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Vol. XI.

TORONTO, CANADA, JULY, 1899.

No 7.

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**Surgical Instruments**  
 and  
**Elastic Stockings**

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 INDIA RUBBER GOODS.

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Samples, Price Lists, Etc. on application

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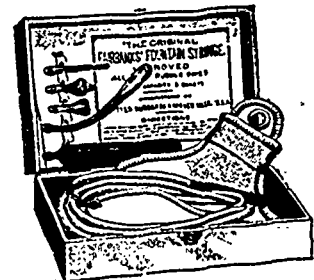
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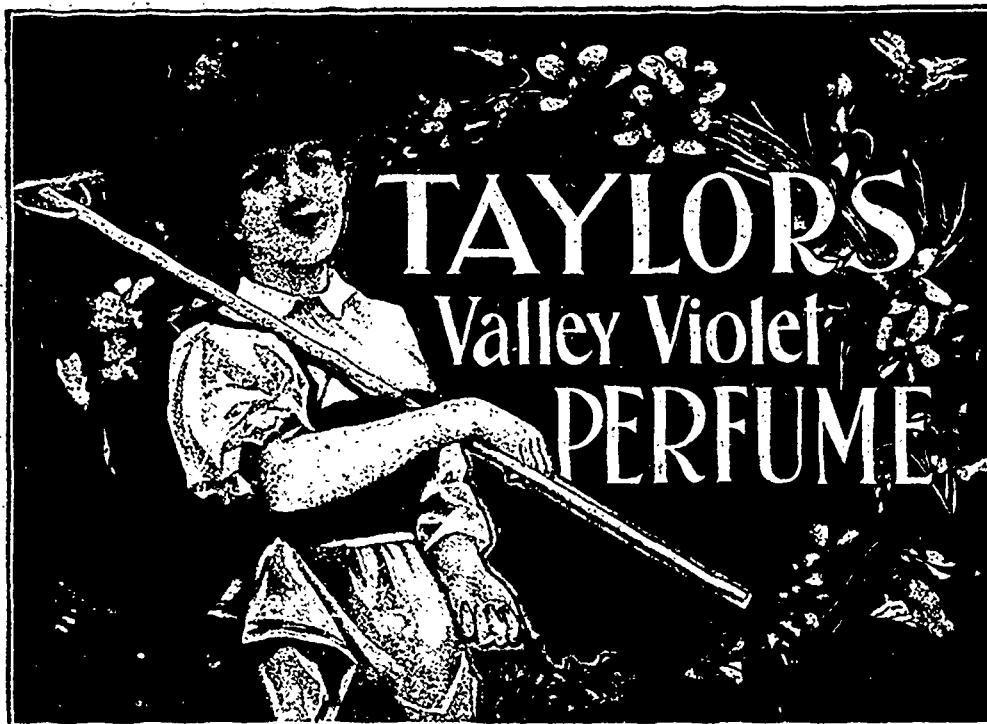
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Manufacturers of

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

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With delightful Pine Odour, suitable for Private Use.

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

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FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS



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FLEXIBLE

## Quinine Capsules

Guaranteed Howard's Quinine

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FOR SALE BY THE WHOLESALE TRADE

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## Customers

OFTEN ASK

for a good disinfectant. The druggist who recommends a reliable and safe one, will get continued custom.

JEYES' FLUID is pronounced by experts to be the best disinfectant and germicide. It is attractively put up. It is NOT POISONOUS. These are all points for the live druggist. No accident can arise from supplying it, and the customer will come for more.

It is sold only through the drug trade. If you want to get the genuine Fluid, get it direct from

Jeyes' Sanitary Compounds Co. of Canada

30 Hospital St., Montreal

# Canadian Druggist

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

VOL. XI.

TORONTO, JULY, 1899.

No. 7

## "APENTA"

NATURAL HUNGARIAN APERIENT  
WATER

Bottled at the Springs, Buda Pest, Hungary.

*The Best and Most Reliable  
Household Aperient.*

FOR CONTINUOUS USE BY  
THE BILIOUS, DYSPEPTIC,  
CONSTIPATED, GOUTY,  
AND OBESSE.

## "APENTA"

THE BEST NATURAL PURGATIVE  
WATER

These Springs and their exploitation are under the scientific supervision of Professor DR. JOSEPH DE FODOR, Director of the Hygienic Institute, Royal University, Buda Pest.

### PRICES TO RETAILERS :

\$5.50 per case of 25 large glass bottles.

\$8.50 per case of 50 small glass bottles.

See that the Labels bear the  
well-known **RED DIAMOND**  
MARK of the

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Montreal.

## Canadian Druggist

WILLIAM J. DYAS, PUBLISHER.

Subscription \$1 per year in advance.

Advertising rates on application.

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

New advertisements or changes to be addressed:

**Canadian Druggist,**

TRADERS' BANK CHAMBERS  
63 YONGE STREET,  
TORONTO, OT.

### EUROPEAN AGENCIES:

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

### CONTENTS.

#### EDITORIAL.

The College Announcement.

Unwise Sales.

Retail Druggists' Association.

Tea for Druggists.

Substitutes.

A Sad Mistake.

O.C.P. Council Elections.

A Thorough Course in Pharmacy.

The Best Way.

#### CORRESPONDENCE.

Banquet of the Pharmaceutical Association of Quebec.

Twenty-ninth Annual Report of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Association of the Province of Quebec.

Tooth Powders and Mouth Washes.

Questionable Taste.

A Reputation.

#### TRADE NOTES.

British Columbia Notes.

Nova Scotia Notes.

Pharmaceutical Association of the Province of Quebec.

#### PHARMACY IN ENGLAND.

#### GLEANINGS.

PRACTICAL HINTS ON ADVERTISING.

Various Methods of Bleaching Sponges.

#### FORMULARY.

#### PHOTOGRAPHIC NOTES.

What Exposure shall I give?

Improving Defective Negatives.

#### OPTICAL DEPARTMENT.

Visual Optics.

#### AMONGST OUR ADVERTISERS.

#### DRUG REPORTS.

### The College Announcement.

The annual issue of the Ontario College of Pharmacy announcement has just come to hand and is a credit to that institution. The issue is replete with information which is not only valuable to intending students but to all who desire to gain an intelligent conception of the work embraced in the college course and of the regulations governing college affairs.

To every drug apprentice we would suggest that as soon as the announcement reaches them they will open it at page 35 and follow the suggestions there given for a course of study prior to entering the college walls. We are convinced that if this is done faithfully little chance of failure will exist when the final examination is undergone. As is there stated, this course will form a grand work for the intelligent reception of the instruction given during the taking of the college course.

### Unwise Sales.

The right of the druggist to vend certain drugs may not be legally brought into question, but the wisdom of his action and his moral right might fairly be so.

The druggist who openly, deliberately, and knowingly supplies to a customer any drug with which a criminal act can be performed runs a risk which he cannot afford to take. The druggist who supplies any drug which he knows is being habitually taken to sustain the cumulative influence of a drug habit is guilty of a moral crime of a very serious nature.

The druggist who supplies phenacetin, antipyrin, sulfonal and similar arterial depressants in drachm and ounce quantities does so while knowing that he is acting unwisely and that even with these drugs habits are being formed which are dangerous and decidedly hurtful to the consumer.

The number of articles which the drug-

gist may sell without coming under the ban of the law, and yet which are unwise sales, is very large, but in any case, the amount of profit to be derived from their indiscriminate use is not sufficiently great to be a temptation unless the vendor is utterly regardless of the welfare of his customers and sees only in their demands a means of furthering his sales and incidental profits.

We have yet to believe that it is possible for any druggist to sell these things knowing that they are to be used either ignorantly or improperly without suffering a loss of personal self-respect which cannot be offset by the material gain derived. We also do not believe that even the most wanton vendor of such drugs is a gainer by these transactions, as the patient's friends, or rather the victim's friends, and the physician who becomes aware of his practice, will cause him to lose more than he gains.

The conscientious pharmacist who strives to conduct his business according to the spirit of his profession so that the public who entrust their welfare to his care may be well served has difficulties enough, yet he always has the clear conscience and ultimately wins and deserves a reputation for probity which is worth more to him than the profits derived from a lifetime of unwise sales.

#### Retail Druggists' Association.

The Executive Committee of the National Association of Retail Druggists of the United States have decided that the annual meeting will be held at Cincinnati, Ohio, Oct. 3-6, inclusive. It is expected that all local and state associations will send delegates. We would suggest that the Council of the Ontario College of Pharmacy and the executive of the newly-formed Retail Druggists' Association of Montreal appoint delegates to attend this meeting. Much can be learned in the way of organization and general working out of the principles which govern this body, all of which could be of great benefit in our associations. It might also be deemed advisable in the near future to have an International Association, including the druggists of the United States and Canada, and an exchange of ideas as to the formation of such an association would be helpful. The O. C. P. Council meets early in August and the Committee on Commercial Interests should make this a subject for consideration.

#### Tea for Druggists.

The suggestion of a tea trade by druggists may seem a somewhat novel innovation but the remarkable results which can be obtained by a study of tea and of the methods of introducing it warrant us in suggesting that the druggist who has quietly been deprived of a large and lucrative share of his trade by the enterprising grocer shall retaliate by handling and blending teas.

There are three ways in which tea may be handled by the druggist.

If he does not want to study teas carefully he can buy what he wishes to sell ready-blended and packages for retail in sizes to suit his trade, or he may buy his tea ready-blended and package it himself.

On the other hand he may buy in original packages from the wholesale dealer, but in this case he will require to know the kinds of tea to purchase, the manner in which to blend them and the prices he ought to pay.

Teas imported in original packages range in weight from 50 to 100 lbs., 50 to 60 lbs. being the usual sizes.

When the druggist embarks in the tea business he must do it as a specialty if he intends to make much of a success at it. The public must be taught to expect a uniform and exceptional quality of tea or he cannot succeed. He cannot expect to do a chance tea trade, he will either win or lose in a comparatively short period.

With a poor tea he is bound to lose soon, but with a good tea he can afford to fight for a competitive place. No tea should be kept in stock which is not well-packaged. Air-tight tin packages being preferable. The tea should be kept in a dry place, and from the proximity of anything which could impart to it any undesirable odor. When a particular kind becomes popular the blend should be rigidly adhered to and under no considerations should a change be made even though it might be considered an improvement.

For druggists' use teas should be selected which are as free from astringency as possible. The liquoring should be agreeably smooth to the taste and where such tea can be popularized it should be sold with a certificate from an analyst setting forth that owing to its freedom from excessive quantities of tannin it is highly desirable for those whose digestion is

likely to be impaired by the use of the ordinary astringent teas.

In fact the name "Ceylon Digestive Tea" would, in our opinion, be a good one for druggists' adoption. A number of leading druggists in Canada have taken up the sale of tea, and not a few have been surprised at the success they have met with. Amongst English druggists the sale of special blends of tea has been a prominent feature of their trade for ten or fifteen years. In Canada it is just being taken up, but we do not doubt that in less than two years it will be an important adjunct to their trade.

Tea leaves are as much of a drug in one sense as senna leaves. The druggist should be able to study them sufficiently to become somewhat better posted than the average grocer, and if he will only take the pains to gain the knowledge necessary he will not have to take much pains to get the profit which can be derived from the sale. Knowledge may be power, but in this case it is profit.

#### Substitution.

The word substitution is being so frequently, flaringly, and publicly aimed at the head of the druggist in these adverse times that he has gradually become so case-hardened as to fail to stop to think if the expression can be properly applied to him.

There is, and always has been, a reason for everything, and there is, and is likely to be for some time to come, a reason for what is sometimes properly, and again very often improperly, termed substitution. Causes always produce effects, and in this case there has been no exception to the rule.

When the departmental dealer became a retail drug capitalist, and was permitted by the manufacturer to obtain his goods on better terms than the small retail druggist because he could buy grosses to the other's dozens, then he became a substitute for a druggist.

The druggist might have been willing to remain as an agent, but when he was thus forced to become a sub-agent as it were he very naturally rebelled, and as every rebel fights with the most serviceable weapons which he can command, the druggist pressed into service the knowledge and ability he possessed as a personal manufacturer to protect his business. In doing so, and in recommending his own goods in preference to those of the advertised kind, he has now

# Put Up Your Own

.....IN.....

# Lawson & Jones

## Containers

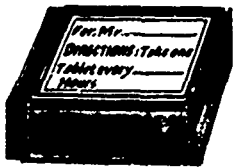
The way goods are done up has as much to do with the sales as any other part of advertising.

## Lawson & Jones

**LABEL PRINTERS and  
BOX MAKERS**

**London, Ont.**

### THE BUSINESS OF A DRUGGIST



**REQUIRES  
COMPACT  
NEAT  
ATTRACTIVE  
PACKAGES**

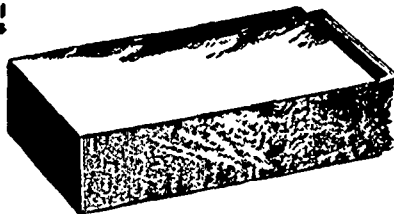
*And those do much to enhance his reputation for careful pain-taking dispensing.*

*We manufacture only first class goods and carry an extensive stock of . . . .*

*If you require any special container in a folding box or paper bag, write us for quotations, giving full particulars of what is required, and we will cheerfully furnish samples.*

**Wrapping Papers  
Paper Boxes  
Folding Boxes  
Paper Bags  
Powder Papers  
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White,  
Blue and  
Tinted



**KILGOUR BROS.**

Manufacturers and  
Printers

**... TORONTO**

## Cool Your Heated Blood

WITH

# GRAPE SALINE

RELIEVES

**BILIOUSNESS  
CONSTIPATION  
DYSPEPSIA**

Large  
Bottles

**25c.**

**PURIFIES THE BLOOD**

ABOVE is the matter of a neat window card we have gotten up to help the sale of **GRAPE SALINE**, the only good value Fruit Salt on the market. Try it yourself and you can then recommend it. Sample on application. Price, \$1.50 per doz.

**"Diamond"**



**Ground and  
Scented**

**Lye**

**DIAMOND LYE** is a very satisfactory article all round, because, when sold at 10c., it pays a full profit and the customer gets the best to be had at any price. The package and "get up" indicate the general care exercised to produce a superior preparation.

**Elliot's Steam-Refined Concentrated Lye (solid)** is still in demand—\$2.75 per case.

For a **Nerve Tonic and Corrective**, indicated in cases of nervous exhaustion, sleeplessness, nervous headache, etc., or for a **Preventive of Sickness**, we commend to your attention our

**Efferrescent**

## Hydrobromate Caffeine

with Bromide of Potassium

1 oz. size, 75c. dozen; 5 oz. size, \$1.90 dozen; 16 oz. size, 60c. each.

The **ELLIOT & CO., Limited**  
TORONTO

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Furnish this list of Text Books, for the convenience of Students and others, required for the Ontario College of Pharmacy Course

**SPECIAL ATTENTION**  
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Fowne's Manual of Chemistry.....	2 75
Griffith—The Art of Prescribing.....	1 00
Heebner's Manual of Pharmacy.....	2 00
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Lupton Chemical Arithmetic.....	75
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Robinson's Latin Grammar of Pharmacy.....	1 75
Sayre's Organic Materia Medica and Pharmacognosy..	4 00
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# "HOFBRAU"

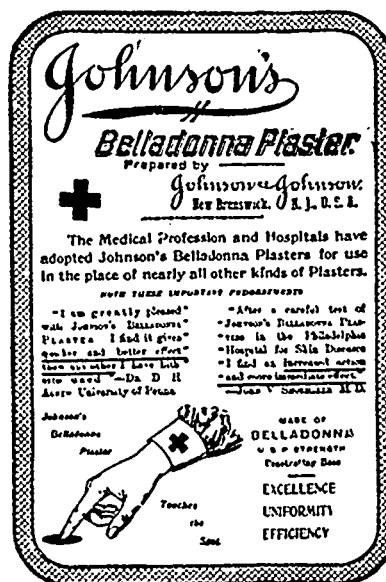
"Why keep inferior Malt Extract to Hofbrau at 2 for 25c?"

"Why sell your customers Malt Extracts at 25c. per bottle?" when you can sell them HOFBRAU, which is now being prescribed by all leading physicians, because it contains less alcohol than any other Malt Extract.

**You** will sell more **Hofbrau** than any Malt Extract you ever kept if you once put it in stock, and you have 50 per cent. profit.

**W. H. LEE, Chemist, TORONTO**  
CANADIAN AGENT

Write for a Case.  
We Pay Freight.



naturally incurred the enmity of those whom he opposes, or rather whom he looks upon as opposing him, and these have not failed to ring the charges of substitution upon the druggist through the public press, until now the druggist pays no heed to it, but diligently drives his stiletto deeper into the vitals of the trade of the publicized manufacturer.

What frequently makes the druggist feel sore is to note that the majority of those who take such pains to publicly ostracize him are not possessed of any technical knowledge of drugs or their properties, and are men who have raised themselves to prominence by the free and unscrupulous use of printers' ink, which they are now endeavoring to besmear him with.

Some manufacturers are only getting what they deserve, yet there is not the slightest doubt but that many who have striven faithfully to be loyal to the drug trade are unjustly suffering with them.

We have no sympathy whatever with real substitution. The druggist who will substitute something else when a physician orders a specific drug upon whose virtues he stakes his reputation, is guilty of a false, ignoble and dishonest act, which no one can condone. He properly forfeits all rights to confidence, and deserves to lose the right to compound and dispense remedies for the sick, suffering and dying members of the community. The law has properly placed in the care of the trained medical practitioner the welfare of the public. It recognizes his recipe as a specific and a definite prescription. The law has not, nor is it likely, to make the irresponsible patent medicine manufacturer an authorized guardian of the public health, nor do we believe it will ever give him presumptive rights over the professional pharmacist, whose rights and privileges are not taken away by the cry of the adventurer who seems to feel that his might is his right. We believe that druggists are amenable to reason, but never to coercion, especially by those whom they cannot well look up to.

Arrangements are being made for a permanent international exposition of medicine, pharmacy, and hygiene in the Province of Barcelona, in France. Spacious and beautiful quarters have been secured for the purpose at the Medical College of Barcelona.

### A Sad Mistake.

A young woman who had recently undergone an operation in St. Michael's Hospital, Toronto, and was making rapid progress towards recovery, lost her life by the accidental administration at the hands of a nurse of a solution of carbolic acid, instead of a solution of magnesia which the attending physician had prescribed. Although at the inquest the nurse admitted the error, giving the excuse that the stock bottles in which the solutions were kept were practically identical, the coroner's jury returned a verdict of accidental death without attaching blame to anyone.

Theoretically no harm was done because none was intended, but practically a life was lost which should have been saved.

The jury said no one was to blame. Was that true? We think not, as the facts contradict it. The patient was no to blame for losing her life. The physicians who are noted for their skill and care were not, because they made no mistake. The nurse made the mistake, but as she was not an authorized dispenser but acted merely under the instructions of the hospital authorities, the blame cannot well be fastened on her. Who then is left? Un- fortunately an incorporate body which is very hard to individualize. The hospital authorities are the real culprits, as they should have known better than to have prescriptions compounded by untrained and incompetent persons as the law does not give nurses the right to dispense and compound poisons, it does not give those in authority over them the right to make them do so. When the Central Prison, which is a Government institution, pure and simple, is so careful of the criminals of the land that a graduate in pharmacy is employed to compound the prescriptions ordered for those who are sick, it seems very strange that a public hospital supposed to care for the best people in the land shall be so carelessly run that it is possible for such mistakes to occur, and we now speak generally and not of any one particular hospital.

A few errors of this kind together with the lessons taught by legal proceedings arising out of them may possibly convince the hospital executive that the proper kind of experience is cheap at its just value. We regret that there are other similar institutions which are daily running the same risk, and which are apparently doing so because of the cost entailed in the employment of a specialist to do this kind

of work. Should not the law as to compounding and dispensing prescriptions in a store be made equally applicable to the hospital or any institution whose special aim is to relieve the sick and suffering? Should not the Provincial Government see to it that in all the institutions of the kind a duly qualified pharmacist is in charge of the dispensary?

### D. C. P. Council.

#### RESULT OF ELECTIONS.

The following is the result of the election for members of the Council of the Ontario College of Pharmacy. As will be noticed there were contests in only three districts.

- No. 1.\* Henry Watters, Ottawa—38—elected.  
A. Buchanan, Kempville—34.
- No. 2. E. W. Case, Picton.
- No. 3.\* A. J. Davis, Port Perry.
- No. 4.\* I. Curry, Toronto.
- No. 5. John Hargreaves, Toronto.
- No. 6.\* G. A. Hunter, Sault Ste. Marie.
- No. 7.\* A. Turner, Orangeville.
- No. 8. W. T. Armour, Hamilton—30—elected.  
Burwell Griffin, Hamilton—19.
- No. 9.\* S. Snyder, Waterloo—29—elected.  
R. Harbottle, Burford—8.
- No. 10.\* W. A. Karn, Woodstock.
- No. 11.\* J. F. Roberts, Parkhill.
- No. 12.\* J. M. Hargreaves, Paisley.
- No. 13.\* W. B. Graham, Kidgetown.

Those marked with an asterisk\* were members of the old council. The new council will hold its first meeting August 1st.

### A Thorough Course in Pharmacy.

The attention of our readers, and especially those who are students in pharmacy, is called to the advertisement of the School of Pharmacy of the University of Michigan. The names of the teaching faculty, which appeared in our last issue, are of themselves sufficient guarantee, if any such were needed, of the thoroughness and excellence of the course of instruction given. As a large number of Canadian students annually migrate to the United States, we would advise such to correspond with the secretary, who will be pleased to give them full particulars of the course.

Electricity and Criminals.—Electricity has been called into requisition for thrashing our criminals. The whip is attached to a wheel which is revolved rapidly by electricity, and thrashes the offender in a most efficient manner.



