

Vol. X.

TORONTO, CANADA, MARCH, 1898.

No. 3.

**PHENIX SURGICAL
INSTRUMENT MANUFACTORY**

POWELL & BARSTOW

Late W. Hurlstone & Co. Established 1830

Makers on the premises of

**SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS
ELASTIC STOCKINGS
TRUSSES
SURGICAL APPLIANCES**

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

Samples, Price Lists, and Quotations on application

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

**EPSOM
TOILET
PAPER**

is one of the best selling brands.
The quality is unsurpassed. The package attractively wrapped and the price low. If you do not already handle it try a SAMPLE CASE.

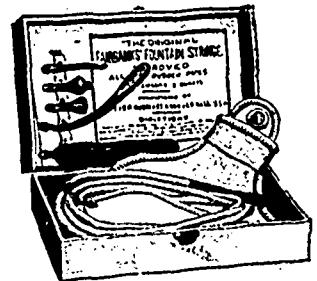
**BUNTIN, GILLIES & CO.,
HAMILTON**

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

THE ORIGINAL

Fairbanks' Fountain Syringe

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS



SIX HARD RUBBER TUBES

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

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

BAYER'S PHARMACEUTICAL PRODUCTS.

SOMATOSE

A tasteless, colourless, nutrient meat powder; it contains all the albuminoid principles of the meat in an easily soluble form. It has been extensively employed and found to be of the greatest service in consumption, diseases of the stomach and intestinal tract, chlorosis and rickets. It is of great value in convalescence from all diseases. SOMATOSE strengthens the muscles and stimulates the appetite in a remarkable manner. Dose for adults: a level teaspoonful three to four times a day with milk, gruel, coffee, etc.

IRON SOMATOSE

(Ferro Somatose). A first-class tonic, containing the albuminous substances of the meat (albumoses) organically combined with iron. Special indications: Chlorosis and Anemia. Daily dose: 75 to 150 grains

MILK SOMATOSE

(Lacto-Somatose). A strength giving food containing the albuminous matter (albumoses) of the milk.

TRIONAL

A most reliable and quickly acting hypnotic of the Sulfonal group. Dose: 16 to 20 grains, in a large cup of hot liquid.

IODOTHYRINE

The active principle of the thyroid gland. It is most efficacious in Strumous Diseases, Myxoedema, Obesity, Rickets, Psoriasis, Eczema and Uterine Hemorrhages. Dose: 5 grains two to eight times a day for adults; 5 grains one to three times daily for children.

LYCETOL

Tartrate of Piperazine Anti Arthritic, Uric Solvent. Has a marked effect on the diuresis. Dose: 16 to 32 grains daily.

PHENACETINE-BAYER

SULFONAL-BAYER

PIPERAZINE-BAYER

SALOL-BAYER

Samples and literature may be had on application to the
(WHOLESALE ONLY)

DOMINION DYEWOOD & CHEMICAL Co., TORONTO

Sole Agency and Depot in Canada for all "BAYER'S" Pharmaceutical Products.

ARISTOL

An Iodine Cicatrisant which is an excellent odourless substitute for Iodoforms, etc. form and highly recommended for Burns, Wounds, Scrofulous Ulcerations, etc.

EUROPHEN

A perfect substitute for Iodoform. Odourless and nontoxic. Has a covering power five times greater than Iodoform. Especially useful in Urticaria molle et durum.

LOSOPHAN

A cresoltriiodide particularly efficacious in the treatment of all kinds of cutaneous disorders caused by animal parasites.

PROTARGOL

A new silver preparation. Most reliable in cases of Gonorrhoea. Antiseptic wound healer. Excellent results in cases of Gonorrhoea Ophthalmia. Solutions of 1 to 2 per cent Ointments.

TANNIGEN

An almost tasteless intestinal astringent. Most efficacious in Chronic, Acute and Summer Diarrhoeas. Adult dose: 8 grains every three hours.

TANNOPINE

(Formerly "Tannone"). A new intestinal astringent. Special indications. Tuberculous and non tuberculous Enteritis, Typhus. Dose: 15 grains three or four times daily.

SALOPHEN

Specific for Influenza, Headache, Migraine, Acute Articular Rheumatism, Chorea, Sciatica. Dose: 15 grains four to six times daily. In powders, etc.

Benger's Food

(REGISTERED)

FOR INFANTS,
INVALIDS, and
THE AGED.

Gold Medal Awarded, Held in Exhibition, London, 1884. Highest Award
International Exhibition, Adelaide, 1877.

The following letter is published by special permission of the
Russian Court:

BALMORAL CASTLE, SCOTLAND, 25th Sept., 1896.

SIRS,—Please forward to BALMORAL CASTLE one dozen 2s. 6d. Tins of
Benger's Food for H.M. the EMPRESS OF RUSSIA, addressed to Miss Ester.
We have received the box ordered from Peterhoff. Yours truly, F. COSTER.
To Messrs. F. B. Benger & Co., Limited.

OPINIONS OF THE MEDICAL PRESS:

"Mr. Benger's admirable preparations"—*The Lancet*.
"Benger's preparations have deservedly a very high reputation, and are all largely
used."—*The Medical Times and Gazette*.
"Deserving the highest praise."—*The Practitioner*.
"Benger's Food has by its excellence established a reputation of its own."
"We have given it in very many cases with the most marked benefit, patients fre-
quently retaining it after every other food has been rejected."—
The London Medical Record.

BENGER'S FOOD

May be obtained in tins of Chemists, &c., everywhere.

Wholesale of

Evans & Sons, Limited, Montreal

And Leading Importers.

HIGHEST AWARD AT CHICAGO EXHIBITION.

ABSOLUTE PURITY GUARANTEED BY USING

T. & H. SMITH'S

Chloroform Pure,

(Answering all recognized purity tests.)

Morphine and Salts

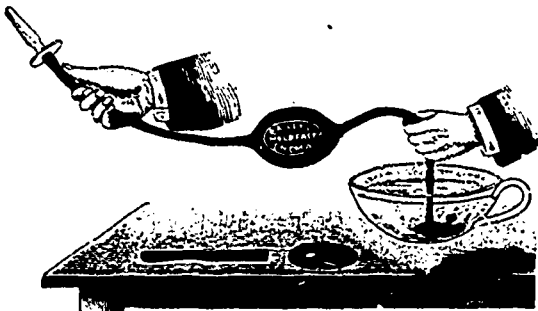
AND OTHER FINE CHEMICALS.

From all Wholesale Houses Throughout Canada.

T. & H. SMITH & CO., Manufacturing Chemists

Edinburgh, Scotland, and 12 Worship St., London, Eng

IT WILL PAY TO INTRODUCE BAILEY'S "HOLDFAST" ENEMAS, SEAMLESS



Best
English
Make

Will
Supersede
all others.

Best Black, oval boxes, complete, per dozen, \$4.01
Best Drain, " " " " " " 3.61
Cheap Black, " " " " " " 3.57

SPECIAL TERMS TO SHIPPERS.

W. H. BAILEY & SON

38 Oxford Street, London, England.

Owbridge's

LUNG TONIC

(Three Sizes)

EMBROCATION

STOMACHIC

HÆMORRHOYDINE

DOG POWDERS

ATOMS OF HEALTH

Are Now Stocked by

The Druggists' Corporation of Canada

(LIMITED)

SOLE AGENTS FOR CANADA,

TORONTO, ONT.

W. T. OWBRIDGE, Manufacturer, - HULL, ENGLAND

CALVERT'S

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

Are the Original and Only Reliable

Have been awarded 85 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.

Canadian Druggist

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

Vol. X.

TORONTO, MARCH, 1898.

No. 3

"APENTA"

THE BEST NATURAL APERIENT WATER.

Bottled at the Springs, Suda Pest, Hungary.

"APENTA"
THE BEST NATURAL APERIENT WATER.

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

L. Liebermann

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

"APENTA"
THE BEST NATURAL APERIENT WATER.

PRICES TO RETAILERS:

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

"APENTA"

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

SOLE EXPORTERS:

THE APOLLINARIS COMPANY, Ltd.,
LONDON.

CANADIAN SUB-AGENTS:

WALTER R. WONHAM & SONS,
Montreal.

Canadian Druggist

WILLIAM J. DYAS, PUBLISHER.

Subscription \$1 per year in advance.

Advertising rates on application.

The CANADIAN DRUGGIST is issued on the 15th of each month, and all matter for insertion should reach us by the 5th of the month.
New advertisements or changes to be addressed

Canadian Druggist,

32 COLBORNE STREET,

TORONTO, ONT.

EUROPEAN AGENCIES:

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

CONTENTS.

Infra Dig.
How will you reply?
Business Helps.
Manitoba Pharmaceutical Association.
To Merchants only.
TRADE NOTES
Students' Annual Dinner.
Answers to Correspondents.
Formule Wanted.
CORRESPONDENCE.
Let the Physician Prescribe.
PHARMACY IN ENGLAND.
Annual Inventories.
Camphor Trade Monopolies
Toilet Waters.
Pharmacy in Russia.
Sunday and Night Service in Norway and Chili.
Orthoform.
Rules of Longevity.
A Few Hints to Employees.
Recent Patents and Trade Marks of Interest to Pharmacists.
CLEANINGS.
ADVERTISING.
Practical Hints on Advertising.
PHOTOGRAPHIC NOTES.
OPTICAL DEPARTMENT.
THE SCIENCE OF OPTICS.
Myopia.
Insecticide Formule
FORMULARY.
AMONGST OUR ADVERTISERS.
Old Reliables.
Optical Goods.
Maypole Soap.
A Great Discovery.
MAGAZINES.
DRUG REPORTS.

MEDICINE AND PHARMACY IN FRANCE.
—The law which at present governs the practice of medicine in France forbids the simultaneous practice of medicine and pharmacy, even by a person who may be in possession of diplomas in both subjects.—*Mag. Phar.*

"Infra Dig."

The frequency with which physicians use this phrase is well known to druggists. They claim it is "infra dig" to advertise themselves professionally. It is "infra dig" to give a testimonial to some proprietary preparation or patent nostrum. It is also "infra dig" to prescribe a special article of some well-known maker who has by his literature or through his representative expatiated on the value of the article.

While not disputing any of these points and leaving it to the profession to settle these things between themselves, we must point to a practice that is in our opinion, and we believe we voice that of every druggist in this matter, very much "infra dig." We refer to the practice which some physicians, of Toronto at least, have of permitting their prescriptions to be sent to departmental stores of this city to be dispensed there. While allowing that the dispensers may be as capable as any others, and they should be, being graduates of the O.C.P., and also the ingredients may be the best; yet the object which is sought by directing trade there is to "cheapen" the medicine for the patient. This we claim is not only lowering to the dignity of the prescriber but is also wrong in principle. Does the physician who thus countenances the patronizing of the department store on the ground of supposed lower prices make any reduction in his own fee? Does he say, when a patient complains of paying from one to five dollars for advice and medicine extra, that he will "cheapen" his fee, cut it in half, or make even a 25 per cent. discount? We think not. Too often the reply is, "Yes, the druggist charges too much, you may take it elsewhere, or you may take it to the department store."

Does the physician doing so reflect that the druggist keeps open early and late, and in many cases is open all night

or is aroused by the "night bell" to serve his patients. He cannot, like the "stores," close at six o'clock and let the public suffer for want of the required medicine. He must be open and attend to all requirements, no matter how trifling, and he must in a number of cases give credit to those from whom in all probability he will never receive a cent.

These things should be borne in mind by the physician as well as the general public and due allowance should be made where in some cases the charge for medicine appears higher than if procured from those whose "drug department" is merely an advertisement for their general business.

While speaking thus of physicians we do not wish to be understood as speaking of all, nor even of a majority of those in the city, for we believe the practice is confined to the very few, but even to those few and to the public at large we would appeal for a more considerate appreciation of the attention and care given by druggists, and a recognition of the fact that druggists are not general dealers in any sense of the word, but are as much specialists as the physicians themselves.

How Will You Reply?

The circular issued as a referendum by the Council of the College is one which will naturally demand the individual consideration of every druggist in Ontario. The circular must not be construed as a general one which gives information without seeking a return. On the page headed "This is for You to Say," three questions are asked which each druggist is interested in answering in one form or another. On the other page, headed "Proposed Platform," sufficient data is given to enable the readers to understand the preliminary thought of the Committee. The Committee have wisely called it a proposed platform because it is one which they will be only too pleased to amend, providing the amendment would serve better the design they have in view—the advancement of the interests of every druggist who looks to the College for protection, and who contributes a fee to secure it. In a period of twelve years these fees have erected, equipped, and established one of the best colleges of pharmacy on the continent. For the time being this part of Council's work is complete, and with timely and thoughtful energy the Coun-

cil has mapped out a line of action solely in the interests of the retailer, to sustain which they ask for the sanction of each druggist as to the necessary expenditure. The circular does not state to whom replies are to be sent, but letters addressed to the chairman, J. M. Hargreaves, Paisley, will doubtless receive the consideration they deserve. Our advice to each druggist is to answer the questions asked, and, if so disposed, to enlarge on the suggestions already made. Do not leave it to your fellow druggist to do all the replying. Act with the rest, and secure any advantages which can be obtained by united effort along these or any other lines. The Committee has expressed its willingness to do the work. Send on your thanks and moral support. If the work will be well done, both will be fully deserved.

Business Helps.

It has been said, and the statement is borne out by the experience of many retailers, that it is a very unwise policy to multiply the number of "side lines" which are brought before the notice of the trade, until the stock is so varied that the real "side line" is the drug stock itself. No business man who has any idea of what a drug business should be, will so forget the mainstay of the business as to make a mere accessory of the sale of drugs proper and the dispensing of medicines. While, however, the main object and ambition of the retail druggist should be the faithful and diligent pursuit of his special line, there is no reason why he should not with every justification add to his stock such other lines of goods as will prove useful adjuncts to his main business, and at the same time be decided helps in a financial way.

The difficulty of course lies principally in the selection of lines. Many a business can with propriety, and every chance of making money, add some special line of goods which in another store or in a different locality would not only appear ridiculous, but would also entail a loss. The druggist must exercise judgment, tact and foresight in making selections, considering the class of customers at present patronizing them, those also whom he would wish to attract, and studying out the tastes and requirements of those people in the locality from which he is likely to secure his trade. Many a man has found out to his regret that his tastes and those of his customers do not

always agree, and very frequently it is a hopeless and a losing task to endeavor to educate them to his ideas.

The side lines mentioned in our last issue are amongst those which would commend themselves to almost any community, although there are localities in which either one or the other or perhaps neither of them would be found to be desirable business helps. It should therefore be borne in mind that in recommending our readers to try the lines suggested in these columns we do it with the hope that some of them, and perhaps several, will be found profitable and helpful in a business way, so that everyone may profit from some of the suggestions given.

OPTICAL GOODS.

We believe that no other line has grown so rapidly into favor with retail druggists as that of optical goods, including as it does the varied assortment of spectacles, eyeglasses, opera glasses, microscopes, and the other articles carried by the wholesale dealers in these goods such as thermometers, barometers, telescopes, etc. From the time we first commenced in these columns the special department of "optics," the interest taken in this line has surprised us, and quite naturally pleased those who cater to this trade. The one necessary condition towards making this branch of the business a success is a thorough knowledge of the science of optics. The old-fashioned way of fitting spectacles and "testing" the eyesight, which was all the merest guesswork, is now obsolete, and a man to make a success of a venture in these goods must have a thorough knowledge of it, obtained at some optical school or institute where special instruction is given. Without this knowledge we would certainly not advise anyone to touch them—but with this knowledge gained the chance of making money out of this branch is excellent, provided of course that judgment is used in making purchases and as in every other line due regard had for the class of customers.

Pharmacy in South Africa.

Just as we are going to press, we are in receipt of the first instalment of a series of letters promised us by a special correspondent in Cape Colony, in reference to pharmacy and trade matters in South Africa. We will have to defer publication until next issue.

KALAMAZOO



CELERY NERVE AND BLOOD... ...TONIC

*Is one of the Oldest, if
not the original, and
best known*

..TONICS..

on the American Market.

We can furnish you this preparation, nicely
put up, in 17 oz. bottles,

	at \$7.25 per dozen	} Our Usual Terms
6 dozen at	7.00 " "	
12 dozen at	6.75 " "	

SEND FOR SAMPLE DOZEN.

CANADIAN SPECIALTY CO.

38 Front Street E., - TORONTO, Ont.

DOMINION AGENTS.

Announcement

We beg to announce that we have established a factory in Toronto for the manufacture of "**SURE CATCH**" Sticky and Poison Fly Paper, and "**TRUE FRUIT**" Syrups and Crushed Fruit.

These goods are guaranteed to be STRICTLY FINE IN EVERY PARTICULAR, and are worthy of your confidence.

The Syrups are in every way superior, retaining the natural flavor and aroma of fresh ripe fruit.

The Sticky Fly Paper has NO SUPERIOR in quality, and we make a SPECIAL OFFER for 1898 of one sheet of heavy Felt Poison Paper FREE in every carton. The retail value of each sheet is 6 $\frac{3}{4}$ c., thus netting the dealer 66 $\frac{3}{4}$ c. per case more profit than on any other Sticky Fly Paper.

Your orders are respectfully solicited, and we guarantee entire and perfect satisfaction.....

J. Hungerford Smith Co.

21 ALICE STREET, TORONTO

Our "Gold Medal" Liquid Glue is

A Sticker

in the *glue-tenacious* acceptance of the term. Quite the reverse is the fact, however, with regard to its selling properties. A trial will prove it. Costs you 75c. per dozen, and sells at your own price, preferably 10c. Note it in your want-book *now*.

Gold Medal Liquid Glue—2 oz.

BRUSH READY FOR USE



Elliot's Syrup of Figs

Each fluid ounce contains the active principles of 125 grains of Alexandria Senna, combined most agreeably with aromatics. Its efficiency has been established by experience. Price, \$3.75 per dozen. Our goods are bright inside and outside. For prices in bulk, see our list.

A handsome **Lithographed Card** supplied on application.



Granular Effervescent

Hydrobromate of Caffeine and Potassium Bromide

The value of this convenient remedy for nausea, nervous headache, exhaustion, etc., is well known. 10c. size contains 2 doses, price 75c. per dozen; 25c. size contains 12 doses, price \$1.90 per dozen; 1-lb. bottle at 60c.
Lithographed Card on application.

Other Seasonable Specialties

Quinine Wine, E—Beef, Iron and Wine, E—Insect Powder, "E" Brand—Syrup White Pine and Tar—North Sea Salt—Genuine White Lead—Brunswick Black—Fluid Magnesia—Citrate of Magnesia—Diamond Powdered Lye—Carbolic Sheep Dip.

"E. & CO." CHLORIDE OF LIME, in solid, air-tight packages. Sold only in cases of 24 lbs.: 1/2's, 1's or assorted.

New Goods

Ozone Specific, 25c., 50c. and \$1.00 sizes—Colchi-Sal—Laxative Bron: Quinine—Liquorice in 12-lb. blocks—Chamois—Brushes.



ELLIOT & CO.
5 Front St. E. - Toronto

...1898...

WALL PAPERS

EXAMINE YOUR STOCK

If it needs sorting up, write us for Samples and they will be forwarded immediately by express. We have a large variety in all grades. Only good selling patterns kept in stock.

THEY WILL MEET COMPETITION

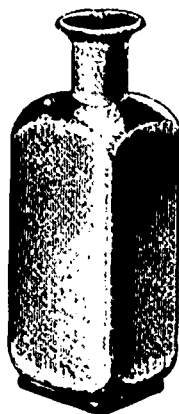
M. STAUNTON & CO.

944-950 YONGE ST., - TORONTO

Are You

Using our Prescription Bottles, made up in our special *Wallaceburg White Glass*?

IF NOT YOU ARE



Cheating Yourself



HANDLED BY ALL THE LEADING JOBBERS.

SYDENHAM GLASS CO.,

Of Wallaceburg Limited.

GOOD AS A GOLD MINE, SELLING DAVIS' FLY FELTS.

1898 SPECIAL OFFER.



2 Boxes Davis' Fly Felts retail for	\$10 00
1 Cardboard Box Davis' Fly Felts, 20 packages, retail for	1 00
	<hr/>
Price to retailer	11 00
	<hr/>
Profit.....	6 50

Really making 2 boxes Fly Felts retailing at \$10 cost but \$3 50

Special Offer Good to 1st of April. Felts shipped 1st May. Send order direct to us, naming wholesaler that goods are to be shipped through. Handle and push Davis' Fly Felts, the popular Fly Poison. Affords largest profit of any fly poison in the market. Every package guaranteed effective.

Manufactured by **POWELL & DAVIS CO., Chatham Ont.**

SMOKE —————

Lord Nelson Golden Nugget National Five

Manufactured by

THE NATIONAL CIGAR CO.

.....TORONTO

Manitoba Pharmaceutical Association

The annual general meeting of the Pharmaceutical Association of Manitoba was held at the Clarendon Hotel, in the city of Winnipeg, Wednesday, the 16th day of February, 1898. It was opened at 8 p.m. by the president, Mr. Charles Flexon. A goodly number of association members were in attendance. Among those present were Chas. Flexon, John F. Howard, E. D. Martin, J. C. Gordon, E. T. Howard, W. Pulford, A. R. Leonard, H. E. Butcher, D. W. O. B. Hutton, Alex. Campbell, Austin Francis, H. A. Wise, T. G. Poyntz, W. D. Macdougall. The President opened the meeting with the following interesting and appropriate address:

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

Gentlemen,—It would be unpardonable of me were I not to take the earliest opportunity of paying respect to the memory of a very highly esteemed member of our association. I refer to the late Dr. Fleming, of Brandon, whose sudden death was one of the severest shocks this country has ever sustained. No country can afford to lose men of such incomparable qualities as were possessed by the doctor—a citizen with those parts that mark a man as indispensable for fostering and fortifying all that is good and noble in society. I regret I never had the pleasure of meeting him; but judging by what has been told me, by those whose personal acquaintance entitle them to speak, no doubt exists in my mind that his death was a loss, as great to the church and the Sunday-school as it was to his closest friends. A loss, perhaps, greater to the noble profession to which he was a credit and an ornament. A loss, the greatest, to his wife and family, to whom the widest sympathy of the Dominion has been extended. It is not often that we are called upon to record a death in our ranks, and when in an instant the Manitoba Pharmaceutical Association is deprived of one of its best and brightest members, the shock forces upon us the serious contemplation of the brevity and duties of life. The only consolation left us is that he was unremitting in the religious service of others, to the last moment.

To those in whose service he has labored, and to whom he is accountable for his stewardship, no more pleasing task can befall the president of any corporation than that of being able to submit a clear and satisfactory budget. At our annual meeting, held in the month of July last, reference was made by me to the then present financial and other conditions of the Manitoba Pharmaceutical Association, and in contrasting them with the affairs of older pharmaceutical bodies to the east of us, I ventured the opinion that we had nothing to be ashamed of.

Thanks to the integrity and the business qualities of our registrar, the financial statement now presented indicates true vigor, and will, I believe, receive the approval of the association.

In the assets you will notice an item of \$250 against the Ontario Mining Company, and another item of \$377 against members and clerks for fees in arrears. I am not prepared to say what the ultimate disposal of the first item may be, but of the second there can be but one opinion by gentlemen present—that prosecution must be the penalty for all who do not pay their fees. It is a shame and a disgrace that men should be so regardless of their duty to honest and honorable motives. A Pharmacy Act—and a first-class one it is—has been given us for our guidance, and unless we obey its provisions we must suffer. I would advise the members on this occasion to move unanimously that the registrar send a copy of section 22 of the Act to each delinquent of two years' standing, with the authority to prosecute within thirty days. Some such strict measure must be adopted to make men cognizant of the law and of decency. The item of \$236.89 for apparatus and supplies at the college is made up as below. It is gratifying to know that we have at last started a library! That it should be fifty times as large goes without saying. A gratuitous supply of books from generous and wealthy publishers would, at this stage of our history, be very acceptable and receive our warmest acknowledgments. Perhaps a gentle and ingenious request along this line would not be entirely fruitless. The equipment of the laboratory is constantly brought up to the requirements for sound teaching and for the accommodation of the students. In this respect the steady improvement of the finances has enabled the council to turn a large share of its attention to the essentials for proper training in the pharmaceutical laboratory at the medical college. Thorough methods for imparting knowledge by a professor in chemistry, botany, materia medica, or any other science, are dependent mainly upon the love for his work, and undoubtedly upon the facilities placed at his disposal. The defects of the past have been largely remedied by the council in their wisdom by the appropriation of sufficient money in assisting Dr. Hutton in doing better and more practical work than hitherto. The importance of practical laboratory work cannot be too strongly urged. It must be with feelings of relief and pleasure to any of our interested members on visiting the college to have shown them some rare chemically pure samples of potassium acetate, potassium manganate, potassium permanganate, potassium iodide, potassium iodate, the magnesium carbonates—light and heavy—and their oxides light and heavy; the three vitriols,

zinc sulphate, iron sulphate and copper sulphate; besides calomel, corrosive sublimate and other chemical compounds, which are turned out by the young men now taking their major course of lectures. The visitor would, on inquiring, find a more contented and a more hopeful class of students than one expected to find not so far back in our history.

In dealing with the annual statement I find myself placed in a somewhat delicate position. You will remember when our finances were brought to a critical condition by the rascality of a former Registrar, that I took occasion to urge a reduction of the examiner's fee from \$20.00 to \$10.00. It was not because I considered \$10.00 enough, but that \$20.00 was too much in view of necessary retrenchment. Now that we are getting strong and lusty, it will not, perhaps, be asking too much of you to strike the happy medium, and for some time to come, at all events, fix the fee at \$15.00. In arriving at a decision on this question, it must not be forgotten that at the Ontario College, as I pointed out at our last annual meeting, there is an examiner for each of the six subjects who receives a fee of \$20.00, thus causing an outlay of \$120.00 for every regular examination. Should you make our fee \$15.00 as suggested by me, our outlay will be \$45.00. My position is rendered all the more delicate, as I am one of the examiners, but I assure you the task of conducting an examination in two subjects, as is the custom here, is well worth the sum mentioned.

We have now 79 druggists doing business within the Province as compared with 67 of last year, and our total membership is exactly 100. It is to be sincerely hoped that this increase is warranted by an increase in our population, and that prosperity is an abiding companion of my brothers of the craft. The desire of emigrating to the Klondike is perhaps not so general with the druggists of Manitoba as with those of other provinces; but, after all, that is no index to the condition of our trade.

We very likely do not give vent to our feelings as much as others. We are a silent and long-suffering people in this prairie country. Especially when it comes to rushing through the Legislature, without our knowledge and consent, odious amendments to the liquor law, odious to us because of their absurdity and of the gross injustice perpetrated on an innocent public. It is now impossible, in cases of emergency, for a person who would dream of going into a liquor-store or a bar-room, to purchase the smallest quantity of brandy or port wine or such like without first procuring an order or a prescription from a doctor.

Just imagine a distracted mother running to the doctor's office, most likely to find it for the time vacant; the doctor is visiting his patients. She must go to another medical man, a stranger, and if she should be fortunate enough to find him in, how monstrous and ridiculous is the motive of her visit. It is for us to

consider this feature of the liquor law and take action if advisable.

At our last election, a young member of the association was fortunate enough to secure a seat in the Council, and though fully qualified to serve in that capacity, it should be borne in mind that he was then an employee. In my opinion, no member unless actively engaged in business for himself, should be selected as a councillor of the association. The Ontario Act has, in my estimation, a very wise provision in this regard, and I would suggest accordingly that we petition our Legislative Assembly to amend section 12 of the Manitoba Pharmaceutical Act as follows: After the words "to be elected in accordance with the provisions of this Act," "the said seven members shall be selected from among those members of the association who are actively engaged in business, on their own account and as proprietors in the occupation of Pharmaceutical Chemists, whether carrying on business as retail, wholesale or manufacturing chemists, and who reside within the Province of Manitoba." It is with a view of justice to the association, and with a keen perception of the important necessity of placing men in the Council who shall have, not only individual interests at stake but who shall have in consequence within their grasp and control the welfare of the association and of their profession, that I seek your support and endorsement of this amendment. Men who have grown up daily, and by the year to the sinister side of their livelihood, and have vainly tried to solve the problem of existence, are the only ones who can efficiently realize the requirements of their vocation, and, indeed, the only ones who will diligently strive to remedy the many abuses that constantly invade and cripple the drug trade. No aspersion on the character of any employee is intended, or could be supposed by this amendment. There are employees, not only in Winnipeg, but throughout the province, who have more intelligence, more executive and business ability than many employers. Nevertheless, there is the risk, without some such provision, of filling the Council with indifferent and therefore undesirable men. Another amendment to our Pharmacy Act may be required, and which deserves our careful consideration and perhaps immediate adoption. The division of the province into districts as outlined by our worthy friend, Mr. F. E. Arkell, of Carberry, would perhaps prove a wise provision against the centralization and the ingenious wire pulling of a batch of young men, such as occurred in this city at the last election. The result of that election was a surprise and a severe disappointment to those who had for so many years directed the affairs of the association, and this opportunity must be taken to place on record the emphatic denial that any of the old Council members living in Winnipeg helped in manipulating that election, or were even cognizant of what was going on. Certain it is, no one wishes

a repetition of those irritating and threatening conditions. It has always been, and I sincerely hope will continue to be, an accepted rule that of the seven Council members, no less than three should represent the country. It is plain enough to see that four should reside in the city or very near it, to enable the Council to secure a quorum easily or readily and without expense. To facilitate the discussion of this important question the registrar has prepared a map, showing the names of gentlemen living in each of the six divisions or districts. In the study of this proposed change, six divisions seem to me an awkward number. Why not have seven, so that one nominee from each could be chosen as a candidate for election? With this number there should be four divisions to Winnipeg, embracing, of course, the country immediately tributary to it, and the three divisions to the rest of the province. The dual object of Mr. Arkell in turning the districts into local organizations for the arranging of tariff, and to use his own words, "looking after local abuses," is an excellent idea, the realization of which, however, would, it must not be forgotten, involve the selection of suitable meeting places in each district. This is a feature of the question which must be carefully and thoroughly canvassed. Considering distances within each district, can the druggist from time to time, conveniently meet in assembly for the discussion of trade matters?

