

Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques

The Institute has attempted to obtain the best original copy available for filming. Features of this copy which may be bibliographically unique, which may alter any of the images in the reproduction, or which may significantly change the usual method of filming, are checked below.

L'Institut a microfilmé le meilleur exemplaire qu'il lui a été possible de se procurer. Les détails de cet exemplaire qui sont peut-être uniques du point de vue bibliographique, qui peuvent modifier une image reproduite, ou qui peuvent exiger une modification dans la méthode normale de filmage sont indiqués ci-dessous.

Coloured covers/
Couverture de couleur

Coloured pages/
Pages de couleur

Covers damaged/
Couverture endommagée

Pages damaged/
Pages endommagées

Covers restored and/or laminated/
Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée

Pages restored and/or laminated/
Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées

Cover title missing/
Le titre de couverture manque

Pages discoloured, stained or foxed/
Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées

Coloured maps/
Cartes géographiques en couleur

Pages detached/
Pages détachées

Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black)/
Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire)

Showthrough/
Transparence

Coloured plates and/or illustrations/
Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur

Quality of print varies/
Qualité inégale de l'impression

Bound with other material/
Relié avec d'autres documents

Continuous pagination/
Pagination continue

Tight binding may cause shadows or distortion along interior margin/
La reliure serrée peut causer de l'ombre ou de la distorsion le long de la marge intérieure

Includes index(es)/
Comprend un (des) index

Title on header taken from:/
Le titre de l'en-tête provient:

Blank leaves added during restoration may appear within the text. Whenever possible, these have been omitted from filming/
Il se peut que certaines pages blanches ajoutées lors d'une restauration apparaissent dans le texte, mais, lorsque cela était possible, ces pages n'ont pas été filmées.

Title page of issue/
Page de titre de la livraison

Caption of issue/
Titre de départ de la livraison

Masthead/
Générique (périodiques) de la livraison

Additional comments:/
Commentaires supplémentaires:

This item is filmed at the reduction ratio checked below/
Ce document est filmé au taux de réduction indiqué ci-dessous.

10X	12X	14X	16X	18X	20X	22X	24X	26X	28X	30X	32X
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



**PHENIX SURGICAL
INSTRUMENT MANUFACTORY**

POWELL & BARSTOW

Late W. Hurlstone & Co. Established 1830.

Makers on the premises of

**SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS
ELASTIC STOCKINGS
TRUSSES
SURGICAL APPLIANCES**

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

Samples, Price Lists, and Quotations on application

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

Envelopes

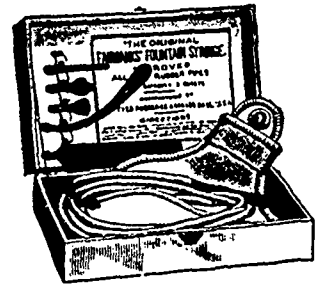
- + Our 4XXX Windsor F envelopes,
- + square, which we can supply in
- + both cream and white at \$1.25
- + per M. (¼ M. to box), are the
- + best value in the market. If
- + you are not handling this line
- + ask us for a sample.

Buntin, Gillies & Co.
Hamilton, Ont.

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

THE ORIGINAL

Fairbanks' Fountain Syringe



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.

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

Summer Sundries



We are now showing SUNDRIES for SUMMER and for

IMPORTATION

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

Quotations cheerfully given by return mail in every instance.



J. Winer & Co. WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS.. Hamilton

Just Received

A Large Supply of

Celluloid 'Xmas Goods...

Such as

- LADIES' WORK BOXES
- TOILET CASES
- JEWEL BOXES
- WORK BOXES
- MANICURE SETS
- HANDKERCHIEF BOXES
- CUFF AND COLLAR BOXES
- GENTLEMEN'S SHAVING CASES

Our travellers are now showing samples. See them before purchasing elsewhere.

KERRY, WATSON & CO.

SUCCESSORS TO

London Drug Company
LONDON, ONT.

EVANS & SONS

(LIMITED)

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

23 Front Street West,
TORONTO.

BRANCHES IN . . .

Boston, Mass. . . Victoria, B.C.

Wholesale Druggists

. . . AND . . .

MANUFACTURING

PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS

Druggists' Sundries,
Proprietary Articles,
Etc., etc.

The Largest Importers and Ex-
porters of Drugs in the Dominion.

EVANS SONS & CO., EVANS, LESCHER & WEBB,
Liverpool, Eng. London, Eng.

NIAGARA RIVER LINE

NIAGARA NAVIGATION CO., Ltd.

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

STEAMERS

'CHICORA'

'CORONA'

'CHIPPEWA'

RIVER STEAMER

'ONGIARA'

The Short and Picturesque Route Between

Buffalo, Niagara Falls Toronto, Can.

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

Season opens about MAY 5. Closes about OCT. 10

Connections at foot of Rapids with New York
Central R.R. and Niagara Falls & Lewiston R.R.
(Electric) on American side, and Michigan Cen-
tral R.R. and Niagara Falls Park R.R. on Cana-
dian side. Connections at Toronto with Cana-
dian Pacific Ry., Grand Trunk System, and
Richelieu and Ontario Navigation Co.'s steamers.
Tickets at all offices of Vanderbilt lines and
principal offices in Niagara Falls and Toronto.

WE OFFER

PURE... PARIS... GREEN

IN

1 2 pound packages.

1	"	"
50	"	drums.
100	"	"
250	"	kegs.
600	"	casks.

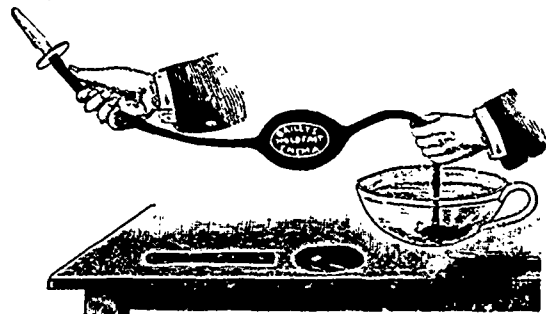
At Lowest Market
Prices.

WRITE FOR QUOTATIONS.

BELLHOUSE, DILLON & CO.

30 ST. FRANCOIS-XAVIER STREET, MONTREAL.

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



Best
English
Make

Will
Supersede
all others.

Best Black, oval boxes, complete, per dozen, \$4.92
Best Drain, " " " " " 3.61
Cheap Black, " " " " " 3.57

SPECIAL TERMS TO SHIPPIERS.

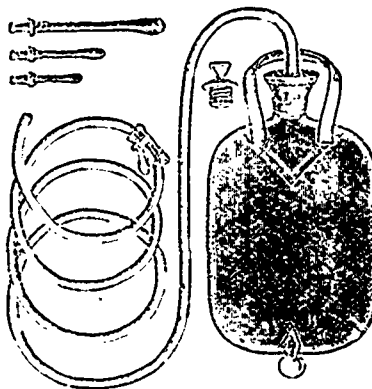
W. H. BAILEY & SON
38 Oxford Street, London, England.

We Manufacture in Canada a full line
of DRUGGISTS and STATIONERS'.....

RUBBER GOODS

Including the

"Alpha" and "Omega" Syringes and Atomizers



SUMMER GOODS:

Bathing Caps

Sponge Bags

Travellers' Air

Pillows.

ALPHA RUBBER CO.

(LIMITED)

MONTREAL, QUE.

Canadian Druggist

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

Vol. IX.

TORONTO, JULY, 1897.

No. 7

"APENTA"

THE BEST NATURAL APERIENT
WATER.

Bottled at the Springs, Buda Pest, Hungary.

Under Eminent Scientific Control.

"APENTA"

THE BEST NATURAL APERIENT
WATER.

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

L. Liebermann

*Royal Councillor, M. P., 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.

No. 7 advertisements or changes to be addressed

Canadian Druggist,

11 TORONTO STREET,
TORONTO, ONT.

EUROPEAN AGENCIES :

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

CONTENTS.

Apathy.
Standing of the Drug Trade.
The Ontario License Act.
The San Jose Scale.
Toronto Retail Drug Association.
Answers to Correspondents.
O.C.P. Elections.
A Hopeful Sign for Retail Druggists.
Wholesale Drug and Proprietary Medicine Association.
A Chapter on Sponges.
William Walsh.
PHARMACY IN ENGLAND.
Proprietary Articles Trade Association.
TRADE NOTES.
Manitoba Notes.
Nova Scotia Notes.
CORRESPONDENCE.
B.C. Pharmaceutical Association.
Toronto University Examinations.
Nova Scotia Pharmaceutical Society.
New Brunswick Pharmaceutical Society.
Study of the American Medicinal Flora.
How Childrens' Eyes Should be Tested.
Missouri Pharmaceutical Association.
Gelanti, a New Dressing for Skin Diseases.
Business Methods in Pharmacy.
The Martin, Bole & Wynne Co.
The Origin of Medicines.
PHOTOGRAPHIC NOTES.
OPTICAL DEPARTMENT.
FORMULARY.
THE SCIENCE OF OPTICS.
Myopia.
Musk Paraffin Soap.
LEGAL.
ADVERTISING.
Practical Hints on Advertising.
AMONGST OUR ADVERTISERS.
DRUG REPORTS.

Apathy.

It is painfully evident that the members of the Ontario College of Pharmacy have lost interest in the government of that institution. At no time since the organization of a college council and the original introduction of the Pharmacy Act has there been so little interest manifested in an election to the Council Board as now, yet at no time has there been greater need for active organized effort to consider pharmacy affairs and to have formulated a policy which will change the present drifting course.

The late council has not been to blame for the condition which prevails, unless failure to promote an aggressive legislative policy may deserve censure. They have been the first to expose the weakness of the Pharmacy Act and to show to the world that the government which demands a high educational standing of the votaries of pharmacy before it will license them to practise professionally, grants no protection to those who live up to its legal demands. The Government virtually says, "Get up to a certain point in education and professional training and we will recognize you, after that you can take your chances, as policy does not permit us to do more than let you out by the door through which you enter." This, and this alone, is, in our opinion, the sole cause of the present unsatisfactory state of pharmacy in Ontario. The druggists must help themselves or they will remain without help. The professions of law, medicine, dentistry, etc., have each secured protective measures, and their rights are no greater than those who follow the pursuit of pharmacy. The druggists have repeatedly made spasmodic attempts to protect themselves by association, but owing to lack of confidence in the ultimate success of the plan proposed and to their failure to provide funds to keep the organizations in existence these have come to grief. Each failure has taught a new lesson to the druggist, but

unfortunately one which makes him less likely to promote future plans for organization. The principle of co-operation is grand in theory, but unless effective in practice it loses its charm.

The principle of self interest is base in theory, but those who steadfastly pursue it are usually satisfied with the results. Exponents of co-operation ask help from others, and do not get it, while exponents of self interest help themselves and get all that is within reach. Those who never seek rarely find, so if our brethren in the trade are to get more and better legislation than they now have, they will have to strive for it. Be selfish enough to seek your own interests, and if these can be best secured by union with your fellows, and we think they can, then join in the effort.

The drug trade is certain to have a future of some sort. Those who are now engaged in it will determine its course and its success. The machinery is complete, but at present somewhat rusty. It needs considerable brain oil to lubricate it, and to run it so that will and work will not bring want.

Slandering the Drug Trade.

It seems to be an established custom with some persons to point out the misdoings, imaginary or real, of others, either in order to cloak their own offences or to divert the attention which might be directed towards their own business methods.

The patent medicine manufacturer who has adopted a name for his specific, closely following that of a rival maker, or intends to replace, if possible, his rival's goods (we refrain from using the word *substitute*), endeavors to make the druggist a scapegoat on whom he can cast reflections of "fraud," "substitution," "imitation," and such-like epithets, is amongst the worst offenders in this way, and is acting a part not only unbusiness-like, but also dishonorable, to use no stronger word. Why sections of these manufacturers should adopt such a policy seems surprisingly strange—we say sections, because it is only some amongst the many who adopt such tactics—and to those this article applies. That any of them, however, should endeavor by any such untoward acts to create enemies of those with whom it should be their first interest to enlist as their friends, and on whom depends in a large measure their financial success, as pointed out in

a recent issue in these columns, seems to call for an explanation.

The druggist is not bound by any law, either moral or statutory, to supply any special line of goods to his customers. He is not, or at least should not be, the slave of any body, corporation, or set of men. He is a free agent, and if he declines to sell "Smith's Sure Cure" the said Smith has no right to complain or to call naughty names, because of this man's stubbornness, or short-sighted policy, or whatever it may be termed, and because this druggist sells something else that Smith does make, it is not only indecent but it is dishonest to accuse the druggist of wrongdoing for such an act.

Substitution is something very different from this and substitution where it exists is wrong in principle and in the sight of the law, and the man who deliberately substitutes an article under the pretence that it is the one asked for, is or should be held criminally responsible, both as a robber and an adulterator, whether it be in the matter of medicine, food, or any article of commerce.

But when manufacturers continually hold up to the general public, the druggist as a "fraud," "substitutor," etc., he does what is unjustifiable and despicable. There are some men in all ranks of life (even amongst patent medicine manufacturers) who misrepresent things, who by statements in the press or other give utterance to words untruthful and intended to deceive, but that does not say that all, in any class, are guilty of such misrepresentation. So amongst the drug trade, whilst we regret to acknowledge that there are men who are guilty of wrongdoing, still all druggists do not come under this category and are not deserving of any such censure. It certainly is time for druggists to repel the statements and insinuations that are being made as to their business methods and make that man who would dare utter them, feel that the drug trade of this country is composed of men who will not submit to such slander, but will teach them a lesson affecting their pockets which perhaps will be most salutary to them.

The Ontario License Act.

As a result of our recent communication to the Attorney-General of the Province, in reference to the wording of the Amendments to the License Act passed by the last legislature of Ontario, the following circular has been sent, ac-

companying the usual instructions to the license inspectors throughout the province:

With reference to the interpretation to be given to Section 5 of the Act of 1897, being an amendment to sub-section 1 of section 52 of the Liquor License Act, I beg to say that the intention was not to prohibit the sales of established and well-known patent or proprietary articles containing liquors without the prescription of a qualified medical practitioner. Prosecutions for sales of this kind by druggists should not therefore be instituted. I have the honour to be, sir, your obedient servant.

RICHARD HARCOURT,
Provincial Treasurer.

The San Jose Scale.

(ASPIDIOTUS PERNICIOSUS.)

This new enemy to fruit growing has unfortunately made its appearance in Ontario, and from its marvellous powers of reproduction it will be seen how very necessary it is to prevent its spread beyond the present infected district. It is said that a single female may sometimes be the progenitor of the almost incredible number of 3,000,000,000 in a season, there being four generations in one season, the adult giving birth to living young for five or six weeks, the progeny of these bearing young when about thirty days old. The Ontario Agricultural College has issued a bulletin (106) in which the necessary remedies are given for its extermination, the first being the hydrocyanic acid or gas treatment, which is said to be very effectual, but difficult to use, and accompanied with considerable danger to the person from the probable inhalation of the gas. The second remedy which the bulletin says is "one of the most effectual" is the use of whale oil soap, two pounds in one gallon of water. This is to be applied in the fall just as the leaves drop off before the scales harden, and again in the spring just before the trees bloom. Kerosene Emulsion diluted with nine parts of water, or whale-oil soap, one pound to four gallons of water, is used for summer treatment.

Pure kerosene is destructive to the scales, but is very apt to kill the trees also. Our readers, especially in the fruit growing districts, will do well to bear in mind these suggestions, as they may prove of value to themselves and their customers.

OSIN.—A dark-brown, bitter fluid, which is intended to be used in treatment of diabetes.



BILLINGS, CLAPP, & CO'S.

IDEALLemonadeand Root Beer**TABLETS**Are Acknowledged to be the
Best in the MARKET.Price, 85 cents per dozen; \$10.00 per gross.
Sample Bottle by Mail 13 cents, or two for 25c.

We Have the Best Line of

... **CHEWING GUMS** ...

Fleur's GURU KOLA GUM in boxes and jars.
Klisme Gum Co's. KIS-ME GUM.
Ohio Gum Co's. SODA MINT and FRUIT CAKE GUMS.
Peerless Mfg. Co's MINT JULEP GUM.
Faultless PEPSIN and FRUIT CHIPS.
Souder's SWEET WHEAT, AFTER DINNER, CELERY and PEPSIN. PINE-APPLE, Etc. GUMS.
Souder's Ever Popular TOLU SUGAR PLUMS.

ON HAND: 1 RAPID ICE SHAVES and BREAKER, (combined) worth \$16.00 for \$15.00. Just the thing for the hot weather. Order quickly.

Spiral Rib Nipples, Sontee Matches, French, Cave & Co's. Celery and Caffeine Bromide, Sweet Chimes Perfumes.

MAIL ORDERS SOLICITED.

CANADIAN SPECIALTY CO.

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

JUST OUT

Our '97 Creation

"PEACHO"A Rich Fruit Juice-Flavored
addition to**HYGEIA BEST BEVERAGES**

Our '96 success, "CHERRY SOUR," had the largest sale of any single carbonated beverage ever on this market. It was imitated by every firm in the business.

Avoid imitations of "PEACHO."

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

J. J. McLAUGHLIN,

Manufacturing Chemist,

TORONTO

TRADE



MARK

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

WE have recently issued a new handbook of our preparations containing many additions to lines comprised in former lists, and an entirely new line of medicinal elixirs. In inviting attention to our list, and comparison of its contents with those of other manufacturers, we beg to state that our productions are worthy of the utmost confidence; a statement which we base upon the skill and care expended upon their preparation at every stage of the varying processes, and one which we trust, by reason of the high reputation we have already so long enjoyed, will be accepted with readiness by physicians and chemists everywhere.

Our goods are more profitable to you than those of any other maker. Your particular attention is invited to the following.

Pil. Anti-Diarrhoea, E. & Co., 3 gr. (100s)R—P. Opil, Camphora, Catechu, Cardamomi, aa ¼ gr.,
P. Rhei., Bismuth, Trisnit, aa 1 gr.**Cathartic and Liver Granules (pink) (1000's)**R Aloin 1 10 gr., Podoph. 1 5 gr., Jalapin 1 10 gr.,
Ext. Hyoscyami 1 20 gr., Ext. Nuc. Vom 1 20 gr.,
Ol. Res. Capsic 1 20 gr.**Pil. Chalybeate (Ferringineus Bland's), 3 gr. and 5. gr.****Pil. Chalybeate, Modified with Arsenious Acid, 5 gr.****Pil. Chalybeate Compound, 3 ½ gr.****Elixir Adjuvans.** Intended as a vehicle for acid or saline remedies.**Elixir Aromaticus (Simple Elixir).** Pink and white.**Elixir Aletris Co.** Uterine Tonic and Restorative.**Elixir Cascara Sag.** Dose 15 to 60 minims.**Elixir Kola Co.** Kola, Celery, and Coca.

Etc., etc.

Fl. Extract Bay Laurel, for making Bay Rum.**Fl. Extract Buchu,** miscible with water.**Fl. Extract Cascara Aromat.** Dose 30 to 120 minims.**Fl. Extract Celery Seed.** Nervine.**Fl. Extract Glycyrrhiza.** Demulcent.**Distilled Witch Hazel,** with 15 per cent. alcohol.**Fl. Extract Hydrastis Aqueous.****Fl. Extract Hydrastis, Colorless,** does not stain.**Fl. Extract Kola Co.** Nervine, stimulant, for exhaustion.**Fl. Extract Saw Palmetto.** Nutrient tonic, sedative.**Fl. Extract Tolu (soluble)** for making syrup.**Syrup Acid Hydriodic,** 1 per cent., alterative, antipyretic.**Syrup White Pine Compound,** Obstinate coughs, etc.**Syrup White Pine and Tar Compound,** Obstinate coughs.

And full line of others.

**HEADACHE TABLETS, AND OTHER TABLETS
WINES, OINTMENTS, ETC.****Magnesia Citrate**

Excellent Quality



Copies of "Hand'book" have been mailed to every address obtainable. If yours has miscarried, please advise us, and we will send another at once. Hoping for a careful inspection, and for your specifications of our preparations, we remain,

Yours faithfully,

ELLIOT & CO.**5 Front St. E. = Toronto**



Season '97-8



Our Salesmen are now on the road with our New Samples. Inspect our line before placing orders. Ours are Popular Goods at popular prices.



M. STAUNTON & CO.

Manufacturers

TORONTO

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

Answers to Correspondents.

R. J., Westport, Ont.—The following are the formulas which appeared in our issue of July, 1895:

OLEATE OF AMMONIA.

Oleic acid	1 oz.
Alcohol	1 "
Solution ammonia	14 "

Pour the acid into a bottle, mix the spirit and ammonia and pour into the bottle. Cork tightly and allow to stand a week or more until saponification is complete.

LIQUID SHAMPOO.

Oleate ammonia.....	1 oz.
Borax.....	1 "
Cologne water.....	1 "
Glycerin	1 "
Water to	16 "

CLOTH CLEANSER.

Oleate ammonia.	2 oz.
Sol. ammonia.....	2 "
Ether.....	1 "
Benzine.....	5 "
Chloroform.....	1 "

Mix the ammonia and oleate, shake well and add the ether, shake and add the benzine; after again agitating thoroughly add the chloroform and shake well. Allow to stand a few minutes and shake at intervals, when you will have a mixture of consistency of cream.

O. C. P. Elections.

The election for members of the council of the Ontario College of Pharmacy have resulted as follows:

Territorial Division.

- No 1. Henry Walters, Ottawa.
 " 2. J. H. Dickey, Trenton.
 " 3. (No nomination.)
 " 4. I. Curry, Toronto.
 " 5. J. H. Mackenzie, Toronto.
 " 6. G. A. Hunter, Sault Ste. Marie.
 " 7. A. Turner, Orangeville.
 " 8. G. B. McCullough, Hamilton.
 " 9. S. Snyder, Waterloo.
 " 10. W. A. Karn, Woodstock.
 " 11. (No nomination.)
 " 12. J. M. Hargreaves, Paisley.
 " 13. W. B. Graham, Ridgeway.

The representatives for Nos. 3 and 11 divisions will be appointed at the first meeting of the new council in August. The only contests were in Nos. 6 and 9 divisions. In the former G. A. Hunter was elected over W. J. Douglas, of Collingwood, and in the latter S. Snyder defeated Dr. Harbottle, of Burford.

T. D. C. Association.

An excursion under the auspices of the Toronto Drug Clerks' Association will be held at Oshawa Park, Friday, July 16th. The steamer *Garden City* has been chartered for the occasion, and a pleasant outing is looked for. The following athletic sports have been arranged for;

Bicycle Races.—1 mile open, amateur. ½ mile open, amateur. 1 mile, boys, 15

years old and under. ½ mile, drug clerks only. Slow bicycle race.

Jumping.—Running high jump. Running broad jump.

Foot Races.—100 yds. foot race. 50 yds. dash, drug clerks only. Boys, 14 years old and under, 100 yds. race.

Base Ball Match.—McLaughlins, of Oshawa vs. drug clerks of Toronto.

Grand exhibition of trick bicycle riding. Glionna-Marsicano Orchestra will accompany the excursionists and render a musical programme.

A Hopeful Sign for Retail Druggists.

