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COLLEGE OF PHARMACY  
44 GERRARD ST. E.  
TORONTO.

# Canadian Druggist

A MONTHLY JOURNAL

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

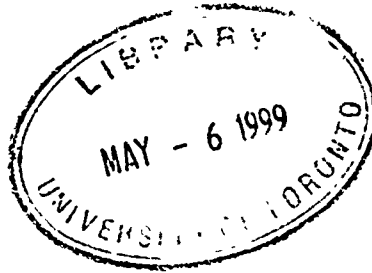
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VOLUME XI.

January to December, 1899.

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W. J. DYAS,  
63 YONGE STREET, TORONTO, CANADA.



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# The Canadian Druggist

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# Canadian Druggist

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

Vol. XI.

TORONTO, JANUARY, 1899.

No. 1

## "APENTA"

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WATER.

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## Canadian Druggist

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If a man have not energy neither shall  
he have prosperity.

Bad debts are the result of a bad sys-  
tem of doing business.

### Our Tenth Anniversary.

We take special pleasure in closing  
this year to refer to the fact that with its  
close the CANADIAN DRUGGIST has ended  
its first ten year period of successful  
existence. That it has been successful in  
a business sense is merely a matter of  
gratification to ourselves, but that it has  
proved a success as a distributor of prac-  
tical and helpful information to our read-  
ers is to them, we trust, as it is to us, a  
matter of mutual gratification.

*The policy of the "Druggist" has al-  
ways been, Canadian pharmacy to the  
front.* We have striven with what ability  
we possess to foster this idea, and, while  
we do not lay claim to any special credit  
for doing so, we do feel that some of the  
advancement which has been made has  
been achieved along lines we have fre-  
quently advocated. Our constituency,  
which includes all the provinces of the  
Dominion, is one which embraces a mul-  
tiplicity of interests, and we would be  
lacking in the vanity writers are so well-  
known to possess if we did not feel flat-  
tered by the many eulogistic letters we  
have received expressive of appreciation  
of our efforts to serve these. This  
journal will in the future, as in the past,  
be open to the free use of our readers  
and we will be glad indeed, during the  
coming years, to have them help us in  
building it up so that its practical useful-  
ness to the trade may make it more  
widely known and more highly valued.  
The experience of the past ten years has  
taught us that we have much to learn,  
but, as we know that to be the experi-  
ence of more gifted men than ourselves,  
we are not dismayed. Our faults, our  
readers will find out. Our good intentions,  
we know ourselves, and our success we  
leave to the fate which has been so kind  
to us in the past.

Wishing all our readers a bright, pros-  
perous and happy New Year, we remain  
in mutual service. THE EDITOR.

### Hopful.

In conversation with a gentleman, who has visited the drug trade in various parts of Canada during the past year, we learned that in his opinion prospects were daily becoming brighter, and that in nearly every instance where he had made inquiries the volume of business done was in excess of the preceding year. In Vancouver, North-west Territories, and Manitoba trade was unusually promising. The Maritime Provinces were in a healthy business condition. The provinces of Ontario and Quebec were suffering more than the others, but even they were making satisfactory business progress, and gradually emerging from the uncertain condition of trade induced by the advent of price cutting. Everywhere hope was again springing up, and aiding to restore that feeling of confidence without which trade never has been, and never will be, satisfactory.

With better times the demand for price cutting was diminishing, as the consumer was beginning again to feel that he could afford to live and let live, and to yield up his mite to restore hope and success in the business community.

### The Proposed Indian and Colonial Addendum.

We are in receipt, from the General Medical Council, of copies of the report of the Pharmacopœia Committee on the proposed Indian and Colonial Addendum to the British Pharmacopœia of 1898. This report has been approved and adopted by the Council, and has now been issued to the medical and pharmaceutical authorities in India and the colonies, with suggestions for their consideration. The articles named in the report are not numerous, and but few of them suggest themselves to the pharmacists of Canada as being a necessary addition to the B.P. as far as this country is concerned. We cannot compliment the Council on their manner of dealing with "the colonies," as regards Canada, at least, and when we mention that the Council of the Ontario College of Pharmacy, who are the administrative body governing three-fifths of the pharmacists of Canada, and with a college through whose portals all graduates *must* pass before becoming licentiates, to say that this body has not been officially recognized, either in the first instance by being asked for suggestions for

the proposed addendum, or at the present time not forwarding them a copy of the work, shows a lack of courtesy on the part of some one, whether it be of the Medical Council or the Colonial office of the British Government, or else an indifference, which makes matters still worse.

We have given, in the limited space at our command this month, the substance of the report, omitting merely those parts which relate to the "character" of the plant named and some of the notes stating by whom they are recommended.

We have submitted the report to several leading pharmacists in the various provinces for examination, but the late date of its arrival prevented our receiving criticisms from those at a distance. We give, however, the opinion of a recognized leader in pharmacy, Mr. Henry R. Gray, Montreal, in answer to our request for his views. He says of it:

"I do not believe we possess any indigenous drugs of such real and proven value as would entitle them to a place in the proposed addendum to the British Pharmacopœia. Those drugs, common to both Canada and the United States, which are of any real value, are already represented in the B.P., while others, which have little or no value (castoreum, for instance), have been wisely omitted. I, for one, believe there should be no doubtful therapeutic substances in a national pharmacopœia. It is possible there are some things in the B.P., 1898, which might be eliminated, even now, with advantage as, for instance, musk.

Of course, it is possible that we may have some wonderful drug in Canada which deserves canonization in the B.B.; all I can say is that I know not of it. As to modification of formulæ to suit the great variation between summer and winter in our climate, I see no reason why a skilled pharmacist cannot make such alterations, so long as the therapeutic activity of the drugs is not affected.

I really do not see what we in Canada can suggest to make the B.P. more applicable to our requirements than it is at present, unless to suggest that the United States and British pharmacopœias should be revised and condensed into one, so as to become the pharmacopœial standard for all the English-speaking peoples of the world."

The number of United States prescriptions daily dispensed in Canada is an argument, so far as Canadians are concerned, for having a united pharmacopœia for the English speaking people of the world published simultaneously in London and New York.

## 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.

### Why Not Have own Pharmacopœia In Place of a Reference Work like the B. P. ?

To the Editor of CANADIAN DRUGGIST:

Toronto, January 12th, 1899.

DEAR SIR,—Is not the present time an opportune one for the renewal of an agitation in favor of a Canadian Pharmacopœia?

Have the pharmaceutical chemists of Canada given the B. P. of 1898 careful study, and become convinced that our official guide falls far short of meeting the requirements of a work of its character, that it is merely a book of reference, and not a book from which one can directly work?

The absence of molecular weights, saturation tables, statements of extent of solubility at definite temperatures, alcoholometric tables, statements as to percentage of purity the volumetric determinations convey, occasional explanatory notes, and other omissions too numerous to mention, are inclined to induce the pharmaceutical chemist to discard the book, and consult some commentary to supply that which the official standard should furnish.

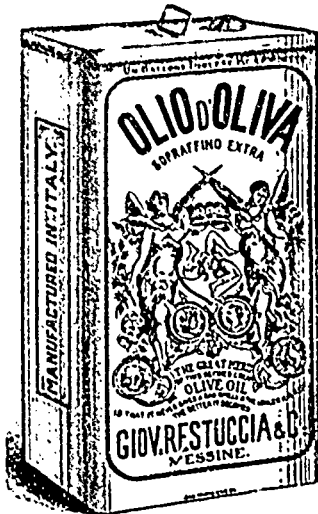
Is there not some ground for suspicion that there is a design on the part of the Pharmaceutical section of the General Council to play directly into the hands of the proprietor of "Squire's Companion," by withholding matter from the B.P. that would make it a convenient work-book, knowing that the other work referred to would supply the same, thus making it imperative on the part of the pharmacist to purchase the "Companion"? Why not, then, have our own Pharmacopœia, wherein many of the drugs and preparations of daily use in Canada, and not official in the B. P., may be properly treated, and the general and specific information now conspicuous owing to its absence in the work referred to supplied.

Yours truly,

DISAPPOINTED PHARMACIST.

You will be what you make yourself, not what your father's dollars make you.

Every man's will is the wheel upon which he either climbs to success or rolls to ruin.



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<b>BOVOX</b>	15 cts. trial size, per doz.,	- - -	\$1.25
(Essence of Beef)	5 ounce, " " "	- - -	4.50
	11 " " "	- - -	8.50

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CUBEBS and LICORICE BREATH PERFUME and THROAT EASE  
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you want to put up your own preparations  
send particulars.

**Lawson & Jones**  
London, Canada.

We heartily tender  
to all Canadian  
Pharmacists our  
very good wishes for

**..1899..**

with many thanks  
to our correspondents  
for the kind favors  
bestowed during the  
past year.

We will endeavor  
to merit their  
frequent repetition.

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TORONTO



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**CROWN GELATINE**

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Effervescent  
Salt  
Reaches  
the  
Consumer  
Through  
the  
Retail  
Druggist  
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**LACTIC-PEPSYN**

WITH  
**IRON, QUINIA**  
AND  
**STRYCHNIA**

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A powerful and very palatable tonic-digestive, combining the assimilative properties of Lactic-Pepsyn with the nerve properties of the Phosphates of Iron, Quinia and Strychnia.

EACH DESSERTSPOONFUL REPRESENTS:

10 grains of Lactic-Pepsyn.  
1 grain Phosphate Iron.  
1 " Phosphate Quinia.  
¼ " Phosphate Strychnia

Dose  
A Dessertspoonful after each meal.

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Every product supplied from the laboratory of THE TORONTO PHARMACY CO. is as good as quality, skill and care can make it. Prices are reasonable, and comparison as to quality is invited with the manufacture of the best reputed houses.

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TORONTO

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Is unequalled for Purity, Strength and Flavor

The Lime Juice trade of Simson Bros. & Co., who are proprietors of the Sovereign brand, has assumed tremendous proportions. They are now the largest dealers in this item in America, and will be pleased to answer any enquiries.

SOVEREIGN LIME JUICE is offered by wholesale in Winnipeg, Hamilton, Toronto, Kingston, Vancouver and other points west.

**SIMSON BROS. & CO.** Wholesale Druggists and  
Manufacturing Chemists.

HALIFAX, N.S.

# Review of the Year 1898.

In placing before our readers our annual review of the progress in pharmacy and the science upon which pharmacy depends we are naturally inclined to give the premier position in importance to the publication of the much delayed

## BRITISH PHARMACOPEIA, 1898.

The method of publication calls for a word of comment, as never has such an important work been issued in such an objectionable manner. The day before Good Friday, when most of the London pharmaceutical press had suspended their labors for the week, a copy of the new B.P. was sent them, apparently for review. No further copies were obtainable, and it was some time after this that a copy was sent to us, but the distinct statement of the secretary of the General Medical Council indicated that it was only on loan. At the end of May the book was gazetted, and according to the best authorities immediately came into force in England. Pharmacists were placed in the sublimely ridiculous position of having to conform to the regulations of a work which was actually unobtainable. Private enterprise fortunately came to the rescue; the drug journals published copious extracts, and in one case so well was this done that a copy of the B.P. was quite unnecessary, and it was just a question for some days whether the Copyright Act would not be called into motion to stop the publication of the epitome. Then followed various Notes and Guides on the New B.P., several of them being distributed free to medical men and pharmacists through the enterprise of wholesale drug firms. Chief among these may be noted Umney's Guide, which was issued only a few days after the press copies of the B.P. were distributed, and therefore called forth some envious comments. Hewlett's Notes were also of great value, and we abstracted some of the more important parts. Gadd's Synopsis, published at 12 cents, is a little book which is wonderfully complete and specially adapted for pharmaceutical students.

## CRITICISMS OF THE NEW B.P.

There has been no falling off in the usual number of criticisms that always crop up when a new edition of the B.P. appears. The strongest and truest remark

is that it is becoming more and more a physician's pharmacopœia rather than a pharmacist's. That is to say, the convenience of the physician has been chiefly consulted, and most of the radical alterations are only inconvenient to the pharmacist. The natural result is that, in spite of the strenuous efforts of the pharmacopœia committee of pharmacists, upon whom the duty of devising formulæ and revising old processes naturally fell, the new B.P. makes it still more difficult for the retail pharmacists to manufacture even galenicals. Thus, the loss of spirit in making a pint of one of the 1 in 5 tinctures is so great that a retail pharmacist would inevitably find it cheaper to purchase than to make. The wholesalers, with their hydraulic presses, recovery of spirit from marc in the still, and standardization of large batches, are placed in a better position than before. This has been mentioned by critics as a stricture on the pharmacopœia committee, but, as there were only about three wholesale druggists and nine retail on the committee, it is very certain that their action was compelled by the pressure of medical opinion.

Once again the new B.P. comes out well in its botany and materia medica, although Druce has found fault with several of the botanical sources of drugs. In many instances, however, the exact species is only a matter of conjecture, and, as the committee had the assistance of E. M. Holmes, Curator of the Pharmaceutical Society's Museum, and the greatest living authority on the subject, it is not surprising that this part was well done.

## WHOLESALE CRITICISMS

were based chiefly on the alterations in the strength of tinctures, the absurd striving for unattainable purity in commercial chemicals, the complete disregard of wholesale methods and convenience, and absence of preparations that were expected by everybody in a new pharmacopœia.

E. Merck has shown that the color reaction for morphine with sulphuric acid is incorrect, that borax seldom answers the degree of purity laid down, and that some of the specific gravities and melting points do not agree with the Ph. Germ. and N.S.P. D. Howard objected to the monograph on quinine and the de-

tails for testing bicarbonate of sodium. He also showed that, in altering Warrington's standard for lead in citric and tartaric acids, the committee had made a mistake. Moss raised many objections to the solid and liquid extracts of the new pharmacopœia, and Fletcher used very plain language about the ridiculous directions given for producing the new concentrated liquors of calumba, chiretta, etc. His criticism is to the point as he invented the concentrated liquors for the quick production of corresponding tinctures, decoctions, infusions and syrups. Bryant has shown that the method of making liquid extract of belladonna does not exhaust the root. Umney has protested against the exclusion of a liquor gentiana-co., and to the new method of preparing compound spirit of ether so that only ether makers can produce it. Millard has proved that the specific gravity of liquid paraffin is incorrect and Stern Brothers, the largest makers of this article, have confirmed it. Schummel & Co. have criticized the particulars given respecting oil of juniper and the specific gravities of oil of dill, etc. Naylor and Bryant have made out a strong case for the standardization of the green extract of belladonna and henbane. Bird pointed out the well known defects in the formula for syrup of rhubarb, and criticized the omission of boric acid from hemlock ointment which now soon goes mouldy. Gadd stated that glycerin of boric acid turns pink on keeping, but this is unconfirmed. Stanford does not consider that the dried thyroid gland is so effective as thyroglandin.

## AND RETAILERS

Some excellent points have been made by retail pharmacists and analytical chemists. The general complaint is that although not intentional the new B.P. makes it imperative that the pharmacist should more than ever purchase all galenicals such as tinctures, concentrated liquors, etc. Wilson has not only criticized the assay methods for liquid extracts of belladonna and ipecacuanha—which was easy—but has suggested improvements and modifications that render the process much more simple and exact. Bird suggested an improvement in the method of making ung. hyd. m., by heating the lard and metals of mercury together to a high temperature until the reaction nearly ceases and then adding the olive oil. Jowett has given an improved method of estimating the purity

of hypophosphites. Doward has pointed out some slight errors in the calculations of the percentages of purity of chemicals. A. J. Cownley has demonstrated that the test for the purity of sulphate of quinine is defective and allows six per cent. of cinchonidine to be present. A. H. Allen expressed his regret at the continued defective nature of the test for strength of pepsin. Martindale would have preferred the tinctures of decimal strength and liquid extract of cascara made by extraction with twenty per cent. alcohol instead of water only, but advanced no proofs in favor of this. There have been numerous minor complaints, such as objection to the deletion of old favorites and alterations in established formulae, and to most of these objections the only reply that has been forthcoming was to the effect that the changes were made at the instigation of the medical committee and the pharmacists had no option but obey.

This opened up the whole question of the methods of pharmacopœia production, and a comparison with other countries is not favorable to the present British system, whereby all the directing is done by medical men, pharmacists merely carrying out their suggestions or making recommendations which may or may not be accepted by the authorities.

#### CHEMISTRY.

Had it not been for the introduction of the new B. P. chief importance would have been assigned to the liquefaction of hydrogen and helium by Dewar, and the discovery of krypton by Ramsay, as epoch marking events of 1898. Not satisfied with liquid air and detailing its properties, which are sufficiently remarkable, Dewar has succeeded in producing appreciable quantities of liquid hydrogen and determining its boiling point and density hitherto unaccomplished with exactitude. It is true that Olszewski claimed to have performed this feat, but details were lacking and his figures proved incorrect. When it is remembered that the boiling point of liquid hydrogen is  $-253^{\circ}\text{C}$ ., it seems as if the lowest possible degree of cold has been reached. Indeed, it is Dewar's own opinion, as this is within  $30^{\circ}$  of absolute zero. Krypton is of no less interest, and its discoverer, who has added argon and terrestrial helium to our elements, has recently lectured on the subject at the Berlin Chemical Society. This is confirmatory of Ramsay's address at Toronto in 1897 that there was possibly an element

between argon and helium. The spectrum has been carefully differentiated from that of argon, and the density is about 22.5, oxygen being 16. Besides this element Crookes has added another spectroscopic discovery in monium, wrested from the rare earth group of yttrium, samarium, etc., and found its density to be about 118, that is between yttrium and lanthanum. Nacini, of Padua, adds another element, discovered by spectroscopic investigation in the gases evolved from Vesuvius, and has identified it with coronium, long known to exist in the corona of the sun. The crystalline form of iodoform has been definitely settled by Pope as hexahedræ when crystallized from acetone. Rimini has introduced a new test for formaldehyde, depending upon the reaction with phenylhydrazine hydrochloride and hydrochloric acid with formaldehyde yielding a red coloration. Acetylene has gained greatly in popularity as an illuminating agent and is becoming so important as to require literature devoted to it. There have been several accidents with it, and the best generator has not yet been devised that will provide safety, efficiency and economy. In a bicycle lamp acetylene is a distinct success. Hubons has patented the method of preparing pure lamp-black by decomposing acetylene under pressure in a steel cylinder by an electric spark. Colloidal mercury is Lottemoser's description of a soluble form obtained by reduction with stannous nitrate. Colloidal gold is prepared by Zsigmody by reduction with formaldehyde and then dialysing. Liebermann has directed fresh attention to the alkaline reaction given by some glass apparatus, which might affect analyses. Robin revived the well-known test for nitrites in drinking water, where iodine acts upon starch when acidulated with acetic acid in the presence of iodide of potassium and nitrites. The use of formaldehyde in pharmacy as a preservative has caused the various tests in use for its detection to be compared, and C. E. Smith has published a modification of Legler's ammonia method which is quantitative. Endemann has given a useful table showing the action of formaldehyde on phenolic compounds by evaporation and addition of strong sulphuric acid and noting the coloration. Fenton has discovered a volumetric method of estimating sodium by means of dihydroxytartaric acid in the presence of permanganates. Work on the various

alkaloids steadily progresses, and gradually the compositions of these complex organic molecules are being revealed as the result of patient research. Martindale, in Schmidt's laboratory, has investigated corydaline and examined its reduction compounds. Orloff has prepared pure physostigmine in a crystalline form, and F. da Silva has devised a new reaction for this alkaloid which depends upon the fact that a solution in strong nitric acid yields on evaporation a green residue. Merck, Harnack and Petit have worked on pilocarpine and pilocarpidine. A new color reaction for veratrine has been detected by Laves depending upon the action of strong sulphuric acid with a small quantity of furfuraldehyde. The separation of brucine from strychnine is of interest as the new B. P. method in assaying extract of nux vomica is open to objection. Sandor has recommended treatment with permanganate in acid solution, which completely destroys brucine but leaves the strychnine unaffected. Bailey and Lange show that the action of sulphuric acid on strychnine by charring, as usually pursued in forensic investigations, resulted in a loss of fully 50 per cent. of the strychnine. Emetine and ceptazine have been further examined by Paul and Cownley, and also by Hasse, in order to affix their formulae. Puckner proposed a modification of Keller's method for the assay of belladonna and henbane. New alkaloidal reactions have been published by Brunner and Stryhonski, in which tables are given of the effect obtained by means of chloral hydrate and sulphuric acid, bromal hydrate and acid, paraldehyde and acid, furfural and acid, and also nitrophenol-propionic acid.

The chemistry of essential oils is still going strong. Umney has given particulars and constants for oil of dill, oil of lemon, and oil of spike. Schimmel have continued their regular reports and researches. Parry has described the physical constants of the oil of eucalyptus toxophleba; tardy, the oil of bitter fennel; Bertram and Walbaum, oil of basilicum from the island of Réunion; Bialobrzieski, oil of buchee. The characteristics of oil of spearmint as given in the American pharmacopœia are not inconsistent, according to Kremess and Schreiner with an adulteration of 33 per cent. of cedar wood oil and 16 per cent. of gurjuse balsam.

The preparation of synthetical perfumes or of the odorous principles of essential

# J. WINER & CO.

Wish to thank their customers for past favors, and hope by prompt attention to their wants to merit their patronage during the coming year.



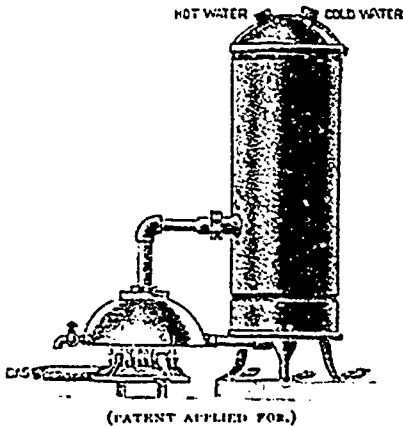
**OUR TRAVELLERS** are starting out at the first of the year, and during the holiday week we have taken the opportunity to revise their Price Books

**OUR PRICES** will be found as low as is consistent with the quality of

**OUR GOODS** We are prepared to quote low prices for goods sold in quantity in advance of season.



**Wholesale Druggists, Hamilton, Ont.**



## TO THE DRUG TRADE

**S**ODA WATER FOUNTAINS cost from one hundred to one thousand dollars each, and at present produce no income during seven or eight months of the year. In Great Britain and the United States a large business in the sale of hot drinks has sprung up within the past few years.

The methods of generating the necessary heat have heretofore been many and varied, but after a great deal of experimenting we have perfected a heater and boiler that is handsome in appearance, occupies a small space and fulfills the requirements more effectively than any contrivance yet placed upon the market.

The "Demon" Heater, manufactured by us, is adapted to stand underneath the fountain, the heat being supplied by a small gas or coal-oil stove, which is furnished with every heater sold.

The principle involved is somewhat similar to that used in a hot water range, and practical druggists who have this heater in operation, claim that it is as nearly perfect as it is possible to get.

All that is necessary to do when starting business in the morning is to drain the contents of the heater by means of a tap that is attached thereto, so that the water will be perfectly fresh, after which light the gas, and a continuous supply of hot water will be furnished.

Why not make money out of your fountain ALL THE YEAR ROUND by purchasing one of our "Demon" Heaters, which are inexpensive, durable and effective. This Heater is also suitable for use in hotels, barber shops, bath rooms, etc.

Call and see us, or drop a card, and one of our travellers will wait on you promptly.

## ANDERSON BROS. & CO.

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Caylor's  
Valley  
Violet  
Perfume

*A true odor of fresh Violets*

The advertisement features a central illustration of a woman in a long, light-colored, off-the-shoulder dress with a full skirt and a long, flowing train. She is standing and looking towards the viewer. The background is dark and textured. The text 'Caylor's Valley Violet Perfume' is written in a large, stylized, gothic-style font on the left side of the illustration. At the bottom of the illustration, there is a cursive line of text: 'A true odor of fresh Violets'.

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**TORONTO**

oils proceeds apace. Iso-eugenol is the subject of a recent patent; violettone is a competitor with ionone, and rhodinol and anethol have been the subject of much work.