### The Best Way.

The best way to win is to work.

The best way to give satisfaction is to do your duty.

The best way to rise from the bottom is to strive for the top.

The best way to do right is to avoid doing wrong.

The best way to keep out of debt is to keep out of credit, as the two are inseparable.

The best way to be happy is to be unselfish and to take delight in serving those less fortunate than yourself.

The best way to treat everybody is to do more for them than you expect them to do for you.

The best way to secure the respect of other people is to respect yourself.

The best way to do a lot of work is to do a little regularly and systematically.

The best way to learn from others is to forget that you know it all, and then to be willing to imbibe the knowledge and opinions of others.

The best way to be liked is to be democratic. One man is only better than another when he possesses better qualities.

The best way to train your mind is to store it with good ideas and purposes, and to keep it so actively employed with them that bad ones cannot find a permanent lodgment.

The best way to succeed is to have an aim in life, to keep it always in view, and to bring to bear upon it incessant energy and continuity of purpose.

The best way to study mankind is to compare their faces with their actions and their actions with their faces, so that by the light mutually reflected from each other you are able to ascertain the truth.

The best way to secure pleasure is to engage only in that which makes you feel better mentally, morally and physically when the indulgence is at an end—the reading of a good book, the doing of a kind action or the hearing of good music.

The best way to live is to serve man honestly and to serve God faithfully.

Collargol is a water-soluble metallic silver, recommended in form of ointment for blood-poisoning, furunculosis, meningitis, etc.—*Ph. Post.*

Salosantol is a thirty-three per cent. solution of salol in santal wood oil, with a little oil of peppermint. The dose is ten to twenty drops after meals. *Ph. Post.*

## Correspondence.

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

### A Canadian Retail Druggists' Association.

Editor CANADIAN DRUGGIST:

My attention has been drawn to a slight error in the *compti rendu* of the late pharmaceutical banquet at the "Plac Viger," Montreal. In my few remarks I stated I believed that in the near future we would have a Retail Druggists' Association for the Dominion for mutual commercial protection.

I would strongly favor a Dominion Pharmaceutical Association which would prime all our present provincial associations, but the general opinion is not yet ripe for such a good thing. But I firmly believe that if we were to form a Canadian Retail Druggists' Association the object of which would be to protect us commercially, the former would be a matter of a few years only.

If we wish to save the better part of our present trade we will have to resort to united efforts and influences, because many years' observations have taught us that singly the provinces cannot obtain equitable legislation, and I will go further and say that the favorable but not too protective rights (much inferior to that of the older countries) we now have will be encroached upon unless we unite and act as one body.

Another way would be for the different provinces to form Retail Druggists' Associations and affiliate with the N.R.D.A. Thus we would be a power in the land, because the just stress brought to bear on the departmental store and cutter suppliers, without jobbers or manufacturers on the other side of the line, would be sustained and furthered by our united action here.

Quebec has organized its R.D.A., and I am positive that if we act unitedly very soon we will be surprised at the influence we can wield near the manufacturers, wholesalers and jobbers who supply our commercial enemies.

Let us neglected retail druggists of Canada, who are obliged to go through long, severe and expensive training, unite and show by word and deed that we wish to enjoy the fruits of our long hours and now poorly recompensed labor.

R. W. WILLIAMS.

Three Rivers, Que., July 4th, 1899.

To the Editor of CANADIAN DRUGGIST:

DEAR SIR,—In the next issue of your journal would you kindly let me know how you would fill the following R which was brought to me by dentist a few days since. The 1, 0 and 2, 0 are the causes for perplexity.

Cocaine thymoli,  $\bar{m}$  1, 0.  
Miscæ exactissime terendo  
Adde sol. formaldehyde aquos (40%) gtt x.  
Zinc oxid, 2, 0.  
Fiah pasta.

This is as the R appeared in a dental monthly journal.

Yours truly,

E. C. HARVEY.

St. Thomas, June 15th, 1899.

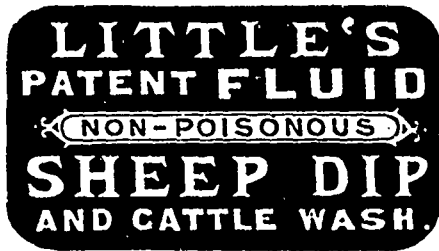
Ans.—The letter o does not denote any quantity. We would suggest that it s interded to represent grammes. In any event, if 1 gramme each of cocaine and thymol were used we believe 10 drops of sol. formaldehyde would be about the proportion to make the paste.

### Banquet of the Pharmaceutical Association of Quebec.

The members of the Pharmaceutical Association of the Province of Quebec held their annual banquet at the Place Viger Hotel, June 13th. Over seventy guests were at the feast, and jollity and good-fellowship prevailed.

The chair was occupied by Mr. R. W. Williams. On his right were Messrs. Joseph Contant, Dr. Thomas D. Reed, Mr. Hercule Guerin, student in pharmacy, and president of the Pharmaceutical Association, bearing his association's colors from left to right over his bosom, and Mr. J. H. Nault. Seated on the left of the president were Messrs. Edward Evans, jr., of Liverpool, England; William A. Chapman, and J. E. Morrison.

The other guests present were Messrs. J. C. Sutherland, Richmond; E. C. Fraser, Sherbrooke; C. S. Underhill, Frank L. Benedict, R. S. Wright, C. J. Covernton, Chas. E. Scarff, S. W. McGarity, Ives Wolley, F. E. Morgan, Jas. H. Goulden, James G. Tellier, J. A. Dyke, T. W. Christian, S. J. Marlin, G. Beauchene, R. de Chalus, O. W. G. Dettmers, E. F. Dugan, J. Leslie Tedford, Paul J. Leduc, T. R. Goulden, Allan Cameron, John Cuddihy, Gawn Dunn, J. R. Read, J. J. Swift, H. L. Peeler, Henry Willis, Quebec; A. W. Moffat, A. B. J. Moore, J. N. Evans, J. Rogers, A. R. Evans, O. Brault, J. E. Tremble, Thos. J. Quirks, Arthur B. Leithhead, John Harper, Alf. J. Lawrence, Eugene St. Jacques, S.



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.

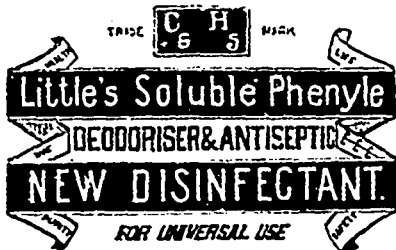
17 Gold, Silver, and other Prize Medals have been awarded to "Little's Sheep and Cattle Wash" in all parts of the world.

Sold in large Tins at 75c. Is wanted by every Farmer and Breeder in the Dominion.

**ROBERT WIGHTMAN, Druggist, OWEN SOUND, ONT.**

Sole Agent for the Dominion.

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



**Cheap, Harmless, and Effective**

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

**NON-POISONOUS AND NON-CORROSIVE.**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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Perfect and Tasteless Preparation of the Extract of

**Cod Liver Oil**

**Wampole's Pulverous Pills**

(DRY POWDER IN PILL FORM)

These contain the medicinal substances in the form of a Dry Powder enclosed within a thin and very soluble coating, which is a mixture of Gelatine and Sugar. They can be easily crushed or disintegrated.

We solicit your orders or inquiries for quotations on special or private formulae. Our prices will interest you. With a Laboratory enlarged to meet the growing demands of our business, we are in better position than ever before to serve our friends promptly and satisfactorily.

Liberal samples, price lists, descriptive literature, etc., gladly furnished on request.

**Henry K. Wampole & Co.,**

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Canadian Branch:

36 and 38 Lombard Street, TORONTO.

# NOTICE

We beg to quote you the prices on our new preparation

# Hutch Tablets

which we are putting on the market, and which, we are sure, you will find a large sale for.

You can purchase of your wholesaler as follows:

<p><b>Hutch Tablets (10c. size) - 85c. per doz.</b> packed in glass, 1 dozen each in package, and 1 gross in large package, 5 gross in shipping case.</p>
<p><b>Hutch Tablets (25c. size) - \$2.10 per doz.</b> packed in cartons holding 1 dozen each.</p>
<p><b>Hutch Tablets (50c. size) - \$4.20 per doz</b> packed in dozen packages, 1 gross in shipping case.</p>
<p><b>Hutch Tablets (\$1 size) - \$8.40 per doz.</b> packed in paper boxes holding half-dozen each, and shipped in boxes containing half-gross each.</p>

We are making a great feature of our 10-cent size. The extensive advertising will make a continued active demand for our goods and justify the retailer in always exacting the full schedule prices.

Yours truly,

**THE WOODWARD MEDICINE CO., Limited**

Hyacinthe; J. E. W. Lecours, J. Emile Roy, Quebec; Dr. F. L. Palardy, S. Lachance, Alexis Robert, Henri Lanctot, Achille Goyette, Victor Levesque, G. Richard, Sherbrooke; Alf. J. Bedard, T. E. Gagnier, J. Edouard Labelle L. A. Charpentier, Thos. Gibbard, E. Ostigny, St. Hyacinthe; Arthur Lyman, James W. Knox, W. S. Kerry, Charles Lyman, T. Bert. Cole, Oliver Dowler, Jas. A. Gillespie, Bernard Fox.

The Queen, proposed by Mr. J. E. Morrison, was greeted with the singing of the National Anthem. Letters of regret for non-attendance were read from the Hon. F. G. Marchand, Dr. E. Persillier Lachapelle, Dr. W. H. Drummond and Mr. Morin, of Quebec; by Mr. J. H. Nault, secretary of the organization.

*O, Canada mon pays mes amours*, was the lyric form in which the toast of Canada, proposed by Mr. J. E. Morrison, was answered by Mr. Oredic Brault, who obtained a decided success. A beautiful song by Mr. A. B. J. Moore was greatly cheered and encored.

The health of the Pharmaceutical Association was ably responded to by Mr. Williams, the president of the association, who expressed his gratification for the large attendance. Mr. Williams predicted the future amalgamation of all the pharmaceutical associations in the Dominion, and foresaw the future strength and all importance of the association.

Pharmacy from a commercial and financial standpoint was ably treated of, and at some length by Mr. Joseph Contant.

Messrs. Oliver Dowler and James A. Gillespie afterwards rendered a well-executed mandolin and guitar duet.

The toast of the Invited Guests, proposed by Mr. Morrison, was responded to by Mr. Edward Evans, jr., of England, who told of his gratification in noticing the growth of the association, and also his pleasure to find himself once more with his Canadian pharmaceutical friends.

"Alouette," the French popular song, was the hit of the evening, and was well sung by Mr. O. W. H. Dettmers.

Speeches were also delivered by Messrs. T. Rogers, who proved himself an excellent Irish character artist, and Mr. A. B. J. Moore.

The organization committee was composed of Messrs. A. Robert, T. Quirke, J. E. W. Lecours, T. D. McLeisch, A. Maillet, J. E. Tremble, O. Levesque, F. E. Morgan; Mr. J. E. Morrison was

president, and Mr. J. H. Nault secretary-treasurer.

#### Twenty-ninth Annual Report of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Association of the Province of Quebec.

Your Council upon retiring from office beg leave to submit to the membership their report of work done during the past year.

Your Council have held six general and four special meetings, at which they have discussed matters of general and special interest to the association. At the first meeting of the new Council held on July 6th, 1898, the officers of the association, together with the Board of Examiners and Auditors, were duly elected. At this meeting the following resolution was adopted:

Moved by Mr. Alexis Robert, seconded by Mr. J. Emile Roy, "That the recommendation from the last annual meeting be adopted, making October 1st, 1898, the date upon which the new B.P. shall come into force in the preparation of physicians' prescriptions, and that the following gentlemen, Messrs. S. Lachance, W. H. Chapman and A. B. J. Moore, be a committee to draft a circular on the subject to be sent to all physicians and druggists of the province."

In accordance with the foregoing resolution this committee have had the changes in the new B.P. executed in neat book form and mailed to every physician and druggist of the province, so that now no physician or druggist can offer any excuse for being ignorant of the changes made in the last edition of the B.P., 1898.

At this meeting the resignation of Mr. A. M. MacMillan as a member of the Council was accepted, and Mr. Henry Willis, of Quebec, duly elected to serve as a member of the Council for Mr. MacMillan's unexpired term.

Your Council have to report the resignation of Mr. A. E. DuBerger, of Waterloo, as Theoretical Chemistry Examiner, and that the vacancy has been filled by the appointment of Mr. H. R. Lanctot.

A deputation from the Council, consisting of Messrs. Joseph Contant, R. W. Williams, Edmund Giroux, sen., and Henry Willis, waited upon the Governors of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of the Province of Quebec, at their semi-annual meeting held in Quebec on the 28th of September last, with a view of

securing that body's influence and co-operation in preventing, if possible, the passing of any amendments to the Pharmacy Act that would be prejudicial to the association. This committee had been very kindly received and resolutions were passed by the Governors of the College of Physicians, pledging their support and influence, should any attempt be made to bring in any objectionable amendments to the Pharmacy Act during the then approaching session of the Quebec Legislature. This pledge, your Council are pleased to say, has in a measure been carried out by the president of the College of Physicians and Surgeons writing to the Premier of the Province on the subject, but it still remains for the Governors of the College of Physicians and Surgeons to complete their pledges given to your deputation.

Your Council have to report that correspondence has been opened with this association, by the Ontario College of Pharmacy, relating to an unrestricted reciprocal interchange of diplomas; this question remains in abeyance and it will remain for the new Council to pass judgment upon it.

Your Council beg to report that the Rev. Abbé Verreau had resigned his position as one of the preliminary examiners and that Professor J. O. Cassegain, of Jacques Cartier Normal School, Montreal, had been appointed in his place.

Your Council had under consideration the question of exchanging the Banque du Peuple certificates held by the association for balance of deposit still in said bank for real estate held by the bank, and with this in view a committee was appointed to look carefully into the matter; this committee, after having examined the property offered, recommended that, in their opinion, it would not be advisable to purchase the land referred to, but to await further developments in the winding up of the bank; this recommendation of the committee was accepted by your Council, and, therefore, the deposit in the Banque du Peuple remains as shown in the annual financial statement.

Your Council beg to report that legal proceedings, for infringement of the Pharmacy Act, have been taken against the following persons, namely: J. E. Livernois, Joseph Goulet and A. E. Poitevin, Quebec; The S. Carsley Co., Ltd., and F. Lepage & Co., Montreal; A. Marin St. Cunegonde and Madame Vincent, wife of Dr. J. Bte. Jasmin, of St.

Laurent, all of these actions with the exception of that against Joseph Goulet, of Quebec, which was satisfactorily settled out of court, are still held in abeyance awaiting judgment from the different judges before whom the cases were taken. Your Council, however, guided by the opinion of the association's attorneys, are hopeful that these cases will be decided in favor of the association.

Your Council have given a great deal of time and careful attention to legislative matters, forced upon them by the action of departmental stores, grocers' associations, J. E. Livernois, of Quebec, and others, asking for amendments to the Quebec Pharmacy Act, which, if passed, would have jeopardized the existence of the Act, and would have been a serious blow to the business of every druggist in the province; so serious was the nature of these amendments that your Council was obliged to put forth extraordinary efforts to prevent their passing; the original bill as introduced by Mr. Gouin, had it passed, would, in addition to permitting grocers and general dealers to sell patent medicines, have allowed any person, without respect to qualification, to keep open a store for the sale of all and every drug, except the poisons mentioned in Schedule A. of the Pharmacy Act. Your Council are, however, pleased to say, that through the efforts of the officers and Legislative Committee of the association, aided by a considerable number of the members of the Legislative Council and Assembly, had the satisfaction of having that part of Mr. Gouin's bill struck out, so that by the amendment finally passed by the Legislature, departmental stores, grocers and others can now only sell patent or proprietary medicines.

Your Council regret very much the failure in preventing this part of the Bill passing, but considering the overwhelming influence on the side of the grocers and others, your Council consider it fortunate that they were able to prevent the passing of the worst feature of the Bill, and now the druggists are in no worse position than they were prior to the passing of the 1890 Pharmacy Act. The efforts which your Council felt in duty bound to exert in the recent legislation fight did, of necessity, entail a large expense, as will be shown by the financial statement, but the membership can be assured that the Council and Legislation Committee, in all their actions, had in view solely the interests of the members as a body, and they feel assured, if the membership

know anything at all of the difficulties to contend with, in either passing or opposing legislation, that their efforts will meet the approval of the association.

Your Council regret that, owing to the unusual expenses incurred in defending in the legislature the right of the association, they have been obliged to retain the annual registration fees, the same as last year, but the membership may rest assured that, so soon as the funds of the association will admit, a return to lower fees will be made. Your Council regret to report the death of the following members during the year, namely: James Veldon and W. E. Brunet, of Quebec; Alfred Brunette, senior, and J. Emile Codère, Montreal; C. A. Nelson, late of Chambly, and P. T. Martel, St. Raymond. They also regret to report the resignation of the following members, namely: H. F. Jackson, David Watson, Wm. S. Kerry and J. A. Gillespie, of Montreal; D. Dewar, St. Andrews; W. J. Wight, St. John's, and Alexandre Lemieux, Quebec.

The regular Board of Examiners held their semi-annual examinations as follows: In Quebec, on October 17th to 20th, 1898, when seventeen major and twenty-seven minor candidates presented themselves. Of these, five major and thirteen minor candidates passed. In Montreal, on April 17th to 21st, 1899, when twenty-eight major and nineteen minor candidates presented themselves, and of these seven major and eleven minor candidates were successful.

The Preliminary Board of Examiners held their quarterly examinations in July, October, January, and April, when 104 candidates enrolled their names, and of these 32 passed.

The registrar reports upon the register in good standing as follows: 205 licentiates, 50 physicians, licensed under the provision of Article 4035a, of the Quebec Pharmacy Act, 73 certified clerks, and 157 certified apprentices.

The registrar also reports that on the 30th day of April, 1899, being the closing of the financial year, there were 14 members, whose names were on the register of the previous year, were in arrears for the year ending April 30th, 1899; one of these has since paid, one has left the province, three are out of employment, and the remainder remain unpaid.

The treasurer's statement will be laid before you, which shows a balance on hand as follows:

In Banque du Peuple.....	\$1,273 19
In Hochelaga Bank.....	19 71

In City and District Savings Bank.....	304 05
Cash on hand.....	12 26

Total..... \$1,609 21

Your Council beg here to state that the sum of \$1,273.19 in the Banque du Peuple is not at present available. It will therefore be seen that the actual available cash balance on hand April 30th, 1899, amounts to \$336.02, against which there is the loan of \$1,000 from the Hochelaga Bank, which will have to be paid during the incoming year out of the registration fees.

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.

#### A Notable Change.

With the June issue, *The Housekeeper* (Minneapolis, Minn.) joined the small army of monthly periodicals, not, however, as one of the rank and file, but as one of the leaders. The June and July numbers show that its new uniform is certainly in keeping with its new aspirations. It has doubled in size, giving as much reading matter as it did for twenty-two years as a semi-monthly, while better paper, more numerous and better illustrations, better typography and presswork, and several new departments make it more attractive than it has ever before been. This is saying a great deal for a periodical of *The Housekeeper's* well-known popularity, yet this much more can be said: it has not lost any of the home-like qualities that have made it a favorite with ladies. With all its improvements, its subscription price has not been raised. It not only leads all fifty-cent publications, but ranks well with those whose subscription price is twice the amount.

A prominent feature is a new serial story entitled "The Rescue of Brother Bendyk," the scene of which is laid in Japan. It is of special interest because it deals with the customs, austere religion and ancient Temples of the Japanese, being illustrated with original photographs.

*The Housekeeper*, including opening chapters of the new story, may be had, four months on trial, for fifteen cents.

The right hand is more sensitive to touch than the left, but it is less sensitive to the effect of cold.

No Trouble to Sell



Wilson's  
**FLY PADS**

BECAUSE they always give satisfaction

Every sale of Wilson's Fly Pads helps to build up your business



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**CARLSBAD**  
(NATURAL) **Salts**



**“SPRUDEL-SALTS”**

(IN POWDER OR CRYSTALS)

For the Treatment of Chronic Gastric Catarrh, Hyperæmia of the Liver, Gallstones, Chronic Constipation, Diabetes, Renal Calculi, Gout, and Diseases of the Spleen.

The POWDER has the great advantage in not being affected by change of temperature or exposure to the atmosphere, and therefore in this form is the more reliable.

THE WATER IMPORTED IS FROM THE SPRINGS

“SPRUDEL,” “MUHLBRUNNEN” or “SCHLOSSBRUNNEN”

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To avoid imitations, please see that THE WRAPPER round each bottle bears our signature.

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The only Pills which purge without pain

**BOISSY'S  
SAPONACEOUS  
PILLS**

**LAXATIVE  
PURGATIVE  
REFRESHING**

The Box of 40 Pills; 2<sup>nd</sup> class by Post.  
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THE BEST AND NEATEST  
PLAIN AND LACQUERED

**SEAMLESS TIN  
BOXES**

FOR SALVES

FOR PILLS

ARE MADE BY  
**Joseph G. Taite's Sons,**  
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Is the druggist of necessity an agent for all the preparations advertised for sale by him? No; because his assent to become such is neither asked for nor given.

Should the druggist distribute over his counter the advertising literature of the patent medicine manufacturer? No; unless he is satisfied that by doing so he can personally reap a fair return for doing it.

Has the advertising manufacturer any claim upon the druggist's cooperation because he creates a demand upon him by advertising? No; there is no obligation upon the druggist to run his business for the benefit of any one but himself. He is as free as the Czar of Russia in a domain which is peculiarly his own.

Can the druggist handle any kind of goods profitable at a 20 or 25 per cent. margin of profit? No; because the conduct of his business involves at least an outlay of 20 per cent. of his gross receipts, and when he does business at cost he does it at a loss, as his labor and skill go for nothing.