J. T. PERRY.

Much good and much profit has been effected by the work of the Ontario Society of Retail Druggists; but at last the principal object for which the society was organized is about to be realized. After persistent and energetic agitation by the Ontario Society of Retail Druggists for almost two years to get the manufacturers of patent medicines to protect the sale and the price of their goods the manufacturers have finally awakened to the dangerous position which they occupy. It was early realized by the principal movers in the Ontario Society of Retail Druggists that the society could not accomplish this part of the proposed work without the united and hearty assistance of the manufacturers, and since that time efforts have been continuously directed so that the manufacturers would take a real interest in the accomplishment of an object so desirable to the three branches of the trade.

To a retailer it would seem for a few years back that the manufacturers, or at least a great many of them, have acted rather coldly towards the retail druggist, seeming rather to prefer the large orders of the departmental stores than a larger number of small orders from the retail druggists. This is where the trouble crept in. The manufacturers did not realize or foresee the loss of influence of the retail druggists in the sale of his goods. The departmental store cut the prices, the druggist could not afford to sell at cost, so he either made preparations to take the place of the patented articles for himself, or else had some one else make them for him. He did not do this of his own free will, it was necessity that compelled him. The druggist is in business to make an honest living for himself and family, and not to act as a free distributor of a number of patent medicines. A great deal has been written and said about substitution by the retail druggists. I do not consider that business done in the above-mentioned way is wrong. It is one of the results of circumstances and the necessity of the hour. The druggist who has had knowledge, ambition, and money during the changes through which the drug business has been passing, to do a business of this kind and thus preserve his profits for himself is not a substitutor, but I will tell you what he

is, he is a competitor of the patent medicine man. The majority of retail druggists would rather supply what is asked for so long as they were making a reasonable profit; but surely it cannot be expected that they could go on supplying what was asked for and receive no profit for such transaction, even if it did please the patent medicine people. The retail druggist is a man of influence with his customers; he can sell almost any medicine by his own personal endorsement of it. In years that are past this is what he has done, and has most wonderfully helped the patent medicine man to grow rich. Now, when he sees that the patent medicine man does not seem to appreciate his efforts to help him, he has used his own efforts and endorsed and sold preparations of his own make to take the place of the many patented articles on the market.

It is the realization of this knowledge that has given the manufacturers alarm, and they now seem willing and anxious to do something to protect the sale and price of their goods. This is proven by the fact that they have formed an association called "The Proprietary Medicine Manufacturers' Association of Canada." They have elected permanent officers and, I understand, are at work, endeavoring to formulate a plan by means of which the retail druggist will again have control of the patent medicine trade and at prices that will prove remunerative.

It is reported that the first plan proposed was not agreeable to all manufacturers, and I do not think that it would have proven itself so to the retailers either, so an effort is now being made to devise some other feasible plan.

I have it from good authority that one of the prominent manufacturers has been working out the details of a plan, which he says will prove perfectly satisfactory. No doubt but what some little imperfections will display themselves, but these can be easily removed or improved. It is too early to say definitely whether the plan will please all the manufacturers or not; however, it is sincerely to be hoped that a majority will adopt some plan and try it. It is impossible to always say beforehand whether a certain plan will be a success or a failure. Honest trial is the only way to try it.

It might not be amiss here to suggest to the manufacturers that in the formation and adoption of any plan, that in order to acquire the good-will and influence of the retail druggist in the sale of his patented articles, it will be necessary for him to allow the retailer a good margin of profit. During the trials to exist in the drug business since the cutting of prices began, the druggist has discovered a means of larger profits than are usually enjoyed by selling the patented articles. This he will not easily forego without some compensation, and I believe that a good fair margin of profit will wonderfully assist the manufacturer in placing himself in a favorable position again with the retail trade.

I hope for the early adoption of some

feasible plan by the manufacturers. I wish the new association abundant success, and I can say, and I believe that I will be endorsed by every member of our society, that the retail druggists will assist and co-operate with the manufacturers in adopting and carrying out any plan that they may decide upon, which has for its object the preventing of the cutting of prices and the restoration of the patent medicine business to the retail druggists.

Proprietary Articles Trade Association.

A number of the leading proprietary medicine manufacturers met in the Queen's Hotel, Toronto, June 14th, for the purpose of forming an organization for the protection and advancement of their interests.

The election of officers resulted as follows:

President, T. Millburn, Toronto.

Vice-president, J. A. McKee, Toronto.

Sec.-treas, L. S. Levee, Toronto.

Board of Control—Messrs. J. McKinnon, of Northrop & Lyman; J. W. Brayley, of Brayley, Sons & Co.; R. L. Gibson, D. Densmore, and W. J. Edmansson, of Edmansson & Bates. The committee on by-laws, which had been appointed at a preliminary meeting, presented their report, which on motion was adopted.

A report or recommendation was received from a joint committee of the Wholesale Druggists and Patent Medicine Dealers Association, and that of the Ontario Society of Retail Druggists, submitting a plan for the regulation of the sale of patent and proprietary articles. The plan was thought to be impracticable, and a resolution was passed notifying the committee of their decision.

Liquid Soaps.

Under this title are understood the colored or clear perfumed essences prepared by dissolving soap in alcohol, mostly for toilet purposes, but also occasionally as detergents for cloth, etc. The most suitable basis for such preparations is Marseilles olive oil soap, which, though insufficiently soluble in cold alcohol, dissolves completely in hot 80 per cent. alcohol. On the other hand, tallow and solid fat soaps, though equally soluble in boiling spirit, are unsuitable since, on cooling, the preparation is never more than translucent, whereas soaps from vegetable oils present the advantage of forming solutions which remain perfectly clear for a considerable length of time. The presence of potash is an important factor in the preparation of liquid soaps; nevertheless an excess must be avoided, 10 to 12 parts of pure potassium carbonate being quite sufficient to render 1,000 parts of soap essence faintly alkaline and increase its emulsifying properties.

The proportions of the ingredients are as follows: White olive oil, 20 parts; 50 per cent. alcohol, 100 parts; pure potassium carbonate, 1.2 parts. The soap is

cut up in small strips and placed in a closed vessel—to prevent loss of alcohol—which is gradually heated in a water bath after the alcohol and potash have been added. By repeated stirrings the soap can be made to dissolve in 45 to 60 minutes, and the vessel being then removed from the bath, the perfume and color (saffron or rosaniline) are added and the whole left to settle for several hours until clear, the liquid being finally decanted, or, better still, filtered. By reason of the large proportion of alcohol, the preparation remains liquid at ordinary temperatures, and is but little effected by cold. The perfume may be varied according to taste; e.g., orange or citron oil, or mixtures of 8 parts of oil of bitter almonds and 2 of oil of bergamot, or 5 parts of oil of bitter almonds, 2 parts of oil of mirbane, and 1 part of oil of cinnamon. A very fine scent is produced by a mixture of 10 parts of vanilla tincture, 20 parts of violet root extract, 20 parts of rose extract, 50 parts of extract of orange blossoms, 10 parts of soft white potash soap, and 1 part of potash.

Another recipe (recommended by Robiquet) for liquid soap consists of 1 part of white soap, 3 parts of 85 per cent. alcohol, 1 part of distilled water.

A composition of 4 parts white soap, 4 parts 80 per cent. alcohol, and 1 part crystal soda forms a good cleansing material; and a medicinal soap, lathering very well, is prepared (Regnault) from white soap, 20 parts; distilled water, 30 parts; 60 per cent. alcohol, 60 parts; potash, 1 part; perfume, 8 to 10 parts per thousand.—*L. Edgar Andes, in Neuste Erfindungen.*

Formulæ for Synthetic Perfumes.

LIAC.

Ess. Jasmin and Ess. Rose, of each..... 5 fl. ozs.
 Oil Ylang Ylang..... 60 min.
 Heliotropine..... 20 grs.
 Ess. Tuberosa..... 10 fl. ozs.
 Ess. Civet..... 1 dr.
 Terpineol..... 6 fl. drs.
 Ess. Ambrette..... 1 fl. oz.
 Glycerin..... 4 drs.
 Rectified Spirit, to..... 25 fl. ozs.

HYACINTH.

Geranyl Acetate..... 3 m.
 Ess. Jasmin..... 10 ozs.
 Vanillin..... 10 grs.
 Oil Neroli..... 20 m.
 Hyacinthine..... 25 m.
 Ess. Ambrette..... 1 oz.
 Coumarin..... 20 grs.
 Ess. Rose..... 3 fl. ozs.
 Glycerin..... 4 drs.
 Rectified Spirit, to..... 25 fl. ozs.

VIOLET.

Essential Oil of Orris..... 5 m.
 Essential Oil of Sweet Orange. 1 min.
 Ess. of Tuberosa..... 2 ozs.
 Ess. of Orris..... 5 ozs.
 Oil of Lavender..... 2 m.
 Oil of Ylang Ylang..... 10 m.
 Glycerin..... 4 drs.
 Ionone..... 30 mms.
 Anethol..... 2 mms.
 Ess. Cassie..... 4 drs.
 Oil of Linaloe..... 3 m.
 Heliotropine..... 10 grs.
 Ess. of Violet, to..... 25 fl. ozs.

HELIOTROPE.

Vanillin..... 10 grs.
 Oil of Ylang Ylang..... 30 m.
 Oil of Linaloe..... 30 m.
 Ess. Tuberosa..... 5 fl. ozs.
 Ess. Ambrette..... 2 fl. ozs.
 Ess. Jasmin..... 10 fl. ozs.
 Glycerin..... 4 drs.
 Heliotropine..... 90 grs.
 Oil of Sweet Orange..... 2 m.
 Otto of Rose..... 5 m.
 Oil of Bitter Almonds..... 5 m.
 Coumarin..... 30 grs.
 Ess. Civet..... 2 drs.
 Rectified Spirit to produce..... 25 fl. ozs.

CLOVE PINN.

Hyacinthine..... 5 m.
 Ess. Rose..... 2 fl. ozs.
 Otto..... 3 m.
 Coumarin..... 10 grs.
 Essential Oil of Almonds..... 5 m.
 Heliotropine..... 10 grs.
 Caryophylline..... 60 m.
 Oil of Cloves..... 4 m.
 Ess. Jasmin..... 15 fl. ozs.
 Ess. Joneville..... 2 fl. ozs.
 Oil of Orris..... 2 m.
 Glycerin..... 4 drs.
 Terpineol..... 5 m.
 Rectified Spirit, to..... 25 fl. ozs.

MAYBELLS.

Coumarin..... 10 grains.
 Heliotropine..... 40 "
 Caryophylline and Oil of Linaloe, of each..... 20 minims.
 Caryophylline and Sweet Orange..... 2 "
 Caryophylline and Neroli..... 5 "
 Terpineol..... 2 drachms.
 Ess. Jasmin..... 8 ozs.
 " Jonquille..... 4 "
 " Rose..... 6 "
 " Cassie..... 2 "
 " Ambrette..... 4 "
 Glycerin..... 4 drachms.
 Rectified Spirit, to produce..... 25 fl. ozs.

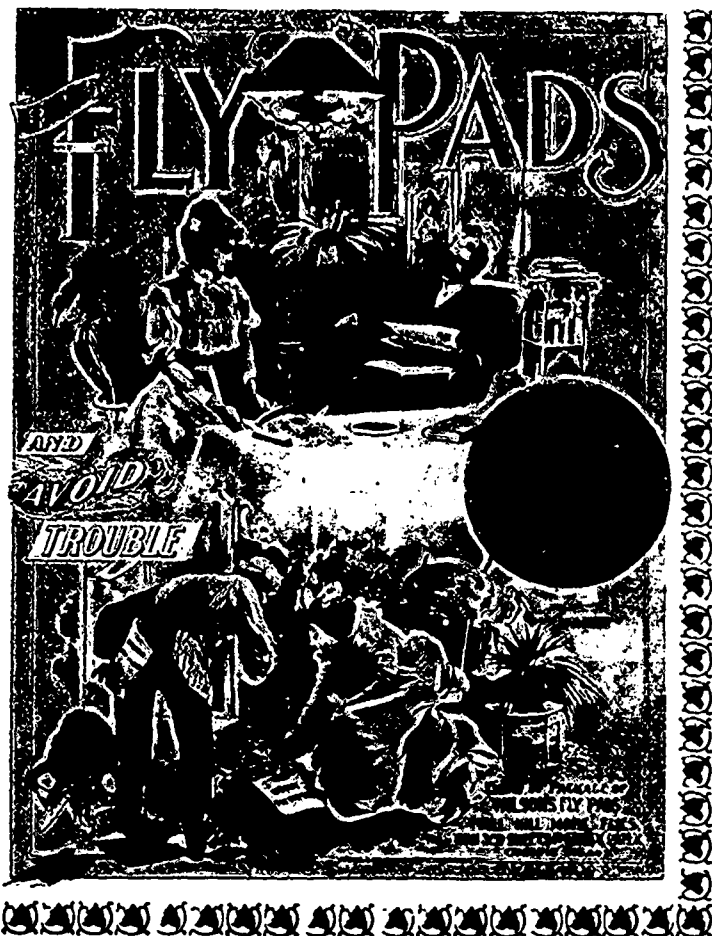
"1897."

Terpineol..... 2 drachms.
 Oil of Lavender..... 4 drachms.
 Oil of Bergamot..... 30 m.
 Oil of Sandal and caryophylline, of each..... 30 m.
 Oil Ylang Ylang..... 20 m.
 Oil Petit Grain..... 10 m.
 Oil Pimento..... 20 m.
 Heliotropine..... 20 grains.
 Gardenia..... 5 grains.
 Aubepine..... 10 minims.
 Vanillin..... 30 grains.
 Nerolin..... 10 grains.
 Ess. Jasmin..... 12 fl. ozs.
 Ess. Cassie..... 4 fl. ozs.
 Ess. Civet..... 30 minims.
 Ess. Orange..... 4 fl. ozs.
 Glycerin..... 4 drachms.
 Rectified Spirit, to produce..... 25 fl. ozs.

Pharmaceutical Journal (Eng.).

EUQUININE is obtained by the action of ethyl chlorocarbonate on quinine. It differs from quinine in being almost tasteless and causing no dyspeptic disturbances and in producing less of the ringing in the head than is caused by quinine. It combines with acids to form soluble salts, the hydrochloride having a disagreeable taste. Recommended in the treatment of neuragias, typhoid fever, pneumonia, whooping cough, etc.

HÆMOTROPIN.—A stable, pleasant fluid, a preparation of hæmoglobin.



THIS illustration represents in miniature the new FLY PAD show bill just issued by the manufacturers, Messrs. Archdale Wilson & Co., Hamilton.

It is a very handsome bill, lithographed in three colors, size about 2.4x18 inches, and illustrates in a very striking and humorous way the advantages of FLY PADS and the disadvantages of Sticky Papers.

The ladies whose drawing room carpets have been ruined, the gentlemen whose summer suits have been rendered useless, and the cats that have been driven to temporary madness by contact with Sticky Paper are not few.

Two FLY PAD show bills will be mailed free to all druggists applying for them by postal card.

We are taking the necessary legal steps to prevent infringements of our FLY PAD trade mark and imitations of our goods.



Archdale Wilson & Co.

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS

Hamilton, Ont.

Ottawa Truss and Surgical Manufacturing Co.

LIMITED

OTTAWA, - ONT.

The Only Truss Manufacturing House in Canada.

The Only Silk Elastic Knitting Machines in Canada.

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

The Wetmore Truss

Abdominal Supporters

Hard Rubber Trusses

Elastic Hosiery

Leather Trusses

Suspensory Bandages

Elastic Trusses

Shoulder Braces

Etc., Etc., Etc.

All Kinds, Sizes, Styles, and Patterns

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

TANGLEFOOT

SEALED STICKY FLY PAPER

YOUR JOBBER SELLS IT

STILL FURTHER IMPROVED

BORDER	STRONGER AND MORE PLIABLE
STICKY	STICKIER AND MORE ENDURING
DESIGN	NEW AND PRETTIER
PRICE	LOWER
PROFIT	LARGER

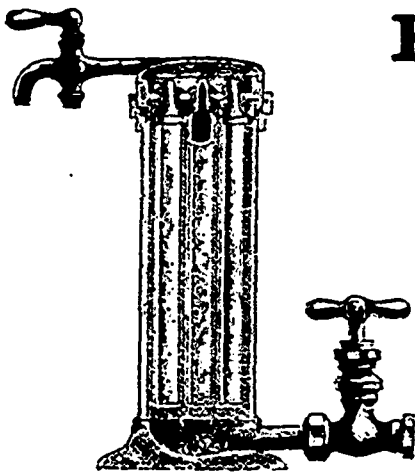
PRICES FOR 1907

REGULAR	45 CENTS A BOX	10 Boxes in a Case
	\$3.80 PER CASE	
"LITTLE"	18 CENTS A BOX	15 Boxes in a Case
	2.10 A CASE	
HOLDERS,	\$1.00 per Box of 50	

Cui Bono? For Yours.

The Pasteur

THE ONLY GERM PROOF



Interior View.

Filter

IN THE WORLD

"At the present time the demonstrated standard of efficient filtration appears to us to be the Pasteur Filter." — Editorial from *The British Medical Journal*, October 26th, 1895.

CANADIAN AGENTS:

Aikenhead Hardware Co.,

6 Adelaide Street East, - - TORONTO.

WARNING...

All Bicycle makers, sellers, users, owners, and riders are hereby warned that we have various patents, both mechanical and design, thoroughly protecting and covering the Burnham & Alsup "Crank Hanger for Bicycles," which embraces the especial feature of cranks having hollow or recessed Hubs adapted to receiving the Ball Bearings; thereby enabling us to build a narrower tread with a greater distance between Bearings.

The above Hanger is known and is manufactured by us as the

"Racyle Narrow Tread Crank Hanger"

and we will protect and defend the patents and prosecute all infringements to the full extent of the law.

Any and every one making, selling, using, or riding any Bicycle NOT manufactured by us, which have cranks of the above description, are infringing and are liable.

MIAMI CYCLE & MANFG. CO.,

MIDDLETOWN, OHIO.

A Chapter on Sponges.

Sponge, or rather the Latin *spongia*, was an unmentionable word in ancient Rome. The article itself, probably coarse and badly prepared, was used for toilet purposes in those days only in the sense in which "toilet" is employed as a euphemism by manufacturers of certain sanitary articles, and *spongia*, therefore, was actually reckoned as an obscene word. Now we have changed all that with a vengeance. The sponge is symbolic of the greatest of household virtues, and is reckoned the most noble of toilet requisites. And why not, for is it not a Companion of the Bath? It is true that its ready absorption of liquid refreshment has given an unpleasant figurative meaning to the word "sponge," but this is unmindful of the generous way in which the toilet article parts with it again, which the human sponge never does. However, it is this very greediness for liquor and capacity for holding it "with comfort," like a seasoned toper, that makes the sponge the important commercial article that it is. There is nothing like it in nature, and nothing like it could be produced artificially. Its existence looks like a hint from Providence that cleanliness, like honesty, is the best policy, especially when we take into consideration that natural soap abounds, and that natural towels are not unknown. The ingenuity of man has improved on the last two products, but the great Panjandrum of inventors himself could not make a sponge equal to one from Nature's workshop. And, now, what is a sponge anyhow? as our American friends say. The "man in the street," who is rather given to take things for granted, thinks that it is a vegetable of the sea-weed order of things. He is not altogether out of it, for the best explanation of the nature of a sponge at we can give in a few words is that it is an animalized vegetable substance secreted by a marine organism. This organism, which is lower in the social scale than the jellyfish, sucks in water continually, and with it microscopic atoms of animal and vegetable matter. The former is assimilated as food; the latter is converted into an inorganic framework to assist the ceaseless pumping operation. The sponge may be compared to the silkworm's cocoon, and the fibre of which it is composed has a chemical relation to silk.

The live sponge in no way resembles the sponge of commerce. It is surrounded by an outer skin, a simple inorganized membrane, and when this is cut open the living organism looks something like raw beef.

It is intersected with the canals and cavities which are filled with a sticky glutinous substance called sarcode, of a greyish-brown color and of the consistency of treacle. The sarcode is the only part of the sponge that is alive. The flexible skeleton to which it is attached is inorganic, and it is this that, after certain puri-

fying manipulations, comes into commerce as a sponge. It propagates its species by the formation of cells or by the division of the parent sponge. The cell, in the form of a yellowish capsule, floats out and takes up an independent situation on a rock, gradually growing larger and larger by incessant feeding. Attempts have been made to cultivate the sponge artificially by dividing it and "planting" the separate pieces, but ever after considerable growth they still show the marks of the knife, and are so deteriorated in quality in the market that the game has proved not to be worth the candle.

Sponges are found in many warm waters throughout the world, but the commercial articles come to us chiefly from the Mediterranean, British Honduras, Cuba, and Florida. The sponge likes a quiet life, and only flourishes exceedingly in calm waters. Therefore, the best come from the tideless Mediterranean, and the finest variety of these is known from its shape as the Turkey cup. The crop is gathered by trawling and diving, the latter being the preferable method, as the heavy nets damage the sponges. The diving is done with the aid of the most modern apparatus, and also in a state of nature without appliances. The Greeks are the most expert at the work, and in the Mediterranean fisheries amongst the Greek and Turkish islands they are exclusively employed. At least in one of these islands, Himia, the sponge fisheries have affected the matrimonial customs of the place. Himia is a colony of divers, and no girl in the island can become a bride until she has brought up a certain number of sponges. In others of the Greek Islands the fairest of the maidens go to the best divers, paterfamilias deciding the matter without consulting the girl's feelings, probably thinking that a man who can best bring up sponges is most capable of bringing up a family. It does not follow that the best sponges are found at the greatest depth. On the contrary, in certain varieties the deeper they grow the looser is the fibre. The Greek divers, however, have to go down to considerable distances, and diving is a very arduous and sometimes dangerous industry. If the Greek, fishing on his own account, can afford an apparatus (and all these come from England) he buys one. In some places in the West Indies the sponges are in such shallow water that they can be brought up with a long hook, which is one of the causes that makes these sorts less expensive.

When the live sponge is brought up it must be dealt with at once or putrefaction will set in and the whole thing will be spoiled. In fact, even when prompt measures are taken the neighborhood of a sponge boat with a fair "catch" on board is decidedly unpleasant. But, however, the sponge has to undergo much preparation before it is ready for the bathroom and nursery. First of all, the sarcode, which the fishermen call "milk," is squeezed out, and the sponge is then a

dirty, dark brown article, with bits of rock attached to it. It is then either packed in bags as it is or treated on the spot with sulphuric acid, washed thoroughly in the sea, and sprinkled with sand, when it is ready for the market. This is the "unbleached" sponge of commerce. The others, which have been shipped without treatment, on arrival are soaked in permanganate, bleached in hyposulphite of soda and hydrochloric acid, washed, wrung, dried, trimmed, and sorted. They are better looking than the "unbleached" sponges, but the treatment weakens the fibre to a certain extent.—*A. M. Garance, in Oils, Colours, and Dye-stalleries.*

William Walsh.

After a long illness, extending over a year, Mr. William Walsh, one of Peterborough's most respected citizens, and a prominent druggist of that city, died June 12th, aged 53 years.

Mr. Walsh was born in Cavan on what was known as the "Fallis' Line," on Christmas day, December 25th, 1843. His father was the late Wm. Walsh, who died on May 22nd, 1851. His mother survived until May 14th, 1893. He was the third eldest son of the family, the older brothers being Robert, who resides on the homestead in Cavan, and John who is in the United States. Wesley Walsh, a younger brother, is a merchant in Millbrook. About five years after his father's death, Mr. Walsh came to Peterborough, and shortly after entered the drug store of his uncle, by marriage, the late Dr. Ormond, the firm at that time being Ormond & Gilmour, and the place of business the corner at present occupied Mr. H. S. Macdonald, druggist. After a few years Mr. Walsh entered into partnership with Dr. Ormond, and conducted the business jointly with him till the death of Dr. Ormond, when Mr. Walsh assumed full charge of the business, which he conducted up to the time of his last illness.