Darmstädter and Lifschutz have continued their researches on the chemistry of wool fat. Wijs has studied Hubl's method of iodine absorption in the case of oils and suggested a modification consisting of a solution of iodine monochloride in acetic acid as absorption is much quicker than by the original method. Grier has related his experience in taking the melting point of soft paraffins and indicated a new method depending upon coating the butt of the thermometer with the paraffin and allowing it to dip below the surface of a beaker full of mercury. Another method, suggested by Crossley, depended upon capillary attraction of a melted body, the moment that a rise is noted being taken as the m.p. The detection of cotton-seed oil in lard is an old difficulty with analysts; Tortelli and Ruggeri suggested a modification of the well-known Bechi test, which is capable of detecting 1 per cent. of the adulterant. A novel method has been suggested in our column of Science Notes for the detection of tallow in lard, depending upon the fact that melted lard when cooled and dissolved in chloroform gives off no air bubbles, whereas tallow does. Some easy tests for the purity of turpentine are used at the Custom Houses in Germany, shaking with hydrochloric acid and noting the rise in temperature, being the principle. The use of guaiacum wood oil as an adulterant for otto is the most recent addition to the long list of contaminations and as it has a crystalline character and mild, agreeable smell it can be used by itself. No direct test has been proposed, but the m.p. of genuine otto is never below the limits of the new B.P. A quick method of distinguishing quaiacol from creosote, according to Vrenens, is to evaporate a drop with a drop of nitro muriatic acid, the former gives needle shaped crystals, the creosote only an oily residue.

Dowzard has devised a quick method of standardization of tincture of strophanthus, and determines the coloring matter of saffron by comparison with a solution of chromic acid of known strength. Winters suggested a test for saffron depending upon the tinctorial power dyeing a sample of wool, cotton and silk in the presence of tartaric acid.

Adam has given the analytical data for huile de cade with the conclusion that most of the commercial article is adulterated. Organic glycerophosphates have been produced by Aarnan and Trillat. The chemistry of thyroid gland has advanced since the discovery of thyroïdin by Baeyer, and the presence of iodine has been suggested by McWalter as a means of standardization. Swinton found only traces of iodine in the precipitated extract, commonly called thyroïdin, used largely in hospitals. Stanford has fallen foul of this statement and maintains that the iodine was not extracted by the method used. He has also introduced a new preparation of the gland, called thyro glandin, which he claims to contain all the properties of the glands. Wroblewski has prepared pure diastase by a method based upon the fact that diastase is insoluble in alcohol above 65 per cent., but soluble in 45 per cent. Several new methods have been suggested for the determination of uric acid in urine; Rayleigh stated that nitrogen evolved from urea by the hypobromide method is accompanied with nitrous oxide. Smith estimated nitrous ether in spirit of nitre by adding silver nitrate, chlorate of potassium and nitric acid, and determining the silver salt by means of  $\frac{1}{10}$  potassium sulphocyanate. Gladding estimated boric acid by distilling the borate with methylic alcohol and phosphoric acid, and titrating the distillate after the addition of glycerin with standard soda. The action of hydrogen peroxide on carbohydrates in the presence of a trace of ferrous iron has been studied by Cross and Bevan, whilst Fenton has carried the research to the sugar group. Smith has compared the accuracy of titrimetric and gasometric methods of estimating hydrogen peroxide in the presence of preservatives.

Mona extracted nickel from its ore by combining the metal with carbon monoxide. The absorption of  $\text{CO}_2$  by magnesia was not so great as was suspected, according to Paul and Cownley, and has reference to the keeping of Gregory's powder. Reduced iron is not satisfactory according to Peck and arsenic is usually present.

Reference should be made to the loss to chemical science in the death of Lord Playfair and George Dragendorff.

#### PHARMACOLOGY.

New drugs do not require much space as the references to them are so meagre that much more work is required before

they attain sufficient importance to find place in our dispensatories and pharmacopœias. *Chione glabra*, a native of the Windward Islands, has yielded a volatile oil, but no other characteristics, to Paul and Cownley. Dunstan has also separated an organic body from this oil, but no medical details have been given. The drug is used locally as an aphrodisiac and tonic. *Neurolema lobata*, from the same islands, has an alkaloid to which is attributed its virtues as a substitute for quinine and anti-dysenteric remedy. Heffer examined the cactus alkaloids with the result that pellettine has revealed its composition. Several alkaloids have been isolated from the mescaë plant by the same author and the results confirmed by White, and their physiological effects studied by Dixon. Briefly, they are cardiac stimulants. Oxycannabin can be obtained from cannabinol according to Dunstan and Henry, and has a simpler formula than that assigned to it by Bolas and Francis. Phallin is the poisonous substance present in species of *amanita* according to Kobert. Gruettner has isolated fat, tannin and sugar from *hamamelis*. Ough found that *hamamelin*, the dry alcoholic extract from *hamamelis*, prepared by strong alcohol from the leaves, was much more efficacious than that prepared from the bark. Kain has discovered a new glucoside in senega root and found the three chief constituents of an aqueous extract to be senega-saponin, this new lævo rotatory glucoside and saccharose. Houghton, in a communication on aseptic ergot confirmed Kobert's statement that the most satisfactory test of the activity of ergot is obtained by means of feeding fowls with it. An active preparation darkens the combs and wattles and ultimately gangrene. A large proportion of the drug, as offered in commerce, is unfit for medical use according to this author. Bourquelot and Herissey found that the pectin of gentian root yielded mucic acid when treated with nitric acid, and hydrolyzed with sulphuric acid gave arabinose, thus resembling the pectin of beet-root. Bourquelot and Nordin have examined the sugar from gentian, it is dextro-rotatory, white, does not reduce Fehling's until inverted. Hartwich drew attention to a false sarsaparilla coming from the Amazon River, and closely resembling true sarsæ, but without calcium oxalate or starch. Stockman has described the history, source and constituents of arrow poisons. Kiliani is still working at digitalin and

## PHARMACY.

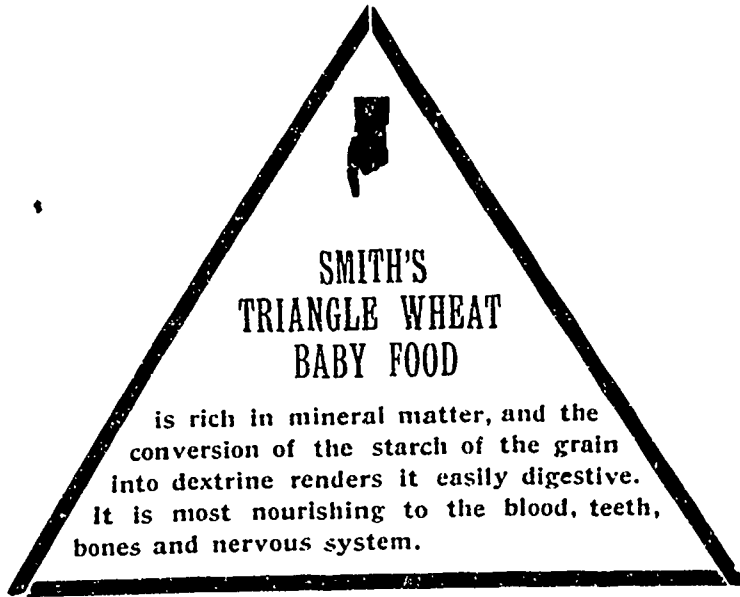
digitoxin, which he considered identical; his formula for digitalin is now  $C_{35}H_{56}O_{14}$ . Keller considered digitoxin the most potent constituent of the drug and the chief ingredient in digitalin, he also published a method for its determination in the leaves. Fromme followed with an examination of commercial digitalis, showing the amount of crude and pure digitoxin contained in leaves of different months. Indian henbane has been shown by Dunstan and Henry to yield pure hyoscyamine to the extent of 0.1 per cent. and unaccompanied with atropine. Indian podophyllum has been examined by the same authors, who found the same constituents as exist in American rhizome. Mackenzie has examined the various constituents and found some of them more active than the corresponding resins from ordinary podophyllum. Millard found that manufacturers were introducing podophyllin resin, made from Indian instead of American podophyllum, and calling it B.P. He also gave a test to distinguish the two resins due to the insolubility of the Indian resin in proof spirit with a small quantity of alkali. Cowan examined commercial samples of kamala and confirmed the adulteration to which this article is subjected; the ash varied from forty-one to fifty-three per cent. He also found slippery-elm bark powder containing common flour. Sayre has studied official rhubarb and compared its microscopical appearance and micro-chemical reactions with common rhubarb and canaigre root. Kraemer described wild ginger (*asarum Canadense*). Naylor confirmed Boehm's statement as to the presence of cascarriline in cascarrilla bark, an alkaloid resembling choline. Cooley described the essential differences between the bark of *Juglans cinerea* and *J. nigra* and gave methods of distinguishing the powders. Bosisto drew attention to an Australian drug, *daviesia latifolia*, which is used as a remedy for low fevers, hydatids, etc., and Paul and Cownley found a glucoside in the drug.

The importance of microscopical examination of drugs is daily being recognized. Day read a paper on the subject which should be most useful to students as the method of preparing the specimen, clearing the tissue and general *technique* were fully described. It may be added that good works on this subject are not numerous, but Gérard's "Traité Pratique de Micrographie" and Strasburger's "Practical Botany" are most useful.

Full reference has already been made to the new B.P. and to many of the comments on the pharmacy of that volume. There has been published also a "Farmacopea Venezolana," which is the first Venezuelan pharmacopœia. It is Spanish with Latin synonyms, and partakes of the nature of a treatise on chemistry and pharmacy as well as drugs. It is up to date and has none of the conservatism noticeable in older established pharmacopœias. For instance, it includes ethyl chloride, maté, ingluvin, kava-kava, apiol, aristol, thalline, exalgine, guarana, etc. A novel list at the end comprises first those proprietary preparations approved by the medical corporation, whose medicinal composition is known, and a second list, which has not been submitted for approval, but which are in common use. The two English-speaking parliaments of pharmacy, the American Pharmaceutical Association and British Pharmaceutical Conference, met in Baltimore and Belfast respectively; the new president of the A.P.A. being Chas. E. Dohme, of Baltimore, and of the B.P.C., J. C. C. Payne, of Belfast. The proceedings of the American body are of greater interest as practical every-day subjects, such as the extreme cutting by departmental stores, are considered by the commercial section. The nearest approach to this at Belfast was a perfunctory and inconclusive debate on the unsatisfactory features that surround the revision and publication of the British Pharmacopœia. An interesting question has arisen as to the liability of the magnesia in Gregory powder to absorb moisture and  $CO_2$  from the air, as the result of a prosecution in England of a chemist for the presence of carbonate in the powder. As the result of several communications there can be little doubt that little or no absorption takes place when stored in a closed bottle only opened at intervals. The presence of a notable percentage of magnesia carbonate can be more easily traced to the cheaper nature of this chemical. The effect of heat in altering the specific gravity of oil of theobroma has been noted by White and Braithwaite, so that a 15 grain suppository may vary  $\frac{1}{2}$  gram according to the time allowed for its removal from the mould.

Percolation under pressure has been the subject of several communications, and is obviously of much value with drugs that tend to clog the percolator. Angosti recommended creosote in pills, to be

made up with liquorice powder and water. Kieselguhr or dialomite has been lauded by Moss as invaluable for tooth powders, as a dusting powder and filtering medicine. Arny concluded that there was very little difference in medicated waters made by different methods, such as percolating through cotton wool impregnated with the oil, or diluting the oil with calcium phosphate or using hot water. Chamberlin has discovered bacillus subtilis in a solution of citric acid used for rapidly producing liquor potass. citratis. He recommended sterilization as a remedy. Pencils of yellow oxide of mercury are recommended by Babcock for ophthalmic use, containing twenty grains to the half ounce of oil of theobroma. Shoemaker has suggested an ingenious method of benzoinating lard by means of an ethereal tincture of benzoin, which is evaporated with castor oil so that the oil has all the odor of benzoin. The addition of a little white wax is necessary when adding this odorous oil to lard to compensate for the liquid. Squibb has returned to the subject of extraction of drugs by means of acetic acid instead of alcohol, and is evidently convinced in its favor. But no statement as to the keeping properties of a fluid extract so made is vouchsafed. Cowley and Catford, on the other hand, show that acetic acid has no advantage over weak spirit for the extraction of colchicum seeds. Hahn recommended acetone as a solvent for the extraction of jalap, podophyllum and scammony. He does not explain that it is better and cheaper than duty-free alcohol, which is the crucial point. The pharmacy of cantharides has been elaborately worked out by Greenish and Wilson, and new formulæ suggested for all preparations. The plasters of belladonna of commerce are not all they should be, and pharmacists should be careful to buy only those of reputable makers, who will give a written guarantee that they answer the requirements of the B.P. Julliard pointed out the incompatibility of fluid extract of hamamelis with that of hydrastis. A thick gelatinous mass separates after a short time. The stability of calomel, even in the presence of chlorides, acids and albuminoids has been reaffirmed by Jovanne. Methylene blue is not a nice article to make into pills, or to handle at all. The suggestion to use crystals and rub with glucose and roll in charcoal obviates most of the trouble. McWalter has described the pharmacy of the pancreas and also of the organoids—a name for pepsin and other animal prod-



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Plasters, especially in rubber compound. (A recent published report of an assay by several analysts shows a variation of several hundred per cent. as applied to the same sample of Belladonna Plaster.)

In view of the uncertainty and unreliability of chemical tests commonly applied to Belladonna Plasters, and in view of the fact that they are of little value to the druggist or physician, who is unable to verify or disprove them, we are led to make the following offer.

We will pay Five Hundred Dollars for the best process of testing Belladonna Plasters, adapted to the use of the druggist and physician possessed of ordinary intelligence and faculties, which will show:

1. Whether a given sample of Belladonna Plaster is made of Belladonna, or is compounded from some other drug or drugs, or filled with mydriatic alkaloids for assays or other purposes.
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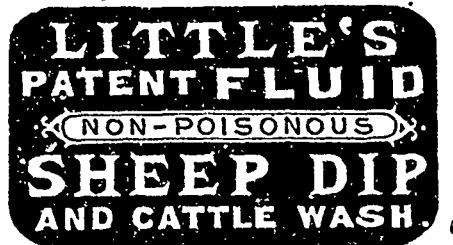
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Superior to Carbolic Acid for Ulcers, Wounds, Sores, etc.

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

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"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.

EST 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.

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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.

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ucts, such as thyroid—with useful suggestions for the improvement of pharmaceutical preparations. Barclay has detailed standards for all official tinctures. As we write, the proposed Indian and Colonial Addendum to the B.P. has been issued in draft form and sent to the various authorities for criticisms and suggestions. This is, perhaps, a happy precedent for future revision of the B.P. itself.

#### THERAPEUTICS AND NEW REMEDIES.

In the purely physician's department of therapeutics, nothing has agitated the minds of the profession more than the claim on behalf of Behring's patent for diphtheria antitoxin serum. This procedure, although it may be strictly correct, is so repugnant to the best feeling and interests of the medical profession that condemnation has been universal. The general opinion is that such a step is lowering to the reputation and dignity of a distinguished *savant*, but Behring retorts that this is a matter that only concerns himself. The successful use of glycerophosphate of lime has caused Adrian and Trillat to prepare organic glycerophosphates including those of quinine, cocaine, etc. The value of bromide of potassium in the treatment of whooping cough has been noted by some observers; and Tilho claimed excellent results with 10 per cent. solution of citric acid in simple syrup for the same complaint. It is specially mentioned as most useful also as a prophylaxis. Judd tried large doses of calomel in cases of diphtheria with success; he administered 10 grains to a child of 18 months, with 5 grains every hour after for 8 hours. With adults the dose was 20 grains for a start and 10 grains after until 360 grains had been given. No ill effects from the treatment are stated to have occurred. Testevin used a decoction of scoparius as a local application for erysipelas. Renzi employed iodoform and tannin in phthisis. Temieres recommended an emulsion of euphorbium resin containing a quarter of a milligram in each cc. as a dose as injection for the same disease. Spermatic neuralgia was relieved by Domingo by internal doses of 10 centigrams of methylene blue every other hour. Tunncliffe found guaiacolate of piperidine of considerable service in phthisis. It is fairly soluble and has none of the irritating properties of guaiacol, whilst it is an efficient vascular and nervine tonic. Iodoform and calomel have been recommended

in the treatment of wounds. Glycerol of terebene has been suggested as an antiseptic dressing, it is a viscous combination of terebene with glycerin. Chelidonium, suddenly vaunted as a remedy for cancer, has been tried and found wanting.

Monsonia is a Cape plant that has a local reputation as a remedy for dysentery. Pelargonium reniforme, also belonging to the same natural order, is highly spoken of for the same complaint. Blepharis capensis enjoys great reputation among the Kaffirs in the treatment of anthrax, and Blaine successfully treated a case with a tincture made from the herb. Fluid extract of glaucium lateum is stated by Marpmann to be useful in diabetes in  $\frac{1}{2}$ -drachm doses three times a day before meals. Luff has published some important researches, and also a work, upon the treatment of gout. He favored certain mineral waters and a vegetable and fish diet, although not exclusively vegetarian. Hydrastis has been recommended in the treatment of bronchitis. An interesting research by Chittenden and Gies indicated that borax and boric acid, largely used as food preservatives, have no effect up to 45 grains daily. They also show that alcoholic drinks have little effect on the digestion, as the retarding effect of alcoholic upon the activity of digestive fluids is counterbalanced by increased secretion and rapid absorption of the alcohol. The action noted some years ago that potassium permanganate was an efficient antidote for morphine has been confirmed by Sayre, who reported upon several poisoning cases. The latest suggestion for sterilization of instruments is that of Wright, who dips instruments and glass syringes into olive oil at a temperature of 160° to 180° C. Some practical experiments by Belcher indicated that common salt hastens the hardening of plaster of paris, whilst a small quantity of glycerin is sufficient to retard the setting. He found that two drachms of plaster, mixed with one drachm of a 5 per cent. solution of salt, set in two minutes.

The steady flow of new remedies continues, and the diary of an English journal of pharmacy has compiled a list of nearly 100 as having seen the light during 1898. Fortunately Darwin's generalization as to the survival of the fittest applies more clearly to these new remedies than even to human beings. The tendency to adapt trivial names to true chemical compounds is on the increase

Amongst the more important compounds are:

*Antipyrin*, a combination of acetanilide and antipyrin, recommended in rheumatism, influenza, etc., in doses of 5 to 15 grams.

*Argentamine*, a substitute for silver nitrate for injections and as an eye drop in 5 per cent. solution in water.

*Bromatin* (bromethyl form), recommended for epilepsy in doses of 30 to 60 grains daily.

*Bromipin*, produced from oil of sesame and bromine, and given in epilepsy in doses of 1 to 3 teaspoonfuls per diem.

*Captol*, from tannin and chloral, suggested as an application to the scalp in seborrhœa capitis, in a 1 or 2 per cent. alcoholic solution or ointment.

*Diiodoform* (ethylene tetraiodide), prepared from iodine by means of calcium carbide, and used as a substitute for iodoform.

*Euphthalmine Hydrochloride*, a powerful mydriatic, and stated to be superior to bromatropine.

*Geosote* (guaiacol valerianate), a non-irritating substitute for guaiacol, and vaunted for its properties in relieving pulmonary catarrh, etc.

*Hæmatogen*, a liquid containing hæmoglobin, and recommended for anæmia, scrofula, etc.

*Heroin*, a new organic derivative of morphine, claimed to have specific action in coughs, and superior to codeine.

*Iodoformogen*, a compound of iodoform with albumin.

*Largin*, the name given by Pezzoli to a new compound of silver and albumin. Stated to have prompt action upon gonococci, and used as injection and eye-drop.

*Ossalin*, an ointment base, prepared from bone marrow.

*Phénosal* (phenacetine salicyl acetate), introduced as a remedy in neuralgia and as an antipyretic in doses of from 5 to 10 grains.

*Protargol*, another silver compound suggested to replace nitrate of silver as much less irritating.

*Salubrol* (dimethylene antipyrin bromide), used in dentistry as an antiseptic and hæmostatic.

*Tannigen*, tasteless astringent for chronic and acute diarrhœa in doses of 5 to 8 grains.

*Thyroglandin*, a patented preparation of thyroid gland.

*Validol*, a combination of menthol and valerianic acid, stated to be a specific for

sea-sickness and powerful carminative. It is inhaled and taken internally in 5 to 10 drop doses.

*Valerydine*, a compound of phenacetine with valerianic acid, recommended as a remedy in hysteria, neuralgia, etc., in doses of 8 to 16 grains.

*Xeroform*, a combination of tribromophenol and bismuth; praised by Kaiser as a substitute for iodoform.

#### BOTANY.

Progress is chiefly to be recorded in physiological botany, where many able workers have been engaged in elucidating phenomena for years past. Darwin controverted former statements that stomates of marsh and aquatic plants do not close when the leaves are gathered. The function of stomates is a source of considerable discussion amongst botanists. Ramann found that no diminution of the mineral substances in leaves takes place during the autumn. The same author also found that potassium and phosphoric acid greatly preponderate in the ash of the pine pollen. Stoklasa reported that arsenic has a highly poisonous effect on plants, although in the presence of superphosphates it is not injurious as long as the quantity does not exceed 0.3 per cent. Strásburger has contributed to our knowledge of the cell wall, especially as regards the growth or increase in thickness. Green has reviewed the advances made in the study of fermentation under the action of soluble enzymes, and has drawn attention to secretion of an alcohol-producing enzyme by the yeast-cell. The gum in elm-galls, according to Passerini, is different from arabin, dextrin and other gums. It is strongly dextro-rotatory and reduces Fehling's solution. Emulsin has been detected by Hérissey in several lichens. The incense trees of the West Indies have been identified, the resin yielded by *Protium guineense* being identical with that used in St. Lucia, Cayenne and Venezuela. Farlow has published a treatise on the distinctions between edible and poisonous fungi. Dassonville found that salts of potassium and sodium have opposite effects on the tissues, the latter increasing and the former retarding the rigidity of the plant. An excess of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere tended to increase the length of the stem of lupinus and other plants, according to Téodorisco. Stoklasa has confirmed the statement of Molisch that iron is not a necessary constituent of chlorophyll. Ratz found that fungi have

the power of forming diastase, and that the presence of starch is not essential for the purpose. It will be remembered that taka-diastase is prepared in this manner according to published statements. Chlorophyll has been produced in the dark by Etard and Bonilhae, but the interesting problem was not settled whether this product was physiologically active.

#### PHOTOGRAPHY.

Progress in this department has been steady, but no epoch-marking discoveries have to be noted. The enthusiasm upon the subject of three-color photography has waned considerably but in practical printing some interest is still focussed on the method, the principal drawback being the initial expense.

Chemists should take advantage of the numerous practical hints and formulæ published in our section "Photographic Notes" from time to time. There is also a good field for compressed tablets of pyro, eikonogen, hydroquinone, etc., and for toning purposes chloride of gold and sodium suitably diluted. The work of the amateur photographer is considerably lightened by having these in definite weighed quantities ready to hand when required instead of solutions that spoil by keeping. Ortol is the name of a new developer which has advantages over pyro, eikonogen, etc. The objection to the poisonous nature of mercury intensifiers has led to the introduction of others that are harmless.

Among these the copper sulphate formula (C.D., July, 1898, page 162) and uranium are the best. The old cadmium intensifier is a fraud. Velox paper has strong recommendations for winter work, it can be manipulated in candle or gaslight. Acetate, in conjunction with pyro, is recommended as an improved developer as it does not stain either fingers or negative. Formaldehyde has been recommended in a similar fashion with hydroquinone, but intended for live work. At recent exhibitions gum bichromate photographs have received a good deal of praise, as the effects are very pleasing, but, as much of these is due to judicious manipulation with brush, it is hardly pure photography. The conversion of Eastman's Photographic Co., into Kodak, Limited, with an immense capital, quickly subscribed, is one of the events of 1898.

The drug trade is not on a push cart, but it needs to be pushed nevertheless.

#### Montreal College of Pharmacy.

##### SESSIONAL EXAMINATION.

The Christmas examinations of the Montreal College of Pharmacy were closed on Thursday, December 22nd, with the following results, the names of students in the separate classes being placed in order of merit as follows:

Materia Medica, Junior Class.—J. W. McFarlane, A. S. Hart, D. G. Scott and M. Albert, equal; A. E. Baldwin and L. G. Ryan, equal; W. Joseph Shea, W. J. McKindsey, Bernard Fox, J. A. Dearden.

Materia Medica, Senior Class.—N. Guerin, G. Richard, Miss A. A. Prevost, P. Bergeron, J. B. Bisailon.

Chemistry, Junior Class.—Joseph Valois, E. Valbonceur, Roger Pasquin.

Chemistry, Senior Class.—A. J. Bedard, A. T. Christie, A. E. Baldwin.

Botany Class.—A. J. Bedard, H. Guerin, L. R. Vezina, H. St. Georges, A. E. Baldwin, G. Richard, A. T. Christie, A. S. Hart, H. Genereux, P. E. Brouillet, Oscar O. Paquette.

The next sessional examination will be held at the end of March, which will close the college session of 1898-99. The marks then obtained will be added to those now obtained, the combined result showing the standing of the students entitled to certificates.

#### Never Fear Competition.

Of course it's a good thing if you've got the only article of the kind in the world and everybody must possess one or more of these articles and nobody else on earth can supply the demand. But don't expect to step into anything of this kind when you go into business. Competition won't hurt you, provided you handle the right kind of goods and treat your trade fairly and honestly. The friends of Benjamin Franklin tried to dissuade him from starting a newspaper because there were two other papers in America.