While applying for legislation we should also ask to have the schedule of poisons revised, and I would suggest that our registrar be instructed to communicate with the registrar of the Ontario College to learn what alterations have recently been, or are about to be made, in the Ontario schedule. The poison lists of the provinces should certainly be in conformity with each other.

At our first convention, held on July the 23rd of last year, you were good enough to appoint me a delegate to the American Pharmaceutical Association meeting, which was held in the month of August at Lake Minnetonka. Such generous and unexpected action on your part deserved no less than resolute action on mine to justify the motives of the gentlemen who on that occasion represented the Manitoba Pharmaceutical Association. Grant Allen has ventured the opinion that to be properly educated one must travel. No doubt the mind of an eager or willing observer is broadened by going abroad. He is able to see things as he never saw them before. His observations of men and manners become altered or considerably modified by close contact. Men of eminence in pharmacy and the allied sciences whose views I had long been familiar with, by the frequent reading of their contributions to the drug journals, became very different men on personal acquaintance. Plain and unobtrusive mortals beyond question; but possessing the requisite energy and determination to foster and to

strengthen the claims and the interests of their profession and of the drug trade in general. Men in control of those qualities which at once beget the envy and the pride of so many of their conferees, brothers of the craft, who could, if they but tried, elevate themselves to a similar proud position. To follow the precepts and to practise the principles of such leaders, must surely be to the advancement of pharmacy and to general scientific knowledge. At that forty-fifth annual meeting down by

"Where the falls of Minnehaha
Flash and gleam among the oak trees
Laugh and leap into the Valley,"

remarkable enough, I read a paper at the science section on some of the medicines used by the Swampee Cree Indians of the North, and introduced a sample of the toilet powder used by the squaws. The powder, which is the rotten interior of the hemlock spruce made very fine, and is of the softest texture, was not recognized by any gentleman then present, and it therefore somewhat excited general curiosity. The reading of that paper has since led Mr. H. H. Rusby, of the New York College of Pharmacy, to write asking me to supply specimens of the Cree medicinal plants as referred to by me, and in support of his letter I received another from J. E. Morrison, which I have here and which I will read to you. My reply to Mr. Morrison, who is the editor of the *Canadian Pharmaceutical Journal*, and was last year the president of the American Pharmaceutical Association, was to the effect that I had neither the time nor the requisite knowledge to be of any use to the committee, but I referred him to the Rev. Mr. Burman, of this city, who is one of the most enthusiastic botanists of this country and who spends a large amount of time in collecting botanical specimens. The two gentlemen are now in communication with each other. Mr. Caspari has also been good enough to inform me that President Whitney has appointed me to represent the Province of Manitoba on the Special Auxiliary Committee on Membership, of which Dr. H. M. Whelpley, of St. Louis, Mo., is chairman. If I have done nothing else, I have succeeded in placing myself in touch with some pretty good men.

I cannot say that I learned anything at the American Pharmaceutical Association meeting. But some of the opinions on important questions, which I had long held in common with druggists of old as well as new countries, were much strengthened and received new light and authorization by the free and intelligent discussion of a few educated and deeply interested pharmacists. Unfortunately, through indifference, selfishness, lack of means, and other causes, one does not expect to meet, on such an occasion, more than a mere fraction of the 60,000 or 65,000 druggists doing business on this continent. Nevertheless the fifty druggists from the State of Minnesota, and another fifty from different parts of the

"FLY PADS."

ARCHDALE WILSON & CO.

Direct the attention of the Drug Trade to the judgment of Hon. Mr. Justice Rose, restraining The Lyman Brothers and Company (Limited) from imitating "Fly Pads," and give public

NOTICE

that all parties manufacturing or selling imitations of "Fly Pads" will be proceeded against in the Courts.

In the High Court of Justice.

BETWEEN ARCHDALE WILSON & COMPANY, Plaintiffs,

—AND—

LYMAN BROTHERS & COMPANY (Limited), Defendants.

The 23rd day of June, A.D. 1897.

1. This action having on the 25th and 26th days of January, A.D. 1897, been tried before the Hon. Mr. Justice Rose, and the said the Hon. Mr. Justice Rose on the 23rd day of June, A.D. 1897, having adjudged that the way in which the defendants have put up their fly paper, both as to the form, the envelopes, the packing into boxes and the ornamentation of the boxes, and the advertisements, was calculated to mislead.

2. IT IS THIS DAY ADJUDGED that the defendants, their servants, agents and workmen, be, and they are hereby, restrained from continuing to put up and advertise such matter as to mislead.

3. And this Court doth not think fit to make any other order in the matter.

4. And it is further ordered that there be no costs of and incidental to the trial of this action to either party.

Judgment entered 15th October, 1897.

S. H. GHENT, Deputy Clerk at Hamilton

NEW GOODS

Amberine for the Hair

Swift's Specific

Mulford's Lithia Tablets

Jaynes' Expectorant

Manley's Good Samaritan Oil

Electric Cream (Pickering's)

Dr. Austin Albro's Heart Tablets

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets, 50
and 100

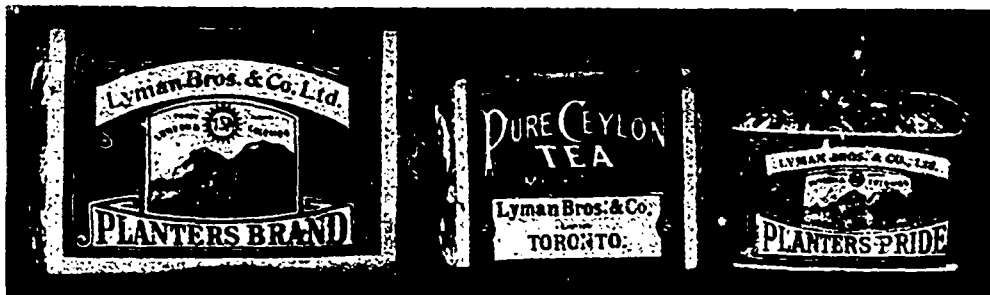
Do. Digestive Tablets

Pepper's Sulpholine Lotion, 1/-
and 2/9

Pepper's Sulpholine Toilet Powder, 6d. and 1/-

Pepper's Sulpholine Soap
" Sulphur Pearls

TEA
TEA



TEA
TEA

...SIDE LINE FOR DRUGGISTS...

WE have a tea specially blended by the Dalukola Tea Co., of London, England, from their Ceylon Plantations in 1, ½, and ¼ lead packets, at 30c., 31c., 32c. lb. Assorted 10 lb. lot, 30c., usual terms. Also Dalukola Tea in Sovereign Tins holding 1 lb. Tea, 40c. per tin; in cases of 100 tins, 35c. tin NETT.

THE LYMAN. BROS. & CO., LIMITED, TORONTO

THE LYMAN, BROS. & CO., LIMITED TORONTO

NOTWITHSTANDING all reports to the contrary,

Lyman's Lightning Fly Paper

Put up in five and ten cent packages,

Is in the Market To Stay!

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

In the suit between Archibald Wilson & Co and ourselves, the Court decided in our favor the main issue, holding that Wilson & Co were not entitled to the exclusive use of the word "pad," as claimed.



WILSON vs. LYMAN JUDGMENT

1. This action having on the 25th and 26th day of January, A.D., 1897, been tried before the Hon. Mr. Justice Rose, and the said the Hon. Mr. Justice Rose on the 23rd day of June, A.D., 1897, having adjudged that the way in which the defendants have put up their fly paper both as to the form, the envelopes, the packing into boxes, and the ornamentation of the boxes, and the advertisements, was calculated to mislead.

2. It is THIS DAY ADJUDGED that the defendants, their servants, agents and workmen, be, and they are hereby, restrained from continuing to put up and advertise such paper so as to mislead.

3. And this Court does not think fit to make any other order in the matter.

4. And it is further ordered that there be no costs of and incidental to the trial of this action to either party.

Do not be misled. All we ask is that dealers shall sell our goods as ours. We will do the rest.

We are substituting this season for the old wooden boxes new and attractive cardboard ones which will prove an ornament to any shop.

3 Dozen 10c. Packages in a box. 6 Dozen 5c. Packages in a box.

Special price on application which will enable you to make larger profits on fly paper than ever before.

Union and from Canada, with the various professors, journalists, and trade representatives, possibly sufficiently represented the varied conditions of the drug trade throughout the length and breadth of the western hemisphere.

The American Pharmaceutical Association is supposed to keep itself aloof as much as possible from the ordinary affairs of the drug trade. The desire is to look upon itself as a scientific body for the advancement of pharmacy and the cognate sciences; but for all that they have a mercantile section, and it has been the object of the association at each meeting to elect as chairman on that section the most pronounced opponent obtainable to the departmental store and cutting evils.

You will see at once how futile all efforts on the part of the association have been in fighting the enemy, when I tell you that not only by way of experiment, but because of the man's eminent intellectual qualities, Mr. Joseph Jacobs, of Atlanta, Georgia, and a cutter of cutters, was elected for 1898 to that position. Everybody now is wondering, as a matter of course, what remedies that gentleman will be ready to recommend at the next meeting.

The higher education of the pharmacist was, of course, a prominent topic, and at one of the sessions I took the liberty of pointing out some of the good features of our pharmacy laws and of the pharmaceutical training in Manitoba.

As Professor Halberg, who was chairman of the session, very properly remarked: "In Canada you are much in advance of the mother country in pharmaceutical legislation," and I felt like rejoicing, "and very much in advance of yourselves." A compulsory curriculum is an exception to the rule over there. In fact, a college training is an unknown quantity in many of the states, and Professor Sayre, in a paper which he read at the meeting, urged what he called the ideal method, viz.: "The candidates for recognition as registered pharmacist by the State Board of Pharmacy must first have a systematic course of training in a reputable school of a certain standard, and must possess a diploma certifying to this fact, and then be examined," plainly showing that it is customary and always possible for young men, by cramming, to pass state board examinations even without having the slightest drug store experience.

But what about ourselves? Have we reached the acme of perfection in pharmaceutical training and education? Very far from it. Are our methods of business as professional pharmacists conducive to the strengthening of the bonds connecting us with our medical friends? The cordial relations between the physicians and pharmacists of the province, as referred to by Mr. Howard in his paper at our convention last July, must in some way or other be made secure. This can be accomplished only by a little more self-respect in lifting ourselves up a few notches in the scale of education, and

thus placing pharmacy where it ought to be, on a level with medicine. Equally educated with the physician, not only will there be mutual professional regard, but the pharmacist will be looked up to and be listened to more than ever before by the public. This first step would alike be the first towards the gradual banishment of patent medicines from our shelves. It is time for the druggist to quit being the medium for this branch of industry. He has too long been the willing servant of the public and has been too thoughtless of his medical friends. Only by fostering and building up the professional side of his calling, can the pharmacist expect to be successful in his business. We are not the only people alive to this fact. On the other side of the line, they consider as we do, that legislation should be obtained to compel patent medicine manufacturers to publish the formulae on the labels. Of course we cannot lose sight of the question of supply and demand of the carrying on of any branch of trade. The rule holds just as much with the drug business as with any other. Yet we can, to a great extent, stem the tide in our own favor by making the drug trade more of a profession. If, in short, we become skilled in the art and science of pharmacy we shall receive better attention from the public and the people will after awhile learn to do away with self-medication. In the meantime it is the paramount duty of the pharmacist to educate the public out of the patent medicine vice. I have talked with medical men, who have endorsed my opinion which I have long held and shall continue to hold, that it is perfectly right and judicious for the druggists in certain instances to prescribe. A customer asks if a certain patent medicine is good for a particular ailment. How can the dispenser behind the counter give a conscientious answer? Would it not be better, and more professional of him, to confess that he did not know, but to say that he could dispense some medicine that would, to the best of his belief, prove beneficial. This would be justifiable dispensing and much more satisfactory to the medical fraternity than tacitly recommending a patent medicine, of the composition of which nothing can be known. The doctor will readily see by this means the possibility of dealing a death blow to his worst enemy—the patent medicine. The provision, however, must be made, that the pharmacist shall be competent enough to discover the true ailment of his customer, and to fit himself for this position his training should be in accordance with this view. I do not say he should diagnose, but in simple cases, where the customers could not be expected to consult their physicians, the pharmacist should certainly have the privilege of dispensing. But touching higher ground there is still more money for the pharmacist if he become the true helpmate of the physician. It is possible for the former to do much of the work of the latter. The busy doctor has no time for urinalysis, and microscopical,

and other work and would gladly turn such labor over to the scientific pharmacist. The scientific pharmacist, bear in mind, must be scientific in the strictest sense of the term. He will then inspire confidence in the physician on the one side and in the public on the other. Whilst speaking of the relationship of the physician and the pharmacist allow me to point out that there are very few druggists who are awake to the importance of bringing to the notice of the medical men, the "National Formulary of Unofficial Preparations" published by the American Pharmaceutical Association. It is a book that should be as familiar to the physician as any standard work on physiology. It should be, in fact, the physician's companion. Our medical friends would not, for instance, continue to prescribe elixir of lactopeptine and be ignorant of what they were doing, but would turn to number 59 of the National Formulary and see for themselves the composition of compound digestive elixir. One could spend an hour descanting on the merits of the book; but this address must come to a close and in conclusion I would strongly urge immediate action in securing the reforms herein outlined. The first step is to do away with the third class certificate requirement. A young man before entering his apprenticeship should be as well educated as he who enters a medical student. This fact is apparent if they are subsequently to be placed on the same level. Either the faculty of arts preliminary examination or the medical entrance examination would be infinitely better than our wretched makeshift of a so-called preliminary. The time has arrived that we should begin to move for affiliation with the university, and with this in view it is imperative for us to raise the entrance standard. Dr. Hutton gave some very sound advice on this subject at last year's convention. In the course of a year, or two or three years, our finances will probably enable us to build a college for ourselves either on the medical college grounds side by side as it were, and which we would devoutly wish, or standing proudly by itself elsewhere. This is the expiration of my term of office. I have tried to do my best, and I sincerely hope my successor will bring these much needed reforms to an issue.

RESOLUTION OF CONDOLENCE.

Moved by Mr. W. Pulford, seconded by Mr. J. F. Howard,

"That this association in annual meeting assembled this day views with deepest regret the removal by death of one of its most esteemed members, Dr. A. Fleming, of Brandon. We feel that the province loses one of its best citizens; the medical profession one of its most active and brilliant members, and the Pharmaceutical Association a firm friend. We fully endorse the following remarks made by our president, Mr. Flexon, on his annual address before the association. 'No country can afford to lose men of such incomparable qualities as were

possessed by the doctor. A citizen with those parts that mark a man as indispensable for fostering and fortifying all that is good and noble in society. His loss was as great to the church and Sunday-school as it was to his closest friends. His was an unselfish life, largely spent in doing good, lasting good to those to whom he ministered and came in contact with. We extend to the widow and other bereaved ones with whom the loss is most keenly felt our deepest sympathy.

"That the council be requested to look into the matter of dividing the province into districts for the purpose of having councillors representative of such districts, and if thought advisable formulate some scheme to this end."

THE LIQUOR QUESTION.

The following resolution was presented and adopted:

Whereas, at the last session of the Provincial Legislature an amendment to the Liquor Act was passed which provides that a druggist in the province cannot supply a customer with any liquor without a prescription from a qualified physician of the province.

Doing away with the clause which allowed a druggist to supply six oz., or less, upon registering said sale in a book kept for that purpose. The effect of this amendment is obvious, particularly in cases of emergency—it forces the patient to go or send to the saloon.

In many instances children or females are the messengers, and at present we have only the two courses, ask them to get a doctor's prescription, which costs one dollar, or recommend them to go to the saloon. By giving this matter a little thought you will see the injustice we labor under, as we are being called upon by temperance people, who object to going to saloons and require a little liquor for medicinal purposes.

Medical men will often send for it without thinking of giving a prescription.

We also consider it a reflection upon the moral standing of our profession, as we are all satisfied that, with one or two exceptions, no druggist in the province encourages the sale of liquor.

A great many instances of hardship to the public can be related since we have endeavored to carry out this new amendment to the act. We herewith submit the endorsement of the medical men of the city of Winnipeg, showing that they quite appreciate that the new act cannot be carried out.

The association realizes that as it was at your instance that the amendment was passed, you are the proper body to have it repealed, and in the event of no action being taken by you this association instructs the Council to take the necessary steps.—Carried.

The registrar was instructed to address the Government, sending a copy of the above resolution.

Moved by Dr. W. A. B. Hutton, seconded by Mr. E. T. Howard, that in lieu of the preliminary examination re-

quired at the present time by the association,

The preliminary arts or medical entrance examination of the university be adopted, beginning with the spring examination of 1900. The last examination under the present system, to be held not later than September, 1899.—Carried.

Moved by Mr. W. Pulford, seconded by Mr. J. F. Howard, that the Council be requested to look thoroughly into the matter of dividing the province into districts, for the purpose of having councillors representative of such districts, and if thought advisable formulate some scheme to this end.—Carried.

ELECTION OF COUNCIL.

The following members were elected as a Council for the two years next ensuing:

John F. Howard, E. D. Martin, Chas. Flexon, Walter Pulford, Alex. Campbell W. R. Bartlett, A. R. Leonard.

The following is a summary of the registrar's report:

MEMBERSHIP.

Members 100, increase of 18 during the year.

Clerks 25, increase of 11 during the year.

Apprentices 53, increase of 16 during the year.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

March 1897.	
Balance cash on hand.	\$ 586 16
Receipts during the year.	2246 00
	—————\$2832 16
Disbursements.	\$ 1749 68
Cash on hand.	1082 48
	—————\$2832 16

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES.

<i>Assets.</i>	
Cash on hand	\$ 1082 48
Real estate.	1860 00
Ontario Mining Co.	250 00
Accounts receivable.	393 00
Chemical apparatus.	236 39
	—————\$ 3821 87

Liabilities.

Accounts payable.	\$ 709 30
	—————
Present worth.	\$ 3112 57

E. E. LIGHTCAP, } Auditors.
H. E. MITCHELL, }

MEETING OF THE COUNCIL.

A meeting of the Council was held Tuesday March 1st, at the Clarendon Hotel. Present—Chas. Flexon, E. D. Martin, J. F. Howard, W. Pulford, A. R. Leonard, Alex. Campbell, W. R. Bartlett.

The principal business transacted was the election of officers which resulted as follows. President, Charles Flexon; Vice-President, W. R. Bartlett; Treasurer, E. D. Martin; Registrar, W. D. Macdougall.

The following members were elected

as an examining board: Walter Pulford, W. R. Bartlett, Alex. Campbell, A. R. Leonard, and the president, *ex-officio*.

To Merchants Only.

Mr. Frank Lawson of Lawson & Jones, has returned from Europe, where he has not only secured more advantageous connections in the pill and powder boxes in such lines as the firm do not make; but has also secured the sole agency for Canada of both English and German Calendar manufacturers. Hitherto there has been considerable dissatisfaction that it has been impossible for a merchant to secure to himself a design in this line. Other firms that control sole agencies, we understand, have adopted the policy of selling through as many sub-agents as they can procure, and though they themselves sell one design to one man only in a town, their neighbors are liable to get the same design from a sub-agent. Lawson & Jones intend to sell direct to merchants only, and enjoying as they do, the confidence and the custom of the entire drug trade of the Dominion, their enterprise in these advertising lines will be appreciated. Note their suggestion in their advertisement in this issue.

Never Miss an Opportunity to Learn.

Every day as it passes presents to you a chance to find out some things you have not previously known—do not miss the opportunity.

You can learn a great many things in your business from your employèes, and, if possible, let them be an open book before you from which you can glean facts that they have accumulated in the day's business.

Learn from your customers; remember it is what they think of you that will cause your success or failure in business. If they think well of you, of your goods, of your methods, you will succeed as far as they are concerned, but if they think the contrary, there can be no hope of success.

Find out from the customers what they think, and apply the knowledge to making your store what it should be. Learn from anyone whom you may meet; do not let good advice or good knowledge be neglected, no matter from how humble a source it may be received.

Learn from your own experiences and apply every success or failure in the past as a lesson from which to pattern success in the future.—*Retail Druggist.*

Send a Post Card to

LAWSON & JONES

LONDON, CANADA

if you want to secure one of the best and cheapest designs for a Calendar for next season. They have the sole agency for Canada of one each of the best English and German calendar manufacturers, and are not selling these goods through a number of sub-agents, but will sell them direct to Canadian merchants. European goods in these lines are known to be much better value than American, with an extra 25 per cent. reduction in tariff on English goods this year.

To secure them you must order early.

The firm's travellers will only have time to cover the whole ground of the Dominion once between now and the time for importing for 1899 season.

A Post Card sent to us at once intimating that you are interested in Calendars

will cost you one cent
will not oblige you to buy
will oblige our traveller

to show you the first in your town the finest line of Calendar Samples ever shown on the Canadian market.

Applications to see samples will be recorded in order of receiving them.

LAWSON & JONES, LONDON, CANADA

BOVRIL

Is beyond question the most perfect of all condensed foods, and can with greatest safety be recommended to the patient in an exhausting disease, or for the convalescent requiring a rapid building up of strength. It can be used for

THE WEAKEST STOMACH

and in its preparation the greatest care is taken in the selection of the beef from which it is made.

Thousands of Medical Practitioners

have acknowledged their success by its use, and declare it, as a sick room food, infinitely superior to any preparation to be had from the household kitchen.

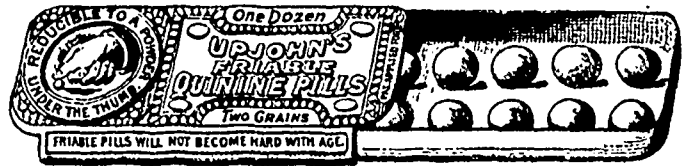
BOVRIL, LIMITED

Is not a company composed of adventurers profiting by experiments upon **SUFFERING HUMANITY**, but a concern with long years of experience in the preparation of

Condensed Animal and Vegetable Foods

which they have supplied under contract to British military hospitals, and physicians would act wisely in recommending only the foods prepared by this company

NOVELTY, CONVENIENCE AND PROFIT



THE NEW PACKAGE FOR RETAILING

Upjohn's Friable Quinine Pills

The Novelty

in the handsome, enamelled metal box, with slide cover, holding 12 pills, each in a separate compartment.

The Convenience

is in its size—fits the vest pocket or lady's purse—

giving a handy means for carrying quinine pills.

The Profit

is 300 per cent., when the package

is retailed for 15 cents. The superior quality of the pills and their unique quality of friability insure their ready sale.

Put up in attractive counter display containers holding one gross of boxes.

Order a Gross or 1/4 Gross from your jobber. They cost no more than the "solid" kind.

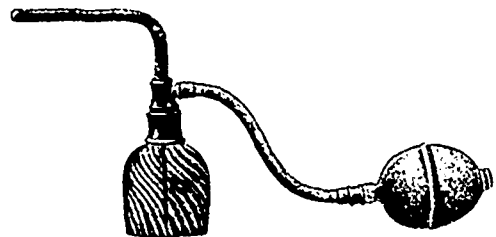
GILMOUR BROS. & CO., MONTREAL

Sole agents for Upjohn's Pills



English Seamless Nipples

- No. 1—Best quality, per gross..... \$1 75
- No. 2—Best quality, per gross..... 2 25
- No. 3—Best quality, per gross..... 2 75
- IN GROSS LOTS ASSORTED..... 2 15
- No. 3—Fine quality, per gross..... 3 00
- Special—No. 2—Bright goods, medium size, per gross..... 1 00



- No. 1—McKenzie Leader Water-Oil, 1 Tip, dozen..... \$1 50
- (Quotations on application for quantities).

N.B.—British goods are now enjoying the Preferential Tariff.

The J. Stevens & Son Co., Limited

145 Wellington St. W., Toronto

Unsalable Patents.

MR. DRUGGIST: Send us your list of unsalable patent medicines. We exchange and buy. A sure way of getting your money out of dead stock.
PARKE & PARKE
Druggists
16 Market Sq., Hamilton

To the Drug Trade

NOFBRÄU.

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


Reinhardt & Co.,
Lager Brewers, TORONTO.

FRENCH COLLEGE

138 Avenue Road, Toronto.

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

The only Pills which purge without pain



BOISSY'S
SAPONACEOUS
PILLS

LAXATIVE
PURGATIVE
REFRESHING

The Box of 40 Pills: 2/- free by Post.
Phie BOISSY, 2, Place Vendôme, PARIS

Agent: M. DECARY, Pharmacist, Montreal

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

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

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

R. H. BUTT

Fire and Accident Insurance Agent.

26 WELLINGTON ST. EAST.
'PHONE 1654
TORONTO.

Diseases of the Stomach.

COCAINE, PEPSINE, NARCEINE.

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

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

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


STIMULATING and REFRESHING LIQUEUR HOR.

KOLA, COCA and LIME GLYCEROPHOSPHATE.

A Stimulating Tonic. It Strengthens the Entire System.

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

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



Czarina
Complexion
Powder

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

—IN FOUR SHADES—

White, Cream, Brunette, Flesh.

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

PROVIDENCE FUR CO.
104 Westminster St.
PROVIDENCE, R.I., U.S.A.

Buyers of Raw Furs and Skins
Ginseng and Seneca Root

We will pay \$4.50 to \$5.00 per lb. for all Ginseng cleaned and properly handled, shipped to our house during the months of November and December.

Price List of Furs forwarded on Application

SPRAYING TIME

Place your Orders Early For—

- Bluestone
- Paris Green
- London Purple
- Hellebore
- Carbonate Copper
- Insect Powder
- etc. etc.

Kerry, Watson & Co.
LONDON, ONT.

WE would be very glad to supply the Drug Trade and Medical Profession with our Catalogue of Fine

Pharmaceutical Specialties....

Our Standard Fluid Extracts will compare with products of any other Laboratory on the continent.

THE
Martin, Bole & Wynne Co.

Wholesale Druggists, Winnipeg, Man.

Trade Notes

Drop Lawson & Jones a card *re* Calendars. See Ad.

C. Godfrey is opening a new drug store at Dryden, Ont.

J. Teague has opened a new drug store in Victoria, B.C.

S. Clark is opening a new drug store at Ashcroft, B.C.

W. S. Stone has opened a new drug store in Montreal, Q.

W. H. Clark, druggist, St. Stephen, N.B., died last month.

R. G. Balmer, druggist, Oakville, Ont. has made an assignment.

James M. Patterson is opening a new drug store at Kuskanook, B.C.

J. E. Burke, druggist, formerly of Quebec City, died suddenly in Montreal February 21st.

The drug stock of the estate of O. H. Proctor, Drayton, Ont., is advertised to be sold by auction, March 16th.

E. Mathieu and H. R. Lanctot druggists, of Montreal, have ceased doing business under the name of Henri Lanctot.

Griffiths & Macpherson is the new firm name of the drug business formerly known as W. A. Griffith Co., Vancouver, B.C.

W. A. Galley, formerly on Huron street, has now a handsome drug store at the corner of Harbord street and Spadina avenue, Toronto.

The J. Hungerford Smith Co., manufacturers of fly papers, fruit juices, etc., have opened a large manufactory at 19 Alice street, Toronto.

W. A. Ellis, of 243 King Street East, has taken the stand formerly occupied by J. B. Stauffer, cor. Avenue and Davenport Roads and will conduct it as a branch store.