As a mark of the esteem in which he was held, the places of business on George Street were closed during the funeral, which took place on Monday 14th.

LANOIL.—A preparation similar to lanoil has been put on the market by Hoffmann, LaRoche & Co., of Basle, Switzerland.

CHRYSOTOXINE.—One of the three alkaloids obtained from ergot by Jacoby, viz., chrysotoxine, secalinotoxine, and sphacetoxine. It possesses a physiological action absolutely identical with ergot of rye, and as it preserves these properties indefinitely, combines with sodium carbonate without affecting these qualities, and thus becomes exceedingly soluble in water, it is destined apparently to supplant ergot in practice.

Pharmacy in England.

Progress of the P.A.T. Association - Jubilee Honors - British Pharmacopœia, 1897 - Syrup of Figs - Austrian Tonic Wine.

(From our own Correspondent.)

Not many years ago I gave an account of a new method of fighting the "muslin-druggist" and extreme "cutter," as suggested by a Mr. William Johnstone, pharmaceutical chemist, Buxton, London. Essentially his plan was to combine manufacturer, wholesale dealer and retailer under a rebate system. That it did not succeed is true, because rebate system entails extra clerical work for which no one is inclined to pay, consequently the wholesale dealer and manufacturer gave it the cold shoulder. Still it was something in the way of combination, and now we have its successor, the Proprietary Articles Trade Association, that in not more than twelve months has gathered 2,000 adherents, and presents quite a respectable list of "protected" articles. The moving spirit in England is Mr. W. S. Glyn-Jones, a popular chemist in the east end of London, who has worked like a Trojan to dissipate the suspicion with which chemists and druggists in this country regard all new movements for the regeneration of trade profits. It is this lukewarmness of the trade, born from the knowledge of so many previous failures, that the association has most to fight. It is obvious to everybody that the leading proprietary manufacturers will not risk the unknown effect on their valuable properties by joining the association until at least the majority of those in whose interest it is mainly devised have shown their appreciation by joining. There are at least 14,000 or 15,000 chemists in business in the United Kingdom, so that the association, thus far, is not enabled to speak on behalf of the majority. That it will progress if only sufficient time is given it, no sane person can doubt, but manufacturers will only be convinced by figures, and slow progress would be regarded as a bad sign.

The coming exhibition of the *British and Colonial Druggist* is looked forward to by the officials of the P.A.T.A. as an excellent opportunity to push their plan, and, judging by last year, they will probably gain hundreds of druggists to the fold. It is unfortunate that several of the councillors of the Pharmaceutical Society affect to regard the basis of the association as immoral; that the proper position to take up regarding the patent medicine business is not benevolent neutrality as recommended by the association, but open hostility, thus driving the sale more and more into the hands of the stores and grocers. The association showed its teeth at the last election of councillors of the Pharmaceutical Society, and as a result Messrs. Cartledge and Savory were relegated to the bottom of the list of successful candidates, because as proprietors of Dinneford's Fluid Magnesia and Savory and Moore's specialties, respectively, they

have not thought fit to join in the new movement. This should show the leaders of the society that at all events a good number of the society's supporters are in dead earnest in the matter, and may therefore lead to a desirable change of front.

Lord Salisbury has again showed his appreciation of the work of scientific men, in the conferring of Jubilee honors, as distinguished from political services and army and navy preferments. It is only a few months since surgery and science were honored by raising Sir Joseph Lister, president of the Royal Society, to the peerage. Now Sir William MacCormac, president of the Royal College of Surgeons, and Dr. Samuel Wilks, president of the Royal College of Physicians, have received baronetcies. Professor Crookes, F.R.S., editor of *Chemical News*, to whose knowledge of the rare earth's and electrical phenomena many recent discoveries are due, receives a knighthood; Dr. W. R. Gowers, F.R.S., the celebrated neurologist, receives a similar honor. Two other scientific men, Dr. Edward Frankland, F.R.S., and Professor Norman Lockyer are made K.C.B. The former made some of his most famous discoveries in chemistry exactly forty-five years ago—so that the honor cannot be said to have been unduly hastened. It is highly probable that Herbert Spencer again refused a peerage, just as Lord Salisbury declined a dukedom. The *Chemist and Druggist's* real live poet suggested to Her Majesty to

Make Walter Hills a Baron of Pills
And Michael Cartledge an Earl.

But, alas! pharmacy never obtained proper recognition and the president of the Pharmaceutical Society gets—nothing.

The British Pharmacopœia of 1897 has now threatened to make its appearance in November, but it has been such an outrageous time that gradually all interest has faded, to be followed only by mild curiosity. The idea of Mr. Chas. Umney of placing those remedies and preparations that have colonial preference in an appendix has had to be adopted, although when first suggested it was disapproved. Standardisation has not been carried out to anything like the extent that some enthusiasts would wish, for the simple reason that the committee recognized that it would be a death-blow to the practice of making tinctures in the pharmacy. But if this was the only reason it does not seem satisfactory, as the loss of spirit in making tinctures in the back shop and without proper means of expressing the residual spirit from the marc is sufficient to deter the majority of pharmacists at the present day.

Syrup of figs, thanks partly to the California brand, has become a favorite laxative at the moment. Judging from some of the samples that I obtained recently, there were more figs on the label than in the preparation. The fact is nearly all these preparations have senna as the active ingredient, although it is by no means

an ideal laxative owing to its strong griping nature. If the characteristic taste of Epsom salts can be sufficiently masked by aromatics, there is no finer purgative, but black draught is unnecessarily nauseous. Another drug that is falling into disrepute owing to its decidedly strong taste is rhubarb, and it is one of the most difficult to mask. No wonder the public has taken so kindly to pills, and little liver pills in particular, when half the mixtures are as nauseous as they can be.

Of the making of tonic wines there is no end. The latest candidate on the English market hails from Austria, and rejoices in the title of Serravallo's Ferruginous Quinine Wine. According to the label its title should be "China Serravallo Ferruginosa," and is manufactured at the "Farmacia Serravallo, Trieste." It is claimed to have no "styptic taste," from which one supposes that "free from astringency" is meant. It is recommended specially to convalescents, especially those "suffering from anæmia and indigestion, after sea-sickness, and in hot climates." It will be interesting to see how the proprietors intend pushing the wine, as the general agents in England are Roberts & Co., who have several capital foreign agencies, although nothing in this line.

Wholesale Drug and Proprietary Medicine Dealers' Association.

The regular meeting of the Wholesale Drug and Proprietary Medicine Dealers' Association was held at Queen's Hotel, June 15th, President Hay in the chair. After the regular meeting of the association was finished the meeting was waited on by representatives of the Manufacturers' Association and Retailers, to see if some plan could not be devised to make more satisfactory the existing agreement between the manufacturers, retailers, and jobbers, as it was felt the present agreement was not thoroughly workable.

The jobbers and retailers had proposed a scheme at a previous committee meeting for endorsement by the Manufacturers' Association but they considered the suggestions as not being practicable, and asked that time be given them to thoroughly organize their association and present a scheme to the joint meeting to be held at the time of the annual Wholesale Drug and Proprietary Medicine Dealers' Association meeting, to be held at the Queen's Hotel, Toronto, the first week in September.

The Optical Institute of Canada purpose during the approaching Industrial Exhibition to have a reunion of all their old graduates and to demonstrate each day the technique of some of the later and useful instruments. Fuller details and dates will appear in our next issue.

Have You
Tried....

The Holgate-
Fielding Co.'s

Pure
Powdered
Drugs?

Send for Samples and Prices.

The Holgate-Fielding Co.
LIMITED
Toronto, Ontario.

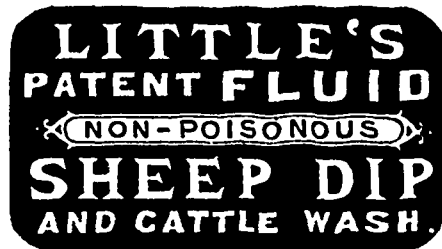
BOVRIL

Made in England, from a formula similar to the original Fluid Beef, but from the finest beef extracts, extracted at the company's works in the Argentine Republic and Australia, is the most nourishing, palatable and stimulating Beef Preparation at present offered to the public. It builds up the system after severe illness and is relished and retained by invalids when all other foods are rejected. To the healthy it is a strengthening, stimulating and life-sustaining beverage.

The professional man, the financier, the business man, or the book-keeper, will find that a cup of BOVRIL taken immediately before retiring at night will produce a sound healthy night's sleep and a clear active brain for the following day's work.

Bovril, Ltd. 30 Farringdon St.
LONDON, E. C.

CANADIAN BRANCH:
27 St. Peter Street, MONTREAL.



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

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

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

Removes the unpleasant smell from Dogs and other animals.

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

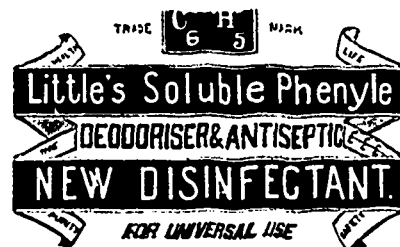
27 17 Gold, Silver, and other Prize Medals have been awarded to
"Little's Sheep and Cattle Wash" in all parts of the world.

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 Govern-
ment, "Little's Soluble Phenyle" was proved to be the best Disin-
fectant, being successfully active at 2 per cent., whilst that which ranked
second required 7 per cent., and many Disinfectants, at 50 per cent.,
proved worthless.

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

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

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

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

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

ROBERT WIGHTMAN, Druggist, OWEN SOUND, ONT.

Sole Agent for the Dominion.

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

NOFBRÄU.

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

Reinhardt & Co.
 Lager Brewers, Toronto.

The only Pills which purge without pain

**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.

Czarina Complexion Powder

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

— IN FOUR SHADES —
 White, Cream, Brunette, Flesh.

FRANZ JAHN, 73^{1/2} King St. W.
 TORONTO, ONT.

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

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

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

Maladies de l'Estomac

L'Antigastralgique Winckler est le remède le plus efficace et sans danger contre les douleurs et crampes d'estomac, les digestions difficiles, les gastralgies, gastrites, dyspepsies, vomissements après le repas et pendant la grossesse.

Se prend à la dose de une ou deux cuillerées à bouche, généralement un quart d'heure avant le repas ou au début des crises. — Prix : 3 fr. 50.

WINCKLER, pharmacien, MONTREUIL (Seine).

Stimulant & Reconstituant

LIQUEUR HOR

Kola, Coca et Glycerophosphate de Chaux

Aliment réparateur, reconstituant du système nerveux et du système osseux.

Souverain contre Albuminurie, Neurasthénie, Phosphaturie, Neuralgies, Maladies de Poitrine, Faiblesse de l'organisme.

Prix du flacon pour la France : 4 fr. 50.

WINCKLER, Pharmacien Montreuil, pres Paris.

Mainer's Cough Drops



**BROWN
BLACK
MENTHOL and
ACID TABLETS**

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

A. MAINER, - TORONTO.

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

**BOYES
BOXES**

MAKE THE BEST SEAMLESS TIN

PLAIN, LACQUERED AND DECORATED

• IN THE MARKET •

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

Complete Illustrated Price List free on Application

THE Lyman Bros. & Co. LIMITED

TORONTO.

This is the Season For

LYMAN'S LOG CABIN ROOT BEER.

" LIGHTNING FLY PAPER.

" COMP. REMEDY OF BLACK-BERRY and JAM. GINGER.

" LIME JUICE, Bulk and in Bottles.

FRUIT JUICES FOR SODA SYRUPS — Hance Bros. & White, and Seely's.

PAPER JULEP STRAWS.

WELCH'S GRAPE JUICE.

ARRIVALS.

Formaline.

Gum Tragacanth.

Tamarinds.

Soda Salicylate.

Oil Savin.

Spanish and German Ergot.

Yerba Santa.

Hydra Sugar.

Whale Oil Soap.

Shell Castile Soap.

Bars and Cakes.

Acid Chrysophanic.

Eserine Sulph.

Lanoline.

Quinine Salicylate.

Methylacetanilid.

Price's Glycerine.

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets.

Emerson's Catarrh Cure.

Stuart's Absorbent Lozenges.

Herrick's Pills.

Condy's Fluid.

Red and Green.

Borthen's Cod Liver Oil.

Bromo Saline.

Foot Elm.

Derma Royal.

Pabst Malt Extract.

Sa-yo-Mints.

Sen-Sen.

Try-Me.

Smax.

Takem.

PURE INSECT POWDER.

PARIS GREEN.

Trade Notes.

R. N. Taylor has sold his drug business at Greenwood, B.C.

W. S. Fletcher is opening a drug store in Greenwood, B.C.

John McLachlan, druggist, Orillia, has made an assignment.

Dr. J. Wilkinson is opening a new drug store at Stockton, Man.

W. M. Boyd & Co. are opening a new drug store at Carberry, Man.

A. W. Dewar has purchased the drug business of Cronkite & Co., Oil Springs, Ont.

A. J. Wallen & Co. have purchased the business of the Rose Drug Co., Winnipeg, Man.

E. C. Arthurs, of the Nelson drug store, has sold out to Martin & Lamont Co., of Regina, N.W.T.

W. A. Griffiths & Co., Vancouver, B.C., have opened a branch drug store at Revelstoke, B.C.

William Walsh, of Ormond & Walsh, druggists, Peterborough, Ont., died June 12th, after a lingering illness.

Large purchases of Seneca root are being made in the Northwest Territories. Prices are low, but supply abundant.

Canniff & Johnston, druggists, Rat Portage, Ont., have dissolved partnership, Joseph Johnston continuing the business.

Sanderson Percy & Co., manufacturers of paints, etc., Toronto, Ont., are offering to compromise at 60 cents on the dollar.

The McDowell, Atkins, Watson Co., Ltd., are opening a branch drug store at Revelstoke, B.C., in charge of G. T. Mallery.

Mr. H. W. Ralph, junior member of the firm of Archdale Wilson & Co., Hamilton, Ont., is calling upon the druggists east of Toronto.

Mr. George H. Hinch, formerly with Messrs. J. Winer & Co., is now representing Archdale Wilson & Co., of Hamilton, in the lower provinces.

The drug business formerly known as the Martin & Lamont Co., Ltd., Regina, Assa., has been changed to the Canada Drug & Book Co., Ltd.

The drug store of Dr. McCamus, Bobcaygeon, Ont., was destroyed by fire June 29th. Store and stock almost a complete loss. No insurance.

W. R. Carmichael, late with Lyman, Sons & Co., Montreal, is now travelling representative for Evans and Sons, covering the territory east of Toronto.

The Scott & MacMillan Co., Limited, manufacturing chemists and perfumers, Mincing Lane, Toronto, have made an assignment. Nominal surplus \$4,000.

Dr. R. A. Kerry, son of the late John Kerry, of Kerry, Watson & Co., Montreal, has been appointed house surgeon in Moorfields Hospital, London, England. The doctor will probably return to Montreal in the fall.

The Optical Institute of Canada has another nice class this month, and it is requested that intending students should write early to secure a seat and fuller particulars by means of their new prospectus, which is furnished free.

Brent Good, president of the Carter Drug Co., New York, and a former Canadian druggist, has been made an honorary member of the Columbia Lodge, Anglo-American Lodge of Masons, in London, England—the first honorary membership in the history of the organization.

Montreal Notes.

In the item in last month's notes referring to the late Mr. Urquhart's death, I unwittingly stated that the Medical Hall was now closed. Of course I referred to the old Medical Hall, St. James street. I notice, however, that Mr. Kenneth Campbell, the last proprietor of the St. James establishment, has continued the name "Medical Hall" at the new stand in the Morgan department store block, corner of St. Catherine street and Union avenue. (Phillips square).

Nova Scotia Notes.

The drug stores of Halifax were generally closed on the 21st and 22nd June, in order to give the employees an opportunity of seeing the various sports in connection with the Queen's Jubilee procession. This was very commendable on the part of the employers, as there were really three holidays in succession, Sunday, Monday, and Tuesday. The wholesale stores opened for a short time on Monday morning, for the accommodation of their country customers.

Mr. J. W. Webb, formerly of Windsor, and more lately an employee of Brown & Webb, has opened a drug store on the corner of Granville and Duke streets. He has associated with him Mr. Charles Puttner, late from the West Indies.

Mr. M. D. Logan has opened a branch store in the northern suburbs of Halifax.

We had the pleasure of a visit from Mr. W. L. Ormond, of Thorburn, during Jubilee week. Mr. Wm. Crowe, of Truro, also was in the city during the festivities.

The annual meeting of the Nova Scotia Pharmaceutical Society was held on the 17th ult. There was a fairly good attendance, and the society was shown to be in good shape. The officers for the ensuing year were elected: Mr. A. H. Buckley, President; Mr. L. J. Mylius, Vice-President; Mr. A. F. Buckley, Secretary; and Mr. W. A. Dymond, Registrar.

The new Executive were instructed to prosecute with vigor any infringement of

the Act. The schedule for poisons also had attention, and a committee was appointed to revise the same.

The report of the delegates to the American Pharmaceutical Association in Montreal was read, and then the President's address, both of which are given elsewhere in this issue.

Druggist's Exchange.

Dr. Hamill wishes us to say in reference to the "Druggist's Exchange" that in view of the fact that most of the transfers are effected between the issues of the journal, that in future druggists wishing to buy or sell will please write direct to him for list of stores for sale, etc.

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.

The Reason Why.

Editor CANADIAN DRUGGIST:

DEAR SIR,—In June issue of your journal you refer to the fact that no nominations were made for members of Council for the Ontario College of Pharmacy in two territorial divisions. You also ask why it is so. With all due deference, permit me to refer you to your article on "Faulty Legislation" in same issue, where, I think, you will find an all sufficient reason why the druggists generally throughout Ontario do not take the interest in the affairs of the College of Pharmacy that they should, and otherwise would take, did other and more consistent methods obtain. Surely the college was not established solely for the collection of fees and the payment of salaries to men (some of them at least) who have shown by their negligence and dereliction of duty to be wholly unfit for the positions they have held. The very fact that this so-called "faulty legislation" was allowed to become law, without even as much as a protest from the college council, whose business it is to safeguard the interest of the druggists, is quite enough to disgust the whole fraternity. The fact is I wonder that any nominations were made at all. An institution that exists in name only is not calculated to command the respect and confidence of the public at large, much less those more immediately concerned. "Faulty Legislation" proves conclusively to my mind what has been self-evident for a long time, that the druggists of Ontario are keeping up an institution ostensibly for their protection and advancement that has come short in everything, excepting collection of fees, and voting themselves fat salaries.

Very truly yours,

W. S. DETLOR.

Napanee, June 22nd, 1897.

The "Medical Hall."

Editor CANADIAN DRUGGIST:

DEAR SIR,—In your "Montreal Notes" in No. 6, vol. 10, of your esteemed journal, it is stated that "the late Mr. Alex. Urquhart was the founder of the Medical Hall, St. James Street, which is now temporarily closed." This statement is incorrect and untrue. Our firm succeeded Mr. Urquhart in the Medical Hall, and still own and carry on the old Medical Hall—the *alma mater* of a very large number of Canadian druggists. Its location is not the same, of course, as the old stand was made over to the Canadian Pacific Railway Co. The Medical Hall is still very much in evidence in the Colonial Home, Phillips Square, the establishment of Messrs. Henry Morgan & Co.

Yours truly,
KENNETH CAMPBELL & Co.
Montreal, June 23rd, 1897.

[Our Montreal correspondent, in the usual column gives us an explanatory note of his former communication.—EDITOR.]

The B.C.P.A. Annual Meeting.

British Columbia druggists held their annual meeting, June 10th, in Victoria, it being customary to hold the meetings alternately in Vancouver, Victoria, and New Westminster. The interest always taken by Mr. T. M. Henderson in matters pharmaceutical was again prominent, the firm of Langley & Henderson Bros. having kindly given the association the use of the spacious offices for the occasion. There was not as large a gathering as might be expected, though Nanaimo and Vancouver were represented, and the ubiquitous J. A. Wright, of Lyman, Sons & Co., of course was to the front. On this occasion the council meeting was held immediately before the annual meeting, lasting about ninety minutes and trying the patience of the waiting druggists. Upon the president, Mr. T. E. Atkins, Vancouver, taking the chair, the names of those present were taken, among which were: E. McQ. Van Houten, Nanaimo, vice-president; John K. Sutherland, sec.-reg.-treas.; E. H. Hiscocks, J. R. Seymour, T. M. Henderson, John Cochrane, W. S. Terry, F. W. Fawcett, Joseph H. Emery, C. J. Quinnan, J. H. Hall, G. Appleby. After the minutes of the last annual meeting, held in New Westminster, had been read and approved, the secretary read the several reports of the council, treasurer, registrar and auditors. Economy has been practised throughout the year, and as only two council meetings were held the balance in hand has been increased despite the reduction in the annual fees. The new council will start the new year, after paying all expenses, with at least \$800.

The president, T. E. Atkins, then addressed the meeting. He had not prepared a speech as was usual under the circumstances, and would not make his

talk long as the hour was late (10.30 p.m.). He was sorry that only a few members of the B.C.P.A. were present, but it was impossible for many to get there on account of location of the towns. A year or so ago an effort was made to induce a larger attendance, and \$50 was voted to be spent annually in providing a banquet, but even this had so far failed to awaken interest. He was of opinion that the association might easily dispense with the banquet at annual meetings. The work of the council, he went on to say, had been very easy during the past year; matters were now in a fairly smooth running order and harmony prevailed. There had been but two council meetings during the year, but all business had been transacted just the same. With regard to the recent attempt to enforce the use of poison bottles, he had not at first deemed it wise to interfere, thinking the matter would die a natural death, but when representation was made to him by Victorians that there was a possibility of it becoming law, he had obtained signatures to a petition to the Legislative Assembly, as did Victoria, though he did not think the amendment would have passed. The result had been highly satisfactory and showed what combined effort can accomplish. He concluded by expressing a hope that all were enjoying prosperity in business, adding that as all had an interest in the prosperity of the association he would ask each member to report promptly any infraction of the law which might come under their notice.

Following this came the election of the three councilors for the ensuing year, Messrs. T. M. Henderson and J. H. Emery acting as scrutineers. The result was that J. R. Seymour, Vancouver, John Cochrane, Victoria, D. S. Curtis, New Westminster, were elected. Messrs. J. F. Jaeck and J. M. Atkins were appointed auditors.

Speeches were then in order from the retiring and newly elected councilors. D. S. Curtis was, unfortunately, absent, but general satisfaction was expressed at his election. Mention was also made of the retirement of Mr. Thos. Shotbolt, who had identified himself with the association from its inauguration, and very general regret was expressed that he did not see his way clear to continue a member of the council. Mr. T. M. Henderson moved, seconded by Mr. J. H. Emery, that the council take the matter of reduction of the annual fees into consideration, and after some discussion this was passed. It was decided not to have the proceedings of the annual meeting printed as has been the custom.

Mr. Henderson, on behalf of the firm of Langley & Henderson Bros., invited all to Lawrence's café, and a very enjoyable time was spent around the festive board.

