, on materia medica; Mr. George Townes, F.R.S., on chemistry; and Professor Redwood on pharmacy.

Mainly through the energy of Jacob Bell, who was then M.P. for St. Albans, the Pharmacy Act was passed in 1852, that extended and confirmed the powers of the society in educating and examining pharmacists and protecting the title of pharmaceutical chemist. The society had now a permanent habitation in Bloomsbury Square.

In 1855 methylated spirit was introduced, which enabled denatured alcohol to be used in the arts duty free. This has been a great boon to chemical manufacturers and in many other trades.

In 1862 Professor John Atfield was appointed director of the laboratory of the School of Pharmacy of the Pharmaceutical Society, which post he filled up to last year, when he retired. The first national pharmacopœia appeared in 1864, under the title of *British Pharmacopœia*, as previously the pharmacopœias of London, Dublin, and Edinburgh had been the various guides to the medical profession and pharmacists. Squire's "Companion to the *British Pharmacopœia*" came out first about this time, and was preferred to the *British Pharmacopœia* itself. In 1868 the amended Pharmacy Act was passed, which gave fresh powers to the Society by making it compulsory that after that date any one who desires to keep open shop for the purpose of retailing poisons and dangerous drugs must have passed the examinations prescribed by the council of the Society. It also embraced the poison question, created a schedule of poisons in two degrees, and directed how they were to be labelled and sold. But connection with the Society was quite optional, and all those who were in business before the passing of the Act were compulsorily registered and admitted, if they desired it, as members of the Society. Since then attempts have been made to obtain parliamentary sanction to limit and restrict the dispensing of physicians' prescriptions to qualified pharmacists, to regulate the educational system by establishing a curriculum: to stop company pharmacy and insist upon branch shops being under the supervision of qualified pharmacists. But owing to the congested state of private business in parliament, and the monopoly of nearly all spare time by government measures, besides the want of unanimity amongst pharmacists themselves, the Society has failed to add anything further to the statute book. The council have, however, added a research laboratory for the higher education of pharmaceutical chemists, and have rebuilt their premises, making them the handsomest of their kind in London.

The examinations have been remodelled and extended, and now it is decided to abolish the elementary examination in school subjects, and only accept, after 1900, the same certificate as is accepted by the medical, dental, and veterinary professions.

During this period the practice of pharmacy has altered as the fashion in medi-

cine changed. Fifty years ago the fluid extract was looked upon as a novelty and the capsule was not half appreciated, whilst blood-letting—and, therefore, the use of leeches—was steadily on the decline. The period of "elegant pharmacy" set in about twenty years ago, and a few liquors and concentrated mixtures made their appearance. The ferments, pepsin, pancreatine, and diastase were being generally tested. Then followed the compressed tablet, the triturate, the palatinoid, and so on, all tending to increase of self-medication that the public loves, and, although increasing the profit of the pharmacist at the time, it is doubtful if it is not undermining the prescribers' art. Nowadays the public, as well as the profession, not only require their medicines to be elegant, but they must be pleasant. The pharmacist has to triumph over incompatibility, and remove objectionable features from drugs without disturbing the therapeutical activity. Nor is this all; he must be prepared to assist the surgeon with the necessary antiseptic preparations or aseptic dressings. The season of serums and antitoxins, with organic extracts, seems to be thick upon us. Will the pharmacist of the future have to keep a bacteriological department as well as a dispensing counter? Be that as it may, his success in the future will depend upon the combination of business habits with scientific attainments and a determination to keep himself abreast of the times. This is the moral to be learnt from the history of the past. There is also the indisputable law of the survival of the fittest, that seems to apply equally to the pharmacist in pharmacy as to the physical welfare of man.

Injunction Granted.

An injunction was asked for recently by Thomas Hobson, on behalf of Archdale Wilson & Co., Hamilton, Ont., to restrain F. W. Merritt, of Brantford, from manufacturing and selling fly-poison pads which were said to be an infringement of the copyright held by the plaintiffs. The injunction was granted by Judge Snider.

The Pharmacologist is the name of a new quarterly publication, edited by F. E. Stewart, M.D., Ph. G., of Detroit. It is devoted to the interests of materia medica, pharmacy, and therapy, and the number before us, No. 1, Vol. 1, is full of valuable and instructive matter in these branches. From the editor's well known ability we can predict a successful career for the new journal.

REMOVING BLOOD STAINS.—Surgical instruments, sponges, and the hands of the operator, according to Dr. Blenkiser, are readily cleaned from blood stains by washing them in a tepid solution of tartaric acid, and afterwards rinsing them in water without soap.

Have You
Tried....

The Holgate-
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Pure
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Send for Samples and Prices

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BOVRIL

is the guaranteed product of Prime Ox
Beef. It is made from the choicest
cattle raised in the Argentine Republic
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differs from ordinary Beef Extracts and
home-made beef tea in this way. Ex-
tracts and beef tea are only stimulat-
ing, whereas

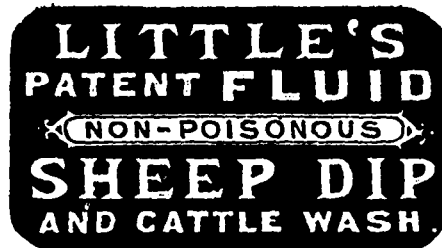
BOVRIL

is stimulating, nutritious, and life
sustaining.

BOVRIL, LTD.

30 Farringdon Street,
LONDON, E. C.

Canadian Branch: 27 St. Peter St., MONTREAL.



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

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

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

Removes the unpleasant smell from Dogs and other animals.

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

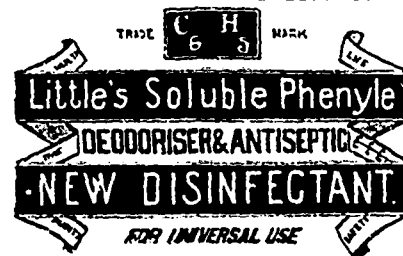
It has won 17 Gold, Silver, and other Prize Medals have been awarded to
"Little's Sheep and Cattle Wash" in all parts of the world.

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 Gov-
ernment, "Little's Soluble Phenyle" was proved to be the best Disin-
fectant, 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.

THE Lyman Bros. Co., LTD.

TORONTO

Notwithstanding all reports to the contrary

Lyman's Lightning Fly Paper

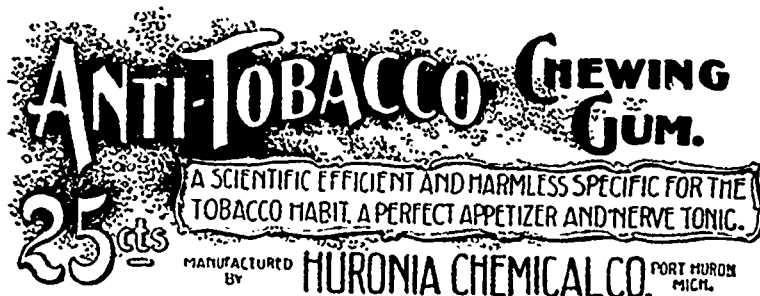
put up in five and ten cent packets is in the market to stay.

Our competitors instead of relying on ordinary commercial methods apparently think to frighten retailers into handling their goods instead of ours.

Do not be misled. There is no question of patent involved. Suggestions to the contrary are fabrications pure and simple. Trade Mark is quite another matter. All we ask is that dealers shall sell our goods as ours. We will attend to the rest.

Send for quotations if you want the best Fly Paper, which pays as large or larger profits than any in the market.

WE ARE HEADQUARTERS FOR



SPECIAL VALUE IN 5c. and 10c. TAR SOAPS.

LYMAN'S LOG CABIN ROOT BEER, 10c. and 25c. Bottles.

Our CITRATE MAGNESIA is equal to any in Quality. Write for Quotations.

NEW PATENTS - - -

Bovril.
Colchici Sal.
Egyptian Pile Cure.
Franz Joseph Water.
Jude's Peptomangan.
Koda.
Ko ko.
O'Keefe's Ext. Malt.
Resinol.
Ross' Pills.
Rubinat Water.
Seng.
Sulphume.

The Lyman Bros. Co., Ltd., - Toronto.

Trade Notes.

R. C. Bruce, Tara, Ont., has made an assignment.

J. Godfrey Smith, druggist, Halifax, N.S., is dead.

J. Campbell is opening a drug store at Quartz Creek, B.C.

Dr. D. W. Shire, Lindsay, Ont., has made an assignment.

John Woods is opening a new drug store at Rat Portage, Ont.

D. J. McNamany has opened a new drug store at Sherbrooke, Que.

Xiste Bourque, druggist, Montreal, Que., has made an assignment.

W. E. Lehman has purchased the drug business of D. M. Campbell, Newmarket, Ont.

J. A. Johnston has purchased the drug business of C. D. Daniel & Co., 171 King street east, Toronto, Ont.

The drug store of E. W. Cameron, Brantford, Ont., was destroyed by fire June 1st. Insured for \$1,500.

Paul L. Scott, druggist, Paris, Ont., has passed his first examination in the faculty of medicine at the University of Toronto.

Peacy & Co. have purchased the drug business of E. Pimbury & Co. at Union, B.C. The latter firm continue their business at Nanaimo, B.C.

T. B. Mitchell, formerly with Mr. Sawyer, of the Windsor Drug Store, Montreal, has purchased the drug business of M. F. Eby, Oshawa, Ont.

Matthew L. Bollard, for some years with J. Roberts Allan, of Ottawa, has opened a drug store in the building formerly occupied by W. H. Scripture, corner Nicholas and Theodore streets, Ottawa, Ont.

Mr. George Anderson, general manager of the Royal Oil Company, Toronto, Ont., has been appointed by the Dominion Government as commissioner to Japan, with a view of extending trade relations with that country.

Bowmanville has voted a bonus of \$6,000 to the Rubber Manufacturing Company, which is about to be established in that town. In addition to other lines it is proposed to manufacture druggists' hard rubber goods.

Mr. Hugh J. Leslie, who has represented Lyman Bros. & Co. in the Northwest and East, will have charge of the sundries department in the warehouse, and Mr. Noble will be in charge of several important departments.

Dr. Wm. Saunders, director of the Dominion Experimental Farms, and one of the best known and oldest pharmacists in Western Ontario, has been elected a corresponding member of the Royal Botanic Society, in Regent's Park, London, England.

Richard H. Traill, of the drug firm of Traill & Cooling, Austin, Illinois, has been elected to the presidency of the Town Board of Cicero, a thriving suburb of Chicago. Mr. Traill is a graduate of the Ontario College of Pharmacy class of '78, and is a native of Belleville, Ont.

We are pleased to note Mr. George H. Leslie is to take charge of the western ground in the interests of the Lyman Bros. & Co., Limited, on the route lately looked after by Messrs. Hay and Noble. Mr. Leslie's friends in the west will be glad to welcome back one who was so popular as one of the first drug travellers in Canada. We wish him every success.

Montreal Notes.

It is a matter of great regret that the annual meetings of the Pharmaceutical Association of this province and also those of the Montreal College of Pharmacy are not better attended. The attendance at both meetings this year was very small indeed—per contra there was a very fair representation of the pharmacists of Montreal in the evening at the banquet, which was a great success.

Mr. John Lewis, one of the leading pharmacists of this city, is convalescent after his long and very serious illness.

Mr. Dyer, whose reputation as a skilled pharmacist is well known, has relinquished the retail and has commenced a manufacturing business on McGill street, under the name of the "Dyer Manufacturing Company."

Mr. P. O. Giroux's new pharmacy on Sherbrooke street is in working order, and Mr. Giroux is doing his best to make it a successful venture. It is the first pharmacy ever attempted on this strictly residential and rather retired street.

Mr. Barbeau, late of St. Catherine street, has his new pharmacy on St. James street, opposite Alexander's, open for business, of which he seems to be getting his fair share.

What with the annual meetings, the collection of the yearly subscription fees, and the big dinner at the Windsor, Mr. E. Muir, the respected secretary and registrar of the Pharmaceutical Association has had his hands full lately. The position of secretary and registrar is not a sinecure by any means.

Mr. Ransom, of Lachine, has been much praised for the spirited action taken by him when applied to by a patent medicine man to send him the names of parties in his neighborhood who would be likely to use his remedy. It really seems as though pharmacists were looked upon by the specialty manufacturers as their advertising agents.

Mr. Alex. Urquhart, who recently died in this city, at the ripe old age of eighty-two, was, in his younger days, a pharmacist and the founder of the Medical Hall, St. James street, which is now temporarily

closed. Mr. Urquhart was much respected. Unlike the late Mr. Benjamin Lyman and Mr. John Kerry, he took no active part in the long fight for the legal recognition of pharmacists by the Legislature from 1865 to 1870; nevertheless, he frequently sent his contributions towards expenses to the present writer, and so helped on the cause of pharmaceutical education.

Messrs. Chapman and Anderson, who have recently been appointed respectively lecturers on materia medica and practical pharmacy at Bishop's Medical College, will, it is thought, give their lectures in the evening so as to enable pharmacy students to attend.

It is rumored in pharmaceutical circles that the new council of the association is contemplating applying at the next session of the Provincial Legislature for further amendments to the Pharmacy Act. It would be as well to take such a step only after due deliberation. The experience gained recently in Ontario does not augur well for the good-will of local legislatures towards incorporated pharmacy.

Visitors to Montreal during Jubilee week will have no cause to complain of want of attractions. There will be the grand and unique procession of the Fête Dieu on Sunday, the 20th, the immense civic procession on Monday, the 21st, and the military parade on Tuesday, the 22nd, with a banquet at the Windsor in the evening. Last, but not least, Buffalo Bill's Combination will be here on the 20th, 21st, and 22nd. The illuminations in the evening, it is anticipated, will be on a grand scale. Both stores and private residences will vie with each other in demonstrating the admiration for the many virtues of our noble Queen entertained by the citizens of the metropolis of the Dominion.

Prince Edward Island Notes.

Mr. H. A. Ellis, formerly in the employ of Dr. Darnoch at Kensington, is now head clerk in Watson's drug store. Before leaving Kensington, Mr. Ellis's friends tendered him a farewell feast expressive of their regard and well wishing for him.

Mr. William Warren, lately with Messrs. Johnson & Johnson, succeeds Mr. Ellis at Kensington.

Mr. George Reddin, of Messrs. Reddin Bros., who had been confined to the house for some time, suffering from erysipelas, is now welcomed back among his customers.

The Charlottetown druggists now catering to the soda water trade are Messrs. Watson, Johnson, and Arthur Reddin.

Messrs. Barclay & Turner are in occupation of their new drug store at O'Leary. Dr. MacLauchlan has leased the former premises, and is conducting a new drug business under the management of Dr. McEwen.

Toronto Retail Drug Clerks.

The society has been working quietly along for the past few months, and the labors of those in connection with it are now being marked by success. There are at present nearly one hundred members in good standing. The principal point of interest before the boys now is their annual excursion. This even, which is always looked forward to as one of the most pleasant outings of the season, will in all probability be held about the middle of July. The young men on the several committees are sparing no expense nor energy to make it the most successful excursion they have yet had. The boat committee have chosen the best pleasure boat on the lake, the *Garden City*, to carry them and their friends across the lake. Full particulars will be published after the meeting to be held to night (14th) for the purpose of completing all arrangements necessary. Every druggist in the city is respectfully requested by the committee to try to make it convenient for his clerk to attend this outing.

Pharmaceutical Association Wins Again.

Messrs. Carsley's and Girard's appeal from the Magistrates' Court decision in favor of the Pharmaceutical Association of the Province of Quebec, condemning them for keeping drug stores and selling drugs in their departmental stores, came up before the Court of Queen's Bench, at Montreal, June 14th. Mr. Brosseau, attorney for the Pharmaceutical Association, made a motion for the dismissal of the appeals for want of jurisdiction. Mr. Abbott, for Carsley, and Messrs. Beaubien and Tucker, for Girard, opposed this motion, and after long arguments of counsel the Hon. Justice Wurtel granted Mr. Brosseau's motion, and dismissed the appeal with costs.

Wall Paper Calendar.

M. Staunton & Co. will this month distribute to the wall paper trade a combined calendar and table of quantities of paper required for various sized rooms. It is artistically printed in colors and gold, and will be found very useful. Every wall paper dealer should have one. If your name is not already on M. Staunton & Co.'s books, drop them a postcard and ask for one of these.

The Origin of the word Pharmacy.

A German scientist says the word is derived from Ph-Ar-Maki. This is a word compounded from the ancient Egyptian

article Ph-Ar, a verb signifying to make, and Maki, a remedy intended to protect the healthy from disease, and to cure the afflicted. Maki, we are told, was applied to the employment of magic or incanta-



May Class, Optical Institute of Canada. The above shows the members of the O.C.P. class '07 who succeeded in passing their examinations at the Optical Institute of Canada, and are now qualified to act as Oculists' opticians.

tion for healing as well as with drugs. Its makers were the druggists of ancient Egypt, and belonged to the Scribe order, i.e., they were educated persons, and socially occupied the same positions as priests, physicians, government officials, etc. The writer stated that at the time of Hippocrates there was no apparent distinction between the art of pharmacy and medicine.—*Mo. Mag. Phar.*

Lightning Fly Paper.

WE call our readers attention to the advertisement of Lyman's Lightning Fly Paper on page 600a. The Lyman Bros. & Company (Ltd.) inform us that no judgment has yet been given in the suit of Wilson vs. Lyman, in which the evidence was taken in Hamilton in January last. The suit relates to the validity and effect of plaintiff's trade mark, and the alleged similarity of the defendant's goods as put up by them when the suit was instituted a year ago. There is no question of patent involved.

Portraits of the Queen.

Apropos of the sixtieth anniversary of the reign of Queen Victoria, the June number of *McClure's Magazine* will contain a series of life portraits of the Queen, the earliest showing her, a child on her mother's lap, at the age of two years; the next at four, the next at five, and so on, almost year by year, down to the present day. The reproduction will be, in most instances, directly from the originals, and by the finest process. No such series has ever been published before.

Cameras as a Side Line.

Cameras and accessories are a popular side line for pharmacists in many places, and an attractive window display may be made with the aid of amateur photographs, and the cameras and accessories by which they have been produced. It should be a comparatively easy matter to borrow a number of photographs showing familiar faces and scenes, and pictures of local interest always seem to make amateur photography more attractive. It does not seem to be surrounded by so much mystery or hedged in by so many little difficulties when one shows the work of home amateurs. A display of this kind may be made to promote the sale of the cameras themselves, or of the various chemicals and solutions that are used in the processes of developing, fixing, and toning, and in both departments a very substantial source of revenue may be developed, providing the line receives anything like the serious attention and consideration its rich possibilities so well deserve. They are worth a trial.

Danger of Explosion of Compressed Tablets of Potassium Chlorate.

The *Bulletin Commercial* of a recent date records the explosion of a compressed tablet of potassium chlorate under the following circumstances: A physician, engrossed in speaking to a patient, absent-mindedly occupied his hand in rubbing together between his thumb and fingers a compressed tablet of pure chlorate, and another of the chlorate and sugar, that he had in his pocket. All at once an explosion occurred, and the doctor drew out his hand badly scorched and burned, and the pocket was set on fire. The saccharated tablet was broken to pieces by the explosion, but not a trace of the other tablet could be found.

Preservation of Hydrogen Peroxide.

Sunder, in the *Pharmaceutische Zeitung*, having recommended for this purpose the addition of alcohol or ether, to the extent of two per cent., Freyer, in a communication on this subject, states that having tried the plan, he found that the amount of hydrogen peroxide in solution remained absolutely constant for several weeks. Hence he warmly endorses the suggestion.

Formaline solution, 1-1000, used as a douche, has given excellent results in the treatment of gonorrhœa in females.

Frederick Stearns & Co.

Short Talks on
Pharmaceutical Subjects.

No. 9.