Has the druggist a right to push his own preparations, which yield him 100 per cent. profit, against those of the manufacturer which yield him 25 per cent.? Undoubtedly, he has as much right to recommend his own preparations over his counter as the other has his through the press.

Why does the patent medicine manufacturer raise the cry of substitution in the public press? Because he thinks by doing so he can induce the public to assist him in coercing the druggist into subserviency.

Is he wise in so doing? No; because druggists are too intelligent to submit to coercion, and know their rights too well to be made cats'-paws of.

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LIMITED

**SPOONER'S**  
POWDERED  
"PHENYLE"

**KILLS  
GERMS**

Awarded two Gold Medals at Chicago Fair in 1893, and Special Award from the Ladies' Bureau. Holds Prof. Ellis' Certificate.

Deodorizer, Disinfectant

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No other can compare with it. Protect your homes from Contagious Disease.

To Prevent such Diseases is Easier, Cheaper and more Intelligent and Refined than to Heedlessly Breed them, and afterwards Endeavor to Cure them with Medicine.

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THE PHENYLE URINAL CUBE IS THE BEST THAT IS MADE.

**ALONZO W. SPOONER, Maker, Port Hope, Ont.**

The handsomest town in Canada, and "the only place in the world where COPPERINE is made."

## Canadian Cameras.

A new company, consisting of Henry Sutherland, Robert Jaffray, Dr. W. H. B. Aikins, Bert Cox, E. R. C. Clarkson, T. F. Clougher, Rev. Dr. Warden, Percy Beatty, and J. A. M. Aikins, has been formed for the purpose of making cameras and other photographic apparatus in Toronto. It will take over the business of a Montreal company which started in Montreal.

## New Purgative.

Hart recommends the oil from the seeds of *Omphalea megacarpa*, a Euphorbiaceous tree, as a purgative. Calmody describes the oil as mild and tasteless, with a strong purgative action, which follows in about three hours after taking the oil, but which is, however, only of short duration, and is not accompanied by any pain. The seed is described as being enveloped in a rough, black, and brittle shell, enclosing a sweet, nut-like nucleus. The fruit containing the seed has a diameter of about three and one-half inches; it is covered with a sticky, rough skin of a quarter to three-eighths of an inch thick; it is somewhat pulpy and streaked. Round the seed is a thin, parchment-like husk, which, however, does not completely envelop it. Underneath this is a layer of starchy matter about three-eighths of an inch thick. The seeds weigh 13-15 Gm., the starchy tissue 31.175 Gm., of which 50 per cent. is pure starch. The fruit ripens in February and March.—*Oest. Zeit. fur Pharm. (Pharm. Jt.)*

## What to Do.

Croakers will tell you that the drug business offers no opportunities to the young man of to-day, said R. W. Lampa recently to the students in the Massachusetts College of Pharmacy. This is not true; there is just the same chance there ever was, but it is not in the beaten path. Put brains in your business, be original in your preparations. Do not carry the same line of preparations your neighbor does. Have a distinctive style of your own. Put up your own cough remedies and other household medicines, but be sure to have only meritorious articles whose composition you know. Then you can talk intelligently to a customer regarding their usefulness. Above all, be careful to handle only the finest drugs obtainable, and do not let your cupidity blind your reason. If you follow out these suggestions you cannot fail.—*Bulletin of Pharmacy.*

## Satchet Powders.

## HELIOTROPE.

	Parts.
Powdered storax.....	500
Tonka bean powder.....	250
Benzoe powder.....	125
Palisander wood powder.....	500
Powdered cloves.....	250
Vanilla tincture.....	150
Powdered musk grains.....	125
"Fleur de Cassis".....	125
Musk tincture.....	60
Balsam of Peru.....	90
Neroli oil.....	10
Oil of bitter almonds.....	3

## CHYPRE.

	Parts.
Oakbark moss.....	500
Rose leaves.....	155
Pure musk.....	15
Cassia cinnamon.....	20
Vanilla.....	12
Musk grains.....	45
Ambergris.....	5
Calcined bones.....	50

All powdered.

## FRANGIPANI.

	Parts.
Starch.....	2250
Musk.....	8
Ambergris.....	10
Calcined bones.....	105

All powdered.

## MUSK.

	Parts.
Ambergris.....	15
Oakbark moss.....	1000
Musk grains.....	500
Pure musk.....	76
Nutmeg.....	2

All powdered.

## AMBRA.

	Parts.
Chypre powder.....	125
Frangipani powder.....	250
Musk powder.....	125
Orange flowers (powdered).....	310

—*Seifensieder Zeitung, Perfumer and Saponifer.*

## Tooth Powders and Mouth Washes.

## TOOTH POWDERS.

- |                              |           |
|------------------------------|-----------|
| (1) Precipitated chalk.....  | 120 gms.  |
| Cinchona bark.....           | 60 gms.   |
| Powdered cuttlefish.....     | 60 gms.   |
| Powdered myrrh.....          | 35 gms.   |
| Oil of peppermint.....       | 15 drops. |
| (2) Strontium carbonate..... | 15 gms.   |
| Flowers of sulphur.....      | 15 gms.   |
| Oil of roses.....            | 6 drops.  |
- (This is a very smooth and agreeable powder.)
- | TOOTH PASTE.                  |          |
|-------------------------------|----------|
| (3) Strontium carbonate.....  | 6 gms.   |
| Flowers of sulphur.....       | 3 gms.   |
| Medicinal soap.....           | 13 gms.  |
| Oil of rose.....              | 6 drops. |
| Gum arabic and glycerine..... | q. s.    |
- (As coloring matter use a very little of "phenol-safranine B. extra.")

The following mouth water is antiseptic, astringent, aromatic, and of good color:

Salol.....	2 gms.
Spirit of lavender.....	15 gms.
Spirit of melissa.....	15 gms.
Eau de Cologne.....	90 gms.
Tannin.....	2 gms.
Safranine hydrochloride..	3 centigrammes.
Saccharin.....	25 centigrammes.
Oil of peppermint.....	12 drops.

A few drops of an alcoholic solution of safranine 1 : 1200 give a pink tint.

Safranine preparations do not stain either the brush or linen.

Another mouth water is prepared as follows:

Thymol.....	25 centigrammes.
Benzoic acid.....	4 gms.
Tincture of eucalyptus..	15 gms.
Alcohol.....	100 gms.
Oil of wintergreen.....	25 drops.

(Dilute a teaspoonful in half a tumblerful of water.)

## POWDER TO PREVENT TARTAR ON THE TEETH.

Potassium chlorate.....	14 gms.
Powdered borax, magnesia, and chalk, of each.....	28 gms.
Oil of peppermint.....	10 drops.

Avoid rubbing in a mortar.—*Zahn. Ref. Woch. (after La Revue Odontologique).*

## COCKROACH POWDERS.

- |                                    |        |
|------------------------------------|--------|
| No. 1—Persian insect powder.....   | oz. 5  |
| Levant wormseed.....               | oz. 5  |
| No. 2—Dalmatian insect powder..... | oz. 9  |
| Quillaja.....                      | oz. 1  |
| No. 3—Borax.....                   | oz. 20 |
| Sugar.....                         | oz. 6  |
| Cacao.....                         | oz. 1  |
| No. 4—Borax.....                   | oz. 4  |
| Paris green.....                   | oz. 4  |
| Sugar.....                         | oz. 2  |
| No. 5—Wheat flour.....             | oz. 2  |
| Sugar.....                         | oz. 4  |
| Borax.....                         | oz. 1  |
| Unslaked lime.....                 | oz. 1  |
- Keep dry!
- |                          |        |
|--------------------------|--------|
| No. 6—Angelica root..... | oz. 94 |
| Oil eucalyptus.....      | oz. 5  |
| Naphthalin.....          | oz. 1  |

This last one is said to drive out the insects by virtue of its powerful odor.

## FRECKLE REMEDIES.

The following were given in a recent issue of the *Pharmaceutische Post*:

- |                          | Parts.       |
|--------------------------|--------------|
| (1) Distilled water..... | 150          |
| Borax.....               | 4            |
| Glycerin.....            | 15           |
| Sodium sulphite.....     | 8            |
| Rose-water.....          | q. s. ad 300 |
- | Parts.                   |      |
|--------------------------|------|
| (2) Citric acid.....     | 8    |
| Ferrous sulphate.....    | 2    |
| Camphor.....             | 0.12 |
| Elder-flower water.....  | 90   |
| Orange-flower water..... | 390  |
| Cologne water.....       | 8    |
| Tincture of benzoin..... | 30   |
- | Parts.                  |              |
|-------------------------|--------------|
| (3) Zinc oxide.....     | 30           |
| Borax.....              | 15           |
| Glycerin.....           | 60           |
| Extract of jasmine..... | 30           |
| Bay rum.....            | 90           |
| Distilled water.....    | q. s. ad 600 |



### Questionable Taste.

It is questionable if the action of the council of the college in authorizing the issuance of the college announcement in the semi form of an advertising medium is good taste. We appreciate the fact that any criticism coming from journals which derive practically their entire sustenance from advertising may seem to come from a selfish motive, yet when we feel we are in the right we are not going to permit that to deter us from saying what we think.

The college is not a commercial or speculative institution. We do not think that its articles of incorporation give it any right to farm out advertising privileges, yet we do not deny its entry into the field of speculative journalism if its tastes incline it in this direction. The college could well afford to leave this style of enterprise to others. It is not so poor and needy as to require the money derived from this source, nor is it so generous to the drug journals now in existence that it can afford to eat their pie occasionally. The taste may be epicurean, but it is somewhat glutinous.

### A Reputation.

It is one thing to make promises and quite another thing to fulfil them. At the foot of many of their recent ads. The Elliott & Co., Limited, Toronto, have noted, "Orders promptly shipped—Letter orders receive special care." That this undertaking is lived up to to the satisfaction of their customers may be judged from the receipt by this firm of acknowledgments, quite unsought we are assured, from correspondents in different parts of this province (Ontario). Such have been received from druggists located in Kent, Lanark, N. Muskoka and Dufferin, representing, as will be noted, the extreme west, extreme east, extreme north, and north-west portions of the province. It is most gratifying to them to receive unsolicited such testimony as this: "You *always* are exceedingly prompt" (The italics are not ours—this time.) Messrs. Elliot will endeavor to give the same good service during the summer months, in spite of vacation shorthandedness.

A man who lives on hope will spend his old age at somebody else's expense.

It is easier to sit upon forms than it is to stand upon ceremonies.

### How to Retail Cigars in a Drug Store.

Of all conditions necessary to make the retailing of cigars a success, neatness and cleanliness of a store in general is one of the first considerations.

Take it for granted that such a condition exists in the store, the following additional circumstances ought, and do, bring about the desired result of this article:

First. Have a show case large enough to display goods properly; at the same time, let show case be one with a minimum amount of wood-work, which often obstructs view of contents and brands of cigars.

See that your show-case is never dusty, and as near air-tight as possible; as soon as the sun strikes the case, cover the part exposed with a heavy paper, thus protecting the goods, and at the same time letting your smokers know that you are keeping your cigars in the best condition. A great mistake which is invariably made by druggists is to keep the cigar cases' glass top loaded down with other goods, often more closely associated with the nursery than the taste of the fastidious smoker. Instead of corn medicines, easy passage lozenges, perfumes, cards, easels, tooth brushes, etc., let there be on top of a cigar case only a neat cigar mat and cigar cutter, but not a lighter, the best of which are a nuisance. In lieu thereof, have a small Swedish match stand and ash tray; if any more is to be added, let it be a bouquet of flowers, which does more talking on top of your case than all else for the sale of fine cigars.

Another important feature—never permit a customer to stand in front of your case, waiting to be served; nothing is more annoying to the smoker; he is often in a hurry, and will not wait long if not waited on, and soon finds another place, where he receives more attention.

It is, whenever the trade justifies it, very good to have a clerk of neat appearance constantly at, or near, the cigar counter; see that goods are skillfully displayed in the case, and then keep them that way, as well as keeping them fresh and supplied with moisture, for which purpose use some alcohol from time to time.

Catchy window displays, made of empty cigar boxes of your best sellers, attract great attention, and verify your previous claims on the sale of these goods.

Whenever you are taking hold of a new

brand of cigars, send out invitations to your prospective customers, asking them to drop in and sample one of your new cigars for the price of their good judgment as to the quality of the new brand.

All these things will bring success, if you have not made a mistake in buying your goods.

When buying cigars, see that the jobber or manufacturer you buy from is as much interested in the success of his brands in your store as you are yourself; avoid all scheme goods, but pay your cash only for cigars, and let the concern alone who has silver and gold watches, bedsteads, and what not, that go with every \$35 worth of their \$17 cigars.

In some localities the cigar wheel (without blanks) sells, and helps the sale of cigars, and, being no scheme, is herein approved.

By all means, if you must handle them, keep cigarettes away from cigars; the average cigar smoker abhors these coffin nails.

For the clear Havana smoker, keep, if possible, a separate chest, in which their favorite brand is kept, in especially nice condition.

When you are satisfied that you have the best goods that money can buy, stick to your brands, for merit will win, and the goods have your confidence, and come to you from a reliable house.

If the provisions which I have here enumerated do not bring you a good cigar trade, throw out the cigars, and make a more profitable use of the space they occupy in your store.—*Henry Rallman, in Cigar Talk.*

"Tag, you're it?" cried the Microbe, playfully.

The Person was hereupon naturally much concerned.

"And you?" asked the Person, anxiously.

"Oh, I expect to be in it!" retorted the Microbe.

From the fact that wealth can not buy immunity from disease, it was already apparent that microbes have a sense of humor.—*Detroit Journal.*

"I had supposed until yesterday, doctor, that the days of the bleeding of patients were past." "And so they are. But what has changed your mind?" "The bill you sent me."—*Harper's Weekly.*



Wall papers—for Spring trade of 1900.

Our travellers are headed your way with the most complete line of samples we've ever started them off with.

The assortment is the largest—the designs and colorings most advanced—an individuality and certain salableness about them that we believe will "fasten" you to them if you're anxious for popular, quick sellers at a good profit.

We emphasize—brown blanks, white blanks, glimmers, bronzes, embossed bronzes, ingrains and flitter friezes and ceilings, blended borders, tapestries, etc. Every line a good one, and the very things you'll want.

If you stock with Staunton wall papers you can meet any competition.

**M. STAUNTON & CO.**  
MANUFACTURERS  
TORONTO

---

# Wall Papers

# Lyman's Lightning Fly Paper

Clifton's Preservia  
 Caley's Fruit Drink  
 Cowan's Headache  
 Powders  
 Koenig's Elixir Iron  
 " Iron Pills  
 " Herb Pills  
 Hutch, 10c., 25c. sizes  
 Kaskola Tablets  
 Electine Kidney Beans  
 Newton's Heave  
 Remedy



Catarrhzone  
 Co-Bo  
 Phospho-Soda  
 Salatine  
 Hall's Teething Syrup  
 Lyman's Flavoring  
 Extracts,  
 10c., 15c., 25c. sizes  
 new style  
 Lyman's Syrup of  
 Blackberry and  
 Jamaica Ginger

THE LYMAN BROS. & CO., Limited, Toronto

Telephones 604. 1728. 8167

**CAUTION!**

## "Montserrat"

(TRADE MARK)

### LIME=FRUIT JUICE AND CORDIALS

The success of the above has caused many IMITATIONS to spring up, many of them UTTERLY WORTH LESS Concoctions. It is, therefore, of the utmost importance to Traders as well as the Public to see that the marks of the MONTSERRAT COMPANY (Limited), and the SOLE CONSIGNEES, are on the capsule of each Bottle. The word "Montserrat" is also duly registered as a trade mark. Legal proceedings will be instituted against all persons infringing the Trade Marks as above named.

— SOLE CONSIGNEES —

**EVANS & SONS, LIMITED**

Wholesale Druggists and Manfg. Pharmaceutical Chemists

MONTREAL and TORONTO, Canada, and BOSTON, Mass.

## Trade Notes

Thomas Ward, druggist, Windsor, N.S., is dead.

W. L. Ormond has purchased the drug business of R. H. Tremaine, Amherst, N.S.

G. W. McLaren, of Morden, Man., will shortly open a branch drug store at Plum Coulee.

Edward White has registered his drug business in Montreal as "Senecal's Pharmacy."

Dr. E. A. McLean has purchased the drug business of Dr. D. McLean, Shubenacadie, N.S.

H. S. Monkman, druggist, Battleford, N.W.T., is adding stationery, cigars and tobacco to his stock.

R. J. Shepherd, formerly of Toronto, is opening a new drug store at Duck Lake, Saskatchewan, N.W.T.

John P. Lyons is now occupying his new drug store directly opposite the old stand on Craig street, Montreal.

J. T. Curts has purchased the drug business of C. T. Wilmot, corner Yonge and St. Mary streets, Toronto, Ont.

C. H. Black has severed his connection with the Canada Drug and Book Co., Ltd., Regina, N.W.T., having disposed of his interests to the other members of the firm.

A new warehouse is about to be erected on the corner of McDermott and Princess street, Winnipeg, Man., a portion of which will be occupied by The Bole Drug Co., wholesale druggists.

Letters of incorporation for the Dr. Kohr Medicine Company to manufacture patent medicine, with a capital stock of \$10,000, have been applied for by T. W. P. Patterson, Geo. T. Patterson, Lachute, John A. C. Kirk, Ottawa; Alex. Purdy, Ottawa; Henry Boisvert, Hull.

Notice of application for incorporation is given in the Quebec *Gazette* by "The Oxol Fluid Beef Company," of Montreal. The directors named consist of Herman Hartwig Wolff, merchant; Peter Mackenzie, manager; Francis Charles Silcock, manufacturer; Robt. Anderson Dickson, jeweller; Wm. Ross, merchant; Wm. Sclater, merchant; Berthold Marcuse, accountant. The capital will be \$50,000 in one thousand shares of \$50 each.

Notice is given in the *Quebec Official*

*Gazette* that Messrs. Edmund Guerin, Edward Cavanagh, T. F. Moore, J. d'Estimauville Clement, and N. G. Valiquette, all of Montreal, will apply for letters of incorporation under the name of the French Medical Company, with a capital stock of \$25,000. The principal object of the proposed company will be to manufacture, purchase and sell patent medicines and other medical compounds.

### British Columbia Notes.

Probably the most important happening in British Columbia pharmacy during June was the annual meeting of the B.C. P.A. It was held in Westminster, and to Mr. D. S. Curtis, with the assistance of other Westminsterites, belongs much credit for the hearty reception tendered to visitors. There was not as large a gathering as there should have been. Something has to be done to stir up the interest in the B.C.P.A., and the sooner the better. We regret being unable to give a verbatim report of the meeting at this date, but hope to be able to do so by August issue. The election of officers resulted in Messrs. D. S. Curtis, Westminster; John Cochrane, Victoria; and T. E. Atkins, Vancouver, being chosen. A paper written by Joseph H. Emery, of Victoria, was read by the secretary-treasurer in the absence of the writer. At the meeting of the new Council, immediately after the annual meeting, John Cochrane was elected president; T. E. Atkins, Vancouver, vice-president; and John K. Sutherland, Vancouver, secretary-treasurer.

The British Pharmacopœia, 1885, is still being used throughout British Columbia. The physicians appear to be rather slow to adopt the new B.P., although several to whom I have spoken admit that the B.P. '98 is a distinct advance upon its predecessor. It is possible that within the next month or two something definite may be done toward its adoption.

The trading stamp fiend has struck British Columbia. Vancouver was struck pretty badly. Even the drug firm of McDowell, Atkins, Watson Co. give stamps in their five stores. They are the only trading stamp druggists in Vancouver so far. Victoria druggists have not taken hold of the craze yet.

Henderson Bros., wholesale druggists, have moved into their more commodious quarters on Yates street, Victoria. They are now, with the help of their Vancouver central house, able to handle the bulk of the business of British Columbia.

### Nova Scotia Notes.

The principal event in Nova Scotia drug circles during the past month was the excursion of the Nova Scotia Pharmaceutical Society on June 20th. The city druggists, accompanied by many of the fraternity from the province, enjoyed a sail up the Northwest Arm of the harbor, and then proceeded to Bedford, where the afternoon was pleasantly spent. A game of baseball was indulged in, which seems to have surpassed all previous records in that line in the energy in which it was played, on a steep hillside, where rough and rocky ground interfered somewhat with the equilibrium of the players. Age nor dignity did not prevent any of the pharmacists from taking part. At the termination of the sports, the society adjourned to the hotel, where justice was done to the dinner provided, and a short toast list was gone through with, which included "The Queen," followed by three cheers for her Majesty. "The Guests," proposed by President Buckley, who presided, and responded to in very pleasant speeches by Mr. C. E. Borden, of Canning, and Mr. R. M. Jackson, of New Glasgow. "The Halifax Druggists," proposed by J. D. McKenna, and responded to by the President and others. Vocal music and the strains of the instruments of the Italian harpists then enlivened the proceedings.

Three excellent original papers were brought forward, as follows:

"The Legal Committee," by W. D. Irwin.

"Dispensing Physicians," by L. J. Mylius.

"Materia Medica of Nova Scotia," by Edmund Jenner.

At eleven o'clock the party left for home, and the moonlight sail down the beautiful harbor of Halifax was, perhaps, the most enjoyable part of the programme. Here all the latent musical talent in the party was brought out, and all voted the 1899 outing of the Druggists' Association a success.

At the first meeting of the new Board, Mr. L. J. Mylius was appointed President of the N.S. Pharm. Society, and Mr. C. F. Huggins Secretary.

The pharmaceutical examinations were held on June 13th and 14th, and the following candidates were successful:

Final—A. A. Thompson, Benj. Trask, J. F. Elliot, L. C. Gardiner, C. A. Ryan.

Preliminary—J. H. Cochran, L. C. Harris, F. J. Barry, W. E. Mitchell.