Immediately after the annual meeting the new council met and elected D. S. Curtis president, and J. R. Seymour vice-president, for the ensuing year. John K. Sutherland was re-elected sec.-treas. reg., and the Board of Examiners remain the

same; *i.e.*, H. H. Watson, chemistry and pharmacy; John Cochrane, dispensing and reading prescriptions; T. A. Muir, botany and materia medica.

Preparation of Oxy-Camphor.

In the patent taken out in Germany by the Meister Lucius and Bruning "Farbwerke," the oxy-camphor is prepared by reducing campho-quinone in three ways:

1. Reduction in acid liquid. The camphoquinone is dissolved in glacial acetic acid, and, after the addition of a little water, treated with zinc until decolorized. To isolate the product the liquid is rendered faintly alkaline, and ether employed for taking up the oxy-camphor, which it leaves behind as a white mass on distillation.

The same agent may also be employed to reduce alcoholic solution of quinone, acidified, as also the alkaline solution.

2. Reduction in neutral liquid is effected by aluminium, amalgam in an ethereal solution.

3. Reduction in alkaline solution. The camphoquinone is dissolved in alcohol, caustic soda and aluminium amalgam being added until complete decoloration is effected, and the product is isolated, as under 1.—*Soap-Maker and Perfumer.*

University of Toronto—Annual Examinations, 1897.

Department of Pharmacy.

BOTANY.

Examiner—A. V. Scott, B.A., M.D., C.M.

(1) Describe fully the formation of Carbohydrates in the vegetable kingdom.

(2) Compare the reproduction of the Phanerogams with that of the Cryptogams.

(3) Give fully an account of the reproduction in the order of the Filicales.

(4) Describe the longitudinal section of a monocotyledon.

(5) Write short notes on (a) campylo-tropous, (b) trichome, (c) chlorophyll, (d) pollen of cycad, (e) oogonium.

(6) What are the essential parts of a flower in the formation of fruit? Describe the seed and how they are dispersed.

MATERIA MEDICA, ETC.

Examiner—J. T. Fotheringham, B.A., M.B., M.D., C.M.

(1) Give Young's Rule for determining dose for a child. Apply it by filling in quantities in the following prescription for an adult and for a child four years old:

R Pot. Iodid.
Vin. Ipecac.
Syr. Tolutani.
Liq. Ammon. Acet. ad ℥ii. M.
Ft. mist. cujus cap. ℥i ex aq. itā q.h.

(2) Expand directions in above prescription into full Latin, and translate.

(3) Name the Source, Habitat, Part or Parts used, Active Principle and Thera-

Frederick Stearns & Co.

Short Talks on Pharmacal Subjects.—No. 13.

PANJECORINE

(EXTRACT COD LIVER—STEARNS')

AND ITS USE

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

Being attracted by the observations of the eminent scientists Gautier and Morgues, and their subsequent verifications by other investigators, we sent a commission to the New England fisheries to investigate the matter ourselves. This commission, after five months residence at the fisheries, demonstrated conclusively what had already been explained, that the liver parenchyma is the source of extractives, and that they occur in far greater abundance in the liver than in the oil their presence in the latter being due to the exposure of the oil to the liver, during the process of preparation.

Wine of Cod Liver Oil—Stearns', is prepared from Panjecorine, the name we have given to the extract of the fresh natural liver of the cod to distinguish it from the extract derived from the oil (Secorol). We make this extract from livers taken directly from the fish by our resident agent at Rockport, Mass., and shipped to Detroit, in 98 per cent. alcohol. The method of catching the fish is known as "shore fishing." The term "shore fishing" is used in contra-distinction to "bank fishing," and differs from the latter in being conducted just off shore hardly out of sight of land. The little fishing smacks employed for the purpose are mostly of the "cat-rigged" variety, and the fishermen start out early each morning to make a "catch," which they deposit during the day on the wharf in a perfectly fresh condition—in fact, the thousands of fish caught by "shore fishing" are generally "live and kicking" when delivered.

When a shipment of livers reaches us they are thoroughly minced in a steam power chopping machine, macerated for several days in large stirring machines made for that purpose, a menstruum being employed consisting of diluted alcohol, containing a small proportion of citric acid per litre. The extract is then drawn off and concentrated in vacuo at a temperature of 40 degrees. When the liquid has been reduced to about the consistency of Extract of Beef, it is taken from the vacuum pan, assayed for alkaloidal contents, and then used for preparing our Wine of Cod Liver Oil in proper proportion to make one pint of our preparation represent the curative properties of one-fourth its bulk of light brown oil.

In presenting Wine of Cod Liver Oil—Stearns' to the medical profession we do not claim it to be a food, but a stimulant to the processes of assimilation and nutrition. Why employ the fatty matter at all when the extractives can be administered separately from all the nauseous fishy taste and disagreeable associations of Cod Liver Oil itself? Fat in no case stimulates tissue building. In fact, the fat has the property of inhibiting or slowing up cell action, and while it thus prevents tissue waste to a certain extent, it may cause an accumulation in the system of the products of waste to the detriment of the patient. Extractives on the contrary, containing the substances which stimulate cell activity, not only clear the cells of the waste matter by increasing their activity, but cause them to take up nutritive material from the food and thus build fresh and healthy tissues in place of those wasted by disease. Under proper diet, in which fat takes its relative proportion with the other ingredients necessary to nutrition, and with the use of the extractives as contained in Wine of Cod Liver Oil—Stearns', better results may be secured in most cases than by Cod Liver Oil medication as generally practiced.

A full file of scientific literature on the subject will be mailed on request, mentioning this journal.

Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Oil is sold by all jobbers at \$2.00 per dozen or may be ordered direct from

FREDERICK STEARNS & CO.,

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

Manufacturing Pharmacists.

WINDSOR, ONT.

Canadian Druggists' Exchange

Offers For This Month

INTIMATE BY NUMBER THE ONES
YOU WISH DETAILS OF.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

DR. W. E. HAMILL

ROOM 11

JANES BUILDING, TORONTO

Sweet.

Goaxes

Sell This For Itself.

COAXES

SWEET FLY POISON

Kill'em Quick.

DISCS

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

THE **TORONTO PHARMACAL CO.**
LIMITED

KILLS

It Will Merit Confidence.

Poison.

....Kills

BRAYLEY, SONS & CO.

Wholesale Patent Medicines

48 and 45 William Street, - MONTREAL.

OUR SPECIALTIES:

TURKISH DYES.
DR. WILSON'S HERBINE BITTERS.

Sole Proprietors of the following:

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

We Import Direct from Growers.

WHEN BUYING

LIME JUICE

KEEP IN MIND THESE FOUR FACTS ABOUT

The Sovereign Brand is Known and Popular.

SOVEREIGN LIME FRUIT JUICE

PACKAGES:

Twenty-four Ounce Bottles, Hock Bottles, Demi-johns and Barrels.

Our Packages are Neat and Attractive

SIMSON BROS. & CO.,
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS
HALIFAX, - Nova Scotia.

We Refine More Juice than any one House in America.

peutic Action of: *Green Hellebore, Aconite, Stramonium, Colchicum, Spanish Flies.*

(4) Describe a good specimen of *Coca Leaves.*

(5) Give preparations, and their doses, of *Ipecacuanha.*

(6) What is *Catechu*? Describe the mode of preparing it.

(7) Describe *Crocus* briefly, and say what are its chief substitutions and adulterations, with tests.

(8) Write short notes on *Aleurone* and *Inulin.*

THEORETICAL CHEMISTRY.

Examiner—Graham Chambers, B.A., M.B.

1. Explain the terms: (a) Acid Salt, (b) Base, (c) Basic Salt, (d) Ketone, (e) Amine, (f) Dissociation.

2. Describe the preparation and properties of Hydrogen Peroxide.

3. What volume of Sulphur Dioxide gas measured at 20°C. and 740^{mm} barometric pressure is required to prepare one litre of Sulphuric acid sp gr. 1.854.

4. Give an account of the chemistry of Zinc; name analogous elements and illustrate their relations to Zinc.

5. Describe the preparation and properties of the group of organic compounds known as "Aldehydes." How would you test for the presence of an Aldehyde in Formaline?

6. Starting with Ethyl alcohol, illustrate by equations the preparation of (a) Diethyl Ether, (b) Acetic Ether, (c) Ethyl Chloride, (d) Paraldehyde, (e) Acetic Acid, (f) Dimethyl Ketone.

7. Describe the preparation of Sodium Carbonate from Sodium Chloride. How would you distinguish Sodium Carbonate and Sodium Bicarbonate?

8. Write equations illustrating the preparation of

(a) Ferric Chloride from Ferrous Chloride.

(b) Ferrous Chloride from Ferric Chloride.

(c) Sulphuric Acid from Sulphurous Acid.

(d) Sulphurous Acid from Sulphuric Acid.

(e) Phosphoric Acid from Phosphorous.

(f) Calomel from Mercuric Sulphate.

PRESCRIPTIONS.

Examiner—L. B. Ashton, Phm.B.

1. Translate fully into English:

Recipe.

Decocti Hordei, uncias decem;
Olei Lini Usitatissimi, uncias duas;
Mucilaginis Acaciae, unciam;
Tere oleum cum mucilage doceo
probe cooverint tum sensim adde
decoctum, ut fiat enema;
Interdum addere liceat Magnesii
Sulphatis unciam.

2. Expand the following abbreviations and translate:

(a) Ad iij. vic., (b) Altern hor., (c) Col-
lut., (d) Diluc. sum. iter. cras noc., (e)
Lat. dol. admov., (f) Si mal. urg., (g)
Om. quadr. hor., (h) P.B., (i) Instar., (j)
Donec aeger convalescat.

3. Translate:

Recipe.

Extracti Opii, grani tres quartas
partes;

Pilulae Hydrargyri, grana quatuor;

Extracti Hyoscyami, grana tria;

Contunde simul et divide in pilulas
numero duas.

Sumantur pro dosi hora IX^{na}
vesperi hac nocte atque cras
eadem hora.

Mitte numero octo.

Translate directions to both com-
pounder and patient, pointing out any
errors you may note as to compatibility
in the following prescriptions:

4. R. Extr. Colechici Acet. grs. xii.
Mag. Carb. q. s. ut ft. Massa, et in pil.
vigint. quat. div.
Sig. j. t. i. d.

5. R Chloralis Hydratis ℥iv
Potassii Carbonatis ℥vi.
Tr. Hyoscyam. ℥i.
Syr. Aurantii. ℥ss.
Aquam ad ℥vi.
M. Sig.

Exhib. coch. med. ter quartere de d. vel
sacp. argent. convulsione vel spasmo.

6. R. Potassii Bromidi. ℥iv.
Tinct. Digital. ℥i.
Liq. Strych. ℥ii.
Infus. Buchu. ad ℥iv.

Misce.

Sig. Sum. aeger coch. parv. stat; iter
post hor. diende altern. hora donec evanes. symp-
tomata.

7. R. Phenazoni ℥ii.
Tr. Aconiti. ℥i.
Elix. Simplicis. ℥p.
Sp. Etheris Nitrosi. ℥i.
Aquam ad. ℥iii.

Sig. M.

℥ii. om. hor. dum feb. et cephalalgia pos-
tulet.

8. Iotassii Permanganatis.
Acid. Tannici. aa. ℥ii.

Misce et tere bene.

Sig.

Consperg. sicca mor. dict. ad foetorem ob-
standum.

9. (a) You are directed to suspend Subnitrate
of Bismuth in a mixture.

State your choice between Acacia and Trag-
acanth for this purpose, and give reasons.

(b) R. Tr. Rhei. ℥ii.
Syr. Ejuodem. ℥p.
Aquam ad. ℥ii.
℥i. haustus. f.

What official syrup is here indicated?

10. (a) In dispensing you find your
stock of Acetate of Morphine to be but
sparingly soluble in water. How would
you overcome the difficulty?

(b) What are Cachets?

Mention the advantages they afford
as a means of exhibiting powders.

Final Examinations.

PHARMACY AND PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTRY.

Examiner—Franklin T. Harrison, Phar.D.

1. A sample of spirits contains 91 per

cent. of alcohol by weight (Sp. Gr. .820).
How many fluid ounces will be required
to make 1 pint Imp. of (a) Rectified
Spirit. (b) Proof Spirit?

2. State the strength of the official
solutions of the following: Hydrochlorate
of Cocaine, Nitroglycerine Permanganate
of Potassium, Perchloride of Mercury,
Iodine, Ammonia.

3. Name points desired in a model
pill-coating. Compare advantages and
disadvantages of various methods in use.

4. *Extractium Nucis Vomicae*:

(a) How is the extract prepared?

(b) What alkaloids does it contain?

(c) What is the official requirement
as to strength?

(d) Give method of standardization.

5. Give a method of assay for alkaloids
in a drug which also contains fixed oil
and tannin.

6. Name adulterants and impurities
likely to be present, and give method of
detecting same in the following: Ether,
Iodide of Potassium, Cream of Tartar,
Light Magnesia.

7. Describe generally the principles
which would guide you in the selection
of solvents for the extraction of drugs,
and also in the method of extraction.

8. *Phenacetinum*: State from what pre-
pared, and give physical and chemical
properties and tests.

9. *Acidum Citricum*: State from what
prepared, and give chemical properties
and tests and pharmaceutical uses.

PRACTICAL PHARMACY.

Examiner—Franklin T. Harrison, Phar.D.

1. Prepare six fluid ounces of Syrup of
Phosphate of Iron by the following
formula:

SYRUPUS FERRI PHOSPHATIS.

Granulated Sulphate of Iron.	224 grains
Phosphate of Sodium.	200 "
Bicarbonate of Sodium.	56 "
Concentrated Phosphoric Acid.	1½ fl. oz.
Refined Sugar.	8 oz.
Distilled Water.	8 fl. oz.

Dissolve the sulphate of iron in about
four ounces of boiling water, and the
phosphate of sodium in a similar quanti-
ty of cold water. Mix the solutions, then
add the bicarbonate of sodium dissolved
in a little water, and, after careful stirring,
transfer the precipitate to a calico filter,
and wash until the filtrate is free from
sulphates. Mix the residue on the filter
in a mortar with the phosphoric acid.
As soon as the precipitate is dissolved,
filter the solution, add water and the
sugar, and dissolve without heat. Add
more water if necessary to make bulk up
to twelve fluid ounces.

2. Determine the specific gravity of
sample of alcohol submitted.

In the preparation of syrup of phos-
phate of iron:

(a) Why is bicarbonate of sodium
used?

(b) Write chemical equation for each
reaction.

(c) Make calculation showing how much anhydrous phosphate of iron (Fe_3Po_4)₂ is contained in each fluid ounce.

Nova Scotia Pharmaceutical Society.

The annual meeting of the Nova Scotia Pharmaceutical Society was held at Halifax, June 17th, 1897. The following is a synopsis of the address of Mr. Frank C. Simson, President of the Society:

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen

In this my second annual address to you, I take pleasure in reporting the good progress and the good order in which the affairs of the society are, as evidenced by the reports of the council, treasurer, and registrar respectively.

In the date of our meeting last year, we were rather unfortunate, as the many counter engagements at the time, rendered the attendance very small, and this year, apparently for the same cause, it is very little better.

We had anticipated this year the pleasure of having Professor Remington, of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy with us, and to have enjoyed a lecture from him, but unfortunately his time was so fully occupied it was impossible for him to be here. This, however, is one of the pleasures in anticipation still.

Among the reports you have that of the delegates to the American Pharmaceutical Association, and I might say here that while our society has in the past been entitled to three delegates, I think the number almost too great for the finances of the society, and while recommending the sending of delegates from this association to such conventions whenever practicable, the number under the present circumstances should be limited to two.

I think that during the past year the general success of the drug business has not been what we would wish, I am still of the opinion expressed last year, viz., that this is largely due to the encroachments made on our business through the multiplicity of proprietary articles that are being foisted upon us. I think a decided stand should be taken by our members, and every possible means used to keep the dispensing of drugs confined to articles within the Pharmacopœia. Under present conditions some concern will canvass the physicians with some new-fangled idea, in which he wants the long suffering wholesaler to carry stock for him at a margin of about 10 per cent. The article is passed through the retailer, who has to dispense it at a ruinous rate, and in the end when this fad is exhausted, both the wholesaler and the retailer find more of these goods left on their shelves than the amount of the little margin they have made. The pharmacists of this country are sufficiently educated to dispense the medicines required, and it is certainly a wrong state of things that we should be compelled to dispense proprietary articles and mixtures which must often become old and damaged on the shelves, while in

every instance better results could be obtained from the fresh drug dispensed by our competent pharmacists. I would strongly recommend this matter to your attention.

Before closing, it is fitting that I should refer to the celebration of this Diamond Jubilee year. Looking back as far as we can, we see the great progress made in our profession since the beginning of Victoria's glorious reign.

Thanking you gentlemen for your kind attention.

The following is the report of delegates from Nova Scotia Pharmaceutical Society to the meeting of the American Pharmaceutical Association, at Montreal, August 12th to 20th, 1896.

Your committee acknowledge with pleasure the honor conferred on them in the appointment of delegates to the meeting of the American Pharmaceutical Association, held in Montreal in August, 1896. This is the second meeting which this association has held in Canada, and the second time that a Canadian president has been elected. The association has been increasing in numbers until it now contains a membership of 1,558, embracing most of the prominent nations of the world. The meeting this year showed the international character of the association, and a Canadian, Mr. J. Eugene Davenant, was appointed to the committee of legislation, secretary of the commercial interests.

Two of your committee left Halifax on Monday, August 10th, and were joined at Truro by Mr. Odell, and then proceeded to Montreal by the C.P.R. At Montreal they were cordially received and welcomed at the meeting, at which the attendance was not as large as usual, principally because of the hot wave, which was passing over the country at the time. It was the intention of a large party from the members attending to take a trip to Nova Scotia after leaving Montreal; to visit the Land of Evangeline and return home *via* Boston, but this plan was frustrated on account of the leader of the party, Mr. S. A. D. Sheppard, of Boston, being taken ill.

The first session was held on the evening of the 12th, when the delegates were welcomed by the president of the Quebec Pharmaceutical Association, who was replied to in a very witty speech from Professor Patch, of Boston, after which followed the president's address, which is well worth perusing. One of the strong points that the president makes in this is the adoption of the metric system by many of the larger nations of the world, and his belief that this system will in a short time be used by all of North America, and in which he pointed out that Great Britain and the United States were the only influential nations which have not adopted the metric system. The address was received and referred to a committee composed of Dr. Louis Diehl, of Louisville,

Dr. F. H. Butler, of Lowell, and Frank C. Simson. After the address of the president a motion was passed to send a cable of greetings to the meeting of the International Pharmaceutical Association of Prague, Austria.

The reports were then called for and referred to the following day, after which the roll was called for the nominating committee, of which Mr. Simson represented Nova Scotia.

The nomination for president proceeded in a hurried manner. J. C. Morrison, of Montreal, and J. E. Davenant, of Windsor, were proposed, and Mr. Morrison was elected.

In the evening a reception was tendered in the parlors of the Windsor Hotel, where the members and their friends were entertained, and there were many hearty greetings between friends from the east and west, and north and south, who probably seldom meet except at the annual conventions.

The following day three sessions were held, the general session, and two sessions of commercial interest. On Friday, in the morning the section for scientific papers met and proposed to adjourn until the evening, which was done. In the afternoon the members enjoyed a pleasant ride on the electric cars through Montreal and suburbs, and again in the evening, at 8.30 the adjourned meeting of the section on scientific papers was held. Saturday there were again three sessions and Sunday was devoted to rest.

On Monday the association had a trip on the St. Lawrence River, through the Canal, running the Lachine Rapids, and returning to Montreal. As most of the important business was now over, and the time of your delegates was limited, they left for home on Monday night.

The next meeting of the association will be held at Lake Minnetonka, near Minneapolis.

The many good things said at the meeting are too voluminous to detail here, and the larger part of the proceedings has been reported in the pharmaceutical journals. We would expressly call your attention to the excellent address and suggestions of Prof. Louis Diehl, on the report of the progress of pharmacy, and the report of the delegates to the British Medical Association.

In closing this report we thank the N. S. P. S. for the treat we were able to enjoy, as we came in contact with men of our profession, who would stimulate even the least ambitious to become better druggists. This one thing alone would pay any druggist to visit the meeting of the association which takes place in New York, in 1898.

MYDROL.—First named by Barbiano, iodine-methyl-phenyl-pyrazolon. A mydriatic of marked power which acts slowly but whose effects are lasting.

The Winsor Barker Co., Ltd.,
 Manufacturing Chemists
 50 Adelaide Street West, = = Toronto.

Toilet Articles . . .
. . . Toilet Specialties

Proprietors, Jones Brothers & Co's., Barbers' Specialties.

Send for Price List and information as to
A PAYING LINE FOR DRUGGISTS

SAUNDERS & EVANS
 30 Wellington St. E., Toronto

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

In Canada. Our Sponges are purchased for us at the fisheries, and come direct from Nassau, Florida, Cuba, Abaco, Acklins, Exuma, and the far-famed isles of Greece. Our Chamois are imported from the headquarters for this article in England and the United States. The secret of our being able to give unparalleled value in these lines is our knowing where and how to buy. The case is a nutshell. Try us, and convince yourself that our claim is no vain boast. Sponges to suit every requirement and every trade. Sponges of every variety and every grade. In original packages, unbleached, or in cases, bleached.

Brown's
Specific **Will Cure**
DRUNKENNESS

A secret, safe and positive remedy. No taste, no odor. Can be given without the patient's knowledge. It destroys the diseased appetite for stimulants and restores to the victim his powers of resistance to temptation. Cure guaranteed.

SEND ME YOUR MAILING LIST.

N. A. MORKILL,
 805 Dorchester St. - Montreal.

PLANTEN'S
GELATINE
CAPSULES
 AND
PERLOIDS
REGISTERED TRADE MARK
 PEARL SHAPED CAPSULES.

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

PLANTEN'S Comp. C. & 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."

ADAMS'

TUTTI FRUTTI

SEND FOR NEW ADVERTISING MATTER TO
 DECORATE YOUR WINDOW AND DRAW
 TRADE.

ADAMS & SONS CO.

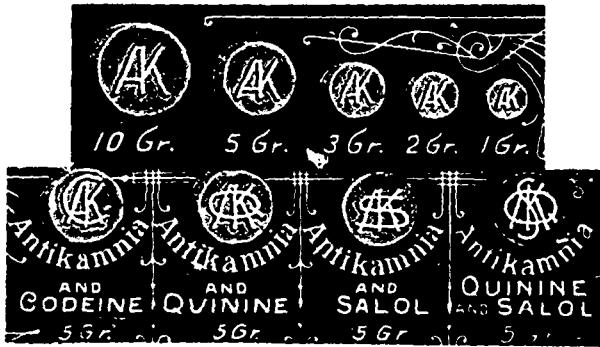
11 and 13 Jarvis St., - - Toronto, Ont.

ANTIKAMNIA SUBSTITUTION

SPECIAL NOTICE

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

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 39 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

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

I WISH to call the attention of the Retail Druggists to the fact that I have been elected the Sole Agent of the concern of **D. RANSOM, SON & COMPANY,** for the Dominion of Canada and Great Britain, and manufacture the following preparations: **Ransom's Hive Syrup, Trask's Magnetic Ointment, and Ransom's King of the Blood.** I am desirous of securing the co-operation of the Retail Druggists, and to that end I beg to ask all who are interested in these preparations, and wish to secure advertising matter, to write to me for my special offer. It is my purpose to advertise extensively, thereby enhancing your sales. I am sure we can be of much service to you. These preparations have been upon the market in the neighborhood of about 50 years. They are true and trustworthy, and the Druggist that recommends them is sure to give his patrons the very best remedies that are upon the market. We believe "The laborer is worthy of his hire and the merchant of his profits," and to that end we ask to be put in direct touch with the retailer himself.