An Argument in Favor of Assayed Fluid Extracts.

WHEN a man pays a dollar for 20 pounds of sugar he expects to get 20 pounds of sweetening material, not starch or inert substance. Similarly, when anyone pays a dollar for a pound of Fluid Extract, they expect to get a dollar's worth. In other words, when one pays \$1.00 for a pound of any given fluid extract, the medicinal virtue of which is represented by, say, 1 per cent. of active principle, another sample containing $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. of the same constituent is certainly not worth more than one-fourth that price. This stands to reason. The same argument holds good for other drugs the therapeutic value of which can be established by assay. External appearances and other physical characteristics are extremely deceitful, and hence the careful pharmacist will see to it that his shelf goods—and we speak more particularly of fluid extracts—shall be of guaranteed standard strength. Now the finest-looking specimens of drugs are by no means always the best, for such may often be almost inert in active principles, while actual experience has shown that poor-looking drugs frequently produce the best fluid extracts. The proof of the pudding is the eating of it; the proof of the value of a given drug or galenical is the actual examination, when practical.

We believe that we are especially entitled to the confidence of the pharmaceutical profession, having made the assay of alkaloidal plant drugs a special study. Our line of Assayed Fluid Extracts can always be relied upon to correspond with the label, and purchasers can be assured that they will not pay for anything they don't get.

Fluid Extracts may be briefly defined as fluid preparations of drugs so prepared as to represent the drug in the proportion of fluid part for solid part taken. To secure this result it is obvious that (1) correct methods of exhaustion must be employed; (2) proper menstrua must be used, and (3) skilled labor employed to conduct the process from beginning to end. As a general thing, we believe that most manufacturers who have complied with the above requisites feel that they have done their duty, and that their products ought to be satisfactory.

Now, we do all the above and still more. We purchase only the highest grades of drugs from selected samples, from first hands only, and in such large quantities as to warrant being "standard" and uniform in character. Moreover, our finished preparations are assayed, thus insuring the fluid extract to be a true equivalent therapeutically of the prime drug itself.

Thus our Fluid Extract of Coca is adjusted to a standard of 0.5 per cent. of Cocaine, whereas we have found fluid extracts of this drug on the market to contain as little as 0.1 per cent. of the alkaloid; hence one pound of our make at \$1.20 per pound is worth five pounds of the lower strength product; or, inversely, if the 1 per cent. article is worth a certain figure, ours is worth five times as much. The same point might be justly made in regard to Fluid Extract Aconite, Belladonna, Hydrastis, Ipecac, Nux Vomica, and others too numerous to mention here, which are standard in definite relation to the active principles present, by recognized methods of assay.

In short, Stearns' Assayed Fluid Extracts are perfect ones, and strictly represent the drug, fluid part for solid part, and are the true equivalents, therapeutically, of the drugs they are made from.

A special feature of interest and value are the back descriptive labels on our packages, which furnish instructions for the extemporaneous preparation of syrups, tinctures, wines, infusions, etc., thus obviating all need of special formula books. The front label has a broad gold border, similar to the shop furniture labels, and is very elegant and attractive.

We allow a discount of 40 per cent. from list on fluid extracts, and in fair sized orders we pay the freight.

FREDERICK STEARNS & CO.,

Detroit, Mich.
New York City.
London, Eng.

Manufacturing Pharmacists.

WINDSOR, ONT.

Canadian Druggists' Exchange

Offers For This Month

INTIMATE BY NUMBER THE ONES
YOU WISH DETAILS OF.

No. 1 is a \$2,000 stock in a city of 15,000. A good chance for a young man to work up. Stock is offered cheap. County of Brant.

No. 2 is a \$4,500 stock in a city of 10,000 population, averaging from \$15 to \$20 per day. Silent partner wishes to retire. This will be found a very inviting offer upon investigation. Terms to suit yourself. County of Lincoln.

No. 3 is a stock of \$2,000 in a town of 3,500 population, averaging from \$7 to \$10 per day cash. Ill health forces principal to retire, and a good offer is held out. County of Brant.

No. 4 is a \$6,000 stock in a city of 20,000 population in British Columbia, averaging over \$20 per day cash. The owner, owing to ill health, offers special price and invites inspection. A very inviting proposition.

No. 5. The proprietor of three proprietary medicines which have a fine sale offers them owing to his advancing age. They pay a profit of \$3,000 per year, and that with almost no effort to push them. A first-class credit is established throughout Canada with the newspapers and no hitch can possibly occur. The formulae, letters patent, stamps, etc., etc., are offered for less than half their value and at a figure upon which 30 per cent. can be cleared the first year.

No. 6. Is a request from a purchaser to procure him a stock of not over \$2,200 in a town of from 1,500 to 4,000 population, where the sales average decently, and the town is not overdone. He has cash and security to put up for anything which suits him, and desires early response to this enquiry.

No. 7. Is an enquiry by a medical man for a drug store doing at least \$10 cash a day, and where an opening presents to practice his profession. Price no object so long as place suits.

Vendors' blanks for description and details of their offers furnished free by this office.

Two stores were sold this month during interval of issue of journal. Parties (vendors or vendees) have many advantages by using this office as a medium to secure their wishes, and at a minimum expense of time and money.

Letters must enclose stamp for reply, otherwise they will remain unnoticed. Address

DR. W. E. HAMILL

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JANES BUILDING, TORONTO

Sweet.

Goaxes

Sell This For Itself.

It Will Merit Confidence.

COAXES

SWEET FLY POISON

Kill'em Quick.

DISCS

DIRECTIONS-MOISTEN THE DISC WITH ENOUGH WATER TO EXTRACT THE POISON AND EXPOSE UPON SAUCERS OR PLATES

THE **TORONTO PHARMACAL CO.** LIMITED

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Poison.

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BRAYLEY, SONS & CO.

Wholesale Patent Medicines

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OUR SPECIALTIES:

TURKISH DYES.

DR. WILSON'S HERBINE BITTERS.

Sole Proprietors of the following:

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



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- TORONTO { Lyman Bros. & Co. Evans Sons & Co.
- Northrop & Lyman.
- Elliott & Co. T. Milburn & Co.
- HAMILTON-Archdale Wilson & Co. J. Winer & Co.
- LONDON-London Drug Co. Jas. A. Kennedy & Co.
- WINNIPEG-Martin, Hole & Wynne Co.
- NEW WESTMINSTER-D. S. Curtis & Co.
- VICTORIA-Langley & Co.
- QUEBEC.-W. Brunet et Cie.
- ST. JOHN-Canadian Drug Co. S. McDiarmid & Co.
- PRESCOTT.-T. W. Chamberlain & Co.
- MONTREAL.-Huden, Huber & Co.

GILLETT'S LYE

Perfumed Powdered

FULL STRENGTH

Is the BEST LYE, and easiest to sell. Handled everywhere by all good Druggists.

GILLETTS' CHEMICAL WORKS

(Established 1852)

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TO REACH THE DRUG TRADE OF CANADA

Use the acknowledged medium of the TRADE

THE CANADIAN DRUGGIST.

Antipyrine and Quinine with Cinnamon Water.

At a recent meeting of the Liverpool Pharmaceutical Students' Association, Mr. Welch, of Chester, stated that he had had some trouble with the following mixture :

Antipyrine.....	80 gm.
Quinine sulphate.....	10 gm.
Diluted sulphuric acid.....	60 gm.
Syrup orange.....	½ fl. oz.
Cinnamon water.....	to make 8 fl. oz.

When sent out it was clear. On the bottle being returned to be refilled he was surprised to find a thick white precipitate deposited upon the sides and bottom of the bottle. He had seen it stated that cinchona alkaloids and antipyrine were incompatible. But he found that if made up with distilled water instead of cinnamon water, there was no cloudiness and no precipitate, even on standing several days. The antipyrine or the quinine made up with cinnamon water alone, yielded a clear mixture. It appeared, therefore, that the cinnamon water had some action upon the quinine and antipyrine when together. He filtered the precipitate from the mixture made up as ordered, and found both antipyrine and quinine in the filtrate. He had also noted that, on adding a little diluted sulphuric acid to the deposit, a distinct pink coloration took place, although little, if any, of the deposit was dissolved.

In the discussion brought on, it was stated that perhaps if the cinnamon water used was made by shaking up the oil, and filtering through magnesia, such a precipitate as described might be produced. Or it might be that the cinnamic aldehyde in the cinnamon water had decomposed, and a precipitate of quinine or antipyrine cinnamate formed.

The statement was also made, that, according to one authority, quinine was said to be more soluble in the presence of antipyrine.

Prescription Charges.

The *Pharmaceutical Journal* (England), in an article dealing with this subject, says :

The chemist and druggist, for instance, must continually bear in mind—especially in dealing with prescriptions—that he is entitled to charge for professional or special technical services rendered. Where such special services are rendered by any other class, a due equivalent is invariably demanded as a recompense, and the chemist and druggist would be pursuing a suicidal policy and neglecting his best interests if he were to allow himself to be persuaded to regard all his business transactions from a purely commercial standpoint. Further, when the matter is considered fairly, it will be seen that one of the soundest commercial axioms is that which insists upon the best possible return being obtained for all services rendered. Successful professional men act

upon this principle—a wholly commercial principle—of necessity, otherwise they would not be successful. To reduce one's terms because another charges less for similar services would be absurd so long as the public is willing to acquiesce in the higher terms. And, after all, the value of an individual's services is, more frequently than not, based upon his own estimate of those services. Indeed, if that estimate be formed after paying due regard to all the circumstances of the individual case, it will in all probability approximate so closely to the truth that the public will accept it readily. But the main point to bear in mind is that, having once taken up a decided stand in this matter, no one should depart from it rashly, and if change be desirable, it should be gradual—evolution rather than revolution being the key to the situation.

Substitution.

By F. L. URJOHN.

The cry of substitution is abroad in the land. It has been taken up by the proprietary manufacturers of all sorts of articles, and in many cases with just cause, but especially of late have the heaviest guns been turned upon the pharmacist and the reserves have been called out; we, among others, have been requested to contribute our views on the question. Up to the present time we must confess that we have not considered it necessary to take a hand in the controversy. From all that has been printed on the subject of late we had been led to believe that the reprehensible habit of substitution was becoming quite generally prevalent. The editor of a certain medical journal having lately published an article over his signature in which he made a broad statement that in his opinion there were not over five thousand out of the forty-five thousand druggists in this country who were honest and reliable in this respect. This assertion, if true, naturally calls out the virtuous indignation of the proprietary manufacturer and physician. We set about testing the matter in a practical way, that we might satisfy ourselves as to the correctness of this application that nearly ninety per cent. of the druggists were dishonest and unreliable, and that substitution was their rule and not the exception. With this in view we had written for us by a regular physician fifty prescriptions, all calling for different formulæ of Upjohn's friable pills, written on regular prescription blanks. A competent man was sent out to have these filled at various drug stores in New York city. The route selected was up Third avenue, returning on Sixth, the pharmacists in that section representing a fair average of the city at large, every store on this route being taken in turn without discrimination. The result of the first day showed that thirty-eight different prescriptions had been filled from thirty-eight different stores. A careful comparison of the copies of the various prescrip-

tions with the pills as dispensed by the thirty-eight druggists, showed that thirty-six prescriptions were filled with Upjohn's pills of the kinds called for. Of the two others, one was an extemporaneous mass pill, uncoated; the other, a gelatine coated pill, of some make unknown. These two substitutions were made by druggists whose credibility is not of the highest in the trade, and whose method of conducting business is not such as would ordinarily inspire confidence. We must confess, in view of all that has been written on the subject of late, that we had been led to expect a much larger percentage of substitution. The fact that there were two substitution among thirty-eight druggists called upon, while showing that the practice was resorted to by some, proves that the practice is not as general as has been claimed, and while we condemn in the strongest terms the flagrant substitution of one thing for another, and would not overlook any case brought to our attention, still the result of our test forces us to believe that the agitation has been entirely overdone, and, if persisted in by the aggressive and intemperate attacks which are being so generally made through the pharmaceutical and medical press, cannot but militate against a reconciliation of the pharmacist and physician which seems so necessary to a restoration of the old-time condition of things, when a mutual reliance and co-operation existed. We are satisfied that the honest men far outnumber the dishonest ones in the ranks of the pharmacist, and we believe that a great injustice is being done them as a whole by the misguided attacks which are being made upon them. We say misguided for the reason that we are convinced that if those who should be most interested would only take the trouble to investigate a little more carefully, they would satisfy themselves of the injustice in counting up the sins of the few against the many.—*Drug Circular.*

Suppositories and Their Manufacture.

The results of some experiments by Professor Lewin in conjunction with Apotheker Eschbaum appeared in the *Deutsche med. Wochenschrift*. According to Lewin, it is essential that the medication should be equally distributed in the suppository, and that it should be readily separable from the basis. The suppository itself should be as sterile as possible, and so formed as to be easily inserted, a special point being that the dosage of medicament should be exact. How far the suppositories at present in use answer these requirements will be seen from the following short résumé of the results of the experiments alluded to.

Cacao Butter Suppositories only allow of an equal distribution of the prescribed drugs if the mass is mixed with fat or oil and subsequently rolled out. For this method of preparation Lewin recommends formulæ such as the following :

R Kali Iodid..... 0.2
 Butyri Cacao..... 3.0
 Adipis Suilli..... 2.5.

Ut. f. exactissime terendo massa qua forma suppos.

D, tal. dos. No.....

It is not advisable to fill the medication into ready made hollows, on account of the insufficient distribution in these. The authors remark that, even when the cacao butter has solidified, the regular distribution of the medicine (morphine, cocaine, etc.) in all suppositories is almost a matter of impossibility in all cases where the medicine is only added mechanically to the bulk. The examination of a number of suppositories which had been prepared in various ways by melting and moulding proved this conclusively, the greater part of the dose of medicine being usually found in the tip of the suppository, whether the medicine was added to the cacao butter dissolved in water or as a powder.

Glycerin-Gelatin Suppositories are, according to the authors, vastly superior to preparations of cacao butter. The medicament, which has been dissolved in water, readily mixes with the aqueous solution of glycerin-gelatin, and is evenly distributed in all suppositories. Further, the glycerin-gelatin suppository can be easily introduced into the rectum without loss, where the moisture of the bowel quickly dissolves it, so that both the medicine and glycerin are speedily absorbed by the blood. The disadvantages, however, are that these suppositories are not always sterile, they are prepared of gelatin, the nature of which is not always known, and which may contain ingredients injurious to the human organism. They also contain considerable quantities of glycerin which may prove irritating to the rectum. The authors therefore reject this preparation, and recommend

Agar Suppositories.—If one part of commercial agar powder is heated with twenty-nine parts of water for some minutes in the vapor bath, the result is a mixture which can be easily poured out, and which sets after a little time to a slippery, tough, and flexible mass which has an acid reaction. This is neutralized by adding 0.1 gramme of sodium bicarbonate to 10 grammes of the powdered agar. For the preparation of agar gelatin they give the following method: One part of neutralized agar powder is poured into a small medicine bottle with the quantity of medicament intended to be used for a certain number of suppositories; then 29 parts of water are weighed and added, and the whole shaken up. The stopper of the bottle is well tied down, and the bottle placed into boiling water for five to ten minutes. None of the many bottles used by the authors cracked in this process. Square pieces of paraffined paper (about 4 Cm.) are rolled into pointed paper bags, the points turned over, and the bags fixed in a suitable frame on a scale pan. The respective

quantities of the hot agar mass are then weighed carefully into the paper bags, and the suppositories are preserved for use in the bags. If, for instance, suppositories of potassium iodide are intended to be manufactured, 1 gramme of neutralized agar powder would be put into a bottle with 1 gramme of potassium iodide, 29 parts of water added, and the whole shaken up until the salt is dissolved. The bottle would then be boiled for five to ten minutes, and the liquid agar poured into ten paper bags of three grammes each. Some medicines, as mercurial ointment and bismuth subnitrate, cannot be formed into suppositories in the manner indicated. These are rubbed in with the prepared agar mass. Antipyrine sometimes takes more of the agar mass. Thus 10 per cent. of antipyrine requires double and 50 per cent. of antipyrine three times the quantity of the agar mass stated below.

Tannin Suppositories are prepared without heat. One part of tannin is mixed with two parts of agar powder and massed with seven parts of water. The mass is then rolled out and divided. Nearly all other medicines form perfectly homogeneous mixtures if worked up into agar-gelatin suppositories. Urethral and other bougies, and vaginal pessaries, are prepared in an analogous manner. For the preparation of pessaries a block of wood suitably hollowed out should be used with a suitable stamp to press wax paper into the hollows.—*Pharmaceutical Journal.*

Argentol.

According to Fritzsche, argentol is a compound of silver with oxychinolin obtained from chinolol. It is more suitable for use than lactate or citrate of silver. It is readily decomposed, and in the presence of septic substances splits up into oxychinolin, which is an active antiseptic, and metallic silver, both of which have bactericidal action. Argentol is so readily decomposed that if boiled with water it at once deposits minutely divided silver. It is a non-irritant, non-poisonous powder, difficult to dissolve, but can be easily distributed. It is an excellent substitute for iodoform, and other silver preparations which on decomposition give silver oxide instead of metallic silver. It is applied as a powder to wounds, granulations, festering, skin diseases, ulcers, also as an ointment with vaseline and lanolin, 1:50 - 100, and in emulsions or injections for gonorrhoea, 1:300 - 1000.—*Ph. Centralh. (Phar Jt.)*

Sir Astley Cooper is said to be the first who employed alum for its healing properties some ninety years ago.

A NEW WART CURE.—Chromic acid, one hundred grains to the ounce, applied frequently with a toothpick, will remove small warts or similar growths.—*Medical Summary.*

Books for Druggists.

Any of the following books will be mailed on receipt of the price named:

British Pharmacopœia.....	\$1 75
British Pharmacopœia Addendum.....	30
U.S. Dispensary (in cloth).....	7 50
U.S. Dispensary (in leather).....	8 25
U.S. Dispensary (in leather) (1894).....	7 25
National Dispensary (1894).....	7 00
National Formulary.....	1 00
Atfield's Chemistry.....	2 25
Gray's Botany, first lessons.....	1 50
Maisch's Materia Medica.....	2 80
Martindale's Extra Pharmacopœia.....	2 00
Pereira's Prescriptions.....	1 00
Parrish's Pharmacy.....	5 25
Squire's Companion.....	3 00
Remington's Pharmacy.....	5 25
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Minor Ailments.....	1 50
Heebner's Practical Synopsis of B.P.....	1 00
Heebner's Manual of Pharmacy, etc.....	2 00
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Practical Dentistry.....	50
Harrop's Monograph on Fluid Ex-	
tracts.....	2 00
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Extracts.....	2 00
Caspari's Treatise on Pharmacy.....	4 50
Coblenz's Handbook of Pharmacy.....	3 50
Art of Compounding, by Scoville.....	2 50
Bartley's Medical Chemistry.....	2 75
Sayre's Organic Materia Medica and	
Pharmacognosy.....	4 00
Practical Perfumery.....	50
Pereira's Prescriptions.....	1 00
Proctor's Testing.....	50
Stewart's (Balfour) Physics.....	1 00
Shuttleworth's Notes on New Reme-	
dies.....	50
Squire's Companion.....	3 00
Spotton's High School Botany.....	75
Veterinary Counter Practice.....	75
Haines' Electro-Therapeutics.....	1 00
U.S. Pharmacopœia.....	2 77, 3 27
Jones' Practical Chemistry.....	65
Maisch's Materia Medica.....	2 80
National Dispensary (leather)	
(1894).....	7 00
Art of Dispensing.....	1 00
Bastin's College Botany.....	2 15
Dick's Encyclopædia of Practical	
Receipts (6422).....	2 50
Fowne's Chemistry.....	2 25
Principles of Pharmacognosy, Fluck	
iger and Tirsch.....	2 25
Bartley's Medical Chemistry.....	2 75
Oldberg's Home Study in Pharmacy.....	3 00
Duane's Medical Dictionary.....	
Culbreth's Materia Medica and	
Pharmacology.....	4 00
Leonard's Materia Medica and	
Therapeutics.....	1 00
Leonard's Vest Pocket Anatomist.....	1 00
Beasley's Receipt Book.....	2 00
Robinson's Latin Grammar.....	1 75
Refraction of the Eye (Morton).....	1 00
Diseases of the Eye (Hunsell &	
Bell).....	1 50
Spectacles and Eyeglasses (Phillips).....	1 00

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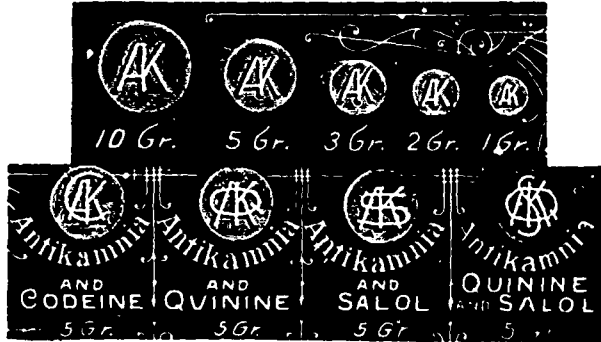
11 and 13 Jarvis St., - - Toronto, Ont.