The drug business conducted by the late A. W. Drysdale, corner Agricola and West streets, Halifax, is being continued by his widow, Mrs. L. M. Drysdale, who has engaged as manager Mr. J. F. Elliott, a recent graduate in pharmacy.

Mr. Edmund Jenner, who opened business in Digby during the winter, reports trade excellent in that vicinity; the tide of the summer tourist travel having set in that direction. Digby and the surrounding districts have for some years been favourite resorts of American tourists.

Their Halifax friends had recently the pleasure of seeing both members of the firm of R. C. Fuller & Co., of Amherst, Mr. Fuller having visited the city some few weeks ago and Mr. Morrison having attended the druggists' outing.

#### Abbey Effervescent Salt Co.

The annual meeting of the Abbey Effervescent Salt Company was held June 19th at Montreal. The following directors were elected: Messrs. Wm. Strachan, J. N. Greenshields, Robert Mackay, Robert Bickerdike and Paul Galibert. At a subsequent meeting the officers elected were: President, Mr. Wm. Strachan; vice-president, Mr. J. N. Greenshields; secretary-treasurer and manager, Mr. David Russell.

The reports submitted were considered altogether satisfactory, and the shareholders tendered Mr. Russell a vote of thanks for his successful management of the business. Those present included: Messrs. Wm. Strachan, Robert Mackay, J. N. Greenshields, Q.C., Paul Galibert, Russell, Hudson, Reid, Davis, Mann, Cavanagh, Andrew A. Allan, Hugh A. Allan, James Crathern, W. Farwell, Senator Drummond, Dr. Haley, M.P.

#### Pharmaceutical Association of the Province of Quebec Annual Meeting.

The twenty-ninth annual meeting of the Pharmaceutical Association of the Province of Quebec was held in the Montreal College of Pharmacy building, on Tuesday, June 13th, at 10 a.m., a considerable number of country and city members being present.

R. W. Williams, Three Rivers, president, occupied the chair. After the reading of the minutes of the last annual meeting, the secretary, Mr. E. Muir, read the annual report and treasurer's financial statement, after which the president read his annual address, which, with the report and financial statement, was received and adopted and ordered to be printed in French and English and circulated among the members. During the counting of the ballot papers, the members present entered into the discussion of a number of matters of interest to the Association. Resolutions of condolence were tendered to the families of the following deceased members, namely: James Weldon and W. E. Brunet, of Quebec; Alfred Brunette, sr., and J. Emile Codère, Montreal, and C. A. Nelson, late of Chambly. The regular Board of Examiners had held their semi-annual examinations in Quebec and Montreal, at which 45 major and 46 minor candidates had presented themselves, and of these 12 major and 24 minor candidates were successful. The preliminary Board of Examiners had held their quarterly examinations in Montreal and Quebec, at which 104 candidates had enrolled their names, and of these 32 had passed. The registrar reported on the registers in good standing: 205 licentiates, 50 physicians licensed under the provisions of article 4035a of the Quebec Pharmacy Act, 73 certified clerks and 157 certified apprentices. The scrutineers, having completed the counting of the ballot papers, reported the following gentlemen to have been duly elected as members of the council, namely: R. W. Williams, Henry Willis, J. E. Tremble, J. Emile Roy, C. J. Covernton and A. J. Lawrence, these with the following, who remained in office, will compose the council of the Association for the year 1899 and 1900 namely: Joseph Contant, S. Lachance, W. H. Chapman, R. McNichols, Alexis Robert and A. B. J. Moore.

#### Personals.

H. H. Francis, of J. Winer & Co., wholesale druggists, Hamilton, Ont., was married June 28th to Marie, daughter of Capt. James Harvey, of that city. Amongst the many valuable presents was a cheque for the groom of one hundred dollars from his employers.

W. A. Griffiths, of the Griffiths & McPherson Co., Limited, Toronto, is on a

trip through Manitoba and the Territories in the interests of his firm.

#### Kahle v. Woodward.

Since our last issue we are in receipt of the full text of the judgment in this case, which, although confirming some of the statements made at that time, yet we find that we were in error in regard to others.

The judge in giving his decision held that the preparation put on the market by Woodward, known as "Laxa Cara," not being similar in its composition to Celery King, the "compounding or making it cannot be held to be a breach of this agreement." It was also held that nothing in the agreement prevented the said Woodward from at any time or place doing business in his own name.

So that practically the effect of the judgment is merely to prevent the use of the name "The Lyman-Woodward Company," but the defendant is entitled to and will continue to put up his "Laxa Cara" under the name of Lyman Woodward.

#### Pharmaceutical Association.

At a meeting of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Association of the Province of Quebec held on Wednesday last, the following officers and board of examiners were duly elected, namely: Alexis Robert, Montreal, president; J. Emile Roy, Quebec, 1st vice-president; J. E. Tremble, Montreal, 2nd vice-president; C. J. Covernton, Montreal, treasurer; major and minor board of examiners: W. H. Chapman, J. R. Parkin, A. J. Lawrence, H. R. Lanctot, Montreal; R. W. Williams, Three Rivers; J. Emile Roy, Quebec. Preliminary Board of Examiners: Prof. J. O. Cassegrain, of Jacques Cartier Normal School, Montreal; Prof. Isaac Gammell, of the High School, Montreal, with Mr. J. E. Dubé, of Quebec, as supervisor for the city and district of Quebec.

#### E. MUIR, Secty-Registrar.

#### Quebec Retail Druggists' Association.

At a recent meeting of retail druggists held at Montreal an organization was formed to be known as the Retail Druggists Association, the main objects of which will be to look after the commercial interests of the retail drug trade. The following officers were elected: President, W. H. Chapman; vice-presidents, H. Willis and A. Laurence. Executive Committee—Dr. St. Jaques, A. Robert, R. W. Williams, H. R. Gray, E. C. Fraser, J. E. W. Lecours, J. C. Sutherland, J. Contant.

The New Drink

For Soda Fountains

White's Phospho-Soda

STOMACH, LIVER AND KIDNEY CLEANSER

IMMEDIATE HEADACHE CURE

We offer the following Effervescent B. P. Formula Goods: Citrate Magnesia, Citrate Caffeine, Citrate Lithia, Sulphate Soda, Sulphate Magnesia, also Compounds, Phosphate Soda, Soda Tartrate.

Queen City Drug Co.

Fiskin Block, Toronto

A Degree in Pharmacy

**MICHIGAN UNIVERSITY** was the first to confer the degree of Pharmaceutical Chemist. This degree, as conferred by the University, requires the undivided time of the student for two years of nine months each upon subjects related to pharmacy. Class work and laboratory work go hand in hand, so that the student can put into practice in the laboratory, in the afternoon, that which has been learned in the morning. To secure the degree of Bachelor of Science in Pharmacy requires four years.

Address the Secretary for announcement giving full particulars.

Dr. A. B. PRESCOTT, Dean.

A. B. STEVENS, Sec.,  
915 Oakland Ave., Ann Arbor, Mich.



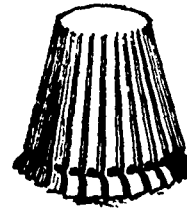
This Way

OR



This Way

Which?



This American Cap Does It.

SAMPLES FOR THE ASKING

SAYFORD PAPER SPECIALTY CO.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., U.S.A.

Violet Ammonia

For the Toilet  
For the Bath  
For Cleansing the Hair  
For Irritation of the Skin  
Mosquito Bites, etc.

Put up in 12 oz. bottles, with attractive labels.  
Retail at 25 cents.

Hartshorn Ammonia

Strictly Pure

Having no Acid, Borax, Soap or Soda mixed with it.  
Used in the Laundry and the Bath.  
For Removing Grease and Stains, Cleaning Wood-work, Tin and Silverware  
Excellent for the Washing of Flannels and Woollen Goods.  
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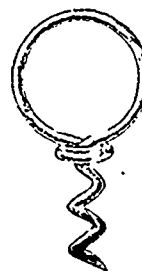
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# Pharmacy in England.

William Martindale, President—B. P. Addendum—Palatable Castor Oil—  
Prescription for Dandruff—Eczema Remedy—  
Hydroquinone as Developer.

(By Our Own Correspondent.)

The election of William Martindale, F.C.S., as president of the Pharmaceutical Society, is a tardy recognition of his pre-eminent position in pharmacy. It is well known that professional jealousy has to some extent kept him so long from filling the coveted post of honor, and also his outspoken criticisms of the official behavior during the crisis on the aconitine question some five years ago. At that time, when the reputation of Professor Dunstan was vehemently assailed by Dr. Paul, the versatile editor of the *Pharmaceutical Journal*, Mr. Martindale held strong opinions on the losing side, and consequently came in for some opprobrium. Another councillor who took even stronger views shortly after resigned his seat, but Mr. Martindale wisely maintained his views, and in consequence the research laboratory to-day is very different to the period when it was used as an advertising medium by the professor of chemistry. In 1866 Mr. Martindale qualified as a pharmaceutical chemist and became subsequently teacher of pharmacy and head dispenser at University College hospital, a position that in any other country but England, with its separated hospital schools and no enforced curriculum, would have carried with it the title of professor. After relinquishing this post he established a pharmacy in the West-end of London, close to Harley street, and rapidly secured a splendid connection amongst the medical men of the neighborhood for the dispensing of their prescriptions. In 1883 he published the first edition of his "Extra-Pharmacopœia," avowedly a pocket edition of "Squire's Companion," but brought more up to date than that work was at the time. He was an examiner of the Pharmaceutical Society at this period, usually taking dispensing, but resigned in 1889 and was promptly elected to the council.

English-speaking pharmacists are greatly indebted to Mr. Martindale, as he is an experimenter and practical worker of high attainments. Methods of dispensing difficult drugs in a satisfactory and palatable manner have constantly been published by him, and the ignorance on this sub-

ject displayed by modern physicians would disappear if they would only consult the "Extra-Pharmacopœia" a little oftener. He has made his establishment thoroughly efficient, all galenicals such as extracts, effervescing granules, capsules, etc., being prepared on the premises.

The B.P. Addendum for the use of India and the Colonies does not progress apace. There is a strong opinion that it is not much wanted, and enthusiasm on the subject is quite absent. Official India has made its suggestions, and does not quite like having them referred back for references; Australia has brought forward a modest little list; Canada has been mentioned as trying to do the same, whilst South Africa has a few local drugs, such as Monsonia, which are considered worthy of insertion. But pharmacopœial committees are cold-blooded, and want a good deal of authorities, references and particulars before admitting every suggested new drug. Then Professor Altfield has been ill, which has delayed some of the work. The appointment of Mr. Ekin and Dr. Clarke as the pharmaceutical experts to consult with Dr. Tirard and other therapeutists about additions and alterations is rather curious. Mr. Ekin is a partner in the firm of Savory & Moore, whilst Dr. Clarke is in Duncan, Flockhart & Co., and both have the reputation of holding strong views as to where a pharmacist should come in when pharmacopœia-making is being discussed. They may therefore be safely left to protect the interests of pharmacists, although it does not speak so well for the smoothness of the negotiations.

Some inquiry has been made as to the best method of rendering castor oil palatable, and it is interesting to note that no one thinks much of the B.P. emulsion, although it is a much more satisfactory preparation than the alkaline mixture produced by the 1890 Addendum.

What is evidently required is the addition of a few palatable ingredients that will not alter the character and appearance of the oil itself, which can then be sold as aromatic or aromatized castor oil. From some experiments

mentioned to me lately by a practical pharmacist, it should be a very easy matter for each chemist to produce a pleasant article by the addition of saccharin, vanillin and oil of cassia, dissolved previously in a little absolute alcohol, to the tasteless oil itself. Some pharmacists prefer a more penetrating oil, such as wintergreen, with a small quantity of essential oil of almonds, which has been found very useful in cod liver oil emulsions. The great point should be to obtain a delicate, pleasant flavor without overloading it with spicy taste.

A prescription for dandruff in the hair is just now going the rounds, and might be taken up with advantage by druggists, where the treatment for this troublesome complaint is desirable. An ointment, to be well rubbed into the scalp daily, has the following composition: Resorcin, 10 grains; precipitated sulphur, 20 grains; hydrous wool fat, 2 drachms; soft paraffin, 6 drachms. Once a week the head is to be thoroughly soaked with the following lotion and washed off with plenty of soft warm water: Soft soap, 8 ounces; bay rum, 2 fluid ounces; alcohol, up to 12 fluid ounces. It has been stated to cure the most obstinate cases, and is well worth a trial.

Eczema is notoriously difficult to cure, and the numerous preparations that have been introduced, lauded for a time and then forgotten, prove it. A celebrated West end dermatologist is just now prescribing an ointment containing zinc oxide, balsam of Peru, precipitated sulphur and boric acid made up with lanoline and vaseline, and the chemist who chiefly dispenses it tells me that it has been stated to act like a charm. There can be no doubt that it would be an affective preparation in allaying the irritation, but eczema is so often caused by or affected by the constitution of the patient that it is extremely doubtful if a specific that answers in every instance will ever be discovered.

The use of hydroquinone as a one-solution developer for snap-shots is most useful and satisfactory to the amateur photographer. The solution keeps very much better than pyrogalllic acid, and can be used over and over again until exhausted. The details and shades are clearer than when developed with pyro, and a solution made up on the lines of that published in THE CANADIAN DRUGGIST for May, omitting metol and ferrocyanide of potassium, will prove satisfactory. What a pity it is that no one has yet suggested



a method of keeping a solution of hypo permanent! If developing and fixing are only occasionally performed one nearly always finds the solution of hypo-sulphite both discolored and fungoid. Perhaps the best method in this case is to use the granulated "hypo," put up in small packets of 2-oz. or 4 oz. all ready for solution, as by the addition of the contents of a packet to a pint of water the solution is made fresh in a few moments. Hypo is largely sold in this manner just now, and is very convenient for the amateur. In connection with this subject the "Year Book of Photography" for 1899 is a useful publication, brought out annually by *Photographic News*, at 25 cents, and is most valuable to those who are called upon for explanations, new formulæ, etc.; whilst the latest price lists of both the Ilford Company and the Imperial Company have numerous hints, processes and practical facts.

\* \* \* \* \*

The election of a part of the council of the Pharmaceutical Society had more than ordinary interest from the fact that owing to the new Pharmacy Act the number of voters was greatly increased. In spite of this the result has been that six out of the seven members have been re-elected, the only unsuccessful old member being Mr. Bottle, of Dover. This seems rather ungracious, as he is one of the oldest members of former councils, but is probably a hint to the "father" of the old council that his days of retirement from active work have arrived. There was an impression abroad that a sweeping change was likely to take place, but this has proved erroneous. Only a determined effort on the part of the members of the Proprietary Articles Trade Association has secured the return of Mr. Glyn-Jones, who, as secretary to the association, has bulked larger in the eyes of the trade during the past few years than any other non-official pharmacist. It is some return for the courageous and oft-times thankless work that Mr. Glyn-Jones has been conducting. Briefly, during the past four years Mr. Glyn Jones has been the champion and mainstay of the first organized attempt to prevent extreme cutting. To do this he has secured adhesion of some 2000 members, who are pledged to obtain full prices, and the agreement of some two dozen manufacturers of proprietary preparations that their articles shall be protected from excessive cutting. The

\* This was omitted last month on account of the crowded state of our columns.

list is not very formidable, but includes Collis Brown's chlorodyne, virol and a few other well-known articles, and the membership is not very large when we remember that there are upwards of 14,000 qualified pharmacists in the register. It is not anticipated, even by his admirers, that the new councillor will be able to effect reforms at Bloomsbury Square, but it is an undoubted success for those who favor protection in pharmacy.

Under the somewhat pompous title of British Analytical Control an association has been formed on the lines that similar associations exist in several European countries, with the express objects of showing up adulteration of food stuffs and drugs, and also of conferring analytical reports upon articles worthy of notice. The former is carried out in a publication called "British Food Journal," and the latter is supposed to be attained by affixing the official stamps upon all packets or packages of articles that have been submitted to and approved (for a consideration) by the analysts of the association. The association is professedly run by a judicious mixture of public analysts and medical officers of health, but in spite of its good intention has been severely attacked. At a recent meeting of the Institute of Chemistry it was considered in the official view that the association was embarking on an unprofessional course, as it was feared that it was intended to convey analyses to the experts of the association instead of allowing them to go in the ordinary manner. Naturally any attempt to filch away customers is resented by the bulk of professional analysts. But it must be admitted that there is not the slightest indication of this, as up to date the idea has fallen very flat and I have not heard of a single article that is flaunting itself with these precious stamps. The stamp itself is not likely to raise admiration in the breast of a philatelist. It is printed in blue and red and is decidedly common looking. I fancy the idea, altogether, is not so bad as it has been painted. It would be a great advantage if the public could buy butter, milk and other articles guaranteed genuine, but it seems to me that the proper authority to carry this out is the local council in whose hands rest the authority of the Food and Drugs Acts. Again, if this same authority would arrange for cheap analyses of these ordinary articles, it would be a boon to the community, but it is hardly likely that people will pay \$2.50 for the satisfaction

of learning if the cow has been assisted by the pump or margarine has got mixed up with butter. The International Commission on Adulteration has Dr. Brouardel, of Paris, as president, and Prof. Hilger, of Munich, as vice-president, and the official English organ is run by the public analysts and medical officers of health already referred to, who also form the consulting scientific staff of the British Analytical Control. It will be interesting to note what progress is made, the date of the first issue of the journal being January, 1899, and it is apparently a monthly review.

Amongst the "side lines" frequently suggested to country chemists those of bicycles, photographic outfits, and veterinary remedies have proved here most successful. Recently I visited a brother pill in a little Sussex village and learned that he was quite an authority on bicycles and photography, whilst on another day when I called I found that he had improved on the early closing of a Wednesday afternoon by closing at one o'clock. Outside were two farmers who were forcibly expressing their chagrin, as they required veterinary remedies and would have to send in again the next day. My friend does an excellent little business in all these, but just then he was doing better business by water-analysis. It appears that many of these Sussex farm-houses are let for many weeks during the summer months to London families who are always anxious to know that the water is beyond reproach. To facilitate this, the chemist takes a sample himself from the well and it is analyzed by a well-known London analyst, who allows him a substantial discount, and in this way he has become an essential feature in the letting of the principal farm-houses in his neighborhood. The only drawback to trade in bicycles is that he is frequently called upon to do mechanical work, but he does not mind it in the least, and repairs punctures at 25 cents, adjusts wheels and fixes on refractory tires at similar rates, and assures me that it pays well. This and photography are hobbies, and consequently are taken up as much for amusement as profit.

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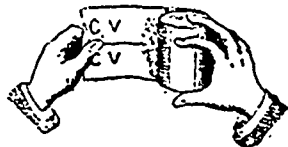
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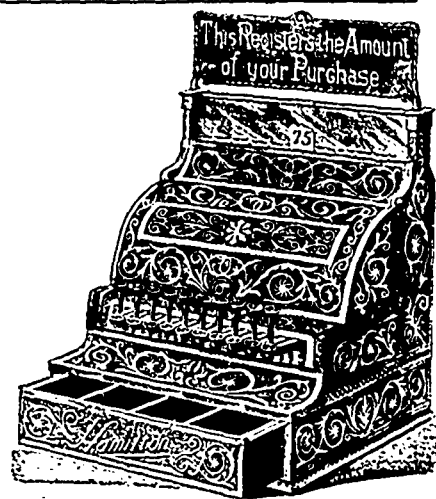
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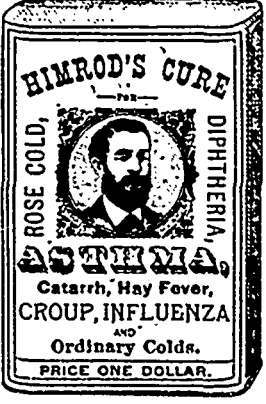
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## Gleanings.

also. At one time there was an idea that the active ingredients had to be dried so very hard before the application of sugar that an insoluble drug resulted, but this is proved to be not the case. It is perhaps unfortunate that good specimens of the confectioners' art cannot be produced at the dispensing counter. Still the demand is all in favor of pleasant medication, and the druggist who does not supply sugar-coated tablets, pearl-coated pills or tasteless cachets is likely to be considered to be behind the times. In England we have Allen & Hanburys; Wyley & Co., and Burroughs, Wellcome & Co., all manufacturing sugar-coated tablets with superior finish and of exceptional quality.

In no department has the compressed tablet proved a greater success than in photography. Chemicals that will not keep for long in solution may be kept indefinitely in the compressed form if only stored in a dry place. Pyrogallic acid is an excellent case in point, and chemists who take up the sale of photographic chemicals should certainly include all the usual formulae of developers, restrainers, toners, etc., so that exact and definite solutions can be readily prepared by the amateur. As they can be supplied at the rate of 50 or 100 tablets good prices can be obtained and no experience is necessary to successfully compress such bodies as pyrohydroquinone, etc.

### The Prospects for Camphor.

The Japanese Government having passed a bill which will come into force July 1st providing for government control of the camphor industry in that Empire, will be particularly interesting to the trade. From the fact that nearly, if not all, the supply of crude camphor comes from Japan, and the probability being that the government will endeavor to make it a material source of revenue would indicate a firmness and probably an advance in price which, no doubt, will be permanent.

Most of the camphor is obtained in the forest of the island of Formosa, and the inhabitants of the interior are principally savages, who will, no doubt, have to be under the surveillance of government troops in order to prevent the spoilage of the forests and the purloining of the gum. The Japanese Government will plainly have a monopoly of the camphor industry, and unless their care of the forest and the increased production consequent thereupon, brings in a larger supply than demand calls for, the indications are that prices cannot be expected to remain even as at present.