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

New Brunswick Pharmaceutical Society

ANNUAL MEETING.

The thirteenth annual session of the New Brunswick Pharmaceutical Society was convened at the rooms of the society in the city market building, St. John, N. B., on 16th of June, 1897. President J. M. Wiley called the meeting to order shortly after 10 a.m. with a fair attendance of members. Those present were Messrs. J. M. Wiley, of Fredericton; Winslow Tilley, of St. Mary's; W. H. Clark, of St. Stephen; J. D. B. F. Mackenzie, of Chatham; J. McD. Cooke, of Moncton; R. E. Coupe, E. Clinton Brown, Thos. C. Donald, C. P. Clarke, Chas. F. Wade, Clarence Fairweather, M. V. Paddock, Straun Robertson, S. McDiarmid, R. W. McCarty, Thos. A. Crockett, N. B. Smith, Wm. Hawker, C. Walter Clarke, W. H. Mowatt.

The secretary read the minutes of the preceding meeting and these having been confirmed, were followed by the reading of the

REPORT OF THE COUNCIL.

To the president and members of the New Brunswick Pharmaceutical Society:

GENTLEMEN—your council takes pleasure in presenting to you a report of their work during the past year and of the present position and standing of the society.

Seven council meetings were held during the year, at which principally routine business was transacted, as the members of the society, with scarcely an exception, have lightened the labors of the Registrar and the Council by promptly fulfilling their personal duties and obligations to the society. We have occasionally to meet with criticism and complaints, but that is expected in any healthy society and fair criticism is welcomed. The usefulness of the society is apparent to any one who knows the number of times in each year that enquiries are received from other portions of the Dominion and from the United States with regard to our pharmacy laws. Finding that they cannot do business in this province without passing an examination, the applicant is not again heard from. Legislation was obtained during the year exempting members of this society from jury service in this province. The legislators also passed a bill which we did not request classing respectable druggists of St. John with beer saloons, and depriving our citizens of the privilege of buying a glass of soda water on Sunday—while permitting in other portions of the province, so far as druggists are concerned this law is totally uncalled for and objectionable. One examination was held at which twenty-one candidates presented themselves, and of these, eleven passed the "preliminary" and two the "final" or qualifying examination.

Respectfully submitted,
W. H. MOWATT,
Secretary.

Mr. W. H. Clark moved that the report of council be received and entered on the minutes, this was seconded by Mr. Tilley and carried.

As the treasurer was absent, owing to illness, his report was read by registrar as follows:—

TREASURER'S REPORT.

RECEIPTS.

1896.	July 1st—To balance in bank of New Brunswick	\$151.56
1897	June 15th—To cash from Registrar	295.00
		\$446.56

EXPENDITURE.

1896.	Sept. 10th—Miss I. Mowatt engros-sing.....	\$ 1.00
	“ “ Geo. E. Day cards and printing	3.25
	Sept. 10th—Chas. S. Everett, chairs and tables.....	1.75
	Sept. 10th—Telegraph Publishing Co., advertising.....	3.00
1897.	Feb. 1st—R. W. L. Tibbitts, <i>Royal Gazette</i>	\$15.40
	May 12th—Telegraph Publishing Co. advertising and printing.....	5.00
	May 12th—Sun Publishing Company advertising	3.00
	May 12th—Reid Bros., decorating room	5.25
	June 15th—Sun Pub. Co., advertising	3.00
	“ “ Geo. E. Day, printing ..	1.25
	“ “ Chas. S. Everett, tables ..	3.00
	“ “ Telegraph Publishing Co. advertising	3.00
	June 15th—Weldon & McLean, legisla-tion expenses	16.50
	June 15th—R. W. McCarty, postage, etc.....	8.02
	June 15th—S. McDiarmid, mdse....	.25
	“ “ W. H. Mowatt, postage, etc.....	4.57
	June 15th—R. W. McCarty, registrar, C. Walter Clarke, ex-aminer	30.00
	June 15th—E. Clinton Brown, ex-aminer	10.00
	June 15th—L. C. Allison, M. D. ex-aminer	10.00
	June 15th—M. V. Paddock, examiner “ “ W. H. Mowatt, secretary and examiner	10.00
		35.00
		\$205.24
	Balance in Bank of New Brunswick,	233.32
	Cash on hand.	8.00
		\$446.56

HAZEN J. DICK,
Treasurer.

On motion of C. P. Clarke, seconded by T. C. Donald, it was resolved that report of treasurer be received and entered on the minutes.

The president then called for registrar's report, which was as follows:—

REGISTRAR'S REPORT.

St. John, June 16th, 1897.

Report of the Registrar of the New Brunswick Pharmaceutical Society for the year ending June, 1897.

GENTLEMEN—

The total membership of the society at the present date is one hundred and thirty-six, made up as follows:—

By business qualification.....	58
Servitude.....	9
Physicians	15
Diploma Holders.....	54

Total, 136

During the past year four members have been added by passing the required examinations and receiving diplomas; their names are as follows:—Mr. Beverly J. Sharp, of Sussex; Mr. Geo. Albert Ricker, Mr. Fred. W. Munro and Mr. Geo. F. Dunham, all of St. John. Only two have failed to register in the past year and consequently are doing business without certificate of the society for 1897.

The ratio per year for diploma holders is about four, the number of Physicians who are conducting drug stores is on the increase; those admitted by servitude are one less than last year caused by the death of Mr. J. W. Racine, who died on Nov. 17th, 1896. Considerable correspondence has been conducted by the Registrar during the year regarding the Society's affairs, and it is gratifying to report from the Registrar's department that the Society is receiving that attention on the part of the members that renders the work pleasant. I would here express my thanks for information and help afforded.

FINANCIAL REPORT OF THE REGISTRAR.

DR.	To fees for certificates from 98 members @ 2.00.....	\$196.00
	“ from 4 Diplomas issued @ 5.00	20.00
	“ “ Arrearages	14.00
	“ “ 14 Applicants for exami-nation @ 5.00	70.00
		\$300.00
CR.	By one application returned	\$ 5.00
	By amount paid to Treasurer.....	295.00
		\$300.00

Respectfully submitted,
R. W. McCARTY,
Registrar.

Mr. S. Robertson moved that the Registrar's report be received and entered on the minutes, seconded by Mr. T. Crockett and carried.

Mr. C. P. Clarke then presented the report of the Auditors.

St. John, N. B., June 15th, 1897.

To the N. B. Pharmaceutical Society.

We, the Auditors appointed to examine the books of N. B. Pharmaceutical Society, find the accounts correct, with vouchers and receipts for all expenditures and we find the balance deposited in the bank of N. B. to be \$233.32 and cash in hands of treasurer \$8.00.

Signed. C. P. CLARKE, } Auditors.
HARRY L. GANTE }

T. C. Donald moved that the report of the auditors be received and entered on the minutes, seconded by Mr. S. McDiarmid and carried.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

were then called for and Mr. R. E. Coupe on behalf of the committee appointed to correspond with Retail Druggists' As-

sociations in Ontario and elsewhere, read letters which had been received from the president (Mr. Gebhardt) and secretary (Mr. Pepper) of the Ontario Retail Druggists' Association describing the condition of affairs in that Province, and the methods employed to try and overcome the "cutting" evil. Copies of their constitution and by laws were also submitted. After some informal discussion and remarks by different members, Mr. William Hawker moved that these replies and documents be placed on file, and the thanks of the society extended to these gentlemen and to the committee. This motion was seconded by Mr. W. H. Clark, and carried. Mr. Clark, in seconding the motion, called attention to recent prosecutions in Montreal, and decision preventing sale of Patent Medicines except by registered persons, and asked if similar legislation could be obtained in New Brunswick. The general opinion of the members was that it would be impracticable except in cities. Election of council members was next in order, and twenty-two names were placed in nomination, and Messrs. R. W. McCarty and T. C. Donald being appointed scrutineers, a ballot was taken, and the committee reported that the following twelve gentlemen had received a majority of the votes, and would form the council of the society for the ensuing year:—

Messrs. Struan Robertson, E. Clinton Brown, M. V. Paddock, R. E. Coupe, H. J. Dick, J. D. B. F. Mackenzie, J. M. Wiley, Chas. F. Wade, C. H. Fairweather, W. H. Clark, T. A. Crockett, W. H. Mowatt.

There were calls now for a speech, and the retiring president delivered the following address:—

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

Gentlemen, members of the Pharmaceutical Society of New Brunswick.

Another year has passed away, and again we meet for the transaction of such business as may come before us as members of this society. The past year has been quite an uneventful one. Very few changes of any note have taken place, we have had no litigation on hand and no prosecutions for violation of Pharmacy Act. We have had some necessary legislation, the principal part of which has been the exemption of druggists from jury duty, which I think is a very important provision, and I trust will commend itself to your approval.

It is a matter of regret that there is so little interest taken in the annual meeting of this society outside the City of St. John. If it were not for the interest taken in the society by the druggists of this city our association would almost cease to exist, and as an outsider, I desire to express my obligation to the gentlemen who have so well carried out the business of the society at a considerable sacrifice of their time. For myself, although unable to be present at many meetings of the council, I have always felt that in the

hands of the members of the council in St. John the interests of the society were perfectly safe.

When we consider the question from merely a business standpoint, it seems to me that, in our own personal interest, there should be a large attendance at our annual meetings.

For myself, I always look forward to this time with the greatest pleasure, and would regret very much should any engagement prevent me from being present, as the friendships I have formed and the pleasant days I have spent at these meetings are among my happiest recollections. In this connection might I quote from an article which appeared in one of the journals lately—it says: "Think twice before you make up your mind that you cannot afford the outlay of time or money required to attend some gathering of representative pharmacists this summer. The expense does not signify a useless luxury by any means, it partakes more of the return of an investment, and the profit resides in the improved health, the added vigor, the new ideas derived from contact with our colleagues, the schemes which one picks up in conversation, the hints which men can not fail to let fall when they talk about their business. A merchant must keep up with the times, he must replenish his stock of ideas periodically, and nothing affords a better chance of renewing our resources than the annual convention.

We live but once, and we are a long time dead, what folly to be so absorbed in business as to find our best days gone before we have fairly begun to enjoy them! All classes of men are the better for an occasional bit of recreation, and no class can less afford to dispense with the annual change than that comprising the hard-working druggists of the land. No evenings and often no Sundays—let us at least cling to our annual outing, and make the most of it." In this connection, I would address the younger members of our society. Theirs is the greater interest, they are just stepping into the work, and by taking a lively interest in the society, they will, I think, find it pleasing and profitable. I hope that arrangements will be made at this meeting for papers to be read at our next annual meeting by some of the members of our society.

The reports of the various officers shows that our society is in a flourishing condition financially.

In conclusion, allow me to thank you for having elected me to the office of president, and I trust that our meeting together at this time will be in the best interests of the society and also pleasant and profitable individually.

J. M. WILFV,
President

When the applause had subsided, a vote of thanks was moved to the president for his very instructive and inspiring address, and it was ordered to be entered on the minutes.

Mr. W. H. Clark, of St. Stephen, was called upon to read his paper, the title of which he announced to be "Why?"

WHY?

Outside of words representing the names of God and kindred words there is no word in the English language that means so much as the word why. We all know, especially those of us who are fathers, that almost the first intelligent question which the child asks is "why." Why is this done? Why is that other thing used? Why do we like one thing better than another? The whys are endless, and it is a good sign in the child. The questions should not be repressed, but answered as far as possible, because it shows that the child is waking up to its surroundings and wants to find out the reason for things. Why am I here? Why are all these things around me? What connection have they with me?

If the spirit of inquiry only stays with the boy and the man, then we will have a Newton, or a Galileo, or an Edison, or a Pasteur, and the law of gravitation is discovered, or a correct system of astronomy, or our wonderful development of electricity, or the vast strides in medical knowledge; if it were not for the ones who ask why? of their fellows and of nature, we would be a set of barbarians.

There is no branch of knowledge or practical science in which the word why has been used more effectually than in medicine, pharmacy, and chemistry, that is in our profession. Among the Chinese, where they do not ask why, their idea of medicine is to get the vilest possible dose down the throat of the patient. Their idea of pharmacy, getting together a hundred ingredients, and the more pounds weight at a dose the better. Their idea of chemistry, nothing. And much of their other knowledge is on a par with the foregoing.

Contrast it with the advances in all these branches by those who do ask why in chemistry. What wonderful strides, resulting, not only in a better idea of natural objects, but in benefit to mankind.

I might write a long paper about the results in different directions of asking why, but at present I will confine myself to ourselves as practical druggists and caterers to the public wants.

The first why is the child's. Why am I here? I must have been placed in this world for some purpose. What is it? A very large number of men say practically, if not in words, I am here to spend my time in my own pleasure, enjoy all I can of this life, and then lie down and die. What an inglorious ambition! Others say practically, I am here to make money, the more the better, the fact that I cannot take a cent of it with me when I leave here is nothing. Let me accumulate a good lot of money, and life's work is accomplished. Now I am not going to say that money-making is a bad thing. To make money is good; first, because

money is a very useful article in this world; second, because the effort to make it is a stimulant to business, but keep it secondary a means to an end, not the end for which we live, for if to make money is all we live for, then as we cannot take our money with us, life must be more or less of a failure. Again, some look on ambition to be leaders in society or in politics as filling out the measure of their life. And these are not bad things in themselves, if they are used to benefit ourselves and others, but if only to gratify personal pride, again life is a failure, that is, unless the sixty or seventy years here is all of life. If it is, then to get the most personal pleasure out of it is, at least, natural, but surely we believe that man, who has accomplished so much even with his brain, not to mention any higher attribute, must have a career of longer duration than sixty or seventy years, and so, there must be a stage of existence where at least money is not a factor, seeing that we cannot take that with us.

To prepare for that stage of existence the higher nature should be cultivated.

There is not one of us who does not believe that there is something more in us than just spending our life grubbing a grave for ourselves. And so feeling and believing that, then we are not here to only cultivate wealth, power, ambition, for they all belong to this life, but we are here that we may use all those things to make us better, nobler men.

But now let us get a little closer home, and ask why are we in this world as druggists? Some will answer I am a druggist by accident, some may say by choice am I here, some I want to make money, some again to have an easy, respectable living. Some perhaps will say I am a druggist by mistake. Gentlemen, if we look on ourselves as men, something more than mere playthings of fortune, we will give none of these answers. There is a dignity about our profession which impresses me more and more the longer I live; it is equalled of course, but I doubt if it is surpassed, by even the medical profession, when a prescription is placed in our hands for preparation. Let us ask ourselves why is this given to me? I hold in my hands what may be either life or death to some fellow-creature, and it is a tremendous responsibility.

Again why? Because we are supposed to have knowledge. Because we are thought to be honest. Because we are believed to be careful. Now, if in any one of these things we come short we are betraying a trust.

When we think of the responsibility and importance attached to the putting up of that prescription, do we not need to have our brains clear? And should we not ask help from a higher power? Every morning I ask my Heavenly Father to keep me from making mistakes through the day. There is one thing that must be apparent to every man, if we are to be careful, no such thing as intoxicating

liquor should ever enter our mouth to muddle our brain. If any man should be a sober man it is a druggist; and he cannot indulge in alcoholic drinks out of business hours, for it makes him unfit to hold the life of another person in his hands, not to speak from a moral or ethical point of view.

But let us ask a still closer question. Why are we here as a pharmaceutical society? Is it just to have a place of meeting, an outing for a day, ending with a fine dinner, and nothing more? I would say no; that scheme would make us children not men. Men are in this world to think and learn, not to spend their time in pleasure alone, though do not understand me as denouncing a jolly time. I believe in it, provided all our time is not spent in that kind of thing. I think our dignity, not to mention any higher motive, demands something more than that. We are here to compare notes to help each other to a better knowledge of our profession; help each other to be nobler men; in a word, help each other to be true druggists and true men, not mere money-making machines or pleasure-seekers.

I hope the New Brunswick Pharmaceutical Society will improve in some of these particulars. The way to do it is a matter for discussion; but I think there should be some change, so that this society need not be ashamed to meet any sister society anywhere.

Mr. Clark was enthusiastically applauded at the close of the reading, and Mr. Wm. Hawker, in moving a vote of thanks, remarked that he felt certain that all the members were in sympathy with the noble sentiments so thoughtfully expressed and so beautifully and clearly stated by the writer.

Mr. W. H. Mowatt then read a short paper detailing his experience in preparing aromatic spirits of ammonia so as to obtain a *colorless* solution that did not precipitate on standing. For the retail druggist preparing small quantities at a time he advised the B.P. formula and the U.S.P. process, with some modifications. The essential oils are dissolved in the alcohol, and the solution shaken up with some moist ferric hydrate (readily prepared by diluting two drachms of liquor ferri perchlor fort to one ounce with water, and precipitating with an excess of aqua ammonia), and allowed to stand for three or four hours; dissolve the ammonia carbonate in the mixed liquor ammonia fort, and water, being careful to use only clear translucent pieces of the carbonate; filter the two solutions separately and mix, adding alcohol if necessary to complete the measure. If the spirit is a little cloudy when finished allow to stand a few days, or filter through charcoal and paper in a well-covered funnel—do not use magnesia.

It was resolved that these papers should be received and printed in the report of the proceedings.

Secretary was instructed to have report

printed, and a copy mailed to each member.

On motion to that effect the president requested Messrs. M. V. Paddock and E. Clinton Brown to read papers on pharmaceutical subjects at the next annual meeting, and Mr. R. C. Coupe a paper to be read at the annual dinner, with no restriction as to subject.

There being no further business to come before the meeting, a motion to adjourn was carried without debate.

(Signed) W. H. MOWATT,
Secretary.

Immediately at the close of the annual meeting the members of the new council were called together to elect officers for the year, with the result that Mr. Struan Robertson, of St. John, was elected president; Mr. C. H. Fairweather, of Sussex, vice-president; Hagen J. Dick, treasurer; E. Clinton Brown, secretary, and W. H. Mowatt, registrar.

In the afternoon the St. John druggists entertained their visiting brethren to a twenty-mile trip by steamer up the river to "The Cedars"—a beautiful summer resort, where some hours were spent in games and amusements, followed by the annual dinner and its usual accompaniment of speech making, etc. The return trip was enlivened with music, both vocal and instrumental, recitations, and all arrived at the wharf "in their usual health and more than their usual spirits."

Study of the American Medicinal Flora.

The Sub-Commission of the Pan-American Medical Congress appointed to study the medicinal plants of the United States has entered into an association with the Smithsonian Institution for that purpose. The attention of our readers is called to the respective circulars issued by these organizations, which we print below:

Smithsonian Institution, Washington,
D.C., May 28th, 1897.

DEAR SIR,—The Smithsonian Institution has undertaken to bring together all possible material bearing on the medicinal uses of plants in the United States. Arrangements have been made with a body representing the Pan-American Medical Congress, the Sub-Commission on Medicinal Flora of the United States, to elaborate a report on this subject, and the material when received will be turned over to them for investigation.

The accompanying detailed instructions relative to specimens and notes have been prepared by the sub-commission.

All packages and correspondence should be addressed to the Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C., and marked on the outside "Medicinal Plants for the U.S. National Museum."

Franks which will carry specimens, when of suitable size, together with descriptions and notes, free of postage

through the mails, will be forwarded upon application. Should an object be too large for transmission by mail the sender is requested, before shipping it, to notify the institution, in order that a proper authorization for its shipment may be made out.

Respectfully,
(Signed) S. P. LANGLEY,
Secretary.

INSTRUCTIONS RELATIVE TO MEDICINAL PLANTS.

The Pan-American Medical Congress, at its meeting held in the City of Mexico in November, 1896, took steps to institute a systematic study of the American medicinal flora, through the medium of a general commission and of special sub-commissions, the latter to be organized in the several countries. The sub-commission for the United States has been formed, and consists of Dr. Valery Havard, U.S.A., chairman; Mr. Frederick V. Colville, Botanist of the United States Department of Agriculture; Dr. C. F. Mills-paugh, Curator of the Botanical Department of the Field Columbian Museum, Chicago; Dr. Charles Mohr, State Botanist of Alabama; Dr. W. P. Wilson, Director of the Philadelphia Commercial Museums; and Prof. H. H. Rusby, of the New York College of Pharmacy. This sub-commission solicits information concerning the medicinal plants of the United States from everyone in a position to accord it. The principal points of study are as follows:

- (1) Local names.
- (2) Local uses, together with historical facts.
- (3) Geographical distribution and degrees of abundance in the wild state.
- (4) Is the plant collected for market, and if so, (a) At what season of the year? (b) To how great an extent? (c) How prepared for market? (d) What is the effect of such collection upon the wild supply? (e) What price does it bring? (f) Is the industry profitable?
- (5) Is the plant, or has it ever been, cultivated, and if so give all information on the subject, particularly as to whether such supplies are of superior quality, and whether the industry has proved profitable?
- (6) If not cultivated, present facts concerning the life history of the plant which might aid in determining methods of cultivation.
- (7) Is the drug subjected to substitution or adulteration, and if so, give information as to the plants used for this purpose.

While it is not expected that many persons will be able to contribute information on all these points concerning any plant, it is hoped that a large number of persons will be willing to communicate such partial knowledge as they possess.

It is not the important or standard drugs alone concerning which information is sought. The Sub-Commission desires to compile a complete list of the plants which have been used medicinally, however trivial such use may be. It also

desires to collect all obtainable information, historical, scientific and economic, concerning our native and naturalized plants of this class, and, to that end, invites the co-operation of all persons interested. Poisonous plants of all kinds come within the scope of our inquiry, whether producing dangerous symptoms in man, or simply skin inflammation, or, as "loco-weeds," deleterious to horses, cattle and sheep. In this respect, the general reputation of a plant is not so much desired as the particulars of cases of poisoning actually seen, or heard from reliable observers. It is believed that much interesting knowledge can be obtained from Indians, Mexicans and half-breeds, and that, consequently, Indian agencies and reservations are particularly favourable fields for our investigation. Such knowledge will be most acceptable when based upon known facts or experiments.

In order to assist in the study of the habits, properties and uses of medicinal plants, the Sub-Commission undertake to furnish the name of any plant specimen received, together with any desired information available.

Owing to the diversity in the common names of many plants it will be necessary for reports, when not furnished by botanists or others qualified to state the botanical names with certainty, to accompany the same with some specimen of the plant sufficient for its identification. While the Sub-Commission will endeavor to determine the plant from any portion of it which may be sent, it should be appreciated that the labour of identification is very greatly decreased, and its usefulness increased, by the possession of complete material, that is, leaf, flower and fruit, and in the case of small plants, the underground portion also. It is best to dry such specimens thoroughly, in a flat condition under pressure, before mailing. While any convenient means for accomplishing this result may be employed, the following procedure is recommended. Select a flowering or fruiting branch, as the case may be, which when pressed shall not exceed 16 inches in length by 10 inches in width. If the plant be a herb 2 or 3 feet high, it may be doubled to bring it within these measurements. If it possess root leaves, some of these should be included. Lay the specimen flat in a fold of newspaper and place this in a pile of newspapers, carpet felting, or some other form of paper which readily absorbs moisture, and place the pile in a dry place under a pressure of about 20 to 30 pounds, sufficient to keep the leaves from wrinkling as they dry. If a number of specimens are pressed at the same time, each is to be separated from the others by three or four folded newspapers or an equivalent in other kinds of paper. In 12 or 24 hours these papers will be found saturated with the absorbed moisture and the fold containing the specimen should be transferred to dry ones. This change should be repeated for from two to five days according to the state of the weather,

the place where the drying is done, the fleshiness of the specimens, etc. The best way to secure the required pressure is by means of a pair of strong straps, though weights will do. The best place for drying is beside a hot kitchen range. When dry the specimens should be nailed between cardboards or some other light but stiff materials which would not bend in transit.