A very curious presentation of the number of Irishmen, of the stamp of Wolseley in England, the Duke of Tetuan in Spain, General O'Brutscheff in Russia, Viscount Taafé in Hungary, who are leaders in many nations, is given in the January *Cosmopolitan* under the title, "Irish Leaders in Many Nations." It will be found interesting to all who have even a drop of Irish blood in their veins. "The Jews in Jerusalem" is another article in the same number possessing interest for a large class.

# GOMBAULT'S Caustic Balsam

IS THE ONLY **Genuine**

The greatest veterinary remedy and blister in the market

Put up with both English and French directions

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

See that Our Name is on Every Bottle

TAKE NO OTHER.

## The Lawrence-Williams Co.,

SOLE IMPORTERS FOR CANADA AND U.S.

21 Front Street West,  
TORONTO, Ont.

275 to 283 St. Clair Street,  
CLEVELAND, O., U.S.A.

## The Mackenzie, Snyder Co.,

TORONTO, ONT. Limited

### Pharmaceutical Specialties.

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

### Proprietary Medicines.

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

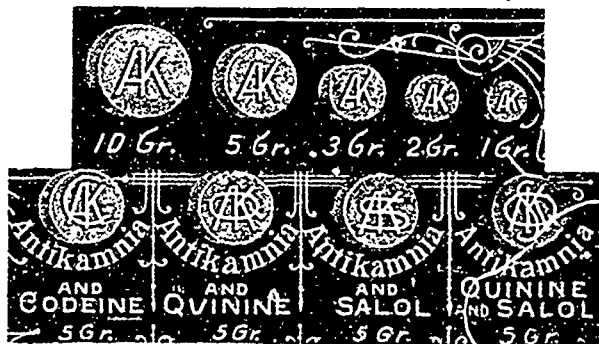
CH WING GUMS Corona Athlete, Bermuda Fruit, Soda Mint, Union Jack, Corona Pepsin, etc., etc.

## ANTIKAMNIA SUBSTITUTION

SPECIAL NOTICE

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

Honest Pharmacy Must Have Honest Competition.



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

NEVER IN BULK.

Information Respecting Substitution Thankfully Received.

All Correspondence Confidential.

ADDRESS:

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

## Mather's Plaisters

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

THE LARGEST PLAISTER MANUFACTORY IN EUROPE  
SAMPLE AND PRICES ON APPLICATION

## WILLIAM MATHER LIMITED, MANCHESTER

LONDON WHOLESALE AND EXPORT AGENTS—MACE & HALDANE,  
94 MILTON STREET, E.C.

## Specialties for the New Year Sponges

Turkey, Nassau, Key West and Cuba, imported direct, and bleached, graded and packed by ourselves.

### Chamois Leather

English and American manufacture. Chamois Vests and Protectors, Rubber Goods, Trusses, Suspensories, Shoulder Braces, Stockings, Crutches, etc. Corks, Borated Talcum Powder, Genome Sea Salt

Our Perfection Glass Sponge Cases.

The John Wyeth & Bro. preparations The Ellwood Lee preparations  
The Davis & Lawrence do. The Kicksecker do.

SAUNDERS & EVANS

30 Wellington East - - TORONTO

## GIBSON'S Celebrated Candies

In 5 Pound Bottles, 1 Pound, 2 Pound and 4 Pound Boxes



- |                           |               |
|---------------------------|---------------|
| LEMON DROPS,              | COUGH DROPS   |
| CREAM TOFFEE              | ACID DROPS    |
| RASPBERRY                 | ORANGE        |
| EVERTON TOFFEE            | BUTTER SCOTCH |
| PEAR DROPS                | HOREHOUND     |
| PINE APPLE                | CHOCOLATE     |
| CHERRY                    | BARLEY SUGAR  |
| STRAWBERRY                | LIME FRUIT    |
| GREEN GAGE.               | GINGER        |
| MIXED FRUIT DROPS &c., &c |               |



ALSO THE NEW AND POPULAR

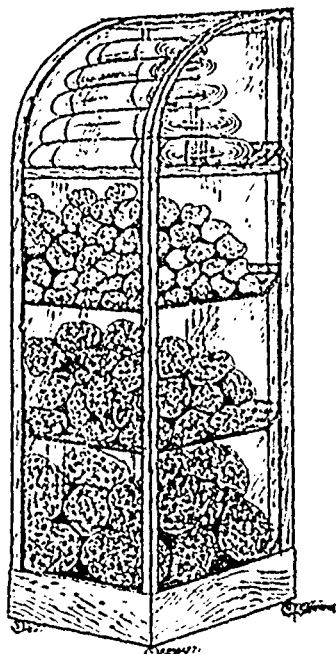
### COUGH DROP

LINSEED, LICORICE AND CHLORODYNE

THE LONDON DRUG CO. KERRY, WATSON CO

# LYMAN'S SPONGE CASES

**A New Lot Just Received**



**PLANET SPONGE CASE**  
(Tall)

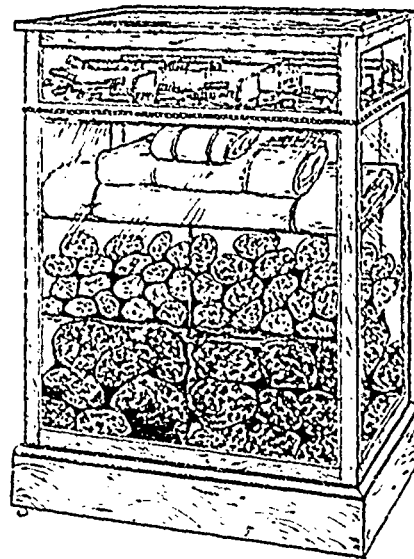
5 feet high, 20 inches square at base, fitted with castors, wire shelves; glass of double strength; case made of Oak.  
Rock-bottom Price, \$17--usual terms.

- Golden Gray
- Hair Restorer
- Golden Hair Grower
- Pepsalt for Indigestion
- Horehound Candy

Old-fashioned style, twisted sticks, in 5-lb. boxes, at 45 cents a box.

Headquarters in Ontario for  
**THIALION**

Manufactured by ..  
Vass Chemical Co.



**COMET SPONGE CASE**  
(Square)

Case made of oak, finished all around and fitted with castors; 44 inches high, 32½ inches long, and 22 inches wide; two-hinge doors at back and wire shelves; top has door to raise, with lock and key, and is supported by stay-joint; all double strength glass. Also made with bevel-plate top.  
Rock-bottom Price, \$24--usual terms.

**The Lyman Bros. & Co., Limited Toronto**

# Blue Seal Vaseline

**Reduced Prices**

Size No. 1  
" No. 2

**\$4.60** per gross  
**9.60** "

The New Preparation:

## "WHITE LIQUID VASELINE"

It is a chemically pure Vaseline, which gives the best results for spraying purposes and in the treatment of such delicate organs as the eye, ear, throat, and other delicate mucous membranes. Put up in eight-ounce and 16-ounce glass-stoppered bottles and in five-pound cans.

**PRICES:**

5 pound Cans.....	\$2 00 per can.
16 Oz. Bottles (Boxes of one-third of a dozen)	6 10 per doz.
8 " " " " " "	4 05 "

**Ghesebrough Manufacturing Co., Consolidated,**

CANADIAN BRANCH:

823 GRAIG STREET, MONTREAL

## Trade Notes

R. F. Greer has opened a new drug store at Oxbow, N.W.T.

Dr. J. D. Lambert is opening a new drug store at Elgin, Manitoba.

D. A. Dickson, formerly in Preston, has opened a new drug store in Galt, Ont.

W. J. Burke has purchased the drug business of P. Mathieu at Windsor Mills, Que.

J. A. Wright has opened a store at Boissevain, Man., with George Hill in charge.

The drug store of F. Woodhull & Co., Hartney, Man., was destroyed by fire Jan. 5th.

Arkell & Co. have purchased the drug business of Dr. Haworth at Macgregor, Manitoba.

W. H. Speer has purchased the drug business of Dr. Brothers at Shoal Lake, Manitoba.

D. E. Munro has purchased the drug business of W. Murchison, Queen street West, Toronto, Ont.

N. W. Emerson, London, Ont., has moved his drug business to Dundas street west, near Talbot street.

J. M. Spencer, formerly with Elliott & Co., Toronto, will now travel for Evans & Sons, covering Western Ontario.

The Druggists' Corporation of Canada, Limited, have moved to their new warehouse 46 Lombard St., Toronto. Mr. Edward H. Woolley has assumed the management.

### Manitoba.

The Minor Examinations of the Pharmaceutical Association of the Province of Manitoba were held in the association rooms, Winnipeg, on the 16th of December last. Twelve students appeared before the examiners at this sitting, nine of whom were successful. The following are the names of the successful students:

M. West, Miami, Man.  
Wm. Young, Neepawa, "  
A. I. Brooking, Winnipeg, Man.  
H. M. Cameron, "  
F. T. Atkinson, Brandon.  
D. E. Clement, "  
Joe Robinson, Winnipeg.  
W. E. Lang, Brandon.  
Arthur Brown, Winnipeg.

The examiners were Mr. C. Flexon, Mr. Alexander Campbell, and Mr. A. R. Leonard.

### EXAMINATION PAPERS.

*Chemistry.*—C. Flexon, examiner.

*Materia Medica.*— " "

*Dispensing.*—A. Campbell, "

*Pharmacy.*— " "

*Prescriptions.*—A. R. Leonard.

A meeting of the council of the Pharmaceutical Association was held at the Clarendon Hotel, Thursday, Dec. 29th, 1898, for the purpose of receiving the report of examiners for the recent examinations.

The following members were present: President C. Flexon, J. F. Howard, W. Pulford, A. R. Leonard, A. Campbell, Treasurer E. D. Martin, and Registrar W. D. Macdougall.

The report of the examiners was brought in and was found entirely satisfactory to the members. Nine of the twelve members participating were successful.

Mr. William Young, of Neepawa, was awarded the association silver medal for general proficiency. Eighty per cent. is required to entitle a student to the medal. Mr. Young secured 84 per cent.

### Pharmaceutical Mayors.

Amongst those who have been honored by their fellow-citizens and given the position of Chief Magistrate in their various municipalities at the recent elections in Ontario we find a number of prominent pharmacists. The following among the number:

Thos. Payment,	Mayor of Ottawa.
Dr. Brien,	" Essex.
J. A. Hacking,	" Listowel.
Dr. J. Urquhart,	" Oakville.
W. McSween,	" Amington.

### Death of Mr. Hugh Miller.

One of the most familiar faces in Canadian pharmaceutical circles, as well as one of the most prominent of Toronto citizens, passed away, in the person of Mr. Hugh Miller, on Christmas Eve, Dec. 24th.

Mr. Miller was born in Inverness, Scotland, in 1818, and, consequently, at the time of his death, was in his 81st year. In 1841 he came to Canada and settled in Toronto. He had served his

apprenticeship as a chemist in his native country, and on coming to Toronto secured a situation first in the retail store of Mr. Bettridge, King street east, and afterwards with the firm of Lyman, Farr & Co (now Lyman Brothers & Co.), with whom he remained for some time, and in 1845 he commenced business for himself in the store at 107 King street east, where he continued until his death. Mr. Miller was one of the first Council of the Ontario College of Pharmacy, and took an active interest in all pharmaceutical matters. He was also for many years a member of the Toronto Board of Trade, and twenty-five years ago was made a Justice of the Peace. Four years ago he was appointed Assistant Police Magistrate, a position which he filled with conscientious ability, and which he occupied up to the time of his decease.

He was also an active member of St. Andrew's Society and the Gaelic Society, and was a Past Master of St. Andrew's Lodge, A. F. & A. M. Mr. and Mrs. Miller celebrated their golden wedding on June 8th, 1897. On that occasion they were presented with easy chairs by the Scotch residents of the city. Mr. Miller was presented with a beautiful illuminated address signed by Col. Cosby, president of the St. Andrew's Society. Mr. Alex. Fraser, Grand Chief of the Sons of Scotland; Dr. Daniel Clark, president of the Caledonian Society, and a number of prominent Scotchmen.

Mr. Miller was an earnest Presbyterian, and, in the olden days, a member of St. Andrew's church, when that place of worship stood at the corner of Church and Adelaide streets. Afterwards Mr. Miller joined Cooke's Church, on Queen street, and later became a member of St. James' square church, of which at the time of his death he was one of the oldest and most honored members.

Mr. Miller married the daughter of Mr. William Dow, late of Whitby, and formerly of Banff, Scotland, where Mrs. Miller was born February 5th, 1826. With the widow, four out of seven sons and daughters survive. They are: Mr. Kenneth A. Miller, of the Crown Lands Department, Parliament Buildings; Mrs. Thomas Dunn, of Victoria, British Columbia; Miss Miller, Toronto, and Mrs. McLean, Toronto. There are no fewer than twenty-four grandchildren.

The interment took place on Tuesday, Dec. 27th, from the residence, 243 Jarvis street, to the Necropolis, and was very largely attended, not only by the various societies with which the deceased was connected, but also by a large concourse of citizens.

Pharmaceutical Association of  
Manitoba.

The following were the questions submitted at the Minor Examination, held Dec. 17, 1898:

## CHEMISTRY.

Examiner.—C. FLEXON.

(1) Show, by chemical equations, how potassium hydrate is produced by decomposing pot. carb. with milk of lime, and pot. brom. by adding bromine to a solution of caustic potash.

(2) Describe briefly the Le Blanc process in the manufacture of alkali.

(3) Give the process for preparing bis-muth oxynitrate.

(4) Explain the following definitions: Base, acid, salt, anhydride.

(5) Describe clearly the method of preparing acid sulphuric, and state the properties of the acid.

(6) What is meant by a double salt? Mention one and give its composition.

(7) Give the processes for preparing oxygen and nitrogen.

(8) State Avogadro's law.

## MATERIA MEDICA

Examiner.—A. R. LEONARD.

(1) Name three B. P. herbs, giving habitat, natural order, and preparations.

(2) Give source, habitat and natural order of following: Cantharides, gentian, Calumba rhubarb, cubebæ.

(3) Is terebinthina a resin, oleo-resin, or balsam, and why? Name natural order.

(4) Classify the following drugs, and state why, briefly: Ol. tiglij, camphoræ, benzoin, nux vomica, caryophyllum.

(5) Name two B. P. preparations of which the following drugs are a part: Belladonna root, hydrastis, guaiaci resina, ipecacuanha, jaborandi.

(6) Tragacantha. Source, natural order, habitat, part used, with characteristics.

(7) Cinchona bark. Name official derivatives, with doses.

(8) Oral.

## DISPENSING.

Examiner.—A. Campbell.

Dispense the following prescriptions:

MRS. JONES

R Iodoformi . . . ʒss  
Ung. Petrol. . . ʒi  
M. ft. Ungi.  
Sig. Bis. in die. ap.

MR. JAMES

R Ol Recini . . . ʒss  
Gum. Acaciæ . . . q.s.  
Syrupi . . . ʒi  
Aquæ ad. . . ʒiv  
M. ft. Emuls  
Sig. ʒss. hor. som.

JAMES HINKS

R Plumbi Acet. . . gr. i  
P. Opii . . . gr. i  
M. ft. pil.  
Mitte tales . . . No. xii  
Sig. i om. ter. hor.

THOMAS BROWN

R Pv. Kino . . . gr. ii  
Sacch. Lac. . . gr. ii  
M. ft. pulv.  
Mitte tales . . . xii  
Sig. Una t.i.d. Sumend.

MRS. J. ROBINSON

Ferri Sulph. Ex. . . gr. iiss  
Potas. Carb. . . gr. iiss  
M. ft. Cap. No. i  
Mitte . . . No. xii  
Sig. Cap. i ter in die p.c.

## PHARMACY.

Examiner.—A. Campbell.

1. Tell briefly what you understand the following terms to mean: Carbonization, Sublimation, Deflagration, Fusion, Calcination.

2. (a) How would you determine the specific gravity of a liquid lighter than water; also of a soluble salt? (b) One pint of liquid weighs 24 oz., what is its specific gravity?

3. Describe: A sand bath; a water bath; a steam bath. How would you fix a water bath to increase its heating power?

4. What is the difference between a Hydrometer and a Thermometer. Convert 210° C. into F.: 62° F. into C.

5. Evaporation in Vacuo (a) Describe the apparatus necessary for the operation. (b) What is meant by Destructive, Distillation and Fractional Distillation.

6. Write a formula for 4 ozs. solution containing 3% Cocaine, 4% Boric Acid and Water q.s.

7. Give best excipients for forming (1) a White Quinine Pill; (2) one containing Creosote; (3) one containing Potas Permang.

8. Give emulsifying agent and proportions for preparing an emulsion containing (1) 2 4 oz. mixture, 50 per cent.

Cod Liver Oil, (2) a 4 oz. mixture containing 3 dr. Turpentine.

9. Give B. P. 1898 doses for the following: Tr. Bellad; Tr. Iodi; Tr. Opii Ammoniata; Vin. Colchici; Zinci Sulphas; Ext. Nucis Vom; Hyoscineæ Hydrobrom; Ol. Crotonis; Pot. Bichrom; Creosotum; Ext. Cannab. Ind.; Arsenii Iodidum.

## PRESCRIPTI NS.

Examiner.—A. R. LEONARD.

1. Give antidotes for iodine, salts of arsenic, salts of copper, hydrocyanic acid, sugar of lead, chloral hydrate, and when necessary how prepared, digitalis, strychnine, and carbolic acid.

2. What is meant by therapeutical, pharmaceutical, and chemical incompatibility? Give an example of each. What is the duty of the dispenser in each of these circumstances?

3. (a) Write short definitions of the terms mistura, bolus, collyrium.

(b) Give full Latin and English of the following: Q.V., S.S.S., P. Rat Æt, Omni quadr hor., F.S.A.R.

4. (a) Translate into English:

R Tincturæ hyoseyami drachmas duas.  
Tincturæ castorei, drachmas duas.  
Syrupi rhœados, drachmam.  
Aquæ puræ, uncias quatuor.  
Misc, sumat drachmas duas.  
Omni hora si non dormiat.

(b) Translate into Latin:

Solution of acetate of ammonium two drams, syrup of cochineal one dram, spirits of nitre one dram, peppermint water three and a half ounces.

Mix and label. Let the patient take two tablespoonfuls when flatulency is troublesome.

5. Criticize fully the following prescriptions, and translate into Latin:

(a) Tinct. digitalis . . . ʒiii.  
Chloroform . . . ʒiss.  
Tr. perri terchlor . . . ʒss.  
Aq. ad. . . . ʒqi.

Sig. Three teaspoonfuls every four hours.

(b) Ammon carb. . . ʒni.  
Syr. scillæ . . . ʒi.  
Lime sac. ad . . . ʒiii.

A teaspoonful after each fit of coughing, followed by a drink of linseed tea.

6. Give incompatibilities of following: Acid carbolic, bismuthi subnit, liq. plumbi subacet, potassi iodidum, acid nit-mur. dil, acid gallicum, acid arseniosum, hydraryri perchlor, chlori liquor, and Easton's syrup.

# ANTISEPTIC THROAT PASTILLES

Prepared in accordance with the formula of DR. BARK, of the Liverpool Hospital for Diseases of the Throat, Nose and Ear

**H**IGHLY recommended for Vocalists, Public Speakers, and for Affections of the Throat. Immediate relief in Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, etc. An Infallible preventive of Diphtheria and other contagious diseases of the Throat. A Physician states that the Paroxysms of Whooping Cough may be prevented by giving one of the Pastilles upon retiring for the night, thus producing absolute rest, both to the Patient and to the household.

**Directions for Use.**—Allow the Pastille to gradually dissolve in the mouth. Fluids should not be taken immediately afterwards.

**Dose.**—From 5 to 10 Pastilles per day, between meals, chiefly in the morning and evening. TO BE KEPT DRY

These Pastilles, which were brought out for the benefit of the Liverpool Hospital for Diseases of the Throat, Nose and Ear, have already met with a very large sale, both at home and abroad, owing to their intrinsic merit. The proceeds from the sale are largely devoted to the funds of that institution.

None genuine unless bearing a Label with the above Trade Mark and name of the sole proprietors.

— SOLE PROPRIETORS —

## EVANS & SONS, LIMITED

37-41 St. Jean Baptiste St., Montreal, 23 Front St. W., Toronto, Canada,  
and 137 Pearl St., Boston, United States

Evans, Sons & Co., 56 Hanover St., LIVERPOOL.

Evans, Lescher & Webb, 60 Bartholomew Close, LONDON, E.C

SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS.

## If You Want Rubber Goods

With special brands, and your name and address marked on the label, we shall be glad to receive your orders.

Atomizers  
Fountain Syringes  
Bulb Syringes  
Combination Fountain Syringes  
Hot Water Bottles (4 grades)

And a full line of druggists' rubber sundries

All in White or Grey Stock. We can give you the highest grade of goods on the market, or we can give you cheaper grades, which will meet any competition which may come your way.

SEND FOR CATALOGUE.

Canadian Rubber Company  
Alpha Branch } of Montreal  
MONTREAL TORONTO WINNIPEG

# CALVERT'S

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

Are the Original and Only Reliable

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

Imported by

LYMAN, SONS & CO.; LYMAN, KNOX & CO.; and  
EVANS & SONS, LIMITED, Montreal.

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

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

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

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



# The Hamilton Cash Register

IS THE

## National Cash Register

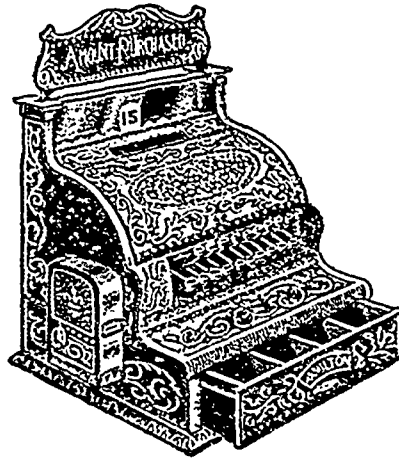
We Guarantee to Save You from \$5 to \$100 if you buy a HAMILTON CASH REGISTER

### *Detail-Adders and Total-Adders*

OF ALL KINDS. THE NEWEST THING IN CASH REGISTERS.

This 1898 Cash Register is the result of years of work and thousands of dollars spent in experimenting.

**T**HIS is a No. 35 press-down key total-adding register. It shows at a glance the total amount of the cash sales for the day. It has, in addition, a printing attachment, which, when the keys are pressed, automatically prints on a strip of paper the amount of each transaction. This strip of paper is accessible only to the proprietor and furnishes a permanent record of the business done in the store each day.



#### **Do not be Deceived**

by the misleading advertisements of the National Cash Register Co., of Dayton, Ohio, and the misleading statements of their agents.

—:—

#### **The Hamilton Brass Manufac. Co.**

Limited

manufacture all kinds of Detail and Total-adding Cash Registers as manufactured by the National Cash Register Co. When the National Cash Register Company's agent is quoting prices to you get a description in writing, and do not allow him to talk you out of it. Get the number of the Register he is quoting you prices on, then send the number of the Register with the description to the

#### **Hamilton Cash Register Co.,**

and we will supply you with the same register in every respect from \$5 to \$100 less than the price quoted you by the National Cash Register Company's agent.

## HAMILTON CASH REGISTER

Manufactured by the

# Hamilton Brass Manufacturing Co.,

LIMITED

HAMILTON, = CANADA.

### Practical Suggestions from Experience.\*

By JOSEPH JACOBS, Atlanta.

In a letter received from H. M. Whitney, president of the association, the request was made that I prepare a paper on the practical side of the profession, and this is presented in compliance.

As a business problem, pure and simple, the advisability of our druggists making a complete line of distinctive preparations is almost universally admitted, but I do not accept as the sole reason the purpose of replacing patent medicines; for, in the present state of trade conditions, we cannot afford to oppose their sale. Indeed, I contend that when the law has conferred special patent rights and a manufacturer has spent time, labor, thought and money in fabricating and advertising a preparation, placing it successfully on the market, and a customer applies at your counter calling for this preparation, he is more the customer of the advertiser than yours, and you should not attempt to foist anything else upon him. The instance here stated differs widely from the situation presented by a customer who comes for advice, and demands your personal and professional aid in helping him out of a state of doubt and uncertainty. In the one case it is the paid advertisement of the proprietary owner that brought in your visitor, in the other, it was your own personal character and reputation. In the first-stated case, you should supply him with his stated want, in the other, it is your clear right, and often your duty, to recommend some preparation of your own. Thus, by fair dealing, you increase your reputation for straightforward action, and your advice is stripped of the suspicion of selfishness.