**CEARIN.**—This is a white, rather soft ointment-base, consisting of one part of carnauba wax and four parts of liquid paraffin. According to Issleib,<sup>22</sup> it is chemically unchangeable, ointments of potassium iodide (without sodium hyposulphite) and of red mercuric oxide remaining unaltered for eight months; furthermore, it will take up about 15 per cent. of water.—*Merck's Archives.*

**GLUTOID CAPSULES** is the name given to gelatin capsules that have been treated with formaldehyde, which renders them insoluble in acids, and thus enables them to pass through the stomach undissolved. On reaching the alkaline pancreatic fluid they are rapidly dissolved, the time required for solution being in direct ratio to the degree of hardening effected by the formaldehyde.

**CASANTHROL.**—This is the name given by Unna (*Pharm. Post*) to a water-soluble skin varnish consisting of casein ointment and 10 per cent. of ether and benzol-soluble constituents of coal tar. It forms a thick, tenacious emulsion which dries very readily on skin, leaving an elastic coating pervious to perspiration. It is useful in the eczemas and prurigo of infants, and other skin affections.—*Amer. Med. Surg. Bull.*

**POWDERED CARBOLIC ACID.**—According to the *Chem. Zeitung* carbolic acid can be used as a powder, which is not hygroscopic, by the use of various salts, which are in themselves without action on the acid. Boric anhydride, calcined borax, magnesia and burnt alum answer this purpose. The powder and the crystalline phenol, perfectly dry, are mixed and powdered.

**DELICATE REACTION FOR HYDROGEN PEROXIDE.**—E. S. Barralet refers to the fact that solutions of hydrogen peroxide quickly oxidise the pale blue precipitate obtained by adding a solution of potassium ferrocyanide to a solution of a ferrous salt to "Prussian blue," and points out that, owing to the high colorific value of this pigment, the reaction may be used as a delicate test for the presence of hydrogen peroxide—in fact, for the detection of that compound in extremely minute quantities, since the oxidising agents, such as potassium bichromate, potassium permanganate, and calcium hypochlorite, cease to react.

**META-CRESOL CINNAMIC ESTER.**—This body, which is used as a remedy for tuberculosis, may be prepared as follows: Meta-cresol 25, and cinnamic acid, 35, are dissolved in from three to five times their volume of toluol; phosphorus oxychloride, 20 to 25, is then added, and the mixture heated under a reflux condenser to 100 degrees or 120 degrees C., until no more hydrochloric acid is evolved. When cold, a resinoid red body separates out, from which the liquid is decanted. The solvent is driven off, leaving a slightly colored oil, which solidifies to crystals. These are purified by re-crystallization from alcohol, when they melt at about 65 degrees C. They are insoluble in water, but dissolve in most organic solvents.—*Apoth. Ver.*

**ANISON, THE NEW ANESTHETIC.**—This is a colorless, aqueous solution of trichlor-pseudobutyl-alcohol or acetone-chloroform, and corresponds to a 2 to 2.5 solution of cocaine, but has none of the latter's local irritation and is non-toxic. As much as 17 grains have been used without after effects. The anesthetic effect is also immediate, with no interval, as with cocaine. In suturing, a small amount of anison injected at the points where the stitches are to be taken will prevent pain. Even inflammatory phlegmonous processes can be rendered perfectly insensible if sufficient anison is used to keep them flooded all the time. The anesthesia was not perfect in all cases, but this can be said of all other anesthetics. L. Sternberge, of Berlin, concludes his report of a dozen tests of anison in the *Klin. Therap. Woch.*, of September 25th, by recommending it as a useful and safe anesthetic.—*Journ. Amer. Med. Assoc.*

**SYRUP OF CALCIUM LACTOPHOSPHATE WITH IRON AND MANGANESE.**—This may be prepared, according to a writer in the *Pharmaceutische Centralhalle*, by dissolving in 74 parts of water 20 parts of calcium lactophosphate, 5 parts of iron lactate and 1 part of manganese lactate, filtering and combining with 900 parts of syrup. Flavor with two drops of lemon oil.

**IODIFORMOGENE.**—For this combination of iodoform and albumin, the following properties are claimed. It forms a very fine dry powder, which does not aggregate and form hard lumps. Being much less dense than iodoform it is more convenient to use. It possesses only a very slight odor, and exercises a remarkable power in promoting the healthy

granulation of wounds; if its action is less intense than that of iodoform it is more certain and more persistent. From its physical condition it is easy to introduce into all the irregular spaces of a cavity, so that its antiseptic properties come into play over the whole surface of the wound. It sometimes gives rise to slight smarting, and, like iodoform, is occasionally followed by an eczematous rash.—*Nouv. Rem. (Phar. H.)*

**LANOLIN POWDER.**—Lanolin powder, so-called, used as a surgical dressing, as well as cosmetic, is prepared (Il. Farm. Ital.) by dissolving lanolin in ether, chloroform, acetone, etc., adding this to a powder such as talcum, magnesium carbonate, zinc oxid, etc., and then exposing in shallow vessels, reducing the dry residue to an impalpable powder. These powders may be further medicated

**TANNOPIN.**—This condensation product of tannin and urotropin was first favorably reported on by Schrieber as a remedy in intestinal catarrh. G. Joachim now states that it is a most valuable remedy in infantile diarrhoea, cholera nostras, and enteritis. In choleraic diarrhoea the effect of the remedy is increased by combining it with a minute dose of calomel, thus: tannopin, 30 to 50 centigrammes, calomel, 5 milligrammes. In certain tuberculous cases, tannopin was given in doses of 1 to 2 grammes per diem without any ill effect. The author finds that the remedy is quite harmless to the youngest children in doses of 30 to 50 centigrammes four times in twenty-four hours; older children and adults may take from  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 1 gramme.—*Therap. Monats.*

#### Revision of the U.S. Pharmacopœia.

At the national convention for revision of the United States Pharmacopœia, held at Washington in 1890, it was decided to hold a convention for the purpose of such revision in May, 1900.

The president of the convention, Dr. H. C. Wood, has, therefore, called a meeting for the first Wednesday in May, 1900, the representatives being from State medical and pharmaceutical associations and the medical departments of the army and navy.

Willie: "Pa, can anyone see through glass?"

Pa: "Certainly, Willie."

Willie: "Then why can't Uncle Henry see through his glass eye?"

#### Practical Hints on Advertising.

By CHARLES AUSTIN BATES, New York.

A common complaint with retail advertisers in small towns is that the local paper is so poorly equipped with type that good display cannot be secured. This is a mistake. Good display can be secured with any outfit of type I ever saw, and I have seen some pretty bad ones. As a matter of fact, local dealers worry too much about display. The era of big display lines is fast giving way to an era of pictures. The object of a display line is to make the ad. prominent and attractive. Both of these things are better secured by the use of a handsome picture. Under the system of duplication or syndication, the work of the very best artists is available for the use of retail dealers at the most insignificant prices. If a merchant is using pictures in his advertisements the display problem is practically solved so far as he is concerned. He can fill the rest of his ad. with solid type if he wants to. People will read it if they are interested; they will not read it if they are not interested, no matter how short or how long it may be.

\* \* \*

The best estimate that I can make on the amount of money paid for advertising every year in America is in the neighborhood of six hundred million dollars. That is about ten dollars for each inhabitant. It is possible that these figures are a little bit high, but I don't believe it can be figured down much lower than five hundred million dollars. Sometimes I think that nine-tenths of this money is misspent, but perhaps that is only when I am feeling misanthropic on Monday morning. I should say that fifty per cent. of it was wasted at even the best. Most of this waste will be avoided when business men realize what the simple problem of advertising really is, after all. When they once come to the plain understanding of what they should expect from advertising they will make fewer mistakes. Just as long as they think it is a mystery or gamble they will go into things blindly, and so long as they do that there will be losses.

There are different problems in advertising, just as there are in other businesses. A man can lose money at any business if he goes at it blindly. There are "fakirs" in every line of business. There are people in every line who want to sell nothing for something.

There is very little theory and a great deal of certainty in advertising. The people who enshroud it with mystery do so for their own advantage. There is a right way to advertise any business, and it is comparatively easy to find this right way. There need be no unreasonable chances taken. The advertiser's problem is simply to get his story before the people most likely to be interested—simply a plain, straightforward statement of what he wishes to do for them. To be sure, it requires thought and judgment to do this in the right way, but no more than any other department of a business.

\* \* \*

Some time ago a merchant said to me: "We have been advertising for fifteen years and we have never had any direct evidence that the advertising brought results. We have taken it on faith." There was a man who had too much faith. Advertising that does not bring results is not good advertising.

If you cannot see that you are getting returns you had better quit or change your method. This is particularly true in retail businesses. I have never yet seen a retail business that was not quickly susceptible to the influence of advertising. There is no retail business in the United States that is managed on half-way rational business principles that will not respond almost immediately to good advertising. The retail dealer who is not getting direct returns is not getting what he is entitled to. He has no business to take his advertising on faith. He ought to expect to see his money coming back very quickly. He ought to see some results immediately. I don't mean to say that he will not occasionally put in an advertisement that will produce no results. Sometimes these things are inexplicable, but take the advertising as a whole, from week to week and from month to month, and the returns should be prompt and easily traceable.

\* \* \*

It is a perfectly simple thing. You have a proposition to make that you think is acceptable. You offer people the worth of their money. You offer them something they need at the price they ought to pay. If you place your proposition before a number of people you will surely find some one who will accept it. If you are trying something that the people don't want, or if you are trying to get an unreasonable price for it, you cannot expect to sell it. But there

# The Tobacco

that we put in our  
**Golden Nugget and La Cresta Cigars**

is the best of its kind—the best that can be put into a five-cent cigar. It is selected stock for high grade five-cent goods made specially for the drug trade.

For your town we will give you control of any of our high class five-cent brands, or if you prefer it we will submit you a price for a special brand of your own under an artistic label.

We would like to hear from you through the mails, and we expect we will too. Write



## The Rational Cigar Co.

OF TORONTO, Limited

We make the **LORD NELSON**, the best ten cent cigar on the market.

# Helpepper

The most cleanly and effective  
Vermin Remover ever known.

**HELPEPPER AND VERMIN  
MUST SEPARATE**

This article is being advertised largely throughout Canada and should be stocked by every dealer.

**LEEMING, MILES & CO., Montreal**

GENERAL AGENTS FOR CANADA

## USE WOOD ALCOHOL

It is equal in every way to Methylated  
Spirits. Samples sent on application

**THE STANDARD CHEMICAL CO. LIMITED**

Factories:

DESERONTO, ONT.

FENELON FALLS, ONT.

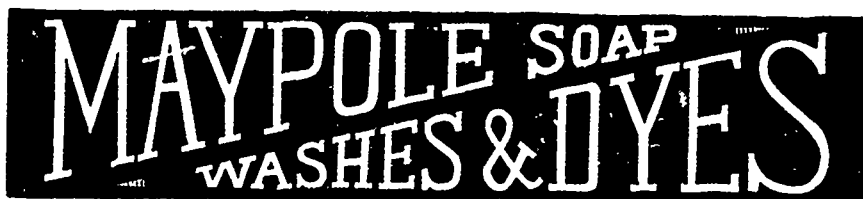
GOODERHAM BUILDING

...TORONTO

THERE IS ONLY ONE BEST

DYES  
ANY  
MATERIAL

SELLS  
WELL



DYES  
ANY  
COLOUR

PAYS  
WELL

FOR SALE

LEADING WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS

MADE ONLY BY

**THE MAYPOLE CO., LONDON, ENG.**

Canadian Depot:  
8 Place Royale, Montreal

**A. P. TIPPET & CO.**  
Managers.



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

# The Acme Sunlight Gas Generator

*Beautiful*  
*Portable*  
*Cheap*  
*Safe*  
*Soft*  
*Brilliant*  
*Steady*

Free from Smell.  
Underwriter's Certificate and 10 years' guarantee with each machine.  
Just the thing for lighting Parks, Churches, Houses, Hotels, Drug Stores and large institutions.  
With our device you are free and independent from all monopolies. Machine easy to manage and adapted to all places.

SEND FOR CATALOGUE OR CALL

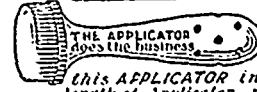
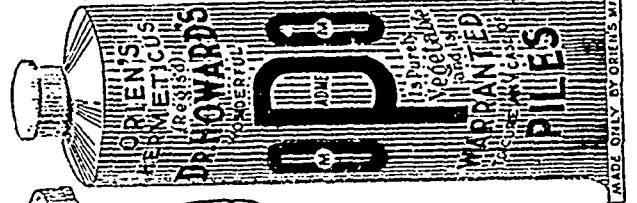
**CROFT & CO.**

44 Adelaide St. East

Toronto

## DR HOWARD'S ORIENTAL PILE OINTMENT

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



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

**A CLEAN, CONVENIENT CURE**

Made only by **ORIENS' MANUF'G COY.**  
Carleton Place, Ont.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS

PRICE COMPLETE \$1.00

Write us for prices on the following goods:

## Pharmaceutical

# CASTOR OIL

(The finest goods on the Canadian market.)

Packed 2 tins in cases, weight 75 lbs. oil.

### 1st Pressure Castor Oil

Packed as follows: 2 tins in cases, 4 tins in cases, 1/2 bbls. and bbls.

### 2nd Pressure Castor Oil or East India Castor Oil

Packed same as 1st Pressure.

### Glycolum

(Liquid Vaseline). A white and colorless oil used extensively for nasal and spraying purposes.

Turpentine, Boiled and Raw Linseed Oils, Straw Refined Seal Oil, Pale and Straw Seal Oil, Sperm Oil (pure), Bicycle and Sewing Machine Oil, Pine Tar (in tins and bottles).

### PETROLATUM

Snow White, Lily White, Cream White, Extra Amber, Amber, Yellow, Veterinary.

Bbls., 1/2 bbls., 50 and 25 lb. tubs, 10, 5 and 1 lb. tins, gross, 1/2 gross and 1/4 gross.

**Atlantic Refining Co.**  
TORONTO

is nothing easier in the world than to sell good goods at a fair price by advertising them.

\* \* \*

Every business man should know these things. As a matter of fact, I don't believe one business man in fifty has any idea of the certainty of advertising. He takes it largely on faith. He guesses at what will be the right thing to do, when there is absolutely no need of guessing. He thinks there is a mystery about the returns from advertising; that there is a great deal of luck and chance about it. I am not a believer in luck, and the man who takes chances in advertising a retail business is doing a needless and expensive thing. The same common sense that he applies to other branches of his business will make his advertising successful. There is too much money spent in "jim crack" advertising. There are too many "smart" schemes being used. Many business men look at a thing and decide on its merits by the amount of cuteness or catchiness it possesses. The thing to be considered in advertising is how many people are actually and convincingly reached by any medium. You can figure it out almost to a certainty if you try. I don't think that novelties are ever as profitable as straight, legitimate advertising, and by straight, legitimate advertising I mean advertising that conveys a distinct message to the people with whom you want to do business.

#### Various Methods of Bleaching Sponges.

As is well known, chlorine salts and compounds cannot be used for bleaching sponges, as they impart a yellow color to the latter, which in addition, become hard and lose their fine texture. The method now generally employed is a water solution of sulphurous acid, and requires from six to eight days, and considerable manipulation. According to the latest researches made in Germany, the bleaching of sponges can be performed more conveniently and expeditiously by means of bromine dissolved in water. One part of bromine requires thirty-three parts of water to dissolve it, and thus a concentrated solution can easily be obtained by dropping a few drops of the former into a bottle of distilled water and shaking it. The sponges are submerged into this solution, and after a lapse of a few hours, their brown color changes to a lighter one; the dark-red bromide solution changing at the same time to light yellow.

By treating the sponges to a second immersion of a fresh solution, they acquire the desired light color in a short time. They are improved still more if finally dipped in dilute sulphuric acid, and washed with cold water.

ii.

Soak the sponges, previously deprived of sand and dirt by washing, in a 1% solution potassium permanganate, remove, wash thoroughly, and press. Place in a solution of one-half pound sodium hyposulphite in one gallon of water, to which one ounce of oxalic acid has recently been added, and allowed to remain fifteen minutes. Remove, and wash thoroughly.

iii.

For fine surgical sponges, the unbleached article may be freed from sand and shells by thorough washing.

The following is sometimes used:

Hyposulphite of sodium..... 6 troy ozs.  
Hydrochloric acid..... 3 troy ozs.  
Soft water ..... 5 pints.

Mix. Immerse the sponges in a bath, then rinse with clear water.

iv.

Make three solutions, as follows:

Permanganate of potassium... 26 gr.  
Water..... 16 fl. ozs.

Mix.

Hyposulphite of sodium..... 2 troy ozs.  
Water..... 13 fl. ozs.

Mix.

Glycerin..... 4 fl. dr.  
Water..... 16 fl. ozs.

Mix.

When the soda is dissolved, add one troy ounce of hydrochloric acid. This solution should stand twenty-four hours in order to let the sulphur precipitate, caused by the action of the acid on the soda. It should be poured off in the open air, so that the odor of the sulphurous acid will not be inhaled. Having made the sponges free from sand and other impurities by gently beating them, wash them in water and squeeze them out as dry as possible, and then place them, a few at a time, in solution No. 1, in a suitable glazed vessel. Let them remain a few moments, or until they have acquired a dark mahogany-brown color. Then they are squeezed as dry as possible by hand to free them from the solution. They are then dipped, a few at a time, in solution No. 2. The sponges are allowed to remain in this solution a few moments, occasionally squeezing them in order to allow the fluid to thoroughly permeate them. Squeeze out, and wash in several waters in order to free them from the sulphurous odors. When they are nearly dry immerse them in solution No. 3.

Squeeze by hand, and let them dry in the open air, but not exposed to direct sunlight. This will leave them white, soft, and not rotten, as will most other processes.

Permanganate of potassium..... q.s.  
Hyposulphite of sodium..... q.s.  
Oxalic acid..... q.s.  
Water..... q.s.

v.

Soak the sponges in a one per cent. solution of permanganate of potassium for about fifteen minutes, wringing them out occasionally, and replacing them in the liquid. Then remove them, and wash them with water until the latter runs off colorless. Wring them out forcibly, and then place them into a solution of hyposulphite of sodium containing one-half pound in one gallon, to which one avoirdupois ounce of oxalic acid, dissolved in just sufficient cold water, had been added just previous to the immersion of the sponges. Work them around in this solution for about fifteen minutes, then remove them, wash them thoroughly with cold water, and dry them. In the case of large and strongly-colored sponges, this treatment may have to be repeated.

NOTE.—If it is desired to keep the sponges soft, and to prevent them from shrinking when dried, they may be dipped, after being washed, into a mixture of one volume of glycerin and four volumes of water, and then wrung out and laid aside to dry.—*National Druggist*.

#### Ninth Annual Excursion of Parke, Davis & Co.'s Employees.

All previous records were knocked to splinters Friday, when the steamers *Greyhound* and *Darius Cole*, the two largest passenger boats on the river, carried the employees of Parke, Davis & Co. on their ninth annual excursion to Tashmoo Park. It was the largest picnic excursion ever taken out of Detroit. The arrangements and facilities were complete in every detail, and a variety of entertainments afforded ample opportunity for the 1,800 people who attended to enjoy the perfect summer day thoroughly. The two steamers left the Griswold street dock about 9 o'clock and stopped at Campau avenue to take on a large number of people who live in the eastern portion of the city.

The excursion landed at Tashmoo Park about noon. A long procession of people carried baskets into the grove, where luncheon was spread. Others were pro-

vided for by a caterer on the grounds, and the *Greyhound* carried a large party up the river to the Grande Pointe club for dinner.

During the afternoon plenty of entertainment was provided in the form of athletic events, dancing on the polished floor of the pavilion, a ride up the St. Clair River on the *Greyhound*, and all sorts of fun in the grove. The musical programme, under the direction of Frank F. Miner, included concerts on the *Greyhound* by Parke, Davis & Co.'s band, and on the *Darius Cole* by Tinnette's orchestra, also alternate brass and string music during the afternoon in the dancing pavilion.

The athletic events were under the direction of James W. Tonge and Robert L. Thompson, with the following track officials: Referee, Charles O. Bryce; judges, James W. Tonge, R. H. Revell, M. A. Clark and Amos Maunder; time-keeper, Herbert M. Carey; starter, R. L. Thompson. The programme of the events, with the winners, was as follows:

One hundred yard dash, 26 entries—Charles MacKay won; William Kuhn, second; William Robert, third.

One hundred yard dash for boys—Geo. Gagnier, won; Percy Edmunds, second; Herbert MacBeth, third.

Girls' race, seventy-five yards, 26 entries—Miss Julia Blunt won; Miss Mattie Wirth, second; Miss Katie Dunn, third.

Second girls' race, seventy five yards, 27 entries—Tied for first place, Miss Annie Borne and Miss Julia Christ; Miss Carrie Myers, third.

Walking match, one-half mile, 18 entries—Daniel Janisse, won; F. E. North, second; Geo. Phillips, third.

Three legged race, 13 entries—William Robert and William Kuhn won; MacKay and Elsie, second; Marr and Bob-eritz, third.

Sack race, 19 entries—A. Marr, won; George Bailey, second; Walter Binney, third.

Crawling match, 18 participants crawling on hands and knees from start to finish—Chas. MacKay, won; Chas. Houghton, second; Walter Binney, third.

"A Run for Your Shoes" was an interesting contest. The thirty participants removed their shoes, which were mixed up in a pile 50 yards from the starting point. At a pistol shot, all participants ran to the heap of shoes, picked out their own during a lively scuffle, put them on and ran back to the starting line. The

first half of the race was run in stocking feet, the last half with shoes on. The judges required that all shoes were of regulation height, and that they were properly laced and tied before crossing the finishing line. This novel contest was won by William Kuhn; George Elsie, second; Charles Gerds, third; P. Atkinson, fourth.

Twenty-eight prizes were presented to the winners, with appropriate comments, by L. C. Fink, in the cabin of the *Greyhound*, while crossing Lake St. Clair on the way home.