The Toronto Pharmacal Co., Limited, have moved into new and very commodious premises, at No. 22 Bay street, Toronto. The new warehous and laboratory are admirably adapted to the requirements of the Company and its rapidly increasing business.

Students' Annual Dinner, Montreal College of Pharmacy.

The tenth annual dinner of the Students' Association of the Montreal College of Pharmacy was held on Thursday

evening, Feb. 17th at the Queen's Hotel in that city, and was one of the most successful ever held, both as regards the numbers in attendance and the enthusiasm displayed.

The large dining-room of the Queen's was gaily decorated with English, French and American flags, and numerous incandescent lights in colors, which, running from each corner of the room, met in a glowing star over the main table.

M. E. Migneron, president of the Students' Association, was toastmaster, and seated on his right were W. H. Chapman, president of the College of Pharmacy, and Mr. E. Muir, registrar; on his left were Profs. Morrison, Lecours, M. E. Lachance and Dr. Reed. The Faculties of Law and Medicine of Laval were represented by A. Milete and O. Rochon. Amongst the prominent pharmacists present were: Messrs. Knox, Beauchamp, Milete, Ricard, Rochon and others. Letters regretting their absence were read from Sir William Hingston, Prof. Pfister, Dr. Beausoleil and Mr. Williams of Three Rivers.

The toast list was long, and the one hundred present enjoyed to the full the witty remarks and quick sallies incident to student life. From the time the chairman said he needed the eloquence of Cicero to do justice to Her Majesty, to the end, when Mr. J. H. Choquette referred to the ladies as dispensers of our provisions, the fun never waned. References were made to the victory won over the departmental stores, and a special toast was proposed by Mr. J. Richot, eulogizing the Legislative Council in thus protecting the legitimate drug trade.

Interspersed among the other events were songs and recitations, all rendered in capital style by Messrs. Choquette, Fortin, Moore, Goyer, Bissaillon, Léduc and Valiquette, which, with Reichling's orchestra, added to the evening's entertainment.

The whole success of the evening was due to the committee of management, composed of the following gentlemen: J. E. Migneron, J. Bissaillon, A. Choquette, H. Bourbonniere, J. Shea, E. Vadebonneur and G. E. Clark.

Drop Lawson & Jones a card *re* Calendars. See Ad.

The Canadian Ophthalmic College have just graduated their February class, and the results are very flattering to the promoters of this popular institution. The lectures in the various branches of optics being regularly attended, and the proficiency shown speak volumes for the methods pursued during the course. The following composed the class: N. McLeod, Cannington; D. J. Sutherland, Chesley; W. J. Sheppard, Toronto Junction; C. Elliott, Toronto; John Munro, Beeton; J. F. Daly, Seaforth; George Miller, Dresden; R. Tuthill, Toronto; L. Pequignat, New Hamburg; A. D. Morrison, Beaverton.

Answers to Correspondents.

HONEY AND ALMOND CREAM.

L.D.C.—The following formulae have been recommended; the first named which is taken from the Standard Formulary, yields a somewhat thinner preparation than the other.

1. Cold cream U.S.P.	1 oz.
Glycerin	1 fl. oz.
Boric Acid	100 gr.
Solution Soda	2½ fl. oz.
Mucilage quince	4 fl. oz.
Water, enough to make	40 fl. oz.
Oil rose and oil bitter almond ..	to suit

Heat together, with constant stirring the ointment, oil and soda solution until an emulsion is formed. Then warm together the glycerin, boric acid, mucilage and about 30 fluid ounces of water; mix this with the emulsion, adding gradually, stir until cold and add the remainder of the water. Lastly add the volatile oils.

2. Bitter almonds	1 oz.
Yolk of Egg	1 fl. oz.
Honey	1 fl. oz.
Expressed oil Almonds.	2 fl. oz.
Oil Bergamot	15 min.
Oil Lemon	12 min.
Oil Cloves	12 min.

The almonds are macerated in hot water and then decorticated, bruised, and rubbed through a fine sieve; then the essential oils and the mixture of the yolk of egg, honey, and expressed oil of almonds are added, and the whole well beaten together until the ingredients have been intimately mixed.

W. FRENCH.—You will find the desired formula in the National Formulary, which is the best book for your purpose.

C. McD.—Wants something to *turn hair grey*. The surest way is to become an editor, but if it is for a customer we would say that no mention is made

whether it is for human hair, or that of a horse or possibly something else, and it would be difficult to give an answer. Sulphurous Acid Gas or Peroxide of Hydrogen may answer the purpose, but it depends on the subject and how it could be used.

Formulae Wanted.

Will some of our readers furnish the information asked for below? C.M. asks:

Could you please supply me with the following formulas:

I. A cream which must be white and possess the qualities which consumers expect in an almond cream and not exceed 50 cents per gallon.

II. An almond milk which must possess the same qualities as the cream except that it must be a thin liquid instead of a cream.

III. A tooth paste which must have a dark red color without using sufficient coloring matter to stain the lips or brush. Cost not to exceed ten cents per pound.

IV. A cream for chapped hands to be an opal white similar to evanola cream. Cost not to exceed ten cents per pound.

V. A liquid face preparation resembling Hogan's Magnolia Balm, not to exceed 30 cents per gallon.

VI. A face bleacher similar to Laird's Bloom of Youth, not to exceed 80 cents per gallon.

Correspondence.

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

A Very Mistaken Policy.

EDITOR CANADIAN DRUGGIST:

DEAR SIR,—I am sending you a paper containing an advertisement of the Ross Medicine Co., of Toronto. In explanation of this: They tried, some time ago, to introduce their 10c. liver pills, and the trade here refused to handle them, for reasons apparent to every druggist; it would kill all his 25c. line, and he would make the magnificent profit of 2½c. per bottle. Last month they started to advertise Coughicura in 10c. and 25c. bottles, the smaller size; the trade again refused to handle, and they left the 25c. line on commission.

They came around to collect this, and as it had not sold, the enclosed advertise-

ment is the result. Probably it will be interesting reading for some of the druggists who are pushing this company's goods.

We gave the 25c. line the same prominence as the goods of any other manufacturer.

LONDON DRUGGIST.

London, Ont., March 5th.

The paper sent by our correspondent contains an advertisement of the Ross Medicine Co., 708 Queen street east, Toronto, and which appears in several of the London (Ont.) dailies.

It appears to be in a retaliatory spirit, and quotes cut prices on a large number of leading patent medicines, including their own preparation, Coughicura (which they must think is not worth the price heretofore asked for it). In quoting these prices the advertisement reads that any of these will be delivered "free to your address without express or mail charges." For instance, they quote Coughicura, sample bottles, regular price 10c., for 8c.; large bottles, regular price 25c., for 15c." By their acting in this way, we believe they are pursuing a suicidal policy, and the fact that they have thus antagonized the retail drug trade of London by such methods must inevitably tell on their business operations elsewhere. The retail druggist is quite within his rights if he declines to sell a ten cent article, and for that matter any article, and the manufacturer who tries to place an article on the market at this figure will, we anticipate, have a hard time of it.—EDITOR.

Let the Physician Prescribe and the Druggist Dispense.

The *Medical Brief* in a recent editorial speaks of the mistake made by many physicians in attempting to dispense their own medicines. The article is not in the tone so frequently adopted by the medical press, but is written in a way that shows judgment and a more enlightened view of the relations that should exist between physicians and pharmacists than is frequently taken in those journals.

We acknowledge, and we do it with regret, that there are some druggists who are either so unscrupulous or careless to practise substitution, but happily they are few, and the physician who, in the closing words of the article, "Finds an honest pharmacist and gives him all the patronage," will in the long run secure better

results and less anxiety than if he were to be his own dispenser.

The editorial reads as follows:

"The suicidal policy of substitution, adopted by a certain class of druggists, has led many physicians to attempt to dispense their own drugs. We think this is a mistake. Of course, where the doctor has to cover a wide country district, he must carry his drugs with him, but where his patients have easy access to a good drug store, it is best to patronize the druggist.

"There are several reasons for this. Not all druggists are venal. Many of them take much interest and pride in their profession. No physician can be as good a pharmacist as the druggist who has given his whole time and attention to the subject for years. The multiplied demands upon the doctor leave him little time to give to prescription-filling. He is apt to grow a little careless in spite of himself. There is a natural omission of system in this part of his work. Already tired, he does not write out a prescription, read it over several times, carefully compound, and file it for reference. He simply fills and labels the bottle, and then forgets all about it. Sometimes he even trusts to verbal directions. He depends too much upon his eye in measuring drugs. He forgets to keep his instruments for measuring, mixing, etc., scrupulously clean, and in their places.

"The faithful druggist is a check on the doctor. If the latter makes a mistake in his prescription, as occasionally the most careful will, the druggist will usually see and correct it. When the druggist fills the prescription, the doctor is not subject to a direct loss in the cost of the medicine, as otherwise he often is. Doctors have sometimes been compelled, despite the best intentions, to buy a cheap grade of drugs, because their patients would not pay for better. Such physicians are greatly hampered in their efforts to win reputation and success. It is better to avoid the temptation by sticking to your last. Let the physician prescribe medicines and the druggist furnish them; but have quality in your druggist as well as your drugs. *Find an honest pharmacist, and give him all your patronage.*"

VANADIUM ALLOYS.—Moissan finds that in the electric furnace vanadium alloys readily with iron, copper, and aluminum.

Kasagra.

**STEARNS'
CASCARA
AROMATIC**

The Original & Only Genuine

We take it for granted by this time, that our present title "Kasagra" for Stearns' Cascara Aromatic is pretty well known to members of both professions of pharmacy and medicine. We hardly think it necessary to elaborate upon the subject here, further than to say that its sale during the year just past was larger than it has been in any year since it was first introduced by us in 1889. The medicinal value of the drug itself is too well known to need further comment. The great discovery we made in the devising of a method of preparing a palatable fluid extract of this drug is better expressed in the words of a competitor than we could ourselves. Prof. John Uri Lloyd, of the firm of Lloyd Bros., of Cincinnati, Ohio, wrote us as follows in 1889:

"To Frederick Stearns & Co., of Detroit, Mich., (1889) is due the credit of producing and bringing before the medical and pharmaceutical professions the first palatable fluid extract (Cascara Aromatic) of Cascara Sagrada. I consider this introduction so marked that out of credit to that house I refused to make a Cascara Aromatic, and when the house of Lloyd Bros. has orders for it, leaving the selection to us, the preparation of Frederick Stearns & Co. is invariably supplied; for to us the name of "Cascara Aromatic" means their preparation. When the history of the preparations of this drug is written I believe full credit must be given to Frederick Stearns & Co. for that conspicuous discovery."

It was to be regretted that some of our competitors saw fit to make use of our descriptive title Cascara Aromatic for competitive preparations of their own, thereby doing us an injury, without, we believe, aiding their own cause. We took a decided step over a year ago when we re-christened our product "Kasagra," by which title it has since been known and grown in popularity. We appreciate the efforts of our friends in the wholesale and retail trade in making known our title, so that to-day 95 per cent. of all our orders come to us specifying "Kasagra." The retail druggists, therefore, who prefer our product for the sake of their physicians as well as themselves have only to write "Kasagra," in which case no other Cascara Aromatic except Stearns' can be sent them.

Frederick Stearns & Co., Manufacturing
Pharmacists,

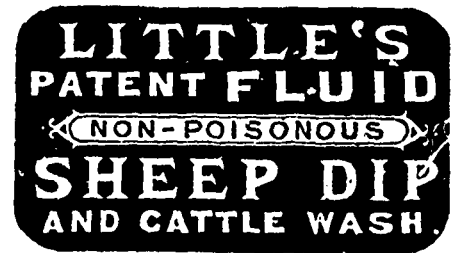
DETROIT, MICH.

BRANCHES AT

Windsor, Ont.

London, Eng.

New York City.



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

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

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

Removes the unpleasant smell from Dogs and other animals.

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

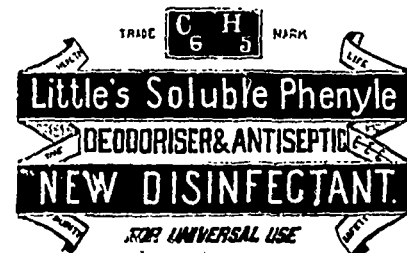
17 Gold, Silver, and other Prize Medals have been awarded to "Little's Sheep and Cattle Wash" in all parts of the world.

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

ROBERT WIGHTMAN, Druggist, OWEN SOUND, ONT.

Sole Agent for the Dominion.

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



Cheap, Harmless, and Effective

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

NON-POISONOUS AND NON-CORROSIVE.

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

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

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

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

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

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

ROBERT WIGHTMAN, Druggist, OWEN SOUND, ONT.

Sole Agent for the Dominion.

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

THE BROWN BROS., LIMITED

Stationers, Bookbinders,

64-68 KING STREET EAST, TORONTO

Manufacturers of

Account Books

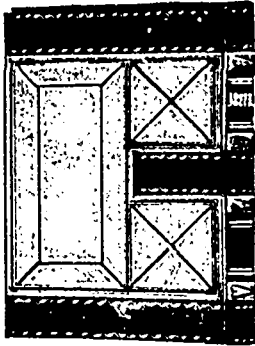
—every description

Leather Goods

Wallets, Portfolios, Card Cases, etc.

Office and Pocket Diaries

200 varieties



Dealers in

Stationery

all kinds

Office Supplies

Typewriters' Supplies

Bookbinders' and Printers' Material

—Agents for—

Caligraph Typewriter, Edison Mimeograph,

Wirt Fountain Pens,

Esterbrook Steel Pens

We aim to have the most complete Stationery House in the Dominion.

THE

“Zeta” Atomizer

is an OIL ATOMIZER, and is fitted with our novel hard rubber cup for protecting the soft rubber parts and the hand of the user from contact with the oil being sprayed.

TRADE PRICE, \$7.00 PER DOZ.

A sample sent, postage prepaid, to the trade, on application.

We have a full range of atomizers at prices to suit all classes of trade. Price list, revised to date, now ready.



ALPHA RUBBER CO., LIMITED

MANUFACTURERS OF FINE RUBBER GOODS

MONTREAL

Wm J. Fielding & Co., 117-119 Simcoe St., Toronto, Ont.

Drug Grinders

and dealers in

Pure Powdered Drugs

Write for Quotations for

Insect Powder and White Nellebore

Egyptian Egg Shampoo

ORDER FROM WHOLESALE



The only line for cleansing the Hair sold in Canada.

For information write

The Winsor Barker Co.,
TORONTO Limited

EGG SHAMPOO EGYPTIAN

FOR OINTMENTS

FOR COSMETICS

THE BEST AND NEATEST PLAIN AND LACQUERED

Lids Deep and Paucled.

Extract Fluid Ounce Capacity

Decorated Tin Cans and Boxes

FOR SALE BY ALL WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS AND DRUGGISTS' SUNDRYMEN.

FOR SALVES

FOR PILLS

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

DUTY FREE

LANSING'S GLASSCINE LABELS

(CELLULOID) Patented in the U.S. and Canada

For Druggists' Shelfware

Sample and sheet of designs free

Dr. R. R. LANSING

75 Beaubien St.

Detroit, Michigan, U.S.A

Pharmacy in England.

Dehlia for Nasal Catarrh—Influenza Again—Vibrona Wine—Antipyrin Patent—Fires in the Drug Trade—Imperial Institute and Research.

(From our own Correspondent.)

Under the rather good name of "Dehlia" a German manufacturer has been sending to several English firms a liquid preparation as a specific for nasal catarrh, which he desires them to take up and push in England and the colonies. From an examination it appears to be a very simple remedy consisting of common salt, glycerine of borax, water, and a trace of an aromatic oil. It is put up in half-ounce bottles and enclosed in a carton with a camel hair pencil, intended to retail at twenty-seven cents. The directions are in German, but translated indicate that the remedy is to be painted inside the nose, or a little in the hollow of the hand sniffed up each nostril. There does not appear to be anything very startling about the composition that would effect wonderful cures, but there is some evidence that solutions of this character are useful in hay fever and similar affections. When influenza is about a remedy of this kind would probably sell well.

The recrudescence of influenza has this year taken the usual mild form but with more gastric disturbance. Its most serious effects have been felt amongst the older people and each year this epidemic carries off a large number of victims. Medical men consider that it is wearing out and losing much of its virulence, but it is surprising that we never have now a winter free from the "grippe" fiend. This is perhaps a matter of satisfaction to those in our trade, who have specifics for sale, or cough remedies, or tonics to meet the depression that follows an attack. The coca wine makers vie with the extract of meat proprietors in booming influenza for all it is worth. Amongst the newer tonic wines none has gained so much favor as "Vibrona," the cinchona wine of Fletcher, Fletcher & Co. This preparation is made with a good sound fruity wine and has just the soupçon of a bitter flavor that counteracts the sweet wine. It is also prepared at Rheims with champagne and this is specially recommended by medical men after typhoid and other diseases where this stimulant is required. A good deal of its success is doubtless due to the continued and clever advertising—samples being freely distributed to

medical men. The samples, too, are a clever fac-simile of the original bottle and label, only in a reduced size, and it speaks well for the enterprise that every detail such as amber-color and peculiar shape of bottle, marking on capsule, etc., are faithfully reproduced in the sample.

The expiration of the antipyrin patent is attracting a good deal of attention. There apparently was some idea that as soon as the patent had run out the price would drop to twenty-four cents an ounce, but so far the manufacturers have only made a reduction of some twelve cents from the high price. No one imagines that this will last and it is probable that in a few months' time or even sooner the makers of antipyrin will compete with the other manufacturers. Phenazonum, which is the B.P. name for the chemical, is already offering at a considerably lower rate than the reduced price of antipyrin, but it will take some time to enable it to be used instead of antipyrin. So far the only use that has been made for the word "phenazone" was in those prescriptions where doctors did not want the patient to know that antipyrin was being given. In future, in such cases, it will be possible to use the cheaper chemical, but it must not be forgotten that "antipyrin" is a registered word, and the right to use it only relates to Knorr's article. So that the opportunity of using the substitute is not likely to occur often until medical men have recognized the exact position of this drug. Care should be taken, if the substitute be used, that its chemical and physical constants agree with antipyrin. The melting point (230°F) is very sharp and is a good test of the purity of the chemical. It can easily be taken in the ordinary manner, by placing a few crystals in a thin glass tube drawn out to a fine point in the gas-jet and the end sealed by pressure whilst hot. If this tube, attached to a thermometer, be placed in a bath of liquid petrolatum (the odorless and water-white variety of liquid paraffin with high boiling point) the point of liquefaction is easily determined.

The wholesale drug trade in London have suffered in consequence of two fires having taken place within a few months

of each other, by means of which two firms were completely burnt out. Curiously enough, showing how coincidences take place, in each case it was recently amalgamated firms. In the first instance Messrs. Davy, Yates, Hill, and Hicks were the sufferers, and now Messrs. Willows, Francis, and Butler, having amalgamated on the first of January with Ayscough Thompson, have suffered. In the latter case their premises were inspected by one of the leading fire offices only at Christmas and passed as satisfactory. They were particularly unfortunate, as owing to the amalgamation the business had grown quite beyond the size of their old premises to cope with it. So freehold ground had been obtained and the architects' plans were ready for the erection of a new factory and laboratory in York Road, King's Cross. Tenders for the building and plant had been accepted, but not a stone was laid when the catastrophe at the old premises occurred. It is now anticipated in wholesale circles that fire rates will again go up.

At a time when the Imperial Institute is attempting to justify its existence by an increase of researches in the scientific department that is controlled by Professor Dunstan, F.R.S., late of the Pharmaceutical Society, it is unfortunate that the Australian colonies should be withdrawing their support. It is quite clear that the colonies want a gigantic shop and not merely a bureau and for this purpose they are contemplating the opening of a place in the city. The West End is all very well as a club resort, which is the principal accomplishment of the Institute, but the busy city merchants will not resort to it or use it. There are periodical outbursts of press growlings at the methods pursued by the authorities of the Institute and matters certainly seem to have gone worse since Sir Somers Vines, who at least was a capable business man, left the control to Sir Frederick Abel, and Sir A. Jephson. It is a bad feature to lose the support of the colonies; it is worse to alienate their sympathy. At the present rate of expenditure it is quite certain that retrenchment will shortly have to take place, but it will be a distinct loss if this is effected at the expense of the research department. Some good work has been done upon Indian and colonial economic products and drugs, but an enormous amount remains to be done that will never be managed by private enterprise. The Institute is living in hopes of a substantial Government grant,

but if the colonies say *cui bono?* it is not likely to come off. The latest work of Professor Dunstan and his assistants has been the completion of the identification of the resins from *Podophyllum emodi* and *P. peltatum*, and an analysis of *Goupiu tomentosa*, the wood of a tree growing in British Guiana. The results which are of pharmaceutical, rather than chemical interest, were communicated to the Chemical Society, which is decidedly a mistake. This is explained by the fact that Professor Dunstan is one of the secretaries of that society. It is just this sort of tactical mistakes that brings the Institute authorities into ridicule and enables the daily journals to assert that we have no use for the institution in this country.

Annual Inventories.

The season of annual inventories is just passed. Many merchants took stock as a matter of course, while others neglected it as a matter of course. Those who take stock and make out a correct balance sheet are far better merchants to buy of, as well as to sell to, than those who neglect this important work. The following extract from a recent address by an eminent business man is appropos:

"Every man in business should take a careful inventory of his stock at least once a year, and should formulate a statement of his affairs for comparison from year to year. From such statements he can determine the elements of weakness in his business. Once pointed out these, with proper management, can be remedied, and the quicksands of commercial dishonor avoided. Failure after failure is constantly occurring that could be avoided if proper information as to the state of the business at all times was at hand.

Yearly inventories are a prime necessity for another reason—namely, of insurance. A business that will not pay for insurance had better be abandoned. No man has a right, unless he has ample means outside of his business, to jeopardize the claims of his creditors by the neglect to properly insure his property. He cannot afford to run the risk incident to the failure to take an annual inventory and to properly record his purchases and his sales, which steps are absolutely necessary to enable him to get his just dues in case of loss by fire.

In some localities insurance rates are very high, but where this is so the risk is proportionately great, and if the risk is

extra hazardous to the insurance companies why should it not be considered equally so by the owner of the property? It is a transgression of good business principles not to be insured. It is a source of great satisfaction to a man to be able to sleep nights with the consciousness that his bills are paid promptly, and his property is fully insured.—*Ex.*

Camphor Trade Monopoly.

According to a recent Consular report, there is a probability that in the near future the world's camphor trade will become almost, if not entirely, a monopoly of the Japanese Government. Japan and Formosa are almost the only sources of supply, and as the lands in Formosa, where camphor trees abound, are not privately owned, the Government can appropriate the camphor-producing districts without interfering with vested interests. Formerly the mode of obtaining supplies of camphor from Formosa was for foreign merchants through Chinese agents to advance money to the savage chiefs, in whose country the camphor trees are found, for permission to cut down trees. Stills were erected at the expense of the foreigners, who paid a tax of eight dollars a still to the Chinese authorities, and a local tax of ten dollars on each sicul (133 lbs.) of camphor produced. Since the island was ceded to the Japanese there has been a fear amongst the foreigners that they would be debarred from distilling or purchasing camphor in the interior, in which case they would have suffered heavy losses in abandoning the capital already sunk there. But as the present treaty with Japan—which, if strictly enforced in Formosa, would cause foreigners to retire to the treaty ports—has only two more years to run, the Japanese Government has consented to let matters remain as they were. Under the new treaty, foreigners obtain the right to settle anywhere in the interior, and will therefore be able to erect camphor distilleries, but it is expected that the preparation of camphor will be controlled by the Government.—*Phar. Journal.*

IMITATION GROUND GLASS.—*The Decorator's Gazette* says that sugar of lead ground fine in bleached linseed oil, with a little varnish, well mixed and put on with a stiff brush, will give a good imitation ground glass.

Toilet Waters.

BRETFIELD WATER.

96 per cent. spirit.....	2000 parts.
Patchouli syrup.....	120 "
Verbena root.....	150 "
Orris root.....	30 "

Mix and macerate for fourteen days, then dilute with 1000 parts of water, colored with sugar coloring, and filtered.

EAU D'ESPAGNE.

Spirit, 60 per cent.....	5000 parts.
Bergamot oil.....	80 "
Neroli oil.....	25 "
Lemon oil.....	20 "
Sweet orange oil.....	15 "
Rosemary oil.....	6 "
Orange water.....	300 "

LAVENDER WATER (BROWN).

I. 96 per cent. spirit.....	5000 parts.
Water.....	1500 "
Lavender oil.....	60 "
Bergamot oil.....	20 "
Clove oil.....	10 "
African geranium oil.....	10 "
Petigrain oil.....	10 "
Lemon oil.....	10 "
Musk Tincture.....	10 "
Benzoe Tincture.....	200 "
Storax tincture.....	200 "
Balsam of Tolu tincture.....	100 "
II. 96 per cent. spirit.....	4500 parts.
Lavender oil.....	40 "
Rosemary oil.....	20 "
Sweet-orange oil.....	10 "
Peru balsam.....	35 "
Water.....	10000 "

Both are colored with sugar coloring and sandalwood tincture for brown, and with coralline for rose.

LAVENDER WATER (DOUBLE AMBREE.)

60 per cent. spirit.....	10000 parts.
Oil of lavender.....	170 "
Citron oil.....	20 "
African geranium oil.....	10 "
Balsam of Peru.....	65 "
Musk Tincture.....	100 "
Storax tincture.....	100 "
Civet tincture.....	50 "

Colored with sugar coloring and sandalwood tincture.

SERAGLIO WATER.

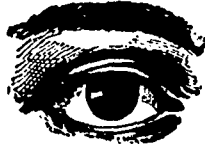
90 per cent. spirit.....	2000 parts.
Angelica root.....	15 "
Galanga root.....	5 "
Cascarilla rind.....	5 "
Lemon peel.....	18 "
Marjoram.....	15 "
Baselium syrup.....	15 "
Thyme.....	5 "
Cloves.....	10 "
Sage.....	5 "
Cinnamon flowers.....	25 "
Mace.....	25 "
Lavender flowers.....	18 "
Bitter almonds.....	30 "
Nutmeg.....	50 "
Vanilla.....	5 "
Ambergris.....	5 "

FLORIDA WATER.

90 per cent. spirit.....	3000 parts.
Water.....	5000 "
Rum essence.....	200 "
Banana ether.....	40 "
Lemon oil.....	20 "
Bergamot oil.....	40 "
Tonka tincture.....	400 "
Musk tincture.....	200 "

—*Deutsch. Drog.-Ztg.*

THE OPTICAL INSTITUTE OF CANADA



60 Yonge Street. TORONTO.

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

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

And at least equal to any in America.

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

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

NEXT CLASS APRIL 18th, 1898.

Fee for Full Course, \$25.

W. E. Hamill, M.D.,
Instructor.

Mr. J. S. Leo,
Principal.

Hygiene Purity Convenience

are the distinguishing features of our

Toilet Papers

The various brands are scientifically made, and high qualities are carefully maintained.

"Convenience" applies to prices too.

THE E. B. EDDY CO.

(LIMITED)

HULL. MONTREAL. TORONTO.

How many dollars ?

would you lose if your books were destroyed by fire this night : : :
We have no doubt the loss would buy more than one

Taylor Safe



Druggists

We want to quote you on your next order for

Boxes

AND

Labels

KNOWLES & CO.

Lithographers and Printers
to the Drug Trade.

LONDON, ONT.

ANTIKAMNIA SUBSTITUTION

SPECIAL NOTICE

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

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.

Wampole's

BEEF, WINE, AND IRON.

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

Winchester (½ Imp. Gal.)..... 2 00 each.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Henry K. Wampole & Co.,

MANUFACTURING PHARMACISTS,

Philadelphia, Pa.

Canadian Branch:

36 and 38 Lombard Street, TORONTO.



VIN MARIANI

(MARIANI WINE)

THE IDEAL FRENCH TONIC.

Nourishes. Strengthens, Stimulates. Fortifies and Refreshes the Entire System.

For invalids, fatigued brain and body, loss of appetite, stomach and lung troubles, and impoverished blood.

Effect Immediate and Lasting.

Prescribed by the medical profession for 30 years throughout Europe and America. The most popular tonic stimulant in hospitals, public, private and religious institutions.

As palatable as the choicest old wines.

Sold at Druggists and Grocers. Avoid substitutions.

ASK FOR VIN MARIANI.

LAWRENCE A. WILSON & CO, MONTREAL

Sole Agents for Canada for

OLD LACK SEC CHAMPAGNE. ♦ OLD EMPIRE RYE WHISKEY
BOUTELLEAU FILS, DOCTORS' SPECIAL BRANDY.