My experience is that the buyer of patent medicines is generally strongly bent upon procuring them, comes to your door in a well-settled mind, and that a strong argument is usually necessary to change the current of this thought toward your own preparation. "Even though vanquished" he will buy, but "argue still" in his own thoughts, and will be restless until he has gone to some other store and worked out his original theory.

But the desideratum is, how best can a profitable trade in articles of your own make be effected? This, of course, opens a wide field of discussion, but I note only one item. The many econ-

omies of judicious advertising may be conserved. For instance, there are cases where drug men have been argued into spending money advertising "Nerve Debility Remedies" in their locality, paying perhaps as much direct to the maker and to the local printer as \$8 per dozen for a preparation they could put up at about \$10 per gross, and then allowing an article of unknown composition to go into their community under the prestige of their names. Instances have even been known where abortants thus duped our druggists. It is strange that these same men do not take the over-plus saved by making some really legitimate and meritorious compound, and spend the advertising money spreading abroad the knowledge of the virtues of their own remedies. It is not necessary nor advisable in many cases to make large contracts for advertising with the newspapers. From experience I have learned that an appearance in your local paper daily of a small ad. of from three to four inches, changing the matter every day and keeping your own preparations before the public, is best. You will find that it will not be long before that public has become familiar with your preparations, and customers will not only call for them, but, when your advice is asked, you have an easy task to induce them to buy. Advertising like this has a cumulative effect, and, like some medicines, the more concentrated and oftener they are repeated the more cumulative.

The next point I wish to stress is individuality of preparations. Do not simulate in name or appearance any well-known or largely advertised article. Exercise your brains and ingenuity in preparing for the market something unique and original. It is far better to have one original preparation than dozens more or less imitating the patents on the market. It is the height of business inconsistency to allow some manufacturing pharmacist or non-secret house to prepare for you a line of preparations bearing your name, their composition and method of manufacture being as little known to the druggist as the average patent medicine. This practice works a fraud on your community, besides losing your money. It is a fraud on your customers, because you place your name on a remedy and its claims as an inducement to buy, when you do not and cannot know that the formula has been fully and correctly followed. It is carrying the agency principle too far for fair and upright business

practice. When the coin comes from your own mint you can know that it is of the standard weight and fineness.

Let me quote one of the stereotyped arguments used by the manufacturers of non secret remedies with their offices full of name blank labels. "Recognizing the fact that many pharmacists cannot, owing to lack of time, help, printing facilities, etc., manufacture all the specialties they sell, we have, at a large expense, equipped a plant for the manufacture of these goods. Although we are opposed to cheap goods always, we cannot impose upon the intelligence of the pharmacist by giving him the formula of our non-secret remedies (the cost of the ingredients of which he well knows) and at the same time expect his business, unless we can furnish prices which would make it unprofitable for him to make the same goods himself." Such literature and appeals have misled many druggists throughout the land into having their preparations made instead of manufacturing them under their own eye, and the number and extent of these non-secret manufacturing concerns seems to be growing every year. I was about to speak of making goods in the pharmacist's own laboratory, but, remembering how few of our drug stores have a department that can be dignified by that name, I must not use the term in any general way.

Let me show the fallacy of these stereotyped arguments. No mammoth "plant" is necessary, for success in home manufacture. Equipment on a reasonable scale, and help in comparatively small numbers of employees are sufficient for a reasonably large number and quantity of specialties. The time can be had by rising a little earlier and moving a little quicker, both conducive to longevity and athletic improvement; the "help" will come for reasonable pay and kind treatment, and "printing facilities" are about as abundant as "proprietary plants," and no "corner" on their products, and a like answer is possible for all the "so forths." A salesman for one of these houses in describing how many labels, cartons and bottles, varying in places of manufacture, prices and styles, is necessary to be on hand before attempting to manufacture, will talk you into a maze of kaleidoscopic bugbears that will fade and disappear in the light of a little common sense reflection.

After all, we have the examples of many stores to-day having preparations of more or less extensive sale, put up by

\* Read before the American Pharmaceutical Association.

the druggist either in his own specially designed bottle, or in some well known staple style, such as Philadelphia oval or union oval. Either a plain stock carton is used, employing the same label on carton and bottle, or the label is merely placed on the bottle and the package wrapped in colored paper, making a neat article.

I herewith exhibit plain cartons of various sizes, and a few preparations prepared for sale in the latter style.

Let me institute a comparison in the savings on some of these articles. Below are prices quoted by one of the large, and by comparison one of the cheapest, non-secret manufacturers, of the best-known articles on his list :

	Dozen.
Compound extract sarsaparilla or any other name, if desired, put up in long-necked bottles, neatly wrapped.....	\$3 00
Emulsion cod-liver oil with hypophosphites lime and soda, put up in long-necked panels.....	4 00
Female remedy, put up in 12-oz. panel bottles.....	4 00
Kidney and bladder cure, put up in 12 oz. panel bottles.....	4 00
Soothing syrup, put up in long, round bottles, holding 2 ozs. ....	1 00
Cough balsam, put up in 2 oz. panels....	2 00
Whooping cough remedy, put up in 4-oz. panels.....	1 50
Children's worm syrup, put up in 2-oz. panels.....	1 25
Eye water, put up in 1-oz. round bottles..	75
Corn cure, put up in 1/2-dr. vial, and brush.....	90
Corn salve, put up in 1 1/4-oz. wooden box	75
Pile ointment, put up in 1-oz. boxes ....	1 20
Healing salve, put up in 2-oz. boxes....	1 20
Hair dye, double preparation, put up in two 1-oz. French square bottles . . . .	3 00

I herewith present a line of preparations made in my place, giving the formula and cost of production. I feel confident that the style and appearance will compare favorably with those put up by the non-secret houses, and the difference in the cost of production is set before you.

I now submit a line of preparations put up in our store and labeled "Robin naire's," made in Paris. These goods are made to supply the demands of customers who compose a class that wish a French label on the bottle. But I wish it to be distinctly understood here and everywhere that they are sold by me and by my force under special orders to be shown when the price of the real French goods is complained at, and with the positive representation that they are home made, and can be bought by the customer if he wishes to take them on their merits, and he buys if he has a French fad. But I stand here to condemn the practice in toto, and think it

should be generally discontinued, that of placing foreign labels on our American goods. We must all, merchants in every line of trade, stop this appearance of fraud. At the hazard of wounding the political nerves of some of our members, I will say that I believe it is the result mainly of our tariff system of trade and federal taxation. Besides, it is an unpatriotic, mean, covert admission that Americans can be outdone by any nationality at anything, which I do not feel disposed to admit, for I believe that with our wonderful resources, our intelligence, science and skill, we can, if we try, write excelsior upon anything the product of any effort we may design or make in every line of human endeavor.

The manufacture of handkerchief extracts and articles of a like character can easily be done by the average druggist with very few appliances, and at a great saving. Samples of these goods, with cost of production, are here submitted.

Catering to that constantly increasing class of customers known as homeopathics proves to be one of the most profitable parts of the business to-day. A few homeopathic preparations are submitted with cost of production.

Many little specialties, such as caustic pencils and vaccine shields, can be manufactured at a great saving. I submit samples and cost of both. During last year, owing to the epidemic of smallpox in our immediate section and its consequently caused public action and the general scare, large quantities of the shields were disposed of.

Putting up bird seed, bird food and like preparations is easily done at a large saving. For a long time I was shortsighted enough to pay freight on bird sand and bird gravel, freighting all the way from the east at a cost of double their first price, as much as the whole cost of manufacture at home. These materials I discovered in the "branch," while my boys were catching "horny heads" or running after sweet-shrubs and butterflies.

In endeavoring to carry out the suggestion of Mr. Whitney I have endeavored to submit some practical ideas, emphasizing the fact that money can be saved and made by manufacturing a line of original preparations, and that it does not require extensive apparatus nor large investment of capital in raw material. In such preparations as plasters, lozenges and pills, we can avail ourselves of the aid of the manufacturer.

### Important Postal Changes.

The following changes have been made in the postal regulations in force between Canada and other countries of the Universal Postal Union, as a result of the Postal Union Convention at Washington in June, 1897, and which came into effect on the 1st instant :

(1) Engravings or advertisements may be printed on the front or address side of post-cards, whether official or private, provided they do not interfere with a perfectly distinct and sufficient address. Post-cards may also be addressed by means of a small adhesive label, and the sender may, if he wishes, write, print, or stamp his name and address on the front.

(2) Articles of glass, liquid, oils, fatty substances, dry powders, whether coloring or not, and live bees, are admitted as samples, provided they are put up in such a way as to prevent the possibility of injury to the mails, or to persons handling the same. Glass should be packed solidly in boxes not liable to break. Liquids, oils, and substances easily liquefiable must be enclosed in glass bottles, hermetically closed, and each bottle must be placed inside a wooden box filled with sawdust, cotton, or spongy material, sufficient to absorb the liquid in case the bottle should be broken. The wooden box must again be enclosed in a case of metal or wood, with a screw top, or else in one of strong and thick leather. If, however, the bottles are enclosed in perforated blocks not less than one-tenth of an inch thick in the thinnest part, and furnished with a sufficiency of absorbing material, it is not necessary that a second case should be used. Fatty substances, ointments, soft soaps, resins, etc., must be first enclosed in suitable inner cover (box, linen, or parchment bag), and then be placed in a second box of wood, metal, or strong and thick leather. Dry powders must be placed in cardboard boxes enclosed in a linen or parchment bag. Live bees must be enclosed in boxes which admit of examination, but prevent all danger.

(3) Specimens of natural history, such as dried or preserved animals or plants, geological specimens, etc., which are not sent for commercial purposes, are admitted to sample post.

(4) Facsimile copies of manuscript or typewriting may be posted, addressed to

# The Indian and Colonial Addendum.

We herewith give the report of the Pharmacopœia Committee, who were authorized by the General Medical Council to invite suggestions, etc., for an Addendum to the British Pharmacopœia, 1898, which would be applicable to the requirements of India and the Colonies.

"The respective Indian and Colonial authorities are now invited:

(1) To criticize and amend the descriptions here given of the various drugs, in order that such descriptions may apply to satisfactory commercial specimens.

(2) To supply a few complete descriptions asked for, in the following pages, in certain cases in which the Pharmacopœia Committee of the Medical Council have been unable to obtain such descriptions.

(3) To express an opinion as to the suitability of the preparations proposed, and to state the doses of the preparations.

(4) To make suggestions respecting such additional drugs and preparations as may be deemed desirable by the Indian and Colonial authorities, in order that the Pharmacopœia with the completed Addendum may meet the requirements of the various Colonies and Dependencies.

It is requested that all suggestions and criticisms should be sent in as soon as possible, and in any case within three months of the receipt of this report. In case of doubt reference may be made to the editor of the Indian and Colonial Addendum, Dr. Atfield, letters being addressed to him at the office of the Medical Council, 299 Oxford street, London, England.

The aim of the Medical Council is to produce, sooner or later, a Pharmacopœia which shall be equally useful in every part of the British Empire."

## HONG KONG.

**Agropyrum**—**COUCH GRASS**.—The rhizome of *agropyrum repens*, *Beauvius* (*triticum repens*, *Linn.*) [*Berg und Schmidt, Off. Pflanz.* plate 139.] Recommended by the Hong Kong authorities.

**Decoctum Agropyri**—**DECOCTION OF COUCH GRASS**.—

Imperial.	Metric.
Couch grass, cut small. . . . . 1 ounce.	50 grammes.
Distilled water. . . . .	A sufficient quantity.

Boil the Couch grass with twenty-four

fluid ounces (or twelve hundred cubic centimetres) of distilled water in a suitable vessel for ten minutes, strain, pour enough distilled water over the contents of the strainer to make one pint (or one thousand cubic centimetres) of the strained decoction. Recommended by the Hong Kong authorities.

**BELE FRUCTUS AND EXTRACTUM BELE LIQUIDUM.**

**DATURE FOLIA**.—*Datura* leaves.

**Extractum Glycyrrhizæ Spirituosum**—**SPIRITUOUS EXTRACT OF LIQUORICE**.—Mix ten ounces (or 500 grammes) of extract of liquorice with sufficient distilled water to form a liquid; add five fluid ounces (or two hundred and fifty cubic centimetres) of alcohol (90 per cent.); then add sufficient distilled water to produce a well-mixed bulk of twenty fluid ounces (or one thousand cubic centimetres); filter if necessary. [This mode of preparing a "Liquid Extract of Liquorice" is desired for local convenience in Hong Kong.]

## INDIA.

**Acaciæ Arabicæ Cortex**.—[This bark is suggested as a substitute for *quercus cortex*. As the oak bark is no longer official, does the Indian Government Committee still desire official recognition for the bark of *acacia arabica* ?]

**Acacle Gummi**.—The exudation from *acacia catechu*, *Willd.*, *acacia leucophloea*, *Willd.*, and *Feronia elephantum*, *Corr.*, suggested by the Indian Government Committee to take the place of official gum *acacia*, vary greatly in color, and differ somewhat in their reactions. Hence it seems desirable to limit the official recognition to one common Indian gum; for preparations made with different gums would differ from one another, and from those made with gum *acacia*. Might official recognition be confined to the gum derived from *anogeissus latifolia*, which can be obtained of a pale color? It gives a good mucilage, and affords reactions similar to those of the official *acaciæ gummi*. The gum might be made official under the name of *gummi indicum* (q.v.).

**Acalypha**—**ACALYPHA**.—[The juice of *acalypha indica* is recommended by the Indian Government Committee as an equivalent of *senega*. Information is

desired as to whether the fresh juice or a preserved juice should be supplied. A description of the herb from which the juice is obtained is also desired.]

**Acidum Aceticum**—**ACETIC ACID**.—[Reference to the British Pharmacopœia of 1898 will show that nothing prevents this acid being prepared by mixing one part by weight of glacial acetic acid and two parts by weight of distilled water; the mode of preparation desired by the Indian Government Committee.]

**Andrographis**—**ANDROGRAPHIS**.—The dried plant, *Andrographis paniculata*, *Nees* [*Benth. and Trim. Med. Pl.* plate 197] [*Andrographis* has been proposed by the Indian Government Committee for use in India as a cheap equivalent of Himalayan Chiretta.]

**Preparations**.—*Infusum andrographidis*. (Formula as *infusum chiratae*, 1898.) *Liquor andrographidis concentratus*. (Formula as *liquor chiratae concentratus* 1898.) *Tinctura andrographidis*. (Formula as *tinctura chiratae*, 1898.)

**Aristolochia**—**ARISTOLOCHIA**.—The stem and root of *aristolochia indica*, *Linn.* [*Wight, Icones*, plate 1858.] [*Aristolochia indica* is proposed by the Indian Government Committee for use in India instead of *aristolochia serpentaria*.]

**Preparations**.—*Infusum aristolochiæ*. (Formula as *infusum serpentariæ*, 1898.) *Liquor aristolochiæ concentratus*. (Formula as *liquor serpentariæ concentratus*, 1898.) *Tinctura aristolochiæ*. (Formula as *tinctura serpentariæ*, 1898.)

**Aurantii Cortex Indicus**—**INDIAN ORANGE PEEL**.

**Belæ Fructus**—**BAEL FRUIT**.—The dried half-ripe fruit of *ægle marmelos*, *Correa* [*Benth. and Trim. Med. Pl.*, vol. 1., plate 55] **Preparation**.

**Extractum Belæ Liquidum**—**LIQUID EXTRACT OF BAEL**.—

	IMPERIAL.	METRIC.
Bael fruit . . . . .	20 ounces	1,000 grammes
Distilled water. . . . .	15 pints	15 litres
Alcohol (90 per cent) . . . . .	A sufficient quantity.	

Macerate the bael for twelve hours in one-third of the distilled water, pour off the clear liquor, repeat the maceration a second and third time for one hour in the remaining two-thirds of the distilled water, press the marc, and filter the mixed liquors through flannel. Evaporate to fifteen fluid ounces (or seven hundred and fifty cubic centimetres), and, when cold, add sufficient of the alcohol to produce twenty fluid ounces (or one thousand cubic centimetres) of the liquid extract. Dose—1 to 2 fluid drachms

[For use in India. From the British Pharmacopœia of 1885, but with the proportion of alcohol increased as desired by the Hong Kong authorities.]

**Berberis**—BERBERIS.—The stem of *Berberis aristata*, DC. [*Bentl. and Trim. Med. Pl.* plate 16].

[Recommended by the Indian Government Committee as a berberis indigenous to India.]

**Preparations.**—Liquor berberidis concentratus. (Formula as liquor chirate concentratus, 1898.) Tinctura berberis. (Formula as tinctura hydrastis, 1898.)

**Betel**—BETEL.—The leaves of piper betel, L. [*Wight, Icones*, plate 2926.]

**Buteæ Gummi**—BUTEA GUM.—An exudation from the stem of *butea frondosa*, Roxb. [*Bentl. and Trim. Med. Pl.* plate 79].

**Preparations.**—Pulvis buteæ gummi compositus. (Formula as pulvis kino compositus, 1898.) Tinctura buteæ gummi. (Formula as tinctura kino, 1898.)

**Buteæ Semina**—BUTEA SEEDS.—The seeds of *butea frondosa*, Roxb. (*Butea monosperma*, Taub.) [*Bentl. and Trim. Med. Pl.* plate 79.] **Preparation.**

**Infusum Buteæ**—INFUSION OF BUTEA.

IMPERIAL METRIC

Butea seeds  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz 12.5 grammes.  
Dis. water (boiling) 1 pint 1000 cubic centime.  
Infuse in a covered vessel for fifteen minutes; strain.

**CAMBODIA INDICA**, Indian Gamboge.—[The Indian Government Committee have suggested that the gamboge of *garcinia morella* might be used in India instead of the official gamboge of *garcinia hanburii*.]

**Catechu Nigrum**—BLACK CATECHU.—An extract prepared from the wood of *acacia catechu*, Willd. [*Bentl. and Trim. Med. Pl.*, plate 95.]

**Preparations.**—Pulvis catechu nigri compositum. (Formula as pulvis catechu compositus, 1898.) Tincture catechu nigri. (Formula as tinctura catechu 1898.) Trochiscus catechu nigri. (Formula as trochiscus catechu, 1898.)

**Cinnamomi Lignum**—CINNAMON WOOD.

**Cissampelos**—CISSAMPELOS.—The root of *cissampelos pareira*, Linn. [*Bentl. and Trim. Med. Pl.*, plate 15.]

**Preparation.**—Extractum cissampelos liquidum. (Formula as extractum pareiræ liquidum, 1898.)

**Cosciniium**—COSCIINIUM.—The stem of *cosciniium fenestratum*, Colebr. [*Hooker's*

*Botanical Magazine*, plate 6458, contrib. iii. 22, plate 28.]

**Preparations.**—Infusum coscini. (Formula as infusum calumbæ, 1898, using boiling water.) Liquor coscini concentratus. (Formula as liquor calumbæ concentratus, 1898.) Tinctura coscini. (Formula as tinctura calumbæ, 1898.)

**Crinum**—CRINUM.—The bulb of *crinum asiaticum*, var. *toxicarium*, Herbert [*Wight, Icones*, plate 2021].

**Preparations.**—Pilula ipecacuanhæ et crini. (Formula as pilula ipecacuanhæ et scillæ, 1898.) Oxymel crini. (Formula as oxymel scillæ, 1898.) Pilula crini composita. (Formula as pilula scillæ composita, 1898.) Syrupus crini. (Formula as syrupus scillæ, 1898.) Tinctura crini. (Formula as tinctura scillæ, 1898.) Acetum crini. (Formula as acetum scillæ, 1898.)

**Daturæ Folia**—DATURA LEAVES.—The leaves of *datura fastuosa*, Linn., var. *alba* Nees [*Wight, Icones*, plate 1396], and *datura metel*, Linn. [*Bot. Mag.*, plate 1440.]

**Preparation.**—Tinctura daturæ. (Formula as tinctura stramonii, 1898.)

**Daturæ Semina**—DATURA SEEDS.—The seeds of *datura fastuosa*, Linn., var. *alba* Nees (*Datura alba*, Nees) [*Wight, Icones*, plate 1396].

**Preparation.**—Tincture daturæ. Formula as tinctura stramonii, 1898.)

**Embelia**—EMBELIA.—The fruit of *embelia ribes*, Burm. [*Burm. Flor. Indic.* plate 23].

**Exacum**—EXACUM.—The dried plant of *exacum bicolor*, Roxb. [*Wight, Icones*, vol. iv. plate 1321.]

**Gossypii Radicis Cortex**—COTTON ROOT BARK.—The root bark of *gossypium herbaceum*, Linn. [*Berg. und Schmidt, Off. Pflanz.*, plate 106.]

**Gummi Indicum**—INDIAN GUM.—A gummy exudation from *anogeissum latifolia*, Wall. **Preparation.**

**Mucilago Gummi Indici**—MUCILAGE OF INDIAN GUM.—(Formula as that of *mucilago acaciæ*, *British Pharmacopœia*, 1898, using twice the quantity of water.) Half the quantity of Indian gum may be used in other preparations, in India, instead of *acaciæ gummi*.

**Ispaghula**—ISPAGHULA.—The seeds of *plantago ovata*, Forsk. [(*plantago ispaghula*, Roxb.)] [*Bentl. and Trim. Med. Pl.* plate 211.]

**Jasminum**—JASMINE.—*Synonym*—Mogra.—The flowers of *jasminum sambac*, Ait.

**Mudar**—MUDAR.—The root bark of *calotropis procera*, R. Brown (*Calotropis Hamiltonii*, Wight) [*Bentl. and Trim. Med. Pl.* plate 176], and of *calotropis gigantea*, R. Brown (*Asclepias gigantea*, Willd.) [*Wight, Illustr.*, plate 155].

**Mylabris**—MYLABRIS.—The dried beetle *mylabris phalerata*, Pallas [*Brandt und Ratz, Med. Zool.*, vol. ii. tab. xviii. fig. 18.]

**Preparations.**—Unguentum mylabridis. (Formula as unguentum cantharidis, 1898.) Emplastrum mylabridis. (Formula as emplastrum cantharidis, 1898.) Tinctura mylabridis. (Formula as tinctura cantharidis, 1898.) Acetum mylabridis. (Formula as acetum cantharidis, 1898.) This beetle might also replace cantharides in the preparation of liquor epispasticus and emplastrum calefaciens, in India.

**Myrobalanum**—MYROBALANS.—The immature fruits of *terminalia chebula*, Retz [*Roxb. Coroman Pl.* plate, 197].

**Preparations.**—Unguentum myrobalani. Formula as unguentum Gallæ, 1898.) Unguentum myrobalani cum opio. (Formula as unguentum gallæ cum opio, 1898.)

**Oleum Ajowan**—AJOWAN OIL.—The oil distilled from the fruit of *carum copiticum*, Benth. and Hook. [*Bentl. and Trim. Med. Pl.* plate, 120].

**Oleum Arachidis**—EARTH NUT OIL.—The oil expressed from the seeds of *Arachis hypogæa*, Linn. [*Bentl. and Trim. Med. Pl.* plate 75].

**Oleum Graminis Citrati**—OIL OF LEMON GRASS. *Synonym*.—INDIAN OIL OF VERBENA.—The oil distilled from *Andropogon citratus*, D. C. [*Wallich, Plant. Asiat. Bar.* plate 280].

**Oleum Sesami**—SESAME OIL.—The oil expressed from the seeds of *Sesamum indicum*, D. C. [*Bentl. and Trim. Med. Pl.* plate 198].

**Samadera**—SAMADERA.—The wood and bark of *Samadera indica*, Gartn. [*Wight, Icones*, plate 68].

**Sappan**—SAPPAN.—The heartwood of *Cresalpinia sappan*, Linn. [*Roxburgh, Coroman. Pl.* i. 17, plate 16]

**Preparation.**—Decoctum sappan. (Formula as decoctum hæmatoxyli, 1898.)

**Swertia**—SWERTIA.—The dried plants of *swertia affinis*, Clarke [*Wight, Icones*, plate 1331], and *swertia corymbosa*, Wight [*Wight, Icones*, plate 1329].

**Thus Indicum**—INDIAN FRANKINCENSE.—The semi-solid oleo-resin of *pinus longifolia*, Roxb. [*Royle's Illustr.* plate 85].

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

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**Tinospora**—**TINOSPORA**.—The stem of *tinospora cordifolia*, *Miers* (*Cocculus cordifolius*, *DC.*). [*Bentl. and Trim. Med. Pl.* plate 12].

*Preparations*.—*Infusum tinosporeæ*. (Formula as *infusum calumbæ*, 1898.) *Liquor tinosporeæ concentratus*. (Formula as *liquor calumbæ concentratus*, 1898.) *Tinctura tinosporeæ*. (Formula as *tinctura calumbæ*, 1898.)