It is a most important matter that the name and address of the sender should be attached to the package, and that the specimens, if more than one, should be numbered, the sender retaining also specimens bearing the same number, to facilitate any correspondence which may follow. The Sub-Commission requests that, so far as practicable, all plants sent be represented by at least four specimens.

(Signed) H. H. RUSBY, M.D.,
Chairman of the General Commission,
New York College of Pharmacy.

VALERY HAVARD, M.D.,
Chairman of the Sub-Commission,
Fort Sticum, David's Island, New York.

How Children's Eyes Should be Tested.

The means to be provided must be accessible to the masses, easy of application, considerate of popular prejudice, and effective of results. Such a plan has been suggested and put in practice by the writer. It consists in the training of school principals in the detection of eye disorders and in a system of notification to the parents of discovered defects carrying with it the suggestion that a competent authority should be consulted.

In the city of Minneapolis, with the earnest co-operation of Prof. C. M. Jordan, superintendent of the public schools of that city, the eyes of 23,049 school children have been satisfactorily examined by the principals, after due instruction by the superintending oculist. Among this number, 7,293 defects have been found and largely beneficial results have a ready followed.

The method is, briefly, as follows: An oculist is to be appointed by the board of education, whose duty it shall be to lecture to the principals upon the elementary facts in ocular anatomy, physiology, and hygiene, and upon the uses and application of the test types, etc., making a practical demonstration of the method upon some fifty pupils.

The principals shall thereafter annually report their work to the superintending oculist, who shall submit such statements, with his conclusions, to the board of education. A Snellen test card is provided for every building, with some accompanying printed matter.

They involve but slight expense, which should not exceed seventy-five dollars in a city of two hundred thousand people.—From "Defective Eyesight in American Children," by Dr. Frank Allport, in June *Review of Reviews*.



DRUGGISTS SELL

Davis' Fly Felts



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

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

Does not fail to give entire satisfaction.

Every package guaranteed. Profits Large.

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

Order through Wholesale Drug and Patent Medicine Houses.

MANUFACTURED ONLY BY

THE POWELL & DAVIS CO.,

CHATHAM,

ONTARIO



"IMPERIAL"

Flat Packages



"DIAMOND"

Perforated Rolls



WRITE FOR PRICES AND DISCOUNTS TO

The E. B. Eddy Co. Ltd.

HULL MONTREAL TORONTO

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

"ACME" WALLET

Thousands now in use in Canada and the U.S. It sells where it is seen. But it is an article that requires to be shown. Those who buy and use it a time are devoted to it, as the testimonials show. Remit 50c. for sample, 3 1/2 x 4 1/2.

Heavy discounts to druggists, etc.

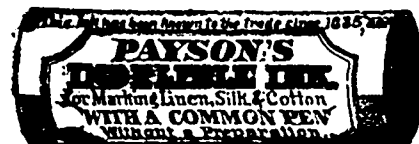
ENSIGN PUB. CO., St. Thomas, Ont.

TEABERRY FOR THE

HARMLESS CLEANSING TEETH

ZOPESA-CHEMICAL CO. TORONTO 25c.

THE OLDEST - THE BEST



Trade supplied by all leading Drug Houses in the Dominion.



SEND YOUR MAILING LIST!

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

**WORK WHILE
YOU SLEEP.**



**NEVER GRIP
NOR GRIPE.**

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

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

WE CREATE THE DEMAND.



WE CREATE THE DEMAND.

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

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

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

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

SEND YOUR MAILING LIST!



Missouri Pharmaceutical Association.

In point of attendance, scientific work, trade interests, and amusements, the nineteenth annual meeting, held at Meramec Highlands, June 8th to 12th, was the most successful in the history of the organization.

President Eugene Soper's address dealt with practical subjects, and among others recommended membership in the American Pharmaceutical Association.

T. A. Moseley, chairman of the Committee on Legislation, submitted some radical ideas on the subject.

Dr. Francis Hemm, chairman of the Committee on Papers and Queries, presented fifteen papers, which were read and discussed. Several of the papers were accompanied by demonstrations of methods and processes.

William L. Ihardt, chairman of the Committee on Drug Adulterations, presented a lengthy and carefully prepared report on the drugs and chemicals of Missouri, showing that, as a rule, they are of good quality.

On motion by Dr. J. M. Good, the Committee on Revision of the Pharmacopoeia is requested to fix the morphine strength of powdered opium at a definite figure (say fourteen per cent.), and directed that this opium or its equivalent in weaker or stronger opium be used in preparations containing opium.

Among the many visitors from other States were Dr. Albert E. Ebert, of Chicago; Mr. and Mrs. Ed. Shumpik, of Minneapolis; and C. F. Chalin, of New Orleans.

The secretary announced communications from more than thirty members and pharmacists of other States who regretted their inability to be present.

Fifty-two new members were elected.

The United States Pharmacal Company, of Chicago, was endorsed by the association.

To fill the vacancy on the Board of Pharmacy the following names are to be submitted to the governor: Paul L. Hess, of Kansas City; J. H. Ewing, Richmond; R. E. Maupin, Pattonsburg; A. Brandenberger, Jefferson City; Hugo Eyesell, Kansas City.

The communication from the section on education and legislation of the American Pharmaceutical Association was referred to a committee consisting of F. W. Sennewald, for the Board of Pharmacy; Dr. J. M. Good, for the St. Louis College of Pharmacy; Prof. J. M. Love, for the Kansas City College of Pharmacy, R. E. Maupin and A. Brandenberger, for the association at large.

The next meeting will be held at Meramec Highlands, June 7th to 11th, 1898. The Illinois Association will meet at Clifton Terrace, twenty-five miles north of St. Louis, the same week, and arrangements have been perfected for a joint session of the two organizations at Meramec Highlands, June 9th.

The following officers were elected:

President, Thos. Layton, St. Louis; first vice-president, Paul L. Hess, Kansas City; second vice-president, J. H. Ewing, Richmond; third vice-president, Miss F. de Wyl, Jefferson City; treasurer, Wm. Mittelbach, Boonville; recording secretary, Dr. H. M. Whelpley, St. Louis; assistant secretary, Ambrose Mueller, Old Orchard; local secretary, L. P. Hemm, Kirkwood.

Council, Eugene Soper, St. Joseph; J. M. Good, St. Louis; H. F. Hassebrock, St. Louis; A. Brandenberger, Jefferson City; W. C. Bolm, St. Louis.

H. M. WHELPLEY, M.D.,
St. Louis, Secretary.

Gelante—A New Dressing for Skin Diseases.

That prolific originator of skin medications, Professor Unna, has devised a new dressing composed of gelatin and gum tragacanth, to which he has given the name "gelante." It is prepared as follows: Pieces of gum tragacanth are macerated for a month in twenty times their weight of water; then they are exposed for a day to the action of steam, with occasional stirring, and finally strained through muslin. The same weight of gelatin is softened in water and submitted to the action of steam under pressure; the two masses are next mixed, and the mixture exposed to the action of steam for two days; it is then again pressed through muslin and receives the addition of 5 per cent. of glycerin, a little rose water and 0.02 per cent. of thymol. The liquid thus prepared contains 2.5 per cent. each of gelatin and tragacanth. When spread upon the skin it dries rapidly and forms a pliable varnish. Considerable quantities of medicament may be added to this basis; as much as 50 per cent. of ichthyol, 40 per cent. of salicylic acid, resorcin, or of pyrogallol, 5 per cent. of phenol, and 1 per cent. of mercuric chloride. Bodies which are incompatible in aqueous solutions, such as salicylic acid and zinc oxide, ichthyol and various salts are without action on each other when incorporated with this basis. The property of drying very rapidly distinguishes gelante from all other water-soluble dressings, and from the large amount of water it contains it exercises a marked cooling and refreshing action when applied to the skin; it is capable of combining with fatty bodies, and can be applied cold to the surface. It promises to be a valuable addition to dermato-therapeutics, particularly in the treatment of eczema and psoriasis.—*Bullet. Comm., after Sem. Med.*

ECG BAVAROISE.

Plain chocolate syrup..... 6½ pts.
French vanilla cordial..... 1 pt.
Cinnamon syrup..... 7 oz.
Lactic acid..... 1 oz.

For dispensing, place 2 ounces of the above syrup in a glass, add 1 fresh egg; fill up with hot or cold milk, and shake. Top off with whipped cream.

Business Methods in Pharmacy.

In these times of business stress, it is essential for the retail druggist to adopt the best business methods and to conduct his store with all proper energy and enterprise. The druggist must be, of course, a good pharmacist, but he must also be a good business man. It is not sufficient that he can make a good suppository, spread a plaster in the most approved manner, or make pills which leave nothing to be desired, either in consistency or finish, but he must also be able to purchase to the best advantage, to sell profitably, and must, in short, possess those manifold but indescribable qualities, which, taken altogether, make up what is known as "a good business man."

The druggist's books may be kept up to date and his bills paid promptly, but it often happens that there is deplorable ignorance regarding market changes, or even of the approximate price at which drugs should be bought. If a druggist is known to be well posted on prices, lower quotations will be made him than if it was known that he was not a close buyer; and goods well bought are half sold, according to the old adage.

Not all persons have the faculty of keeping prices at their tongue's end, and many require some convenient way for keeping them where they can be referred to without loss of time or trouble. Indeed, price books of suitable size and form have been found in many cases to have been the most convenient form for keeping such memoranda. The practice of having prices and quotations kept up to date in a systematic and orderly manner, to which ready references can be had, cannot be too highly recommended; nor can the advantages resulting from such practice be fully appreciated by those who have not been in the habit of thus doing.

The suggestion has been made that it is rather hard on the jobbers to urge upon their customers care in purchasing goods, inasmuch as the lower prices, which by giving attention to this matter retailers are able to obtain, is so much profit of which the jobbers are deprived. This view of the matter is, however, based upon a misapprehension, inasmuch as good buying consists not only in purchasing goods (and the best goods) at as low prices as are obtainable, but also in the placing of orders when the conditions of the market are the most favorable, and in purchasing goods in the most desirable quantities, thus getting the benefit of quantity discounts. The careful buyer can certainly, without any detriment to the parties from whom he purchases, order goods at such times and in such quantities as will evidence his care and skill, and secure to him advantages in dollars, and cents which will augment his profits in a very appreciable degree.

If the attention given by the retailer to the matter of buying enables him to obtain from his jobber better prices than he would offer to him unsolicited, it would be a great mistake to suppose that this attention to buying would be on the whole disadvantageous to the house from whom he purchases. Wholesale druggists, with their recognized sagacity and ability, would be pleased to observe such business-like qualities in their customer in the assurance that the comparatively small amount that they might lose on account of his care would be much more than made up in the gradual extension of his business, which would ensue in nearly all cases as a result of his business-like methods. They would gladly make a concession of a few cents on some drugs and chemicals, in comparatively limited quantities, with the confidence that his trade would gradually, and, perhaps, constantly increase, making him, from year to year, a more desirable and especially a safer customer.—*American Druggist*.

The Martin, Bole & Wynne Co.

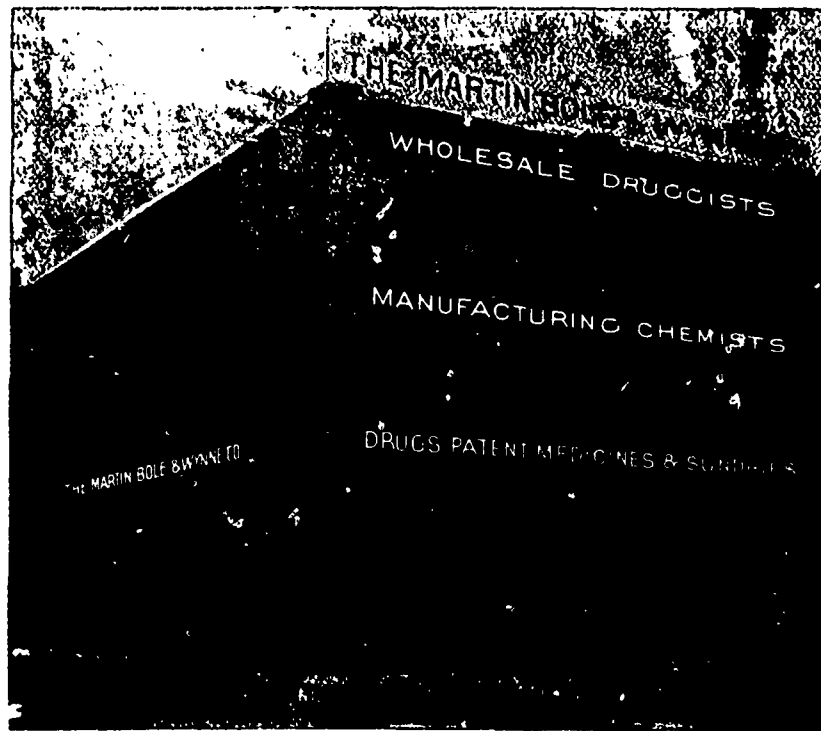
Amongst the many wholesale houses which cater to the trade of the Canadian Northwest, and of which Winnipeg, the commercial centre, is so justly proud, one of the most prominent and enjoying the confidence of its patrons is the Martin, Bole & Wynne Co.

The warehouse is located on the corner of Princess and Market streets, facing City Hall square. The building is 66 x 100 feet, and is divided into six flats and two basements, accommodating the natural divisions of a wholesale drug establishment, viz., offices, drugs, sundries, patent medicines, laboratory, and empty glassware, while the basements are used for heavy and reserved stocks. The offices are located on the first floor, and are lighted from both Princess and Market streets, and are both convenient and elegant. The general office is enclosed in beautiful oak counter mounted with brass railing and ground glass panels, bank style. There are three private offices, all of which are comfortable, and fitted up with due regard to convenience and taste.

The shipping room is in the rear of the general office, and commands the entire warehouse by means of telephone, electric elevator for heavy goods, and hand hoist for small orders. The sundries are kept on the second floor of the west store. This is a very large, cheerful-looking room, and is fitted up most conveniently, everything has a place, and looks trim and neat. The drug department is on the third flat, same side. This is one of the finest drug rooms in Canada. A row of hardwood bins of barrel capacity run the entire length of the east side, and a row of keg capacity occupy the west side, while in the centre is a double nest, barrel size, the top of which is used for counter. The shelves are fitted with convenient, uniform containers. All the

bins are mounted on roller pivots, affording easy handling. The laboratory occupies the second floor of the east store. About a dozen hands are constantly employed here, and all modern appliances

intoxicating beverage and as a medicine in 2000 B.C. This is attested by pictures of the plant on Egyptian monuments of that date. Creosote was discovered in 1830 by Reichenbach, who



for the economical and safe manipulation of the various products are in use. A feature of the new warehouse is a handsome cabinet in the front hall, opposite the general office, containing a sample of each of the laboratory products. It has a very striking appearance; every article is a model of neatness, while the merits of the various products are attested by the constantly increasing demand, and generally the wonderful development of this branch of the company's business. It has been the aim of the company to place the manufacturing department in such a strong position as will enable all the other departments to withstand any competition, locally or otherwise.

The ground floor, east side, is filled with patent medicines in original cases, and the top flat, same side, is used for empty glass.

There are four large fireproof vaults, and the building is heated by steam and lighted by electricity. Altogether the warehouse is one of the finest in Canada and a credit to western enterprise. The company employ about thirty hands.

The Origin of Medicines.

The fact that certain herbs and plants produce certain effects upon the human system, and alleviate or cure certain ills, has been known from time immemorial. Perhaps the most ancient of medicines—properly authenticated, that is—is hops, which was used in the dual capacity of an

extracted it from the tar of wood. Potassium was discovered in 1807 by Sir Humphrey Davy, but alcohol was first distinguished as an elementary substance by Albucahis in the twelfth century.

Scheele discovered glycerine in 1789. Nux vomica, which is nearly as old, is the seed of a tree indigenous to India and Ceylon. Peppermint is native to Europe, and its use as a medicine dates back to the Middle Ages. Myrrh, which comes from Arabia and Persia, was used as medicine in the time of Solomon. Hemlock, the extract of which killed Socrates, is a native of Italy and Greece. Iodine was discovered in 1812 by Courtois, and was first employed in a hospital in London in 1825. Ipecac comes from South America, and its qualities are first mentioned in 1648 by a Spanish writer, who refers to it as a Brazilian medicine. Ergot is the product of the diseased seeds of common rye, and is one of Hahnemann's discoveries. Aconite grows in Siberia and Central Asia, and was first used as medicine by Storck in 1762. Hasheesh, or Indian hemp, is a resinous substance produced from the tops of the plant in India. It has been used, as has opium, since Indian history began. Caffeine, the active principle of coffee, was found by Runge in 1820. Ordinary coffee contains about 1 per cent. Java coffee, 4½ per cent., and Martinique 6½ per cent. Arnica hails from Europe and Asia, but the medicine is made from artificial plants grown for that purpose in Germany and France.—*Pall Mall Gazette*.

HEREWARD SPENCER & CO.

Wholesale and Retail
India and Ceylon Tea Merchants

'PHONE 1807

Indian Teas

From 40c. to \$1 per lb.

Ceylon Teas

From 30c. to \$1 per lb.

Jamoma

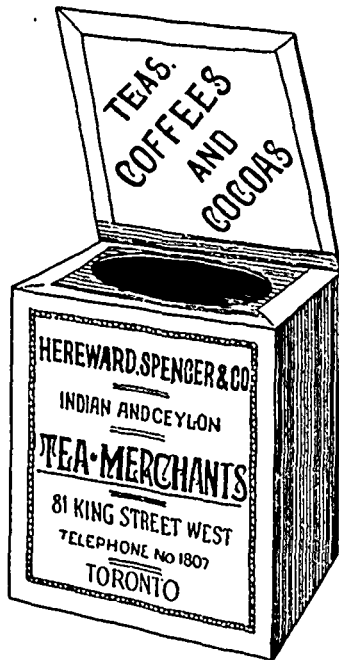
An excellent coffee in 1 lb., 3 lb., 5 lb., and 10 lb. tins at 40c. per lb.

Chutnees

Curry Powders
Nepaul Pepper

Cocoa

Coffees
Baking Powder



SOLE AGENTS

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

CARRIAGE PAID

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

Examine the

NEW

PHOTO-AMERICAN

An Up-to-Date Journal for Amateur and Professional Photographers.

Note these Features

ORIGINAL ARTICLES
SUPERB ILLUSTRATIONS
NEWS OF INTEREST
TIMELY EDITORIALS
MONTHLY PRIZES
PREMIUMS

PER 10c. COPY

PER \$1 YEAR

Send 10c. for sample.

PHOTO-AMERICAN PUB. CO.

20 EAST 17th ST. NEW YORK.



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 Sims & 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. Winer & Co.

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

WINNIPEG—Martin, Bole & Wynne Co.

NEW WESTMINSTER—D. S. Curtis & Co.

VICTORIA—Langley & Co.

QUEBEC.—W. Brunet et Cie.

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

PRESCOTT.—T. W. Chamberlain & Co.

MONTREAL.—Hußen, Huber & Co.

GILLETT'S LYE

Perfumed Powdered

FULL STRENGTH

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

GILLETTS' CHEMICAL WORKS

(Established 1852)

Chicago, Ill. London, Eng. TORONTO, Ont

TO REACH THE
DRUG TRADE OF CANADA

Use the acknowledged medium of the TRADE

THE CANADIAN DRUGGIST.

NIAGARA FALLS

Travel by the Canadian Scenic Route

The Niagara Falls Park and River Electric Ry.

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

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

W. PHILLIPS, Manager.

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

A PERFECT TEA

MONSOON TEA

FINEST IN THE WORLD. From Tea Plant to Tea Cup in its Native Purity.

PACKED BY THE GROWERS And sold in the original packages, ½ lb., 1 lb. and 5 lb. caddies.

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

When Writing Advertisers Please Mention the CANADIAN DRUGGIST.

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

MANUFACTURED BY

S. RADLAUER - Pharmaceutical Chemist
BERLIN W., GERMANY

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

The Perfect Antiseptic

The art of healing is to kill the Microbe without harm to the system.

RADAM'S MICROBE KILLER

Is a perfect panacea for the ills of humanity. The sale of one bottle leads to the sale of dozens. We want Druggists as Agents in every Town in Canada. Your purchase may be as small as you like, but we want you to have it in stock. Write for prices, supply of advertising matter, etc.

WILLIAM ELLIS,

98 Dundas Street,

London, Ont.

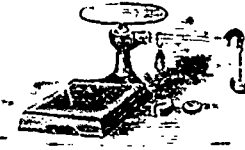
Sole Manufacturer for Canada.

Druggists Want

Wilson's Scales

Refrigerators

Show Cases



HIGHEST AWARD AT WORLD'S FAIR, CHICAGO.

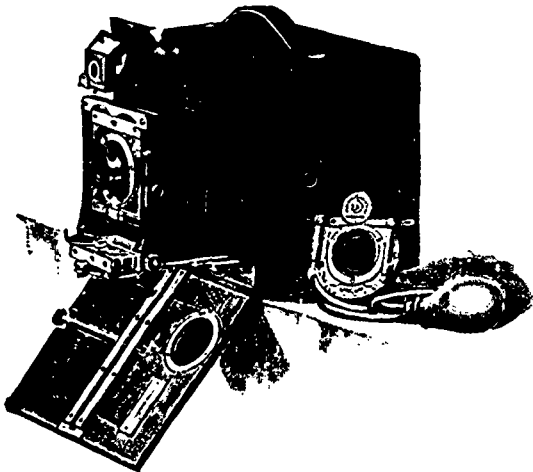
SPECIAL PRICES THIS MONTH.

C. WILSON & SON,

79 Esplanade Street East,

TORONTO

Wide Angle Wizard



A Camera with a Rectilinear
and Wide Angle Lens, suitable
for all kinds of work, *the Finest*
and *Best Camera on the Present*
Market.

Cameras from \$5 up

Manhattan Optical Co. of New York

MANUFACTURERS OF

Cameras, Lenses, and Photo Supplies

N.Y. City Showroom,
1209 BROADWAY.



CRESSKILL, N.J.

Photographic Notes

GREEN PRINTS.—M. J. Raphaels communicates to the *Moniteur de la Photographie* a method which is said to give agreeable tones:

	Parts.
Mix: Water	100
Gallic acid	5
Acetate of soda	10
Alcohol	25

Expose gel. tino-chloride paper from a fourth to a sixteenth of the time necessary to obtain an ordinary print, and place it in the above mixture, face upward. Develop until the print is somewhat stronger than it is to be when finished, wash and fix in a 10 per cent. solution of hypo. When washed and dried, the print is of an agreeable green color.