Compare any Lamp

WITH THE

"Pittsburgh"

And see the great difference. In every point you will see the vast superiority of the

"Pittsburgh"



The central draft in one is perfect, the other you will find fault with. See the wick-screw in the "Pittsburgh," see if the other has anything like it. Which is the simpler? The "Pittsburgh," of course. A child can take it apart without any trouble.

Write for Primer.

Gowans, Kent & Co.

SOLE AGENTS FOR CANADA

Toronto and Winnipeg.

Pharmacy in Russia.*

BY H. MARSDEN, F.C.S.

In the earliest recorded days of the vast country which is now Russia, the healing art was in the hands of wizards and wolf-men, sorcerers and seers, who were at once physicians, surgeons, prophets and historians; who transmitted the traditions of their race from generation to generation.

Of the Scythians, who inhabited the country at the period of which I am speaking, very little is known. At the famous museum in St. Petersburg, "The Hermitage," there is a valuable collection of relics of the Scythian days.

One of the most remarkable examples of the artistic talent displayed at that date is a vase of electrum, most probably of Greek manufacture, of *repoussé* work. It depicts a Scythian battlefield; on one side we see a chieftain consulting a wolf-man, another of these surgeons examining a man's jaw for loose teeth or broken bones, and a third bandaging a limb, much as it is done at the present time. This vase is supposed to date from 400 to 350 B.C.

Very little is known of medicine between this time and some 1,200 years later, when Rurik, the Swedish Viking, and his two brothers, settled in Novgorod in 862. About this time Christianity was introduced into Russia from Byzantium, and with Christianity came the first knowledge of the arts and of medicine. The famous monastery of Kieff was the earliest seat of learning, and its monks soon became noted for their successful treatment of disease. The wizards and wolf-men disappeared, and medical practice was confined to the monks till the 11th century, when certain Armenians appear to have set up in opposition to them. During the next 250 years the Tartars conquered the country, putting very many of its inhabitants to death, but sparing the monks on account of their value as medicine men.

Towards the end of the 15th century many foreigners had found their way into the country, and amongst them physicians whose lives do not appear to have been exactly happy, and it is recorded that in 1490 a Jewish physician was executed for failing to save the life of the Czar's son, who was suffering from gout in the feet. The first English medical man to practise in Russia was a Dr.

Ralph Standish, who sailed in 1557 to the country with the famous traveller, Anthony Jenkinson, arriving at Astrakhan in 1558. The account of the death of Ivan the Terrible by the Englishman, Horsey, who was at that time the ambassador to the Russian capital, is of some interest as containing the earliest English mention of a pharmacy in the country. It was during the reign of Ivan the Terrible that the Ministry of Medicine was inaugurated, and under the ægis of this government institution the first apteka or pharmacy was opened in 1581. This apteka was at first merely a central store for the distribution of medicine to the court. It was an Englishman who opened the first pharmacy in Russia, and little is known of him beyond the name—James Frenchman. Owing, doubtless, to the oppressive treatment he received at the hands of the Russians, Frenchman, soon after founding the first apteka, appears to have left Moscow and returned to his own country. An extensive correspondence took place between the Tsar and our Queen Elizabeth, in consequence of which Frenchman was induced to return to Russia some twenty years later, together with his wife and family, and a collection of drugs, a list of which, containing the names of no less than one hundred and sixty-four drugs and preparations, is still extant.

In the Ministry of Medicine, to which the apteka was attached, there were several classes. The physicians, surgeons, aptekars, or apothecaries connected with the court apteka: and under them alchemists, distillers, pupils, and collectors of herbs. Also oculists, barbers, blood-letters, bone-setters, and—undertakers. The income of the ministry was derived from a government grant. The old apteka was for the use of the court alone, and very soon a new one was opened which sold drugs and preparations to the army and to private individuals. It also had to care for the public health, by preventing the spread of infectious diseases. The medicaments for the personal use of the Tsar were kept in a room locked and sealed by the secretary of the Ministry, the drugs themselves being in sealed bottles and boxes. Should His Majesty require medicine, the physician's prescription was submitted to the Ministry, who copied it into their books: it was then presented as an official paper to the Tsar, who gave the order for its preparation. It was taken to the apteka and prepared by only the most trusted dispensers.

Now, when all was ready it was tasted by a whole series of official personages—firstly, by the prescribing physician; secondly, by the President of the Ministry; and, lastly, by the high court official, who actually took it into the august presence.

Many stories are current concerning these tasters; for instance, we are told that the body physician to the Tsar Alexis, the father of Peter the Great, had to swallow the whole bottle of a mixture intended for the Tsaritzza, as it had caused severe vomiting in the last taster, a high court lady, who had taken the potion up to Her Majesty.

Not only did the aptekas provide medicines, but in the earlier days they furnished such items as 10 pounds of good amber to the Patriarch of Moscow for the preparation of the chrism, and in later times they provided aniseed and other aromatic substances for the preparation of the strong spirituous liqueurs, or vodkas, for which Russia is celebrated, and even varnish and paints for the Imperial yacht.

In those days polypharmacy was rife in Russia, as in the other countries of Europe. In the medicine chest which accompanied Alexis in one of his journeys to the famous Troitsa Monastery, some 40 miles from Moscow, amongst the oils, elixirs, essences, syrups, salts, powders and plasters, we find a "Syrup of Colt's Hoofs," a "Spirit of Worms," a "Spirit of Ants," and a "Balsam of Unicorn's Horns." Anyone who has dipped into the literature of medicine of this date will remember the fabulous price set upon unicorn's horns. In 1655 three of these valuable articles of the materia medica were offered to the apteka in Moscow for 10,000 roubles (say £6,000 nowadays); ultimately the vendor was offered 5,300 roubles. Another piece of a horn, weighing one-fourth ounce, was sold for 20 sable skins. The horn was probably that of the rhinoceros, and it was taken in a state of powder as a prophylactic and specific for fevers, pestilence, and snake bites, and it was said to be a certain protection against smallpox, dysentery, and the plague. Benzoar stones were also in great request. Nearly all the drugs used in Russia at this time came from abroad, Germany, Holland and England, chiefly from the last, the newly-opened port of Archangel being the great market for English drugs. Later on efforts were made to collect samples in Russia and Siberia, botanical

*Abstract of a Paper read before the Liverpool Chemists' Association, February 10th, 1893.

expeditions were undertaken to distant parts of the Empire, and a class of herb collectors sprang up.

Foreign medical men coming into the country brought a large stock of drugs and preparations with them.

Peter the Great conceived the excellent idea of sending his countrymen to foreign universities to study their teaching and methods, much as he himself came to Deptford to study shipbuilding. So much success attended this movement that in 1706 the first hospital and school of medicine were opened in Russia under the direction of a Dutchman, Dr. Nicolaus Bidlov, Peter's own body physician. Accommodation was provided for 50 students in this school, and the subjects of anatomy and apothecaries' science were taught, the latter including botany, pharmacognosy, pharmacy and pharmacology, and the London Pharmacopœia appears to have been used.

During the last century universities were inaugurated throughout the empire, and in the nineteenth century there have been four university statutes, placing the curricula and examinations of medical men and pharmacists upon a sound basis.

Russia, so very much behind western countries in some respects, has the most stringent pharmaceutical regulations of any country in the world.

A candidate desirous to learn "the art and mystery of the apothecary" must be fairly well educated. Boys are accepted from the fifth class in the Government school or gymnasium; occasionally they are accepted from the fourth. (In these schools there are eight classes, the eighth being the highest.) He will now be about 17 or 18 years of age, and will serve three years, no premium being received, and a salary is paid at once of about 10 to 18 roubles per month for the first year, rising about two roubles each year as a general thing. This is an average estimate, but, of course, the salary is dependent upon the character of the apteka. The apprentice always lives in, and is allowed off duty on alternate Sundays and a few hours on one evening of each week. In the old days the pupils were called "disciples"; they had no salary, but were fed and clothed, and at the end of their time received a complete outfit and a present of some 100 roubles. This is still generally given either at the option of the employer or it may be specially provided for in the indentures. During the three years the apprentice will study the theoretical part of

his work, and at the end of the time passes the assistants' examination. After another three years served as an assistant in a pharmacy, which must *not* be in a village, he may enter for the qualifying examination of Provizor. This is generally taken about the age of 25 or so, and before entering for the examination he must put in a two and a half years' course of study at a university, this being usually done during the assistantship. One would think that with this lengthy course of study the aptekar would be allowed his freedom from military service; such, however, is not the case, but if he has taken the qualifying examination before being called upon for military service the period of such service is shortened.

The opening of a new apteka is attended with some difficulties. The aptekar must show the local authorities that the population has increased to a certain extent to justify the opening of a new apteka. This is a rule which is pretty general in Continental countries, and prevents the overcrowding of towns with shops of one kind which is so noticeable in England. This limiting the number of aptekas has led to much speculation, which the medical department has recently been looking into. This department, which is under the Ministry of the Interior, looks after the welfare of pharmacy, prevents overcrowding (the town of Yaroslow, once the capital of Russia, has four pharmacies and 50,000 inhabitants), examines periodically the register of prescriptions, and fixes a maximum tariff of prices for drugs.

For the highest rank in Pharmacy, that of Magister, the candidate is required to have been three years a provizor, to have passed four years in a university, and to defend a dissertation with at least six theses! The Magister of Pharmacy takes equal rank with M.D. in civil and military practice.

In 1888 women were allowed to enter Pharmacy after passing the four lower classes of the gymnasium. After passing through their apprenticeship female candidates will be allowed to go on to the assistant and provizor examinations. They are not allowed to receive their instruction in a public apteka, but must obtain it privately, and an aptekar taking female apprentices and assistants may not employ male assistants.

The vast apteka of K. J. Ferrein in Moscow may be taken as an ideal Russian pharmacy. There are dispensed here annually 300,000 prescriptions, at a

price to customers of about 2s. each. Some 300 men are employed, of whom 123 are qualified. Twenty men are employed in the sale room and 28 provizors in the dispensary. Poisonous drugs are handed to the compounder, and the weights checked by one of two aptekars specially appointed.

The bottles are labelled in Latin, and the poisons are kept in special locked cupboards with glass doors. Things go easily as behoves in a government, and that a Russian government, institution. Night duty is taken by assistants in turn. On the mat inside the apteka door sleeps the night porter and beside him a dog. You ring a bell, he lets you in, and rouses the man on duty, who dispenses your medicine.

I am told that during the recent cholera epidemics medical students were excused half a year's time to help cure the patients; in some parts of Russia there was not a single doctor for a district as large as England. One of these men coming to a village saw a patient, and wishing to prescribe for the case, asked the *mujik* for pen and paper. Neither were to be had in the village, and the woman was dying. The doctor, being a man of some resource, had the door of the *isba* (hut) taken off, and with a piece of chalk wrote his prescription upon it. The peasant harnessed his *telega* (cart) and took this most original prescription to the nearest apteka—30 miles away.

Another story goes on to say that a doctor gave a bottle of medicine to a *mujik*, whose wife was at death's door, telling the man to "shake her" (bottle being feminine in Russian) before administering. Later on doctor called to see patient; poor woman dead. Asked did she have the medicine? No. Why not? Well—she died. It transpired upon enquiry that the *mujik*, a powerful fellow, called in an equally able-bodied friend, and they gave the poor patient such a shaking that she died soon after.

I have upon the table types of the labels in common use in Russia; they are of some interest, being quite unlike the adhesive labels in use in most countries.

On sheets 1, 2 and 3 are labels for mixtures, lotions, etc. Upon the front is written the number of the prescription, time of receipt, dispensing and when required, the directions to the patient, the prescriber's name, the date, and the price. The ubiquitous eagle, or a picture of the dignified-looking apteka, finishes

**Maypole
Soap**

**Washes and
Dyes** At the
Same Time!

This Indispensable Article for

HOME DYEING

Can now be obtained from Leading Wholesale Druggists, or from the Canadian Depot.



Dies
Any
Shade
Or
Color

NEW
STYLE

OLD
STYLE

Packed in
Boxes of
1 doz. Cakes
And in
Cases of
1 Gross
And Upwards

Does Not
Wash Out
Or Fade



Clean
And
Compact

22
Colors



Popular
And
Profitable



A framed show card sent with the first gross, with useful advertising matter.

Arthur P. Tippet & Co.

Sole Consignees,

Montreal

The Fletcher Mfg. Co.

440-442 Yonge Street, Toronto

Manufacturers of

SODA FOUNTAINS

DEALERS IN
Glassware, Julep Straws,
and every requisite for the
Soda Water business.

We are sole Canadian agents for
HANSEN'S COCOVENA
Made in Germany. The ideal food of the 20th century.
Put up in tablet form; 18 tablets in a box. Each tablet
makes a cup of delicious cocoa. We will mail a box to
any address in Canada, on receipt of price, 50c.

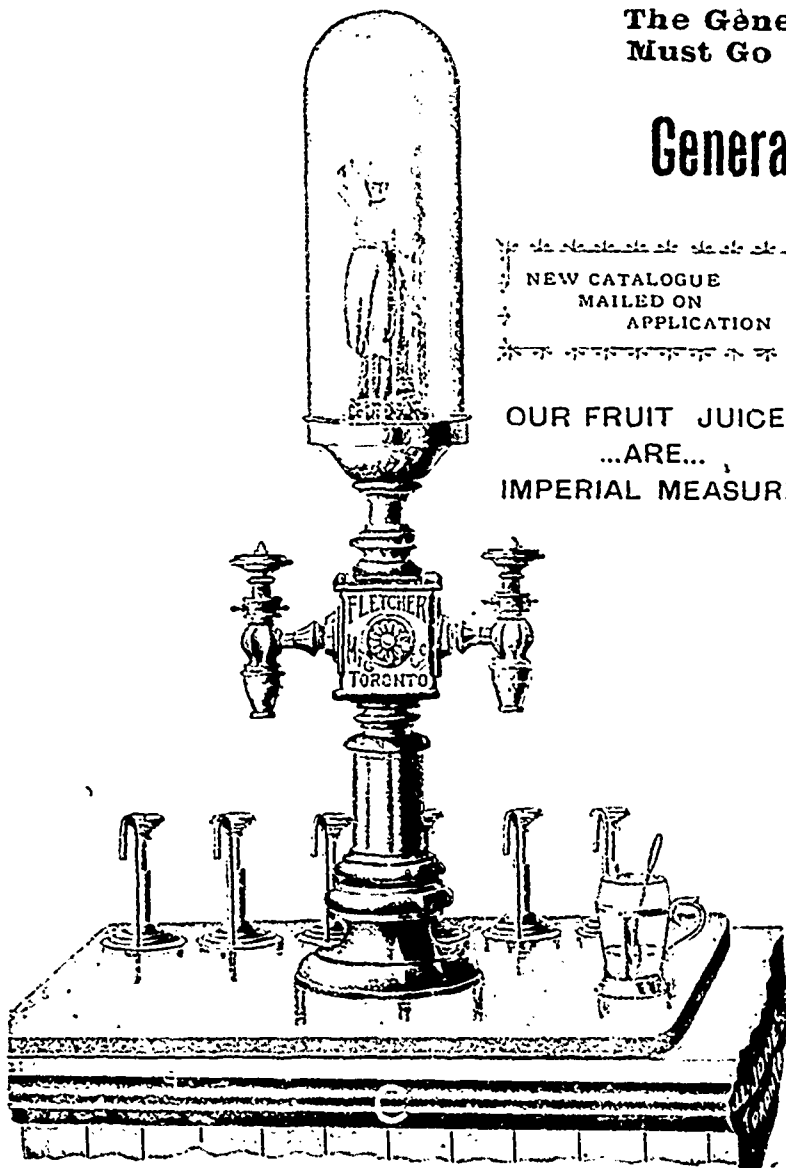
in Onyx, Marble,
or Silver Plate

The Generator Must Go Cylinders can be charged cheaper, better and
more quickly by means of Liquefied Carbonic
Acid Gas. Write us for particulars.

Generators, Freezers, Cylinders, etc.

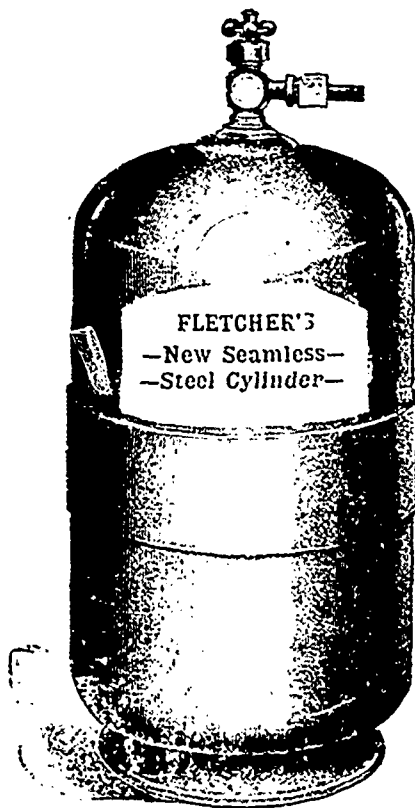
NEW CATALOGUE
MAILED ON
APPLICATION

OUR FRUIT JUICES
...ARE...
IMPERIAL MEASURE.



THE ABERDEEN "A"

Our Counter Apparatus, fitted with Pneumatic Syrup Jars,
is the handiest and most suitable for a Drug Store. . . .



QUALITY THE BEST.

PRICES REASONABLE.

EASY TERMS OF PAYMENT

PURE FRUIT JUICES, FLAVOURING EXTRACTS, COLOURS, ETC.

DRUGGISTS, ATTENTION !

We draw your attention to our celebrated remedy,

AH-WA-GO THE KING OF BLOOD PURIFIERS

AND POSITIVE CURE FOR RHEUMATISM, DYSPEPSIA AND KIDNEY TROUBLES

AH-WA-GO is sold under an absolute guarantee to cure, or money refunded.

AH-WA-GO will build up your trade. One package sold in a town will sell dozens on its own merits, and it gives the druggist more profit than any other remedy on the market.



The trade is furnished with

- ATTRACTIVE ADVERTISING MATTER
- BOOKS
- SHOWCARDS
- HANGERS
- CARDS
- ETC.

Also Advertise in your local papers



Our Specialties :

- PERUVIAN OIL
- PERUVIAN GUM
- TREE SALVE
- Nature's Harmless HEADACHE TABLETS
- KARN'S ROSE CREAM
- AH-WA-GO, the King of Blood Purifiers



NATURE'S REMEDY—AH-WA-GO—is put up in dry powder form only. In packages like the above. Printed in red and blue ink, and bearing our name and address in full.

NO OTHER IS GENUINE

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS

FOR SALE BY ALL LEADING WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS. If you cannot get the above at your Jobbers, please address as below

THE F. E. KARN CO., 128 Wellington St., TORONTO, Canada and 19 Court Street, BUFFALO, N.Y.

Write for Booklets and Prices on AH-WA-GO and our other remedies.

Send all Canadian Correspondence to our Toronto Office

The Superiority of the Cleveland is Unquestioned.

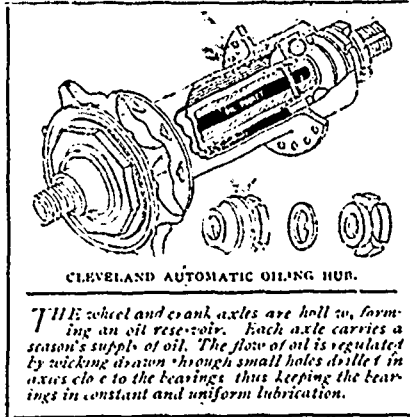
A Cleveland Superiority

AGENTS

Always bear in mind the fact that there is a vast difference between actual practical improvements and mere talking points.



Model 35 \$55.00
Model 36
Model 37 \$70.00
Model 38



Extract from
"Mail and Empire"
January 1st, 1898:

"The Cleveland leads all other machines in the introduction of distinctive and practical improvements for the coming season."



Model 39 \$80.00
Model 40

SEND YOUR NAME AND ADDRESS FOR CATALOGUE.

H. A. LOZIER & CO. BICYCLE MANUFACTURERS TO THE WORLD TORONTO, ONT.

A PAGE

FROM OUR CATALOGUE

**Empire
Speed King
AND
King of
Scorchers
— CYCLES**


During the past three years the fact that our machines listed at \$65.00 have given invariably as good results, and in many cases far better results, than others listed and sold at from \$90.00 to \$110.00, has been a constant source of surprise both to our own customers and to their friends, who having paid higher prices thought they were riding superior machines.

Slowly but surely, however, the public are getting to see that our claim of selling good goods cheap is well founded, and wherever our machines are placed there will be found riders who can say with truth that they have had for years most excellent satisfaction without cost for repairs while riding high grade cycles sold at moderate prices.

How have we been enabled to do this? By buying standard makers' goods only, by buying them in quantities, but more than all by figuring on a fair margin of profit only, and this we have been able to do because we have no paid or subsidized riders to run away with thousands of dollars of money which should remain in the pockets of the riding and purchasing public.

E. C. HILL & CO.

101 Yonge St., Toronto

TAYLOR'S
White Violet

 John Taylor & Co.
 MANUFACTURERS

Club Cologne Glycerine
...Toilet Soap...

Manufactured by a new process, under the supervision of the Inland Revenue Department of Canada.



GUARANTEED PURE AND FREE FROM ALKALI. HIGHLY RECOMMENDED FOR THE COMPLEXION, AND PERFUMED WITH OTTO OF ROSES.



Manufactured only by

JOHN TAYLOR & CO.
 TORONTO



Proprietors Morse Soap Works

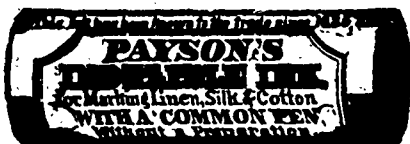
PATENTS
PROMPTLY SECURED

GET RICH QUICKLY. Write to-day for our beautiful illustrated Book on Patents and the fascinating story of a poor inventor who made \$250,000.00. Send us a rough sketch or model of your invention and we will promptly tell you **FREE** if it is new and probably patentable.

No humbug, Honest Service. Specialty: Tough cases rejected in other hands and foreign applications. **References:** Honorable T. Berthiaume, prop. of "La Presse," Honorable D. A. Ross, the leading newspapers, Banks, Express Companies & clients in any locality. All Patents secured through our agency are brought before the public by a special notice in over 300 newspapers. **MARION & MARION, Patent Experts,** Temple Building, 185 St. James St., Montreal. The only firm of **Graduate Engineers** in the Dominion transacting patent business exclusively. Mention this paper.

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.

"St. AUGUSTINE"
 Registered at Ottawa.

Our "St. Augustine" (Registered) is the perfect wine for communion or invalids. Your wine merchant can supply you at \$4.50 a case, one dozen quarts. See that you get the genuine article. All good articles are counterfeited. See that our name is on label and capsule.

Our "St. Augustine" (Registered), of 1891 vintage, a choice sweet, mild wine, and equal to imported wines at double the price.

J. S. HAMILTON & CO.
 BRANTFORD

Sole Agents for Canada for the Pelee Island Wine Company

The Canadian Druggist
 is a
..Klondike..

to its advertisers

W.A. GILL & Co. COLUMBUS, OHIO, U.S.A.
BOXES
 MAKE THE BEST SEAMLESS TIN
BOXES
 PLAIN, LACQUERED AND DECORATED
 IN THE MARKET

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

Complete Illustrated Price List free on Application

DR. HARTE'S
CELERY
IRON
 PILLS. NUTRATIVE, TONIC, NERVE RESTORING.

BOOKS FOR DRUGGISTS

WRITTEN BY EXPERTS

Manual of Formulæ.

\$1.50 POST FREE.

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

Minor Ailments.

\$1.50 POST FREE.

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

Practical Dispensing.

ILLUSTRATED, 50c. POST FREE.

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

A Synopsis of the British Pharmacopœia Preparations.

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

\$1.00 INTERLEAVED.

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

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

Practical Dentistry.

50c. POST FREE.

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

Diseases of Dogs and Cats.

75c. POST FREE.

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

Practical Perfumery.

60c. POST FREE.

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

Manual of Pharmacy and Pharmaceutical Chemistry.

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

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

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

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

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

SPRUCE BARK BED CLOTHING

Is made of the tender inner bark of the Canadian Balsam Spruce Tree, stripped early in the Spring when the sap is rising in the tree. By a special process the bark is made into thin sheets as smooth, soft and pliable as cloth, and in which all the power, aromatic and balsamic qualities of the spruce are permanently retained.

SPRUCE BARK BED SHEETS AND COMFORTABLES

Size: 64x72 inches, each one enclosed in a natural wood bag. Retail Price, \$1.00 each.
To the Trade, \$8.40 per dozen.

Over 10,000 sold in the United States and Canada since Nov. 1st, when Spruce Bark Bed Comfortables were first advertised in the leading American Magazines.

A Showy Package

Each Spruce Bark Bed Comfortable and Sheet is packed in a curious wooden bag highly polished, showing the natural grain of the wood, also silk-lined and trimmed; the most unique and attractive package on the market.

Comfortables or Sheets

Spruce Bark Bed Comfortables weigh less than one pound each, and are therefore a very light bed covering even for summer use, but to meet any demand that there might be for a still lighter article for the coming summer we are making a Spruce Bark Bed Sheet weighing less than three-quarters of a pound.

Their Merits Tested

Physicians recommend Spruce Bark Bed Clothing in La Grippe, Neuralgia, Insomnia, Pulmonary and most Nervous Complaints, and as a protection against colds, and infections from sleeping in strange beds in hotels and on trains and boats.

As we do not open accounts with the retail trade, retail druggists favoring us with an order will kindly furnish us with name of Jobber through whom they wish the goods shipped, and we will see that their order is filled at above-mentioned price.

THE KING-JONES CO., Toronto, Canada
JONES & CO., Niagara Falls, N.Y.

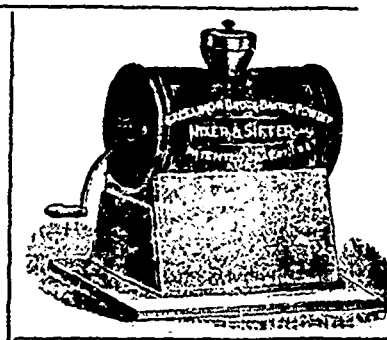
Does It Pay

To make your own BAKING POWDER?

Have You Tried

The most economical and the most accurate way of mixing it?

Made in Three Sizes to mix 5 lbs., 10 lbs., and 25 lbs. and sold at \$6.50, \$10, and \$15 each.



The Excelsior Mixer and Sifter..

Saves Time, Mixes Thoroughly, and Makes the Powder of Even Consistency.

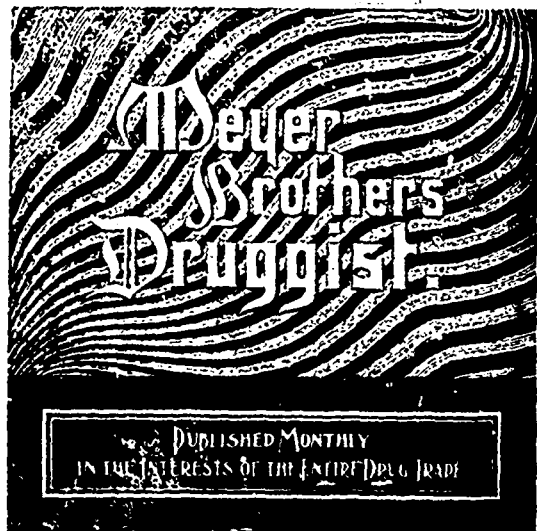
Suitable For Powders of All Kinds.

Send for Descriptive Folder.

Sole Agents for Canada.

The DRUGGISTS' CORPORATION of CANADA
TORONTO, ONT.

MONEY For Canadian Druggists!



Subscription \$1.00 per year.

Sample Copy Free.

— ADDRESS —

MEYER BROTHERS DRUGGIST,

425 CLARK AVENUE.

ST. LOUIS, MO., U. S. A.

The Druggists' Corporation of Canada

32 Colborne Street, Toronto, Ont.

The "D.C." Invalids' Malt Extract

(Druggists' Corporation)

WITH the many brands of Malt Extract on the market, the Druggists' Corporation realize that in offering an Extract under their own name it must be of such excellency as to command the support of the Medical Profession and be worthy of the Druggists' Corporation. With this end in view, the following principles have been maintained in the manufacture of the Extract :

1. The best materials, plump, heavy CANADIAN BARLEY and fresh bright hops.
2. Manipulation of the Malt under the direct and immediate supervision of the best Maltsters in America.
3. The lowest possible percentage of Alcohol.
4. A full, strong body of Malt, rich in diastase and all the elements of nutrition.

THE "D.C." INVALIDS'

Malt Extract..

is not a beverage, though pleasing to the palate, and it is sold only to druggists. It cannot be sold by liquor stores, department stores or general dealers.

The certificate given below by Mr. Heys, the Analyst, to Mr. Sleeman shows with what success our Maltster has carried out instructions. This certificate appears on every bottle, and our signature on the label.