**Toddalia**—**TODDALIA**.—The root bark of *toddalia aculeata*, *Pers.* [*Bentl. and Trim. Med. Pl.* plate 47].

*Preparations*.—*Infusum toddaliæ*. (Formula as *infusum cuspariæ*, 1898.) *Liquor toddaliæ concentratus*. (Formula as *liquor cuspariæ concentratus*, 1898.)

**Tylophoræ Folia**—**TYLOPHORA LEAVES**.—The leaves of *tylophora asthmatica*, *Wight et Arnott* [*Bentl. and Trim. Med. Pl.* plate 177].

**Valerianæ Rhizoma Indicum**—**INDIAN VALERIAN**.

## Queensland.

**Alstonia**—**ALSTONIA**.—The bark of *alstonia constricta*, *F. v. M.*

*Preparation*. *Tincture Alstoniæ*. (Formula as *tinctura calumbæ*, 1898.)

**Beilschmiedia**—**BEILSCHMIEDIA**.—The bark of *beilschmiedia obtusifolia*, *Benth. and Hook.* (*nesodaphne obtusifolia*, *Benth.*) *Preparation*.

**Tinctura Beilschmiediaæ**—**TINCTURE OF BEILSCHMIEDIA**.

IMPERIAL METRIC  
*Beilschmiedia*, in No. 40 powder 2 ou. 100 gm.  
Alcohol (90 per cent.) A sufficient quantity.

Moisten the powder with one fluid ounce (or fifty cubic centimetres) of the alcohol, and complete the percolation process. The resulting tincture should measure one pint (or one thousand cubic centimetres).

**Duboisia and Duboisine.**

**Euphorbia pilulifera.**

## VICTORIA.

**Acaciæ Cortex**—**Acacia Bark**.—[A description is wanted which will satisfactorily cover commercial samples of the barks of *Acacia mollissima*, Willd. and *Acacia decurrens*, Willd. Oak bark, which the *Acacia* bark seems to represent, does not appear in the *British Pharmacopœia* of 1898. Is it desirable now to make the *Acacia* bark official?]

**Aconitum Napellus**—**ACONITE ROOT**.—[Information is required as to whether the aconite root grown in Victoria corresponds exactly to the aconite root described in the *Pharmacopœia*,

Should it correspond exactly, it will only be necessary to indicate that *Victoria aconite* root is officially recognized for use in the Australasian colonies. Should it not correspond, the Victorian authorities are requested to furnish a description.]

**Duboisia**—**DUBOISIA**.—The leaves of *duboisia myoporoides*, *R.Br.* [ ]

**Eucalypti Gummi**—**EUCALYPTUS GUM**.—[The Victorian authorities recommend that official eucalyptus gum be limited to the product of *eucalyptus rostrata*, and suggest a suppositoria *eucalypti rostratæ*, a syrupus *eucalypti rostratæ*, a tinctura *eucalypti rostratæ* and a trochiscus *eucalypti rostratæ*.]

**Grindelia**—**GRINDELIA**.—The dried leaves and flowering tops of *Grindelia squarrosa*, *Dunal*, and *Grindelia robusta*, *Nuttall* [ ]

**Grindelia Robusta**.—[The Victorian authorities suggest the official recognition of this drug and its preparations, but do not support their recommendation by any data.]

**Kino Eucalypti**—**EUCALYPTUS KINO**.—The varieties of *Eucalyptus* Gum, or so-called "Botany Bay Kino," which have the characters and respond to the tests of the official (East Indian, Malabar, or Madras) Kino may be used in the Australasian parts of the Empire.

## Pharmacy in England.

A Mild Winter and Xmas Displays—Indian and Colonial Addendum to B. P. — Ill-considered Resolutions—Poison Storage Regulations—Alpha and Beta-Eucaine—Liquid Hydrogen for High Vacua—Windfall for the British Institute of Preventive Medicine.

(By our London Correspondent.)

We have had no winter to speak of, so far, and the pharmacist's stock of cough mixture and other seasonable articles is distressingly large. This, no doubt, has also prevented much of a display for Xmas in chemists' windows, and little or no difference can be seen in the majority. A few have made effective use of time-honored cotton wool, besprinkled with "frosting," on which rest bottles of perfume or cakes of soap. But an elaborate display is not to be found, and even in the west end the only alteration to be noticed is a little more show in colors and a general brighter aspect, by means of red covers to hot water bottles in the back ground, and handsome sprinklers in the middle-distance with innumerable perfumes in front. As I have recorded in these columns, the tendency in the matter of perfumes is more toward novel bottles and unique devices in stoppers than to new perfumes. For the full display of these pretty stoppers, no covering leather is used, but ribbon is twisted round the stopper and sometimes across and over it and tied in a bow. There is a tendency to color perfumes, and very pretty effects are obtained if electric light or even the Welsbach incandescent plays on them. For this purpose a few drops of alcoholic solution of eosin are used to obtain a pink color, and gentian violet for a pale mauve, green generally being

obtained by the addition of liquid chlorophyll. Care should be taken in the use of these colors, as I heard recently of a chemist who introduced a new perfume and ruined most of his customer's handkerchiefs, as the color turned brown when washed. The most enterprising instance I have heard of this Xmas was that of a chemist in a large provincial town, who for the past fortnight has had a fresh supply of anemones sent daily from the Riviera, with which he has decked his shop and window. His particular perfume, anemone bouquet, is displayed in large swan-necked carboys in the window and in every conceivable shape and size, down to the 2-cent phial with cork covered with tin foil, which is really his style of sample. A judicious notice in the local papers and a handful of the fresh flowers to good customers have proved most efficient draws.

The Indian and Colonial Addendum has seen the light in a provisional form as it has been published in a draft stage and copies sent to all Indian and Colonial authorities interested in the matter. This is done in order that they may (1) criticize and amend the descriptions given of the various drugs; (2) supply complete descriptions; (3) express opinions as to the suitability of the preparations proposed, with doses; (4) make suggestions to add drugs and preparations that



are desirable. The suggestions and criticisms should be sent in within three months. It may be stated that mere substitutes for official drugs are not required, but, rather, to recognize local drugs for their own value. Thus, in the case of *alstonia*, the bark of which was recommended for official recognition by the Medical Society of Queensland, and the preparation of extract, pill, and tincture by the Queensland Pharmacy Board, a full list of characters is detailed and a formula for tincture on the basis of tincture of *calumba*, 1898, but the formulæ for other preparations are wanting.

It may be that the Queensland Pharmacy Board and medical men have very good evidence of the value of *alstonia*, but it must be confessed that in England it has been tried without any conspicuous success, and I am informed by wholesale druggists who export largely to Queensland that the demand for tincture, etc. is very limited. It is not, perhaps, safe to generalize, but too often these matters are settled in the name of a corporation or body without consultation with the mass of members. An instance in point was the recommendation of a cholera mixture by the Royal College of Physicians, London, at the suggestion of the Local Government Board, when cholera was feared about five years ago. Among the ingredients in this precious mixture, which was received with scorn and even derision by medical men, was tincture of *coto*. It may, of course, be a valuable remedy, but hardly a chemist's pharmacy or the dispensary of a medical man throughout the country had this preparation on the shelf. It turned out, afterwards, that the prescription was a fad of one of the leading physicians of the day, and only a West End chemist can realize what fads these leading physicians have and to what length they carry them.

Another instance of formidable resolutions passed in a perfunctory and inadequate manner by bodies that are representative only in name was related to me by a wholesaler the other day. In this case the London Chamber of Commerce was the sinner. The subject for discussion was the suggestion made six months ago by the Cape Government, that all patent or proprietary medicines should be compelled, under penalty, to have their composition stated on the label or wrapper. First of all this prospective piece of legislation had, in consequence of the general elections at the Cape, been

abandoned by the Government, and, as the election results gave very evenly-balanced parties, it was incomprehensible that such a revolutionary and debatable bill would be re-introduced in the present state of politics. In spite of this, the Chamber of Commerce evidently thought it ought to move in the matter. The meeting was duly called of the particular section, and less than a dozen individuals were present. The chairman, who had no particular knowledge of the subject or sympathy with manufacturers, briefly commented on the object of the bill in a manner that suggested he saw no harm in it. Then a young member arose and vigorously attacked the bill in the sacred name of free trade. He was promptly supported, and, as the other side had nothing to say, in ten minutes a resolution was adopted and carried unanimously. Part of the joke comes in when it was ascertained that the resolution was identical with one adopted by the proprietors of patent medicines and patent medicine houses six months before.

Next month a similar farce is to be played at the Pharmaceutical Society, when regulations for the proper storage of poisons are to be discussed. It is safe to prophesy that certain regulations will be adopted, wise or otherwise, and their adoption *recommended* to the trade. In the first place the society does not represent the trade, only about one-third of it, although it will be admitted the leading members of the trade belong to the society. Then the voluntary obligation is hardly worth the paper it is printed upon, and there are no known means of enforcing them.

Chemists should note that orthoform has given place to new orthoform, which is much cheaper and just as effective. Similarly, beta-eucaine has replaced eucaine in many minor operations, and the manufacturers differentiate them as follows: Alpha-eucaine should be used in rhinology, laryngology, and otology, and beta-eucaine in ophthalmology, dentistry, and genito-urinary operations.

Liquid air is rapidly being brought into the field of practical chemistry, that is to say, a commercial article will soon be found, with liquid  $\text{Co}_2$ , in every well-appointed laboratory. A use for liquid hydrogen has already been found by Professor Dewar, only it is feared that expense may prove a barrier. It can be used as a condensing agent, producing high vacua, as a tube containing air when

one end is immersed in liquid hydrogen quickly freezes, the air condensing as a solid. The vacuum thus produced is so high that electric discharge will hardly pass, and a similar high vacuum can only be obtained by hours of pumping.

In a former letter I referred to the British Institute of Preventive Medicine, which was inaugurated by the Prince of Wales some three or four years ago. The President is Lord Lister, and the Honorary Secretary Sir Henry Roscoe. An announcement has just appeared that the institute, which is avowedly on the lines of the Institut Pasteur, Paris, would change its name to a State College of Health. Now a more interesting communication from the officers appears. Through the munificence of Lord Iveagh, of Guinness' Stout fame, the institute will benefit to the extent of \$1,000,000, and this amount is to be divided into (1) extending and improving the premises and laboratories; (2) increasing the staff and their salaries; (3) to provide exhibitions, scholarships, and other attractions for medical and biological students to undertake research work at the institute. Lord Iveagh has stipulated for a complete change in the council, so that a certain number will be elected by him, the Government and Royal Society selecting the remainder. It is hoped that at last we may have a college in some degree fit to represent the importance of the subject and our city.

#### Dose Table of the B.P., 1898.

The Dose Table which appeared in our issue last month seems to have been "just what was wanted," if we are to judge by the number of enquiries received from all parts of Canada for *ex ra* copies of THE CANADIAN DRUGGIST containing the Table.

As we were unable to supply the demand we have decided to issue a limited number printed on light cardboard, suitable for tacking on the wall, and which will be sent by mail on receipt of ten cents for a single copy. Colleges or clubs of subscribers can secure a reduction by stating the number desired. As the demand is large, not only from students in pharmacy and from druggists in business, but also from the various medical colleges, an early application should be made, as the circulation will be limited. Several typographical errors which appeared in the table have been corrected, and as at present given may be relied upon as correct. Address,

THE CANADIAN DRUGGIST,  
Toronto, Can.

Postal Union countries, at the printed matter rate of one cent per two ounces, provided not less than twenty perfectly identical copies are handed in at the post office (not simply dropped into a receiver) at one time.

(5) Articles sent at the printed matter rate may bear certain words in writing, as follows: Any printed matter—the name, business and residence of sender. Visiting cards—Title and address of sender, and congratulations, thanks, etc., not exceeding five words. Printers' proofs—The necessary corrections, and the manuscript from which printed. Printed matter, other than proof—Corrections of errors, erasures, and underscoring of certain words. Price lists, circulars, etc.—Insertion or correction of figures. Notices respecting visits of commercial travellers—Name of traveller, and date and place of visit. Notices respecting sailing of vessels—Dates of sailing. Cards of invitation and notices of meeting—Names of person invited, date, place, and object of meeting. Books, papers, photographs. Christmas cards—Dedication to person for whom intended. Cuttings from journals—Title, date, and number of journal from which they are taken.

(6) Commercial papers, samples, and printed matter may be enclosed in one package up to the aggregate weight of four pounds six ounces provided that the weight of each class of matter does not exceed that which might be allowed if it were despatched separately. It is further provided that, if a package contains commercial papers, there must be a minimum prepayment of five cents, and if it contains samples, without commercial papers, of two cents.

(7) The sender of a letter in one country, or the postmaster of the office at which the letter was mailed, may request a postmaster in another country, to whose office the letter was directed, to change the post-office address of the letter, and it will then be the duty of the postmaster receiving such a request to change the post-office address accordingly and re-forward the letter. No application, however, for a change in the name of the person to whom the letter is addressed can be acted on by a postmaster without special instructions from the Post-office Department of his own country.

(8) Letters or other articles mailed on a vessel at sea may be prepaid by means of postage stamps of the country whose flag the ship carries, but letters mailed on a vessel in port must be prepaid by

stamps of the country to which the post belongs.

(9) Postage stamps issued in any country for a special and particular purpose of temporary validity only cannot be used for the prepayment of international correspondence.

#### The British and Colonial Druggist's Diary for 1899.

Amongst the leading features of this work are a list of new remedies introduced during 1898, tables of metrical equivalents, several pages of photographic formulae, and an illustrated chapter on "Electricity as a Hobby." The diary proper, interleaved, is a very valuable and suggestive aid for the pharmacist, who too frequently neglects his daily memoranda of events and happenings which in the future might be very useful for reference. The diary is a very complete one, an ornament to the pharmacist's desk, and, judging by the advertising patronage, a profitable one for the publishers. The *British and Colonial Druggist*, 44 Bishopgate Without, London.

#### The C. & D. Diary.

This valuable diary for 1899 has come to hand, and is not one whit behind former years, either in appearance or valuable contents, not to speak of the diary proper, which is so useful to all its fortunate possessors.

The advertising pages are by no means the least prominent portion of the work, comprising over 400 pages. The diary is given free to all annual subscribers to the *Chemist and Druggist*, London, E.C., England.

A Paraffin Coating to Keep the Hands Aseptic.—After sterilizing the hands in the usual way, they should be washed in seventy per cent. alcohol and a ten per cent. solution of paraffin in xylol poured over them. This gives the hands a thin, pliable, but complete coating, which may be removed without ether.—*American Druggist*.

The action of Cocaine.—The *Dental Digest* says the anæsthetic action of cocaine is materially increased if the liquid is slightly heated to ninety degrees before injecting. Anæsthesia sets in sooner, lasts longer, and is more decided. A weaker solution may be employed with less risk of cocaine poisoning.

#### Pharmaceutical Products.

The Pharmaceutical Department of the *Farbenfabriken, vorm. Friedr. Bayer & Co.*, Elberfeld, Germany, have issued a descriptive circular, respecting a number of their products, giving doses, mode of administration, therapeutic properties, etc., amongst which are the following:

SOMATOSE (an albumose food product), prepared from meat and is a first-class restorative (no stimulant like extracts of meat) for weak persons.

TRIONAL (diethylsulfonmethylethylmethan), a most efficacious hypnotic of prompt action.

SALOPHEN (acetyl of para-amidosalol), a first-class remedy in cases of acute articular rheumatism, sciatica, chorea and headaches.

ARISTOL (dithymoldiiodide), a cicatrificant of the first order, especially with burns.

TANNIGEN (triacyl of tannin), an efficacious intestinal astringent.

SULPHONAL BAYER (diethylsulfon-dimethylmethan), a good hypnotic in cases of simple insomnia.

PHENACETINE-BAYER (acetyl of parphenetidin), a most reliable antipyretic.

EUROPHEN (isobutylorthocresoliodide), a perfect substitute for iodoform. It is almost odorless and its faint saffronlike smell is by no means unpleasant.

IODOTHYRINE (formerly called thyroiodine), contains the active principle of the thyroid gland. The only preparation containing a definite amount of the iodine compound.

LYCETOL (tartrate of di-methyl-piperazine).

IRON SOMATOSE (ferro-somatose), contains in a form easily soluble the albuminous substances of meat (albumoses), organically combined with iron with tannic acid (five per cent.).

MILK SOMATOSE (lacto-somatose) a slightly astringent, strength giving food, contains the albuminous matter of the milk, organically combined.

CREOSOTAL (creosotum carbonas puriss), excellent results have been obtained in cases of tuberculosis of the lungs.

ANAICEN (ortho ethoxyana mono benzoylamido quinoline), most favourable results have been attained in the treatment of malaria.

PHLEKACINE BAYER (diethylenediamine), possesses a great power of dissolving uric acid.

PROIARGOL (a new silver preparation), a new combination of silver with protein

substances, containing 8.3 per cent. of silver.

TANNOPINE (formerly "tannon"), a product of condensation of tannin and hexamethylenetetramin.

DUOTAL (carbonate of guaiacyl ether), for phthysical persons.

HEROIN (di-acetic ester of morphine), an excellent substitute for codeine.

#### Patents of Interest to Pharmacists.

Hannah Allen, Wakefield, R.I., bedpan, 614526.

Eugene L. Doyen, Paris, France, forceps, 614708.

James M. Flower, assignor of one-half to R. G. Ferguson, Pottsville, Ark., truss, 614612.

Wm. H. Johnson, New Brunswick, N.J., bandages, 614477.

Wm. R. Park, Taunton, and B. T. Williston, Somerville, assignors to Hancock Inspirator Company, Boston, Mass., injector, 614752.

Alexander S. Ramage, assignor to J. Black, Cleveland, Ohio, ozonizing apparatus, 614500.

Gustav F. Richter, New York, N.Y., tonsilstone, 614760.

Edmund E. Cafford, Boston, Mass., invalid-rest, 614766.

Albert Kaeding, Halberstadt, Germany, apparatus for changing bed-sheets for sick beds, 614870.

Herman Roeber, Kiel, Wis., pessary, 614895.

Philip Schidrowitz and O. Rosenheim, London, assignors to Joseph Turner & Company, Limited, Queensberry, England, piperidyl carbonate of piperidin and making same, 614991.

Philip Schidrowitz and O. Rosenheim, London, assignors to Joseph Turner & Company, Limited, Queensberry, England, piperidin salts and making same, 615051.

Morgan T. Morgan, Anaconda, Mont., distributor for applying liniment, design, 29731.

#### TRADE-MARKS.

Eberhard von Bodenhausen, Berlin, Germany, albuminates and compounds thereof for certain named purposes, 32174.

Frederick Stearns & Co., Detroit, Mich., perfumery, 32170.

Hance Bros. & White, Philadelphia, Pa., remedies for certain named diseases, 32176.

Kalle & Co., Biebrich, Germany, cure for consumption, 32177.

Kalle & Co., Biebrich, Germany, cure for consumption, 32178.

Laboratoires Sauter, Societe Anonyme, Geneva and Charmilles, Switzerland, preparation for sterilizing water, 32180.

Edward L. McClain, Greenfield, Ohio, sweat pads, 32169.

Edward T. Moriarty, New York, N.Y., remedies for malarial and kindred fevers, 32179.

Arthur B. Robinson, Liverpool, England, preparation for the cure of toothache, 32175.

Charlotte C. Dover Chicago, Ill., medicine for certain named diseases, 32191.

Richard Hudnut, New York, N.Y., perfumes, extracts, toilet waters, and sachets, 32188.

J. B. & G. W. McFatrigh, Chicago, Ill., external eye remedies, 32189.

Frederick J. Stock, New York, N.Y., cathartic medicines, 32190.

#### LABELS.

Fred. H. Gadsby, Eau Claire, Wis., "Anti-Con" (for a medicine), 6726.

#### PATENTS GRANTED NOV. 8TH AND 15TH OF INTEREST TO PHARMACISTS.

Ernest C Clark, Detroit, Michigan, pill-making machine, 613758.

Jerome B. Dillon, assignor to C. Dillon, and J. H. Black, Wickliffe, Ky., umbilical bandage, 613761.

White W. M. Hickey, San Francisco, Cal., massage machine, 613859.

James B. Herron, Chicago, Ill., soda fountain, 613678.

Leonard Knetzger, Du Quoin, Ill., sprayer, 613905.

#### TRADE-MARKS.

Acker & Affleck, Washington, D.C., liquid remedy for nervous and head ailments, 32131.

George A. Beahler, Palace Valley, W. Va., certain named medicinal remedies, 32135.

Harry L. Bird, Benton Harbor, Michigan, medicines for diseases of the throat and lungs, 32132.

E. C. DeWitt & Co., Chicago, Ill., dyspepsia cure, 32134.

Frank C. Fowler, Modus, Conn., medical remedies for gout and rheumatism, 32133.

Estate of Charles A. Kish, Chester, Pa., certain named proprietary medicines, 32137.

La Societe Chimique des Usines du Rhone, anciennement Gilliard P. Monet et Chartier, Lyons, France, chemical substances for use in medicines and pharmacy, 32138.

Pharmaceutisches Institut Ludwig Wilhelm Gans, Frankfort-on the Main, Germany, dietetic preparations of albumen, 32145.

Weaver-Markel Chemical Company, Union Bridge, Md., certain named medical compounds, 32136.

James J. Coyle, Pomona, Cal., certain named medicinal remedies and preparations, 32166.

Samuel R. Jackson, Hot Springs, Ark., medicaments for the skin, 32167.

#### LABELS.

John Dunn, Jr., New Orleans, La., "Dunn's Rheumatic Liniment," for a medicine, 6708.

#### PRINTS.

Boericke & Tafel, Philadelphia, Pa., "Physiological Phosphates," for a medicinal compound, 6712.

Boericke & Tafel, Philadelphia, Pa., "Physiological Earths," for a medicinal compound, 6713.

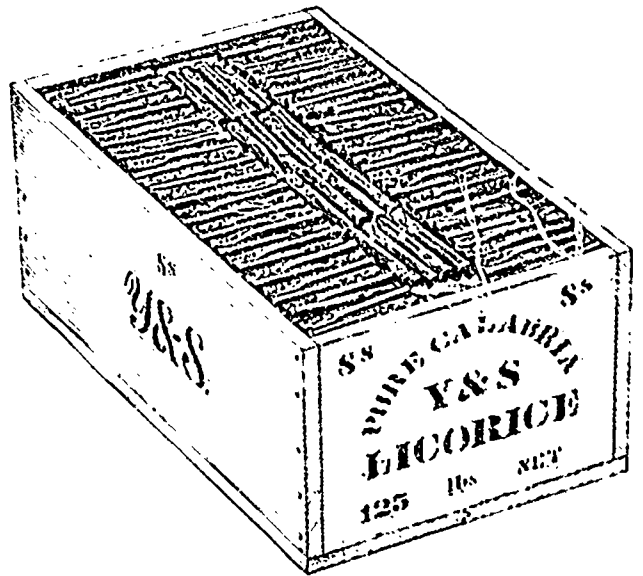
#### A Hop Bitters Case.

In the Superior Court, Montreal, before Mr. Justice Archibald, argument was heard in the case of the Diamond and Glass Company vs. The Hop Bitters Manufacturing Company and Liebes intervenant. This was a seizure before judgment taken by the plaintiffs, and 420 gross of hop bitters were seized thereunder, in the possession of Lyman, Knox & Co., of that city, for a debt due the plaintiffs by the Hop Bitters Co., for bottles supplied the latter. After the institution of the action, Louis Liebes, of New York, the intervenant, appeared and claimed possession of the Bitters, which he alleged had been sold to him and were being stored by Lyman, Knox & Co. as warehouse men for him. The plaintiffs contested the intervention, claiming that Liebes had not acquired a valid title to the goods. After argument by the different counsel, the case was taken en delibere.

Iodoformogene is a compound, or possibly a mixture, of iodoform and albumen claimed to be superior to plain iodoform.

# Retail Druggists

⊗ **W**E put our Y & S Licorice in cases of 125, 50 and 25 lbs. bulk (loose in leaves), 4's, 6's, 8's, 12's, and 16's to pound. No article exhibited in Retail Druggists' windows excites more attention, sells more readily, or brings a larger return of profit than a case of Y & S LICORICE.



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

Acme Licorice Pellets. . . .

Y & S Licorice Lozenges. . . .

Tar Licorice and To'u Wafers . . . and . . .

Pure Penny Stick "Purity" Brand.

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

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

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LUNG TONIC  
(Three Sizes)

EMBROCATION  
STOMACHIC  
HÆMORRHODINE  
DOG POWDERS  
ATOMS OF HEALTH

**W. T. Owbridge**  
Manufacturer  
Hull, - - England

The Druggists' Corporation of Canada  
(LIMITED)

SOLE AGENTS FOR CANADA,  
TORONTO, ONT.

# BENGER'S FOOD

FOR INFANTS, INVALIDS,  
and  
THE AGED.