At the outset the committee placed in the hands of every person on the steamers a neat sixteen-page pamphlet containing a complete programme of the day, a list of officers, a list of athletic events with prizes, entries, etc., musical programme, and all information necessary to enable them to choose, from time to time, the kind of entertainment preferred. Altogether the excursion was a grand success. The entire affair was formulated and carried out under the direction of an executive committee composed of Messrs. W. H. Holden, L. C. Fink and G. W. Mutter.—*Detroit Free Press, June 25th, 1899.*

#### Apollinaris Not Drawn From the Fountain.

The *Pharmaceutical Era* (May 18, 1899, page 660) says that in its issue of April 27 there was published a formula for a lemonade in which bottled Apollinaris water is directed to be employed. The *Era* goes on to say: "So far the formula is all right, and, we believe, a good one, but following the author's directions too closely, the statement was allowed to appear that 'the lemonade may also be made by using Apollinaris mineral water on draught.' This alternative procedure is impossible, as Apollinaris comes from a spring in Germany and reaches this country only in bottles. It cannot, therefore, be drawn from a soda fountain, and we are sure no druggist will attempt to furnish any other water than the genuine under the name 'Apollinaris.' Should he do so, he would very likely cause trouble between the Apollinaris Company and himself."

"My grandpa had a perplexity fit yesterday," said little Bessie to her playmate.

"Perplexity fit!" exclaimed the other. "I guess you mean a parallel stroke, don't you?"—*Louisville Post.*

#### Kola Tablets.

The following formulæ for the preparation of kola in a convenient form are due to L. Bernegau:

##### KOLA TABLETS.

	Grammes.
Dried extract of kola.....	50
Vanillin sugar.....	3 <sup>r</sup>
Chocolate powder.....	15

Mix intimately with sufficient starch and divide into 100 tablets. An aromatic mixture may be added, such as—

	Grammes.
Powdered cinnamon.....	10
Powdered cardamoms.....	20
Powdered cloves.....	5
Powdered mace.....	1

##### KOLA PEPPERMINT TABLETS.

	Grammes.
Dried extract of kola.....	50
White sugar.....	49
Peppermint oil.....	1

Mix intimately with sufficient starch and divide into 100 tablets.

##### KOLA CITRIC ACID TABLETS.

Dried extract of kola.....	50 grammes.
Vanillin sugar.....	45 "
Citric acid.....	5 "
Lemon oil.....	2 drops.

To be mixed intimately with sufficient starch and divided into 100 tablets. For lozenges the mass is mixed with mucilage of acacia or of tragacanth. Vanillin sugar is composed of sugar 500, vanillin 1.

##### KOLA PEPSIN TABLETS FOR INDIGESTION.

	Parts.
Pepsin.....	10
Pure hydrochloric acid.....	2
Milk sugar.....	38
Dried extract of kola.....	50

To be mixed intimately with sufficient starch and divided into 100 tablets.—*Pharm. Centralth after Pharm. Ztg.*

#### The Toronto Exhibition.

##### ILLUSTRATING THE PROGRESS OF THE CENTURY.

Stimulated by the grand success of last year's Industrial Fair, the directors of the Toronto Exhibition are putting forth greater efforts than ever to make the one for the present year eclipse all that have gone before, both as to the extent and variety of exhibits as well as the magnitude and novelty of the special attractions. The prize list has been published, and copies can be procured by any of our readers by dropping a post card to the secretary at Toronto. The Fair is to be held from the 28th August to the 9th of September, and promises to be the most successful in the history of the association.

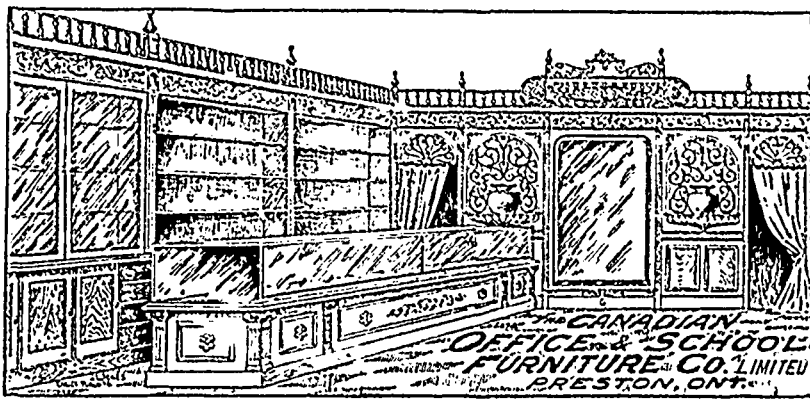
# Labatt's Indian Pale Ale

Is an excellent nutrient tonic. Physicians desiring to prescribe will hardly find anything superior to this.—*Health Journal.*

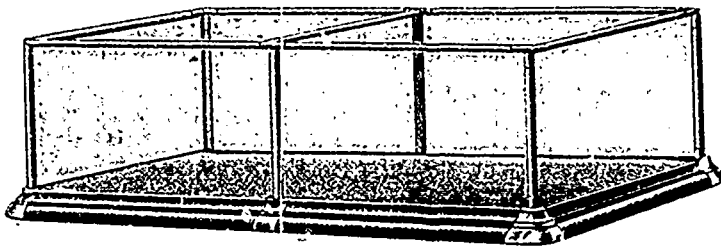
"We find that the Ale uniformly well agreed with the patients, that it stimulated the appetite, and thereby increased nutrition. The taste likewise was always highly spoken of. In nervous women, we found that a glass at bedtime acted as a very effective and harmless hypnotic."  
—*Superintendent of large United States Hospital.*

ORDER IT FROM YOUR MERCHANT  
AND SEE THAT YOU GET IT.

**JOHN LABATT,**  
Brewer, LONDON



## London Show Case Works



Manufacturers of Show Cases in all the latest designs

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Hutch Tablets.

The Woodward Medicine Co., Limited, Toronto, has recently placed a new preparation on the market for the cure of dyspepsia and stomach troubles, called Hutch Tablets. The well-known energy and business enterprise of this firm has been entirely discounted by their work on this tablet, and an object lesson may be drawn therefrom. After the valueableness of the preparation had been demonstrated and its efficacy placed beyond peradventure, the firm went through all the preliminary work and had the remedy ready for the market, then the advertising started, and use was made of some of the large buildings at the wharf in this city for huge displays of Hutch, billboards throughout the city were pressed into use for most attractive three sheets, and the press commenced work, the like of which for its effectiveness has not been seen for a long time in Toronto. Where it is possible, beautiful electric displays have been introduced in some of the retail drug establishments, and the field thoroughly covered. In the meantime, from their efficiency, the sale of Hutch Tablets has been enormous. From the best-informed sources the most favorable and complimentary reports have been received, and we can state confidently that Hutch Tablets have in prospect a most glowing future. From the sales already made the Woodward Medicine Co. feel well satisfied that their great expenditure has been well advised.

Manual of Pharmaceutical Testing.

We are just in receipt from the publishers of a copy of the second edition of "A Manual of Pharmaceutical Testing," by Barnard S. Proctor, F.I.C. The careful and conscientious pharmacist will always endeavor to see that the chemicals in stock are quite up to the standard required by the authorized text-books, and it should be an invariable rule that a test should be made at frequent intervals of goods received into his establishment. No simpler nor more practical guide, we believe, could be had in this work than the volume now before us, which deals thoroughly with the chemicals enumerated in the British Pharmacopoeia, and in this edition is made to conform in every particular with the last edition of that work. The book is published at the offices of *The Chemist and Druggist*, London, Eng.

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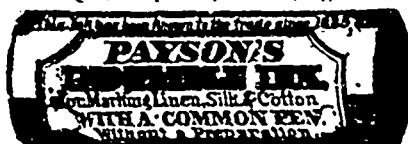
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Toronto, Can.

# Formulary.

## CHOLERA MIXTURES.

	Parts.
1. Tincture of opium.....	2
Tincture of camphor.....	2
Spirit of ether compound.....	2
Tincture of peppermint.....	1
Tincture of ginger.....	1

Mix. Dose from 10 drops to a teaspoonful.

	Parts.
2. Tincture of opium.....	1
Tincture of ginger.....	1
Tincture of cardamom.....	1
Tincture of capsicum.....	1

Mix. Dose from 10 to 40 drops.

	Parts.
3. Tincture of opium.....	2
Tincture of rhubarb.....	2
Tincture of catechu.....	2
Tincture of camphor.....	2
Tincture of peppermint.....	2
Tincture of capsicum.....	1

Mix. Dose 25 to 60 drops.

## SQUIBBS' COMPOUND TINCTURE OF OPIUM.

This, sometimes called "Squibbs' Cholera Mixture," has the following formula:

	Parts.
Tincture of opium.....	8
Tincture of camphor.....	8
Tincture of capsicum.....	8
Cholorform.....	3
Brandy, enough to make.....	40

Mix. Dose from 10 drops to a teaspoonful.

## RUSSIAN CHOLERA DROPS.

	Parts.
Oil of peppermint.....	2
Tincture of opium.....	8
Wine of ipecacuanha.....	25
Ethereal tincture of valerian.....	50

Mix. Dose from 10 to 20 minims.

This is a variation of the old and excellent formula given to the Swedish Pharmacopœia as *Mistura Thielemanni*, as follows:

	Parts.
Oil of peppermint.....	3
Alcohol.....	22
Wine of opium and saffron.....	10
Wine of ipecacuanha.....	25
Ethereal tincture of valerian.....	40

Mix.

The "wine of opium and saffron" of the same Pharmacopœia consists of 1 part each of bruised cinnamon and cloves, 5 parts of Spanish saffron and 15 parts of powdered opium, macerated in 150 parts of Malaga wine for 5 days.

Hager gave another formula under the name of *Thielemann (Tincture anticholericis Thielemanni)* as follows:

Tincture of ipecac.....	8 parts.
Oil of peppermint.....	8 "
Tincture of crocated opium.....	4 "
Ethereal tincture of valerian.....	16 "

Mix. Dose 10 to 30 minims.

## AUSTRALIAN CHOLERA SPECIFIC.

The following is said to have been used in Australia in the great cholera epidemic of 1869:

Sulphuric acid.....	32 parts.
Nitric acid.....	20 "
Sugar.....	24 "
Gum arabic.....	24 "
Water to make.....	750 "

Mix the acids, and add them to 500 parts of the water. Dissolve the sugar and gum in the rest of the water, then mix the solutions.

## INDIA CHOLERA MIXTURE.

Camphor.....	1 part.
Kino.....	16 parts.
Catechu.....	4 "
Cinnamon, in powder.....	16 "
Cloves, in powder.....	8 "
Capsicum, in powder.....	16 "
Brandy, q. s.	

Moisten the powders with brandy, pack in a percolator, macerate for 48 hours, and percolate 144 parts. To this add

	Parts.
Tincture of opium.....	20
Chloroform.....	57

Dose. one teaspoonful.

## LONDON BOARD OF HEALTH CHOLERA MIXTURE.

	Parts.
Aromatic powder, B.P.....	3
Ammonia water.....	3
Tincture of catechu.....	10
Tincture of cardamom compound.....	6
Tincture of opium.....	8
Chalk mixture, sufficient to make.....	50

Dose, from one to two tablespoonfuls.

## ASIATIC CHOLERA TINCTURE.

	Parts.
Opium, powdered.....	1
Camphor.....	1
Oil of clove.....	1
Capsicum, powdered.....	1
Hoffman's anodyne.....	20

Macerate 2 weeks, and filter. Dose, from 20 drops to a teaspoonful.

## SPANISH CHOLERA REMEDIES.

Spain, especially in her Mediterranean ports, and her colonies, has waged an almost sempiternal battle against cholera and kindred troubles, and hence the opinions of her physicians should be of

value. We, therefore, translate the following collated from various sources:

## ELIXIR OF ALMEIDA ACERIDO.

	Parts.
Cardamom seed.....	12
Angelica root.....	12
Calamus.....	8
Canella.....	8
Chamomile.....	8
Aloes, socotrine.....	7
Myrrh.....	4
Camphor.....	7
Saffron.....	1
Brandy.....	300

Mix and macerate for 14 days, shaking frequently. Decant and express. Dose as indicated.

This preparation is regarded by the average Spaniard of education, as well as by the masses, as "specific" in cholera and an absolute prophylactic against an attack of it. Some wonderful stories are told of its efficacy in both directions, and, while most of these should be accepted with reserve, the writer of this has seen enough of the action of the compound, during five years of almost constant contact with cholera, to give him a very high opinion of its merits. The total absence of opium, catechu, kino and other high-power astringents, and of capsicum, cloves and other powerfully excitant substances, is very significant.

## MIXTURE OF DARGELAS.

Sulphuric ether.....	20 parts.
Sydenham's laudanum.....	20 "
Tincture of peppermint.....	15 "
Honey, strained.....	15 "

Mix. Dose *pro re nata*.

## JAVAN ELIXIR.

Sulphuric ether.....	4 parts.
Laudanum of Sydenham.....	2 "
Orangeflower water.....	10 "

Mix. Dose *pro re nata*.

## BERBOULLETS' POTION.

Tincture of valerianated ether.....	10 parts.
Laudanum of Sydenham.....	6 "
Tincture of honey.....	6 "
Oil of peppermint q. s. or about 20 drops to the ounce.	

## MIXTURE OF CANEZ.

Ether.....	4 parts.
Laudanum.....	3 "
Extract of rhatany.....	4 "
Syrup of bitter orange-peel.....	120 "
Honey water.....	480 "

Mix. Dose *pro re nata*.

—*Nat. Druggist.*

An adult man exhales 17 ozs. of carbonic acid gas every twenty-four hours.

# Photographic Notes.

## What Exposure Shall I Give?

Every amateur has, no doubt, asked himself this important question many times, especially during the earlier part of his photographic career.

It may be said that the majority of amateur pictures are made in a bright light, on quick plates or films, on what may be called average subjects. As most of the hand cameras on the market are fitted with shutters, with degrees of speed marked on them, it may perhaps help the beginner to give him a few approximate exposures as a guide. The following are calculated for the summer months, good light and quick plates, on average subjects, time between 10 a.m. and 2 p.m.:

Stop F.	S. $\frac{1}{2}$ second.
" "	" 11. $\frac{1}{2}$ "
" "	" 16. $\frac{1}{2}$ "
" "	" 22. $\frac{1}{2}$ "
" "	" 32. $\frac{1}{2}$ "

From 2 p.m. to 5 p.m. the light has lost much of its actinic power and the exposure would be:

Stop F.	S. $\frac{1}{4}$ second.
" "	" 11. $\frac{1}{4}$ "
" "	" 16. $\frac{1}{4}$ "
" "	" 22. $\frac{1}{4}$ "
" "	" 32. $\frac{1}{4}$ "

On subjects where there is much sky and water considerably shorter exposure may be given. For an ordinary street scene a speed of  $\frac{1}{8}$  to  $\frac{1}{10}$  of a second will be found quite fast enough with Stop F. 11 or F. 16.

Those who are desirous

to photograph moving objects of various kinds cannot do better than read the information given by the Thornton Pickard Shutter Co. in this year's *British Journal of Photography*. The use of exposure tables has a tendency to take away the amateur's self-reliance, and, in conclusion, a quotation from "Bothamley's Manual of Photography" will be in place: "The photographer must learn to rely upon his

own judgment, guided by the nature of the subject, with especial regard to the proportion and depth of the shadows; the apparent brightness of the image on the ground glass, and the time of year and time of day; the character of the light, especially with regard to the presence of clouds—even light ones—between



Telling the Daisies.

the sun and the earth. Sufficient exposure should always be given for the dark parts of the subject; the brightly illuminated parts will take care of themselves."

The exposure given will also depend on the character of the result required; very short exposure increases the contrast, and long exposure reduces the contrast.

J. C. D.

RED STAINS ON PRINTS.—Having a batch of prints which were of a reddish hue when dry, W. T. was at a loss to find out where the discoloration came from until he had been developing with pyro one day, and had some toning to do afterwards, which let him into the trouble.

He thoroughly believes in the maxim, "Cleanliness is next to godliness," and has everything clean and well washed both before and after using. His solutions were new and clean, but he had a

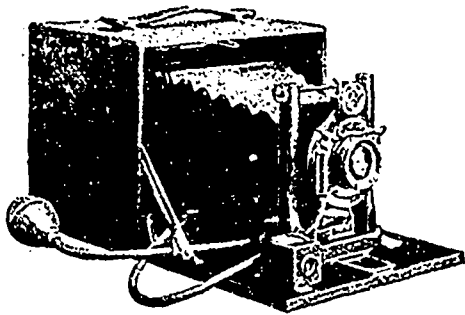
pyro stain on his fingers which would not give way to soap and water, and that caused all the mischief, for, after finishing toning, he found the sulphocyanide had removed the pyro from his fingers and deposited it on the prints, turning them pink.—*Amateur Photographer.*

SUBSTITUTES.—It is a very good thing to know that, should a certain chemical, or portion of our photographic kit, suddenly go astray, we have only to go into another room, or some other part of the house, to find something which will take its place. That, of course, we cannot always do, but there are, nevertheless, several things used below stairs which, in case of accident, come in wonderfully handy. For instance, Brunswick black usually kept in the housemaid's cupboard, and periodically used on the grates, is a fine thing for blocking out skies or any other portion of a negative. Apply the black as thin as possible, and, if in good

condition, it will dry in a few minutes.—*T. P., in Amateur Photographer.*

TO CLEAN OLD NEGATIVE GLASS FOR ENAMELLING.—The usual method is to soak in strong soda solution, when the film will sometimes come off in one piece, but with soft gelatin (or when the negative has not been alumed) it comes a way in fragments, or forms a soft, sticky

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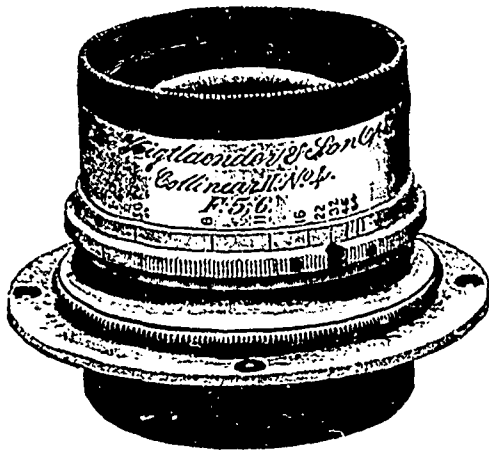
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Canadian Druggist  
Toronto, Can.

mass, very difficult to remove. After soaking the negative in the soda solution stand it up to dry without washing, then at any time afterwards, by simply placing it in warm water, the film will float off in one piece.—*C. A. M., in Amateur Photographer.*

#### Improving Defective Negatives.

##### HARSHNESS.

Harshness of negatives is a defect which gives the photographer a lot of trouble, and is usually caused by under-exposure and consists of dense high lights, clear shadows and very little half-tones. Negatives that are harsh give prints that are very black and white, and are usually known as the chalk and soot process. These negatives may be modified by a great number of methods, so as to give more pleasing and less brilliant results. Harsh negatives may be divided into two classes: General harshness (that is, all over the negative), and local harshness (such as the whole of one side of an interior being dense and the other side thin and void of detail). One of the best methods of improving negatives of the former class is that recommended by Mr. T. N. Armstrong. The negative to be modified by his method must first be bound. This is done by placing a clean glass against the film and binding the edges together by means of lantern slide binding-strips. When set, the glasses should be carefully cleaned, so as to remove any finger marks or dirt. Then flow over the glass side of the negative a little gelatine chloride print-out emulsion. The negative should then be laid flat in a dark place, free from dust, to dry. When dry, place in the ordinary printing frame, with the glass side out, and the P.O. emulsion against the back of the frame, close the springs of the frame and clean the glass. Then put in a brilliant light to print. This should be carried on till it is judged to be about the depth of a finished P.O.P. print. All that remains to be done now is to fix it. This may be done by going over the emulsion several times with a flat camel-hair brush dipped in a strong solution of hypo. When it is judged to have been fixed enough, it should be quickly swilled under the tap and brushed over with alum solution, again swilled and placed to dry. Care should be taken that none of the above solutions are allowed to go through the binding and touch the film. The negative should now be unbound and placed in the frame, the original film side

in. On the glass side of the negative will be found a positive image. If the light is allowed to pass through this while printing it will considerably harmonize the result.

Another method, not so complicated as the above, but will give equally good results: Well wash the negative to be treated in water, and then place in a solution of:

Bromide of potassium..... 1 drm.  
Bichromate of potash..... 30 gr.  
Water..... 6 oz.

It should be left in the solution till it is bleached right through to the glass, wash, and redevelop with hydroquinone developer. Any good formula suitable for developing plates will do, but the following is recommended:

A.—Hydroquinone..... 1 drm.  
Sulphite of soda..... 4 “  
Acetic acid..... 1½ “  
Water..... 5 oz.  
B.—Carbonate of potassium..... 2 drm.  
Water..... 2½ oz.

The development should be carried on till the details in the shadows begin to appear. By holding it up to transmitted light, the results can easily be judged. When the high lights and shadows harmonise, the negative should be taken out, washed, and placed in an ordinary fixing bath for negatives. By this method either a soft or plucky negative may be obtained. Another formula for harmonizing negatives is:

Potassium bichromate..... 30 gr.  
Alum..... 150 “  
Hydrochloric acid..... 2 drm.  
Water..... 8 oz.

Negatives placed in this solution require the same treatment and development as detailed above.