Ontario School of Chemistry and Pharmacy, Toronto

DEAR SIR,—I hereby certify that I have made an analysis of sample of "Malt Extract" received from you, and I have no hesitation in recommending this as a very pure and strong extract of Malt. It contains a large percentage of solid extract of a nutritious and invigorating character.

Yours truly, THOMAS HEYS, Consulting Chemist.

Notwithstanding its great superiority, purity and strength, it is retailed at the same price as other malt extracts.

OUR SPECIAL LINES

Dr. Harte's Celery-Iron Pills.

Dr. Harte's Fever and Malaria Pills.

"D.C." Pile Remedy.

Dr. Harte's Liver Life Pearls.

Dr. Harte's Kidney Cure Pellets.

"D.C." Curative Ointment.

We create the demand. No danger of dead stock. We ask your co-operation in supplying these goods.

THE DRUGGISTS' CORPORATION OF CANADA
TORONTO

this side of the label. On the reverse is copied the prescription; and the provisor on duty for the day, who is personally responsible for the correct compounding of the prescription, adds his signature, or rather stamp.

This label is fixed upon the bottle by means of an adhesive label, bearing the words "for internal use," "for external use," as the case may be; or it may be tied on with the bottle cap (Hunt's bottle caps are much used in Russia), and the string sealed upon the narrow end of the label.

Powders, cachets, etc., put up in boxes, have the label shut in with the lid, and wrapped round the box. The papers are smaller than those in general use here, and have the name of the aptekar upon the back. It is a common practice to mark prescriptions containing dangerous poisons, "Not renewed without the doctor's signature."

Sheet 5 brings us to the painful fact that even in a country so highly advanced in pharmacy as Russia there exist cutting chemists. Sheet 5 has upon it the announcement that S. Goldberg has taken over the apteka of late R. Keller from the chemico-pharmaceutical laboratory at such and such a place (in the centre of Moscow). He sends out foreign patent medicines, disinfectants, etc., at prices of drug stores.

There is also a price current of a Moscow house upon the table from which you will see that the chemist in Russia keeps a large range of general goods besides his drugs. I have now gone through the chief points in the rise of pharmacy in Russia and its conditions. In the Russian Empire there are 6,932 pharmacists, of whom 3,131 are provisors, 2,527 are apteka assistants, 1,215 are apprentices, and only 90 are Magisters.

The conditions of life in an apteka are harder and more abnormal than in this country. Every worker is engaged during 90 to 96 hours per week. If we reckon sleep at eight hours per diem, the Russian pharmacist has for recreation and self-improvement 16 hours per week. A signed letter to a first-class Moscow paper, from which the above is quoted, and which is not likely to magnify the case, declares that for 200 years nothing has been done to improve the condition of the aptekar. With his eight or ten years' study he does not appear to be better off than his *confère* in England, except as regards social status.

In conclusion, I wish to express my best thanks to my brother, who has been for many years resident in Moscow, and through whose help I have been able to show you the labels upon the table, and to obtain much reliable information upon the subject of Russian pharmacy.—*British and Colonial Druggist*.

Sunday and Night Service in Norway and Chili.

At Aalesund, in Norway, the government has during the past year made an experiment in alternate closing as a means of diminishing the hours of work for pharmacists on Sunday. There are two drug stores in Aalesund and one of these is required to be kept closed from 7 in the morning to 10 in the morning. On the closed store a sign is displayed stating that the other store is open.

Rudolf Siebert writes (*Chem. Zeit.*) that he observed a practice in Chili which was found to prove very satisfactory to all concerned. Each week a "turno medico" is announced for each section of the city and a list of the physicians, pharmacists, midwives, etc., on duty in each section is published in the daily papers. All the drug stores except those in the "turno" are closed at nightfall just as are the other places of business. Physicians are not liable to night calls save when in the "turno." The same regulation applies to drug stores as to Sunday opening.

—*American Druggist*:

Orthoform.

Orthoform is a substance discovered by Einhorn and Heinz in the course of an investigation undertaken to discover a chemical compound having the anæsthetizing properties of cocaine without its toxic properties; thus these investigators worked in the same direction as Merling, who discovered eucaine. Reflecting that many bodies in the aromatic series, e.g., methyl blue, possessed anæsthetizing properties, Einhorn and Heinz directed their attention to the hydro-aromatic group of molecules comprised in that of cocaine, hoping to find therein the seat of the anæsthetic power of the drug. In the research many compounds were synthesized, all possessing more or less of the desired physiological action. H. Neumeyer (*Munch. Med. Woch.*, Nov. 2, 1897), found that two of the synthesized bodies were more powerful than the rest. These were *p*-amido *m*-oxybenzoic methyl ester or orthoform and, almost equivalent

to it, *m*-amido *p*-oxybenzoic methyl ester. Both substances have a slight basic reaction, and are but slightly soluble in water. Their salts, especially the chlorides, are easily soluble. Neumeyer found that their action on painful tubercular ulceration of the larynx, the persistent pain and its increase on swallowing, were removed on insufflating about 0.2 Gm. of powdered basic orthoform or its hydrochloride. Relief was felt in from 10 to 15 minutes, and lasted for 12 to 24 hours. Similar results were obtained in cases of cancer of the tongue, in ulcerative stomatitis, and other painful conditions.

Neumeyer tried both orthoform and the *m*-amido *p*-oxybenzoic acid methyl ester in a concentrated solution on the hypertrophoid mucous membrane of the nose before using the cautery, but no anæsthesia resulted, whilst cocaine subsequently produced complete anæsthesia. Thus orthoform does not appear to act on an unbroken mucous membrane.

In a case of gastric ulcer Neumeyer found that 0.25 Gm. of orthoform in 20 Gm. of water gave freedom from pain for three hours, and this same effect was observed in four successive days, and on the fifth and sixth days, orthoform being withheld, the pain returned. After the sixth day the pain was annulled for periods varying from 3 to 6 hours, according to the dose. In other cases of gastric ulcer, and in a case of cancer of the stomach, the drug had a similarly satisfactory result. Injected in a 5 per cent. solution into the injured urethra of a boy an ulcer was removed and catheterization was rendered easy. Tried for neuralgias of various kinds, e.g., sciatica, headache, and the lightning pains of tabes, it was found to have no effect when given internally in doses of 2 to 3 Gm. whether as base or salt. Thus Neumeyer concludes that orthoform only acts locally on nerves exposed in ulcers, wounds, burns, etc.

Orthoform does not appear likely to replace cocaine, but it can be used in addition to it. Thus, whilst cocaine will give anæsthesia of short duration in intact mucous membranes, orthoform gives analgesia of long duration in broken or ulcerated surfaces. Neumeyer took doses of from 3 to 4 Gm. without experiencing any toxic effect, nor were any bad local effects observed. Slight smarting of short duration was mentioned in some cases where the hydrochloride was used. In the mouth, whilst pain was removed, the senses of touch, temperature, and taste were unaffected.

The base and its salts have similar actions. The former is indicated when slow solution, and long action is required and also on painful wounds.—*Phar. Journal.*

Rules for Longevity.

Sir James Sawyer, a well-known physician of Birmingham, England, has been confiding to an audience in that town the secret of longevity. Keep the following nineteen commandments, and Sir James sees no reason why you should not live to be one hundred :

1. Eight hours' sleep.
2. Sleep on your right side.
3. Keep your bed-room window open all night.
4. Have a mat to your bed-room door.
5. Do not have your bedstead against the wall.
6. No cold tub in the morning, but a bath at the temperature of the body.
7. Exercise before breakfast.
8. Eat little meat and see that it is well cooked.
9. (For adults) drink no milk.
10. Eat plenty of fat, to feed the cells which destroy disease germs.
11. Avoid intoxicants, which destroy those cells.
12. Daily exercise in the open air.
13. Allow no pet animals in your living room. They are apt to carry about disease germs.
14. Live in the country if you can.
15. Watch the three D's—drinking water, damp and drains.
16. Have change of occupation.
17. Take frequent and short holidays.
18. Limit your ambition ; and
19. Keep your temper.

A Few Hints to Employees.

- B on time at your post of duty.
- B respectful to your employers.
- B mum about all matters passing through your hands.
- B silent about all office business, let others do the telling.
- B sure and attend strictly to your own work ; let others do theirs.
- B kind to those around you.
- B agreeable and accommodating at all times.
- B at your desk during business hours.
- B sensible and keep away from the desks of others.
- B neat about your work.
- B ambitious to improve.

B humble rather than arrogant.
B studious, that you may learn the intricacies of the business in which you are engaged.

B prompt in getting out your work, "procrastination is the thief of time."

B orderly about your desk.

B neat about your dress.

B of good principle, never gain favor with your superiors by practising treachery towards your fellow clerks.

B dignified ; never suffer yourself to indulge in frivolity.

B sure and show no favoritism in office ; leave that for other than business hours.

B of such life in your business surroundings that while with them you will be loved, and when gone you will be regretted as a faithful friend and conscientious employee.—*Selected.*

Recent Patents and Trademark of Interest to Pharmacists.

PATENTS.

Jennie C. Harrington, Ossian, Iowa, Clinical thermometer shield, 599179.

Carl W. Moessner, Philadelphia, Pa., Electric battery for medical purposes, 598948.

Robert Papendell, Brooklyn, N. Y., Stethoscope, 599064.

Marius Otto, Paris, France, Apparatus for producing ozone, 599455.

Wm. R. Sine, Williamsport, Pa., Medicine dropper, 599642.

George H. Woodward, Belmont, N.H., Dose measurer, 599674.

Robert C. M. Bowles, Brookline, Mass., Design, Stethoscopic instrument 28307.

Wm. H. Armstrong, Indianapolis, Ind., Stomach douche, 598407.

Thomas Carence, Horton, Kans., Nostril protector, 598467.

Theodore F. Colin, Pittsburg, Pa., Making cyanids and ammonia, 598195.

John R. Crane, New York, N.Y., Valve and gauge for administering oxygen or other gases, 598242.

James J. Curran, Holyoke, Mass., Inhaler, 598286.

Friedrich Pette, Colledgeville, Cal., Truss, 598677.

Wm. A. LaFaye, New Haven, Conn., Disinfecting apparatus, 598103.

Winfield S. Richardson, Camden, Conn., Apparatus for making sulfate of ammonia, 598488.

Alfred Staub, Bettenhausen, Germany, Apparatus for making sulfuric acid, 598351.

Herbert J. Allen, Deering, Me., Soda fountain cooler, 598551.

Augustus Figge, Hamelin, Germany, Hand appliance for massage, 598773.

Edward F. Stephens, McKeesport, Pa., Druggist's label cabinet, 598752.

TRADE-MARKS.

Caldwell & Company (Incorporated), New York, N. Y., Remedy for diabetes, 31260.

Louis A. Dieter, Baltimore, Md., Topical remedy for rheumatism and muscular pains, 31261.

Fry-Armstrong Co., Pittsburg, Pa., Medicinal preparation, 31262.

Bernetta Hafer, Los Angeles, Cal., Preparation for treating the scalp and promoting the growth of the hair, 31263.

Frederic S. Mason, New York, N.Y., Liniments, 31264.

Hugh W. Matthews, Chicago, Ill., Extracts of witch-hazel, 31265.

Samuel B. Allison, New Orleans, La., Disinfectants, 31300.

Brown Medicine Co., Erie Pa., Remedy for colds, throat affections, and internal and external pains, 31292.

Annie S. Butler, London, England, Powder-paper, being a preparation for the skin or toilet use, 31301.

Wm. W. Cherry, Baltimore, Md., Pharmaceutical preparation of salol in oil of gaultheria, 31296.

Robert L. Eves, Nashville, Tenn., Syrup for use in soft drinks, as at soda-water fountains, 31317.

Robert Fabery, Boston, Mass., Medical compounds, 31297.

John A. Gates, Chicago, Ill., Medicine for the cure of scrofula and similar diseases, 31294.

Hygienic Manufacturing Co., Ashway, R. I., Certain named ladies' hygienic goods, 31289.

La Societe Chimique des Usines du Rhone, Anciennement Gilliard P. Monnet et Cartier, Lyons, France, Perfumes and devices for holding and atomizing perfumes, 31303.

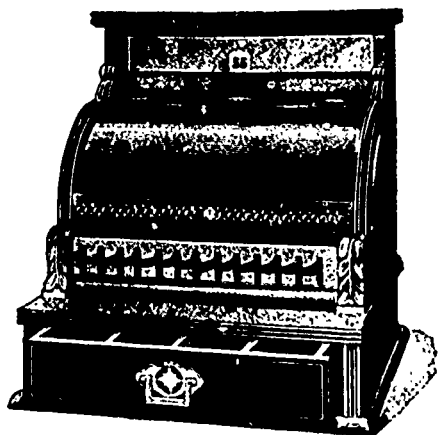
La Societe Chimique des Usines du Rhone, Anciennement Gilliard P. Monnet et Cartier, Lyons, France, Perfumes and devices for holding and atomizing perfumes, 31304.

Leffingwell Company, Chicago, Ill., Medicated pellets to operate upon the human liver, 31293.

Willis B. O'Dell, Auburn, N.Y., Powder for cure of headache, 31291.

Sun Medical Co., Denver, Colo., Emulsion medicinal preparation, 31295.

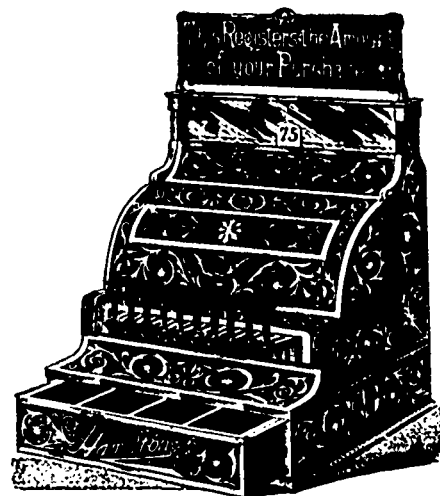
Do not pay more than \$100 for the best Key Total-Adder....



No. 17.—Price, \$10.00.



No. 322.—Price, \$65.00.



No. 301.—Price, \$45.00. (Same as National 301 1/2.)

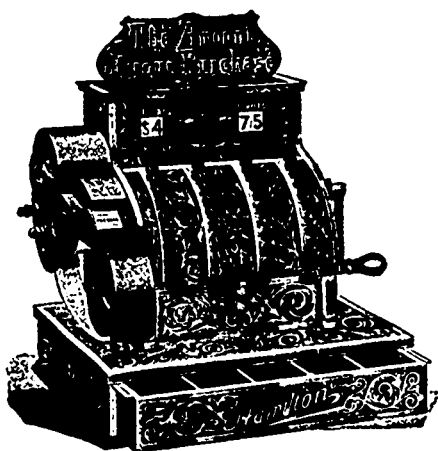
The Hamilton Cash Register

IS THE

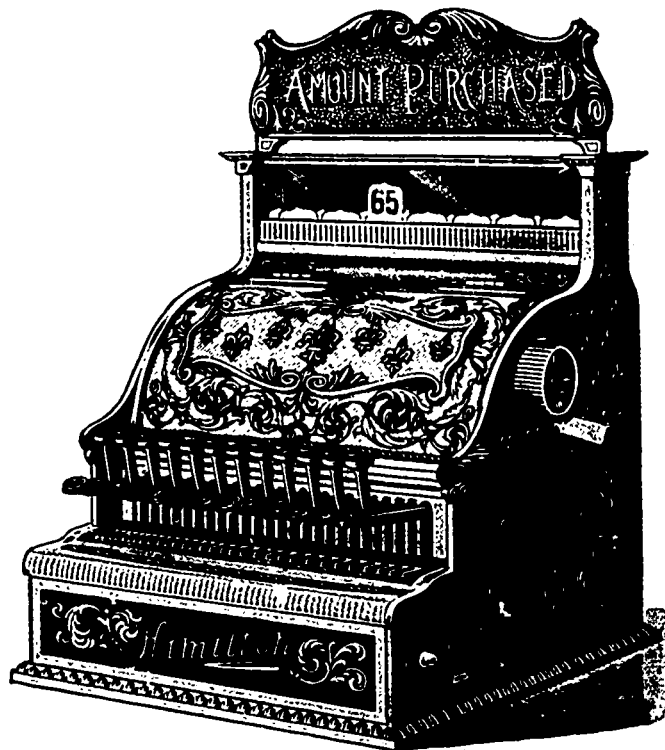
National Cash Register

We guarantee to save you from \$5.00 to \$100.00 if you buy a HAMILTON CASH REGISTER

Detail-Adders and Total-Adders of all kinds



No. 79.—Price, \$200.00.



No. 2.—Price, \$150.00.

259 to 265 James St. N., = = Hamilton, Ont.

Having all the advantages afforded by the largest Onyx Works in the world, we give our customers the very highest grade of Soda Fountains at lower prices than it is possible for other manufacturers to make. We will save you 20 to 50 per cent. on any style of apparatus you desire.

ONYX

Fountains

MARBLE



Trust Agents will tell you that our Fountains are no good. But we will give you the names of Druggists throughout the country who say our apparatus is the best they ever used. Which will you believe—the interested Trust Agent, or the disinterested Druggist? Why spend a dollar with the Soda Fountain Trust? It was organized to crush competition that it might bleed the Druggists of the country. There are a number of thoroughly responsible houses outside of the Trust, all making fine goods. Patronize any one of them in preference to the Trust. The talk of Trust Agents about the “quality” of Trust goods is bosh—rot—nothing more. They need some kind of an excuse for trying to get big prices—consequently they talk “quality.” The Lantz Co., the largest Onyx firm in the world, is located in Buffalo. They build all of our apparatus. Ask Trust Agents if they ever heard of the Lantz Co.—whether the Lantz Co. does most of the fine work for the Trust houses.

Prices and Terms will always be made to suit. Apparatus sent on approval to responsible parties. Second-hand Fountains, all makes, very cheap. New Catalogue free by express to intending purchasers. Get our prices before placing your order with anyone. We will save you money—20 to 50 per cent.

W. J. McCAHILL & CO.

895 Main Street, = BUFFALO, N.Y.

Williams & Co., Linlithgo and Bath-on-the-Hudson, N. Y., Liniment, 31298.

Asepta Chemical Co., New York, N. Y., Remedy for consumption, etc., 31182.

Otto A. Hensel, Pittsburg, Pa., Cure and preventive for venereal diseases, 31184.

Knoll & Co., Ludwigshafen, Germany, Chemical compound used as an anti-septic, 31186.

Bernard E. McGale, Montreal, Canada, Medicinal preparations, 31185.

Olive E. Warner, New York, N. Y., Remedies for nervous, blood and stomach diseases, 31183.

Iman Wisse. Grand Rapids, Mich., Face and skin applications, 31188.

Wm. S. Burkhart, Cincinnati, Ohio, Vegetable blood purifier, 31225.

Chester, Kent & Co., Jersey City, N. J., and New York, N. Y., Proprietary remedies for external use and also for internal use as a tonic, 31226.

Cowart, Justice & Co., Phosphoria, Fla., Medical preparation, 31224.

J. H. Zeilin & Co., Incorporated, Philadelphia, Pa., Medicinal preparation, 31228.

John M. Rieseman, Franklin, Pa., Concentrated flavoring-syrup for soda-water, 31221.

Valley Drug Co., Wilkes-Barre, Pa, Mixture of drugs for treatment of diseases of the lungs, throat, and air passages, 31227.

Gleanings.

SUPPOSITORY MOLDS OF CLAY OR PLASTER PARIS.

According to *Ph. Centralh.* the molds may be prepared by packing a plastic mass of clay or gypsum firmly and evenly into a small wooden box and then making openings of the size and form of the suppositories in different places with a wooden form. The molds may be used at once by lining the holes with a wax paper or tinfoil and filling in the partially cooled suppository mixture. They are equally suitable for menthol pencils and, when well dried out, for glycerin suppositories.—*Ph. Rundsch (Ph. Era)*.

DECOLORIZING REDDENED CARBOLIC ACID.

Bull. Phar. gives a process for accomplishing this which is said to be both cheap and effective: Prepare a saturated solution of stannous chloride. As a very small quantity is needed, a drachm of it will go a great way. Liquefy the carbolic acid with about five per cent. of water;

add to each pound of acid about eight drops of the tin chloride solution, and allow it to stand in a warm place. If heated in a water-bath the process will be greatly hastened. Should the carbolic acid not become decolorized after thirty minutes' standing, add another drop or two of the tin salt solution. Too much salt turns the carbolic acid green, and if this happens all one has to do is to add more carbolic acid.

SALIFORMIN.

The compound to which this name has been given occurs as a white crystalline powder, readily soluble in water and in alcohol, and has an agreeable acid taste. From its solvent action on urates and uric acid, and its antiseptic properties, it is recommended for use in the treatment of various affections of the bladder and urinary passages, such as cystitis, with ammoniacal fermentation. It may with advantage replace urotropine. It is given in doses of one to two grammes daily, taken in one dose, dissolved in water.—*Nouveaux Remèdes*.

ALCOHOL AS A DISINFECTANT.

F. Epstein (*Proc. Inst. Civil Eng.*) found that absolute alcohol had no disinfecting action, but that its solutions were more or less active, according to the degree of concentration. Fifty per cent. solutions gave the best results when alcohol was used alone; the disinfecting action was diminished when more concentrated or more dilute solutions were employed. Antiseptics which, when dissolved in water, were more or less active, lost their disinfecting action entirely when dissolved in highly concentrated alcohol; but, on the other hand, solutions of corrosive sublimate, carbolic acid, lysol, and thymol in 50 per cent. alcohol, exerted greater powers than aqueous solutions of the same degree of concentration.—*Era*.

HOLOCAINE, A NEW ANAESTHETIC.

This new basic compound is prepared synthetically by a combination in molecular proportions of phenacetine and parphenetidine, and bears the systematic name of para-dieth-oxy-ethenyl-diphenylamine. It occurs in fine crystals, with a melting point of 121 degrees C. The base is insoluble in water and forms difficultly soluble salts. The hydrochloride crystallizes in white needles, which are very soluble in hot water, but soluble only to the extent of 2.5 per cent. in cold water.

The solution has a bitter taste, neutral reaction, and is not decomposed by boiling save when boiled for some time in glass vessels, when a cloudiness appears, which is probably due to the alkali dissolved out of the glass by the boiling water. The solution of the hydrochloride is very stable. A one per cent. solution has been used, and highly recommended in ophthalmology to produce local anaesthesia, which it does very satisfactorily. The salt, while decidedly anaesthetic, produces, according to Gutmann, marked toxic symptoms in guinea pigs, and, until further experiments have been made, he does not recommend its use for therapeutic purposes.—*Amer. Druggist*.

THE PREPARATION OF CODEINE.

A new patent for the manufacture of codeine has been taken out in Germany. 285 grammes of morphine, and 132 grammes of nitrosomethyl-urethane are dissolved in one kilo. of methyl alcohol. To this solution 50 grammes of caustic alkali in 500 grammes of alcohol are added. The alcohol is then distilled off, and the residue extracted with benzene. By evaporating the latter solvent, the codeine is deposited in crystals.—*Apotheker Zeitung*.

LANOLIN POWDER.

A lanolin face powder may be prepared by proceeding as follows: Dissolve the lanolin in any of its ordinary solvents—ether, chloroform, acetone, alcohol or carbon bisulphide, and to the solution add the powder base (starch powder magnesium carbonate, zinc white, bismuth subnitrate, talc powder, etc.) and mix well. Then spread out the mixture on any convenient surface, and allow the solvent to evaporate spontaneously. The product by a little trituration can be reduced to an exceedingly fine powder, which can be mixed with other ingredients if desired. The powder can be perfumed by adding any of the attars, essential oils, or any other suitable perfume in the usual manner.—*Nat. Drug*.

PSILOTHINUM.

Psilothinum is a depilatory possessing the consistency of a cerate, and is applied with a hot, flat piece of metal and then allowed to cool, after which it is removed with the superfluous hair adhering. The remedy consists of a mixture of forty per cent. of elimi-balsam, ten per cent. of benzoin, eight per cent. of rosin, ten per cent. of yellow wax, and thirty per cent. of diachylon-plaster.

Advertising.

Practical Hints on Advertising.

By CHARLES AUSTIN BATES, NEW YORK.

One of the most astonishing things in business is the fact that each of three or four competitors actually and honestly believes that he can do better for his customers than any of the others. Generally each one of the four believes that all the others lie in their advertisements. Each one believes that he is the only one who does business honestly and reliably in all cases.

* * *

The other day a man came to me, and in the course of our talk said that the competition where he lived was very mean—that competitors advertised things that they couldn't supply and yet they did business by doing so. He said that he knew the other people didn't have as good goods as he had, and that at the prices they advertised they absolutely couldn't give the things they offered. He said he gave better value for the money than anyone else in town—very much better. He said: "We are satisfied that nobody can touch us on that point." I said: "How do you know?" It then transpired that he had no positive knowledge on the subject, and that, as a matter of fact, he was talking through his clothes. He was so enthusiastic about his own goods and his own store that he believed nobody could possibly have anything that would come any place near it. He knew absolutely nothing about his competitors. When his competitors advertised a certain article at a certain price that seemed unreasonable to him, he simply set them down as liars and didn't bother himself any further.

* * *

I convinced this man that it would be a pretty good idea to find out what was actually being offered before he condemned his competitors. That it would be a good idea for him to find out whether they were really telling lies or not. It would be a good idea for him to find out whether his competitors were buying closer than he did. He had a number of the advertised articles purchased and brought to his store, and as he told me afterwards he was simply amazed. He found that the stuff was just exactly what the advertiser said it was. He couldn't understand how it was possible for them to sell such goods at such prices. He

had been going on for years believing his competitors were liars and cheats. He found out all at once with a good hard jolt that they probably had been telling the truth all the time. It is to be supposed that the competitors of this man were equally incredulous about some statements that he made in his advertising.

* * *

It is really astonishing how ready most business men are to believe that their competitors are thieves and skalawags, and that they themselves are the only really Simon-pure, genuine, truthful, honest men in their community.

* * *

I believe that four out of five of the retailers in Philadelphia imagine that the Wanamaker ads. are fabrications from start to finish. They do not go or send to the store to find out what is going on. They simply sit back in their ignorance and say that Wanamaker is a liar, and that he is deceiving the people, and that "It is wonderful what fools women will be." They say that Philadelphia women believe everything that is printed in the Wanamaker ads., and that Wanamaker can make them believe the most preposterous things. Now, I believe that John Wanamaker is too good a business man to permit very many lies to creep into his advertisements. The avidity with which buyers respond to his advertisements shows conclusively that his announcements are truthful, and that the goods described can be obtained in his store at the prices given. In no other way can confidence be secured.

* * *

Even in small establishments I believe it is a good idea to have a little printed booklet containing rules and suggestions for employees. I believe something of this sort is a first-rate thing. The better employees understand the ideas of their employer the better they will do their work. The more they know of the organization of the business and the objects sought by it, the more interest they will take in it. Even the least important employee of a retail store ought to be kept posted as to the advertising that is being done, and the various happenings in all parts of the store. This diffusion of knowledge in the store itself is as much a part of the advertising as the publication of store news in newspapers.

One of the hardest things in advertising is to know what not to do.

* * *

Tell a good, plain, unvarnished tale. Offer bargains, and give good, sensible reasons why you offer them. Show people how much more the articles would have cost them a few weeks ago, and how much they will cost them a few months hence. Give a description of the goods—and tell the price people paid for them last week and that which you will sell them at for the balance of this week. Then you will be doing good advertising.

* * *

I believe that an advertiser ought to blow his own horn, if telling the truth about his business constitutes the blowing of trumpets. He ought to make it perfectly plain what he proposes to do for people, and at the same time insist upon his ability to perform what he promises. It is absolutely impossible to make things too plain in advertising. It is perfectly astonishing how many plain English statements are misunderstood and misinterpreted.

Catarrh.

In an article on this subject, Dr. J. E. Bacon, of Buffalo, writes with reference to the treatment of lupus within the nose.

Local applications to the ulcerated spots, after cleansing, of resorcin, twenty per cent, iodoform in powder, Aristol in powder and ointment, carbolic acid pure, and chromic acid five per cent. solution, have all been extensively used and have given some good results. The writer prefers to touch the nodules and the edges of the ulcerated spots with the galvano cautery, as rapidly as the patient can stand it, and use an after-dressing of ten per cent. Aristol or iodol ointment.

In the acute form of glanders, he advises for the local treatment thorough and oft repeated irrigations of the nasal chambers with a warm saturated solution of boric acid and the dusting of all the parts with powdered iodoform and boric acid equal parts, or with Aristol—*Alkaloidae Clinic*, November, '97.

INSOLUBLE GLUE.—To render liquid glue insoluble add to it about one fiftieth of its weight of formalin, stir well, and then expose to strong sunlight for about ten minutes. The action of the light on glue or gelatin so treated is to render it insoluble.