ANTIKAMNIA SUBSTITUTION

SPECIAL NOTICE

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

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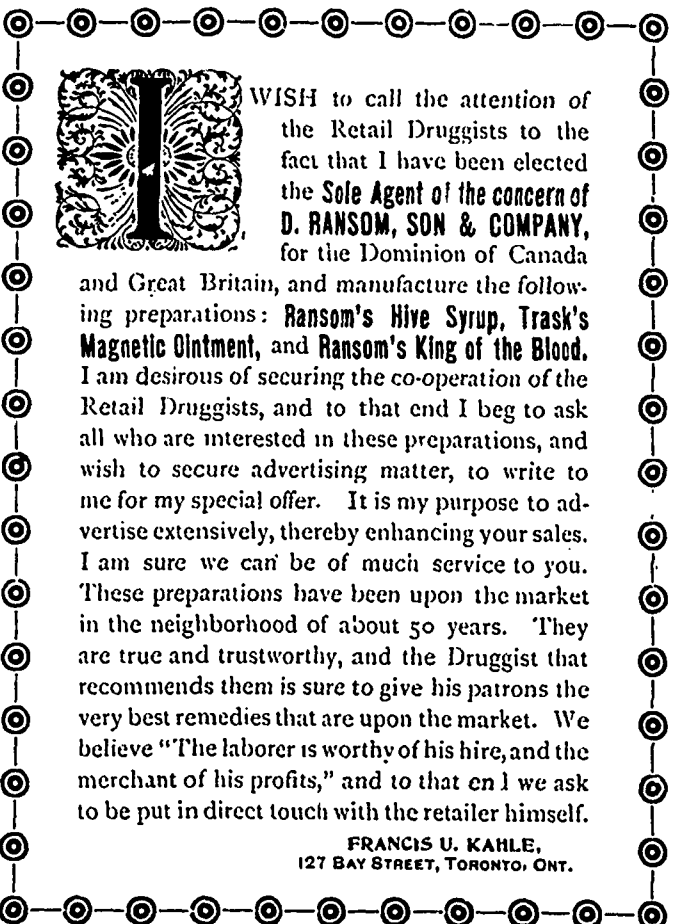
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FRANCIS U. KAHLE,
 127 BAY STREET, TORONTO, ONT.

Ethics in Pharmacy.

By PROF. URI LLOYD

In our ranks we have two classes of apothecaries. One class believes in purchasing supplies and devoting time and thought to the distributing of medicines as purchased. This section of our people feel that personal attention to the sale of goods is most congenial to their taste. The second class believe in experimentation, scientific study, laboratory work, and pharmaceutical manipulation. They are, as a rule, at a disadvantage in commercial matters as compared with their business competitors. The returns from their labor must come largely from the improvements they make in processes and discoveries in science. In my opinion, these men have not been encouraged as they should have been.

It is probably useless for me to say anything in print concerning the most vital issue connected with the welfare of the scientifically inclined apothecary, but I have no objection to expressing my views again. Useless because of the fact that my opinions are not only already well known, but because the majority of those who write on this subject and also who dominate the opinions of others are opposed to my principles.

I believe that as long as we do not have reciprocity elsewhere, the cry of socialism for the scientific pharmacist is a burning wrong to him who studies, thinks, and works in pharmacy. Possibly the same plea might be extended to the salaried professor who is paid for what he teaches, but, as I see the matter, a distinction should be drawn between him and the man who gets no personal return from instruction that enriches others. It seems to me that this distinction has never been drawn. The ethics governing men in salaried or professional positions have been applied to persons situated very differently. I do not know how I can make my words any plainer. Until a corresponding return is made to the public by other inventors, until others give the results of their brain work to competitors both at home and in Europe, I am not in favor of making American pharmacists do so. When a discovery is made in pharmaceutical lines that by its publication either in the patent office or in public print will not only take from the discoverer the monetary return that belongs to him that invents, but will put the profit of the inventor into the hands of competitors who have no rights to this property, I am opposed to a course of ethics that advocates the wrong, notwithstanding the authority that framed the code. The reverse may be true when a rule of action is applied to the professional man, for every discovery heralded abroad adds to his credit, makes him the more conspicuous, increases his value as a teacher, and redounds to the interests of the institution with which he is connected. To herald his discoveries is to serve his best interests.

Those in trade who make discoveries, by the application of science and skill that benefit mankind, should, in my opinion, either receive a personal return in the way of royalties from some responsible manufacturer, or should profit directly by their discoveries. If the discovery is of great public value, the franchise should be paid for by the public if it is turned over to the public. It is simply a case of dollars and cents and not one of sentimentality. The dollars of the millionaire inventor, the opulent merchant, the salaried professional man should contribute to the poor pharmacist if his all which is usually brain work, in close business lines, is to be dropped into their pockets.

In some cases the patent laws will give the inventor full protection, in others they will not do this, but quite the contrary. In some cases the trade mark or copyright laws afford better protection, but these latter schemes will not prevent others from entering the field with the same or similar preparations under other names. Neither should they do so.

I am well aware of the fact that I stand nearly alone in my views in this direction, and that I have never been on the popular side. However, this fact does not concern me in the least since I believe that I am right. Some of my closest friends feel now, and have always felt, that I am a heretic in trade ethics, but I have seen nothing in their arguments or the results of their methods to lead me to believe that I am the sophist. Indeed, I have every reason to feel that in time to come (a long way perhaps in the future) the spirit of our code makers will rise to the fact that a great wrong has been done American chemists and American pharmacists (and largely to the advantage of Europeans) by this unqualified opposition to the personal return of him who spends his life in behalf of real pharmacy. "The laborer is worthy of his hire," and I fail to recognize any argument that excludes the scientific pharmacist from the field of labor, or any ethical axiom that should take from him his just return.

In my opinion, the burning question that the sincere advocate of just pharmaceutical ethics will have to meet when at last he realizes that discoveries in pharmacy should be recognized in both law and ethics, is that of unfounded pretensions in those who claim to have made pharmaceutical discoveries. The question will be how to differentiate between that which is possessed of merit and impositions. As conditions are now, however, the medical profession and the public are neither spared the extravagant claims of impostors nor guided in the direction of merit. The industrious young man who devotes his all to the acquirement of an education, is placed by the side of the impostor if he protects his own interests and the public.

I must not neglect to say that I do not overlook the noble ethical works of some persons, who in theory stand quite in the

clouds. They believe that the returns that come from pharmaceutical advancement of the individual must be free to all business men, and that he who evolves in pharmacy must in public charity give the results of his labors to his business competitors, even though they are rich and powerful enough to crush him. According to these men it is wrong for a struggling pharmacist to keep a process private that he has acquired by long and expensive experimentation, and wrong for a manufacturing firm to pay him a royalty on his discovery. In the minds of these persons, and I have some very dear friends in their ranks, the pharmacist who takes advantage of the trade mark, copyright, or patent law, is unspeakably guilty. I have heard this argument even from professional men who copyright every book they issue.

For myself, I say now as I have always said, I agree in that charity is a duty, and that it is more blessed to give than to receive. But I have felt it a duty to provide for my family, to acquire as much of an education as is possible, to try and guard against poverty in my declining years, to leave a substantial testimonial of regard to my fellow-pharmacists who wish to study and work in real pharmacy, and I could not have done either of these had I permitted myself to be misled or to be drawn away from what I firmly believe is the right. The right of personal returns to individual investigations, be it in pharmacy or in any other line of science advancement, is a birthright, and he who uses the legal methods for self-protection in discoveries is doing no more than justice toward himself and his family, regardless of sentimental codes of ethics that strike at the use of these privileges instead of their abuse.

These being my convictions on the most vital question that concerns the pharmacist, I cannot but favor the application of the copyright, trade mark, and patent laws of our country in the direction of discoveries in pharmacy. I neither understand why that franchise should be left undisturbed in the hands of outsiders who reflect no credit on our art, nor why those in pharmacy who pay their money for education, investigate, make discoveries, and protect their rights by the law that governs all other classes of business, should be classed with pretenders.

I believe that we have in our ranks a regiment of worthy men facing lost opportunities, lost because of the fact that pharmacy ethics of the past offered no inducement for the financial self-protection of meritorious workers. I believe that the blanket opposition our ethical leaders have made to the protection of meritorious discoveries in pharmacy has not only failed to elevate pharmacy, but has largely contributed to the conspicuity of impostors. At least, this inflexible code has not prevented an evil that oppresses Americans and enriches Europeans who allow no sentimental code to hold them back. Alas, I see no hope of

overcoming the evil while our ethical leaders follow the footsteps of their fathers, and neither make an effort to encourage those who have something of value to offer the medical profession, nor attempt to distinguish between the true student in pharmacy and the pretender.

Believe me, my dear sir, I am fully aware of the fact that I stand alone in these views, and yet I prefer to be satisfied with myself rather than be with the majority. I prefer to give my charities according to my own judgment, and to do business according to the laws of my country rather than give my rights to persons in whom I have no concern, in accordance with the views of men long since dead, none of whom have ever contended with problems that surround pharmacists now, at least, such as have confronted me. And, I will finally add that while I believe most of these extremely ethical men have been conscientious, I may be allowed to say that their bunched opinions did not in my single opinion make them right in days gone by, and neither do they make them right at present. I believe their orthodox views have never served the best interests of those unfortunate men who must make a living by scientific pharmacy; neither have they prevented impositions in medicine. Under this code the pharmacist's life has reached present conditions which might be worse, but not much.

I will close by saying that in this letter I refer only to the ethics that govern the relationship between pharmacists and physicians. I have no experience in the direction of remedies designed for popular medication, or in the making of mixtures of well-known drugs (secret mixtures) under fanciful titles for self-medication, and would not presume to express an opinion concerning that phase of the question.

It is but proper that as my views in this direction are heretically irregular, I should not involve others in the least. I therefore write in the first person, believing that I alone see this matter in the light presented, and that I am the minority of one.—*Pharm. Review.*

Alkaline Iodides and Bromides.

These compounds are prepared by Knobloch (*Pharm. Zeit.*) by an ingenious method, which obviates the simultaneous production of iodates and bromates, and the necessity for their subsequent reduction. The process depends upon a series of reactions, in the first of which ferrous ferric bromide or iodide is formed. This is decomposed by excess of milk of lime, which precipitates the iron, as magnetic oxide. The solution of calcium haloid salt is then treated with an equivalent quantity of an alkaline sulphate, when the insoluble calcium sulphate is precipitated, and the alkaline iodide or bromide goes into solution. The following details of the method for preparing potassium bromide is typical of all, substituting the

equivalents of iodine or of sulphates of the other alkalis if it be desired to produce other salts:—Iron filings, 8 parts, are introduced into a flask with 20 parts of water; bromide, 16 parts, is slowly run in, the mixture being kept cool meanwhile. When the action slackens it may be aided by a gentle heat if necessary until the green solution of ferrous bromide is obtained; this is decanted, and .4 parts of bromide added, followed by a slight excess of milk of lime, which precipitates the whole of the iron as magnetic oxide, calcium bromide going into solution. Potassium sulphate, 21 parts, is then added, and the whole mixture heated on the steam bath for some hours. The hot solution is filtered, washed with a little hot water, the small amount of sulphate present in the filtrate precipitated with a slight excess of barium bromide, potassium carbonate added to faint alkalinity to precipitate traces of barium or calcium, and finally, after filtration, the liquid is neutralized with hydrobromic acid, concentrated by evaporation, and crystallized. The potassium bromide so obtained is pure.—*Phar. Journal (Eng.).*

Guaiacol Phosphite.

This compound of phosphorus and guaiacol is prepared by Ballard as follows: 124 grammes of crystallized guaiacol is treated with 50 grammes of caustic soda dissolved in 90 per cent. alcohol; to the clear solution phosphorous trichloride is run in through a tapped funnel until the solution is no longer alkaline to phenolphthalein; the precipitated salts are filtered out, the alcohol is distilled off, and the residue extracted with absolute alcohol, which only dissolves the phosphite of guaiacol. The solution is then evaporated on the water bath and the salt crystallized out, purified by recrystallization from absolute alcohol, and finally dried over sulphuric acid. The crystals have the formula, $P(C_6H_4 \cdot OCH_2 \cdot O)$, and therefore represent the neutral phosphite of guaiacol. It forms a white crystalline powder, melting at $77^\circ.5$. Creosote treated in a similar manner gives a thick reddish-yellow liquid, which consists of the phosphorous esters of the various phenols present in the creosote; to this the author proposes to give the name "phosphatol."—*Répertoire de Pharm. (Phar. Jt.)*

Unfit Tablets.

Dr. William L. Baum, in looking through the list of about 1,000 official products eligible for a medicinal administration, found only between eighty and ninety which are suitable for tablet administration without suffering loss of therapeutic value by manipulation; and a great portion of this number were powdered drugs, such as blue flag, snake root, buchu, etc., which are seldom, if ever, used in tablet form, being almost always represented by the extract.

Solid Wine.

The fertility of the inventive brain, says a writer in a Bordeaux medical journal with comprehensible plaintiveness, is at once amazing and inconceivable. An engineer has recently contrived to prepare what he calls "a concentrated essence of vinic plants, the best of all methods for producing an exquisite wine." According to the prospectus issued by this ingenious person, two of his tablets, costing each 3 francs 50 centimes, are sufficient to yield 110 litres of a liquor containing all the qualities of natural wine, from which it is practically indistinguishable. Not only does the compound possess a most agreeable flavor and a delicate aroma, it is likewise unrivalled as a refresher of the slightly damaged wines that are customarily used diluted. The fresh taste and freedom from acidity of this pseudo-wine lead to its being constantly mistaken for a genuine claret of the most approved vintage. The process for converting the tablets into wine is simplicity itself. They have merely to be boiled in a little water, the decoction, when sufficiently cooked, being further diluted and sweetened to taste. It is scarcely necessary to add, says the reporter in conclusion, that this notable invention has been patented, that its trade mark has been duly registered, and that already two gold medals of the first class have been awarded in recognition of its many virtues.—*Public Health Journal.*

Metzethyl.

This is a recently introduced preparation for use as a local anæsthetic. It is a clear colorless neutral fluid, the odor of which reminds one somewhat of chloroform. The taste is burning and bitter, it is soluble in any proportion in alcohol, ether, and chloroform. It burns with green-edged flame, leaving no residue. It consists for the greater part of ethyl chloride and small quantities of methyl chloride and chloroform. The boiling point of the solution was found to be $10.5^\circ C.$, the specific gravity is 0.9173 at $4^\circ C.$ It is decomposed by alkalis into alcohol, hydrochloric and formic acids.—*Pharm. Zeitg.*

Mercury Floating in Water.

C. E. Stromeier thus describes a method by which he was able to make mercury float on water. A few drops of mercury, half an ounce of water, and a pinch of red lead, red oxide, vermilion or other red powder, were shaken together in a small cylindrical bottle. A few small globules of mercury were then found floating together at the centre of the water surface. By repeated shaking a small dish—about three-eighth inch in diameter and one-sixteenth inch deep—was formed, consisting of a large number of mercury globules, and this floated on the water in the same position. The dish did not disappear if allowed to rest, and always reformed after shaking the bottle.

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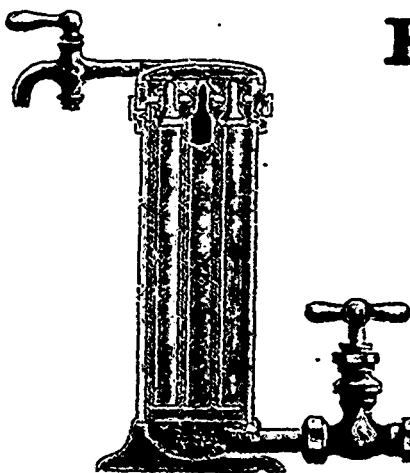
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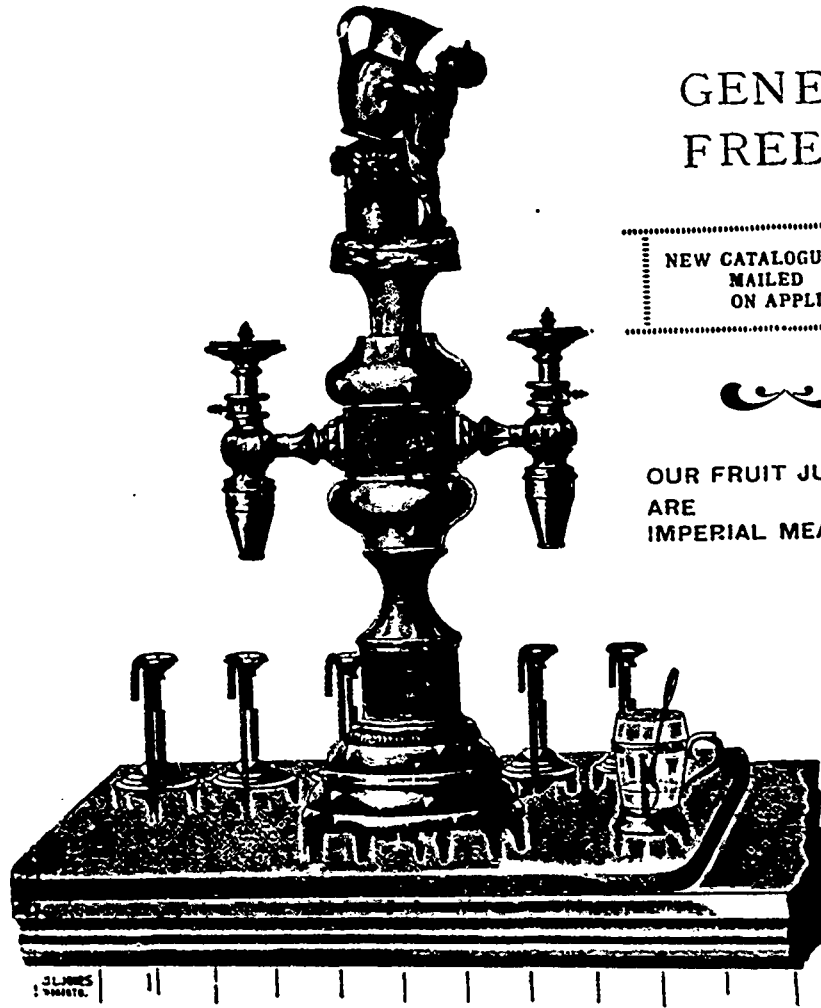
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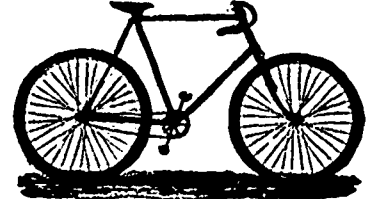
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Advertising.