FORMALIN.—Considerable attention is being paid at the present time to the various photographic applications of formalin or formic aldehydes, the use of which in photography has been protected by patent. Its most valuable property is that of hardening gelatin; a film of gelatin soaked in the solution for about ten minutes and then washed and dried can be treated with boiling water for some length of time without being at all softened. As it seems to have no ill-effect upon the progress of development not upon toning, except that of somewhat prolonging those operations, it will be found to be a valuable substitute for the more troublesome and less efficient alum.

TO "FIX" A PENCIL OR CHARCOAL DRAWING.—Drawings made with soft lead are very apt to rub and get into a messy,

smudgy condition. This may be prevented by fixing it, *i.e.*, giving it a dip for a couple of minutes or so in a bath of a weak solution of isinglass in water, or water in which rice has been boiled and allowed to cool and then strained through canvas. Others recommend a bath of new milk. After the bath the drawing is simply hung up wet by two adjacent corners and allowed to dry. On no account must there be any attempt to apply the fluid by means of a brush.



J. Wells Champney.

A Study.

ANOTHER METHOD.—This consists in spraying a fixing medium by means of spray bottle or scent vaporizer. A material called *fixatif* is sold for the purpose, but an admirable *fixatif* may be made as follows: Of good white hard spirit varnish take one part, and to this add about seven or eight parts of alcohol. Shake gently until thoroughly mixed, then set aside to subside and become clear and free from air bubbles.—*Photo-Beacon.*

PHOTOGRAPHIC FORMULÆ.

Fixing Bath.—For transparency and lantern plates.

(a) Water	64 ozs.
Sulphite soda (crystals)	2 ozs.
Hypo	1 lb.
(b) Water	20 ozs.
Chrome alum	1½ ozs.
Sulphuric acid (concentrated)	1 dr.

While stirring (a) vigorously, pour in (b). This bath will keep, but it should be filtered occasionally. The chrome alum bath recommended for regular plate can also be used. Leave plate in bath a few minutes after all white has disappeared from back. Wash well and then wipe surface gently with a wad of wet absorbent cotton. Rinse and allow to dry, avoiding dust.

Developer for Bromide Papers.—Exposure in copying frame according to circumstances, by either day, gas, or petroleum light, from one to twenty seconds. For enlargements no special rules can be given as to time for lighting, as it depends entirely upon the density of the negative, size of stop used, and relative proportions of enlargement and negative; and one who may not be familiar with this work had better first try on some small sizes of paper. Following developer gives a clear, black tone:

Ferrous-Citrate Developer.—

(a) Water	1 liter
Oxalate of potash	300 grams
(b) Water	350 c.cm.
Proto-sulphate of iron	60 grams
Citric acid	40 grams

Both solutions are to be filtered and mixed just prior to use, by pouring in one part (b) into three parts (a).

Clearing Solution for Developing Papers.—To be used after development before fixing.

Water.....	1 liter
Alum.....	50 grams
Citric acid.....	10 grams

Fixing Solutions.—

Water.....	1 liter
Hypo.....	100 grams

Acid Fixing Bath.—For developed dry plates and bromide enlargements. It clears and hardens the film.

(a) Water.....	1 liter
Alum.....	125 grams
(b) Water.....	250 cc.m.
Sulphite of soda.....	60 grams
(c) Water.....	1 liter
Hypo-sulphite of soda.....	500 grams

These solutions, when mixed, give a clear fluid ready for use.

Intensification, Mercurial.—All negatives should be thoroughly washed so as to be absolutely free from hypo. Bleach in an aqueous saturated solution of bichloride of mercury, until the black image has disappeared from the glass side, then wash in five changes of water and blacken in,

Water.....	200 cc.m.
Ammonia.....	10 cc.m.

The intensely blackened image need only be slightly washed in water.

Uran-Prussiate Solution.—The plate must be absolutely free from hypo. or else it will result in a yellow stain. It is, therefore, advisable to treat the negative prior to intensification to an alum bath acidulated with citric acid.

This intensifier is made in two solutions:

(a) Red Prussiate of potash.....	3 grams
Water.....	1 liter
To be kept in a well-corked bottle.	
(b) Water.....	1 liter
Uranium nitrate.....	10 grams
Sulpho-cyanide of ammonium.....	50 grams
Acetic acid.....	10 cc.m.

For use take equal parts of (a) and (b). The negative becomes intensely red, and consequently acquires considerable density; when it has obtained sufficient density, it is to be washed under the tap. Continued washing reduces the density.

Reducer, Farmer's.—

Water.....	500 c.cm.
Hypo.....	100 grams.
Red prussiate of potash.....	5 grams.

The solution is permitted to act until the required reduction is reached, when the negative is to be well washed.

Cupric Reducer.—

Water.....	200 c.cm.
Cupric sulphate.....	5 grams.
Bromide of potassium.....	5 grams.

The negative is immersed in this solution until it is slightly bleached (not thoroughly). It is then rinsed and placed in the hypo. bath.

—*American Photographic Journal.*

Optical Department

In charge of W. E. HAMILL, 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.

$$\begin{aligned} R.E.V. \frac{20}{30} \text{ with } + 1.50 &= \frac{20}{30} \\ Z.E.V. \frac{20}{30} \text{ with } + 1.50 &= \frac{20}{30} \end{aligned}$$

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

J.G.R.: Mr. B., butcher, age fifty-two, consulted me for glasses; complains of gradual loss of vision. Nothing I can give him improves his V at all. He is an inveterate user of tobacco.

Answer.—I had this case sent to me for consultation, and found it one of Toxic Amblyopia, an article on which appeared in THE CANADIAN DRUGGIST some time last year. Those interested can look up their old files or write to the editor for date of appearance of said article.

J.A.S.: I have a case requiring —9.00 sph. in O.D. and —3.00 sph. in O.S., but he cannot wear them.

Answer.—I leave the —3.00 D sph. before the O.S., and put, say, —5.00 before the O.D., and it is probable the eyes will work together harmoniously. There is too much anisometropia present to give each eye its full correction, and the rule is to correct best eye and bring the poorer eye near as possible to it.

D.H.M.: Miss H., aged 27.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Far point 4 inches.} \\ R.V. \frac{5}{100} w-22.00 D = \frac{20}{100} \\ L.V. \frac{5}{100} w-20.00 = \frac{20}{100} \end{aligned}$$

These make her head dizzy. She has never worn glasses.

In such cases what glasses would you order?

Answer.—I would give her two pairs—one for distance and the other for near vision. The full correction for distance and a little more than half the full correction for near work—say—12.00. These cases usually get tired of the two pairs and

use the weaker pair almost entirely, sacrificing their distant vision somewhat rather than be bothered with two pairs.

D.H.M., farmer; age 24; upon testing muscles with Maddox rod R.V. line of light—left of candle, requiring 10Δ prism to unite—then by turning rod line of light above candle requiring 33Δ prism to correct.

My R is for each eye 2Δ prism base inwards combined with 8Δ prism base up in one eye and base down in the other. Is the above correct?

Answer.—Yes—if prisms are to be of any use the above should “fill the bill,” but the glasses may be too heavy, and the case to have any continuous comfort will likely have to undergo an operation to equalize the external muscles of the eye.

Naphthalan.

This compound is a preparation of naphtha distilled without the addition of acids or alkalis. It is a dark blackish-green fluid mass with a slight naphthalene-like odor, neutral and melting at 70°, does not mix with water or glycerin, but emulsifies readily with fats. It is soluble in ether, chloroform, and benzol, but not in alcohol. Naphthalan has proved to be a perfectly harmless remedy; large quantities can be applied without injurious effects. It has given most satisfactory results with burns in alleviating the pain, and if applied early the formation of blisters is prevented. With various skin diseases equally good results have been obtained. Naphthalan acts beneficially on inflammations and ulcers, since it has strong antiseptic properties, and is also an anodyne for rheumatism, gout, etc. Mercurial ointment prepared with naphthalan is more easily and more equally rubbed into the skin.—*Pharm. Zeit f. Russl.*

Complaints About Camphor.

The camphor refiners have recently had frequent occasion to complain of the bad quality of the crude camphor delivered to them, and a movement is now on foot to put a stop to the deliberate adulteration of the gum abroad. In Hamburg, buyers of crude camphor have held a meeting to protest against the growing inferiority of the article as shipped, especially of the Formosa variety, and a committee has been formed to confer with the shippers to put an end to this cause of complaint. The buyers demand that Formosa camphor shall be sold with a guarantee that it does not contain more than seven per cent. of water or other added foreign matter, while the limit for Japanese camphor is put at five per cent., any excess to be allowed for *pro rata* of the buying price. A conference of English camphor refiners and others interested in the drug will probably be held shortly to consider a similar course of action.—*Chemist and Druggist.*

MONTREAL OPTICAL COMPANY

1873-1897

1685 Notre Dame Street,
MONTREAL.

60 Yonge Street,
TORONTO.

Best Rimless Work

Best Gold Goods

Best Steel Goods

Twenty-four years of Practical
and Scientific Optical Work.

Largest Manufacturing and Im-
porting Optical House in
Canada.

Our Prescription Department is
the most complete in Canada.
None but Skilled Workmen
employed on our

PRESCRIPTION WORK

Best Gold-filled Goods

Best Lenses

Best Test Cases

Visitors are cordially invited to inspect our stock whenever in town.

The Optical Institute

OF CANADA

Principal :
MR. J. S. LEO.



Instructor :
W. E. HAMILL, M.D.

=== 60 Yonge Street, Toronto ===

A Diploma from THE OPTICAL INSTITUTE OF CANADA is always an evidence of the ability of its possessor to intelligently and satisfactorily fit spectacles, and Students are welcome to remain until they have mastered the subject. **Next Class, August 16th.**

For further information and recommendations from former students, apply to

MR. J. S. LEO, Principal,
Optical Institute of Canada,
60 YONGE ST., TORONTO.



THE ALE AND PORTER



OF
John Labatt, London, Ont.

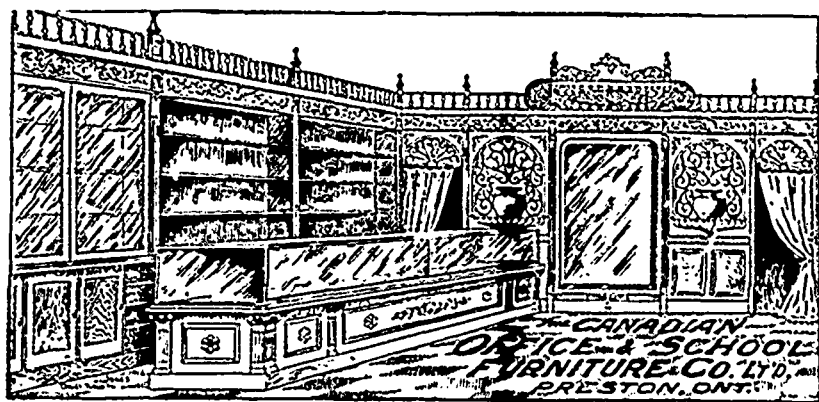
RECEIVED

MEDALS and HIGHEST POINTS

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

MONTREAL—P. L. N. Beaudry, 127 De-
Lorimier Avenue.

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



JOSEPH E. SEAGRAM

Waterloo, Ontario.

MANUFACTURER OF

ALCOHOL

Pure Spirits

Rye and Malt Whiskies

"OLD TIMES" AND "WHITE WHEAT"

Gray's

CASTOR-FLUID

For the hair.

DENTAL PEARLINE

An excellent antiseptic tooth wash.

SULPHUR PASTILLES

For burning in diphtheritic cases.

SAPONACEOUS DENTIFRICE

An excellent antiseptic dentifrice.

These Specialties

All of which have been well advertised, more particularly the "Castor-Fluid," may be obtained at all the wholesale houses at Manufacturer's price.

HENRY R. GRAY

ESTABLISHED 1859.

Pharmaceutical Chemist

122 St. Lawrence Main Street

(Cor. of Lagacheiere)

MONTREAL

NIAGARA.

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

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

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

Trains run every 10 minutes.

D. B. WORTHINGTON,

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

FREE

Send us your name and address, and mention this paper, and we will mail you **FREE** a copy of "Selections from Good Advertising." All we ask is that you send us 10 cents to pay cost of mailing.

"Selections from Good Advertising" is a well-printed book of about 100 pages. It contains 12 chapters taken from Charles Austin Bates' 750-page book "Good Advertising," which sells for \$5.

"Selections from Good Advertising," which we now offer **FREE**, is the same book we have advertised in this paper heretofore for 50 cents.

If your 10 cents gets here after all the books are gone, we will send your money back.

THE HOLMES PUBLISHING CO.,

15 & 17 Beekman St.,

NEW YORK.

Formulary.

MOUTHWASH TABLETS.

Bernegan gives the following instructions for the preparation of these by means of tablet machine No. 1 :

Heliotropinum.....	1 cgm.
Saccharinum.....	1 cgm.
Acidum salicylicum.....	10 cgm.
Mentholum.....	1 gm.
Saccharum lactis.....	5 gm.
Spiritus rose.....	q.s.
Ut fiant tablette, nr. 100.	

The tablet basis may be colored red with eosin, green with chlorophyll, or blue with indigo-carmin.—*Pharm. Centrall.*

BEAUTY BLANCHE.

This novel toilet requisite gives an unrivalled softness, delicacy, and natural whiteness to the skin.

	Oz.
Distilled witch hazel.....	12
Prepared cucumber-juice.....	12
French rose-water.....	6
Essence of white rose.....	6
Glycerine of borax.....	4
Prepared talc.....	4
Oxide of zinc.....	2
Tincture of benzoin.....	2

Mix all the ingredients well together.

—*Chemist and Druggist.*

NURSERY POWDER.

The following powder is commended by the *Seifen, Oehlen und Fett-Industrie* as especially valuable in the nursery, and for the prevention of chafing in young children :

	Parts.
Salicylic acid.....	2
Talcum.....	100
Lycopodium.....	100
Starch, in finest powder.....	50
Zinc oxide, c.p.....	20

Mix intimately by sieving several times. This powder not only is very grateful to the tender skin, but it rapidly heals chafes and other similar injuries.—*National Druggist.*

TWO MODEL FORMULÆ FOR COSMETIC POWDERS.

To make a good face or skin powder, says the *Pharmaceutische Rundschau*, as requisites we must have a snow white steatite powder, a very light calcium carbonate, wheat or rice-starch, and zinc-white. The finest flesh-color for blondes is carmine, while for brunettes we need burnt amber or sienna. The addition of the best orris root in powder is recommended as a perfume. With these as obtainable desiderata, the following represents the formula of an ideal cosmetic powder :

	Parts.
Zinc white.....	500
English precipitated calcium carbonate.....	3,000
Steatite, best white.....	500

Wheat or rice-starch.....	1,000
White rose, triple extract.....	30
Jasmine, triple extract.....	30
Orange flower, triple extract.....	30
Extract of cassia.....	30
Tincture of musk.....	8

Mix thoroughly by repeated siftings. Orris root in powder may be substituted for the perfumes.—*National Druggist.*

MYRRHODOL.

Tooth and Mouth Wash.

	Oz.
Eau de Cologne.....	16
French rose-water.....	8
Distilled witch hazel.....	8
Tincture of myrrh.....	8
Glycerine of borax.....	4
Salicylic acid soap.....	4

Dissolve the soap in the eau de Cologne, and tincture by a gentle heat; then add the other ingredients, and filter.

A few drops of this agreeable preparation to be used on the tooth-brush.—*Chemist and Druggist.*

GELATIN OVULES.

The following formula, according to Fernand Boyeldieu (*Bull. Comm.*) yields a gelatin mass whose ready melting makes it an excellent substance for vaginal dressings, and for this purpose, far surpassing the other gelatin compounds usually employed for this purpose, since they are but very little liquefiable.

Gelatin.....	12 parts.
Distilled Water.....	40 parts.
Pure Glycerin.....	90 parts.

ESSENCES OF SOAP.

White Castile soap, 100 parts, alcohol, 80 per cent., 200 parts; pure carbonate of potash, 12 parts. The soap is dissolved in a wide-mouth bottle on the water bath by constant shaking with the alcohol, the carbonate of potash is then added. Then tint with saffron, or rosaniline and perfume. Leave for some days in the cold, and filter. An excellent perfume for the above is obtained by mixing tincture of vanilla, 10; tincture of orris, 20; extract of rose, 20; extract of orange flowers, 50 parts. Rodiquet recommends for the preparation of the essence: white soap, 1; alcohol, 85°, 3; distilled water, 1; and for medicinal purposes the following mixture, which lathers strongly in water; white Castile soap, 20; distilled water, 30; 60° alcohol, 60; potash, 1, and 1 per cent. of perfume.—*Zeit. d. Allg. Æst. Apoth. Verein.*

Eucaine Ointment Formulæ.

EUCAINE OINTMENT.

Eucaine Hydrochlorici.....	1
Ol. Olivæ.....	2
Lanolin.....	7
M. f. unguentum.	

This ointment is specially suitable for rendering tissues and painful wounds anæsthetic.

EUCAINE MENTHOL OINTMENT.

Eucaine Hydrochlorici.....	10
Mentholi.....	2
Lanolin.....	ad. 100
Ol. Olivæ.....	20
M. f. unguentum.	

D.S.—To be rubbed in externally. For itching hæmorrhoids, pruritus ani, and pruritus pudendi.—*Therap. Monat., Phar. Jul. (Eng.).*

MOUSTACHE FIXING FLUID.

Balsam of tolu.....	1 part.
Rectified spirit.....	3 fluid parts.
Jockey club.....	1 fluid part.

Dissolve the balsam in the mixture. Put up in small bottles with a brush attached to cork. Directions: Apply a few drops to the moustache with the brush, then twist into the desired shape.

ANTISEPTIC POWDER, ODORLESS.

Take of

Powdered iodoform.....	10 parts.
Powdered benzoin.....	10 "
Powdered cinchona.....	10 "
Powdered carbonate of magnesium with oil of eucalyptus.....	10 "

—*Journal de Médecine de Paris.*

PERSPIROL.

For excessive perspiration of hands and feet.

	Oz.
Prepared Venetian talc.....	20
Powdered orris-root.....	10
Oxide of zinc.....	5
Powdered tartaric acid.....	5
Powdered boric acid.....	5
Salicylic acid.....	2½
Menthol.....	¼
Oil of eucalyptus.....	¼

Make a fine powder, to be applied to the hands and feet, or to be sprinkled inside the gloves or stockings.—*Chemist and Druggist.*

COMPOUND MENTHOL CONES.

The following formula is given by Schimmel as representing a form of compound menthol cone which now finds widespread use :

	Parts.
Menthol, crystallized.....	1
Chloral hydrate.....	1
Cacao butter.....	2
Spermaceti.....	4

The best way to prepare the cones is to melt the spermaceti and the cacao butter; dissolve the other ingredients in the melted mixture, and then pour the whole into chilled molds.

MOTHOL.

A pleasant deodoriser and moth-preventive.

	Oz.
Rectified spirit.....	40
Tincture of capsicum.....	5
Naphthalene.....	1
Absolute phenol.....	1
Menthol.....	½
Oil of lemon-grass.....	½
Mix and filter.	

To be used in the form of spray by means of an atomizer where the moths frequent.—*Chemist and Druggist.*

The Science of Optics.

By LIONEL LAURANCE.

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

Myopia.

After having tested and fitted the one eye, the other is proceeded with in the same way, and when this is done the two eyes must be directed to the distant test type.

Binocular V is always stronger and clearer than the monocular, and in some cases of M of low degree a little Ac. may also be exerted when one eye is covered by the disc. Therefore, when both eyes are engaged in V, in front of the - lenses already in the frame a pair of weak + lenses must be placed, and if with them V still = $\frac{2}{60}$, even if not quite so clearly, the - lenses are to be reduced by the power of the strongest + lenses that does not make V less than $\frac{2}{60}$.

Frequently in myopic errors of rather high degree V cannot be made normal with any lenses, then by the test, it must be learnt how much it can be improved. Say it can be made $\frac{7}{60}$ —and no lens makes it better, the weakest lens with which this No. 40 line can be read is found by working backwards and trying successively weaker glasses in the same way as when selecting the weakest that makes V = $\frac{2}{60}$. Whatever line is the smallest that can be read with any lens is the best V obtainable.

Then the correction of M is the very weakest - sph. lenses with which V = $\frac{2}{60}$, or the best V obtainable when both eyes are engaged in the act of V. This correction is found by testing first each eye separately, and then both together, reducing the power, if possible, and as much as possible in the binocular test.

It is extremely easy to give lenses too strong in M. Holding in front of one's eyes a pair of Cc. glasses the No. 20 line can through them still be seen by exerting Ac. and it is this that the myope would do if the correcting lenses be stronger than necessary. The pernicious effects of over-correcting M to the slightest extent should be clearly understood by knowing the cause of M and the condition of the eyes when it exists.

If a +20 D lens (2 in. focal distance) be held 3 in. in front of a white screen, opposite to a bright light 20 ft. or more distant, on the screen there will be found only a very blurred and indistinct picture, as the rays focussed at 2 in. between the lens and the screen, and only form on the latter circles of diffusion. If now there be added a -7 D lens to the +20 D, the refractive power is reduced to 13 D, the focal distance of which is 3 in., and on the screen there will be formed a clear picture of the light. So with a myopic eye which has, say, 56 D refraction power, the focus of parallel rays is at .714 in., or .086 in, in front of the retina. If there be placed before such

an eye a -6 D lens the refractive power is reduced sufficiently to make parallel rays focus .086 in. further back, and so just at the retina. The refraction is made normal by adding -6 D to the 56 D of the myopic eye in question.

The cause of M is tension on the eyes during childhood and youth while the coats are yet soft and yielding. It never commences before the age of 5, generally between 10 and 15, and never after 20, so from 5 to 15 is the dangerous age for children's eyes, while if one has passed 16 there is slight chance of his becoming myopic. Unfortunately this dangerous age is exactly that in which great application of the eyes to close work is necessitated by school work.

M is first started in children by the bad habit of stooping, during which the weight of the humors are thrown forward and the coats yield, so that the eye is extended in its length by the sclerotic and choroid being stretched, and the cornea is bulged forward.

M is essentially progressive, and if once started is sure to increase more or less. A child who has acquired a certain amount of M is almost certainly one who is addicted to reading and study and will follow these pursuits under conditions of light and posture most favourable for increasing the defect. An object that is brought close to the eyes can be seen with much less illumination than if more distant, so in the twilight or a dim corner a myopic child will read with the book held up close to the eyes or the head bent down over it, the bad light and the slight myopia already existing making it easier in such positions, or perhaps with his head below the level of the shoulder, he will read by the light from an open grate.

The proximity of the reading to the eyes causes to be exerted an extreme amount of Con. In converging the strain of the internal rectus on the sclerotic, causes this coat to be stretched and elongated, and the globe is compressed between the stretched external and the contracted internal recti, etc., so that the M is increased by the close work and by the stooping. Again the more the M is increased, the more stooping and converging must there necessarily be, and the greater the extent of these the more still will the M increase, there being thus established a kind of pernicious circle of cause and effect.

A child who is wide between the eyes, is more liable to become myopic, as he has to make a greater convergence effort, in order to obtain binocular V at a near point.

The blood flows less freely from the head than to it when stooping, owing to the pressure on the arteries, thus causing

congestion of the blood vessels of the eyes, which distends them and so helps also to increase the M.

The stooping contracts the chest, and impedes the proper development of the child in health and growth, and this together with the defective sight cause myopic children to less fully enjoy outdoor games and sports, and drives them to seek amusement in reading and occupations for which their sight is better adapted, but which are more deleterious.