Negatives may also be stained so as to harmonize the result. The only objection to this method is that the negatives take longer to print. The negative requiring treatment must first be placed in a solution of:

Bichromate of potassium..... 2 drm.  
Water..... 8 oz.

for five minutes, after which it should be taken out and dried in the dark. When dry, it should be placed, face down, on a piece of black cloth, and exposed to strong daylight for ten minutes, after which it should be well washed. The light has now influenced the high lights in such a way that they will not soak up any color, and the half-tones and shadows will soak up in proportion. The negative must now be placed in a weak aqueous solution of some pigment—blue or green, or a mixture of both. It will then absorb the color in proportion to the silver reduced in the film. If too much color has been

absorbed, it can easily be reduced by carefully washing under the tap. Another very good method, which will answer quite as well as the above, but it is rather tedious, is to coat the back of the negative with matt varnish, or to cover it with a sheet of tracing paper, and with a stump and some Conte chalk, go over the shadows—that is, the thin parts; black lead will do quite as well as the chalk.

Tissue-paper will also do in the place of tracing-paper, but the high lights must be gone over afterwards with a brush dipped in vaseline, so as to render them transparent. Negatives that are dense one side and thin the other may be remedied in printing by stretching across the printing frame a piece of tissue paper, covering only the side that is thin. Negatives sometimes have nice clouds in them, but they will not print out, because of the density of the sky. These clouds may be obtained in the print by covering up the lower portion of the negative with a piece of cardboard till the clouds are a nice depth, then remove the cardboard, and allow the lower portion to print. If a negative gives too brilliant a print, softer prints may be obtained from it by printing on Ilford Special P.O.P., or by using ordinary P.O.P.; but before printing, expose it to the light till slightly tinted. This will, to a considerable extent, get rid of the chalkiness in the print.

The Optical Institute of Canada will hold its next primary class, commencing Aug. 8th, to be immediately followed by an advanced class on retinoscopy and muscle troubles commencing on Aug. 22nd. Students must secure their seats in advance.

By the time this journal reaches you Dr. W. E. Hamill will have removed his office to 11 King street west, Toronto, where communications to him in future should be addressed. The doctor still continues to conduct the Druggist Exchange for the convenience of those who wish to dispose of or buy a drug stock.

“You say the operation for appendicitis was successful?”

“Yes; eminently so.”

“But did not the patient die? I understood that was the case.”

“That is true. He had not sufficient strength to recover from the shock; but the operation itself was a beautiful one in every respect and eminently successful.”  
—*Pittsburgh Chronicle-Telegraph.*

# Optical Department

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



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

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

R.E.V.  $\frac{20}{80}$  with  $+1.50 = \frac{20}{100}$   
 Z.E.V.  $\frac{20}{20}$  with  $+1.50 = \frac{20}{100}$

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

S.A.H.—In some cases of astigmatism customers say they can see one end of the lines of the clock-face plainer than they can the other end of the same lines. Again a few state that they can only see one-half of any object with one eye at a time—please explain.

*Answer.*—We think the difference in the distinctness of the two ends of the same line of the clock-face is due in most cases to the illumination being different. We have noticed the same thing and by moving the light up or down, in or out, so as to get the reflection as even as possible that the discrepancy of appearance disappears. Of course if a very pronounced difference is present it may be due to irregular astigmatism or scotomata. When only one-half of an object can be seen then evidently there must be something wrong with that part of the retina, which should receive the rays of light from the object. This is presuming, of course, that there is no opacity of the dioptrics. We had such a case lately where in the field of vision of the left eye the patient complained of a dark space about the size of the hand. When

the eye moved the dark space moved, thus obscuring some part of every object she looked at. Upon examination with the ophthalmoscope there was plainly evident a scotoma corresponding to the cloud in the field of vision. These cases, of course, are beyond the province of the optician, but it is gratifying for any optician to be able to diagnose these cases if only for his own satisfaction.

L.E.F.—Recently a case presented with severe asthenopia and vision in each eye  $\frac{20}{80}$  which a minus cylinder of 2.00 D. Corrected axis, in left eye, 10; axis, 170 in right eye. These gave  $V = \frac{20}{80}$  with relief for all eye symptoms and headache but everything he looks at seems to slant and makes him dizzy and he cannot wear them long at a time.

*Answer.*—Another case probably of a correct fit but not enough time has elapsed to allow the eyes to become accustomed to the new and correct order of things. Slanting of objects is a common complaint with astigmatics when they first get their astigmatism corrected and all that is necessary is to advise your customer to persevere in their use as long as possible each day and the slanting effect will become less and less until it is not noticed and the glasses can be worn constantly.

## Visual Optics in Theory and Practice. —III.

By LIONEL LAURANCE,

Instructor of Visual Optics at the Official Classes of the  
 Worshipful Company of Spectacle Makers, formerly  
 Principal of the Optical Institute of Canada.

A distance of 6 metres is that which is most convenient for testing the sight, because it is the nearest to the eyes from which light proceeds in parallel rays. From any nearer place the pencils of light from luminous points have an appreciable divergence, so that accommodation has to be exerted in order that they be brought to a focus at the retina of an emmetropic eye; whereas those from 6 metres have no appreciable divergence, and the retina of the emmetropic eye is situated at the focus of the rays after refraction by the dioptric media. It is visual optics a distance of 6 metres is regarded as the same as infinity.

The faculty which the eye possesses of receiving on the retina images of external objects, and transmitting to the brain the

impressions so received, is called visual acuity, and is represented by the letter V. The visual acuity is properly the faculty possessed of distinguishing or recognizing objects under the most favorable conditions, and must not be confused with either the range of vision or with the refractive condition of the eye. Thus there might be considerable refractive error, and the range of vision might be considerably reduced, and yet the eye might possess exceedingly good sight. Still it is usual in testing the sight to record the visual acuity unaided by glasses, so that O.D.V. = 6/6 means that the right eye sees number 6 line at 6 metres without the aid of glasses.

A record of each case should always be kept by opticians who prescribe or dispense glasses. For the first, systematic recording is very necessary, as even while making a test of the sight it is not easy to remember exactly all the details, such as the extent of vision of each eye unaided, which has the better vision, what can be seen through the pin-hole, etc. It is advisable also to note what glasses, if any, have previously been used, and the best corrections found by tests made by different methods or at different times should be entered in the record immediately they are made. The various details pertaining to a case are needed so that a comprehensive and correct judgment be made as to what corrections or advice ought to be given.

While any book will serve for recording, yet it is much better to use one specially prepared, as the optician is then less liable to overlook entering various details needed. In cases that present any difficulty a final selection of lenses should not be made as the result of a single test. The correction found at the first test should be entered, and the second one commenced with it. Between the first and the second, if necessary, temporary spherical lenses might be given; they are particularly useful in cases of high hypermetropia or hypermetropic astigmatism, as they serve to render latent hypermetropia manifest, and make the accommodation more passive at the second test. The record serves also as a reference when a customer needs a pair of glasses similar to those already provided, or when he comes a year or two later to get fresh lenses.

It is always good to know what changes have taken place in the eye. For instance, how much of a total hypermetropia has become manifest in the period that

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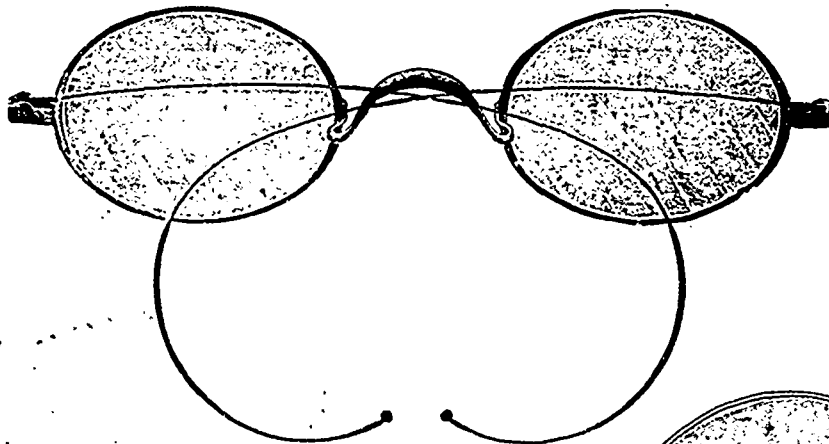
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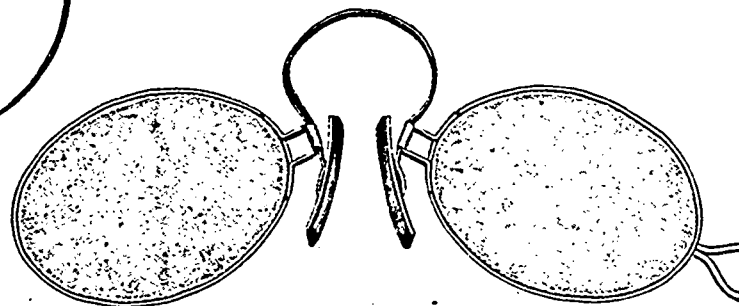
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National Formulary.....	1 00	Bartley's Medical Chemistry.....	3 00
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Minor Ailments.....	1 50	Gould's Medical Dictionary.....	3 25
Practical Dentistry.....	50	Robinson's Latin Grammar.....	1 75
Heebner's Practical Synopsis of B.P.....	1 00	Beasley's Receipt Book.....	2 00
Heebner's Manual of Pharmacy.....	2 00	Practical Perfumery.....	50
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has elapsed since the first glasses were supplied, or whether myopia has progressed, or whether an apparent myopia has decreased. It is also useful to know whether insufficiency of the motor muscles has become more or less marked, and whether in a case of presbyopia the increase in the power of the glasses needed for reading be only such as would naturally be expected.

The names of customers should be indexed so that a record can be looked up without undue waste of time, and customers who are satisfied with corrective lenses always feel pleased if they know that they can obtain another pair in case of loss or accident to them. And, indeed, a customer should always be told that it is merely necessary to send in his name and address in order to obtain another spectacle or *pince-nez* if it be needed. The mere entering of details has on customers a beneficially impressive effect.

The visual acuity of the right eye should be first taken, and then that of the left; then these details should be entered in the book, the one eye being occluded while the other is being tested. The optician finds out what is the smallest line of letters legible on the test card at a distance of six metres; these letters represent the visual acuity.

A complete set of test types consists of a series of letters graduated in size according to the greatest distance at which they are supposed to be able to be read. Each letter is called according to this distance, and the largest, number 60, is of that size which represents the smallest sized object which can be distinguished by the average normal eye at a distance of 60 metres. The smallest on the distance card is number 3, and this should be legible at 3 metres. Between number 60 and number 3 there are numbers 36, 24, 18, 12, 9, 6, and 4.5 visible respectively at 36, 24, 18, 12, 9, 6, and 4.5 metres. The average normal eye can distinguish between two luminous points when they subtend on an angle of not less than 1', and the arms or part of each letter subtends this angle, the whole of each letter subtending an angle of 5'.

Proper distance test types are always made "block," and each part is in diameter 1.5 of the whole letter. Under angles of less than 5' and 1' letters might be seen as black objects, but they would not be made distinguishable as certain letters; thus confusion might be between a B and an E or a G and an O. It is

better that the largest letters on the test card should be above, so that the smaller ones be more nearly on the level with the customer's eyes, and if the card be used at a distance of 6 metres there should be letters that represent the normal visual acuity for a shorter distance, say, 4.5 metres, and if the card be used at 4.5 metres the type should be graduated down to number 3.

It being understood that each letter represents the smallest object that ought to be distinguishable at its respective distance, and the test of the visual acuity being made at 6 metres, then if an eye can only see, say, number 18, its vision equals 6/18; which means that at a distance of 6 metres the eye can only distinguish that sized object which it ought to be able to see at 18 metres. If number 36 is the smallest or number 9 or number 6, then vision equals 6/36, 6/9, or 6/6. When vision equals 6/6 it is normal; it is able to see at 6 metres that which the average normal eye ought to see. But vision equal to 6/6 is not, under all circumstances, normal vision, for most eyes, if there be no high degree of error, can see, up to about fifty years of age, number 4.5 at 6 metres. Therefore, in such eyes normal vision is 6/4.5. On the other hand, when there is a high degree of refractive error, it is rare that so good a sight is obtainable, and normal vision must be taken as 6/6 or even 6/9. Also after fifty years of age, 6/6 must be taken as normal, and later in life 6/9 or 6/12, because with age the visual acuity decreases.

When rays of light come to a focus at the retina there is a clear, sharp, retinal image, and on the size of the retinal image depends whether an object be seen or not. Now the retinal image is to an object in size as the distance between the nodal point and the retina is to the distance between the nodal point and the object. Consequently, the shorter the distance of the object, or the greater the distance between the nodal point and the retina, the smaller is the object that can be seen. When the latter is increased, as in the long myopic eye, the visual acuity is greater than it is in emmetropia or in hypermetropia, and other things being equal, the myope, with corrected refraction, can see small objects beyond their normal distance, and therefore, can see objects under smaller angles than 5' and 1'. The hypermetrope of low degree can also see rather better than the normal, be-

cause, exerting accommodation for distance, he can make the focus at the retina very exact.

Those people who have, owing to uncorrected astigmatism and hypermetropia, never been accustomed to sharp retinal images, cannot appreciate them, and they require larger retinal images in order to recognize objects, and so have lower visual acuity.

If some letters on a certain line be read, but not others, say on number 9 line, then the sight should be recorded as vision equals—6/9. If a line is particularly clearly seen, but the next is not legible, vision might be recorded as +6/9, or whatever the line might be. If the test be made at 4 metres instead of 6 the visual acuity would be recorded as 4/9 or 4/18, as the case might be.

Some opticians prefer to use the English instead of the metric measurements. If the test be made at 20 feet, vision would be recorded as 20/40, 20/60, etc., and the types on the card are called numbers 200, 120, 80, 60, 40, 30, 20, 15, and 10, they being letters which subtend angles of 5' and 1' at these distances in feet.

As each letter on the card subtends precisely the same angle at its respective distance, it follows that, if number 6 be legible at 6 metres, then number 20 would be legible at 20 metres, number 60 at 60 metres, and anything at any distance would be seen by such an eye as well as it could be seen by any average emmetropic eye. When no letter on the card is visible at 6 metres the card must be approached to the customer or the customer approached to the card until number 60 can be read. Suppose this to be only visible at a distance of 2 metres, then vision equals 2/60, but generally the same purpose is served by roughly measuring the distance at which fingers can be counted, because the diameter of figures is about equal to the diameter of the parts of number 60 type. The hand test types for determining near vision used to be square letters subtending the same angles as the distance ones, but it has been found more convenient to use ordinary type graduated in size, and these are generally called number 1, 2, 3, etc., number 1 being the smallest and number 3 being the same as newspaper type.

If an optician has to deal with people who cannot read, or who, being dumb, cannot express very well the recognition of letters, or children, he should employ what is called the "ignoramus" card,

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which consists of a series of graduated letters E turned up and down, right and left, the customer being given to understand that he has to tell in what direction the arms of the letter are pointed.

O.D. stands for the right eye, and O.S. for the left eye, and the visual acuteness of a person's eyes would be expressed in this way. O.D.V. = 6/48, with - 1 50 Sph. V. = 6/45. O.S.V. = 6/36, with - 1 D. Sph. V. = 6/45. This means to say the right eye unaided can see at 6 metres that size letters which should be legible at 48 metres, and that the - 1 50 Sph. improves the sight to the best normal acuteness. The left eye can see unaided at 6 metres only an object which should have been distinguishable at 36 metres, but that with a - 1 Sph. the sight is improved like the right eye.

It should be noted that the two eyes together almost invariably have a better visual acuity than each eye separately, also that care must be taken that if the sight be tested on different occasions the illumination be equal; otherwise a customer will not be able to see so well in the dull light as he would when the light is bright. For this reason, artificial illumination, which is always the same, is perhaps better than ordinary daylight. People who are in the habit of exercising their eyes considerably for distance, such as the inhabitants of the country, as compared with city people, or those who live much in the open air, as compared with those who do not, have generally a greater keenness of perception for distant objects.

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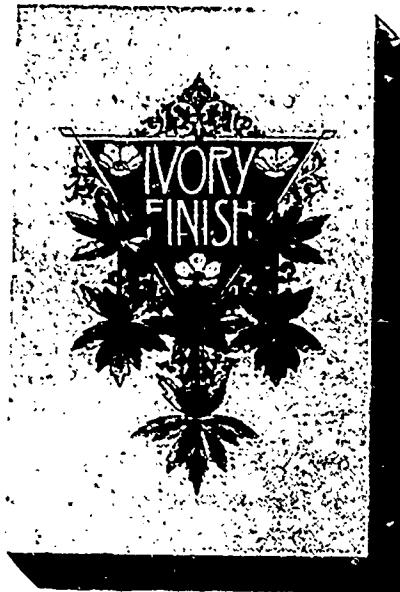
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Methyl.....	1 90	2 00	CARBON, Bisulphide, lb.....	15	16	Myrrh, lb ..	45	48
ALLSPICE, lb.....	13	15	CARMINE, No. 40, oz.....	30	40	*Powdered, lb.....	55	60
.Powdered, lb.....	15	17	CASTOR, Fibre, lb.....	20 00	20 00	Opium, lb.....	4 50	4 75
ALOIN, oz.....	40	45	CHALK, French, powdered, lb...	10	12	Powdered, lb.....	5 75	6 00
ANODYNE, Hoffman's bot., lbs...	50	55	Precip., see Calcium, lb.....	10	12	Scammony, pure Resin, lb.....	12 50	13 00
ARROWROOT, Bermuda, lb.....	40	45	Prepared, lb.....	5		Shellac, lb.....	35	40
St. Vincent, lb.....	15	18	CHARCOAL, Animal, powd., lb...	4	5	Bleached, lb.....	40	45
BALSAM, Fir, lb.....	45	50	Willow, powdered, lb.....	20	25	Spruce, true, lb.....	30	35
Copaiba, lb.....	70	85	CLOVE, lb.....	17	20	Tragacanth, flake, 1st, lb.....	85	90
Peru, lb.....	3 25	3 50	.Powdered, lb.....	18	22	Powdered, lb.....	1 10	1 25
Tolu, can or less, lb.....	70	75	COCHINEAL, S.G., lb.....	40	45	Sorts, lb.....	55	70
BARK, Barbary, lb.....	22	25	COLLODION, lb.....	75	80	Thus, lb.....	8	10
Bayberry, lb.....	15	18	Cantharidal, lb.....	2 50	2 75	HERB, Althea, lb.....	27	35
Buckthorn, lb.....	15	17	CONFECTION, Senna, lb.....	40	45	Bitterwort, lb.....	36	40
Canela, lb.....	15	17	CREOSOTE, Wood, lb.....	1 30	2 50	Burdock, lb.....	16	18
Cascara Sagrada	25	30	CRENASOL (JEVRS) 4-oz. bottles, per doz.	4 50		Boneset, oz., lb.....	15	17
Casarilla, select, lb.....	18	20	" " 12-oz. bottles, per doz.	10 80		Catnip, oz., lb.....	17	20
Cassia, in mats, lb.....	25	28	CUTTLEFISH BONE, lb.....	25	30	Chiretta, lb.....	25	30
Cinchona, red, lb.....	60	65	DEXTRINE, lb.....	10	12	Coltsfoot, lb.....	20	38
.Powdered, lb.....	65	70	DOVER'S POWDER, lb.....	1 50	1 60	Feverfew, oz., lb.....	53	55
Yellow, lb.....	35	40	ERGOT, Spanish, lb.....	75	80	Grindelia robusta, lb.....	45	50
Pale, lb.....	40	45	.Powdered, lb.....	90	1 00	Horehound, oz., lb.....	18	20
Elm, selected, lb.....	18	20	Ergotin, Keith's, oz.....	2 00	2 10	Jaborandi, lb.....	45	50
Ground, lb.....	17	20	EXTRACT LOGWOOD, bulk, lb...	13	14	Lemon Balm, lb.....	38	40
.Powdered, lb.....	20	28	Pounds, lb.....	14	17	Liverwort, German, lb.....	38	40
Hemlock, crushed, lb.....	18	20	FLOWERS, Arnica, lb.....	15	20	Lobelia, oz., lb.....	15	20
Oak, white, crushed lb.....	15	17	Calendula, lb.....	55	60	Motherwort, oz., lb.....	20	20
Orange peel, bitter, lb.....	15	16	Camomile, Roman, lb.....	25	30	Mullein, German, lb.....	17	20
Prickly ash, lb.....	35	40	German, lb.....	40	45	Pennyroyal, oz., lb.....	18	22
Sassafras, lb.....	15	16	Elder, lb.....	20	22	Peppermint, oz., lb.....	21	20
Soap (quillaya), lb.....	13	15	Lavender, lb.....	12	15	Rue, oz., lb.....	30	30
Wild cherry, lb.....	13	15	Rose, red, French, lb.....	1 60	2 00	Sage, oz., lb.....	18	22
BEANS, Calabar, lb.....	45	50	Rosemary, lb.....	25	30	Spearmint, lb.....	21	25
Tonka, lb.....	1 20	1 75	Saffron, American, lb.....	65	70	Thyme, oz., lb.....	18	20
Vanilla, lb.....	8 00	15 00	Spanish, Val'a, oz.....	1 00	1 25	Tansy, oz., lb.....	15	15
BERRIES, Cubeb, sifted, lb...	20	25	GELATINE, Cooper's, lb.....	75	80	Wormwood, oz.....	20	20
.powdered, lb...	25	30	French, white, lb.....	35	40	Yerba Santa, lb.....	38	48
Juniper, lb.....	7	10	GLYCERINE, lb.....	17	20	HONEY, lb.....	13	12
Ground, lb.....	12	14	GUARANA.....	1 00	1 10	HOPS, fresh, lb.....	20	24
Prickly ash, lb.....	40	45	.Powdered, lb.....	1 25	1 35	INDIGO, Madras, lb.....	75	85
BUDS, Balm of Gilead, lb.....	55	60	GUM ALOES, Cape, lb.....	18	20	INSECT POWDER, lb.....	35	35
Cassia, lb.....	25	30	Barbadoes, lb.....	30	50	ISINGLASS, Brazil, lb.....	2 00	2 10
BUTTER, Cacao, lb.....	60	65	Socotrine, lb.....	65	70	Russian, true, lb.....	6 00	6 50
CAMPHOR, lb.....	65	75	Asafetida, lb.....	40	45	LEAF, Aconite, lb.....	25	30
CANTHARIDES, Russian, lb.....	1 40	1 50	Arabic, 1st, lb.....	70	75	Bay, lb.....	18	20
.Powdered, lb.....	1 50	1 60	.Powdered, lb.....	80	95	Belladonna, lb.....	25	30
CAPSICUM, lb.....	25	30	Sifted sorts, lb.....	45	50	Buchu, long, lb.....	50	40
			Sorts, lb.....	30	35	Short, lb.....	35	40
			Benzoin, lb.....	50	1 00	Coca, lb.....	35	25
			Catechu, Black, lb.....	5	20	Digitalis, lb.....	15	70
			Gamboge, powdered, lb.....	1 20	1 25	Eucalyptus, lb.....	18	20
			Guaiaac, lb.....	50	1 00	Hyoscyamus.....	20	55
			.Powdered, lb.....	90		Matico, lb.....	70	25