Practical Hints on Advertising.

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I have never been able to see why any good business man should not say, "Money back if you want it." It is what every good business man does, whether he says it in his ads or not. I have been intimately acquainted with a number of business houses, and I know of only a few where money would not be refunded for an unsatisfactory article. It is certainly the worst of all bad advertising to make some one keep what he doesn't want. If merchandise is returned in good condition, so that it may be placed in stock and sold again, I can see no reason why a customer should be compelled to keep it.

The manager of a furniture house, with whom I talked, used a very good argument in favor of refunding money for unsatisfactory purchases. He said: "If a woman buys a bedstead here, and finds that there is a crack in the headboard, the longer she keeps that bed in the house the bigger that crack gets. She isn't any better satisfied after the bed has been in the house a year than she was when it first came, and if anybody asks her if this is a good place to buy furniture, she will say "No," and she will refer to that cracked bedstead. She will make it cost us about fifty times the price of the bed. If, on the other hand, she complains, and we send up and get the defective piece and substitute a perfect one, without making any fuss about it, she will tell her friends that we are fair people, that we treat our customers courteously, and that everything we sell must be reliable or we will take it back, and in this way she will give us advertising that we couldn't buy with money."

Whenever I buy anything, I go to the most reliable dealer I know of. I take it for granted that if he sells me something that isn't satisfactory he will take it back, and give me my money if he cannot give me satisfactory goods. I believe it is even better for the merchant to give the money back without a single word, and then talk to his customer about giving him something else in place of the unsatisfactory goods. This is the method that is followed by the Keep Manufacturing Co., of New York. They advertise "Money Back," and have been doing so for thirty years. Every clerk in the house is instructed that in case anything is returned, the money must be paid back without a word of argument and without question. After the customer has his money in his fist, it is time enough to find out what is the matter with the goods.

The idea in that store is that if a man brings back something and says: "I

find this was not what I wanted, I would like to have my money," he gets the money first. Then the clerk asks what is the matter with the article, and if he doesn't think they could give him something that would suit him. That is the best advertising that that house could possibly do. I have told a number of people of this system, and I know that it has brought the Keep Manufacturing Co. quite a little business. I believe that every man who ever has an experience of that sort in that house will recommend it to his friends.

The merchant whose goods are really reliable and satisfactory will not have much trouble about taking them back. This idea is voiced in a keep ad. The ad says: "We do not offer money back because we think you will want it back, but because we are pretty sure you will not." That is the whole story in a nutshell. A man who advertises "Money Back" does it to show that he has the greatest possible confidence in his goods. It is a guarantee.

I know of none of the large dry-goods stores that advertise "Money Back," but I know of a number of them in New York and elsewhere that do refund money, even when the fault is not theirs.

I believe when there is any trouble about the refunding of money for goods returned, it is because the proprietor of the store does not know it. When the goods are brought back, the clerk, perhaps, sees that the customer is unreasonable—as no doubt he often is—and tries to argue the matter with him. The minute the case gets to the proprietor of the store, the money is refunded without a word. He knows that it is good business to do it.

Publicity is advertising, but advertising is more than publicity. A man may gain publicity for himself as connected with a certain line of business, and still have that business very inadequately advertised.

The mere publication of a name, business, and address may constitute publicity.

Publicity becomes advertising when it tells people the facts and advantages about a business with the avowed purpose of inducing them to patronize it.

A great many business men seem to think that the expression "Keep your name before the people," tells all there is to tell about advertising. Now I suppose there are some things that are further from the truth than that, but I don't just remember what they are.

A man might spend money for keeping his name before the people, and keep on doing it, year after year, without receiving profitable returns. The chances are that he will pay out more for this kind of advertising than the advertising will bring him in profits. He would do better to save the money and depend on

acquaintance, friendship, and other sorts of advertising.

This same object of keeping your name before the people can be accomplished just as well with an advertisement that really makes an effort to sell goods and that really tells something about the business.

The rhyming ads, I suppose have their value. It is certainly true that they stick in one's mind to a most exasperating extent. Whether they bring business or not is something which it is probable nobody will ever know. Probably, if the rhyme could be made to convey a good, solid shot, it would be as good as a straight talk would be, but most of the rhyming ads that I see do not have these very essential qualities.

It is very easy to make blunders in writing advertisements. It is a great deal easier to make them when one is trying to be particularly cute than when he is talking plain sense. Similes very often prove to be boomerangs, and should be handled very carefully indeed. They ought to be looked at on all sides, and then looked at again before they are used.

She Tumbled.

She came into the store and said :
 "I want some Hires Rootbeer,"
 "Ah, madam!" cried the cunning chap,
 "I have a better here ;
 'Tis sparkling, effervescent, pure,
 Delicious, cooling, nice ; ———"
 "There ! that will do," the lady said,
 "I do not want advice.
 And I should judge (to hold your praise
 In serious advisement)
 That you are saturated with
 A Hires Rootbeer advertisement."

Odorless Turpentine Oil.

It is supposed that the odor of turpentine oil is not due to its principal constituent, pinene, but to an oxydation product of this hydrocarbon. This oxydation product is supposed to be an aldehyde, probably $C_{10}H_{16}O_3$, and to it the strong odor of ordinary turpentine oil is said to be due. It is generally known that upon rectification with water vapor, especially after the oil has been shaken with lime water or milk of lime, the oil assumes a much more pleasant odor. However, the amount of aldehyde is said never to exceed one per cent. because it soon condenses with the elimination of water forming resinous substances, thus causing the thickening of resinification of the oil. E. Von Szigethy (*Pharm. Rev.*), has recently obtained an odorless turpentine oil by rectification in a partial vacuum (12 Mm.), or rather in a rarified atmosphere of carbon dioxide. Szigethy claims that the odor of turpentine oil is due only to the oxidizing influence of the air.—*Merrick's Report.*

Women Pharmacists.

The Baroness Gabriele Possauer von Erenthal has had the imperial degree of doctor of medicine conferred upon her by the University of Berlin, she having passed successful examinations in pharmacy and medicine. Fraulein Eva Besse, daughter of the German Minister of Public Worship has graduated in pharmacy, together with two other young women, at the recent examinations. In Georgia, U.S., a woman has won one of the prizes offered by the Pharmaceutical Association of that State for the best practical papers read at their annual meeting. The *Druggists' Circular* (N.Y.) for June states that nearly fifty women pharmacists are now actively engaged in pharmacy in the State of Iowa. At the recent examinations of the Ontario College of Pharmacy, one lady student was in attendance, and obtained honors, and at recent examination before the Quebec board, a young lady was also successful. These are only a few of the cases which have lately been brought to our notice. It will thus be seen that woman is very much in evidence in the pharmaceutical world, and there is no doubt of her success in this field.

A New Edition of the Codex.

An announcement is made by the French Minister of Public Instruction that a special commission has been formed to prepare a new edition of the Pharmaceutical Codex. The president of this commission will be a layman, in the person of M. Laird, director of higher education; the vice-presidents, M. Planchon, director of the Paris School of Pharmacy, and Dr. Brouardel, doyen of the Paris Faculty of Medicine. Amongst the other members are MM. Bourquelot, Jungfleisch, Moissan, Prunier, Vigier, and Yvon, all well-known names in French pharmacy. The remaining members of the commission are MM. Adam, professor at the Alfort Veterinary School; Marty, professor-inspector of the Health-service of the Army; Dr. Roux, assistant director of the Pasteur Institute; MM. Landouzy, Ponchet, and Gilbert, of the Faculty of Medicine. The secretary, M. Generes, is attached to the same department as the president.

Cod Liver Oil.

Joh. Rye Holmboe, Tromsø, Norway, announces the production of the season to February 28th, as 5,700 heclolitres crude oil against 1061 in 1896. He reviews the situation as follows: "I should say that the market will continue weak until towards the close of the Lofoten season (end of March or middle of April), manufacturers and exporters as a rule being most interested in keeping the price of crude oil and livers as low as possible. But as soon as the Lofoten crop or a larger part of it has come in the firmer

hands of refiners and exporters, we shall probably witness a settled market with firmer quotations. The competition from Newfoundland and other quarters which the high prices of the two preceding "lean-livered" years have sheltered, will hardly make itself so much felt on the European markets. It should be remembered also, that when cod liver oil comes down below 100s.—the consumption is always greatly increased, as low prices open many—especially continental—markets, which are altogether closed when prices exceed that limit. Should, however the Lofoten fishery turn out an immense quantity of oil, far above the production of previous years, there is no doubt that prices will continue declining—to what limit nobody can tell."

A Suggestion for Consideration.

It has been suggested that in order to stop the practice of supplying advertised proprietary medicines to the department store the manufacturers should print in indelible ink the name of the wholesale house to whom they sold the goods, and the jobber also to place an indelible mark on the wrappers or labels, by which the retail druggist disposing of the goods might be identified. All goods not so stamped would, of course, be supplied by the manufacturer direct. In this way a check would be kept on the manufacturer, as in order to show that the goods were not supplied directly to the department store, the name of some wholesale drug house *must* appear. Then, again, the middle man or jobber must be able to show by his stamp of identification that the goods have been sold to a retail druggist. In the event of goods being found in the "stores" with the stamp on, the offending party can easily be traced, and refused any further supplies. His source of supply being thus shut off from the manufacturer or jobber, he can not obtain from a fellow-druggist as he would thus implicate another who would also be black-listed.

Menthol Chloroform for Colds.

Wunsche (*Therapeutische Monatshefte*) says that menthol dissolved in chloroform is the most efficacious of all remedies. A solution of one or two parts of menthol in twenty parts of chloroform will not only arrest the progress of a cold in its initial stage, but it is also an excellent influenza prophylactic. From four to six drops of the solution should be placed in the hollow of the hand, quickly rubbed between the hands, the two hands, tightly pressed together, placed before the face, and the remedy energetically inhaled alternately through the nose and mouth. It will be immediately noticed that the volatile parts of the solution thoroughly impregnate the mucous membranes of the nose, mouth, and throat, and even penetrate deep down in the air passages.

During the first two or three inhalations the sweetish chloroform vapor predominates. After, however, only menthol in attenuated condition is inhaled, odor and feeling remaining apparent for some time after the inhalation. As a rule, the first inhalation suffices to cure the severest tendency to sneezing, and often to arrest the progress of the cold altogether. Two further applications of the remedy in the course of the day suffice to suppress the attack completely. The first inhalation at first slightly increases the flow from the mucous membrane of the nose; afterward, however, this symptom diminishes quickly. Pains in the pharynx and larynx may be quickly eased and often entirely relieved by the remedy.—*Medical Age.*

New Hungarian Regulations of Pharmacy.

Pharmacy abroad, as at home, is daily assuming more and more a commercial rather than a professional aspect. In the ancient kingdom of Hungary, an integral portion of the Empire of Austria, it has recently been proposed to subordinate it to the Ministry of Trade, and elaborate preparations have been made to this effect. Among other privileges to be conferred under the new arrangement, the pharmacists will have the right of constituting "Apothekerkammern," or bodies consisting of apothecaries, owners of pharmacies or lessees (*Pächter*), and diplomaed assistants, to the number of not less than fifty. An elaborate code of discipline has been prepared for the government of such "chambers," under which every such body shall maintain a council of discipline (*Disciplinarrath*) with the power of levying fines, issuing warnings, ordering suspensions, etc. All money derived from this source goes to constitute a pension fund for the use of aged and infirm members, the sick and needy. Each chamber shall hold at least one annual meeting, at which officers are to be elected, etc., and all such bodies are to be under the direct government of the Ministry of Trade.

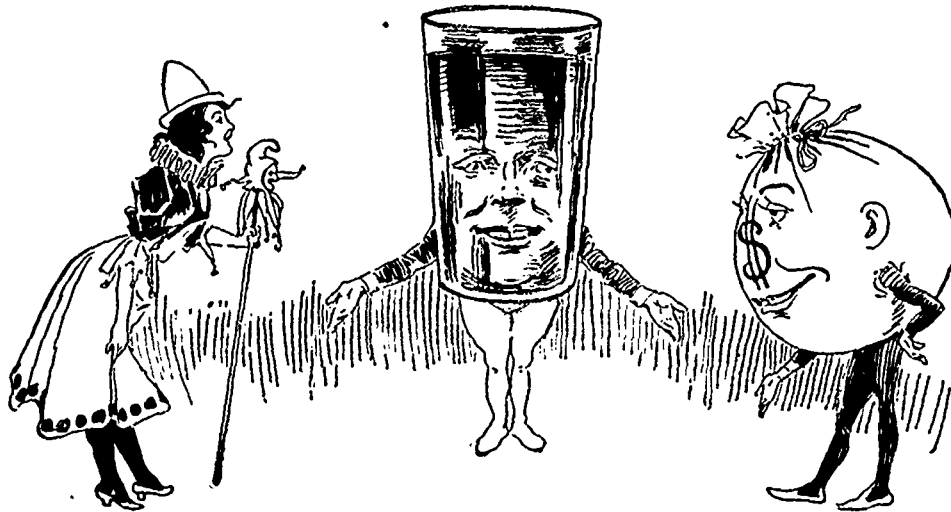
Honors for the Dean.

During the past four years Prof. Heebner has occupied the position of Lecturer and Demonstrator in Materia Medica and Elementary Therapeutics on the Medical Faculty of the University of Toronto. As an evidence of the appreciation in which he is held by that body he has recently been appointed Associate Professor in these branches.

We desire to tender our congratulation to the worthy Dean, as we believe he merits the honor bestowed upon him by so distinguished and representative a body as the Senate of our Provincial University.

Senna, when boiled with prunes, is much more agreeable to take.

Pleasure and Profit



Pleasure to the Customers, Profit to the Dealers
That's the pleasing combination we offer you in

HIRES Rootbeer

But mind you—only in HIRES ROOTBEER, not in the worthless substitutes which are so often dispensed in its name.

This substitute is neither fair to the customer nor to us, to say nothing of the suspicion to which the dealer submits himself when it is discovered.

HIRES Rootbeer

is genuinely good. It has a splendid reputation. We advertise it in every conspicuous and sensible way. No trouble to you at all—except to sell the goods. We'll bring the customers.

Moreover, the universal verdict of the druggists who sell HIRES ROOTBEER at the soda fountain is that it is a good business bringer. People drop in for a glass of this wholesome drink, and if the druggist's stock is well displayed they buy something else.

Any leading well-known article carries others with it.

A concentrated solution of HIRES ROOTBEER ready for immediate fountain use is put up in one-pound packages.

WHAT DO YOU SAY TO A LITTLE RECIPROCITY?

You sell the genuine HIRES ROOTBEER, and we will do anything possible in generous and extensive advertising to make your investment profitable.

THE CHARLES E. HIRES CO.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.



SEND YOUR MAILING LIST!

Quick! Now! To-day! We want to mail to your customers our latest convincing business-building advertising matter, the best ever sent out, as well as samples of the famous ideal laxative, regulator and intestinal tonic

**WORK WHILE
YOU SLEEP.**



**NEVER GRIP
NOR GRIPE.**

10c, 25c, 50c. —**GUARANTEED CONSTIPATION CURE.** | 10c, 25c, 50c.

CASCARETS are put up on beautiful standers (the "Pyramid of Health") ready for counter display, and sell at sight. Order only unbroken standers as follows: 1 doz. 10c size; 1 doz. 25c size; ½ doz. 50c size; or an assortment of ½ doz. 10c size, ¼ doz. 25c size, and 1-12 doz. 50c size. Order in these quantities only from your jobber or direct from the **STERLING REMEDY COMPANY, Chicago, Montreal, New York.**

WE CREATE THE DEMAND.



WE CREATE THE DEMAND.

Our advertising will bring buyers into your store, so send your mailing list, and we will start at once. Our goods have merit, and you can sell them under absolute guarantee to cure or money refunded. We make it good.

MAKES WEAK MEN STRONG **NO-TO-BAC** **BEST NERVE TONIC** Known

50c., \$1.00. | **ORIGINAL GUARANTEED TOBACCO HABIT CURE.** | 50c., \$1.00.

NO-TO-BAC is the only genuine, original, effective cure for the tobacco habit, 1,500,000 boxes sold; 500,000 cured. Known the world over. Half of a dollar box often made a cure, so we have just put on the market a 50c size which met with instantaneous success. Advertising has started, so write to-day the **STERLING REMEDY COMPANY, Chicago, Montreal, New York, and**

SEND YOUR MAILING LIST!



A Simple Method of Preparing Glycerophosphates.

The following method by Delage for preparing glycerophosphoric acid, and from it the various salts which have been much employed of late on the Continent, is, from its simplicity, well suited for use in the pharmacy: One part, by weight, of phosphoric acid, sp. gr. 1.454, is mixed in a flask with one and a half parts of glycerin, sp. gr. 1.242. The flask is fitted with a double-bored cork, fitted with a thermometer and an exit tube. It is then gradually heated in the ordinary way over a Bunsen; at 120° the liquid assumes a straw color, and as the temperature slowly rises it gradually darkens until 190° is reached, when the color is that of dark beer, and vapors of acrolein are given off. The heat is removed, and the vessel allowed to cool, a viscous mass resulting. 100 grammes of phosphoric acid and 150 grammes of glycerin should require about forty minutes to complete the reaction.

To obtain glycerophosphate of lime the resulting liquid is poured in small quantities at a time into a mixture of an excess of 50 grammes of lime to 250 grammes of water. The mixture is stirred, and when effervescence ceases, allowed to stand for six hours, then filtered. To the faintly yellow clear filtrate one-half its volume of 90 per cent. alcohol is added, which throws down a flocculent precipitate of glycerophosphate of calcium. This is collected, washed with alcohol of the same strength, re-dissolved in water, and re-precipitated with alcohol and dried at as low a temperature as possible over a desiccator, in this manner a white powder is obtained, consisting of masses of microscopic crystals, soluble in about 20 parts water, 100 grammes of phosphoric acid yielding about 6 grammes of this salt. From the mother liquors another salt, having the composition of an acid glycerophosphates, is obtained; this is not precipitated by alcohol.

The glycerophosphates of sodium and potassium can only be obtained in solution. Those of magnesium, strontium, and lithium are really obtained from their carbonates in a similar manner to the lime salt. The iron salts are easily prepared, ferric glycerophosphate being obtained by the action of glycerophosphoric acid on moist ferric hydrate, and precipitating the solution with alcohol. The ferrous salt is prepared in a similar way, using the ferrous carbonate.

The author gives the following reactions for the pure salts: In aqueous solutions they are precipitated by heat; alcohol and ether precipitate them; they give no immediate precipitate with ammonium phosphomolybdate, nor with magnesium mixture, nor uranium acetate; the white silver nitrate precipitate is soluble in an excess of water; the white precipitate given by lead acetate is soluble in acetic acid. When treated with absolute alcohol no residue should be obtained on evaporating off the solvent.—*Bull. Gén. de Thérap.*

O.C.P.—Y.M.C.A., 1897.

The college Y.M.C.A. has just completed a very successful year. About five years ago a Y.M.C.A. was organized in connection with the college. The attendance was rather small, but a good work was done. The interest and attendance of the Y.M.C.A. have been increasing each year, and the year of 1897 has been a banner year in Y.M.C.A. work. Much of our success has been and is due to the dean, Prof. Heebner, and to Dr. Fotheringham, both of whom have been ever ready with suggestions and help for us whenever they were needed.

The officers of the year were: Honorary president, Dr. Fotheringham; president, H. E. Woodland, Ottawa; vice-president, W. Kendall, Parkdale; secretary-treasurer, H. S. Monkman, Watford; and a committee consisting of C. E. Reid, S. A. German, and S. White.