THIS delicious and highly nutritive food has been used with remarkable success in the rearing of infants, and by delicate and aged persons in England for many years.

It is now extensively advertised in Canada, and may be obtained of leading wholesale houses, or of

**Messrs. Evans & Sons,**  
(LIMITED)  
Montreal and Toronto

# LORD NELSON

Our o'd stand by.



# ARMADA

Our new 10-center. Are what they claim, viz. pure Havana filler.



# GOLDEN NUGGET

AND

# NATIONAL FIVE

Are two of the best Drug Store Cigars on the market.

All Union Made in the Cleanest Factory in Canada.



# The National Cigar Co.

Limited

TORONTO, ONT.

# MAYPOLE SOAP DYES

A woman dyes and wins with that quick, clean, brilliant, fadeless English Home Dye—Maypole Soap. Ask her if she always wins with powder dyes.

Every cake you sell sells another—hence business grows, and quickly, too, with Maypole ALL Soap Dyes COLORS

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Arthur P. Tippet & Co.,  
Managers.

# Wampole's

# BEEF, WINE, AND IRON.

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

Winchester (1/2 Imp. Gal.)..... 2 00 each.

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

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

1/2 Gross lots, and over...\$60 00 per gross.  
(Packed in One-Dozen Cases.)

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

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

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

# Henry K. Wampole & Co.,

MANUFACTURING PHARMACISTS,

Philadelphia, Pa.

Canadian Branch:

36 and 38 Lombard Street, TORONTO.

# Outside the Combine

We Manufacture.....

# Anti - Monopoly

# Chimneys

and

# Bottles

Green, Amber, and Flint.  
Every Description.

GET OUR PRICES.

SYDENHAM GLASS CO.,

Of Wallacburg, Limited.

### The Trading Stamp Company.

The Trading Stamp Company, of Montreal, refused to pay the usual transient traders' license at Woodstock, Ont., some days since, and at the police court there the case was decided in favor of the town.

The retail mercants of Galt have also bestirred themselves in regard to this scheme, and at a public meeting held in that town on Dec. 19th steps were taken to organize a Retail Merchants' Protective Association, in order to secure combined effort in thwarting the attempt of any concern such as the Dominion Trading Stamp Company from getting a foothold. The meeting showed a unanimous desire on the part of the merchants to withhold their support from the company, four merchants who had signed the agreement with the company, and which had been done, of course, with the intention of keeping competitors from joining, also expressing their desire to withdraw. The company's plan of doing business is as follows: They get one merchant in each department of business to go into the scheme—one druggist, one grocer, one jeweller, one hardware merchant, one boot and shoe dealer, etc.—and the company advertises these merchants to the exclusion of all others. These dealers give to every purchaser a coupon which entitles the purchaser to its face value in goods obtainable at a store which the company will open up. The merchant buys these stamps from the company, paying a good percentage for them. The idea is that the trade of the town will be converged into these respective stores.

In Brantford they are obliged to pay "transient traders'" license, an example which might well be followed in all municipalities where they purpose doing business, and the license, too, should be put at such a figure that the finances of the municipality may gain something should they succeed in getting a foothold.

Competition in business is keen, but it should not become so selfishly aggressive as to support any such scheme for the diversion of trade from one business-house to another.

Because a man cannot recover the golden moments wasted it is no reason he should waste others. The more time a man wastes the harder it is for him to succeed.

Prosperity comes to those who with perseverance pay for it.

### Items of Interest.

Lord Iveagh (Edward Cecil Guinness) has presented the Jenner Institute with the sum of £750,000 in aid of scientific research in bacteriology and other forms of biology. The Jenner Institute includes most of the leaders in medicine and its allied sciences in Great Britain.

It is stated that Dr. Becquerel has announced to the French Academy of Science the discovery of a new chemical substance which has close affinity to barium. Its discoverers, MM. Curie and Bremona, have named it radium. It is so sensitive to light that it will take photographic impressions.

Mr. Frederick Stearns, of F. Stearns & Co., Manfg. Chemists, Detroit, Mich., has presented his collection of musical instruments, supposed to be the finest in the world, to the University of Michigan, to be placed in the University museum, where the public may have free access to it at all times.

After completely russifying the University of Dorpat (now named Jurjew) the Russian Government now has interdicted the publication in the German language of the *Pharmaceutische Zeitschrift fuer Russland*, founded and made famous by the late Dragendorff. Its name also has been changed, and this publication, hitherto frequently quoted in pharmaceutical literature, is not likely to be much heard from after this.

The steamer *China* just arrived from the Orient, carried the largest consignment of opium ever entered at the port of San Francisco. There were 660 cases of the drug, valued at \$500,000. The total weight of the opium is 27,000 pounds, and the duty on it amounted to \$162,000, at six dollars a pound.

A quack doctor in Dusseldorf, Germany, found guilty of selling nostrums for all kinds of disease and of advertising "cure-alls" and similar impositions, has been sentenced to four years' imprisonment, to pay a fine of \$710 and to a suspension of all his rights of citizenship for five years.

The Montreal (Que.) City Council have decided to place a tax of ten per cent. on departmental stores. The resolution, which was carried by a large majority, declares that a special tax not exceeding ten per cent. of the annual assessed value

of the entire premises in which departmental stores are maintained and carried on may also be imposed—for each separate and distinct department, after the first, that is that the principal branch of the business shall be exempt from the special tax, but all additional branches shall pay 10 per cent.

Hundreds of retailers were made happy January 1st by receipt of dividend checks from the Stirling Remedy Co., makers of the famous Cascarets and No-To-Bac. Within a little over two years, Cascarets has attained the enormous sale of 5,000,000 boxes a year, and at the present rate of increase it will soon have the largest sale of any proprietary medicine in the world.

Under the title of "Kodak, Limited," the Eastman Kodak Co., Ltd., have combined the business of their houses in the United States, England, France and Germany. The Company is capitalized at £1,600,000 and the prospectus will be issued in England this month. Mr. George Eastman and Mr. George Dickman will be Managing Directors.

An official notice published in the Montreal Postal Guide this month draws attention to the law which forbids the sale of postage stamps by unlicensed persons. Those who are in the habit of selling them commit a serious breach of the Post-Office Act, and are liable to a fine not exceeding \$40 for each offence. The Post-Office authorities are evidently waking up to the fact that cleaned-up stamps find their way into the market in ever-increasing numbers.

"The Ladies' Medical and Pharmaceutical Association, Limited," is the name of a company which has registered in London, England. The amount of capital is £3,500 in £1 shares, and its object is "to advance the interests of gentlewomen who are qualified to act as doctors, dentists, and chemists (by examination), or who are desirous of acting in one of those capacities, to form a preliminary school of pharmacy, to establish a registry or agency of and for gentlewomen seeking engagements as general, midwifery, and surgical nurses, to open consulting rooms where women may receive the advice and attention of gentlewomen duly qualified in medicine and dentistry, and to establish and carry on the business of pharmaceutical chemist, chemist and druggist in London."

### A Practical Talk on Sponges.\*

(Western Druggist)

The sponge, in a low form of animal life, is distributed in fresh salt waters over the tropical and temperate zones of our globe, but reaches its highest development in the warmer waters of the earth. About eighteen species of sponge are known, but two or three only of these furnish the sponges of commerce. These are found most abundantly off the coasts of Florida, Cuba and other West Indian Islands, Greece, Turkey, North Africa, Australia, and the East Indian Islands. All of the sponges that enter the commerce of the United States come from Florida and the West Indies or from the Mediterranean.

Sponges are obtained from the water by three methods: (1) In waters not exceeding thirty feet in depth, by fishers with a three-pronged hook attached to a long pole who pull up the sponges from the rocks. (2) In waters not exceeding sixty or seventy feet in depth, by divers in regular diving outfits, who cut the sponges from their attachment, collecting them in a bag. (3) In waters exceeding sixty feet, by dredging with small grappling hooks. This is the least satisfactory method, as by it many of the sponges are badly torn. The first method is the principal one used, especially in American waters. To enable the fisher to see the sponge, he provides himself with a short cylinder, usually a pail in which the bottom is replaced by a piece of stout glass. By placing the pail glass-end downward, a little way into the water, it is possible to see clearly to quite a depth. Having sighted a sponge which appears to be valuable, the fisher with his hook carefully detaches it from the rock and pulls it up. Most of the fishers are of a very poor class, being negroes or indigent whites.

The sponge as taken from the water is composed of a great mass of gelatinous material adhering to the fibrous skeleton and possessing a very disagreeable odor. Its preparation for the market consists in washing when first gathered, to remove the bulk of the gelatinous material, then drying in the sun for a period not exceeding one day, during which time all of the organic matter partially decomposes, and is finally removed by heating and further washing; lastly, drying well preparatory for the market. The principal Florida sponge market is Pensacola, while the Mediterranean market is Trieste. At

\*From an address by L. M. Landecker before the Chicago College of Pharmacy.

these markets the fishers pile up their goods on the wharves and ask for bids on the whole pile. The highest bidder receives the lot, and he then proceeds to sort, trim and bale them.

Sponges are "bleached" to remove the natural dark-gray color of the sponge and more especially the red color of the roots always present in Mediterranean sponges. "Bleaching" is performed, first by soaking the sponge in a strong solution of sodium hyposulfite, washing, and then treating with dilute hydrochloric acid, and finally removing all the acid by washing. This treatment gives the sponge a nice yellow color, but it also largely destroys the "life," *i.e.*, the elasticity and the toughness of the sponge, hence unbleached sponges are always preferable to bleached sponges when intended for bathing and cleaning purposes.

The quality of a sponge is determined by its texture and softness, its elasticity and toughness, as well as its size and shape. The texture of a sponge determines its adaptability to a certain use, still, as a rule, sponges of the finest texture bring the highest prices. The elasticity of the sponge is what dealers call the "life" of the sponge, and is best preserved in those sponges which are not bleached. The toughness and durability of a sponge depend on its structure. Those sponges are the most durable that are the most closely woven. As to shape, sponges may be either entire or "full-form," *i.e.*, nicely rounded, "half-form," or flat on one side, "coupee" or "cut," when sliced, so as to have several flat faces, and "glove" or "rag," when in poor, irregular pieces. Size is a very important factor in determining the price of a sponge. Sizes are graded according to the number the sponges run to the pound.

West Indian sponges are classified according to their geographical source into Florida, Nassau, Cuban, and Bermuda sponges. Each of these classes includes, according to texture, "sheepswool," "velvet," "reef," and "grass" sponges. The sheepswool sponge is considered the finest bathing sponge, and of this variety the "Rock Island" sheepswool is the most highly prized. Velvet sponges rank next to the sheepswool and are used for the same purposes, but are not so durable. The "Bermuda yellow" and the "Nassau yellow" are considered the best qualities. The reef sponges are much less expensive than the sheepswool, the

larger sizes being used for scrubbing and cleaning and the smaller sizes for slate sponges. The grass sponges, when bleached, resemble sheepswool in appearance, but are practically worthless as bath sponges, as they soon fall to pieces. It is these sponges which are sold as great bargains by the department stores. The grass sponges cost only about one-sixth as much as sheepswool of the same size.

Mediterranean sponges are classified into Greek, Zimoca or Turkey, Mandruca or North African, and the finest of all sponges, the "silk" sponges. The Greek, Zimoca, and Mandruca sponges come, as regarding shape, in full-form, half form, and coupee, are usually bleached, and are used almost entirely for bathing purposes. Silk sponges are classed into "cup," "surgeons'," and "flat." Cup sponges are those with large oval cavity in the top, giving the sponge a cup-shaped appearance, and were formerly used by surgeons in administering anaesthetics. Surgeons' sponges are the fine, oval, silk sponges, formerly extensively used in surgery, but now almost entirely supplanted by absorbent cotton.

In addition to the uses mentioned above, sponges are now largely employed in many of the arts, thousands of pounds being annually utilized in carriage, furniture and shoe factories, potteries, etc.

Bleached sponges are sold in cases, *i.e.*, a certain number of sponges are packed in a case, so that the buyer knows just how much he is paying per sponge. But here again the nicest sponges are always on the top, so that, if the retailer places his retail price per piece at a fair margin of profit, he will find the best sponges of the case will go all right, but the poorer ones will stay on his hands, and must be sold at a loss. It is, therefore, advisable to ask a higher price for the nicer pieces, and be prepared for a lower price on these poorer ones.

A sponge should never be placed in very hot water. To do so almost invariably destroys its "life," causing it to become flabby. A sponge should be aired frequently and not placed away, damp, into close boxes or cupboards. With this care a good sponge will last for years.

It is the man who pulls when the tide is against him, not he who only rows when the tide is in his favor, that anchors in the Harbor of Success.

# A Year of Profits

Profits for you and profits for ourselves.

By liberal advertising we are going to send you many new customers. This means new business for both of us. One thing you may rely upon for 1899 Scott's Emulsion will be a quick seller; it won't stay on the shelf six months at a time until the interest on money invested will equal the profits.

Quick sales for '99. Let this be the watchword. We will create the demand, we will send you the customers. All we want you to do is to keep on hand a good supply of

## Scott's Emulsion

Then, when a customer comes in and asks for a bottle of SCOTT'S EMULSION, you will be ready for him; and, he will get it; we feel sure of that. Suppose, however, he comes in and asks for a good preparation of cod liver oil, the best you have, but doesn't mention the word "Scott's." What will you do? Help him a little. Say the word for him. You can't make a mistake, he knows of it but he has forgotten the name, and it will please him. There is a quick sale and a fair profit for both of us in that word "Scott's." We need your hearty co-operation in the business and you need us, too. We are sure you agree with us that it is the best preparation of cod-liver oil on the market. You can never make a loss on it because we will, as we always do, take back any bottle or bottles that may be affected by any cause whatsoever.

Remember, SCOTT'S EMULSION does not thicken in the top of the bottle so it won't pour out and doesn't get watery in the bottom so you have to shake it. It is always and invariably the same. Please bear that in mind.

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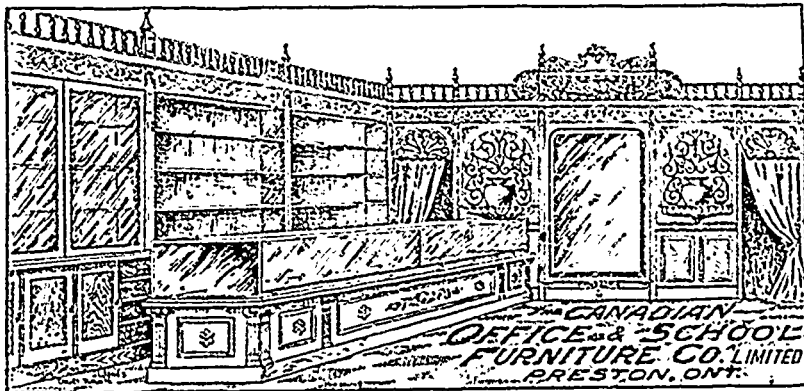
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Is an excellent nutrient tonic. Physicians desiring to prescribe will hardly find anything superior to this. — *Health Journal*.

"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.*

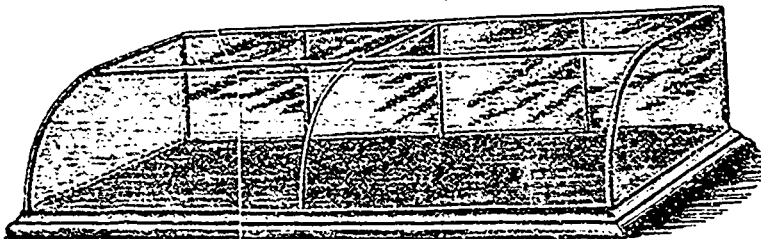
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Decorated Tin Cases  
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FOR SALE BY ALL WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS  
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## Pharmaceutical Specialties....

Our Standard Fluid Extracts  
will compare with products of  
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continent.

THE

**Martin, Boyle &  
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Wholesale Druggists, Winnipeg, Man.

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

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

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

THE OLDEST - THE BEST

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



Trade supplied by all leading Drug Houses in the  
Dominion.

# Formulary.

## NAFTALAN EMULSION AND NAFTALAN OIL.

The following are given as suitable forms of applying naftalan, the recently introduced dermic resolvent:

### Naftalan Emulsion.

	Parts.
Naftalan.....	2
Olive Oil.....	2
Powdered Acacia.....	3
Distilled Water.....	44

### Naftalan Oil.

Naftalan.....	3
Hot Olive Oil.....	97

—Pharm. Post.

## BISMUTH HAIR DYE.

Bismuth subnitrate.....	gr. 200
Water.....	fl.oz. 2
Nitric acid, sufficient to dissolve, or ab.ut.....	gr. 420

Use heat to effect solution. Also

Tartaric acid.....	gr. 150
Sodium bicarbonate.....	gr. 168
Water.....	fl.oz. 32

When effervescence of the latter has ceased, mix the cold liquids by pouring the latter into the former with constant stirring. Allow the precipitate to subside, transfer it to a filter or a strainer, and wash with water until free from the sodium nitrate formed.

## PENCILS TO WRITE ON GLASS.

The *British and Colonial Druggist* gives the following:

### Black.

Purified tallow.....	7 parts.
White wax.....	3 parts.
Lamp black.....	2 parts.

Mix.

### Blue.

White wax.....	1 part.
Purified tallow.....	2 parts.
Prussian blue ..	3 parts.

Mix.

### White.

Purified tallow.....	1 part.
White wax.....	2 parts.
Bremser's white.....	2 parts.

Mix.

## EGG-YOLK PREPARATIONS.

Ludwig Bernegan gives the following formulas for egg-yolk emulsions, which yield satisfactory preparations:

### Vitellum Ricini.

Castor oil.....	70 gm.
Egg-yolks.....	2
Glucose.....	10 gm.

### Vitellum Ferri Iodidi.

Syrup iron iodide.....	25 gm.
Egg-yolks.....	4
Glucose.....	10 gm.

(A substitute for cod-liver oil.)

### Vitellum Calcii Hypophosphitis.

Syrup calcium hypophosphite.....	25 gm.
Egg-yolks.....	4
Glucose.....	10 gm.

(An excellent lime preparation for children.)

### Vitellum Kola.

Extract kola, dry.....	30 gm.
Egg-yolks.....	2
Glucose.....	10 gm.
Cognac.....	30 gm.

(A good dietetic and restorative.)

—Apoth. Zeitung.

## PREPARATIONS OF ICELAND MOSS.

Iceland moss is again growing in favor with the medical profession in the treatment of consumption. Two new preparations of this drug are proposed, as follows:

### Tincture of Iceland Moss.

Iceland moss.....	G 200
Ammonium carbonate.....	G 10
Absolute alcohol.....	G 1,000

Macerate for 24 hours, heat to the boiling point, strain while hot, filter when cold.

### Infusion of Iceland Moss.

Iceland moss.....	G 200
Ammonium carbonate.....	G 10
Boiling water.....	G 2,000

Macerate for half an hour, heat to boiling, strain, add 700 grains of absolute alcohol, allow to settle, decant, and add 350 grains of licorice juice.—Pharm. Zeit.

## CRACKING COAL FOR CUTTING GLASS.

	Parts.
Powdered charcoal.....	90
Nitre.....	2
Benzoin.....	1
Powdered tragacanth.....	2

Mix in fine powder, mass with water, roll into pencils and dry. Let one of these, when ignited, pass slowly over the glass, and cause a drop of water to fall in the hot parts, when it cracks. The crack may be led in any desired direction by means of the turning pencil.

## TAMARIND PASTILLES.

Fol. senna.....	34	grammes.
Confect. citri.....	6	"
Confect. aurant.....	9	"
Pulp tamarind dep.....	50	"
Cardamon.....	1.75	"
Sicch. alb.....	116	"
Al. rosar. ol. casyoph aa. g t.....	3	"

Divide in pastill., 52.

The pastilles are covered with cocoa butter and vanilla sugar, and dusted over with pulp. benzoin.—Zeit. des Allgem. Oester Apoth. Ver., Phar. Journal.

## MALT BONBONS.

Ten parts of sugar are boiled with four parts of water, the latter being mixed with the necessary volume of extract of malt. The mixture is boiled in an open fire until a sample dipped into ice water is brittle. It must not be boiled too long, or it acquires a marked bitter taste. When ready the mass is poured out on to a marble slab and cut up into squares.—Zeit. des Allgem. Oester Apoth. Ver., Phar Journal.

## CLEANSING FLUID.

A spot-remover, or cleansing fluid which, it is claimed, is of extraordinary value, consists of the following ingredients:

Saponin.....	35 parts.
Water.....	650 parts.
Alcohol.....	350 parts.
Benzin.....	5040 parts.
Mirbane oil.....	25 parts.

Mix.

## USEFUL PASTE.

A useful paste is made as follows: Rye meal, 5 parts, solution of glue in water, q. s., Venice turpentine, 1 part. Mix the rye meal with the Venice turpentine, and then add sufficient quantity of the solution of glue to bring it to the proper consistency.

## COSMETOLINE.

An elegant preparation for softening and preserving the skin:

Lanoline.....	13 ozs.
Glycerine.....	13 ozs.
Tincture of Benzoin.....	4 ozs.
Boric Acid.....	1/2 oz.
Otto rose.....	1/4 oz.

Mix lanoline and glycerine together, and when cooling add the other ingredients. To be applied night and morning.

## LIQUID GLUE.

In a recent German patent the following process is described:

Glue.....	G 100
Water.....	G 150
Sodium salicylate.....	G 10
Oil clove.....	gr. 90

Soak and heat on a water bath until liquid. The salicylate is supposed to prevent the glue from setting.

Do not as a merchant tangle yourself up in politics; but vote right, in order that the country be not tangled up by the politicians.

Keeness for business cuts a swath in many difficulties.

# Photographic Notes.

## Encouraging Photography.

According to *Nature*, the railway authorities in Russia provide in the new service of trains from St. Petersburg to Tomsk, in addition to the usual dining car, a library, with the local newspapers, collected as the journey progresses, and—a dark room for photographers! The Government of the Czar appears determined to carry civilization well into Siberia, and when the railway is completed another run like that from the capital to Tomsk will bring the traveller to the borders of the Yellow Sea, while another southward from Tomsk would touch the frontier of India.

## Developing Snap Shots.

Here is a new method for developing snap shots which seems to be useful and productive of results. Begin with development as usual and continue as far as is safe without causing a chemical fog. There is now a superficial negative, no faint image can be seen on the back of the plate, but it seems brilliant and shows abundant detail by transmitted light. The *Camera Notes* says that if the plate were placed in the fixing bath at this stage nearly all the image would be lost. Instead of fixing, however, and without removing from the developer, expose the plate for a few seconds to a white light and continue development until a positive image appears on the back of the plate. Then fix as usual. By this process the usual superficial image is used as a negative, through which a positive is printed in the underlying and unaffected portion of the film, and if the proper times of exposure and development have been given a most pleasing positive, without fog, and showing all the detail developed in the primary negative, would be the reward of the labor. From these positives negatives may be made either by contact or by enlargement, and they will contain much more detail than could have been secured from the original exposure by the ordinary process.—*Spatula*.

Tartar emetic is a salt which may possibly be asked for by photographers. It is quite new to photographers, but as a preliminary bath, either before or after

exposure, of a strength of 2 per cent., M. Mercier, of Paris, has found that it will cure an over-exposure of at least 500 times. The plate is merely bathed in the solution for two minutes, dried, and then developed, preferably with a hydroquinone developer of the following composition:

Hydroquinone.....	5 g.
Sodium sulphite.....	100 g.
Sodium carbonate.....	75 g.
Potassium bromide.....	2 g.
Distilled water.....	1000 g.

—*Phar. Journal*.

Colored matt varnish is at the present time one of those little adjuncts to practical work which is rather in demand. The usual formula with ether and benzole is by no means so satisfactory as the following:

Ether.....	1000 C.c.
Sandarac.....	100 g.
Dissolve by agitation, filter, and add—	
Toluol.....	375 C.c.

To stain this about 10 g. of powdered asphalt may be added, or else about the same quantity of aurantia or chrysoidine, according to the depth of color required.—*Phar. Journal*.

**FLUID GELATIN.**—The *Photographische Chronik* mentions that a German patent has been granted for the preparation of gelatin fluid at ordinary temperature as follows: Chloral hydrate, 250 gm.; gelatin, 400 gm.; water, 1,000 gm. After standing forty-eight hours the solution is ready for use, and, if necessary, it may be cleared by decantation. The solution may be used for photographs.—*British Journal of Photography*.

**TO REMOVE PORTIONS OF A NEGATIVE.**—Prepare a solution of cupric chloride of moderate strength, and thicken it with glycerin or gum. Apply to the part with a brush. The image will be rapidly changed into silver chloride, and immersion in the fixing bath quickly removes it.