Senna, Alexandria, lb.....	\$ 25	\$ 30	Rhatany, lb.....	\$ 20	\$ 30	ANTINERVIN, oz.....	\$ 85	\$ 90
Tinneyville, lb.....	15	25	Rhubarb, lb.....	75	2 50	ANTI-KAMNIA.....	1 35	1 40
Stramonium, lb.....	20	25	Sarsaparilla, Hond, lb.....	45	50	ANTIPYRIN, oz.....	0 55	0 65
Uva Ursi, lb.....	15	18	Cut, lb.....	50	55	ARISTOL.....	1 85	2 00
LNECHNS, Swedish, doz.....	1 00	1 10	Senega, lb.....	55	65	ARSENIC, Donovan's sol., lb.....	25	30
LICORICE, Solazzi.....	48	50	Squill, lb.....	13	15	Fowler's sol., lb.....	10	13
Pignatelli.....	35	40	Stillingia, lb.....	22	25	Iodide, oz.....	50	55
Grasso.....	30	35	Powdered, lb.....	25	27	White, lb.....	6	7
Y & S—Sticks, 6 to 1 lb., per lb.....	27	30	Unicorn, lb.....	38	40	ATROPINE, Sulp. in $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. Soc., oz.....	6 00	6 25
" Purity, 100 sticks in box.....	75	75	Valerian, English, lb. true.....	20	25	BISMUTH, Ammonia-citrate, oz.....	40	45
" Purity, 200 sticks in box.....	1 50	1 50	Virginia, Snake, lb.....	40	45	Iodide, oz.....	55	60
" Acme Pellets, 5 lb. tins.....	2 00	2 00	Yellow Dock, lb.....	15	18	Salicylate, oz.....	25	30
" Lozenges, 5 lb. tins.....	2 00	2 00	RUM, Bay, gal.....	2 50	2 75	Subcarbonate, lb.....	2 00	2 25
" Tar, Licorice, and Tolu, 5 lb. tins.....	2 00	2 00	Essence, lb.....	3 00	3 25	Subnitrate, lb.....	1 80	2 00
LUPULIN, oz.....	30	35	SACCHARIN, oz.....	1 25	1 50	BORAX, lb.....	7	8
LYCOPIDIUM, lb.....	70	80	SEED, Anise, Italian, sifted, lb.....	13	15	Powdered, lb.....	8	9
MACE, lb.....	1 20	1 20	Star, lb.....	35	40	BROMINE, oz.....	8	13
MANNA, lb.....	1 60	1 75	Burdock, lb.....	30	35	CADMIUM, Bromide, oz.....	20	25
Moss, Iceland, lb.....	9	10	Canary, bag or less, lb.....	4	5	Iodide, oz.....	45	50
Irish, lb.....	12	13	Caraway, lb.....	10	13	CAFFEINE, oz.....	55	60
MUSK, Tonquin, oz.....	46 00	50 00	Cadamom, lb.....	1 15	1 25	Citrate, oz.....	35	40
NUTGALLS, lb.....	21	25	Celery.....	25	30	CALCIUM, Hypophosphite, lb.....	1 60	1 65
Powdered, lb.....	25	30	Colchicum.....	50	60	Iodide, oz.....	95	1 00
NUTMEGS, lb.....	1 00	1 10	Coriander, lb.....	10	12	Phosphate, precip., lb.....	35	38
NUX VOMICA, lb.....	10	12	Cumin, lb.....	15	20	Sulphide, oz.....	5	6
Powdered, lb.....	20	25	Fennel, lb.....	15	17	CERIUM, Oxalate, oz.....	10	12
OAKUM, lb.....	12	15	Fenugreek, powdered, lb.....	7	9	CHINOIDINE, oz.....	15	10
OINTMENT, Merc., lb. $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{1}{2}$ .....	70	75	Flax, cleaned, lb.....	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	4	CHLORAL, Hydrate, lb.....	1 25	1 38
Citrate, lb.....	45	50	Ground, lb.....	4	5	Croton, oz.....	75	80
PARALDEHYDE, oz.....	70	22	Hemp, lb.....	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	4	CHLOROPFORM, lb.....	60	1 90
PEPPER, black, lb.....	16	18	Mustard, white, lb.....	11	12	CINCHONINE, sulphate, oz.....	25	30
Powdered, lb.....	18	20	Powdered, lb.....	15	20	CINCHONINE, Sulph., oz.....	28	30
PITCH, black, lb.....	3	4	Pumpkin.....	25	30	COCAINE, Mur., oz.....	4 50	5 00
Bergundy, true, lb.....	10	12	Quince, lb.....	65	70	CODIA, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.....	75	80
PLASTER, Calcined, bbl. cash.....	1 25	3 25	Rape, lb.....	5	6	COLLODION, lb.....	65	70
Adhesive, yd.....	12	13	Strophanthus, oz.....	50	55	COFFER, Sulph., (Blue Vitriol) lb.....	8	10
Belladonna, lb.....	65	70	Worm, lb.....	22	25	Iodide, oz.....	65	70
Galbanum Comp., lb.....	80	85	SRIDLITZ MIXTURE, lb.....	25	30	COFFERAS, lb.....	1	3
Lead, lb.....	25	30	SOAP, Castile, Mottled, pure, lb.....	10	12	DIURETIN, oz.....	1 60	1 65
POPPY HEADS, per 100.....	1 00	1 10	White, Conti's, lb.....	15	16	ETHER, Acetic, lb.....	75	80
ROBIN, Common, lb.....	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	3	Powdered, lb.....	25	40	Sulphuric, lb.....	40	50
White, lb.....	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	4	Green (Sapo Viridis), lb.....	25	40	EXALGINE, oz.....	1 00	1 10
ROSORCIN, white, oz.....	25	30	SPERMACETI, lb.....	60	65	HYOSCYAMINE, Sulp., crystals, gr.....	25	30
ROCHELLE SALT, lb.....	25	28	TURPENTINE, Chian, oz.....	75	80	IODINE, lb.....	4 50	5 00
ROOT, Aconite, lb.....	22	25	Venice, lb.....	10	12	IODOFORM, lb.....	5 25	5 50
Althea, cut, lb.....	20	25	WAX, White, lb.....	50	75	IODOL, oz.....	1 40	1 50
Belladonna, lb.....	25	35	Yellow.....	40	45	IRON, by Hydrogen.....	80	85
Blood, lb.....	18	20	WOOD, Guaiac, rasped.....	5	6	Carbonate, Precip., lb.....	15	16
Bitter, lb.....	27	25	Quassia chips, lb.....	10	12	Sacch., lb.....	30	35
Blackberry, lb.....	15	30	Red Saunders, ground, lb.....	5	6	Chloride, lb.....	45	55
Burdock, crushed, lb.....	18	18	Santal, ground, lb.....	5	6	Sol., lb.....	13	16
Calamus, sliced, white, lb.....	20	20	CHEMICALS.....			Citrate, U.S.P., lb.....	90	1 00
Canada Snake, lb.....	30	25	ACID, Acetic, lb.....	13		And Ammon., lb.....	70	75
Cobosh, black, lb.....	15	35	Glacial, lb.....	45	50	And Quinine, lb.....	1 65	3 50
Colchicum, lb.....	40	20	Benzoin, English, oz.....	20	25	Quin. and Stry., oz.....	25	35
Columbo, lb.....	20	45	German, oz.....	10	12	And Strychnine, oz.....	13	15
Powdered, lb.....	25	22	Boracic, lb.....	12	13	Dialyzed, Solution, lb.....	50	50
Coltsfoot, lb.....	38	50	Carbolic Crystals, lb.....	30	35	Ferrocyanide, lb.....	55	60
Comfrey, crushed, lb.....	20	40	Calvert's No. 1, lb.....	2 10	2 15	Hypophosphites, oz.....	25	35
Curcuma, powdered, lb.....	13	25	No. 2, lb.....	1 35	1 40	Iodide, oz.....	40	45
Dandelion, lb.....	20		Citric.....	60	65	Syrup, lb.....	40	45
Elacampans, lb.....	15		Gallic.....	10	12	Lactate, oz.....	5	6
Galangal, lb.....	15		Hydrobromic, diluted, lb.....	30	35	Permanganate, solution, lb.....	15	16
Galium, lb.....	22		Hydrocyanic, diluted, oz. bottles doz.....	1 50	1 60	Phosphate scales, lb.....	1 25	1 30
Gentian or Gentian, lb.....	12	13	Lactic, concentrated, oz.....	8	10	Sulphate, pure, lb.....	7	9
Ground, lb.....	13	25	Muriatic, lb.....	3	5	Essicated, lb.....	8	10
Powdered, lb.....	13	14	Chem. pure, lb.....	18	20	And Potass. Tartrate, lb.....	80	85
Ginger, African, lb.....	18	15	Nitric, lb.....	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	13	Am <sup>n</sup> Ammon Tartrate, lb.....	80	85
Po., lb.....	20	20	Chem. pure, lb.....	25	30	JEVES' FLUID, 25c. bottles, per doz.....	2 28	
Jamaica, blehd., lb.....	30	22	Oleic, purified, lb.....	75	80	" 50c. bottles, per doz.....	4 50	
Po., lb.....	35	35	Oxalic, lb.....	12	13	LEAD, Acetate, white, lb.....	13	15
Ginseng, lb.....	4 50	4 38	Phosphoric, glacial, lb.....	1 00	1 10	Carbonate, lb.....	7	8
Golden Seal, lb.....	1 00	1 75	Dilute, lb.....	13	17	Iodide, oz.....	35	40
Gold Thread, lb.....	90	10	Pyrogallic, oz.....	30	35	Red, lb.....	7	9
Hellebore, white, powd., lb.....	15	95	Salicylic, white, lb.....	80	85	LIME, Chlorinated, bulk, lb.....	4	5
Indian Hemp.....	18	18	Sulphuric, carboy, lb.....	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	In packages, lb.....	6	7
Ipecac, lb.....	4 75	5 00	Bottles, lb.....	4	5	LITHIUM, Bromide, oz.....	30	35
Powdered, lb.....	5 00	5 25	Chem. pure, lb.....	18	20	Carbonate, oz.....	30	35
Jalap, lb.....	40	50	Tannic, lb.....	80	85	Citrate, oz.....	25	30
Powdered, lb.....	45	45	Tartaric, powdered, lb.....	38	40	Iodide, oz.....	50	55
Kava Kava, lb.....	40	50	ACETANILID, lb.....	65	70	Salicylate, oz.....	35	40
Licorice, lb.....	12	90	ACONITINE, grain.....	4	5	MAGNESIUM, Calc., lb.....	55	60
Powdered, lb.....	13	15	ALUM, cryst. lb.....	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	3	Carbonate, lb.....	18	20
Mandrake, lb.....	13	1	Powdered, lb.....	3	4	Citrate, gran., lb.....	35	40
Masterwort, lb.....	16	18	AMMONIA, Liquor, lb., .880.....	10	12	Sulph. (Epsom salt), lb.....	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	3
Orris, Florentine, lb.....	30	40	AMMONIUM, Bromide, lb.....	1 05	1 10	MANGANESE, Black Oxide, lb.....	5	0
Powdered, lb.....	40	35	Carbonate, lb.....	14	15	MENTHOL, oz.....	25	87
Pareira Brava, true, lb.....	40	45	Iodide, oz.....	35	40	MERCURY, lb.....	80	85
Pink, lb.....	40	45	Nitrate crystals, lb.....	40	45	Ammon (White Precip.).....	1 30	1 35
Parsley, lb.....	30	45	Muriate, lb.....	12	16	Chloride, Corrosive, lb.....	1 05	1 15
Pleurosy, lb.....	20	35	Valerianate, oz.....	55	60	Calomel, lb.....	1 20	1 30
Poke, lb.....	15	25	AMYL, Nitrite, oz.....	16	18	With Chalk, lb.....	50	55
Queen of the Meadow.....	18	18						

is not our intention, we can only touch on some general features. To assert that the new line excels those of the past seems but a repetition of former statements, but never was there more reason for the firm to make this claim than this year. They fully realize that it is not their personal opinion they have to count on but the verdict of the trade at large, but in sending out the new samples they feel that their own estimate of their productions will be fully confirmed by their many customers. The samples have in fact been shown already to the jobbers, and all agree that the line is admirably adapted for the Canadian trade, and comprises a selection every pattern of which is of merit, and every coloring practical and saleable. An up-to-date line of wall paper should satisfy one's innate love of the beautiful, and to be successful commercially it must be a well directed appeal to distinctly understood wants. M. Staunton & Co.'s designs and colorings appear to be based upon a full knowledge of the wants and of the cash limits of their customers, and the predominant thought through the entire sampling season has been to produce a line of papers that will be "quick sellers," and at the same time artistic and beautiful. In this the firm seem to have entirely succeeded.

The business of the past season was noticeable for the demand for better goods, owing to the improved trade conditions, and it is to be presumed that this demand will continue for some years. In order to be fully prepared to cater to this class of trade, unusually attractive things have been provided in the better grade of goods. A feature which will be welcome is, that the patterns in these better goods are not sampled in the cheaper grades.

Among the very first to attract attention is the extensive range of shades in plain 30-inch ingrain, with the matched friezes and ceilings in flitter gilt, the friezes all on beautifully blended grounds. If there was one feature more than another in the past season's business that the firm are proud of, it was the immense increase in the sales of their ingrain combinations, and the reputation they have acquired in respect to these goods is enviable. Every shade of ingrain has several friezes and ceilings to match, each distinct from the other in design and coloring.

The most exacting cannot fail to be pleased with what is offered in the gilt and embossed gilt papers. The variety seems endless. The full gamut of color treatment seems to have been utilized, run-

ning from the light shades in creamy white, soft greens and pearly tints in all the richer tones in yellows, greens, browns, old blues, reds, etc., etc., now so much sought after. While following the general return to darker wall hangings, M. Staunton & Co. have been careful to keep their samples bright and cheerful; the darker shades of ground being relieved by a liberal use of richly-colored bronzes with telling effects. The 22-inch goods are most attractive. Superb is the only word to correctly describe them. A Louis XVI. parlor paper catches the eye at once. All styles exhibit artistic skill and appreciation of detail in design in coloring. An artistic combination of the Rococo and the floral is No. 1,301, another essentially parlor pattern in all the popular colorings. No. 1,298 is a Renaissance scroll of the Italian order, the richer colorings adapted for dining rooms and libraries, and the lighter workings for parlors and reception-rooms. Some cleverly-executed tapestry effects also challenge admiration. The other designs will all appeal to the dealer looking for good things.

The 20 inch gilt and embossed papers are also replete with decorative ideas. 1,284 EA is a dainty chintz, with the flowers in bright pink on a pure white ground, and for a bedroom paper gives that desirable impression of repose and cleanliness.

Pattern No. 1,282 is a floral spray supported by an ornamental scroll. Every coloring is of merit. There will be big sales from this every-day seller.

No. 1,305 is a pretty foliage and scroll in exceptionally bright effects, and well colored for general purposes. The red and green ways are specially catchy.

A stencil design, 1,285, with two-band blended border, is in some styles very suitable for church decoration. One of the most conspicuous is the indigo blue coloring.

No. 1,304 is adaptable for entrance halls, stores, and rooms where a set pattern is desirable; the GD way in red and the GF in blue presenting good textural effects.

No. 1,287 is of the new order of design, the pattern appearing against a supplementary background pattern, producing a novel and pleasing effect. In the lighter styles the background in glimmer gives an appearance of silk, and in the deeper-toned workings the effects of a leather treatment is obtained.

No. 1,300 has some striking color schemes employing bronze.

A pretty Marie Antoinette stripe is No. 1,322; some colorings decidedly French. It is a good parlor pattern, and where a pink room is wanted it would be hard to excel the GD style of this pattern.

A handsome dining-room paper is the crimson working of No. 1,290, made quite brilliant by the use of several colored bronzes.

No. 1,293 is a Persian design well covered; one way, on an ultramarine blue ground, producing a perfect Eastern effect.

A good design for parlors is No. 1,294, one coloring in self tones of yellow enhanced with gilt on a white ground, being very chaste and delicate. Two other very meritorious colorings are GE, a greyish blue, and GF, a warm yellow.

For bedrooms No. 1288 will prove attractive. This is a dainty floral with small Rococo scroll. Another Oriental design in a large range of appropriate colorings is No. 1,317, useful and decorative for smoking dens, billiard rooms, etc.

A handsome tapestry paper is No. 1,239 WL, a rich floral effect on a deep Bengal blue ground.

In passing through the line the beautiful effects attained in the blended and clouded friezes will strike the eye, as being above the average production in this class.

An extensive range is shown in white blanks and glimmers, including all that the trade can desire in these goods. Bright and attractive colorings in bright, medium and dark shades are plentiful, and quick sellers can be read on the face of them. M. Staunton & Co. believe in giving good value in their lower-priced papers as well as in the better ones, and this year is no exception in this respect.

A special line of glimmers on extra heavy stock will interest dealers wanting high class decorative papers at a low cost. The designs are larger and bolder than the ordinary, and show very elegant effects.

Good kitchen papers are always in demand, and for this purpose a granite pattern and also an oak pattern are shown, which are sure to be popular.

M. Staunton & Co. have every confidence that the business of the coming season will even surpass that of last year, and are now engaged in making arrangements to handle the anticipated increase of trade.

Superstition never keeps people from accepting thirteen for a dozen.

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

## Drug Reports.

### Canada.

Business is quite up to the average for this season of the year.

Citric acid, as we suggested last month, has taken a decided advance and is worth to-day sixty to sixty-five cents per lb. All the preparations into which this article enters will, of course, be advanced in proportion, notably at this season *true citrate* magnesia. We *italicize* these two words, as the probabilities are this article will be sold at old price, having been made from other acids than citric.

Tartaric acid in sympathy is exceedingly firm, tendency of the market being upward.

Opium stiffening up in price, outlook uncertain.

Ipecac root is exceedingly scarce, price is very firm at advance.

Quinine is unchanged.

Cinchonidia is much advanced.

No other changes of importance to note.

### English Market Report.

LONDON, June 24th, 1899.

The phenomenal rise in ipecacuanba has at last stopped and this week shows a decline owing to large arrivals. Kino has dropped very quickly and the price is now much more reasonable, although still dear compared with two or three years ago. Hydrastis is scarce and dear, cascara firm, senna still dear for low quality. Opium is a trifle dearer and quinine a fraction firmer. Among chemicals, sulphate of ammonia and all ammonia salts are slightly advanced. Citric acid is at high price. Copper sulphate hard, so firm at recent rapid advances, yet much above the average price.

Aminoforn is a synonym for usotropin, also known as formin.

CAFFEINE FROM KOLA NUTS.—L. Bernegau has succeeded in subliming pure caffeine from kola-nuts by carefully heating the freshly-sliced drug. This shows that caffeine exists in the drug in the free state. Bernegau considers Keller's assay process the best (*Ber. Deut. Ph. Gesell.*, 1898).

### STROPHANTHIN FROM ALPINE ROSE.—

Dubigadoux and Durien have examined the milky juice which exudes from incisions made in the branches of the Algerian Alpine rose, and have isolated from it a bitter principle which by chemical and physiological tests they proved to be strophanthin.

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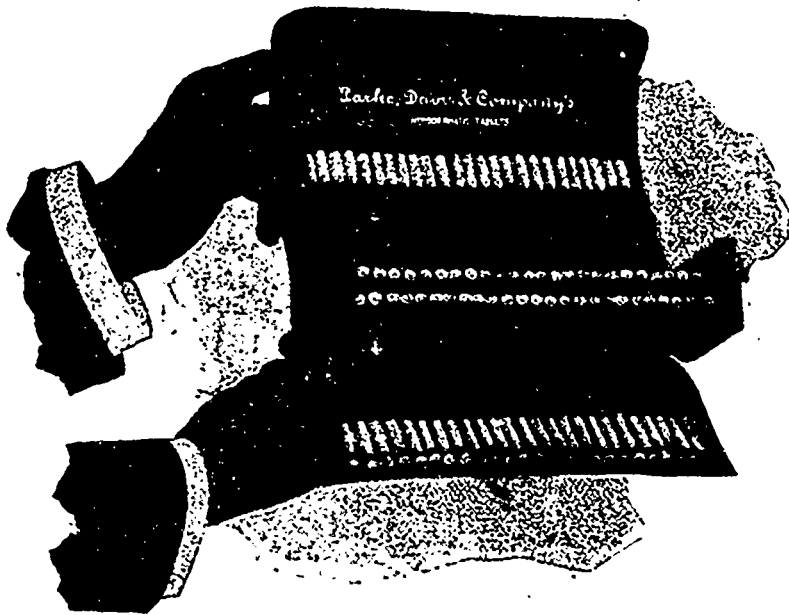
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