The committee were very successful in securing speakers for the weekly meetings, and during the year we were favored with addresses from Revs. Patterson and Neil, Revs. Chown and C. O. Johnson, and from Duncan Clarke, Toronto University. The last meeting was taken by the dean, who gave us a good practical talk.

We desire to return our thanks to those who helped us in our meetings.

We feel confident that a good work has been done by the Y.M.C.A. of 1897, and that several have been brought to a truer realization of life and its responsibilities, and we feel sure that the influence of the meetings will make itself felt wherever the men of '97 go.

The average attendance during the year was about forty, a considerable increase on any former year, and, we are told, much in advance, considering our numbers, of any of the educational institutions of the city.

During the year collections were taken up at each meeting on behalf of missions, and we are able to turn over a neat little sum to Dr. Harley Smith, to be used in the college missions.

[The above was crowded out of last issue.]

Thymol in Pertussis.

Josias, in his new work "Thérapeutique Infantile," recommends the use of thymol instead of carbolic acid as a spray in this disease. A vessel containing the following solution is placed over a small night lamp in the room and allowed to evaporate: Thymol, 10 grammes; alcohol, 300 grammes; water, 700 grammes. At the Trousseau Hospital an alcoholic solution of thymol and menthol is used several times a day for spraying the rooms reserved for whooping cough cases. A vapour-atomizer with the following formula is employed: Thymol, 6 grammes; menthol, 6 grammes; alcohol, 90°, 120 grammes. A tablespoonful in the atomizer, which has been previously filled with water.—*Pediatrics.*

The Arkansas Association of Pharmacy.

The association met in annual session in Little Rock, Ark., on May 11th, 12th, and 13th. The attendance was not large, but was very enthusiastic, and the meeting was a very entertaining and successful one. Ten new members were added to the list, which now numbers 175, consisting of many of the most influential pharmacists of the State.

President Sparks read his annual address, which was referred to a Committee on Distribution. The treasurer's report showed a balance on hand of \$293.91. The president appointed a committee of three, consisting of Dr. Bond, Mr. R. B. King, and Dr. John W. Morton, to carry the fraternal greetings of the association to the Arkansas Medical Society, which was in session in Little Rock. Letters from many absent members expressing regret for not being able to attend were read to the association.

During the session a number of interesting papers were read, among which were "A Future Supply of Coal," by Mr. R. B. King, of Helena. This paper, which shows that there can be no dearth in the coal supply of the world, was referred to the Committee on Publication.

Mr. J. A. Ginnochie treated "The Influence of Moisture on Drugs" very instructively. The report of the secretary of the Arkansas Board of Pharmacy was read by Dr. Bond; it showed a registration of 28 during the last year, and a total registration of 921. Graduates of reputable colleges of pharmacy and licentiates of some of the State boards are occasionally recognized by our board.

The Query Box afforded much interesting and instructive discussion. A display of chemicals, made by Mr. Germain, of Fort Smith, attracted much attention, particularly the dry chemicals. The prize for pharmaceutical display was awarded to him.

The special committee appointed to convey the fraternal greetings of this body to the State Medical Society reported they had been received in a very cordial manner, and invited to address that body, which invitation was accepted, and much gratification was expressed by the physicians for the visit and the address.

The following gentlemen were elected officers for the ensuing year: President, Mr. J. F. Dowdy, Little Rock; first vice-president, Dr. H. C. Johnson, Van Buren; second vice-president, Dr. J. W. Morton, Fort Smith; secretary, Mr. John B. Bond, jr., Little Rock, re-elected; treasurer, Mr. J. A. Jungkind, Little Rock, re-elected.

Mr. Dowdy, being elected president, made a vacancy in the Executive Committee which was filled by the election of Mr. Shachleiter.

After some discussion, it was agreed that the next meeting should be held in Little Rock on the second Tuesday in May, 1898.

On motion of Dr. Bond, it was ordered that the president, secretary, and trans-

urer should compose the Publication Committee.

No further business appearing, the new officers were severally installed, and the association adjourned.

Upon previous invitation, all members and the press reporters were invited by the Little Rock druggists to partake of an elegant six o'clock dinner at M. C. Forster dining hall.

Fraud in Drugs.

The Antikamnia Chemical Co. have determined that substitution so persistently carried on by some unprincipled dealers shall be put an end to. Not only has there been in some cases deliberate substitution when antikamnia was called for, but the increasing favor with which this article has been received by the medical profession has enticed some parties to risk the manufacture of spurious articles purporting to be the genuine and counterfeiting the trade mark. Four men have recently been arrested in Chicago, charged with fraud and conspiracy, and with counterfeiting trade marks.

The names of the men now incarcerated in Cook County jail on this charge are H. F. Flannery, R. C. McCabe, Victor Dumont, and H. A. Bourne. Flannery operates the Champlain Pharmacy, in the Champlain Building, No. 126 State Street, and lives at No. 34 Throop Street. He is a very smooth fellow, who has on several occasions duped new friends whose confidence he had obtained by letters purporting to be from the Y.M.C.A. Robert C. McCabe is his brother-in-law, and is said to live at No. 81 Throop Street. Victor Dumont is an Alsatian and lives with his family at 256 Marshfield Avenue, and is the man who laid bare to the detectives the plans of the conspirators. He was formerly employed by the H. K. Mulford Co., Philadelphia, as salesman, and recently resided in Binghampton, N.Y. H. A. Bourne, originally from Vermont, lives at 6335 Grace Avenue, Woodlawn, and is a dealer in physicians' supplies. He is connected with Flannery in the Champlain Building, under the name of H. A. Bourne & Co.

The operations of Flannery and his associates are said to have been going on since about the first of the year. About two months ago the Antikamnia Chemical Company began to receive complaints from physicians and druggists about their product being offered to them by suspiciously acting parties, who told flimsy stories, purporting to account for their having antikamnia to sell at a reduced price, and the matter was placed in the hands of Manager Sutherland, who soon had Flannery under suspicion. Recently the evidence appeared to be conclusive, and the arrests were made. McCabe was at work in the basement when taken, engaged in running an electric machine, which turned out the tablets, properly stamped, and the exact counterpart, in appearance, of the original goods. While

the original goods are a valuable medicinal remedy, the counterfeit article is a composition principally of talc, or French chalk, and some commercial and consequently impure aniline derivative. The machine was carted away with a large quantity of the spurious goods found in the basement, together with all the dies, punches, scales, etc., used in the manufacture of the antikamnia preparations. The tablet machine was secured from the Chicago branch of a Baltimore establishment, and the dies and punches are the work of Carlson Bros., Chicago.

Besides the dies, punches, machinery, and manufactured goods found in the basement at No. 7 Adams Street, a large shipment of the spurious wares were consigned to Louisville, Ky., and upon notice sent to that city by Mr. Fargo, vice-president of the American Express Company, they were held and will be confiscated. The gang has been operating in and about Chicago only since January 1st, this year, and had just begun trying to extend its trade to points throughout the country. Letters had been sent out by Flannery for agents at different points.

The Antikamnia Company is very fortunate in having run down this gang in time to prevent them from flooding the country with bogus goods. The purchasers of what fraudulent goods were sold are known and will be compelled to turn them over.

The bogus antikamnia products found in Chicago consist of Antikamnia Powdered, "Antikamnia Tablets," and "Antikamnia and Codeine Tablets." Mr. Ruf has expressed his determination to prosecute a large number of druggists who are dispensing fraudulent antikamnia in its powdered form. Of these quite a number have been called upon during the past few days, and some surprises are in store.

American Pharmaceutical Association

CONVENTION AT LAKE MINNETONKA, AUG. 23 TO SEPT. 6, 1897.

DEAR SIR,—The American Pharmaceutical Association will hold its annual convention at Lake Minnetonka, August 23rd to September 6th, 1897. It is the earnest desire to make this meeting a memorable one in the history of the A. Ph. A. All conditions point to this possibility, but foremost among the necessary conditions is a hearty co-operation among the pharmacists of the state—a co-operation that will gather strength from every individual in the ranks of pharmacy in Minnesota. The meeting will be an occasion for the pharmaceutical profession of the state to shine, and to claim its rightful position among the foremost guardians and promoters of pharmaceutical interests. The interest of the profession at large is the interest of every individual pharmacist—the success of this meeting is in the hands of every pharmacist in the state. A few cannot insure its success, but if all decree that it shall be an occasion hefit-

ting the enterprising spirit of the State of Minnesota, it cannot fail to so become.

The purpose of this communication is to invite every pharmacist of Minnesota to aid in the carrying out of the above outlined desire. The individual efforts of many are fruitful of one whole grand composite result.

You can do more than you think you can. First of all, come to the meeting. You take an annual vacation; arrange to spend it this year at Lake Minnetonka with the A. Ph. A. There are many reasons why you should do so. There is no more beautiful place to spend a month, a week, or a day, than at this beautiful resort. There is no other place where so representative a body of pharmacists can be met as at the A. Ph. A. meeting. If you are not already acquainted with the stellar lights of the American pharmaceutical profession, you will not want to miss this opportunity to meet them. If you believe as some do, that pharmacists are not sociable, here is an opportunity to learn otherwise. You should come because your citizenship of Minnesota makes you a host and entertainer of the pharmacists from all over the United States, and you will want to do your duty and do it fittingly. The railroad and hotel rates will be very low.

You can help by becoming a member of the A. Ph. A., and you are earnestly invited to do so. You can help by making suggestions of any kind to the local committee, that will help towards making the meeting not only a large one, but a profitable and enjoyable one as well. You can help by interesting your local newspaper in this meeting. There are other ways which may suggest themselves to you in which you may help.

Remember that it is not the State Association, nor the temporary organization called for the purpose of arranging the preliminaries, nor any of its committees who have this matter in hand. It is in charge of the pharmacists of the state, and therefore proportionately in your charge.

If the phraseology of this invitation is not worded as you think it ought to be, let the assurance of a sincere intention invite the indulgence of your good will. No matter how it reads, come to the meeting anyway.

Read the pharmaceutical journals for items concerning this great meeting.

DEAN WULLING, Chairman, State University, Minneapolis, Minn.

S. W. MELENDY, Minneapolis, Minn.

DR. J. W. HARRAH, " "

Local Committee on Invitation.

Oil of eucalyptus is a good thing for chilblains when applied with a camel hair brush; it eases pain, and heals rapidly.

BERBERIS AND PIMPLES.—A doctor claims that pimples cannot stand against the action of ten minim doses of ext. berberis aquifolii taken three times a day.

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.

RADLAUER'S ANTISEPTIC PERLES

Of Pleasant Taste and Fragrance.

Non-Poisonous and strongly Antiseptic.

These Perles closely resemble the sublimate 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, periostitis 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.

The Winsor Barker Co., Ltd., Manufacturing Chemists

50 Adelaide Street West, = = Toronto.

Toilet Articles Toilet Specialties

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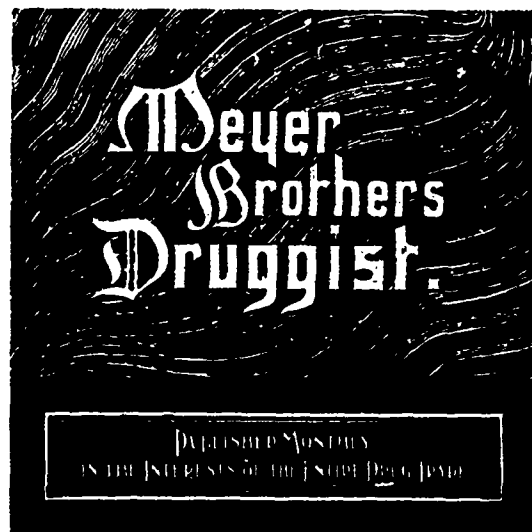
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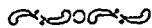


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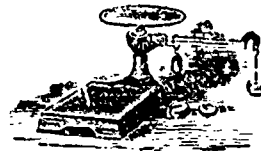


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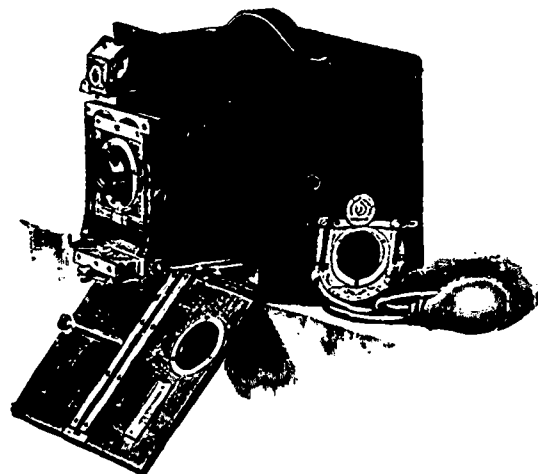
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CRESSKILL, N.J.

Photographic Notes

TONING CARBON PRINTS.—Carbon prints can be toned, or, we had better say, colored, to a very great extent after printing and developing, a fact not generally known. Prints must be thoroughly dry before being treated. For instance, baryta water, or lime water and alizarine, dissolved in alcohol, color carbon prints violet; logwood solution colors blue; acetate of lead and purpurine in ammonia color purple red; purpurine dissolved in caustic alkali imparts a carmine red to the carbon image. All the above alkaline solutions should only be used greatly diluted with water.—*Photo-Beacon*.

power of the tube appears to be increased and the working of the tube rendered constant by this ingeniously-simple device, while the tube continues to act efficiently as long as the current is passing. Moreover, the trouble of heating the bulb is avoided, and the life of the tube prolonged. No loose fibres of cotton-wool or lint must be allowed to hang round the bulb, and if the anodal connection be also carefully adjusted sparking will not take place, whilst the trouble caused by constantly increasing electrical resistance will be obviated.—*Phar. Journal* (Eng.).

PHOTOGRAPHY WITH BICHROMATED GUM.—The process of photography with bichromated gum has one advantage

lution of gum arabic, and is employed in the same way as indicated for the neutral gum by M Fouille-Ladeveze.—*Robert Demachy, Bulletin Société Français*.

CONTRAST, EXPOSURE AND DEVELOPMENT.—Slow exposure tends to emphasize contrast of light and shade, resulting in a hard negative.

Over-exposure tends to reduce contrast, and yields a soft or flat negative.

Quick development tends to reduce contrast.

Slow development tends to delicacy and detail, with longer scale of gradation.

Quick development may be brought about by warming developer, concentration, or excess of alkali.

Slow development may be the result of



A Piece of Landscape.

X-RAY TUBES.—In working with X-ray tubes, their efficiency is apt to become impaired, and experimenters will therefore welcome the plan which T. W. Ireland and E. H. Howlett describe in the *British Medical Journal* for increasing the efficiency of a tube by simply wrapping its cathodal extremity in damp cotton-wool or lint. One end of the material touches and surrounds the bulb at the cathodal end, whilst the other is attached to the cathodal wire. One bulb, that had refused to light up under normal conditions, became flooded with a beautiful blue-green effulgence, which is designated the most effective form both photographically and optically, after attachment of the cotton-wool or lint. The

over the carbon process as usually worked, that development can be carried out without transfer, while the results are as permanent in the one case as the other, and the tone can be as varied. On the other hand the gum process possesses the drawback of reproducing half-tones but imperfectly. It is almost impossible to obtain uniform and regular coatings, which shall be throughout perfectly soluble in those portions which correspond to the half-tones. After many attempts the author has succeeded best with the use of acidified gum arabic, rather than in a neutral condition. A feeble acid is all that is required, a 10 to 15 per cent. solution of citric acid mixed with an equal quantity of a saturated so-

lution of gum arabic, and is employed in the same way as indicated for the neutral gum by M Fouille-Ladeveze.—*American Journal of Photography*.

FORMULÆ.

Emulsion for Dry Plates.—

Water	850 grams.
Soft gelatine	10 grams.
Hard gelatine	55 grams.
Bromide of potassium	35 grams.
Iodide of potassium	1 gram.
Nitrate of silver	50 grams.

Eikonogen Developer.—

Water	1 liter.
Sulphite of soda	120 grams.
Carbonate of potash	50 grams.
Eikonogen	30 grams.

Developer for Bromide Dry Plates. Iron oxalate.

Two solutions are requisite :

- (a) Water 1 liter.
Protosulphate of iron . . . 300 grams.
Tartaric acid 6 grams.
- (b) Water 1 liter.
Oxalate of potash 300 grams.

For use, pour one part (a) into three parts (b).

Pyra.—One-solution Developer.

- Boiling water 1 liter.
Sulphite of soda 500 grams.
Carbonate of soda 250 grams.
Pyro 60 grams.

This solution is to be kept in well-corked bottles. For use, dilute with six parts water.

Pyra.—Two solution Developer.

- (a) Boiling water 65 cc. m.
Citric acid 1 gram.
Sulphite of soda 15 grams.
Pyrogallic acid 8 grams.
- (b) Boiling water 65 grams.
Carbonate of soda 32 grams.
Sulphite of soda 8 grams.

For use, (a) one part, (b) one part, water forty parts.

Hydrochinone Developer.—

- (a) Boiling water 1 liter.
Sulphite of soda 250 grams.
Hydrochinone 30 grams.
- (b) Boiling water 1 liter.
Carbonate of soda 250 grams.

For use, take (a) one part, (b) two parts.

Metol Developer.—

- (a) Water 1 liter.
Sulphite of soda 100 grams.
Metol 10 grams.
- (b) Water 1 liter.
Carbonate of soda 100 grams.

For use, (a) three parts, (b) one part

—*American Journal of Photography.***PASTE FOR PHOTOGRAPHS.**

- Gum arabic 1 ounce.
Starch 1 ounce.
Water 3 ounces.
Sugar ½ ounce.

Allow the gum arabic to macerate in the water until it is dissolved, and, after adding the starch and sugar, apply heat, until gelatination has been effected.

- Dextrin 1½ ounces.
Alum 1 ounce.
Sugar ½ ounce.
Water 4 ounces.
Carbolic 15 drops.

Dissolve the ingredients in the water.

- Gelatin 1½ ounces.
Chloral hydrate 2½ ounce.
Solution sodium carbonate (10%) q.s.
Water 4 ounces.

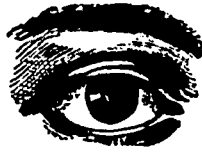
The gelatin should be placed in a suitable vessel containing the water, the whole allowed to stand twenty-four hours, and heated on water baths until the gelatin has become liquid. Now add the chloral, heat twenty minutes, and neutralize with the sodium carbonate solution.

—*National Druggist.*

The first pharmacopoeia was written by Valerius Cordus about 1544 A.D.

Optical Department

In charge of W. E. HAMILTON, 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. $\frac{2}{30}$ with + 1.50 $\frac{2}{30}$
L.E.V. $\frac{2}{30}$ with + 1.50 $\frac{2}{30}$

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

H. E. W., Guelph: What is the trouble and what the remedy in a young man aged 20, bookkeeper, never previously had any trouble with his eyes, but for past few weeks cannot see the figures on his books and cannot see ordinary newspaper print: on trial at Guelleno test type he can read R.E.V. $\frac{2}{30}$ and a plus glass blurs, L.E.V. $\frac{2}{30}$ and a plus glass blurs?

Answer.—Our correspondent has given a pleasing history of his patient so that a full reply can be given. The fact of a vision of $\frac{2}{30}$ being present in each eye, which is blurred by a weak convex glass, shows that the case is emmetropic, and that his inability to read small type or see figures as previously, indicates something wrong with the accommodation, and "this something" is without doubt paralysis of the ciliary muscle, acting upon the accommodation the same as atropine solution. Paralysis of the accommodation only affects near vision, leaving the distant vision unaffected, *i.e.*, in an emmetrope. If the case were one of hyperopia, then paralysis of the accommodation would also affect distant V. as well as near V. The cause of paralysis of accommodation is nearly always due to some recent illness, and upon closer inquiry this patient will be found to have had some illness recently—possibly only a mild sore throat—but sore throat even of a mild type is often due to diphtheria, whose germ, as well as some other diseases, has a selective action upon the ciliary muscle, often producing complete paralysis. If no recent sickness can be discovered to account for the paralysis,

then it is probably due to some mydriatic gaining entrance to the eye, either by accident or design. The remedy, of course, is medicinal, and the case should be referred to an oculist for proper treatment, iron and strychnine being usually employed with electricity and gymnastic effort.