THE
ALE AND PORTER



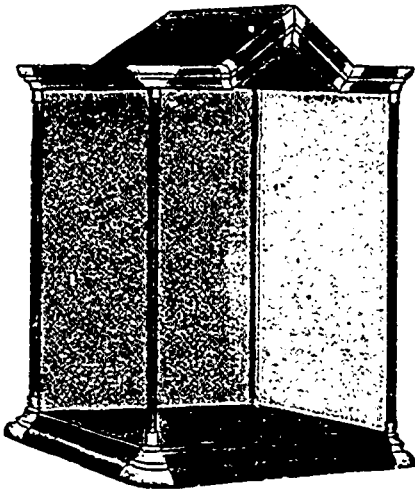
OF
John Labatt, London, Ont.

RECEIVED
MEDALS and HIGHEST POINTS

Awarded on this continent at the **WORLD'S FAIR, CHICAGO, 1893**

MONTREAL—P. L. N. Beaudry,
127 DeLorimier Avenue.

TORONTO—J. Good & Co., Yonge Street.
ST. JOHN, N.B.—F. Smith, 24 Water Street.

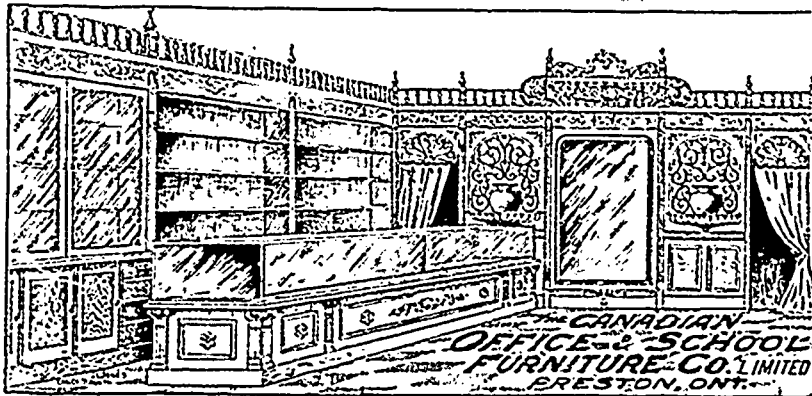


All Sizes
and Styles

MANUFACTURED BY

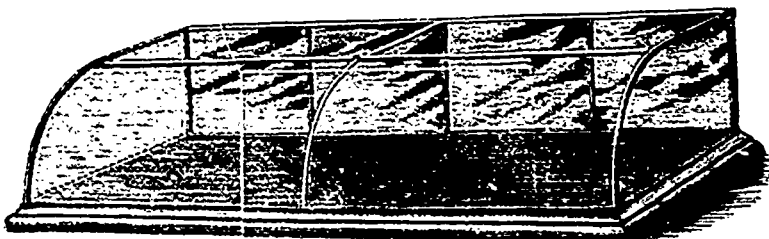
THE **COBBAN MFG. CO.**
LIMITED

Lake and Lorne Streets, TORONTO.



DOMINION SHOW CASE CO'Y

173 BAY STREET, TORONTO



MANUFACTURERS OF
SHOW CASES, WALL CASES, JEWELERS', CONFECTIONERS',
AND DRUGGISTS' FITTINGS
GRILL WORK, FANCY CABINET WORK, BRITISH PLATE MIRRORS,
BENT AND BEVELLED GLASS

JOSEPH E. SEAGRAM

Waterloo, Ontario.

MANUFACTURER OF

ALCOHOL

Pure Spirits

Rye and Malt Whiskies

"OLD TIMES" AND "WHITE WHEAT"



Sold from Halifax to Victoria

BY

HALIFAX { Brown & Webb. Simson Bros. & Co.
Forsyth, Sutcliffe & Co.
ST. JOHN—T. B. Barker & Sons.
YARMOUTH—C. C. Richards & Co.

MONTREAL { Kerry, Watson & Co. Lyman Sons & Co.
Evans Sons & Co. Lyman, Knox & Co.
KINGSTON—Henry Skinner & Co.

TORONTO { Lyman Bros. & Co. Evans Sons & Co.
Northrop & Lyman.
Elliot & Co. T. Milburn & Co.

HAMILTON—Archdale Wilson & Co. J. Wilder & Co.

LONDON—London Drug Co. Jas. A. Kennedy & Co.

WINNIPEG—Martin, Bole & Wynne Co.

NEW WESTMINSTER—D. S. Curtis & Co.

VICTORIA AND VANCOUVER.—Langley & Hender
son Bros.

QUEBEC.—W. Brunet et Cie.

ST. JOHN.—Canadian Drug Co. S. McDiarmid & Co.

PRESCOTT.—T. W. Chamberlain & Co.

MONTREAL.—Huden, Huber & Co.

PATENTS

caveats, Trade Marks, Design-
Patents, Copyrights, Etc.

Correspondence Solicited.

John A. Saul,

LeDroit Building, Washington, D.C.

50 YEARS'
EXPERIENCE



TRADE MARKS
DESIGNS
COPYRIGHTS & C.

Anyone sending a sketch and description may quickly ascertain our opinion free whether an invention is probably patentable. Communications strictly confidential. Handbook on Patents sent free. Oldest agency for securing patents.

Patents taken through Munn & Co. receive special notice, without charge, in the

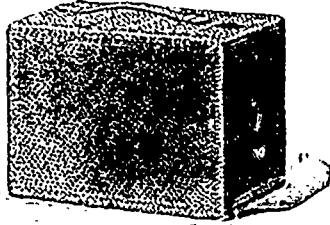
Scientific American.

A handsomely illustrated weekly. Largest circulation of any scientific journal. Terms, \$3 a year; four months, \$1. Sold by all newsdealers.

MUNN & Co. 361 Broadway, New York
Branch Office, 625 F St., Washington, D. C.

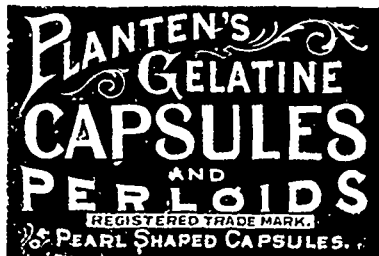
CAMERAS

FROM \$2.50 TO \$50.



Also Plates, Papers, Developers, in fact everything required to make and finish photographs complete. The Best Goods at manufacturers' prices. Send for catalogues, if interested. We are manufacturers, importers and trade agents, and can supply dealers at lowest rates.

JAS. H. SMITH & CO., 313 Wabash Ave., Chicago.



MANUFACTURED BY H. Planten & Son ESTABLISHED 1836 NEW YORK SPECIAL PRICES for EXPORT Correspondence Solicited

PLANTEN'S Comp. G & C or Black and Sandal Wood Oil CAPSULES


Are Celebrated the World over for Uniformity and Reliability Sold by all Druggists in the Dominion of Canada. Specify Planten's on all Orders.

H. Planten & Son (Established 1836) New York "The Pioneer American Capsule House"

"Equalled by Few, Excelled by None."
And equalled by none at the price

The Photo-American

America's Representative Photo Journal




Just the thing for photographers who need information, and want to do better work as well as keep up with the times.

A Practical Teacher for Beginners

Our Original Articles, Superb Illustrations, and costly make up are simply indescribable. Send 10 cents for sample copy, and see for yourself what we are giving for

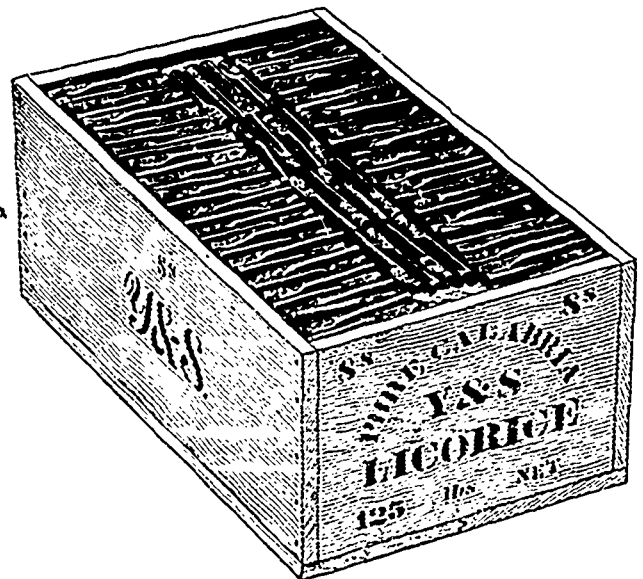
\$1.00 a year



THE PHOTO-AMERICAN PUBLISHING CO'Y
20 EAST 17TH STREET, NEW YORK

Retail Druggists

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



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

Acme Licorice Pellets

Y & S Licorice Lozenges

Tar Licorice and Tolu 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 :

YOUNG & SMYLLIE

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

Photographic Notes

GLYCERIN-GELATIN AS PASTE.—An excellent paste for mounting photographs and similar uses is prepared by the following formula:

Gelatin.....	16 parts
Glycerin.....	1 part
Methyl alcohol.....	12 parts
Water.....	32 parts

The gelatin is first softened in the water, then dissolved by means of a moderate heat. The glycerin is then well mixed in and the whole poured in a thin stream into the alcohol. (*Ztsch. f. Ph.*)

ORTOL DEVELOPER.—According to Vogel and Hannecke, ortol developer is a combination of two molecules methyl-ortho-amidophenol with one molecule hydroquinone. This acts more quickly than pyrogallol, does not color the plate yellow, and produces as good a negative. By a small addition of potassium bromide the desired development of a well covered negative is obtained. A comparison of a reducing strength of ortol and pyrogallol shows that the developing strength of ortol is as 10:8. Ortol as a developer is very economical, and is not quickly exhausted. In the production of bromo-silver paper prints it is said to give excellent results.—*Chem. Zeit.*

TO TRANSFER GELATINO-CHLORIDE PRINTS.(From the *Revue Suisse.*)—It is very easy to transfer gelatine chloride prints from their own paper support on to opal, glass, metal, porcelain, glass screens, etc., and this is an excellent way of making lantern slides. For the last purpose it is necessary to print and tone somewhat more deeply than usual. For transfer to opaque substances, a print from a reversed negative must be used, unless there is no necessity to keep to the right and left of the original subject. The print obtained, toned and fixed in the usual way—care being taken to use no alum—is first soaked in cold water and then applied, face down, to the surface with which it is required to make contact. It is important that the surface should be clean and perfectly free from grease. Good contact is secured by squeegeeing the print, which is then left to dry. After drying, hot water is run over the back of the print until the paper commences to peel off. A corner is then taken between the fingers, and the removal of the paper is effected carefully. The surface of the

gelatine is sponged with a pad of cotton wool dipped in hot water, and the transfer is allowed to dry in a place free from dust. The temperature of the water should be about 160° Fahrenheit. When dry, it is advisable to protect the film from dust or injury by a coating of copal varnish—*F. K. in The Photogram.*

AN EXCHANGE SAYS: "One way to utilize old spoiled negatives is to wash the emulsion off with hot water, dry and polish and squeegee an aristo print of the same size on the glass, face down. On the back of the print lay a piece of clean, stiff cardboard the size of the glass and then bind them altogether with binding strips such as are used for lantern slides. If desired, a wire or wooden leg can be glued on the back so that the picture may be stood up. The transparency in the shadows is greatly enhanced by the glass, and these pictures look quite nicely.

PLATINOTYPE PAPER.—The paper may be prepared by immersion in the following solution:—Iron and ammonium oxalate 20 grammes; water, 100 grammes; solution of potassium chloroplatinite (2 per cent.), 5 C.c. After drying, the paper is ready for exposure. The developer for this paper is composed of water, 250 grammes; silver nitrate, 1 gramme; citric acid, 1 gramme; oxalic acid, 1 gramme; ammonio citrate of iron, 2.5 grammes; solution of potassium bichromate, 10 drops. After washing, the image is fixed in the following bath:—Water, 200 C.c.; solution of ammonia, 4 grammes; sodium citrate 4 grammes. A toning solution may be used composed of (a) uranium nitrate, 1 gramme; water, 100. (b) Potassium ferricyanide, 1 gramme; water, 100 grammes. When required for use, 50 C.c. of (a) and 20 C.c. of (b) are mixed and 50 C.c. of acetic acid added. Kuhn obtains brown tones by substituting the palladium salt for platinum and intermediate effects by mixtures of the two metals. Another toning effect is produced, according to Pockham, by allowing the prints to remain in a bath obtained by adding to a litre of water 4 C.c. of a 1 in 20 solution of catechu. After three or four minutes' immersion the liquid is decanted and the print treated with 28 C.c. of alcohol.—*Monsieur Scient., after Dingler's Journ.*

PHOTOGRAPHERS' VARNISHES.—Special qualifications are required in a varnish for photographic negatives. It must, of course, be colorless, hard, and impermeable, but yet elastic and powerfully adhesive. If it is deficient in hardness it will become damaged by the printing of positives from it, and if it is not sufficiently elastic it is sure to develop cracks, when, of course, the negative will be spoiled. Yet another condition must be fulfilled by a good photographic varnish: it must, while possessing the necessary hardness, elasticity, and adhesiveness, permit at the same time of the plate being retouched after being varnished.

We have collected the following recipes from a variety of standard sources, and beg to lay them before our readers. All the proportions are strictly by weight, whether of liquids or of solids:

1. Sandarach..... 16 parts.
Oil of lavender..... 12 "
Chloroform..... 2 "
Rectified spirits of wine.. 80 "

Filter from any insoluble matter.

2. Leave shellac in a concentrated solution of carbonate of ammonia, then drain off the ammonia salt, and replace it by pure water (shellac, 1 part; water 8 parts.) The shellac will then dissolve.

3. Shellac..... 2 parts.
Sandarach..... 12 "
Mastic..... 12 "
Ether..... 150 "

After the solution is complete add nine parts of benzole.

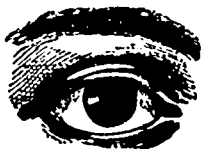
4. Digest two parts of dammar with nine parts of acetone in a well-corked bottle in a warm place for a fortnight, shaking occasionally. Then decant from the insoluble residue. Several coats of this varnish will be required. This varnish also answers well for paper.

5. Gum lac..... 75 parts.
Sandarach..... 10 "
95 per cent. spirits of wine.. 915 "
6. Amber..... 2 parts.
Copal..... 2 "
Benzole..... 4 "
Rectified spirits of wine.. 30 "
7. Amber..... 4 parts.
Copal..... 4 "
Mastic..... 2 "
Petroleum ether..... 20 "
Rectified spirits of wine.. 40 "
8. Sandarach..... 40 parts.
Turpentine..... 4 "
Oil of lavender..... 5 "
Ether..... 5 "
Absolute alcohol..... 100 "
9. Mastic..... 2 parts.
Turpentine..... 2 "
Bleached shellac..... 10 "
Rectified spirits of wine.. 60 "

It need hardly be said that it is of the highest importance that the ingredients should be as pure as it is possible to obtain them.—*Oils, Colors, and Dry Salteries.*

Optical Department.

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



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

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

R.E.V. $\frac{2}{3}$ with - 1.50 = $\frac{2}{3}$
Z.E.V. $\frac{1}{3}$ with + 1.50 = $\frac{2}{3}$

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

A.C.D.—I fitted a pair of bifocals to a hyperopic presbyope, the upper and lower pair worn separately for a few days in eye glass frames, proving entirely satisfactory, but when put up as bifocal the patient could not tolerate them. What can you suggest as the cause of the difficulty?

Ans.—The points to remember in fitting bifocals is to have the pupillary distances correct, the lower pair being about one quarter of an inch narrower than the upper for the evident reason that the eyes converge about that much more in near vision than in distant vision, and the visual axes should look through the optical centre of the glasses always. Another important factor to success is to have the lower segment as small as possible. They are usually altogether too large, and thus diminish the field of vision. Bifocals, when satisfactory, are a great comfort to the wearer, and in most cases they can be made perfect by attention and care to details, in fact, it is the nice adjustment of the frames which tells in these cases. It is hardly necessary to add that spectacle frames (not eye-glass) should always be used to maintain the position desired once it is obtained. Many cases of asthenopia in hyperopic presbyopes does

not disappear although they have proper correction for both distant and near—the reason usually being due to the fact that half the time, or perhaps more, the distant glasses are neglected and forgotten, hence eye strain is more or less continued; with bifocals this is overcome, as they are worn constantly once they are comfortable. It is necessary in ordering bifocals to give very accurate measurements of the frame to the manufacturer, because they are simply mechanics and know little about optics practically, and simply make the glasses to order: the same as a tailoress would make a coat from the measurements of the tailor, not knowing or realizing the why or wherefore of this or that, and if you neglect to specify that you want the P D of the glasses different, it will be your own fault if the upper and lower pair have the same P D. Many a manufacturing optician has made thousands of bifocals and yet never fitted one to the face. How can they then know what you want unless you say so?

R.A.J.—Where a lady customer has a flat nose and long eye lashes, yet insists upon having eye glasses instead of spectacles is there any way to do this without the eye lashes rubbing against the glasses.

Ans.—R.A.J. did not receive his optical education at the Optical Institute of Canada, or he would know how to overcome this difficulty, as frame adjustment and face measurements are there taught thoroughly, so that any one who has any nose at all can obtain eye glasses if he prefer them. Eye glasses with off set guards can be set as far forward as desired simply by regulating the length of the off set. For eye glasses to obtain sufficient grip of the nose to hold them securely, most opticians imagine the spring at the top must do the work. This is a mistake. The all important thing is to have the off sets equally touch the nose in all parts so that no part acts as a fulcrum, and then very little tension in the upper spring does the rest—equal pressure is more important than great pressure.

WATER-SOLUBLE PETROLEUM.—What is termed a "water-soluble petroleum oil" has been placed upon the market. It is stated to be petroleum containing a small proportion of ammonium oleate, which causes an emulsion to form with water.

DRYING AGENT.—A mixture of dried chlorid of calcium and quicklime is recommended as being superior to either alone as a drying agent in desiccators, etc.



The above singular heading practically tells its own story.

No article of popular consumption has been offered in recent years that has met with the extraordinary success of the article mentioning a Soap that Washes and Dyes. In reality, it is the latest scientific discovery in Household Dyes, and the inventors struck a happy combination when producing this article.

With Maypole Soap the trouble, mess and general inconvenience accompanying the use of the universal Powder Dyes is entirely overcome.

The Soap is simply dissolved in hot water, the article dipped into the same, and at one operation the necessary cleansing and dyeing are completed.

Instead of hands rendered unsightly for days they need not be stained at all if rinsed promptly with cold water.

The Maypole Co. have enlarged their Factory four times already, and are now working with a million dollar capital, and not only selling millions of packages in Great Britain, but exporting great quantities to the Continent, Australia, the United States, etc.

Maypole Soap pays a good margin and can be supplied at quite as low a price to consumers as the old style dye powders.

The Canadian Managers (W. Tippet & Co., Montreal), are fitting up premises to enable them to more rapidly attend to shipping, and they inform us that the demand is growing wonderfully, although they were only just prepared to supply buyers.

The Maypole Co., Limited, are an English concern, whose head office is situated on High Holborn, London.

Drop Lawson & Jones a card re Calendars. See Ad.

FORMALDEHYDE FOR BURNS.—The application of a compress saturated with a ten per cent. solution of formaldehyde has been found to relieve all pain and prevent scars resulting from scalds and burns.

There's.... Money In It ...For You

If you push the Optical end of your business, and purchase your Optical goods from us, keep your eye on our catalogue for full line of

**Trial Cases
Ophthalmoscopes
Retinoscopes
Gold Filled,
Silver, Alumnico,
Steel and
Nickel-Plated
Spectacles,
Eye Glasses and
Frames.**

**Compasses,
Microscopes,
Telescopes,
Magnifiers,
Mining Glasses,
Opera, Field and
Marine Glasses,
Spectacle and
Eye-Glass
Cases.**

AGENTS FOR.....

HARDY OPHTHALMOMETER
FAY'S OPTOMETER
ANCHOR, ANATOMICAL, AND
STERLING SILVER GAUZE GUARDS

Rimless Goods and Prescription Work our Specialty

Send for our Illustrated Catalogue.
Send for our New Rx Book.
Send for our New Sheet of Advertising Cuts.

MONTREAL OPTICAL COMP'Y

Main Office
1685 Notre Dame St.,
MONTREAL.

Branch Office
60 Yonge Street,
TORONTO.

Books for Druggists

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

British Pharmacopœia, (1885).....	\$1 25
British Pharmacopœia Addendum.....	25
U.S. Dispensatory (in cloth).....	7 50
U.S. Dispensatory (in leather) (1896).....	7 25
National Dispensatory (1894) leather.....	7 25
National Dispensatory (1887).....	3 00
National Formulary.....	1 00
Gray's Botany, first lessons.....	1 00
Maisch's Materia Medica.....	2 30
Martindale's Extra Pharmacopœia.....	2 00
Pereira's Prescriptions.....	1 25
Parrish's Pharmacy.....	5 25
Remington's Pharmacy.....	5 25
Practical Dispensing.....	50
Minor Ailments.....	1 50
Heebner's Practical Synopsis of B.P.....	1 00
Heebner's Manual of Pharmacy, etc.....	2 00
Manual of Formule.....	1 50
Practical Dentistry.....	50
Harrop's Monograph on Fluid Ex- tracts.....	2 00
Harrop's Monograph on Flavoring Extracts.....	2 00
Caspari's Treatise on Pharmacy.....	4 50
Coblent's Handbook of Pharmacy.....	3 50
Art of Compounding, by Scoville.....	2 50
Bartley's Medical Chemistry.....	3 00
Sayre's Organic Materia Medica and Pharmacognosy.....	4 50
Practical Perfumery.....	50
Proctor's Testing.....	50
Stewart's (Balfour) Physics.....	1 00
Shuttleworth's Notes on New Reme- dies.....	50
Squire's Companion.....	3 00
Spoton's High School Botany.....	75
Haines' Electro-Therapeutics.....	1 00
U.S. Pharmacopœia (1883).....	4 00
Jones' Practical Chemistry.....	65
Dick's Encyclopædia of Practical Receipts (6,122).....	2 50
Fowne's Chemistry.....	2 25
Principles of Pharmacognosy, Fluck- iger and Tirsch.....	2 25
Oldberg's Home Study in Pharmacy.....	3 00
Duane's Medical Dictionary.....	3 00
Culbreth's Materia Medica and Pharmacology.....	4 00
Leonard's Vest Pocket Anatomist.....	1 00
Robinson's Latin Grammar.....	1 75
Refraction of the Eye (Morton).....	1 00
Diseases of the Eye (Hunsell & Bell).....	50
Spectacles and Eyeglasses (Phillips).....	1 00
Gould's Medical Dictionary.....	3 25
Hare's Text Book Practical Thera- peutics.....	3 75
Beasley's Receipt Book.....	2 00
Liquor Sales Register.....	60
Poison Sales Register.....	60

THE CANADIAN DRUGGIST,
Toronto, Canada.

Canadian Druggists' Exchange

Conducted by DR. W E HAMILL
JANES BUILDING, TORONTO.

If you want to sell **A Drug Store**
If you want to buy **A Drug Store**
ANYWHERE

Send for our Plan

Full data of about a dozen Stores
always on hand.

It Saves Time and Money

RADLAUER'S ANTISEPTIC PERLES

Of Pleasant Taste and Fragrance.

Non-Poisonous and strongly Antiseptic.

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

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

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

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

METHOD OF APPLICATION:

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

MANUFACTURED BY

S. RADLAUER - Pharmaceutical Chemist
BERLIN W., GERMANY

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

Concrete Perfume Tablets..

The perfection of the modern perfumer's art is exhibited in the dainty, fascinating Concrete Perfume Tablets made at Hudnutt's Pharmacy, 205 Broadway. These tablets possess that fullness of fragrance and richness of perfume found in the freshly cut flower, so that one may possess at all times the odor of a bouquet of their favorite flower. By simply placing one or two tablets among laces, handkerchiefs, gloves, or wearing apparel the article will be delightfully and thoroughly perfumed.

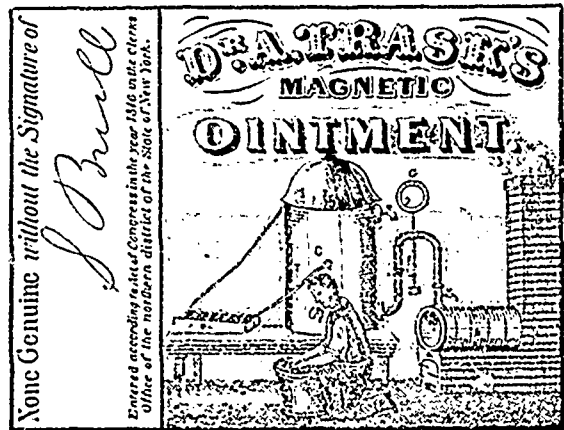
Sewn in gowns or dresses they perfume the garment perfectly, giving out the most delightful odor.

These tablets are the latest creation in perfumery. They are unrivalled for richness of odor, and their desirable form makes them specially attractive to people of refinement.

They can be used among the most delicate fabrics without danger of discoloring the article. The tablets are made in the following odors:

Jack Roses, Jockey Club, English Lilacs, Sweet Verbena, Carnation Pinks, Imperial Violets, Lily of the Valley, Peau D'Espagne, English Lavender, Orange Blossoms, White Hyacinths, Persian Heliotrope.

SAUNDERS & EVANS, Sole Agents for Canada **Toronto**



Above is a fac-simile of the label on blue wrapper of a bottle of Dr. Trask's Magnetic Ointment.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

See that you have

TRASK'S OINTMENT.

THE PREVALENCE OF IMITATIONS PROVES
ITS POPULARITY.

Inflammation.

Trask's Magnetic Ointment is a purely vegetable preparation, and may be used with perfect safety and the best prospects of success in all cases where inflammation exists, and where an external remedy is applicable. The following are some of the disorders, the cure of which, in innumerable instances, has given this remedy its great popularity: Diphtheria, Sore Throat, Catarrh, Bronchitis, Inflammation of Lungs and of Bowels, Pleurisy, Croup, Coughs, Rheumatism, Chilblains, Sprains, Lameness, Ear-ache, Back-ache, aches anywhere, Sores, Cuts, Burns, Salt Rheum, Skin Disorders, Scalp affections, Baldness and Falling out of Hair, Scald Head, Scrofula, Colic, Cholera Morbus, Erysipelas, Ague in Face or Breast, Affections of the Spine, Inflamed Eyes, Hemorrhoids or Piles, etc. It is a most reliable specific in Inflammation of Bowels and Lungs. We have been repeatedly assured by physicians that they have saved lives by depending upon it alone in these diseases.

Directions on wrapper around bottle. For price see price-list on second page of cover and note to same.

THE CANADIAN DRUGGIST

The Recognized Medium of the Wholesale and Retail Trade.

OUR CIRCULATION:

The Druggists of ALL Canada.

OUR REFERENCES:

Our Advertisers.



Canadian Druggist,
TORONTO.

The Science of Optics.

By LIONEL LAURANCE.

Entered according to Act of Parliament in the year 1906, by Lionel Laurance, at the Department of Agriculture.

Myopia.

The chances of a successful issue to an attempt to cure divergent strabismus by lengthening the reading distance depends on the visual acuity possessed by the deviating eye after correction by the Cc. lens. If the sight is equal to that of the other eye, the probabilities are good. They are also, if the sight be not very much more defective in the one eye than in the other, but the case must be watched and constantly retested every two or three months, as whether the visual lines will obtain and retain parallelism depends on the deviating eye receiving just the correction that will cause sufficient stimulus to the retina. The deviating eye should be exercised by itself at reading fine print as far away as possible every day for a few minutes so as to practise the retinal perceptive faculty.

If the eyes cannot converge to 16 in. with the aid of Cc. lenses only, they might be helped temporarily by weak prisms, bases inwards, combined with the Cc. spherical power. Divergent strabismus can be cured at a much later age than convergent strabismus, because, firstly, it starts later in life; secondly, the deviating eye being turned outwards receives some stimulus from light and so does not so soon become amblyopic as in convergent strabismus; and thirdly, because the internal rectus is anatomically of greater power than the external.

The use of Cc. glasses in M by inducing Ac. and removing the necessity for extreme Con. cure a tendency to squint, prevent a squint or cure a squint as the case may be.

If the squint be of long standing, the deviating eye becomes amblyopic and is useless for vision. More will be said on this subject under "Strabismus."

Many authorities, especially in France and Germany, are adverse to allowing the employment of Ac. in M on the ground that it tends to increase the defect, and they therefore select the distance glasses and then reduce them 3 D for reading at 13 in. for close work, while in M of less than 3 or 3.50 D they are not allowed to be used at all for close work.