**ENLARGING FROM FILM NEGATIVES.**—Dr. E. Vogel recommends the following procedure for obtaining good enlargements from film negatives that show imperfections in the celluloid. Strip the gelatin film from the support by Lainer's method with an alkaline solution of formalin in the following proportions: Water, 200 c.c.; caustic potash, or caustic

soda, of a solution 1 : 3. 15 c.c.; formalin, 4 c.c. After five to ten minutes' immersion in the above, the negative is transferred without washing to a five per cent. bath of hydrochloric acid. The negative should remain five to ten minutes in the acid bath, and may then be stripped. The stripping will be facilitated if the gelatin film has been cut through near the margin of each of the four sides before immersion in the formalin bath. The stripping should be done in the acid bath by rolling off the gelatin film with the fingers, and this should be done as soon as the film shows signs of leaving the support. Transfer the film to a dish of water, pass a glass plate beneath the film, and lift the two in contact from the bath. Shift the film to the edge of the plate, and turn over a strip about a m.m. in width. This will keep the film in position whilst it is stood up on the opposite edge to dry. With ordinary care this method of stripping is almost free from danger to the film.—*British Journal of Photography*.

## INTENSIFICATION WITHOUT MERCURY.

—Make two solutions:

### No. 1.

Gallic acid.....	1 part.
Glycerine.....	25 "
Water.....	125 "

### No. 2.

Silver nitrate.....	180 grains.
Citric acid.....	30 "
Nitric acid.....	25 drops.
Water.....	3 ounces.

Dissolve the gallic acid in warm water, add the glycerine, allow to cool and filter. When the negative is ready to be intensified, pour sufficient of No. 2 into a measure, and add four drops of solution No. 1 for each dram of No. 2 used. Flow this mixture over the negative, holding the latter in the hand, then wash well and fix for a minute or two.

**AMIDOL DEVELOPER FOR BROMIDE PAPER.**—The following formula can be highly recommended:

Amidol.....	1 oz.
Sodium sulphite.....	10 ozs.
Potassium bromide.....	50 grains.
Water to make.....	100 ozs.

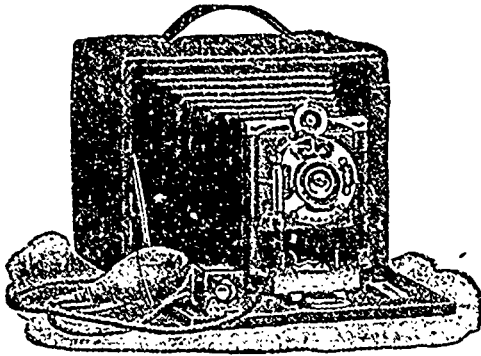
For use dilute with an equal bulk of water. No clearing bath is needed with this developer.

Spots on plates developed with amidol may be removed by treatment with the following mixture. It must, however, be applied very cautiously:

Chloride of lime.....	3 parts.
Bicarbonate of soda.....	1 "
Carbonate of soda (crystals).....	13 "
Water.....	100 "

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PRICE, COMPLETE, \$14.

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Platinum  
Platinoid (developed with water)  
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New Illustrated Catalogue sent free if you mention CANADIAN DRUGGIST.

Our new little pamphlet will tell you why these are the best printing papers, and indispensable to your stock.

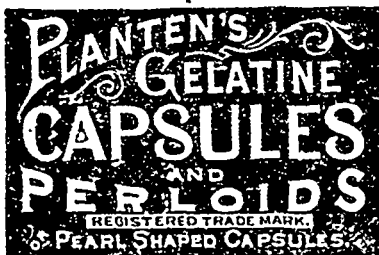
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# Microscopical.—Glass

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Are Celebrated the World over for Uniformity and Reliability  
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Drug Grinders and dealers in  
Pure Powdered Drugs

Write for Quotations for

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and  
White Hellebore

# SHORT TALKS ON ADVERTISING

By Charles Austin Bates

I once knew a man who started a paper at two dollars a year.

"Is your paper intended for any particular class?" I asked.

"Yes, for the class that has two dollars," said the man.

"SHORT TALKS" is intended for the class which has one dollar—not necessarily for men interested in advertising.

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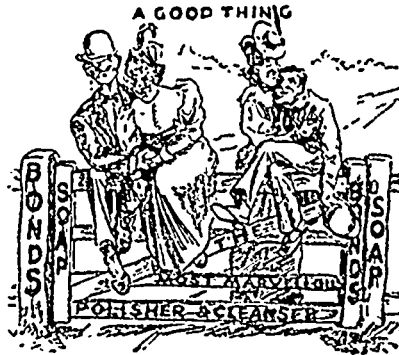
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### The Drug Trade in Germany.\*

The number of apothecary shops in Germany is regulated by Government according to the population of each city, town, village or commune, the principle being that, while every community shall be conveniently supplied, the pharmacists shall not be so numerous as to prevent each from earning a reasonable income. The proportion of population to each pharmacy is, theoretically, from 8,000 to 10,000, but in a rapidly growing city or town a concession is sometimes given for a district that contains only 7,000 people, but always with the exception that normal growth will soon bring the clientele of the new pharmacy up to the normal standard. The authority to grant concessions for new apothecaries is vested in the *Regierungs President*, or chief imperial official in each province or governmental district. As such a concession is considered valuable—the average being about \$25,000—they are eagerly sought for, and there are usually several applications on file for each new license about to be granted. Provision is made for protests against such new concessions by the neighboring pharmacies, which naturally resist any undue increase in their number. These protests generally show the amount of receipts and profit earned by each complainant during the preceding year, which is certified by the official inspector, who is required to thoroughly inspect all pharmacies in his district at least once in three years, and if a sufficiently strong case is made out the pending concession is refused or suspended until it may become necessitated by a further increase of local population.

Drug stores in Germany are of two classes, the "Droguerie" or wholesale drug store, where the sale of certain drugs in bulk is generally combined with a trade in paints, oils, mineral waters, and various other materials that have no relation to medicine, and (2) the "Apotheke", or true pharmacy, administered by an educated and licensed pharmacist. The differences between these two kinds of establishments are various and radical; for example, the Apotheke is authorized to prepare and sell physicians' prescriptions, while the Droguerie is not; the pharmacist may keep and sell everything that belongs to the authorized materia medica of Germany, while there is a long list of articles given, on pages 162-169 of

the volume herewith transmitted, which the Drogueries are forbidden to keep or offer for sale. Finally, a pharmacy can be kept only by a licensed pharmacist, while any merchant with sufficient capital may keep a Droguerie. Frankfurt, with a population of 244,000, has 22 pharmacies and about the same number wholesale stores that make a specialty of certain kinds of drugs and medicinal materials.

In Germany all branches of trade are much more strictly established than in most other countries, and while perfumes may be sold at a department store—but never at a pharmacy—no department store deals in drugs, medicines, or druggists' sundries.

No person holding a diploma from college of pharmacy in any foreign country is thereby recognized as a pharmacist and allowed to practise his profession in this country until he has passed the "state examination" as prescribed by the law of Germany. His foreign diploma has a certain value in enabling him to reach a state examination without undergoing in Germany all the prescribed studies, but it is not final, and he must be supplemented by the official German diploma, without which he cannot become even an assistant in a German pharmacy. The course of study by which a student in this country may reach the grade of pharmacist is as follows: The ordinary course of the higher real-gymnasium, in which Latin is obligatory and thoroughly mastered. The candidate then serves three years as apprentice and three years more as assistant in an authorized pharmacy. He must then devote three semesters to theoretical study in a German university, at the end of which period he goes up for his state examination, on passing which he receives his diploma and becomes a qualified pharmacist. If he buys or opens a new apotheke on his own account he must, before entering upon such business, take, before a qualified magistrate, the following oath:

"I swear, by the Almighty and All-knowing God, that since the authority has been given me to conduct independently the business of pharmacist in the German Empire, I will, to the best of my knowledge and ability, fulfil all the duties and obligations thereby imposed, or which may be hereafter thereto attached."

Pharmacists and their assistants are held to strict account for any error or inadvertance in preparing medicines under doctors' prescriptions, and cases of

death or serious injury from such accidents are said to be rare in this country.

### Optical Alchemy.

Long before the days of spectacles, men of brilliant attainments and profound knowledge freely offered up their lives at the shrine of science in the vain hope of discovering some method of obtaining gold from base metal.

Gold, not merely for its commercial value, but as a material for the construction of jewelry and kindred articles, has remained throughout the ages without a peer, not merely by reason of its exceeding beauty and costliness, but owing to its peculiar nature under various forms of alloy, by which it is possible to subject it to the greatest amount of strain in manufacture, and from its constant wear, resisting qualities in subsequent use.

While the alchemist has passed away amid the dark age, superstitions that gave him birth, his dream, as applied to spectacles at least, is being practically realized amid the multitude of scientific and metallurgical discoveries, with which the closing years of the nineteenth century are teeming.

Following with careful eye the history of the invention and development of the spectacle, we see throughout the ages a constant effort to produce a substitute for gold as a material for construction. Silver, steel, tortoiseshell, horn and various cheap imitations being successfully tried, and although some of them continued in use they are for the most part unsightly and entirely unsatisfactory in the matter of wear.

It was in the invention of seamless gold filled wire that the optical alchemist's dream was more than realized.

Perfect in wear resisting properties, of the exact color and lustre of its equivalent quality in solid gold, and above all from the springiness and elasticity obtained in the better qualities, it furnishes the ideal material for the construction of spectacleware, second only in value to the solid gold itself.

Messrs. Cohen Brothers, whose announcement regarding gold-filled spectacleware appears on another page of this issue, while not claiming any of the mystical powers peculiar to the ancient alchemist, have certainly achieved far greater results, as seen in their gold filled goods, which require an expert to tell them from the solid gold.

\* U. S. Consular Report.

# Optical Department

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

## A Talk on Light.

By W. E. HAMILL, M.D., Instructor Optical Institute of Canada.

When a stone is dropped into water a series of concentric waves are produced upon the surface of the water, *i.e.*, only in one plane.

When a noise (*i.e.* sound) is produced in a room from any source, a series of waves are produced in the air, called vibrations; not only in one plane, but in all and every plane, so that no difference in what part of the room a person is situated these waves reach the tympanum (drum) of his ear, and hearing is the result.

"Ether" is supposed to pervade all space, the interior of solid substances not being excepted. This hypothetical substance is presumed to possess great elasticity and extreme tenuity, and luminous bodies produce, *i.e.*, set in motion, in this subtle, elastic "ether" waves, vibrations, or undulations in a similar manner to the stone dropped into the water or a noise produced in the air. These motions or vibrations in the "ether" produced by a luminous point are called "rays of light," and extend in all directions and in all planes in straight lines, so that an eye, no difference where situated, if it catch these rays, will see the object from which the rays of light emanated by means of an image (*i.e.*, focus) reproduced in the eye.

The above is the undulatory, vibratory, or wave theory of light, and the one generally accepted.

Light, then, according to the above, as previously stated, is that agent in nature which, acting upon our eyes, allows us to see the object from which it comes.

The manner in which motion is set up in this "ether" by a luminous point or body is supposed to be due to the extremely rapid motion of the molecules of which the luminous body is formed. Our lamps, gas, or electric light, as well as the sun, we believe to be in a state of ceaseless unrest or molecular motion, which communicates to the "ether" also a motion, *i.e.*, the "luminiferous ether" takes up the motions of the luminous body and conveys them to our "retina," which is the part of our eye specially adapted and intended for their reception, and by means of which we are able to

see. The retina conveys the impression to the brain by means of a special nerve (optic), and sight is produced—just the same as hearing is produced by the motions in the air made by some sound being carried to the brain from the ear by the special nerve for that purpose. Light, then, is motion, but this motion occurs in a substance we call "ether," which is the medium, scientists say, is necessary to convey light to our eyes.

Sunlight, gaslight, lamplight, electric light are evidently the main sources of light with which we have to deal in optics.

It is well here to make a distinction between a "luminous point" or body and an "illuminated point" or body; the latter simply being capable of giving off rays of light by reflection which were borrowed, as it were, from some luminous point, as the sun. Whether the rays come from a luminous or an illuminated point, an image of the object giving off these rays can be obtained by gathering up these rays to a focus on a screen by means of a convex glass, *e.g.*, the photographic camera, which acts in a manner similar to the human eye.

We have now learned that a luminous point gives off what are called "rays of light" in all directions in all planes; and we now state another fact when it is said that these rays are always given off from a luminous point in straight lines, and continue in straight lines so long as they are passing through the same medium; and, further, that for any given luminous point these rays proceed in a divergent direction from one another.

It is just as impossible for any two or more rays coming from a given luminous point at the same time to be parallel as it is to stick several pins into a given point in an apple and have any two of them parallel. Rays of light, then, are given off in straight lines from a luminous point, and spread out wider and wider the farther they travel from the source of light. Everyone has noticed a streak of light coming through the closed shutters of a darkened room and perceived that it went in a straight line from the point of entrance through the shutter to the point of contact with the floor.

This beam of light can by means of an instrument called a "Heliostat" be made

to travel across the room horizontally, and we can walk around it and examine it at our pleasure. By means of this same instrument a number of rays of light can be made to pass in a parallel direction; such a bundle of parallel rays is called "a beam."

(To be continued.)

## Visual Optics in Theory and Practice.

By LIONEL LAWRENCE,

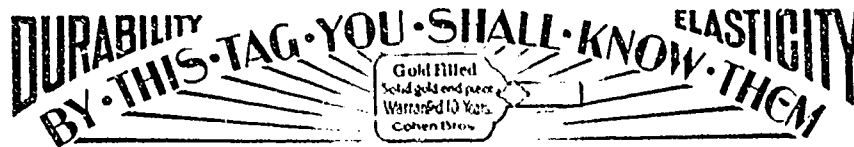
Instructor in Visual Optics at the Official Classes of the Worshipful Company of Spectacle Makers, formerly Principal of the Canadian Optical Institute, Toronto.

The three essentials for the conduct of an optical business on proper lines are: (1) knowledge; (2) appliances; and (3) stock.

Any person may be a seller of spectacles, but only those who have the requisite knowledge of optics can become opticians, and no amount of stock or appliances can compensate for a lack of comprehension of the subjects the optician has to deal with. In fact, the possession of optical instruments without the knowledge of how properly to use them is often worse than allowing a customer to select glasses for himself. That part of the science of optics of absolute necessity to the retail optician is sufficiently limited to render its acquirement easily possible within a reasonable time to all earnest and fairly educated students. There is, therefore, no excuse for any member of the retail optical trade failing to make himself proficient, and genuine success as a practising optician can only be assured to those who, intending to take up the line, first obtain the necessary knowledge. It is, indeed, lamentable that the vast majority of spectacle dealers are, to use a mild term, extremely backward in the essential principles of visual optics, and it is truly astonishing, considering how general is the need for glasses, and how this need, and consequently the demand, is increasing, that many men of education and good business training should be content to conduct what, with the requisite knowledge, can be made so profitable a source of income, in almost greater ignorance than that permitted or even possible in any other industry. It is true that investigations into the science of visual optics are of comparatively recent date, although Donders, who is the father of refraction, published his celebrated work in England in the year 1864, and it is only of very late years that any attempt towards some

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real and practical advance has been made by those connected with optics as a trade. How inconsiderable this advance has been is shown by the condition of the industry at the present time, when, perhaps, 90 per cent. of the glasses in use have been sold by allowing customers to try on different pairs of varying strength, until they have found something presumably suitable. How wrong this method is can hardly be appreciated by those optically uneducated, did they know, it is impossible to conceive that, for the sake of profit, they would lend themselves to a business likely to do no finite harm, be the means of preventing a cure, or, at the very least, be the cause of a fellow-creature not deriving all the benefit possible from the use of his eyes. Reasons may, however, be found for the present system of optical trading in that—

(a) There is an extensive demand for glasses, whether fitted properly or improperly.

(b) The profits are large.

(c) The acquirement of a knowledge of practical optics has been, until recently, difficult, if not impossible, to obtain. The undirected reading, or study, in spare moments, of books on the subject not materially assisting men otherwise occupied with daily business affairs.

Considering these reasons in their order. The demand for visual aids is great, and it is only human nature which prompts a man, who lives by the purchase and sale of goods to handle those which he is constantly asked for. The primary causes of the ever increasing demand for glasses is civilization and education, and the consequent application of the eyes to near pursuits. Except in near vision, the astigmat is not usually appreciably conscious of his defect, nor does the hypermetrope particularly feel the strain thrown on his accommodative muscles.

Presbyopia is of little material consequence unless one wishes to read, write, sew, or engage in other close occupations. Also a certain proportion of eyes must become myopic when, persistently and from an early age, they are used in study and close work. All strains on the external muscular system are augmented and consequently noted when the eyes are engaged in near vision, optical defects, in general, are usually ignored for distance. Only in myopia, where a comparison can be made with the relatively good sight for near objects, is there a realization of the defective distant vision, otherwise it is

extremely rare that complaints are made in this respect, no matter how bad the distant sight may be. The hypermetrope or astigmat is usually not conscious of his defective sight for remote, because that for near objects is so much worse, consequently he considers that the former is quite good, while in fact it is frequently only somewhat less bad than the latter.

Those who seldom indulge in close work do not, therefore, feel the need for visual aids to the same extent as those who continually use their eyes for short distances, where strain is so much greater, and where difficulty in seeing, or actual inability to see, objects of a certain size, such as type, is so much more easily and decidedly noted. Thus it is with the extension of general education among the masses, with the augmentation of the quantity of literature daily read, with the increase of occupations involving constant adjustment of the eyes for close work, and generally with the great growth of city as compared with rural life and pursuits, that the demand for visual aids has gone up by leaps and bounds. And the city life, the education, and the improvement in the intelligence of the masses tend to this increase, because under these conditions people are more nervous, and feel effects more easily, and at the same time are prone to search for the cause of these effects, and so seek glasses when nature indicates their need. I do not think that children now-a-days are whipped at school because they can not see the blackboard or the print; instead of this ancient method of improving the sight capacity they are taken to the oculist and optician to obtain that which is required to render the vision normal and therefore equal to all calls made upon it.

And, if the increase in the demand for optical aid has been great up to the present, how much greater it can become by legitimate cultivation should not escape the mental grasp of those connected with the industry or of those who think of becoming so. A portion of the public has already learnt that optical aids are requisite and beneficial. Still, it is only a small proportion, and it is for the opticians themselves to inculcate among the people the appreciation of the existence of their visual errors, the means of correcting them, and the benefits derived from correction. It is difficult to compute what proportion of the British public might be wearing spectacles with benefit to health and working capacity, with

increased comfort and greater enjoyment of life. But it is certainly by far the greater part of the population, whilst it is possible that not more than 10 per cent of those under forty years of age are, as yet, spectacle-wearers. Only a very small percentage have normal eyes, and, as is well known, so soon as the age of forty or forty-five is passed everyone, as a natural sequence, must become a wearer of glasses if he wishes to be able to continue the use of his eyes for close work with any sense approaching comfort.

Thus it will be seen that the field of operation is, for the optician, of practically illimitable extent. How best to induce the public to become a spectacled instead of a non-spectacled one, to the mutual benefit of the buyers and sellers of glasses, should be one of the principal aims of the educated and advanced optician.

It is doubtful whether any articles in equal demand bear proportionate to their cost so substantial a rate of profit as do glasses. One reason for this is that the buyer does not, as a rule, want cheap, or, rather, low-priced spectacles or eye glasses. He knows instinctively that the best attention is demanded in the selection of aids for the sight, and combined knowledge of buyer and seller results in the purchase and sale of a very good grade or very high priced article, as the case may be. The spectacle wearer, in his sublime innocence, is rather proud of pointing to the fact that he always did all that was possible to preserve his sight by buying real pebbles or periscopic lenses! He thinks because the retailer so thinks, and communicates unconsciously his convictions to his customers, that these special lenses with, perhaps, fancy, high flown names, have peculiar virtues absent in other goods, and can preserve or restore the sight, no matter what the power of the glasses or what the nature of the defect. The retail optical trade is profitable, without any doubt, but, when the optician is optically educated, it can be made infinitely more so. The thorough optician knows what is required of him, and his very knowledge inspires confidence in his customer. Glasses selected are of real benefit to the wearer, and, in consequence, honestly worth a fair figure. Customers are more numerous, and there should be absolutely no dead stock.

What knowledge is requisite by the retail optician might almost be summed up in the following words. He requires to know what the public needs. Now, in

order to know this, he must have some knowledge, elementary, it is true, of the anatomy and physiology of the eye, for without such knowledge he can neither advise as to the glasses required, nor can he, as is so very frequently necessary, counsel that the oculist be consulted. An elementary knowledge of the eye is as necessary for the optician as a complete knowledge is for the oculist. He requires to understand light, what it is, and how it travels, the laws of refraction and reflection, lenses, their formation, properties, how to analyze and neutralize, and transpose them. He has to understand errors of refraction and accommodation and how to determine and measure them. For the latter he must comprehend the trial case and its use, test types and charts, and their principles, also the use of all the various instruments that are applicable for testing and examining the eye.

Further, the optician has to understand how to conduct an optical business, the stock that he should carry, both as regards quantity and variety, and under what conditions the various kinds of frames serve. He must know how properly to read and write optical prescriptions, and how to fit and manipulate frames so that the best effects be obtained from lenses prescribed, and how to take facial measurements for frames when needed.

In catering for trade in optics the great guiding principle of the optician should and must be to do his best to serve the public; this principle must stand out pre-eminent and every other must be secondary. When a customer places himself unreservedly in the hands of the optician, there can be no doubt in the mind of any honest man that he must receive the very best of care and attention, and that no advantage be taken of his confidence. No trouble should be too great to get at what is required, and when there is any doubt of it, when the case is not understood, no glasses should be sold; it cannot be right to trade on the ignorance of the buyer and so cause his confidence to be misplaced. And if this be true, and the proper course for every optical dealer to follow, it stands to reason that those who are not versed in visual optics should not sell glasses at all, because they can understand no case that presents itself to them.

It pays well to serve the public properly; when glasses are bought they are not wanted cheap; the cheap spectacle or

eye-glass, in the opinion of the public, is the same as the article of little or no value. The optician who understands his business and inspires, as he should, confidence in his customer, can always obtain for the article supplied a price commensurate with, not only the actual cost of the article, but also with the time and trouble required in finding the proper thing. In plain words, the customer pays not only for the spectacle or eye-glass which he buys, but also for the knowledge and time of the optician.

And in this connection of considering first and foremost, of doing one's duty to the public, it is of the very highest necessity that the optician should be able to discriminate between cases of defective sight which are due to error of refraction and those which are due to pathological conditions. The optician must be capable of at once discriminating between the cases of refractive error and cases that indicate disease; between simple and purely optical cases for which he may supply glasses, and those which, being complicated, require rather medical attention, or the latter in addition to optical corrections, and which, therefore, must not be treated by the optician who has had no medical training.—*Phar. Journal (England)*.

## Books.

THE MEDICAL NEWS POCKET FORMULARY FOR 1899—Containing sixteen hundred prescriptions representing the latest and most approved methods of administering remedial agents. By E. Quin Thornton, M.D., Demonstrator of Therapeutics, Pharmacy and Materia Medica in the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia. In one wallet-shaped volume, strongly bound in leather, with pocket and pencil. Price, \$1.50 net. Lea Brothers & Co., publishers, Philadelphia and New York.

This certainly is one of the most helpful and complete pocket volumes that a physician could possess. The prescriptions have been arranged under alphabetical headings of diseases, an arrangement which facilitates the reference to any portion of the work. The name of the author is sufficient guarantee of the value of the formulae submitted, and which we understand have been gleaned from the recommendations of the world's leading medical men. Modern pharmacy has not been lost sight of in presenting

formulae, which not only give elegance in appearance but also palatability, two very essential points in modern therapeutics.

ASSAY OF DRUGS AND GALENICALS. By Dr. A. B. Lyons, F.C.S. Price, 75 cents. Nelson, Baker & Co., Detroit, Mich.

This work is one that will recommend itself to every student of pharmacy. It treats very fully of the many processes by which crude drugs and galenical preparations are valued and standardized. The work is fully up to date, and the author is one who is well known as an authority on pharmaceutical matters, being also a frequent contributor to several journals.

The more sound planks you have in a business, like unto a boat, the stronger will it be.

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the Druggists for their liberal patronage the past year, and will endeavor to merit a continuance of their favors.

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### CANADIAN DRUGGIST PRICES CURRENT

Corrected to January 8th, 1899.