If this patient were fifty-five years of age he would present much the same symptoms as above, being a presbyope. A presbyope's inability to read near by is not from paralysis of accommodation, but from actual loss of accommodation, which cannot be restored. In both cases the static refraction of the eye remains unaffected, the dynamic refraction only being involved, in the paralytic case by some poison; in the presbyopic case by the ravages of age.

J.W.D., Hamilton: I have a customer, young lady; stenographer; aged twenty-two; who complains much of tired eyes and headache, especially after any prolonged use of the eyes for her work. What puzzles me is that she can see $\frac{2}{60}$ with her naked eye, also with a +1.25 glass and also with a -1.00 glass. What would you advise?

Answer.—Give her the strongest convex glass with which she can see as well or better at twenty feet than she did with her naked eye. These glasses will relieve her asthenopia which comes from hyperopia as shown by her ability to see through a convex glass as well as her naked eye at twenty feet. The fact of her also seeing $\frac{2}{60}$ through a concave glass matters nothing for by the concave glasses you artificially increase her hyperopia, which she overcomes by using more accommodation.

A class of pharmacy students, nine in number, have just completed a course at the Optical Institute of Canada, and are enthusiastic at the course presented, being delighted with the method of instruction and fascinated with the subject of optics. They strongly urge all pharmacists who wish to be "up to date" to lose no time in securing this desirable and profitable information. A group photo of this class is placed on another page.

Successful photographs of the interior of the eye have been taken in two seconds, and by their aid the progress of disease may be accurately remarked.

CARBOIC ACID CAPSULES.—According to Salzmann, in the *Pharm. Centr.*, these are prepared in the following manner: 95 grammes of official crystalline carbolic acid are melted in the water-bath, and five grammes stearine soap added. After the solution of the latter, pour out and stir with the pestle until a doughy crystalline mass results. From this pastilles can be easily made, which soon set, and have the advantage of being handled without irritating the hands.

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Intending Students please communicate with MR. J. S. LEO, the Principal, who will furnish all further particulars. **Next Class, July 5th.**

Instructor,

W. E. HAMILL, M.D.

The Druggists of the Northwest trade who have decided to take an Optical Course will be pleased to learn that Mr. J. S. LEO, Principal of the Optical Institute of Canada, has arranged with their Instructor, DR. W. E. HAMILL, to hold a class in Winnipeg at an early date. We feel that this will be appreciated by the Western trade.



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The best view of the river, rapids and falls is gained by a trip over the Gorge Route.

The Niagara Falls and Lewiston railroad, American line. Fare, round trip, 60 cents.

To see Niagara as it should be seen, cheaply, thoroughly and quickly the tourist should ascend the observation tower and later take a trip over the most complete electric route in the world.

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General Passenger Agent, - - BUFFALO, N.Y.

Formulary.

CREOSOTE PILLS.

Beechwood creosote.....	10 gm.
Powd. liquorice root.....	20 "
White of egg.....	5 "
M. et div. in pil. No. c.	

CIGARETTES ESPIC.

These are very widely used for asthma. Their formula, according to Trousseau, is as follows:

	Parts.
Fol. elect. herb. belladonnae.....	0.36.
Fol. elect. herb. hyoscyami.....	0.18.
Fol. elect. herb. stramonii.....	0.18.
Fol. elect. phellandrii aquat.....	0.06.
Extract opii.....	0.008.
Aq. laurocerasi.....	q.s.

The leaves, well dried and freed of their ribs, are cut up and carefully mixed. The opium is dissolved in cherry-laurel water and the mass is uniformly dampened with the solution. The paper which is used in making the cigarettes is also previously washed in a maceration of the leaves above named in cherry-laurel water and carefully dried. The patient smokes one or two of such cigarettes during an attack.—*Twentieth Century Prac. of Med.*

INSECTICIDE FOR HOUSE PLANTS.

	Parts.
Soft soap.....	20
Quassia chips.....	6
Salicylic acid.....	2.5
Alcohol.....	200

Mix and macerate together for several days, at the expiration of which filter and add water sufficient to make 1,000 parts. Apply with a camel's hair pencil or with an aspirator, let dry, and on the ensuing day wash off with plenty of water.

FACE POWDER.

The best snow-white face powder necessitates in its preparation the best white talc powder, very light chalk, rice starch, and zinc white, all of the highest quality. Flesh tint for blondes is obtained by using carmine alone; for brunettes, burnt umber or sienna is employed. An addition of finely powdered violet root is advisable, as imparting an agreeable odour to the powder. The following proportions are recommended:

Zinc white.....	500 parts.
Precipitated chalk.....	5000 "
Powdered talc.....	500 "
Wheat starch.....	1000 "
White rose essence.....	30 "
Jasmine extract.....	30 "
Orange blossom extract.....	30 "
Cassia extract.....	30 "
Musk tincture.....	7½ "

—*Pharm. Rundschau.*

PERMANENT PILLS OF DELIQUESCENT IODIDES.

Durgk finds that the following gives a good mass, easy to manipulate, setting to elegant pills, which are permanent in the air and easily dissolved in the stomach. Finely powdered potassium iodide, 10

centigrammes; powdered benzoin or olibanum, 3 centigrammes. Mix and add sufficient alcohol to mass.—*Bull. de la Soc. Roy. de Pharm.*

INK FOR SHOW CARDS.

The following recipe is said to give a remarkably good quality of ink for ticket-writing and the show cards that are used in store windows: Take four ounces white wax and one ounce and a half white soap. Melt, and when well amalgamated add of lampblack half an ounce. Mix well, heat strongly, and add of shellac one ounce. Gain heat it, mix it well, cool, and bottle for use. You will find that with this ink lines may be drawn from the finest to the fullest without danger of its spreading.

PAINT FOR COPPER.

To preserve copper from oxidation a varnish is recommended consisting of:

Bisulphide of carbon.....	1 part.
Turpentine.....	2 "
Benzine.....	1 "
Methylated spirits.....	2 "
Hard copal.....	1 "

This gives a very permanent varnish, and, if several coats are used, preserves the copper absolutely.

CEMENT FOR BROKEN IRON.

De Metallarbeiter recommends the following as a lute or cement for broken iron laboratory ware: Make into a soft paste equal parts of red lead oxide, litharge and glycerine and apply at once.

WHALE OIL IN ACNE.

Whale oil possesses remarkable penetrating powers, and according to Boeck appears to act to some extent as a bactericide. He has found the following ointment of service in the treatment of acne:

Powdered camphor.....	30 to 50 parts.
Salicylic acid.....	30 to 50 "
Sulphur.....	10 parts.
Zinc oxide.....	2 "
Whale oil.....	12 "
Medicinal soap.....	1 "

The ointment is applied every night, and washed off in the morning.—*Ind. Med. Chirug. Rev.*

FRENCH HAIR RESTORER.

The *Revue de Therapeutique* gives the following:

Hydrochlorate of quinine.....	1 dr.
Tannic acid.....	2 drs.
Alcohol (70 per cent.).....	1½ pts.
Tincture of cantharides.....	2½ drs.
Pure glycerine.....	1½ ozs.
Cologne water.....	10 drs.
Vanillin.....	2 grs.
Pulverized sandalwood.....	1 dr.

This mixture, after being well mixed and shaken, is allowed to stand for four days, and is then filtered. It is rubbed into the scalp daily for the purpose named.

COLD CREAM.

A beautifully white, durable emulsion of suitable consistency may be prepared by melting 135 parts of white wax, 75 parts spermaceti, and 540 parts white vaseline over a moderate fire, transferring the mixture to a warm, wide-mouthed bottle, and pouring in gradually a solution of 12 parts borax in 18 parts rosewater with 20 drops of geranium oil, shaking the whole well up together, and storing in a stock bottle kept in a cool place.—*Pharm. Wochenschrift.*

ANTISEPTIC DENTIFRICE.

Salicylic acid.....	1 part.
Chloroform.....	10 parts.
Tinct. benzoin.....	10 "
Tinct. canella.....	10 "
Rectified spirits.....	130 "

Two teaspoonfuls to be used diluted with a glass of water.—*Revue de Therapeutique.*

HARNESS DRESSING.

Isinglass.....	4 parts.
Indigo in powder.....	4 parts.
Logwood extract.....	16 parts.
Soft soap.....	8 parts.
Glue.....	16 parts.
Malt vinegar.....	50 parts.

Method of preparation: Boil all these ingredients for about half-an-hour, then strain through a cotton cloth, and when cool bottle up for use. For use, cleanse the leather of all dirt, mud, and then lay on the dressing with a sponge, and for a high gloss give a second application after the first one has thoroughly dried.

Summer Beverages.

BIRCH BEER EXTRACT.

The following makes a good formula:

Oil wintergreen tree.....	1 oz.
Oil sassafras.....	½ oz.
Oil lemon.....	½ oz.
Oil cassia.....	10 grt.
Carbonate magnesia, q.s. or.....	1½ ozs.
Alcohol.....	2 pts.
Water.....	2 pts.

Mix the oils and magnesia by rubbing in mortar, then add alcohol and water and filter clear. Then add caramel enough to color sufficiently.—*Spatula.*

GINGER ALE ESSENCE.

Essence of vanilla.....	4 drs.
Spirit of cloves.....	2 ozs.
Tincture of cinnamon.....	4 ozs.
Tincture of lemon peel.....	6 ozs.
Soluble essence of ginger to.....	4 pts.
Mix.	

—*Chem. and Drug.*

LEMONADE POWDER.

Bicarbonate of sodium.....	4 ozs.
Refined sugar.....	14 ozs.
Tartaric acid.....	5 ozs.
Essence of lemon.....	2 drs.

Each powder should be dried separately, and the essence of lemon be rubbed down with the sugar, and the whole mixed.—*Br. and Col. Drug.*

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.

(Derivation—Greek, *muo*, close; *ops*, eye.)

M or short sight is the condition of the eye, exactly contrary to that of H. It is essentially an acquired defect, as no one is born myopic, but the tendency to it is strongly hereditary, so that myopic parents often have children who become myopic. Nevertheless it is asserted by some authorities that occasionally a child is born near-sighted, and remains so through life.

The myopic eye is generally fuller, has a deeper anterior chamber, and is more prominent than the normal eye. It has a rather slow and sluggish motor action when the defect is of high degree, because an oval eye-ball moves with difficulty in an oval socket, so that the highly myopic person turns his head rather than his eyes when reading; but as stated under H, the outward appearance cannot be depended on as an indication of the refraction, for myopic eyes are sometimes deep set owing to the prominence of the brow, and apparently diminutive owing to the smallness of the palpebral opening.

In Em. the dioptric system and the axial length are in harmony. In H the dioptric system is deficient or the axial length is too short, and in M there is either:

(1) The refractive power of the eye excessive, so that the focal length is shorter than the normal—refractive M.

(2) The globe of the eye too long, so that the axial length is greater than the normal-axial M.

Hence if the refractive power be too great proportionately to the length of the eye, or if the eye be too long proportionately to its refractive power, in either case parallel rays of light come to a focus before reaching the retina, so that the effects of the two are exactly the same.

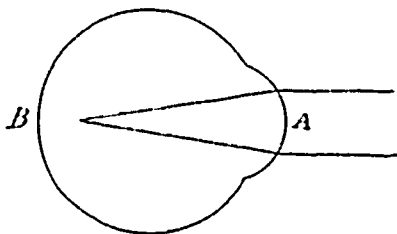


Fig. 36.

In Fig. 36 the eye has the normal length, from A to B, of .9 inch, but owing to the sharpness of the curvature of the cornea the refractive power is something more than 50 D, so that parallel rays of light are refracted too much, and come to a focus before reaching the retina—refractive M.

In Fig. 37 the refractive power of the eye is normal, being equal to 50 D, so that parallel rays of light are refracted to

the proper distance; but the length of the eye from C to D is somewhat more than .9 inch, and therefore these rays came to a focus before reaching the retina—axial M.

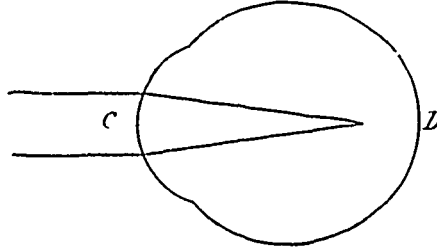


Fig. 37.

As the effects of both conditions are identical, so also are the symptoms, the determination, the testing, and the correction, and therefore, for convenience, all M may be considered refractive, and it will be so treated in this article.

The normal eye has 50 D of refraction, derived from its dioptric media, and this quantity just suffices for bringing rays of light from ∞ to a focus at the retina; the myopic eye has more than this quantity, say, 53 D, and the correction is very easily reckoned, it is that—sph. lens, which added to the refraction of the eye, reduces it down to the normal.

Thus in this case the correction is a -3 D sph. lens (53 D - 3 D = 50 D), and the defect is M 3 D, the number of the correcting lens representing also the extent of the defect.

In M 3 D if a -3 D lens be placed in front of the eye, those rays of light which previously came to a focus in the vitreous, and then crossing formed on the retina circles of diffusion, are by the lens rendered so much less convergent that they come to a sharp focus at the retina.

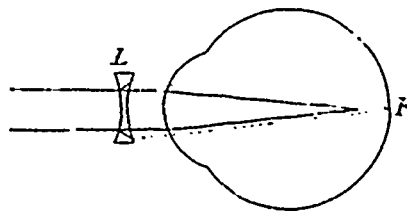


Fig. 38.

In Fig. 38 the black lines represent parallel rays of light refracted by the media of the eye alone, and therefore crossing to a focus in front of the retina.

The dotted lines represent the same lines refracted by the -sph. lens L, and the media of the eye, so that they impinge on the retina just at their focus F.

As parallel rays do not focus at the retina in M, it is clear that objects situated at ∞ or more than 20 feet distant cannot be clearly seen, and the indistinctness of vision is in proportion to the extent of the defect. If the object, however, be so

situated that the rays proceeding from it be divergent, the focus will be further back and nearer to the retina, and if the divergence be sufficiently great, the focus may be so much further back as to be just at the retina. The sight of the myope is therefore, relatively, better for close work than for distance.

M is determined by the fact that a -sph. lens improves the sight. It is not sufficient that it makes clearer the same line of letters, but must make legible a line of letters that cannot be read without it.

In testing, having recorded the visual acuteness of each eye, one is covered by the disc, and proceeding systematically, a +sph. lens is tried. If it blurs the sight there can be no H, and this defect can be excluded. Then a weak -sph. is tried, and if it improves the sight M is determined. If, however, the defect be of high degree, a weak lens will simply make no difference to the sight, and if this occurs, -sph. lenses of medium and great strength must be tried, as there cannot be any certainty that there is no M until this be done. $V = \frac{20}{M}$ without lenses is perfectly impossible in M of the slightest degree, even if $\frac{1}{4}$ D, as no refractive power higher than 50 D can make a focus of parallel rays at 9 in. behind the cornea. The distant V in M is always, compared with H, extremely defective.

When the M is of 1 D or 2 D, V is respectively not more than $\frac{20}{1}$ or $\frac{20}{2}$, so, if any letters at all can be read on the card at 20 feet, the defect cannot be M of a high or even medium degree.

When the error is of very high degree the card itself cannot be seen. If necessary, the client should be brought nearer, until it is visible, and the first tests made at that distance, but he must be moved back to the 20 feet position so soon as he can be made to see the largest letter on the card. In the majority of cases, however, it is not necessary to bring him forward, as the defect is soon determined, and the visual acuteness, without lenses, can be sufficiently well recorded by noting the greatest distance at which the optician's fingers can be counted, say this be at 10 feet, then $V = \frac{10}{1}$.

Having determined M, the strength of the lens is increased by trying successively stronger ones, until $V = \frac{20}{M}$ with the weakest lens possible. Every lens in turn need not be tried, but two or three of the series can be slipped at a time, then when the 20 feet line can be read with some lens, weaker ones must be tried, until there is selected with certainty and by exclusion of all others the very weakest lens that makes $V = \frac{20}{M}$. This is known decisively by the fact that with the next weaker one V is less than $\frac{20}{M}$.

Thymol camphor is obtained by heating together equal parts of thymol and camphor.

Rapid and heavy breathing is recommended as a cure for hiccough.



DRUGGISTS SELL

Davis' Fly Felts



The Most Popular and Best Selling Fly
Poison in the Market.

Sold by druggists for the past ten years throughout the Dominion.

Does not fail to give entire satisfaction.

Every package guaranteed. Profits Large.

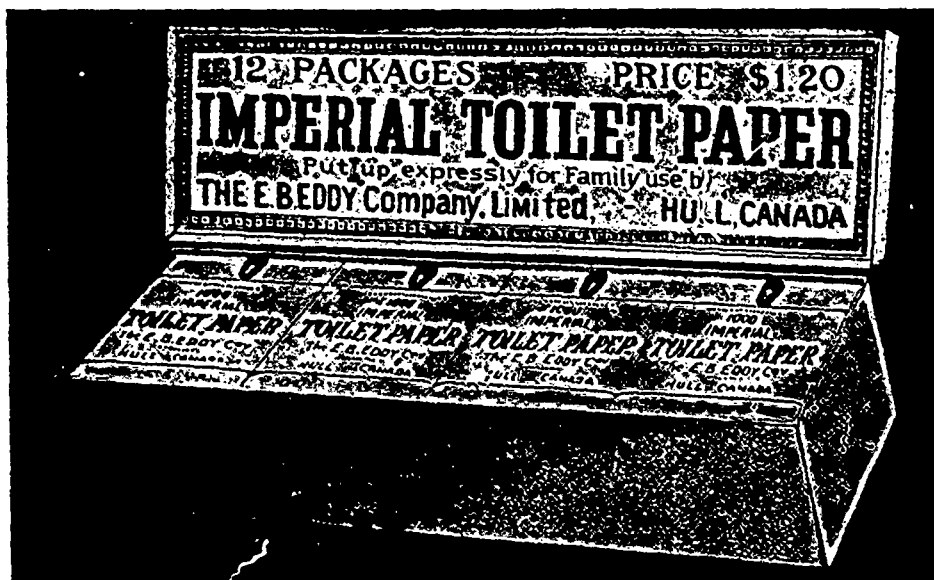
Four felts in package. Retail for 5c. 100 packages in case, \$2.50; 3 cases, \$6.75.

Order through Wholesale Drug and Patent Medicine Houses.

MANUFACTURED ONLY BY

THE POWELL & DAVIS CO.,

CHATHAM, - ONTARIO



"IMPERIAL"

Flat Packages

"DIAMOND"

Perforated Rolls

WRITE FOR PRICES AND DISCOUNTS TO

The E. B. Eddy Co. Ltd.

HULL, MONTREAL TORONTO

What does your friend of
"next door" say about the

**"ACME"
WALLET**

Thousands now in use in Canada and the U.S. It sells where it is seen. But it is an article that requires to be shown. Those who buy and use it a time are devoted to it, as the testimonials show. Remit 50c. for sample, 2 1/4 x 4 1/2.

Heavy discounts to druggists, etc.

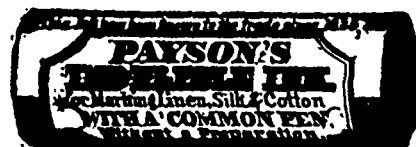
ENSIGN PUB. CO., St. Thomas, Ont.

TEABERRY FOR THE

HARMLESS
CLEANSING **TEETH**

ZOPESA-CHEMICAL CO.
TORONTO 25c.

THE OLDEST - THE BEST



Trade supplied by all leading Drug Houses in the Dominion.