In Germany it is not uncommon in high degrees of M to prescribe either no Cc. power or very little for close work,

and allow reading to be done at a very near point with the aid of prisms bases in.

That ciliary exertion has any tendency to increase the M when it is employed in a normal manner without undue Con. is very doubtful, and the exertion of Ac. in M is rather to be recommended as it restores the natural harmonious action that should exist between it and Con. It makes the eyes as nearly normal as is possible because owing to its use being permitted the same glasses can be worn constantly. It saves the myope from passing his whole life, either not seeing distant objects properly, or else under the very uncomfortable necessity of constantly changing the two pair of lenses, he must be armed with, as he turns from viewing a distant object to see a near one or *vice-versa*; for the eyes cannot possibly read with the distance glasses if the accommodative power be lost and of course cannot see distant objects with glasses that are adapted for seeing only so far away as, say 13 inches. It is almost a cruelty to condemn a young person to such a fate for his whole life, if it can be possibly avoided.

Accommodative activity certainly leaves the eyes in a better condition for the advent of presbyopia. The accommodative power becomes lost in the course of time anyhow, but that is no reason why the optician should hasten its loss by not allowing it to be used during youth and middle age. On these grounds it is right in M of high and medium degree to give one pair of lenses only, to be worn constantly, these lenses to be such as are best adapted for close work as previously explained, and if they are also those, that make vision nearly normal for distance, they should serve until presbyopia sets in, but if they are not the same as give fair distant vision, their strength should be gradually increased, as the ciliary, though being actively employed, gains tone and power until the reading glasses are also those that give fair distant V.

The necessities of the client might demand lenses that give sharp distant V which lenses are not the same as are required for close work. These can be given for occasional use, but for constant wear, the glasses must be those that are adapted for reading, except in cases of

very low degrees of M (under 2.50 D), where generally, but not always, none are required for close work.

In M of low degree, it is proper to test the motor muscles and if there be any esophoria, it is better not to give glasses for close work, either at all or only of sufficient strength to remove the reading point to thirteen inches, as they induce Ac. and therefore more Con., and so throw a greater strain on the weak external recti.

If there be any exophoria, glasses should be given for close work, as near to the strength of the distance glasses as is possible, for they induce Ac., render Con. more easy and so relieve the weak internal recti. It might be laid down as a rule, that where Con. is difficult as in exophoria, the act of accommodating when Cc. glasses are worn, renders the convergence function more easy, and the eyes, generally, more comfortable. On the other hand where Con. is easy, as in esophoria the use of Cc. glasses by inducing Ac. tends to cause too much Con. and in order to prevent diplopia more strain is placed on the weak external recti, with the result that the eyes are less comfortable.

Of course esophoric M is the exception, as usually the internal recti are weak in this error of refraction. This rule will apply not only to M of low degree, but also to all cases to a certain extent.

When presbyopia first comes to a myope, there is no improvement in sight. The PP recedes but the PR remains the same, so that the range of his accommodation is shortened at the near end but is not lengthened at the far end. If accommodation had been previously somewhat exerted in distant vision causing thereby a very low degree of M, say $\frac{1}{2}$ D, it may now disappear as Ac. is entirely relaxed.

BREAD CRUST.—The crust of bread has been supposed to be richer in nutritive constituents than the crumb, but Balland finds that it does not contain any more nitrogenous and mineral matter if brought to the same condition of dryness.

PRODUCTION OF PURE OXYGEN.—Pure oxygen can be readily prepared for medicinal use by adding a solution of hydrogen peroxid to a small quantity of solution of ammonio-sulfate of copper. Pure oxygen is evolved, and the latter solution remains almost unaffected and can be used continually.

Insecticide Formulæ.

We have been requested to publish the formulæ for spraying solutions, etc., as suggested by the Department of Agriculture for Ontario. Druggists will find it of decided advantage to keep this before them, that they may be able to supply any information their customers desire.

FUNGICIDE.

Bordeaux Mixture.

Copper Sulphate	4 lbs.
Quick lime	4 lbs.
Paris Green (for leaf-eating insects)	4 oz.
Water (1 barrel)	40-50 gals.

Dissolve the copper sulphate (bluestone) by suspending it in a wooden or earthen vessel containing four or five or more gallons of water. Slake the lime in another vessel. If the lime, when slaked is lumpy or granular, it should be strained through coarse sacking or a fine sieve. Pour the copper sulphate solution in a barrel, or it may be dissolved in this in the first place, half fill the barrel with water, add the slaked lime, fill the barrel with water and stir thoroughly. It is then ready for use.

Copper Sulphate Solution.

Copper Sulphate (bluestone)	1 lb.
Water	25 gals.

As soon as dissolved it is ready for use. For use before the buds open only.

Ammoniacal Copper Carbonate.

Copper Carbonate	5 oz.
Ammonia	2 qts.
Water (1 barrel)	40-50 gals.

Dissolve the copper carbonate in the ammonia. The ammonia and concentrated solution should be kept in glass or stone jars tightly corked. It is ready for use as soon as diluted with the 50 gallons of water. To be used when Bordeaux cannot be applied on account of staining the fruit.

Corrosive Sublimate.

For potato scab scak the tubers for 1½ hours in a solution of 2 ozs. in 16 gals. of water. When dry cut up for planting.

Corrosive Sublimate is a fatal poison to take internally. It also corrodes metal. The solution should therefore be made in wooden vessels. All treated seeds should be planted, and any solution left over should be poured into a hole in the ground.

INSECTICIDES.

Kerosene Emulsion.

Kerosene (coal oil)	2 gals.
Rain water	1 gal.
Soap	½ lb.

Dissolve the soap in water by boiling; take from fire, and, while hot, turn in kerosene and churn briskly for five minutes. To be diluted before using with eight parts of water.

For bark lice and other sucking insects.

Paris Green.

Paris Green	1 lb.
Lime (fresh)	1 lb.
Water	200 gals.

For dry application.—1 lb. Paris Green with 50 lbs. land plaster, slaked lime or any other perfectly dry powder.

For insects which eat foliage.

Hellebore.

White Hellebore	1 oz.
Water	2 gals.

Or to be dusted undiluted over attacked plants.

Pyrethrum (or Insect Powder.)

Pyrethrum Powder	1 oz.
Water	3 gals.

For dry application.—Mix thoroughly 1 part by weight of Insect Powder with 4 of cheap flour, and keep in a close vessel for 24 hours before dusting over plants attacked.

NOTES.

1. When there is danger of disfiguring fruit with the Bordeaux mixture use the ammoniacal copper carbonate solution.

2. Experience in spraying during the past two years indicates that it is best to use the combined insecticide and fungicide, commencing as soon as the buds begin to swell, again when the leaves appear, and continue it at intervals of 10 to 15 days, until the trees have been sprayed 3 to 5 times, which will depend upon the weather. In the case of a rainy season, it may be necessary to spray at least five times, while if dry, and the mixtures have been allowed to remain on the foliage, then three or four times may be sufficient.

In no case spray while the trees are in bloom, but immediately after. It is contrary to law.

3. The combined insecticide and fungicide, containing Paris green and Bordeaux mixture, is to be used for insects that chew, and injurious fungi, but kerosene emulsion alone for those insects that suck the juices of plants, such as aphids, thrip, red spider, oyster shell bark louse, etc.

4. A stock solution for the preparation of Bordeaux mixture may be prepared as follows: Dissolve 25 pounds of copper sulphate in 25 gallons of water. One

gallon of this contains one pound of the copper sulphate. In another barrel slake 25 pounds of good lime, and add 12½ gallons of water. One gallon of this contains two pounds of lime. To make the mixture, take four gallons of the copper sulphate solution and two of the lime. Now fill up the amount to 40 gallons with water.

5. Prepare the mixtures well, apply them at the proper time, and be as thorough as possible in the work.

TO PREPARE RESORCIN PASTES.

Given the task of preparing a homogeneous paste carrying a certain proportion of resorcin—say a zinc carbonate and starch paste—to which it is desired to add 5 per cent. of resorcin, what is the best method to pursue? You will find that you will not succeed if you powder the resorcin dry, by itself, in a mortar; nor can you obtain the result by dissolving the resorcin in water. Schmatola (*Pharm. Zeit.*) says that beautiful results are obtained by rubbing the resorcin with a little ether, until dry. By this means you get a powder that works up homogeneously in any proportion.—*Nat. Druggist.*

The class which has just closed at the Optical Institute of Canada was one of the best and largest in its history, and immediately after its closing Dr. Hamill gave a three days' instruction in advanced work to the graduates of the institution—over thirty from all parts of Canada attending. The success of these advanced talks and enthusiasm of the attendants were so pronounced that the doctor promises one more sometime during the year.

NITRIC ACID ON SAWDUST.—Strong nitric acid has set pine and sawdust afire in three minutes by simply saturating the sawdust with it. Hence, when nitric acid is spilled upon the woodwork there is danger of fire, and the acid should be neutralized immediately with ammonia.

IMMUNITY FROM SNAKE POISON.—In order to confer immunity against the bites of serpents in certain portions of Africa, the patient is inoculated with the poison of the alcatifa, a venomous serpent of east Africa. After the operation the person takes an oath never to kill a venomous serpent.

"A HARD CASE"

may have its uses. For instance



A SPECTACLE CASE



We manufacture spectacle cases in every known style, and importing our skins can save you on these, as on other goods, the middleman's profits. FINE DIE WORK. SPECIAL DESIGNS.

COHEN BROS., TORONTO

The only Spectacle and Eyeglass Manufacturers in the Dominion

FLUID

CASCARA AROMATIC

(SCOTT & McMILLAN)

NOW

The....

HOLGATE FIELDING CO., LIMITED

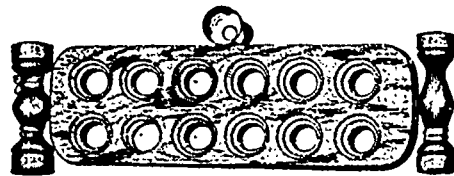
The attention of the trade is called to the fact that the S. & M. pharmaceutical specialties are now carried in stock by all wholesalers.

Particular attention is called to the above, which is now being detailed.

Always carry it in stock

SEND FOR PRICE LIST

The Holgate, Fielding Co., Limited
25 Melinda St., TORONTO



IMPERIAL WAFER MACHINE

Made of Hardwood, with Wooden
Cappers and Fillers

Does all the work of the more expensive
machines, and at a minimum of cost

Only
\$1.00

This Machine makes three sizes of Wafers.
It will cost only 60 cents a dozen to make
your own Headache Cure. Does it pay?

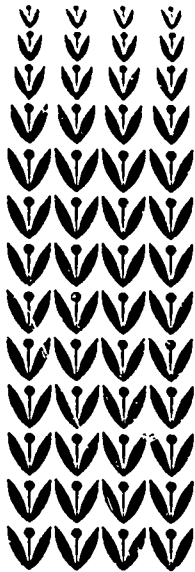
DIRECTIONS—Place one dozen wafers in the machine, fill the Wafer with the powder through the powder filler; take the capper and wet one end, pick up the Wafer with the front finger and thumb; take the Wafer off and place it on top of the Wafer in the machine, press it together with the dry end of the capper.

We can also supply the Wafers or Cachets at lowest figures

FOR SALE BY

**The Druggists' Corporation
of Canada,
TORONTO**

A Good Deal of Noise for Ten Cents



I have a couple of large mailing cards, nine inches by eleven inches.

They go through the mails with a one-cent stamp on the address side.

They are printed in three colors.

For identification in this office they are called:

“The Tiger Card.”

“The Elephant Card.”

They are the noisiest things that ever went through the mails.

If you send for them you can hear them coming when they start.

If you want to hear them you will have to drop ten cents in the slot—send five two-cent stamps.

The cards are to be used to drum up business—have been used successfully. Sold to only one firm in each town.

If you buy enough of them you can pre-empt a county, or a state, or an entire line of business in the whole country

They cost \$20 for 1,000, \$65 for 5,000, \$15 for 500.

Charles Austin Bates

Vanderbilt Building, NEW YORK

Formulary

FRAGRANT CREAM.

Quince seed (gro.).....	3 drs.
Boric acid.....	10 grs.
Glycerine.....	4 ozs.
Alcohol.....	6 ozs.
Carbolic acid.....	20 dps.
Cologne.....	4 ozs.
Oil of lavender.....	40 dps.
Glycerite of starch.....	4 ozs.
Water, q. s. to make 2 pints.	

Dissolve the boric acid in a pint of water, in which macerate the quince seed for several hours, strain through cloth by pressure, add the glycerine, carbolic acid and glycerite of starch, and mix very thoroughly; add the cologne and oil of lavender to the alcohol and thoroughly mix with the others.

GLYCERIN CREAM.

Corn starch.....	6 dr.
Boric acid.....	2 dr.
Liquefied carbolic acid.....	30 dps.
Glycerine.....	6 fl. oz.
Water.....	14 fl. oz.
Perfume.....	to suit.

Boil the starch with the water until a perfect paste is obtained. Dissolve the boric and carbolic acids in the glycerine, and incorporate with the paste: then add the perfume.

WITCH-JELLY.

Distilled witch-hazel.....	16 ozs.
Glycerine of borax.....	8 "
French rose-water.....	4 "
Orange-flower water.....	3 1/2 "
Finest gelatine.....	3 "

Make into a jelly. This preparation to be put up in flexible metallic tubes.

WITCH FRECKLE LOTION.

Distilled witch-hazel.....	16 ozs.
Eau de cologne.....	8 "
Glycerine.....	3 1/2 "
French rose-water.....	3 "
Chloride of ammonium.....	1 "
Corrosive sublimate.....	1/4 "

Mix and filter.

To be applied night and morning with a soft sponge, allowing it to dry on the skin.

PASTE FOR LABELS.

According to a German photographic journal, the following formula yields a paste which will serve equally well to affix labels to glass, porcelain or metal.

Acacia.....	4 drs.
Tragacanth, powdered.....	2 drs.
Glycerine.....	1 1/2 f. drs.
Thymol.....	5 grs.
Alcohol.....	1 dr.
Water, sufficient to make.....	4 ozs.

Dissolve the acacia in half an ounce of water; rub up the tragacanth with one ounce of water, mix the two and strain

through a cloth. Then add the glycerine and the thymol, first dissolving the latter in the alcohol.

EMPLASTRUM MERCURIALE (German Pharmacopœia.)

Mercury.....	4 drachms.
Turpentine, common.....	2 drachms.
Yellow wax.....	3 drachms.
Lead plaster.....	1 1/2 ounces.

M. Make a plaster.

SWEATING OF THE FEET.

Unna's ichthyol ointment is said (*Gaz. Heb. de Med. et Chir*) to be an excellent topical application. Its formula is:

Ichthyol.....	25 parts.
Water.....	15 parts.
Lanoline.....	25 parts.

M.

FROST-BITE.

A writer in *The Homœopathic Review* states that campho-phenique and vaseline, in equal parts, is the most efficient and reliable remedy in frost-bite and chilblain that he has ever tried. Another excellent remedy is a mixture of:

Cajuput oil.....	8 parts.
Clove oil.....	4 parts.
Opodeldoc.....	50 parts.

LANOLIN PREPARATIONS.

Lanolin cream is best prepared by melting lanolin at a moderate warmth, mixing it with about twenty-five per cent. of Provence olive oil, vaseline oil, or lard, and perfume, and packing into bottles or boxes. About quarter of an ounce of perfume (equal parts of bergamot oil and geranium oil will suffice for one pound of the cream). Another formula consists of 1280 parts of pure lanolin, 270 parts of distilled water, 10 parts of borax, 350 parts of vaseline oil, 90 parts of ceresine, and about 10 parts of perfume. A third runs as follows: Lanolin, 250 parts; liquid paraffin, 60 parts, and distilled water, 30 parts—worked up to a homogeneous mass, and perfumed. A fourth recipe is: 850 parts of fatty oil of almonds, 125 parts of spermaceti, 125 parts of white wax, 370 parts of lanolin; are melted together, 9 parts of borax, dissolved in 600 parts of rose-water, being stirred into the semi-cold mass.

LANOLIN LIPSALVE.—White wax, 1 part; spermaceti, 1 1/4 parts; fatty almond oil, 5 parts; lanolin, 1 part, melted together, colored with alkannin, and scented with geranium oil.—*Seifenfabrikant*.

A NEW INK.

Tannic acid.....	1 ounce.
Pyrogallic acid.....	1/2 dram.
Lactate of iron.....	1 ounce.
Sulphate of iron.....	1 ounce.
Pyoktannin.....	1/2 dram.
Tartaric acid.....	1 ounce.
Warm water.....	6 pints.

Shake well to dissolve. Set aside for a few days, shaking occasionally. Strain through cotton wool, and add 1 1/2 ounces of fresh mucilage. This ink writes a deep black, and gives good copies, it is said.—*Ch. and Dr.*

SHAMPOO MIXTURES.

Many of these, known by the name of "egg shampoo," do not contain any egg, but are merely a perfumed soft-soap.

Castile soap, white.....	4 oz.
Curd soap, powder.....	2 oz.
Potassium carbonate.....	1 oz.
Honey.....	1 oz.

Make a homogeneous paste by heating with sufficient quantity of water.

Ammonia water.....	3 drs.
Cologne water.....	3 drs.
Alcohol.....	5 oz.
Water.....	5 oz.
Whites of eggs, as many as desired.	

The whites of eggs (about two) are thoroughly beaten up previous to being mixed with the water and water of ammonia, the remaining ingredients are added in their order, and the whole stirred briskly.

White Cas. soap, in shavings.....	2 oz.
Ammonia water.....	2 oz.
Bay rum or Cologne water.....	1 oz.
Glycerin.....	1 oz.
Water.....	12 oz.

Dissolve the soap in the water by means of heat; when nearly cold, stir in the other ingredients.

Borax.....	2 ozs.
Glycerin.....	1 oz.
Rum.....	10 ozs.
Bay rum.....	10 ozs.
Whites of eggs.....	2

Incorporate the borax in fine powder with the glycerin and add the bay rum and rum gradually and with constant stirring of the mixture. The previously well-beaten white of an egg is added lastly, and the whole stirred thoroughly until an even mixture results.

Castile soap, white.....	4 ozs.
Potassium carbonate.....	1 oz.
Water.....	6 ozs.
Glycerin.....	2 ozs.
Oil of lavender flowers.....	5 dps.
Oil of bergamot.....	10 dps.

To the water, add the soap in shavings, and the potassium carbonate, and heat on a water-bath until thoroughly softened; add the glycerin and oils. If necessary to reduce to proper consistency, more water may be added.—*Standard Formulary*.

All Wide-Awake Druggists Handle

Dr. Jim ^{5c.} Little Governor ^{5c.}

For Sale by
all Jobbers

and **Cecil Rhodes** ^{10c.}

Cigars
as Leaders

By far the best advertised brands at present before the public

The Canadian Cigar Co., MANUFACTURERS Toronto, Ont.

Amongst Our Advertisers

WE ask the careful attention of our readers to the advertising pages of this month's issue. The increasing demand on our space shows the appreciation of advertisers, and there is no doubt that a diligent perusal will show our readers that there is money for them in the lines offered. Some of the new advertisers are noticed below.

Maypole Soap.

This article is manufactured in a large variety of colors, and is specially adapted for "home dyeing," being equally suitable for cotton, woolen, silk, satin, or cloth mixtures. It has a remarkably good sale in England, and is thoroughly advertised. Druggists will be furnished with handsome advertising matter and full particulars on application to the sole consigners, Arthur P. Tippet & Co., Montreal.

Safety Fly Poison Plate.

We have been shown a sample of the new "Safety Fly Poison Plate" which has just been placed in the market by the J. Hungerford Smith Co., who have opened their laboratory and warehouses at No. 21 Alice St., Toronto. This plate does away with all danger of poisoning children on account of its peculiar construction, the poisonous solution passing through specially designed openings when the plate is tipped, thus preventing any one from drinking it. The poisoned paper is fastened on the bottom of the plate, being attached by a strong adhesive to the pulp-like substance of which the plate is formed.

The article is a most convenient one, and should become a ready seller. Read this firm's announcement on page 50A.

Johann Faber's "4354" Sphinx pencil, with rubber tip, at \$1.50 per gross is the best selling pencil on the market.

Buntin, Gillies & Co., Hamilton, carry this pencil, and by ordering large quantities (ahead of all apparent requirements), are at all times able to supply the demand.

New and Desirable Lines.

We call our readers' attention on page 52B to the old reliable Lyman's Lightning Fly Paper, which, notwithstanding all reports to the contrary, is still to the fore. The Lyman Brothers & Co. with their usual enterprise have got out a counter package for this season's trade that is an ornament to any drug store. The 10c. packages are put up three dozen in a box and 5c. packages six dozen in a box; and the prices are so interesting that the great majority of the retail druggists will have a desire to handle no other but Lyman's.

We also notice Lyman Brothers & Co. are headquarters in Canada for Pepper's Sulpholine Lotion and their other preparations, Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets and Dr. Austin Albro's Heart Tablets. They have also introduced a line of tea in lead packets that should interest the retail trade.

Fly Felts.

Powell & Davis' 1898 special offer, which appears on page 50B, will interest druggists generally. This special offer is the best one they have yet issued, and druggists will do well to secure it in good time. Davis' Fly Felts are very popular, every package guaranteed, and are well known in every part of the Dominion. Read their advertisement.

WANTS, FOR SALE, ETC.

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

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—POSITION BY A LADY DRUGGIST, having six years experience as dispenser and general clerk. Good references given. Address M. Gibson, Box 331, Belleville, Ont.

DRUGGIST ASSISTANT—3 YEARS, GOOD CITY experience in dispensing and soda fountain. References. Apply Thymol, Box 294, Dundas, Ont.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—WELL ASSORTED STOCK OF drugs and stationery, about \$300. Good reasons for selling. Address Mackay & Co., Toledo, Ont.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE FOR CASH A good drug business. Reply giving particulars to Box 1249, St. Thomas, Ont.

We Solicit Your Trade

We offer a well-assorted stock
of

Drugs
Chemicals
Patent
Medicines
Perfumery
Toilet Articles
etc.

CALL AND SEE US

JAMES A. KENNEDY & CO.,

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS

423 Richmond St., LONDON, Ont.

SEELY'S

CELEBRATED

Not a Common Mixture, but made from a formulæ of great merit....

Put up in 25c. and 50c. sizes



PARISIAN BALM

"REGISTERED"

For Toilet Use.

Whitens the hands and beautifies the skin.

SEELY The American Perfumer

Detroit, Mich., U.S.A.

ESTABLISHED 1862

Windsor, Ont.

CANADIAN DRUGGIST PRICES CURRENT

Corrected to March 11th, 1898.

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

ALCOHOL, gal.....	\$4 75	\$5 00	Powdered, lb.....	\$ 30	\$ 35	Myrrh, lb.....	\$ 45	\$ 48
Methyl.....	1 90	2 00	CARBON, Bisulphide, lb.....	15	16	Powdered, lb.....	55	60
ALLSPICE, lb.....	13	15	CARMINE, No. 40, oz.....	40	50	Opium, lb.....	4 75	5 00
Powdered, lb.....	15	17	CASTOR, Fibre, lb.....	20 00	20 00	Powdered, lb.....	6 00	6 25
ALOIN, oz.....	40	45	CHALK, French, powdered, lb...	10	12	Scammony, pure Resin, lb.....	12 50	13 00
ANODYNE, Hoffman's bot., lbs...	50	55	Precip., see Calcium, lb.....	10	12	Shellac, lb.....	35	40
ARROWROOT, Bermuda, lb.....	40	45	Prepared, lb.....	5		Bleached, lb.....	40	45
St. Vincent, lb.....	15	18	CHARCOAL, Animal, powd., lb...	4	5	Spruce, true, lb.....	30	35
BALSAM, Fir, lb.....	45	50	Willow, powdered, lb.....	20	25	Tragacanth, flake, 1st, lb.....	85	90
Copaiba, lb.....	70	85	CLOVE, lb.....	16	17	Powdered, lb.....	1 10	1 25
Peru, lb.....	3 25	3 50	Powdered, lb.....	17	18	Sorts, lb.....	55	70
Tolu, can or less, lb.....	70	75	COCHINEAL, S.G., lb.....	40	45	Thus, lb.....	3	10
BARK, Barberry, lb.....	22	25	COLLODION, lb.....	75	80	HERB, Althea, lb.....	27	35
Bayberry, lb.....	15	18	Cantharidal, lb.....	2 50	2 75	Bitterwort, lb.....	36	40
Ruckthorn, lb.....	15	17	CONFECTION, Senna, lb.....	40	45	Burdock, lb.....	16	18
Canella, lb.....	15	17	CREOSOTE, Wood, lb.....	1 25	2 50	Honeset, oz., lb.....	15	17
Cascara Sagrada.....	25	30	CUTTLEFISH BONE, lb.....	25	30	Catnip, oz., lb.....	17	20
Casarilla, select, lb.....	18	20	DENTRINE, lb.....	10	12	Chiretta, lb.....	25	30
Cassia, in mats, lb.....	18	20	DOVER'S POWDER, lb.....	1 50	1 70	Coltsfoot, lb.....	20	38
Cinchona, red, lb.....	60	65	ERGOT, Spanish, lb.....	75	80	Feverfew, oz., lb.....	53	55
Powdered, lb.....	65	70	Powdered, lb.....	90	1 00	Grindelia robusta, lb.....	45	50
Yellow, lb.....	35	40	Ergotin, Keith's, oz.....	2 00	2 10	Horehound, oz., lb.....	18	20
Pale, lb.....	40	45	EXTRACT LOGWOOD, bulk, lb...	13	14	Jaborandi, lb.....	45	50
Elm, selected, lb.....	18	20	Pounds, lb.....	14	17	Lemon Balm, lb.....	38	40
Ground, lb.....	17	20	FLOWERS, Arnica, lb.....	15	20	Liverwort, German, lb.....	38	40
Powdered, lb.....	20	28	Calendula, lb.....	55	60	Lobelia, oz., lb.....	15	20
Hemlock, crushed, lb.....	18	20	Camomile, Roman, lb.....	25	30	Motherwort, oz., lb.....	20	22
Oak, white, crushed lb.....	15	17	German, lb.....	40	45	Mullein, German, lb.....	17	20
Orange peel, bitter, lb.....	15	16	Elder, lb.....	20	22	Pennyroyal, oz., lb.....	18	20
Prickly ash, lb.....	35	40	Lavender, lb.....	12	15	Peppermint, oz., lb.....	21	22
Sassafras, lb.....	15	16	Rose, red, French, lb.....	1 60	2 00	Rue, oz., lb.....	30	35
Soap (quillaya), lb.....	13	15	Rosemary, lb.....	25	30	Sage, oz., lb.....	18	20
Wild cherry, lb.....	13	15	Saffron, American, lb.....	65	70	Spearmint, lb.....	21	25
BEANS, Calabar, lb.....	45	50	Spanish, Val'a, oz.....	1 00	1 25	Thyme, oz., lb.....	18	20
Tonka, lb.....	1 50	2 75	GELATINE, Cooper's, lb.....	75	80	Tansy, oz., lb.....	15	18
Vanilla, lb.....	11 00	16 00	French, white, lb.....	35	40	Wormwood, oz.....	20	22
BERRINS, Cubeb, sifted, lb...	20	25	GLYCERINE, lb.....	17	20	Verba Santa, lb.....	38	44
powdered, lb...	25	30	GUARANA.....	1 25	1 50	HONEY, lb.....	13	15
Juniper, lb.....	7	10	Powdered, lb.....	1 50	1 75	Hors, fresh, lb.....	20	25
Ground, lb.....	12	14	GUM ALOES, Cape, lb.....	18	20	INDIGO, Madras, lb.....	75	80
Prickly ash, lb.....	40	45	Barbadoes, lb.....	30	50	INSECT POWDER, lb.....	38	40
BUDS, Balm of Gilead, lb.....	55	60	Socotrine, lb.....	65	70	ISINGLASS, Brazil, lb.....	2 00	2 10
Cassia, lb.....	25	30	Asafetida, lb.....	40	45	Russian, true, lb.....	6 00	6 50
BUTTER, Cacao, lb.....	60	65	Arabic, 1st, lb.....	70	75	LEAF, Aconite, lb.....	25	30
CAMPHOR, lb.....	50	55	Powdered, lb.....	80	95	Bay, lb.....	18	20
CANTHARIDES, Russian, lb.....	1 40	1 50	Sifted sorts, lb.....	45	50	Belladonna, lb.....	25	30
Powdered, lb.....	1 50	1 60	Sorts, lb.....	30	35	Buchu, long, lb.....	50	55
CAPSICUM, lb.....	25	30	Benzoin, lb.....	50	1 00	Short, lb.....	25	27
			Catechu, Black, lb.....	9	20	Coca, lb.....	35	40
			Gamboge, powdered, lb.....	1 20	1 25	Digitalis, lb.....	15	20
			Guaiac, lb.....	50	1 00	Eucalyptus, lb.....	18	25
			Powdered, lb.....	90	95	Hyoscyanus.....	20	25
			Kino, true, lb.....	4 25	4 50	Matico, lb.....	70	70