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

ALCOHOL, gal.....	\$4 75	\$5 00	Powdered, lb.....	\$ 30	\$ 35	Kino, true, lb.....	\$ 4 25	\$4 50
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.....	5 00	5 25
ALON, oz.....	40	45	CHALK, French, powdered, lb...	10	12	Powdered, lb.....	6 50	6 75
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, Barberrry, lb.....	22	25	COLLODION, lb.....	75	80	Thus, lb.....	5	10
Bayberry, lb.....	15	18	Cantharidal, lb.....	2 50	2 75	HZRN, Althea, lb.....	27	35
Ruckthorn, lb.....	15	17	CONFECTION, Senna, lb.....	40	45	Bitterwort, lb.....	36	40
Canella, lb.....	15	17	CREOSOTE, Wood, lb.....	1 30	2 50	Burdock, lb.....	16	18
Cascara Sagrada	25	30	CREOSOL (JEYRS) 4 oz. bottles, per doz.	4 50	5 00	Boneset, oz., lb.....	15	17
Casarilla, select, lb.....	18	20	" " 12-oz. bottles, per doz.	10 50	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.....	55	55
Yellow, lb.....	35	40	ERGOT, Spanish, lb.....	75	80	Grindelia robusta, lb.....	45	50
Pale, lb.....	40	45	Powdered, lb.....	90	1 00	Horchound, 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.....	35	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	22
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	20
Sassafras, lb.....	15	16	Elder, lb.....	20	22	Peppermint, oz., lb.....	21	22
Soap (quillaya), lb.....	13	15	Lavender, lb.....	12	15	Rue, oz., lb.....	30	35
Wild cherry, lb.....	13	15	Rose, red, French, lb.....	1 60	2 00	Sage, oz., lb.....	18	20
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.....	\$ 00	15 00	Spanish, Val'a, oz.....	1 00	1 25	Tansy, oz., lb.....	15	18
BERRIES, Cubeb, sifted, lb...	20	25	GELATINE, Cooper's, lb.....	75	80	Wormwood, oz.....	20	22
Powdered, lb.....	25	30	French, white, lb.....	35	40	Yerba Santa, lb.....	38	44
Juniper, lb.....	7	10	GLYCERINE, lb.....	17	20	HONEY, lb.....	13	15
Ground, lb.....	12	14	GUARANA.....	1 00	1 10	HORS, fresh, lb.....	20	25
Prickly ash, lb.....	40	45	Powdered, lb.....	1 25	1 35	INDIGO, Madras, lb.....	75	80
BUNS, Balm of Gilead, lb.....	55	60	GUM ALOES, Cape, lb.....	18	20	INSECT POWDER, lb.....	35	38
Cassia, lb.....	25	30	Barbadoes, lb.....	30	50	ISINGLASS, Brazil, lb.....	2 00	2 10
BUTTER, Cacao, lb.....	60	65	Scotrine, lb.....	65	70	Russian, true, lb.....	6 00	6 50
CAMPHOR, lb.....	60	75	Asafoetida, 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	45
			Sorts, lb.....	30	35	Short, lb.....	25	20
			Benzoin, lb.....	50	1 00	Coca, lb.....	35	20
			Catechu, Black, lb.....	9	20	Digitalis, lb.....	15	75
			Gamboge, powdered, lb.....	1 20	1 25	Eucalyptus, lb.....	18	55
			Guaiac, lb.....	50	1 00	Isoeyamus.....	20	50
			Powdered, lb.....	90	95	Matico, lb.....	70	77

Senna, Alexandria, lb.....	\$ 25	\$ 30	Rhatany, lb.....	\$ 20	\$ 30	ANTINERVIN, oz.....	\$ 85	\$ 00
Tinnevely, lb.....	15	25	Rhubarb, lb.....	75	2 50	ANTIKAMNIA.....	1 35	1 40
Stramonium, lb.....	20	25	Sarsaparilla, Houd, lb.....	40	45	ANTIPYRIN, oz.....	0 55	0 05
Uva Ursi, lb.....	15	18	Cut, lb.....	50	55	ARISTOL, oz.....	1 85	2 00
LRECHES, Swedish, doz.....	1 00	1 10	Senega, lb.....	55	05	ARSENIC, Donovan's sol., lb.....	25	30
LICORICE, Solazzi.....	45	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 $\frac{1}{2}$ ozs. 8cc.,		
“ Purity, 100 sticks in box	75	75	Valerian, English, lb. true.....	20	25	oz.....	6 00	6 25
“ Purity, 200 sticks in box	1 50	1 50	Virginia, Snake, lb.....	40	45	BISMUTH, Ammonia-citrate, oz.....	40	45
“ Acme Pellets, 5 lb. tins	2 00	2 00	Yellow Dock, lb.....	15	18	Iodide, oz.....	55	60
“ Lozenges, 5 lb. tins.....	2 00	2 00	RUM, Bay, gal.....	2 50	2 75	Salicylate, oz.....	25	30
“ Tar, Licorice, and Tolu,			Essence, lb.....	3 00	3 25	Subcarbonate, lb.....	2 00	2 25
5 lb. tins.....	2 00	2 00	SACCHARIN, oz.....	1 25	1 50	Subnitrate, lb.....	1 80	2 00
LUPULIN, oz.....	30	35	SEED, Anise, Italian, sifted, lb.....	13	15	BORAX, lb.....	6	7
LYCOPodium, lb.....	70	80	Star, lb.....	35	40	Powdered, lb.....	7	8
MACE, lb.....	1 20	1 25	Burdock, lb.....	30	35	BROMINE, oz.....	3	13
MANNA, lb.....	1 60	1 75	Canary, bag or less, lb.....	4	5	CADMIUM, Bromide, oz.....	20	25
Moss, Iceland, lb.....	9	10	Caraway, lb.....	10	13	Iodide, oz.....	45	50
Irish, lb.....	12	13	Cardamom, lb.....	1 15	1 25	CAFFEINE, oz.....	55	60
MUSK, Tonquin, oz.....	46 00	50 00	Celery.....	25	30	Citrate, oz.....	35	40
NUTGALLS, lb.....	21	25	Colchicum.....	50	60	CALCIUM, Hypophosphite, lb.....	1 50	1 60
Powdered, lb.....	25	30	Coriander, lb.....	10	12	Iodide, oz.....	95	1 00
NUTMEGS, lb.....	1 00	1 10	Cumin, lb.....	15	20	Phosphate, precip., lb.....	35	38
NUX VOMICA, lb.....	10	12	Fennel, lb.....	15	17	Sulphide, oz.....	5	6
Powdered, lb.....	20	25	Fenugreek, powdered, lb.....	7	9	CERIUM, Oxalate, oz.....	10	12
OAKUM, lb.....	70	75	Flax, cleaned, lb.....	3 1	4	CHINOIDINE, oz.....	15	10
ONJMENT, Merc., lb. $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{1}{4}$ .	12	15	Ground, lb.....	4	5	CHLORAL, Hydrate, lb.....	1 25	1 38
Citrine, lb.....	45	50	Hemp, lb.....	3 1/2	4	Croton, oz.....	75	80
PARALDEHYDB, oz.....	30	22	Mustard, white, lb.....	11	12	CHLOROFORM, lb.....	60	1 90
PEPPER, black, lb.....	16	18	Powdered, lb.....	15	20	CINCHONINE, sulphate, oz.....	25	30
Powdered, lb.....	18	20	Pumpkin.....	25	30	CINCHONIDINE, Sulph., oz.....	28	30
PITCH, black, lb.....	3	4	Quince, lb.....	65	70	COCAINE, Mur., oz.....	4 00	4 50
Burgundy, true, lb.....	10	12	Rape, lb.....	5	6	CODEIA, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.....	75	80
PLASTER, Calcined, bbl. cash.....	1 25	3 25	Strophanthus, oz.....	50	55	COLLODION, lb.....	65	70
Adhesive, yd.....	12	13	Worm, lb.....	22	25	COPPER, Sulph., (Blue Vitriol) lb.	6	7
Belladonna, lb.....	65	70	SEIDLITZ MIXTURE, lb.....	25	30	Iodide, oz.....	65	70
Galbanum Comp., lb.....	80	85	SOAP, Castile, Mottled, pure, lb.....	10	12	COPPERAS, lb.....	1	3
Lead, lb.....	25	30	White, Conti's, lb.....	15	16	DIURETIC, oz.....	1 60	1 65
POPPY HEADS, per 100.....	1 00	1 10	Powdered, lb.....	25	40	ETHER, Acetic, lb.....	75	80
ROSIN, Common, lb.....	24	3	Green (Sapo Viridis), lb.....	25	40	Sulphuric, lb.....	40	50
White, lb.....	3 1/2	4	SPERMACEIT, lb.....	60	65	EXALGINE, oz.....	1 00	1 10
RSORCIN, white, oz.....	25	0	TURPENTINE, Chian, oz.....	75	80	HYOSCYAMINE, Sulp., crystals, gr.	25	30
ROCHELLE SALT, lb.....	25	28	Venice, lb.....	10	12	IODINE, lb.....	4 50	5 00
ROOT, Aconite, lb.....	22	25	WAX, White, lb.....	50	75	IODOFORM, lb.....	5 25	5 50
Althea, cut, lb.....	30	35	Yellow.....	40	45	IODOL, oz.....	1 40	1 50
Belladonna, lb.....	25	30	WOOD, Guaiac, rasped.....	5	6	IRON, by Hydrogen.....	80	85
Blood, lb.....	18	25	Quassia chips, lb.....	10	12	Carbonate, Precip., lb.....	15	16
Bitter, lb.....	27	30	Red Saunders, ground, lb.....	5	6	Sacch., lb.....	30	35
Blackberry, lb.....	15	18	Santal, ground, lb.....	5	6	Chloride, lb.....	45	55
Burdock, crushed, lb.....	18	20				Sol., lb.....	13	16
Calamus, sliced, white, lb.....	20	25				Citrate, U.S.P., lb.....	90	1 00
Canada Snake, lb.....	30	35				And Ammon., lb.....	70	75
Cohosh, black, lb.....	15	20				And Quinine, lb.....	1 50	3 00
Colchicum, lb.....	40	45				Quin. and Stry., oz.....	18	30
Columbo, lb.....	20	22				And Strychnine, oz.....	13	15
Powdered, lb.....	25	30				Dialyzed, Solution, lb.....	50	50
Coltsfoot, lb.....	38	40				Ferrocyanide, lb.....	55	60
Comfrey, crushed, lb.....	20	25				Hypophosphites, oz.....	25	35
Curcuma, powdered, lb.....	13	14				Iodide, oz.....	40	45
Dandelion, lb.....	20	22				Syrup, lb.....	40	45
Elecampane, lb.....	15	20				Lactate, oz.....	5	6
Galangal, lb.....	15	18				Pernitrate, solution, lb.....	15	16
Gelsemium, lb.....	22	25				Phosphate scales, lb.....	1 25	1 30
Gentian or Genitan, lb.....	12	13				Sulphate, pure, lb.....	7	9
Ground, lb.....	13	14				Exsiccated, lb.....	8	10
Powdered, lb.....	13	15				And Potass. Tartrate, lb.....	80	85
Ginger, African, lb.....	18	20				And Ammon Tartrate, lb.....	80	85
Po., lb.....	20	22				JEVES' FLUID, 25c. bottles, per doz.....	2 28	2 50
Jamaica, blehd., lb.....	30	35				“ 50c. bottles, per doz.....	4 50	5 00
Po., lb.....	35	38				LEAD, Acetate, white, lb.....	13	15
Ginseng, lb.....	4 50	4 75				Carbonate, lb.....	7	8
Golden Seal, lb.....	75	80				Iodide, oz.....	35	40
Gold Thread, lb.....	90	95				Red, lb.....	7	9
Hellebore, white, powd., lb.....	18	20				LIME, Chlorinated, bulk, lb.....	4	5
Indian Hemp.....	18	20				In packages, lb.....	6	7
Ipecac, lb.....	3 50	3 60				LITHIUM, Bromide, oz.....	35	35
Powdered, lb.....	5 75	4 00				Carbonate, oz.....	30	35
Jalap, lb.....	40	45				Citrate, oz.....	25	30
Powdered, lb.....	60	65				Iodide, oz.....	50	55
Kava-Kava, lb.....	40	90				Salicylate, oz.....	35	40
Licorice, lb.....	12	15				MAGNESIUM, Calc., lb.....	55	60
Powdered, lb.....	13	15				Carbonate, lb.....	18	20
Mandrake, lb.....	13	18				Citrate, gran., lb.....	35	40
Masterwort, lb.....	16	40				Sulph. (Epsom salt), lb.....	13	3
Orris, Florentine, lb.....	30	35				MANGANESE, Black Oxide, lb.....	5	0
Powdered, lb.....	40	45				MENTHOL, oz.....	25	30
Pareira Brava, true, lb.....	40	45				MERCURY, lb.....	75	30
Pink, lb.....	40	45				Ammon (White Precip.).....	1 25	1 03
Parsley, lb.....	30	35				Chloride, Corrosive, lb.....	90	1 00
Pleursey, lb.....	20	25				Calomel, lb.....	1 05	1 15
Poke, lb.....	15	18				With Chalk, lb.....	50	55
Queen of the Meadow.....	18	20						

### Announcement of Importance to Every Physician.

Messrs. Lea Brothers & Co. announce for publication in March, 1899, the first volume of *Progressive Medicine*, a new annual which will be issued in four handsome octavo, cloth bound and richly illustrated volumes of about 400 pages each. The several volumes will appear at intervals of three months. In this age of unusual progress, so rapid is the advance in all departments of medical and surgical science that the need for condensed summaries which shall keep the practitioner up to date at the least possible expenditure of valuable time has become imperative. Many attempts in the way of Year-Books, Retrospects and Abstracts have been made to meet this growing need, but in nearly all of these the process of condensing has not been preceded by a sifting of the good from the useless, and consequently the reader is presented with a mass of information from which he must select with care and study the items which are useful and reliable.

What the busy physician needs to day is a well-told tale of medical progress in all its lines of thought, told in each line by one well qualified to cull only that matter worthy of his attention and necessary to his success. He needs material which shall teach him all that the master of his specialty knows of the year's work.

It is with the object of presenting only such readable and useful material that these volumes are published, and every contributor to the pages of *Progressive Medicine* will say what he has to say in an original narrative form, so that every statement will bear a personal imprint expressing not only the views of the author cited, but the opinion of the contributor as well.

To insure completeness of material and harmony of statement, each narrative will receive the careful supervision of the General Editor, Dr. Hobart Amory Hare, whose reputation will everywhere be acknowledged as ensuring practical utility in a high degree. Those associated with Dr. Hare in the production of *Progressive Medicine* include a brilliant gathering of the younger element of the profession, well representing the class which is so energetically contributing to make modern medical history.

With the appreciation of the self-evident utility of such a work to all practitioners, the publishers are enabled to ask

the very moderate subscription price of ten dollars for the four volumes.

The publishers offer to send full descriptive circulars and sample pages to those applying for them.

Frank Leslie's for January, 1899.

*Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly* for January is a royal holiday number, and sets a very high standard for the coming year. The feature *par excellence* is the complete story of the sinking of the *Merrimac* at the mouth of Santiago harbor last June, as told in a straightforward, dramatic narrative by Lieutenant Hobson's chosen helmsman in that historic exploit—the gallant young Osborn Deignan, from Iowa.

This same January number of *Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly* contains, in addition to the story of the *Merrimac*, the first of a series of articles by the celebrated war correspondent, Thomas R. Dawley, Jr., recounting his exciting experiences while "Campaigning with Gomez," in the wilds of Cuba; "In a Klondike Cabin," by Joaquin Miller, the Poet of the Sierras, who has recently returned from Alaska; the first part of a new California story, by Bret Harte, entitled "Mr. Jack Hamlin's Mediation", "Women in Politics," by the Marquise Lanza; "Naval Signaling, and Carrier Pigeons," by Joseph C. Groff, "The Orphan of Belleville," a charming and seasonable story, by Francois Coppee; "The Edge of the Marsh," a complete short tale by Etta W. Pierce; poems by Edith M. Thomas, Minna Irving, Clinton Scollard, Martha McCulloch-Williams, Susan Archer Weiss, and others; and a varied "Marginalia" department, including contributions by R. K. Munkittrick, James B. Cable, Charles H. Crandall, Isaac W. Eaton and St. Julien Grimke.—*Frank Leslie Publishing House, N. Y.*

### The Cosmopolitan.

To have the men who have demonstrated their organizing ability by great business successes tell their secrets of organization is the object of the editor of the *Cosmopolitan*. That he is succeeding is proved in the January issue by the article from Charles R. Flint, who is regarded in New York as one of the three or four ablest organizers in America. He is president of the Rubber Trust and the head of the great mercantile house of

Flint, Eddy & Co. which has its ramifications in almost every part of the world. Mr. Flint tells very openly what makes for success in the organization of business. His article may be read with interest by the Rockefellers, the Armours, and the Wanamakers, as well as by the humblest clerk seeking to fathom the secret of business success.

In the same line is an article, also in the January *Cosmopolitan*, telling how Mr. Platt organized and conducted the campaign for the election of Roosevelt. It is by a gentleman who was actively engaged at the Republican headquarters during the campaign, and who gives a vivid picture of the perfection to which political organization has been carried in New York State by the most astute of managers. The wary old senator who has been a lifetime in politics and the youngest political aspirant will alike find food for reflection in Mr. Blythe's article

St. John, N.B., as a Winter Port.

The Board of Trade of St. John, N.B., have issued a handsome illustrated pamphlet descriptive of that city and the beautiful Bay of Fundy, upon which it is situated

The pamphlet has been prepared mainly with a view of emphasizing the advantages of St. John as a winter port for the Dominion, and the Board of Trade deserves credit for the enterprise it has shown and the conclusive proofs it has put forward as to the claims of that port.

100 for One Dollar

We are in receipt of a copy of a series of advertisements for druggists' use published by Harry M. Graves, Williamsown, Mass. But few druggists have the time and perhaps fewer still the talent for preparing a series of advertisements for the local papers or whatever style of advertising they do. It is to save this time and furnish the material without having to think them out that these sample "ads" are published.

The copy before us gives a selection of 100 advertisements which may be used exactly as written or altered to suit the pleas of the druggist. One dollar will be well spent in securing a copy of this work. Read the advt. in this issue.

He who thinks he can corner all the business in his town is himself cornered by the narrowness of his own judgment.

Iodide, oz.....	\$ 35	\$ 40	Iodide, oz.....	\$ 40	\$ 43	Geranium, oz.....	\$1 75	\$1 85
Bin., oz.....	25	30	Salicylate, lb.....	1 00	1 10	Rose, lb.....	3 20	3 50
Oxide, Red, lb.....	1 15	1 20	Sulphate, lb.....	2	5	Juniper berries (English), lb...	4 50	5 50
Pill (Blue Mass), lb.....	70	75	Sulphite, lb.....	8	10	Wood, lb.....	70	70
MILK SUGAR, powdered, lb.....	30	35	SOMNOL, oz.....	85	00	Lavender, Chris. Fleur, lb....	3 00	3 55
MORPHINE, Acetate, oz.....	1 90	2 00	SPIRIT NITRE, lb.....	38	68	Garden, lb.....	75	1 50
Muriate, oz.....	1 90	2 00	FRONTIUM, Nitrate, lb.....	18	20	Lemon, lb.....	1 50	1 60
Sulphate, oz.....	2 00	2 10	STRYCHNINE, crystals, oz.....	80	85	Lemongrass, lb.....	1 50	1 00
PEPSIN, Saccharated, oz.....	35	40	SULFONAL, oz.....	56	60	Mustard, Essential, oz.....	60	60
PILENACETINE, oz.....	30	32	SULPHUR, Flowers of, lb.....	24	4	Neroli, oz.....	4 25	4 60
PIPOCARPINE, Muriate, grain....	7	8	Pure precipitated, lb.....	13	20	Orange, lb.....	2 75	3 75
PIERIN, oz.....	1 00	1 10	TARTAR EMETIC, lb.....	50	55	Sweet, lb.....	2 75	3 00
PHOSPHORUS, lb.....	90	1 10	THYMOL (Thymic acid), oz.....	55	60	Origanum, lb.....	65	50
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.....	1 60	1 75
Bicarbonate lb.....	15	17	Carbonate lb.....	25	30	Peppermint, lb.....	1 60	1 75
Bichromate, lb.....	12	13	Chloride, granular, oz.....	13	15	Pimento, lb.....	2 00	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				Sandalwood, lb.....	5 50	7 70
Citrate, lb.....	70	25	ESSENTIAL OILS.			Sassafras, lb.....	75	00
Cyanide, lb.....	40	50	OIL, Almond, bitter, oz.....	75	80	Savin, lb.....	1 60	1 58
Hypophosphites, oz.....	10	12	Sweet, lb.....	40	50	Spearmint, lb.....	3 75	4 79
Iodide, lb.....	3 50	3 75	Amber, crude, lb.....	40	45	Spruce, lb.....	65	00
Nitrate, gran, lb.....	8	10	Rec't, lb.....	60	65	Tansy, lb.....	4 25	4 85
Permanganate, lb.....	40	45	Anise, lb.....	00	3 25	Thyme, white, lb.....	1 80	1 87
Prussiate, Red, lb.....	50	55	Bay, oz.....	50	60	Wintergreen, lb.....	1 75	1 85
Yellow, lb.....	32	35	Bergamot, lb.....	3 25	3 50	Wormseed, lb.....	3 50	3 75
And Sod. Tartrate, lb.....	25	30	Cade, lb.....	90	1 00	Wormwood, lb.....	4 25	4 50
Sulphuret, lb.....	25	30	Cajuput, lb.....	1 60	1 70			
PROPYLAMINE, oz.....	35	46	Capsicum, oz.....	60	65	FIXED OILS.		
QUININE, Sulph. bulk.....	30	35	Caraway, lb.....	2 75	3 00	CASTOR, lb.....	13	15
Oz., oz.....	35	40	Cassia, lb.....	2 75	3 00	COD LIVER, N.F., gal.....	90	95
QUINIDINE, Sulphate, ozs., oz...	16	20	Cedar.....	55	85	Norwegian, gal.....	1 60	1 70
SALICIN, lb.....	4 50	5 00	Cinnamon, Ceylon, oz.....	2 75	3 00	COTTONSEED, gal.....	1 10	1 20
SANTONIN, oz.....	20	22	Citronella, lb.....	80	85	LARD, gal.....	90	1 00
SILVER, Nitrate, cryst, oz.....	80	85	Clove, lb.....	1 20	1 30	LINSEED, boiled, gal.....	56	59
Fused, oz.....	85	90	Copaiba, lb.....	1 75	2 00	Raw, gal.....	55	58
SODIUM, Acetate, lb.....	30	35	Croton, lb.....	1 50	1 75	NEATSFOOT, gal.....	1 20	1 30
Bicarbonate, kgs., lb.....	2 75	3 00	Cubeb, lb.....	2 50	3 00	OLIVE, gal.....	1 30	1 35
Bromide, lb.....	70	75	Cumin, lb.....	5 50	6 00	Salad, gal.....	2 50	2 60
Carbonate, lb.....	3	6	Erigeron, oz.....	20	25	PALM, lb.....	12	13
Hypophosphite, oz.....	10	12	Eucalyptus, lb.....	1 50	1 75	SPEARMINT, gal.....	1 50	1 60
Hyposulphite, lb.....	3	6	Fennel, lb.....	1 60	1 75	TURPENTINE, gal.....	70	73

## Drug Reports.

### Canadian Market Report.

The year just closed has apparently been a profitable one in all lines of business. Reports from retail druggists indicate it has been an improvement on previous years and the result of 1899 promises to be even better. The prices ruling during 1898 have been fairly steady with little outside the usual fluctuations that marked previous years. The variations that have occurred have all been in favor of the buyer. No important failures have occurred during the year and obligations have been met with more than usual promptness, which indicates a healthy condition from the financial standpoint.

We would suggest to retail druggists the folly of trying to get the large profits that have existed in years gone by, particularly on articles the sale of which is likely to be absorbed in other lines of business, and the successful druggists in the years to come will be those that increase their turn over on smaller profits and bring their business down to a cash basis. No one can afford to sell goods at cut rate

and give credit, it will only end in disaster. During the last month changes in values have been unimportant and it is a little early to forecast changes that may possibly occur as spring trade opens up. Quinine and opium are unchanged at the late advance. Camphor will likely rule higher this spring. Turpentine is very high, it was sold in the city at seventy cents gallon in barrel lots. High prices will likely rule for some time.

### English Market Report.

LONDON, DEC. 26th, 1898.

During the month Camphor has advanced and leading chemicals are very firm. Copper sulphate is dearer and Borax and Boric acid slightly advanced. Cinchona bark is also on the up-grade, but has not yet reacted upon Quinine.

The mild weather has had a depressing effect on Cod Liver Oil, Ipecac, Glycerine, and other winter staples. Belladonna root is still dear, but Gentian is easier. Cocaine is talked higher, but manufacturers are uncertain about the future as regards Eucaine, Orthoform, etc. Permanganate of potassium is very low. Sulphonal is firm at recent advance. Arsenic is easier.

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TORONTO.

## Druggists

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