BOOKS FOR DRUGGISTS

WRITTEN BY EXPERTS

Manual of Formulæ.

\$1.50 POST FREE.

MORE than 1,000 reliable formulæ connected with every department of modern pharmacy, carefully arranged for ready reference. Indispensable to chemists.

Minor Ailments.

\$1.50 POST FREE.

DIRECTIONS for treatment of the slight affections, accidents, etc., daily brought under the notice of the "counter prescriber." The most modern and effective methods are described, and the most recent of proved remedies pointed out. Produced under the direction of an experienced medical practitioner.

Practical Dispensing.

ILLUSTRATED, 50c. POST FREE.

CONCISE but lucid treatise on the subject specially designed for students. Preparation of mixtures, pills, emulsions, suppositories, also plaster spreading and pill coating, etc., carefully described and illustrated. Detailed directions for preparation of poultices, and of nutritive diet for invalids.

A Synopsis of the British Pharmacopœia Preparations.

BY CHAS. F. HEBNER, PH.G., PH.M.B.

\$1.00 INTERLEAVED.

THE object of this work is to furnish, in a most convenient manner, a method for the study of the official preparations as to their Latin and English titles and synonyms, their composition, methods of preparation, strength, doses, etc., arranged in classes.

This book will be found an invaluable aid to apprentices and students in pharmacy or medicine.

Practical Dentistry.

60c. POST FREE.

THE main features of the surgical and mechanical branches of the Dentist's Art are practically dealt with. Written specially for Chemists by a Dental Surgeon. Pharmacists practising, or desiring to practise, dentistry will find it specially suitable to their requirements.

Diseases of Dogs and Cats.

75c. POST FREE.

THIS work has been specially written for Chemists by an experienced Veterinary Surgeon. It deals practically with the treatment of all ailments by the most modern methods.

Practical Perfumery.

50c. POST FREE.

DIRECTIONS for the preparation of perfumes and toilet articles, with detailed formulæ and useful advice regarding labels, bottles, and putting up. Special information also included relative to new and rare drugs and compounds now used in the manufacture of perfumery.

Manual of Pharmacy and Pharmaceutical Chemistry.

BY CHAS. F. HEBNER, PH.G., PH.M.B.,

Dean of the Ontario College of Pharmacy, and formerly Instructor in Theory and Practice of Pharmacy in the New York College of Pharmacy.

Cloth-Bound, 12mo., 252 pp., \$2.00

THE study of Pharmacy simplified by a systematic and practical arrangement of topics, and the elimination of unnecessary matter.

The first edition has been thoroughly revised and freed from typographical errors; in addition thereto, the third edition contains a treatise on Urinalysis, chemical and microscopical (fully illustrated), and a full index.

Amongst Our Advertisers.

Messrs. Archdale Wilson & Co.'s advertisements evidently show they are in earnest about preventing the sale of imitations of their Fly Pads. Being perfectly assured as to their legal rights, and the goods having a very large sale, they advise us that they intend proceeding against all infringements. A word to the wise is sufficient.

Have you bought your season's supply of Wilson's Fly Pads?

New Goods from a New Firm.

Any line which adds to the business and profits of the average druggist is generally welcomed, and we wish to draw the attention of the trade to The Winsor Barker Co., of Toronto, who are introducing to the druggists the line of toilet articles so long sold to the barbers by Jones Bros. & Co., of Toronto. It will pay any druggist to investigate this matter by writing to this firm, as their lines are used by the barbers in very large quantities.

The Toronto Pharmacal Co. direct the attention of their friends in the drug trade to one of their popular, satisfactory and fast selling specialties, Sweet Fly Poison Discs. These are put up for sale either in boxes or bulk, with the name of the dealer on each package and an appropriate advertisement on the back.

Important Agency.

We are pleased to be in a position to announce on good authority that the selling agency for Canada of the envelopes made by the Morgan Envelope Co., of Springfield, Mass., is now in the hands of Buntin, Gillies & Co., Hamilton. The Morgan Envelope Co. is one of the largest and best known of American manufacturers, their product occupying the front rank, both in regard to quality, style, and value. No house in Canada is better fitted to handle such a line, and we congratulate both the Hamilton house and the manufacturers on the arrangement. No American envelope makers have heretofore had a Canadian agent, and while different dealers have handled American envelopes in a half-hearted way, the enterprise shown by these parties will have a strong effect on the Canadian market. We look for even keener competition than in the past, as this combination is certainly a strong one and will surely get a large share of the trade.

Tourists.

We have just received an attractive little folder from the Tourist Association of the Province of New Brunswick. There are several strong points brought forward in this folder showing why tour-

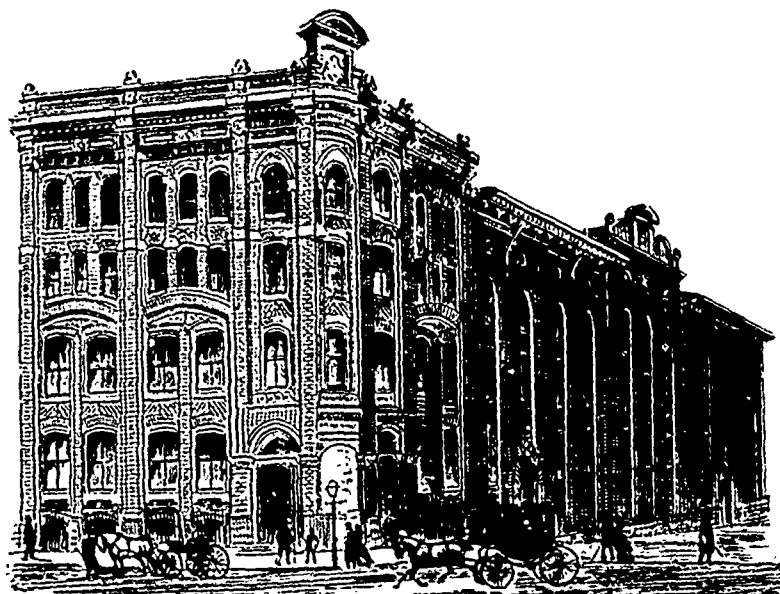
ists should visit that section. By means of a map of the Maritime Provinces and a wheel showing St. John as the hub of that section, its location as a tourist centre is fully demonstrated.

Among the attractions offered by the city are perfect freedom from extreme heat or malaria, mosquitoes, black flies, etc. Any of our subscribers can obtain full information regarding the province by writing to Mr. Ira Cornwall, secretary of the Tourist Association, St. John, New Brunswick, Canada, and mentioning the name of this paper.

A Model Drug Warehouse.

We had the pleasure a few days ago of visiting the wholesale drug warehouse of The Lyman Bros. Co., Ltd., 71-73 Front street east, in this city, and witnessing the many improvements which have recently been made there, all tending to the expediting and simplifying the work as carried on in an establishment of this kind. The offices, shipping apartments, and warehouses have been all remodelled, and present a decidedly improved appearance. On entering the main door on Front street you find yourself in a spacious sample room, admirably fitted with show-cases and counters, and presenting at a glance a display of sundries which are bound to tempt the retail druggist. To the left, or front portion of this room, are situated the desks of the manager, Mr. Hay, together with those of the chief clerks. Here, as well as all through the warehouse, is a system of speaking tubes, worked on a switch very similar to that used in the telephone offices; these communicate with all parts of the building. In the rear of this room is the main tele-

ments. Everything is so systematically arranged as to consume the least possible time and give the most prompt and efficient service. To the right are situated the general offices of the company, superintended by the secretary treasurer, Mr. Watt. Passing through into the warehouse proper we come to the order department, where all orders are received and passed on to their various sections, either for the city or outside. Here, as in the office, everything is so connected that any delay would be inexcusable, and the prompt and withal careful despatch of all goods ordered is the main consideration. On this flat are stored a considerable quantity of the stock of drug sundries, brushes, etc. Proceeding to the next floor we find an array of clerks at work at the various departments, a large portion of this flat being devoted to parcelling, etc. The next floor is principally for storage of stock goods, and the one above for glassware. Our limited space would not permit us to give any further description of the remainder of the building, nor of the mills and laboratory, which are situated at 179 and 181 Front street east. The city delivery route has been so arranged that every part is regularly looked after. The delivery route for the city is as follows: Monday, north-east and north-west; Tuesday a.m., Parkdale and east end; p.m., Yonge street and Queen street west; Wednesday a.m., over the Don; p.m., north-east and north-west; Thursday a.m., Parkdale and east end; p.m., Yonge street and Queen street west; Friday a.m., over the Don; p.m., north-east and north-west; Saturday a.m., Parkdale and east end; p.m., Yonge street and Queen street west. Special deliveries are also made in cases of urgency. The whole warehouse and offices are worked



A Model Drug House.

phone, No. 604, where an attendant is constantly on hand to receive orders and to communicate with the different depart-

ments, and present an air of life and modern business methods that go far towards making a model drug warehouse.

The J. Stevens & Son Company, Ltd.

This company was formed for the purpose of taking over the business formerly carried on by J. Stevens & Son, Toronto, manufacturers and dealers in surgical and druggist's sundries. They still represent the old established firm of J. Stevens & Son, of London, England, whose goods are so well and favorably known to the medical profession and the drug trade of Canada. The present company confine their trade to their own special lines, amongst which are surgical dressings, hospital furniture and supplies, glass and earthenware, and all articles used in surgery and the sick room. Their travelling representatives call on the drug trade in the larger towns and cities about every six months, but they are always glad to furnish quotations or to send sample shipments to any one deserving. Their catalogues will be mailed free upon application. Besides their stock of surgical instruments and dressings they carry a nice line of druggist's sundries which are well worth the inspection of the trade. Their commodious place of business is at — Wellington street west, Toronto, and they will be pleased to have a call from any members of the drug trade when visiting the city.

And the Public Knows It.

You can't tell an egg 'til it is cracked. Imitation of the outside is in no wise a guarantee of the inside.

If you approach to some resemblance of the external characteristics of a Hires Rootbeer package you only jeopardize your trade if you cannot carry out the deception by the character of the contents.

This it will be exceedingly difficult to do.

The name Hires Rootbeer is in the public mind, a guarantee for the most scrupulous and painstaking care in the preparation of this famous beverage.

The firm has educated the people in this respect. Its reputation is at stake; continuance of the business depends upon it.

It's a subject of years with the Charles E. Hires Co., and the public knows it.

Wall Paper.

As work on the new line progresses the travellers for M. Staunton & Co. become more and more enthusiastic in their praises, and all express the confidence they have that the new samples will distance all previous efforts. The prospects of large sales and pleased customers is always gratifying to the "Knights of the Road."

Owing to the large business done during the past season, work on the samples has been delayed somewhat later than usual, and it will be July 1st before M. Staunton & Co.'s salesmen take the road, but this will be as early, if not earlier, than any other factory will show.

In our July issue we propose to give a description of this firm's new goods.

Highly Commended.

Bailey's Holdfast Seamless Enemas, which are advertised on the second page of cover, have a new patent suction. This, together with other improvements, it is claimed, entitles them to be called "the best enema." They are very highly endorsed by leading medical journals, some of which we quote:

The Lancet—"It is entirely free from metal. The end which is placed in the solution to be injected is fashioned on the principle of the 'sucker,' so that when pressed it forms a vacuum and adheres so firmly that the basin may be lifted up by it (as shown in the woodcut)."

British Medical Journal—"The India-rubber disc adheres so firmly that the end cannot possibly slide out. No danger of wetting the bed-linen, or admitting the air. The end makes no noise."

The Hospital—"Nurses should be grateful for this admirable invention."

Magazines.

Leslie's Monthly for June.

"Homes in Greece" is the title of the leading article in *Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly* for June. It is written by George Donaldson, Ph.D., and there are more than a dozen illustrations, including a full-page group of portraits of the royal family of Greece. In conjunction with this article, and of equal timeliness, is one entitled "Crete and its Vicissitudes," by Anna W. Young. "A Day with the Trout," by Henry E. Haydock, is another paper appropriate to the season, and both the text and the pictures make one long for such an outing as the author describes.

Queen Victoria's Diamond Jubilee.

In its June number *The Ladies' Home Journal* will celebrate the Diamond Jubilee in a way distinctly its own. In an article by William George Jordan, entitled "What Victoria Has Seen," the reader will be taken on the British throne, and the marvelous panorama of the world's history for sixty years will pass before him. He will at a glance see the progress in art, science, invention, music, education; the great social reforms, the growth of nations, and the advance of civilization. The whole story of the world's progress of the longest reign in English history will be vividly presented.

All legally qualified medical practitioners in Russia have now the right of wearing a special badge on the right breast. Doctors of medicine can wear a similar badge, but of somewhat more ornamental character.

WANIS, FOR SALE, ETC.

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

SITUATIONS WANTED.

SITUATION WANTED—AS DRUG CLERK, BY honor graduate O. C. P. About five years experience. Sober and reliable. All references. Address A. J. Omond, 241 Oxford street, London, Ont.

SITUATION WANTED—AS DRUG CLERK, graduate O. C. P. Six year's city experience, good dispenser, all references, temperate. Box 26, CANADIAN DRUGGIST.

SITUATION WANTED—BY DRUGGIST, 23 years of age, five years experience, good stock-keeper, accurate dispenser. Best of references. Address H. Burrows, Carleton Place.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN. honor graduate of O. C. P., holding degree Phm. B. having also taken a course of optics. Would relieve druggist going on his holidays, or would travel. Can furnish best references as to character and ability. Apply Druggist, 158 Wilton avenue, Toronto.

SITUATION WANTED—BY HONOR GRADUATE of O. C. P. First-class references furnished if required. Address F. A. Wilson, West Lorne, Ont.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN aged 21, honor graduate O. C. P. 1897, telegraph operator and graduated optician in first-class drug store. Box 84, CANADIAN DRUGGIST.

SITUATION WANTED—WHOLESALE PRE-ferred. Medallist O. C. P. 1897. First-class references. H. S. Monkman, Watford, Ont.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—SECOND-HAND—THREE SHOW cases, six feet long; round front, nickel plate; also one hand-ome dispensing case; made from walnut, ash, and cherry. Cost when new \$100; sell at reasonable price, and separately. Address Lock Box 255, Paisley, Ont.

To the Trade:

We are wholesale agents for

MOXON'S Celebrated Liniment

We have a large quantity in stock. No extra duty to pay. Prices same as the American prices.

Write us for Prices.

JAMES A. KENNEDY & CO.,

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS

342 Richmond St.,

LONDON

Seely, the American Perfumer

(ESTABLISHED IN 1862.)

SEELY'S WHITE ROSE and VIOLET FLOWERS

Perfumes are true to nature, and guaranteed the best Violet and Rose odors on the market.

Price

WHITE ROSE, \$4.00 PER LB.
VIOLET FLOWERS, \$6.00 PER LB.



TRADE MARK

SEELY'S LILLIAN RUSSELL

Is a strong, refreshing odor, and one of the best selling perfumes that we have ever produced.

One bottle sold creates a demand for another.

PRICE, \$4.00 PER LB.

Seely's Ave Maria Perfume

Is remembered because of its uniqueness, originality, and quality combined. It is creating quite a furore in the hearts of American society.

PRICES : 1 oz. Glass Stopped Bottle, 2 in Box, \$4.80 per dozen
1 oz. Screw Top Bottle, 1 in Box, \$5.00 per dozen
2 oz. " " " " \$8.00

Not sold in bulk

SEELY MANUFACTURING CO.

Detroit, Mich., U.S.A. - Windsor, Ont.

CANADIAN DRUGGIST PRICES CURRENT

Corrected to June 10th, 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
ALLSPICE, lb.....	13	15	CARMINE, No. 40, oz.....	40	50	Opium, lb.....	4 10	4 25
Powdered, lb.....	15	17	CASTOR, Fibre, lb.....	20 00	20 00	Powdered, lb.....	5 50	5 75
ALOIN, oz.....	40	45	CHALK, French, powdered, lb...	10	12	Scammony, pure Resin, lb.....	12 50	13 00
ANODYNE, Hoffman's bot., lbs...	50	55	Precip., see Calcium, lb.....	10	12	Shellac, lb.....	40	45
ARROWROOT, Bermuda, lb.....	50	55	Prepared, lb.....	5		Bleached, lb.....	45	50
St. Vincent, lb.....	15	18	CHARCOA L. 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.....	95	1 00	COCHINEAL, S.G., lb.....	40	45	Thus, lb.....	8	10
BARK, Barberry, lb.....	22	25	COLLODION, lb.....	75	80	HERB, Althea, lb.....	27	35
Bayberry, lb.....	15	18	Cantharidal, lb.....	2 50	2 75	Bitterwort, lb.....	36	40
Buckthorn, lb.....	15	17	CONFECTION, Senna, lb.....	40	45	Burdock, lb.....	16	18
Canella, lb.....	15	17	CREOSOTE, Wood, lb.....	2 00	2 50	Boneset, ozs, lb.....	15	17
Cascara, Sagrada.....	25	30	CUTLEFISH BONE, lb.....	25	30	Catnip, ozs, lb.....	17	20
Cascarilla, 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	28
Cinchona, red, lb.....	60	65	ERGOT, Spanish, lb.....	75	80	Feverfew, ozs, lb.....	53	55
Powdered, lb.....	65	70	Powdered, lb.....	90	1 00	Grindelia robusta, lb.....	45	50
Yellow, lb.....	35	40	Ergotin, Keith's, oz.....	2 00	2 10	Horehound, ozs., lb.....	18	20
Pale, lb.....	40	45	EXTRACT LOGWOOD, bulk, lb...	13	14	Jaborandi, lb.....	45	50
Elm, selected, lb.....	18	20	Pounds, lb.....	14	17	Lemon Balm, lb.....	38	40
Ground, lb.....	17	20	FLOWERS, Arnica, lb.....	15	20	Liverwort, German, lb.....	38	40
Powdered, lb.....	20	28	Calendula, lb.....	55	60	Lobelia, ozs, lb.....	15	20
Hemlock, crushed, lb.....	18	20	Camomile, Roman, lb.....	25	30	Motherwort, ozs., lb.....	20	22
Oak, white, crushed lb.....	15	17	German, lb.....	40	45	Mullein, German, lb.....	17	20
Orange peel, bitter, lb.....	15	16	Elder, lb.....	20	22	Pennyroyal, ozs., lb.....	18	20
Prickly ash, lb.....	35	40	Lavender, lb.....	12	15	Peppermint, ozs., lb.....	21	22
Sassafras, lb.....	15	16	Rose, red, French, lb.....	1 60	2 00	Rue, ozs., lb.....	30	35
Soap (quillaya), lb.....	13	15	Rosemary, lb.....	25	30	Sage, ozs., lb.....	18	20
Wild cherry, lb.....	13	15	Saffron, American, lb.....	65	70	Spearmint, lb.....	21	25
BEANS, Calabar, lb.....	45	50	Spanish, Val'a, oz.....	1 00	1 25	Thyme, ozs., lb.....	18	20
Tonka, lb.....	1 50	2 75	GELATINE, Cooper's, lb.....	75	80	Tansy, ozs., lb.....	15	18
Vanilla, lb.....	11 00	12 00	French, white, lb.....	35	40	Wormwood, oz.....	20	22
BERRIES, Cubeb, sifted, lb.....	25	30	GLYCERINE, lb.....	21	23	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.....	35	38
BUDS, Balm of Gilead, lb.....	55	60	Socotrine, lb.....	65	70	ISINGLASS, Brazil, lb.....	2 00	2 10
Cassia, lb.....	25	30	Asafetida, lb.....	40	45	Russian, true, lb.....	6 00	6 50
BUTTER, Cacao, lb.....	75	80	Arabic, 1st, lb.....	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	Euchu, long, lb.....	50	55
APSK M, 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
			Guaiac, lb.....	50	1 00	Eucalyptus, lb.....	18	20
			Powdered, lb.....	90	95	Hyoscyamus.....	20	25
			Kino, true, lb.....	3 00	3 50	Matico, lb.....	70	75

Formulæ for Household Favorites.