Senna, Alexandria, lb.....	\$ 25	\$ 30	Queen of the Meadow, lb.....	\$ 18	\$ 20	Valerianate, oz.....	\$ 55	\$ 60
Timnevelly, lb.....	15	25	Rhatany, lb.....	20	30	AMYL, Nitrite, oz.....	16	18
Stramonium, lb.....	20	25	Rhubarb, lb.....	75	2 50	ANTISERVIN, oz.....	85	06
Uva Ursi, lb.....	15	18	Sarsaparilla, Hond, lb.....	40	45	ANTIKAMNIA.....	1 30	1 35
LARCHES, Swedish, doz.....	1 00	1 10	Cut, lb.....	50	55	ANTIPYRIN, oz.....	1 10	1 20
LICORICE, Solazzi.....	45	50	Senega, lb.....	55	65	ARISTOL, oz.....	1 85	2 00
Pignatelli.....	35	40	Squill, lb.....	13	15	ARSENIC, Donovan's sol., lb.....	25	30
Grasso.....	30	35	Stillinga, lb.....	22	25	Fowler's sol., lb.....	10	13
V & S—Sticks, 6 to 1 lb., per lb.	27	30	Powdered, lb.....	25	27	Iodide, oz.....	50	55
" Purity, 100 sticks in box	75	75	Unicorn, lb.....	38	40	White, lb.....	6	7
" Purity, 200 sticks in box	1 50	1 50	Valerian, English, lb. true.....	20	25	ATROPINE, Sulp. in 1/2 ozs. Soc.,	6 00	6 25
" Acme Pellets, 5 lb. tins	2 00	2 00	Virginia, Snake, lb.....	40	45	oz.....		
" Lozenges, 5 lb. tins.....	2 00	2 00	Yellow Dock, lb.....	15	18	BISMUTH, Ammonia-citrate, oz.....	40	45
" Tar, Licorice, and Tolu,			RUM, Bay, gal.....	2 50	2 75	1/2 Iodide, oz.....	55	60
5 lb. tins.....	2 00	2 00	Essence, lb.....	3 00	3 25	Salicylate, oz.....	25	30
LUPULIN, oz.....	30	35	SACCHARIN, oz.....	1 25	1 50	Subcarbonate, lb.....	2 00	2 25
LYCOPodium, lb.....	70	80	SEED, Anise, Italian, sifted, lb.....	13	15	Subnitrate, lb.....	1 80	2 00
MACE, lb.....	1 20	1 25	Star, lb.....	35	40	BORAX, lb.....	7	8
MANNA, lb.....	1 60	1 75	Burdock, lb.....	30	35	Powdered, lb.....	8	9
Moss, Iceland, lb.....	9	10	Canary, bag or less, lb.....	4	5	BROMINE, oz.....	8	13
Irish, lb.....	12	13	Caraway, lb.....	10	13	CADMIUM, Bromide, oz.....	20	25
MUSK, Tonquin, oz.....	40 00	50 00	Cardamom, lb.....	1 15	1 25	Iodide, oz.....	45	50
NUTGALLS, lb.....	21	25	Celery.....	25	30	CAFFEINE, oz.....	55	60
Powdered, lb.....	25	30	Colchicum.....	50	60	Citrate, oz.....	45	50
NUTMEGS, lb.....	1 00	1 10	Conander, lb.....	10	12	CALCIUM, Hypophosphite, lb.....	1 50	1 60
NUX VOMICA, lb.....	10	12	Cumin, lb.....	15	20	Iodide, oz.....	95	1 00
Powdered, lb.....	20	25	Fennel, lb.....	15	17	Phosphate, precip., lb.....	35	38
OAKUM, lb.....	12	15	Fennugreek, powdered, lb.....	7	9	Sulphide, oz.....	5	6
OINTMENT, Merc., lb. 1/2 and 1/2.	70	75	Flax, cleaned, lb.....	3 1/2	4	CERIUM, Oxalate, oz.....	10	12
Citrine, lb.....	45	50	Ground, lb.....	4	5	CHINIDINE, oz.....	15	18
PARALDEHYDE, oz.....	20	22	Hemp, lb.....	3 1/2	4	CHLORAL, Hydrate, lb.....	1 25	1 30
PEPPER, black, lb.....	13	16	Mustard, white, lb.....	11	12	Croton, oz.....	75	80
Powdered, lb.....	16	18	Powdered, lb.....	15	20	CHLOROFORM, lb.....	60	1 90
PITCH, black, lb.....	3	4	Pumpkin.....	25	30	CINCHONINE, sulphate, oz.....	25	30
Bergundy, true, lb.....	10	12	Quince, lb.....	65	70	CINCHONIDINE, Sulph., oz.....	28	30
PLASTER, Calcined, bbl. cash.....	1 25	3 25	Rape, lb.....	5	6	COCAINE, Mur., oz.....	4 00	4 50
Adhesive, yd.....	12	13	Strophanthus, oz.....	50	55	CODEIA, 1/2 oz.....	75	80
Belladonna, lb.....	65	70	Worm, lb.....	22	25	COLLODION, lb.....	65	70
Galbanum Comp., lb.....	80	85	SEIDLITZ MIXTURE, lb.....	25	30	COPPER, Sulph., (Blue Vitriol) lb.	6	7
Lead, lb.....	25	30	SOAP, Castile, Mottled, pure, lb.	10	12	Iodide, oz.....	65	70
POPPY HEADS, per 100.....	1 00	1 10	White, Conti's, lb.....	15	16	COPPERAS, lb.....	1	3
ROSIN, Common, lb.....	2 1/2	3	Powdered, lb.....	25	40	DIURETIN, oz.....	1 60	1 65
White, lb.....	3 1/2	4	Green (Sapo Viridis), lb.....	25	40	ETHER, Acetic, lb.....	75	80
RESORCIN, white, oz.....	25	30	SPERMACEIN, lb.....	60	65	Sulphuric, lb.....	40	50
ROCHELLE SALT, lb.....	25	28	TURPENTINE, Chian, oz.....	75	80	EXALGINE, oz.....	1 00	1 10
ROOT, Aconite, lb.....	22	25	Venice, lb.....	10	12	HYOSCYAMINE, Sulp., crystals, gr.	25	30
Althea, cut, lb.....	30	35	WAX, White, lb.....	50	75	IODINE, lb.....	4 50	5 00
Belladonna, lb.....	25	30	Yellow.....	40	45	IODOFORM, lb.....	5 25	5 50
Blood, lb.....	18	25	WOOD, Guaiac, rasped.....	5	6	IODOL, oz.....	1 40	1 50
Bitter, lb.....	27	30	Quassia chips, lb.....	10	12	IRON, by Hydrogen.....	80	85
Blackberry, lb.....	15	18	Red Saunders, ground, lb.....	5	6	Carbonate, Precip., lb.....	15	16
Burdock, crushed, lb.....	18	20	Santal, ground, lb.....	5	6	Sacch., lb.....	30	35
Calamus, sliced, white, lb.....	20	25	CHEMICALS.			Chloride, lb.....	45	55
Canada Snake, lb.....	30	35	ACID, Acetic, lb.....	12	13	Sol., lb.....	13	16
Colosib, black, lb.....	15	20	Glacial, lb.....	45	50	Citrate, U.S.P., lb.....	90	1 00
Colchicum, lb.....	40	45	Benzoic, English, oz.....	20	25	And Ammon., lb.....	70	75
Columbo, lb.....	20	22	German, oz.....	10	12	And Quinine, lb.....	1 50	3 00
Powdered, lb.....	25	30	Boric, lb.....	12	13	Quin. and Stry., oz.....	18	30
Coltsfoot, lb.....	35	40	Carbolic Crystals, lb.....	30	35	And Strychnine, oz.....	13	15
Comfrey, crushed, lb.....	20	25	Calvert's No. 1, lb.....	2 10	2 15	Dialyzed, Solution, lb.....	50	50
Cureuma, powdered, lb.....	13	14	No. 2, lb.....	1 35	1 40	Ferrocyanide, lb.....	55	60
Dandelion, lb.....	20	22	Citric, lb.....	45	50	Hypophosphites, oz.....	25	35
Elecampane, lb.....	15	20	Gallic, oz.....	10	12	Iodide, oz.....	40	45
Galangal, lb.....	15	18	Hydrobromic, diluted, lb.....	30	35	Syrup, lb.....	40	45
Gelsemium, lb.....	22	25	Hydrocyanic, diluted, oz. bottles	1 50	1 60	Lactate, oz.....	5	6
Gentian or Genitan, lb.....	12	13	doz.....	1 50	1 60	Pernitrate, solution, lb.....	15	16
Ground, lb.....	13	14	Lactic, concentrated, oz.....	8	10	Phosphate scales, lb.....	1 25	1 30
Powdered, lb.....	13	15	Muriatic, lb.....	3	5	Sulphate, pure, lb.....	7	9
Ginger, African, lb.....	18	20	Chem. pure, lb.....	18	20	Exsiccated, lb.....	8	10
Po., lb.....	20	22	Nitric, lb.....	10 1/2	13	And Potass. Tartrate, lb.....	80	85
Jamaica, blehd., lb.....	27	30	Chem. pure, lb.....	25	30	And Ammon Tartrate, lb.....	80	85
Po., lb.....	30	35	Oleic, purified, lb.....	75	80	LEAD, Acetate, white, lb.....	13	15
Ginseng, lb.....	4 50	4 75	Oxalic, lb.....	12	13	Carbonate, lb.....	7	8
Golden Seal, lb.....	75	80	Phosphoric, glacial, lb.....	1 00	1 10	Iodide, oz.....	35	40
Gold Thread, lb.....	90	95	Dilute, lb.....	13	17	Red, lb.....	7	9
Hellebore, white, powd., lb.....	14	16	Pyrogallic, oz.....	30	35	LIME, Chlorinated, bulk, lb.....	4	5
Indian Hemp.....	18	20	Salelylic, white, lb.....	75	80	In packages, lb.....	6	7
Ipecac, lb.....	2 40	2 50	Sulphuric, carbonyl, lb.....	2	2 1/2	LITHIUM, Bromide, oz.....	30	35
Powdered, lb.....	2 50	2 75	Bottles, lb.....	4	5	Carbonate, oz.....	30	35
Jalap, lb.....	40	45	Chem pure, lb.....	18	20	Citrate, oz.....	25	30
Powdered, lb.....	60	65	Tannic, lb.....	80	85	Iodide, oz.....	50	55
Kava Kava, lb.....	40	90	Tartaric, powdered, lb.....	38	40	Salicylate, oz.....	35	40
Licorice, lb.....	12	15	A ETANILID, lb.....	70	75	MAGNESIUM, Calc., lb.....	55	60
Powdered, lb.....	13	15	ACONITINE, grain.....	4	5	Carbonate, lb.....	18	20
Mandrake, lb.....	13	18	ALUM, cryst. lb.....	4 1/2	5	Citrate, gran., lb.....	35	40
Masterwort, lb.....	16	40	Powdered, lb.....	3	4	Sulph. (Epsom salt), lb.....	1 1/2	3
Orris, Florentine, lb.....	30	35	AMMONIA, Liquor, lb., SSo.....	10	12	MANGANESE, Black Oxide, lb.....	5	7
Powdered, lb.....	40	45	AMMONIUM, Bromide, lb.....	80	85	MENTHOL, oz.....	25	30
Parcira Brava, true, lb.....	40	45	Carbonate, lb.....	14	15	MERCURY, lb.....	75	80
Pink, lb.....	40	45	Iodide, oz.....	35	40	Ammon (White Precip.).....	1 25	1 30
Parsley, lb.....	30	35	Nitrate crystals, lb.....	40	45	Chloride, Corrosive, lb.....	90	1 00
Pleurisy, lb.....	20	25	Muriate, lb.....	12	16	Calomel, lb.....	105	1 15
Poke, lb.....	15	18				With Chalk, lb.....	50	55

Old Reliable.

In looking over the shelves of the thousand drug stores in the Dominion of Canada and considering the large number of patent medicines now on the market it is surprising to note that few of these thousands of remedies have been on the market for a great period of time.

Ransom's Hive Syrup and Tolu and Trask's Magnetic Ointment are among the oldest standard reliable articles. The druggist can recommend them, and in doing so may rest assured that his customers will get value received for their money.

For cases of croup there is something in Ransom's Hive Syrup and Tolu that makes it a certainty and the druggists that recommend it will find that their customers will rely on their judgment thereafter.

Optical Goods.

A special feature of note in connection with the greatly increased use of spectacles in the present day is the very large proportion of gold-filled goods that are being used as compared with former years. The reason for this is two-fold. The public have discovered that low carat gold spectacles are a poor investment, and that a good filled article is superior for wear and appearance to a cheap gold one.

Messrs. Cohen Bros., manufacturing opticians, who are experts in the manufacture of gold and gold filled spectacles, state that since putting their gold-filled goods on the market the demand for 8K. goods has practically ceased, as the wearing qualities of the former are in the proportion of three to one as compared with the latter.

Druggist opticians would do well to make a note of this fact.

A Great Discovery.

"In pursuance of the well-known policy which governs the editorial columns of *The Western Trade Journal*, representatives of the editorial corps have recently concluded an examination of the great "Ah-Wa-Go," nature's own remedy and cure for diseases of the blood, liver, and kidneys, and find that it belongs to a class of preparations which have accomplished magnificent results in the way of restoring health and giving back to suffering humanity freedom from disease."
—*Exchange.*

Drug Businesses Wanted.

Dr. Hamill has three parties who wish to purchase really good paying drug stores in some village or town, and as they have each ready cash from \$1,500 to \$3,000 each, any one who wishes to sell can do so quickly and privately if their business is at all inviting by writing the doctor full information.

The Large "O."

W. T. Owbridge, Hull, England, manufacturer of the celebrated Owbridge's Lung Tonic, and other specialties, calls the attention of the trade in our columns this month to the fact that the Druggists' Corporation of Canada, Limited, Toronto, are sole agents for his preparations.

The Lung Tonic has a surprisingly large sale in England and on the continent and the proprietor intends advertising it extensively in Canada. When you see that large "O," you will know that it stands for Owbridge.

Ah-Wa-Go.

Attention is called to the advertisement of the F. E. Karn Co.'s celebrated remedy, Ah-Wa-Go, which appears on another page of this issue. Their remedy, though but two years before the public, has already an established reputation for its curative powers. Ah-Wa-Go is sold under a guarantee to cure or the customer's money is refunded, so that druggists are protected in the offer of a refund and the company state their intention of living up to their offer. Druggists should write them for illustrated booklet and prices.

The Montreal Optical Company has issued a new prescription book for opticians, which is one of the simplest and most complete offered anywhere. The company will be pleased to mail it "gratis" to those intimating their desire for one.

We would call attention to the advertisement of Messrs Elliott & Co. on page 50A of this issue. The specialties advertised there are of undoubted value and like all goods bearing the trade mark of this firm, "E," are of acknowledged excellence of manufacture and purity of ingredients.

Drop Lawson & Jones a card re Calendars. See Ad.

Magazines.

Here is Success for You.

"Inside figures" are always interesting, and the following are certainly some striking ones about *The Ladies' Home Journal*. During 1897, 8,183,113 copies of this magazine were printed and so thoroughly sold that the latter-year issues are entirely out of print. It consumes 3,434,362 pounds of paper in a year, and absorbs 36,902 pounds of ink. It runs 28 presses. The advertising columns contained \$498,325 worth of advertising during the last year. The editors received 9,700 manuscripts and less than one per cent. were accepted. The magazine employs 22 staff editors. 24,648 letters have been received and answered in the year by the editors of the correspondence columns. The *Journal* has over 15,000 active, working agents on the road getting subscriptions. It has educated 442 girls free of charge under its free educational plan. In a single day it has received as high as 18,000 subscriptions. 300,000 copies of the *Journal* are sold each month on the news stands alone—125,000 people subscribe for it by the year.

The propagation and cultivation of fish by the Government is interestingly and instructively described by Joanna R. Nicholls Kyle in *Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly* for March. The article has the felicitous title, "Aquatic Protégés of Government," and is profusely illustrated. The same magazine contains an important paper on "The Congregationalists," setting forth the history and growth of that denomination in this country, by Rev. A. E. Dunning. This also is accompanied by many fine illustrations. Helen Bradford describes the life and people of Christiania. The city of New Orleans furnishes the subject for a long and superbly illustrated article by Charles Thomas Logan, who calls that city the "quaint and unique Metropolis of the South-West." Another elaborately pictured article is one on Harvard University by L. W. Sheldon. A new serial story, the scene of which is laid in Revolutionary times, begins in this number. It is called "Marie Tremaine," and is by Francis Swann Williams. There are a number of clever short stories, some good poems, and an attractive young folk's department.—Frank Leslie's Publishing House, New York.

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.....	\$5	00	Lavender, Chris. Fleur, lb....	3 00	3 55			
MORPHINE, Acetate, oz.....	1 75	1 80	SPIRIT NITRE, lb.....	38	68	Garden, lb.....	75	1 50			
Muriate, oz.....	1 75	1 80	STRONTHUM, Nitrate, lb.....	18	20	Lemon, lb.....	1 75	1 90			
Sulphate, oz.....	1 80	1 85	STRYCHNINE, crystals, oz....	80	85	Lemongrass, lb.....	1 50	1 00			
PERLIN, Saccharated, oz.....	35	40	SULFONAL, oz.....	28	30	Mustard, Essential, oz.....	60	60			
PHENACETINE, oz.....	38	40	SULPHUR, Flower of, lb.....	2 1/2	4	Neroli, oz.....	4 25	4 60			
PILOCARPINE, Muriate, grain.....	12	15	Pure precipitated, lb.....	13	20	Orange, lb.....	2 75	3 75			
PIPERIN, oz.....	1 00	1 10	TARTAR EMETIC, lb.....	50	55	Sweet, lb.....	2 75	3 00			
PHOSPHORUS, lb.....	90	1 10	THYMOL (Thymic acid), oz.....	55	60	Organum, lb.....	65	50			
POTASSA, Austic, white, lb.....	60	65	VERVAIN, oz.....	2 00	2 10	Patchouli, oz.....	80	50			
POTASSIUM, Acetate, lb.....	35	40	ZINC, Acetate, lb.....	70	75	Pennyroyal, lb.....	2 50	2 05			
Bicarbonate, lb.....	15	17	Carbonate lb.....	25	30	Peppermint, lb.....	2 25	2 07			
Bichromate, lb.....	14	15	Chloride, granular, oz.....	13	15	Pimento, lb.....	2 60	2 05			
Bitrat (Cream Tartar), lb.....	25	28	Iodide, oz.....	60	65	Rhodium, oz.....	80	75			
Bromide, lb.....	70	75	Oxide, lb.....	13	60	Rose, oz.....	7 50	11 30			
Carbonate, lb.....	12	13	Sulphate, lb.....	9	11	Rosemary, lb.....	70	50			
Chlorate, Eng., lb.....	18	20	Valerianate, oz.....	25	30	Rue, oz.....	25	50			
Powdered, lb.....	20	22	ESSENTIAL OILS.								
Citrate, lb.....	70	75	Oil, Almond, bitter, oz.....	75	80	Sandalwood, lb.....	5 50	7 70			
Cyanide, lb.....	40	50	Sweet, lb.....	40	50	Sassafras, lb.....	75	00			
Hypophosphites, oz.....	10	12	Amber, crude, lb.....	40	45	Savin, lb.....	1 60	1 58			
Iodide, lb.....	3 50	3 75	Rec'd, lb.....	60	65	Spearmint, lb.....	3 75	4 79			
Nitrate, gran, lb.....	8	10	Anise, lb.....	3 00	3 25	Spruce, lb.....	65	00			
Permanganate, lb.....	40	45	Bay, oz.....	50	60	Tansy, lb.....	4 25	4 85			
Prussiate, Red, lb.....	50	55	Bergamot, lb.....	3 25	3 50	Thyme, white, lb.....	1 80	1 87			
Yellow, lb.....	32	35	Cade, lb.....	90	1 00	Wintergreen, lb.....	2 75	3 00			
And Sod Tartrate, lb.....	25	30	Cajuput, lb.....	1 60	1 70	Wormseed, lb.....	3 50	3 70			
Sulphuret, lb.....	25	30	Capsicum, oz.....	60	65	Wormwood, lb.....	4 25	4 58			
PROPHYLAMINE, oz.....	35	46	Caraway, lb.....	2 75	3 00	FIXED OILS.					
QUININE, Sulph, bulk.....	33	42	Cassa, lb.....	2 75	3 00	CASTOR, lb.....	13	15			
Ozs., oz.....	48	45	Cedar.....	55	85	COD LIVER, N.F., gal.....	80	1 00			
QUINIDINE, Sulphate, ozs., oz.....	16	20	Cinnamon, Tylon, oz.....	2 75	3 00	Norwegian, gal.....	1 30	1 50			
SALICIN, lb.....	4 50	5 00	Catonella, lb.....	80	85	COLOSSSEED, gal.....	1 10	1 20			
SANTONIN, oz.....	20	22	Clove, lb.....	1 10	1 20	LARD, gal.....	90	1 00			
SILVER, Nitrate, cryst, oz.....	80	85	Copaiba, lb.....	1 75	2 00	LINSEED, boiled, gal.....	56	59			
Fused, oz.....	85	90	Croton, lb.....	1 50	1 75	Raw, gal.....	55	58			
SODIUM, Acetate, lb.....	30	35	Cubebs, lb.....	2 50	3 00	NEATSFOOT, gal.....	1 20	1 30			
Bicarbonate, kgs., lb.....	2 75	3 00	Cumin, lb.....	5 50	6 00	OLIVE, gal.....	1 30	1 35			
Bromide, lb.....	70	75	Erigeron, oz.....	20	25	Salad, gal.....	2 50	2 60			
Carbonate, lb.....	3	6	Eucalyptus, lb.....	1 50	1 75	PALM, lb.....	12	13			
Hypophosphite, oz.....	10	12	Fennel, lb.....	1 60	1 75	SPEERM, gal.....	1 35	1 40			
Hyposulphite, lb.....	3	6				TURPENTINE, gal.....	60	65			

Drug Reports.

Canada.

The most important change during the past month was the surprising drop on quinine. The object, so far, is not apparent, nor is it known whether it is only temporary. One peculiar feature of the change is that the price of the oldest American brand was reduced to the same price as the others instead of the usual 2c. per oz. difference. Evidently the American manufacturers are to assume more aggressive tactics against foreign manufacturers than they have in the past. The general opinion is that the large reduction was not warranted by the price paid for bark at the late sale in February.

Norway cod liver oil, late reports say the fishing is almost a failure owing to continual storms, and that the catch up to February 17th was over 2,000 bbls. short of the product of last year. From this report oil should bring higher prices.

Paris green, nothing new to report.

Opium is firm at the advance

O.1 bergamot is much advanced abroad.

Oil lemon and orange are likely to be higher.

Turpentine has reached the highest price it has touched for some time, and is worth to day 60c. by the barrel.

Canada balsam is scarce and high.

As we have before predicted, powdered hellebore will be very high in price this season owing to scarcity.

Flax seed very scarce and higher in price.

England.

London, Feb. 25th, 1898.

A slightly better tone is noticeable in the drug and chemical trade, but the demand is by no means brisk. A slight advance has taken place in quicksilver, but mercurials remain unaltered. Antipyrin has been reduced owing to the expiration of the patent, and under the B. P. name of phenazone, a cheaper article still is obtainable. Saffron has had an important advance. Cocaine is also slightly dearer. A big advance has taken place in cloves and the essential oil, but the top of the rise has been seen and prices are dropping. Messma oils of

lemon, bergamot and orange are all firmer. Quinine and opium are unchanged and dull at former rates, and we should not be at all surprised to see a decline in value of both articles.

Druggists

Will find the Student's Imperial Dictionary the very best one for use in home or dispensary. It is reliable, up-to-date, and authoritative. No other dictionary can be obtained for less than three times its price which contains the latest information in all departments of study and investigation. It is the most satisfactory and most complete working dictionary yet printed.

Handsomely bound in half morocco. Price, only \$4.50.

THE BRYANT PRESS
Publishers

44-46 Richmond St. W., Toronto

DAVID LYNCH'S QUEER WAYS

Near the village in which my boyhood was spent lived a man who was at once one of the most intelligent and slackest of human beings. Among the sorts and conditions of men I have come upon since, I never saw any to match him. He was a farmer, and his name was Lynch—David Lynch. His house had never been painted, and the broken windows were stuffed here and there with rags and old hats. His barns were open to the winds, and his cattle and horses nearly froze in winter. His garden was full of weeds, which also choked his crops—when he had any. Everything belonging to David was musty, rusty, and down at the heel. He was always in debt, yet it never seemed to worry him. Surrounded by his own rack and ruin, he died in old age, and lies to-day in a grave without a slab to mark the spot. Still, he was a gentleman, and a good deal of a scholar. He knew a lot, but never applied it to any practical purpose. Yes, yes: a queer chap was David Lynch. And the funniest thing about him was that, although in early life he had mastered the carpenter's trade, he never nailed up the loose boards on his buildings. Why didn't he? Too lazy, you say. Well, let it go at that.

Now take the case of a totally different kind of man, who, nevertheless, failed to repair his house. The story, as he tells it, runs thus: "For many years," he says, "I suffered from weakness and exhaustion. I always felt tired and languid. I had but little energy. I had a foul taste in the mouth, and my tongue was covered with slime. I had a poor appetite, and after meals experienced distress and fulness at the chest. I had an aching pain around the heart, often so bad that I fainted.

"I was very dizzy, too, at times, and when at my work or walking, I was obliged to take hold of something to keep from falling. I got little or no sleep at night, and in the morning I felt worn out and exhausted, worse tired in fact than at night. Every few weeks I had to leave my work, owing to the bad attacks at my heart.

"In this manner I continued for years, and was almost all the time under medical treatment. The doctor said I was suffering from weakness of the heart, but his medicine did me little good.

"In August, 1888, Mr. Prout told me of the benefit he had derived from Mother Seigel's Syrup, and I procured a bottle of it from Mr. Clapp, grocer, in High Street. After taking it I found myself quite a new man. I had less pain at the heart and felt stronger. I persevered with it and felt better than for years: the medicine seemed to drive the languor away. By taking a little of it when needed I have since kept in good health. My family also have found it beneficial. Had it not been for Mother Seigel's Syrup it is my opinion I should not now be alive. You may publish this statement, and refer any one to me. (Signed) John Willey, Manor Place, Honiton, Devon, September 24th, 1896."

Lest I should forget it, I wish to call the reader's attention to certain dates. By looking again at Mr. Willey's letter you will see that he was cured in the latter part of 1888. That is ten years ago now, and he has been well ever since. Therefore the repairs done on his bodily house were substantial and lasting. And that is a great point for Mother Seigel's Syrup as a remedy for chronic dyspepsia—which was our friend's trouble. Furthermore, nothing tears the house down as that disease does. It is like wind, rain, and rot combined. His heart affection, his dizziness, and all the rest, were signs of dyspepsia at work—at work tearing things down; mind you. The carpenter and architect that builds up is Mother Seigel's Syrup.

Now, listen to me ten seconds more and my talk is done—for this time. David Lynch knew perfectly well how to keep his house and barns in good order, but didn't do it. He was a careless, slack man. On the other hand Mr. Willey is an industrious man, who would have kept his body in order if he had known how. No blame to him for that. A building of brick and boards is an easy thing to understand. The body-house isn't. Only He who made it really understands it; but experience shows us some things that can be depended on to repair it. Perhaps the best of these is Mother Seigel's Syrup. At least Mr. Willey thinks so, and an immense lot of people agree with him.



"ROUGH ON RATS"

THE GREATEST INSECT AND BUG DESTROYER ON EARTH



SOLD ALL AROUND THE WORLD.

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

CLEARs OUT

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



CLEANS OUT

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

Gone where the Woodbine Twineth.

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

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

LOOK OUT FOR
IMITATIONS.



SEND FOR

Advertising Books,
Chromos, Music, Etc.



E. S. WELLS, CHEMIST, 710-712 Grand St. JERSEY CITY, N.J. U.S.A.

Have
You
Seen



**Our Chocolate-
Coated Tablets ?**

They are simply our regular Soluble and Disintegrating Tablets invested with chocolate coating. The list, comprises the largest sellers only, and those most unpleasant to the taste.

Price List covering the above will be mailed promptly after the first of the year, and if you do not receive a copy, please write us at once — just drop us a postal card.



Parke, Davis & Company,
Walkerville, Ont.