By H. C. STANDAGE.

EGG POWDER.—NO. 1.

	Parts.
Farina.....	16
Carbonate of soda.....	8
Tartaric acid, powdered.....	6
Carbonate of magnesia.....	8
Tumeric powder.....	1

NO. 2.

	Parts.
Farina or rice.....	16
Bicarbonate of soda.....	8
Tartaric acid.....	3
Bitartrate of potash.....	3
Tumeric powder.....	4

Mix as before.

Owing to the acid ingredient these compounds, if put up in tins, should be kept as airtight as possible; otherwise, if moisture gets inside the tin, the tartaric acid will chemically react on the tin, and not only cause it to rust, but produce a poisonous ingredient which will render the powder unsafe for consumption. If the powders are put in paper they should be stored away in wooden boxes carefully packed, or else in tin biscuit boxes.

LIQUID STARCH GLOSS.

	Parts.
Distilled water, fluid measure.....	100
Borax, by weight.....	10
Gum arabic.....	10
Spermaceti wax, by weight.....	10
Glycerine.....	27
$\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. oil of lavender.	

Mode of preparation: Dissolve the borax in water, and then dissolve the gum in this solution, and gently warm it sufficiently to dissolve the wax. Then put the whole into a warm stoneware mortar, and rub up the whole until the wax has emulsified (*i.e.*, formed a cream-like emulsion) with the fluid. Then gradually add the essential oil, and finally stir in the glycerine, being careful to stir all the while it is being added, so as not to cause the separation of the components.

Some little skill is required in forming an emulsion, for if not properly done the ingredients will separate on standing or on the addition of water. In a properly formed emulsion no such separation will occur. One secret of success consists in stirring the mixture always in one direction, say from left to right; never reverse the stirring process, or you will assuredly cause separation of the constituents.

Another secret is to maintain the temperature constant until the last morsel of wax has entered into combination—it is only a physical not a chemical one—with the other ingredients.

In the last formula the glycerine may be dispensed with if desired. The directions for use are to be: One teaspoonful of the liquid gloss added to each pint of boiling-hot starch made in the usual way, and the fabric starched in the usual way. Or the linen may be first starched in the usual way with plain starch, and then a rag dipped in the gloss, squeezed out,

and lightly smeared over the starched portion, and the ironing proceeded with as usual.

STARCH GLAZE (POWDER).

	Parts.
Gum arabic, powdered.....	3
Spermaceti wax.....	6
Borax, powdered.....	4
White corn starch.....	8

Method of preparation: All these bodies are to be intimately mixed in the powder form by sifting through a sieve several times. As the wax is in a solid form, and does not readily become reduced to powder by pounding in a mortar, the best method of reducing it to such a condition is to put the wax into a bottle with some sulphuric or rectified ether, and then allow the fluid to evaporate. After it has dissolved the wax, as the evaporation proceeds, the wax will be deposited again in the solid form, but in fine thin flakes which will easily break down to a powder form when rubbed up with the other ingredients in a cold mortar. Pack in paper or in cardboard boxes.

To use, four teaspoonfuls per pound of dry starch is to be added to all dry starch, and then the starch made in the usual way as boiled starch.

LIQUID WASHING BLUE

is a great favorite with laundry men. It is much better and more economical to use than the paste or stone blues, and leaves a good margin of profit.

There are several formulæ, but the best to follow is that in which Prussian blue is liquefied by the aid of oxalic acid. This form is easier to make than the indigo carmine blue, and less liable to leave a permanent blue coloration in the linen. Recipe:

Prussian blue (genuine).....	4 parts.
Oxalic acid.....	1 part.
Water.	

Powder the blue pigment and dissolve it in sufficient water to take up the whole of the blue, and then add the acid to the mixture, which will convert the insoluble blue into the soluble variety, which will remain suspended as a blue solution or ink.

INDIGO LIQUID BLUE.

	Parts.
Indigo, pure.....	2
Sulphuric acid, strong.....	9
Gum arabic.....	8
Water.....	350
Chalk q.s.	

Method of preparation: Reduce the indigo to as fine a powder as possible. Put it in a porcelain vessel (not a metal one), and pour on it the acid. The blue color of the indigo will be changed to a dirty dove grey. Stir the mixture well and let it rest for twelve hours, then dilute with water, when the blue color will at once be restored. To the solution now add some powdered chalk (or car-

bonate of soda), a little at a time, until the mixture ceases to effervesce. You will thus have neutralized the acid. Collect the blue powder in a filter, and then dissolve it in water in which the gum has been dissolved. The gum will prevent the blue pigment from settling. It is not absolutely necessary to collect the blue pigment on a filter, for the gum may be added to the neutralized acid solution if thought desirable.

If 2 or 3 per cent. of carbolic acid crystals be dissolved in these liquid blues, the fluid can be sold as a disinfecting blue.

WASHING CRYSTALS

consist of a mixture of crystals of borax and crystallized carbonate of soda.

WASHING POWDER

may be made by allowing common washing soda to become reduced to a white powder by exposure to a dry air, and then compounding the white powder with 12 per cent. of hyposulphite of soda (bleaching powder) and 2 per cent. of powdered borax.

Another kind of washing powder consists of a mixture of silicate of soda and 5 per cent. of dried soap and 5 per cent. of starch powder.

WASHING POWDER FOR BLANKETS AND OTHER WOOLLEN ARTICLES.

The following compound can be made a specialty of, as there is no particular article in the market for washing and cleaning blankets, and laundry-men know from experience that soda soaps cause woollen fabrics to felt together and become hard. If soap at all is used in washing woollen articles, it is always a potash one, which does not cause the material to felt.

Compound by sifting together:

	Parts.
Dried soda crystals.....	69
Dried soap in powder.....	18½
Chloride of ammonium (powder, not the fibrous kind).....	18½

and put up in packets.

BORAX DRY SOAP

is in universal request under the names of particular makers as "So-and-So's dry soap." There is no difficulty whatever in compounding such an article. All that is necessary is to well mix by sifting together several times the following ingredients:

	Per cent.
Hard tallow or resin soap.....	50
Soda ash.....	30
Silicate of soda.....	20
Crude borax in powder.....	10

The hard soap is first cut up in thin slices or shreds, and allowed to become dry enough to permit being reduced to a powder by suitable means, and then the other ingredients are compounded and the compound put up in packets.—*Oils, Colors and Dry Salteries.*

Iodide, Proto, oz.....	\$ 35	\$ 40	Iodide, oz.....	\$ 40	\$ 43	Geranium, oz.....	\$1 75	\$1 80
Bin., oz.....	25	30	Salicylate, lb.....	1 00	1 10	Rose, lb.....	3 20	3 50
Oxide, Red, lb.....	1 15	1 20	Sulphate, lb.....	2	5	Juniper berries (English), lb.....	4 50	5 00
Pill (Blue Mass), lb.....	70	75	Sulphite, lb.....	8	10	Wood, lb.....	70	75
MILK SUGAR, powdered, lb.....	30	35	SOMNIF., oz.....	85	90	Lavender, Chirs. Flour, lb.....	3 00	3 50
MORPHINE, Acetate, oz.....	1 80	1 85	SPIRIT NITRE, lb.....	38	68	Garden, lb.....	1 50	1 75
Muriate, oz.....	1 80	1 85	STRONTIUM, Nitrate, lb.....	18	20	Lemon, lb.....	1 00	2 00
Sulphate, oz.....	1 85	1 90	STRYCHNINE, crystals, oz.....	80	85	Leongrass, lb.....	1 50	1 60
PERINS, Saccharated, oz.....	35	40	SULLONAL, oz.....	28	30	Mustard, Essential, oz.....	60	65
PHENACETINE, oz.....	40	42	SULPHUR, Flowers of, lb.....	23	4	Neroli, oz.....	1 25	1 50
PHOCARPINE, Mimate, glass.....	35	38	Pure precipitated, lb.....	13	20	Orange, lb.....	2 75	3 00
PIPERIN, oz.....	1 00	1 10	TARTAR FEMIC, lb.....	50	55	Sweet, lb.....	2 75	3 00
PHOSPHORUS, lb.....	90	1 10	THYMOI (Thymic acid), oz.....	55	60	Organum, lb.....	65	70
POLASSA, Caustic, white, lb.....	60	65	VERAVERINI, oz.....	2 00	2 10	Patchouli, oz.....	80	85
POLYUMAL, Acetate, lb.....	35	40	ZINC, Acetate, lb.....	70	75	Pennyroyal, lb.....	2 50	2 75
Bicarbonate, lb.....	15	17	Carbonate lb.....	25	30	Peppermint, lb.....	2 25	2 50
Bichromate, lb.....	14	15	Chloride, granular, oz.....	13	15	Pimento, lb.....	2 00	2 75
Birat (Cream Tart.), lb.....	25	28	Iodide, oz.....	60	65	Rhodiom, oz.....	80	85
Bromoc., lb.....	05	70	Oxide, lb.....	13	60	Rose, oz.....	7 50	11 00
Carbonate, lb.....	12	13	Sulphate, lb.....	9	11	Rosemary, lb.....	70	75
Chlorate, Eng., lb.....	18	20	Valerianate, oz.....	25	30	Rue, oz.....	25	30
Powdered, lb.....	20	22	ESSENTIAL OILS.					
Citrate, lb.....	70	75	Oil, Almond, bitter, oz.....	75	80	Sandalwood, lb.....	5 50	7 50
Cyanide, lb.....	40	50	Sweet, lb.....	40	50	Sassafras, lb.....	75	80
Hypophosphites, oz.....	10	12	Ambur, crude, lb.....	40	45	Savin, lb.....	1 60	1 75
Iodide, lb.....	3 50	3 75	Rec't, lb.....	60	65	Spearmint, lb.....	3 75	4 00
Nitrate, gran., lb.....	8	10	Anise, lb.....	2 75	3 00	Spruce, lb.....	65	70
Permanganate, lb.....	40	45	Bay, oz.....	50	60	Tansy, lb.....	4 25	4 50
Prussiate, Red, lb.....	50	55	Bergamot, lb.....	3 25	3 50	Thyme, white, lb.....	1 80	1 90
Yellow, lb.....	32	35	Cade, lb.....	90	1 00	Wintergreen, lb.....	2 75	3 00
And Sod. Tartrate, lb.....	25	30	Cajuput, lb.....	1 00	1 70	Wormseed, lb.....	3 50	3 70
Sulphuret, lb.....	25	30	Capsicum, oz.....	60	65	Wormwood, lb.....	4 25	4 55
PROHYLAMINE, oz.....	35	40	Caraway, lb.....	2 75	3 00	FIXED OILS.		
QUININE, Sulph. bulk.....	21	28	Cassa, lb.....	2 75	3 00	CASTOR, lb.....	41	42
Ozs., oz.....	30	35	Cedar.....	55	85	COD LIVER, N.E., gal.....	1 80	2 00
QUINIDINE, Sulphate, ozs., oz.....	10	20	Cinnamon, Ceylon, oz.....	2 75	3 00	Norwegian, gal.....	2 60	2 25
SALICIN, lb.....	75	4 00	Citronella, lb.....	80	85	COTTONSEED, gal.....	1 10	1 20
SANTONIN, oz.....	20	22	Clove, lb.....	1 10	1 20	LARD, gal.....	90	1 00
SILVER, Nitrate, cryst, oz.....	90	1 00	Copaiba, lb.....	1 75	2 00	LINSEED, boiled, gal.....	50	50
Fused, oz.....	1 00	1 10	Cotton, lb.....	1 50	1 75	Raw, gal.....	55	58
SODIUM, Acetate, lb.....	30	35	Cubeb, lb.....	2 50	3 00	NEATSFOOT, gal.....	1 20	1 30
Bicarbonate, kgs., lb.....	2 75	3 00	Cumm, lb.....	5 50	6 00	OLIVE, gal.....	1 20	1 25
Bromide, lb.....	05	70	Engeton, oz.....	20	25	Sala l, gal.....	2 50	2 60
Carbonate, lb.....	3	6	Eucalyptus, lb.....	1 50	1 75	PALM, lb.....	12	13
Hypophosphite, oz.....	10	12	Fennel, lb.....	1 00	1 75	SEED, gal.....	1 35	1 40
Hyposulphite, lb.....	3	6	Haatlem Oil, skin capped, is offered at \$3 50 gross.					

Drug Reports.

Canada.

Business has been somewhat depressed owing to continued wet, cool weather. Payments are only fair. Blood root higher. Cod-liver oil shows signs of advancing. Iodides, no change; prospect uncertain. Bromide of potash and other compounds of bromine are not free, as was thought from original draft of tariff.

Quinine occupies a peculiar position. Manufacturers continue to quote it about 3c. an ounce lower than they will sell.

Castor oil very firm and higher prices expected. Hellebore, the demand this season very much exceeds that of last year, and as jobbers bought lightly in view of this, there is likely to be a shortage in stocks and higher prices. Blue vitriol, large demand, the small crystals are much more convenient to use for spraying, and price is no higher.

Formaline, demand increasing.

Pure insect powder brings a good price. Cheaper grades are a delusion.

Japanica, easier. Bals Copiba American, a little lower. Opium, higher. Alboline can be shaded. Snuffs are much higher on account of higher duty.

Sloan's Indian Tonic has been advanced to \$7.50 doz. by the manufacturers.

England.

May 28th, London, Eng.

The chemical and drug markets remain quiet. Both quinine and iodine are firm at the recently reduced prices. There seems no chance of the convention raising the rate for several months at least, although they have not allowed the general break that was expected. Opium is firmer. Balsam of copaiba is dear, but lower rates are anticipated. Cod liver oil is likely to move higher. Cocaine has already moved up several points. Menthol is very cheap. Ergot and cubeb weak without demand. It is not expected that there will be much inquiry now until after the Jubilee holidays.

Spinol is a fluid extract from the fresh leaves of spinach. The liquid is said to contain three quarters of 1 per cent. of phosphoric acid, besides about one-tenth that amount of oxide of iron.—*Meyers' Druggist.*

PLASTER PAPERS.—Fresenius recommends the use of plaster papers which he makes by spreading ordinary sticking or soap plaster on Japanese silk paper. The effect is adhesive, flexible, and durable. It is desirable to cover the plaster side with mull.



Printer's Ink in a Drug Store

Druggists do not as a rule keep printer's ink for sale; but to be up to date they must make use of a good deal of it in bringing their business before the public.

If a druggist has any specialty which he wishes to push, he can let his customers know of it by having a neat but conspicuous announcement printed and placed where it will meet the eye whichever way the customer looks in the store.

For this purpose a white card of good size, with a few words neatly printed in the centre, catches the eye quickly, and pleases it too.

This is a genteel way of advertising, and one that is comparatively inexpensive.

We can print cards of this sort for druggists, also anything else they can possibly want—and we guarantee to do it well.

The Bryant Press
Toronto



A FEW INCHES OF PLAIN ENGLISH.

Nowadays men are doing all sorts of wonders by means of electricity, both in mechanics and chemistry. I see by the papers that they expect to be able to produce real diamonds by it. Perhaps they may; marvels never cease. But we will wait till they do before we crow over that job. Up to this time, anyway, everything that is both valuable and useful is the fruit of hard work. Even diamonds are mostly got out of rocky mines. And, within reasonable limits, it is good for us to work. Ten shillings honestly earned is better for a man than twenty in the shape of a legacy.

The best condition of things for any country would be when fair wages could be earned straight along, without loss or deduction for any reason. But in the present aspect of human affairs this is impossible. Whose fault it is we cannot now discuss.

One source of loss, however, is plain enough, and some remedy for it ought to be found. In England and Wales every working man averages ten days of illness per year, making the total loss of wages from this cause about £16,000,000 a year. We are talking of the average, you see. But inasmuch as all workmen are not ill every year, this average does not fairly show the suffering and loss of those who are ill. In any given year many will lose no time at all, while others may lose individually from ten days to six months each. No charity, no savings, no income from clubs, etc., can make up for this—even in money alone—to say nothing of the pain and the misery.

Alluding to an experience of his in 1888 Mr. George Lagdon says: "I had to give up my work." How this came to pass he tells us in a letter dated from his home in White House Road, Stebbing, near Dunmow, August 24th, 1892. He had no inherited disease or weakness, so far as he knew, and was always strong and well up to April of that year—1888. Then his strength and energy began to leave him. He felt tired, not as from work, but as from power gone out of him through some bodily failure. He sat down to his meals, but not with his old eagerness and relish. There was a rusty copper-like taste in his mouth, his teeth and tongue were covered with slime, and

his throat clogged with a kind of thick phlegm, difficult to hawk up and eject.

He also speaks of a nagging pain in the stomach, flatulency, and much palpitation of the heart as having been among his symptoms. As the ailment—whatever it was—progressed, he began to have a hacking cough which, he says, seemed as if it must shake him to pieces. He could scarcely sleep on account of it. One of the most alarming features of his illness, however, were the night sweats, for the reason that they showed the existence of a source of weakness which must soon, unless arrested, end in total prostration. In fact, he was obliged to give up his work altogether. To him, as to any once active man, this was like being buried alive.

One doctor whom Mr. Lagdon consulted, said he was consumptive and it did indeed look that way. "For twelve weeks," he says, "I went on like this, getting weaker and weaker, and having reason to believe that it would end in my taking the one journey from which no traveller returns."

It was now July—summer time, when life to the healthy is so pleasant and full of hope. At this time my sister-in-law got from Mr. Linsells (Stebbing) a medicine that I had not tried yet. After having used one bottle I felt better, and when I had used the second I was cured, and have not lost an hour's work since."

The reader will notice that between the date of his taking this medicine and the date of his letter there is an interval of four years. We may, therefore, infer that his cure was real and permanent. The medicine, by the way, was Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup. It is not likely he will forget its name nor what it did for him. His disease was indigestion and dyspepsia, the deadly enemy of every laboring man or woman under the sun, no matter what they work at or work with—hands, brains, or both.

Is it necessary to draw a "moral"—schoolbook style—from these facts? No, it is not. We have talked plain English, and that is enough.



"ROUGH ON RATS"

THE GREATEST INSECT AND BUG DESTROYER ON EARTH



SOLD ALL AROUND THE WORLD.

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

CLEARNS OUT

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



Gone where the Woodbine Twineth.

CLEARNS OUT

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

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

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



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Seasonable Preparations

== in Popular Demand.

Liquid Acid Phosphates :

A nerve and brain food ; very popular for use at the soda fountain. Each teaspoonful contains 10 grams pure phosphoric acid (H_3PO_4) partly free and partly in combination with calcium, magnesium, iron, sodium, and potassium.

In 8-fluidounce bottles..... per doz. \$1.90
 In 16-fluidounce bottles per doz. 3.20
 In 30 fluidounce bottles per bot. 1.20

Bulk prices on application.

Chlor-Anodyne :

An almost magical remedy in the bowel affections so prevalent during the heated term—diarrhoea, dysentery, cholera morbus, colic, etc.

In ounce bottles per doz. \$2.50
 In 16-fluidounce bottles per bot. 2.85

Also in four- and eight-fluidounce bottles.

Elixir Lactated Pepsin :

Containing the properties of Lactated Pepsin, appropriately combined with aromatics. Each fluidounce now represents 80 grains Lactated Pepsin.

In 16 fluidounce bottles..... per doz. \$12.00
 In 30-fluidounce bottles per bot. 4.40

Less the usual discounts.

Elixir Saw Palmetto and Santal Compound :

Admirable for the relief of congested and irritable conditions of the genito-urinary tract. The formula appears on each label and the ingredients are of the choicest quality.

In 16-fluidounce bottles per doz. \$12 00
 In 30-fluidounce bottles..... per bot. 4.40

Less the usual discounts.

Parke, Davis & Co., Manufacturing Chemists,
 Walkerville, Ont.