Ac. is also said to cause M, but that is doubtful, if it be exerted less than or equal to Con.

It may have this effect indirectly, as when the correction is too strong, by inducing excessive Con., and so throwing a strain on the external recti to prevent a convergent strabismus.

M is very liable to be acquired by children who have some defect of the eyes, such as corneal opacities, which, while not totally obscuring V, causes the necessity of small objects being brought very close in order to be seen.

It is also argued that Con. alone, is the primary cause of M, and that stooping alone has no such tendency, it being shown that watchmakers, engravers, etc., who stoop very much at their work, do not acquire M, because using one eye with a very strong magnifying glass, they employ neither Ac. or Con. It is true that people engaged in these occupations are rarely myopic, but this fact hardly proves the contention, but rather that, as they do not start to work at the bench so very young, the tendency to acquire M has passed, and it is rather a proof that M starts early in life, while the eyeballs are still very soft, or not at all.

Musk Paraffin Dry Soap.

	Per cent.
Hard tallow soap.....	40
Crystallized carbonate of soda ..	30
Sillicate Soda.....	20

Dry the soap and reduce the powder, as likewise with the soda crystals; then mix all together, and to perfume same, melt the whole by heat and then put in the perfume.

To every 100 parts of the soap compound add:

	Parts.
Essence of bergamot	4
“ lemon	1
“ Portugal.....	$\frac{1}{2}$
“ aniseed.....	$\frac{1}{2}$

Again allow the soap to dry, and then reduce the powder again.—Oils, Colours, and Drysalteries.

ASPIDINE.—A proximate principle derived from *Felix mas*. It is colorless, fuses at 124° C., and has the formula $C_{25}H_{27}N_3O_7$. It is insoluble in water but soluble in alcohol, benzol, ether, and the alkalis. It is toxic, but its therapeutic value and uses have not yet been determined.

IT
WILL
PAY
YOU

TO DEAL DIRECTLY WITH

COHEN BROTHERS

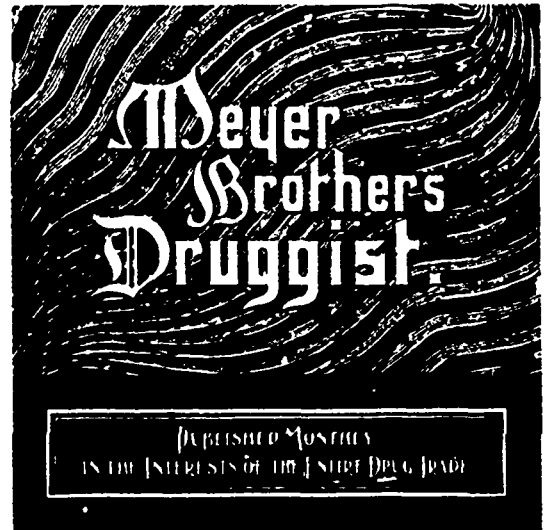
The Only Firm of

Manufacturing
Opticians...

in the Dominion.

34 Adelaide St. West, TORONTO.

MONEY For Canadian Druggists!



Subscription \$1.00 per year. Sample Copy Free.

ADDRESS

MEYER BROTHERS DRUGGIST,

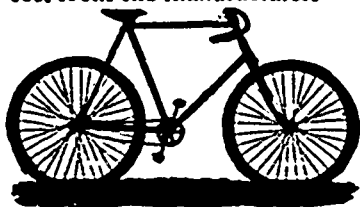
425 CLARK AVENUE.

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

Attend the A. Ph. A. Convention at Lake Minnetonka, August 23.

You Get
the Profits

Of Dealers, Agents, Jobbers
and Middlemen by buying direct
from the manufacturer.



No better wheel made than the

Acme Bicycle

Built in our own factory by
skilled workmen, using the best
material and the most improved
machinery. *We have no agents*
Sold direct from factory to the
rider, fully warranted. Shipped
anywhere for examination.

WRITE FOR

Our Interesting Offer

Acme Cycle Co., Elkhart, Ind.

"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

A DRUGGIST'S SPECIALTY.

**Curtis & Son's
Yankee Brand
Pure Spruce Gum**

In meeting with the success
its high qualities merit.

A TRIAL ORDER SOLICITED

CURTIS & SON
PORTLAND, ME., U.S.A.

Distributing agents for the Maritime Provinces:
THE CANADIAN DRUG CO., Ltd.
St. John, New Brunswick.

H. M. STEVENSON

"BRILLIANT SIGN LETTER"

PRACTICAL

SIGN WRITER

WHITE ENAMEL LETTERS

Estimates furnished on all kinds of 46 Adelaide St
Glass, Wood and Brass Signs, Wire Enamel
Screens, Etc., Tel. 2356. TORONTO

Send your name for a Souvenir
of the Works of Eugene Field,

FIELD & FLOWERS

The Eugene Field Monument Souvenir.

The most beautiful Art Product of the cen-
tury. "A bush of flowers" - the fragrant of
suns gather. acres of Eugene Field's
Farm of Love. a selection of the most
beautiful of the poems of Eugene Field. Hand-
somerly illustrated by thirty-five of the world's
greatest artists as their contribution to the
Monument Fund. But for the noble contributions of
the great artists this book could not have been manufac-
tured for \$7.00. For sale at book stores, or sent
prepaid on receipt of \$7.10. The love offering to
the Child's Poet Laureate, published by the Com-
mittee to create a fund to build the Monument
and to care for the family of the beloved poet.
Eugene Field Monument Souvenir Fund,
180 Monroe Street, Chicago, Ill.

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, 60c. 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. HERBNER, PH.C., PH.M.B.

\$1.00 INTERLEAVED.

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

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

Practical Dentistry.

60c. POST FREE.

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

Diseases of Dogs and Cats.

75c. POST FREE.

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

Practical Perfumery.

50c. POST FREE.

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

Manual of Pharmacy and Pharmaceutical Chemistry.

BY CHAS. F. HERBNER, PH.C., 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.

Legal.

The following is the full text of the Judgment given in the suits entered by Archdale Wilson and Co., Hamilton, against The Lyman Brothers and Co., Limited, Toronto, particulars of which appeared in these columns at the time of the trial.

WILSON v. LYMAN BROTHERS.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE—
Judgment, Rose, J.; S. H. Blake, Q.C.
and J. J. Scott for Plaintiff. Thomson,
Q.C., and Henderson for Defendants.

I have no doubt the fly paper sent out by the plaintiff became known to the trade as pads, and that an order given for pads to any house that had been dealing with the plaintiff or knew of his goods would be filled by sending to the person giving the order the fly paper manufactured by the plaintiff. I am not able to say upon the evidence that the purchasing public made any distinction between fly paper and fly pads. They may have done so, but the evidence does not satisfy me that they did. I think that the way in which the defendants 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 as shown at the trial, was calculated to mislead.

I do not think I can, upon the evidence, however, say that it has been shown that the plaintiff has suffered any loss by reason of the action of the defendants. I do not say that he has not.

It may be that the defendants are hardly in a position to deny that what they have done has been a detriment to the plaintiff, as they evidently thought it was a benefit to themselves.

Mr. Justice Kay, in *Waterman v. Ayers*, 39 C.D., at page 33, said as follows:—
“so that here is a most plain attempt to obtain a portion of the plaintiff's custom, and to pass off the goods which the defendant is making, as being goods which really are either made or selected or sold by the plaintiff; and the rule has always been, since I have known anything of the profession, that where a man designedly does a thing of that kind he will not be heard to say that this will not damage the plaintiff, because his designedly taking the trade mark of another man shows that he expects by that to gain an advantage to himself, and, when he does, that advantage is so much damage to the other man.”

If it were necessary for the disposition of this case that I should determine whether the plaintiff had been in fact injured, I should again go over the evidence most carefully, but for reasons that will appear, I do not think I am called upon to find that fact, or to say whether the defendants did what they did by design or inadvertence. Certainly the

plaintiff thought they were acting designedly and wickedly, and with an endeavor to steal from him the business that he had built up by years of patient industry and careful business enterprise, and I can quite well understand his irritation. If what the defendants did was by inadvertence, it was most unfortunate.

One is loath to believe that a house with the long commercial standing that the defendants' house is said to have (about fifty years), would stoop to means so dishonorable for the purpose of taking away from a rival dealer any portion of his business, and I am glad I have not to determine the question.

The plaintiff's trade mark is described by the plaintiff in his application for registration under the Trade Mark and Design Act of 1871 as follows: “The said specific trade mark consists in the words ‘Wilson's Fly Poison Pad,’ the same being printed on a poison pad represented in the annexed drawing as circular in form, but it may be cut in other shapes, the essential feature of the trade mark being the words, ‘fly poison pad,’ prefixed with or without my name, but preferably with it, and I hereby request the said specific trade mark to be registered in accordance with the law.”

The defendants described their goods as “The Lyman Bros. & Co. (limited) Lightning Fly Paper Poison.” The word “pad” only appears upon the envelopes, as printed at the top, as follows: “Three pads in a package, 5 cents. Six pads in a package, 10 cents.”

The defendants were served with the writ without any notice of intention to bring an action, and immediately communicated with the plaintiff through their solicitors, and I have no doubt from reading the correspondence, that the defendants would have made such alterations in the form and the appearance of their envelopes, etc., as would have removed all the plaintiff's objections, were it not that the plaintiff believed that he had the right to prevent the defendants from using the word “pad” in any form upon the package. Indeed, that was the contest at the trial.

The defendant's contention was put in argument somewhat as follows, namely, that unless the court had the right to restrain the defendants from putting up fly paper in the form of pads, there was no right to restrain the defendants from stating on the envelopes that the envelopes contained pads.

The plaintiff's claim must rest, I imagine, upon the contention that by registering the specific trade mark, and by using the word “pad,” the fly paper put up by the plaintiff was so described that the trade would understand when an order was given for pads that the plaintiff's pads were desired, and, therefore, the defendants were not at liberty to make use of the word “pad” at all in connection with the sale of the pads put up by them.

I do not think that is so. I have examined some, but not all of the very many cases which were cited upon the argu-

ment, and I do not think that I can restrain the defendants from telling the truth in describing the goods which they were offering for sale. If the defendants had used their name before words which could easily have been confused with the words used by the plaintiff and registered as his trade mark, another question might have arisen; but the defendants do not describe their paper as “pads” in giving the name of the goods put up, but only say that in their packages of lightning fly paper poison are either three or six pads, according to the fact.

I think, therefore, the plaintiff fails in his endeavor to restrain the use by the defendants of the word “pad” as used.

If the defendants will make such changes in their envelopes, ornamentation of boxes, and advertisements as will remove the probability of any misleading by them, I think the only order that I shall make will be that each party pay their own costs of the action.

If the parties cannot agree upon the changes to be made, I may be referred to.

If the parties desire for any purpose to apply to me with reference to the order to be taken out, I shall be glad to hear them.

Advertising.

Practical Hints on Advertising.

Copyrighted, 1896, by Charles Austin Bates, New York.

One of the first questions to be decided is how much to spend for advertising. After that comes, “How to spend it.”

The amount must depend, of course, on the size of the business and the percentage of profits. It is wise, I think, to set the figures low. Then in emergencies and extra dull times additional expenditure is possible.

If you are carrying all the sail you possibly can, and the wind dies down a little, you will lose your momentum. If, on the contrary, you have a “balloon-jib” to run up, and a few reefs to let out of the other sails, you can go right ahead.

The same idea applied to the appropriation of the appropriation is a good thing, too.

* * *

I do not believe in the fixed-space idea in advertising a retail business. That is to say, I would make space contracts for so many lines or inches to be used during one year, and not for a certain four, six, or eight-inch space every day.

Ordinarily, of course, the size would be the same from day to day, but varying conditions of trade should be met by variations in the size of the ad.

Every business house, no matter how small, should have in convenient tabulated form the exact amount of business transacted in each day, each week, and each month of the preceding year. Along-

side these figures should be placed the results of the present business. In that way losses and gains are immediately apparent. You can work with a definite goal in view. Each day of last year stands by itself, and to equal or exceed it is your daily task. If this cannot be done easily and in the normal course of business, increase your advertising. If you know that Monday, February 26th, was a big day last year, use extra space and extra effort in your ads on Sunday, the 25th, and, if need be, during the whole week.

That's the way to take advertising—just like medicine. It is medicine. It is a tonic, a curative, a stimulant. Take it as you need it.

I would divide the appropriation something in this way:

Use the best paper first, and take enough space to make the ad effective. Use all you profitably can in that paper before you consider any other.

I would rather have one good ad than two poor ones. Two short poles are not as good as one long one when you're after persimmons. When you have all you need in the best paper, consider the next best, and so on. Schemes and programmes and novelties can wait. You'll not lose anything if you leave them out altogether. In deciding what proportion of the total space to use every day, I should set apart ten or fifteen per cent. for emergencies, and divide the rest more or less equally between the days.

Too many business men look upon advertising as a game of chance. They do not give it enough thought. It is treated superficially. They advertise because they know that most successful men advertise, and not from any well-grounded confidence that it will pay. They look on it as more or less of a mystery—as something different from their real business.

A great deal is said of the mystery of advertising, of its subtlety and its uncertainties. It is as simple and certain as daylight, once you think of it in the right way. It is just as simple as hanging up your sign, or saying, "Here are some fine peaches, Mrs. Jones, twenty cents a can."

When your ad goes in the paper, you are simply hanging up thousands of signs and speaking to hundreds of Mrs. Joneses. If you can make them believe that your peaches are cheap at twenty cents you have only a little less chance of selling to them as to the particular Mrs. Jones in the store. You can generally make them believe what you say if you are honest. I have a theory that it is as easy to detect a dishonest ad as a dishonest man. Something in the face of the man and the ad tells the story.

* * *

There can be no fixed rule laid down as to the amount of money which ought to be spent in advertising a business. The only rule I know of is to spend all the money that is necessary to bring business.

If you spend a lot of money and don't get business there is something wrong somewhere, sure. There is something the matter with the store, or with the methods of advertising, or with what you say in the ads. It is likely to be in the store.

If it is not there it is pretty sure to be in what you say in the ads. This is particularly true if you advertise only in the newspapers.

I believe that almost all of the space in the papers of America is valuable, and can be made to bring profitable returns if it is handled right. There are exceptions, of course, but there are not many.

* * *

There are many times when circulars and booklets and such things are wise and profitable investments, but where a newspaper can be used to advantage it is very much better and very much cheaper. Circulation in newspapers is the cheapest that can be had. You can give an equal space more circulation in the newspaper for a given amount of money than you can with dodgers.

* * *

There is a certain degree of chance in all advertising, and so wherever chance can be eliminated and certainty substituted it is imperative to do so. There are some things in advertising which partake of the nature of chance, but there are a great many other things which are absolute certainties.

I am inclined to believe that there is no more chance in advertising than there is in any other part of a business. A man may buy a staple stock at the right prices and still lose money on it. He may keep it so long on his shelves that the interest on his investment will eat up the profits. He may take so little care of it that it will become shelf-worn and musty, and will have to be sold at a loss.

He can treat his advertising space in the same way. He can make mistakes in buying space just as he can in buying calico. He can neglect the advertising and neglect the calico and lose money, or he can pay attention to both and make money. Advertising is not an exact science, but there are very few exact sciences any way.

* * *

The funny ad may be good, or it may not. The chances are rather on the side of its not being good. Not all people are humorists, and among those who are, there is a great difference of opinion. A thing may be very funny to one man, and very disgusting to another, and it seems to me that the safest and surest way in advertising is to stick to common sense and plain English.

GLASS EYES.—There are more artificial eyes in use than is generally supposed. A scientific paper has elicited the fact that there are 2,000,000 eyes manufactured every year in Germany and Switzerland.

Canadian Druggists' Exchange

Drug Stores and Stocks
bought, sold, and exchanged.
Vendors blank form furnished
gratis, and full information
for self-addressed envelope,
address,

Dr. W. E. HAMILL, - - Toronto.

WANTS, FOR SALE, ETC.

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

SITUATIONS WANTED.

SITUATION WANTED—AS DRUG CLERK, graduate O.C.P., having the Pharm. B. degree. Five years' experience. Good dispenser. Address Box H, CANADIAN DRUGGIST.

SITUATION WANTED—BY DRUGGIST, HONOR graduate of O.C.P. Seven years' experience, strictly temperate, good dispenser, best of references. Address Box B, CANADIAN DRUGGIST.

DRUG CLERK WANTS SITUATION. FIVE years' experience in first-class prescription stores. Best of references. Apply "Menthol" Trout Creek, Parry Sound District.

To the Trade:

We are wholesale agents
for

MOXON'S
Celebrated
Liniment

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

Write us for Prices.

JAMES A. KENNEDY & CO.,

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS

342 Richmond St.,

LONDON

Seely, the American Perfumer

(ESTABLISHED IN 1862.)

SEELY'S WHITE ROSE and
VIOLET FLOWERS

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

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



SEELY'S LILLIAN RUSSELL

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

One bottle sold creates a demand for another.

PRICE, \$4.00 PER LB.

Seely's Eve Maria Perfume

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

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

Not sold in bulk

SEELY MANUFACTURING CO.

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

CANADIAN DRUGGIST PRICES CURRENT

Corrected to July 10th, 1897.

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

<p>ALCOHOL, gal. \$ 75 \$ 5 00 Methyl. 1 90 2 00</p> <p>ALLSPICE, lb. 13 15 Powdered, lb. 15 17</p> <p>ALOIN, oz. 40 45</p> <p>ANODYNE, Hoffman's bot., lbs. . . . 50 55</p> <p>ARROWROOT, Bermuda, lb. 50 55 St. Vincent, lb. 15 18</p> <p>BALSAM, Fir, lb. 40 45 Copaila, lb. \$ 5 10 1 10 Peru, lb. 3 25 3 50 Tolu, can or less, lb. 95 1 00</p> <p>BARK, Barberrry, lb. 22 25 Bayberry, lb. 15 18 Buckthorn, lb. 15 17 Canella, lb. 15 17 Cascara, Sagrada. 25 30 Cascarilla, select, lb. 18 20 Cassia, in mats, lb. 18 20 Cinchona, red, lb. 60 65 Powdered, lb. 65 70 Yellow, lb. 35 40 Pale, lb. 40 45 Elm, selected, lb. 18 20 Ground, lb. 17 20 Powdered, lb. 20 28</p> <p>Hemlock, crushed, lb. 18 20 Oak, white, crushed lb. 15 17 Orange peel, bitter, lb. 15 16 Prickly ash, lb. 35 40 Sassafras, lb. 15 16 Soap (quillaya), lb. 13 15 Wild cherry, lb. 13 15</p> <p>BEANS, Calabar, lb. 45 50 Tonka, lb. 1 50 2 75 Vanilla, lb. 11 00 12 00</p> <p>BERRIES, Cubeb, sifted, lb. 25 30 powdered, lb. 30 35 Juniper, lb. 7 10 Ground, lb. 12 14 Prickly ash, lb. 40 45</p> <p>BUDS, Balm of Gilead, lb. 55 60 Cassia, lb. 25 30</p> <p>BUTTER, Cacao, lb. 75 80 CAMPHOR, lb. 58 70 CANTHARIDES, Russian, lb. 1 40 1 50 Powdered, lb. 1 50 1 60</p> <p>PUACISM, lb. 25 30</p>	<p>Powdered, lb. \$ 30 \$ 35</p> <p>CARBON, Bisulphide, lb. 17 18</p> <p>CARMINE, No. 40, oz. 40 50 CASTOR, Fibre, lb. 20 20 00</p> <p>CHALK, French, powdered, lb. 10 12 Precip., see Calcium, lb. 10 12 Prepared, lb. 5</p> <p>CHARCOAL, Animal, powd., lb. 4 5 Willow, powdered, lb. 20 25</p> <p>CLOVE, lb. 16 17 Powdered, lb. 17 18</p> <p>COCHINEAL, S.G., lb. 40 45 COLLODION, lb. 75 80 Cantharidal, lb. 2 50 2 75</p> <p>CONFECTION, Senna, lb. 40 45 CREOSOTE, Wood, lb. 2 00 2 50</p> <p>CUTTLEFISH BONE, lb. 25 30 DEXTRINE, lb. 10 12</p> <p>DOVER'S POWDER, lb. 1 50 1 60</p> <p>ERGOT, Spanish, lb. 75 80 Powdered, lb. 90 1 00 Ergotin, Keith's, oz. 2 00 2 10</p> <p>EXTRACT LOGWOOD, bulk, lb. 13 14 Pounds, lb. 14 17</p> <p>FLOWERS, Arnica, lb. 15 20 Calendula, lb. 55 60 Camomile, Roman, lb. 25 30 German, lb. 40 45 Elder, lb. 20 22 Lavender, lb. 12 15 Rose, red, French, lb. 1 60 2 00 Rosemary, lb. 25 30 Saffron, American, lb. 65 70 Spanish, Val'a, oz. 1 00 1 25</p> <p>GELATINE, Cooper's, lb. 75 80 French, white, lb. 35 40</p> <p>GLYCERINE, lb. 19 22</p> <p>GUARANA. 1 75 2 00 Powdered, lb. 2 00 2 25</p> <p>GUM ALOES, Cape, lb. 18 20 Barbadoes, lb. 30 50 Socotrina, lb. 65 70 Asafetida, lb. 40 45 Arabic, 1st, lb. 70 75 Powdered, lb. 80 95 Sifted sorts, lb. 45 50 Sorts, lb. 30 35 Benzoin, lb. 50 1 00 Catechu, Black, lb. 9 20 Gamboge, powdered, lb. 1 20 1 25 Guaiac, lb. 50 1 50 Powdered, lb. 90 95 Kino, true, lb. 3 00 3 50</p>	<p>Myrrh, lb. \$ 45 \$ 48 Powdered, lb. 55 60</p> <p>Opium, lb. 4 10 4 25 Powdered, lb. 5 50 5 75</p> <p>Scammony, pure Resin, lb. 12 30 13 00</p> <p>Shellac, lb. 40 45 Bleached, lb. 45 50</p> <p>Spruce, true, lb. 30 35 Tragacanth, flake, 1st, lb. 35 90 Powdered, lb. 1 10 1 25 Sorts, lb. 55 70 Thus, lb. 8 10</p> <p>HERRN, Althea, lb. 27 35 Bitterwort, lb. 36 40 Burdock, lb. 16 18 Boneset, ozs, lb. 15 17 Catnip, ozs, lb. 17 20 Chiretta, lb. 25 30 Coltsfoot, lb. 20 38 Feverfew, ozs, lb. 53 55 Grindelia robusta, lb. 45 50 Horehound, ozs., lb. 18 20 Jaborandi, lb. 45 50 Lemon Balm, lb. 38 40 Liverwort, German, lb. 38 40 Lobelia, ozs, lb. 15 20 Motherwort, ozs., lb. 20 22 Mullein, German, lb. 17 20 Pennyroyal, ozs., lb. 18 20 Peppermint, ozs., lb. 21 22 Rue, ozs., lb. 30 35 Sage, ozs., lb. 18 20 Spearmint, lb. 21 25 Thyme, ozs., lb. 18 20 Tansy, ozs., lb. 15 18 Wormwood, oz. 20 22 Verba Santa, lb. 38 44</p> <p>HONEY, lb. 13 15 HORS, fresh, lb. 20 25</p> <p>INDIGO, Madras, lb. 75 80 INSECT POWDER, lb. 35 38</p> <p>ISINGLASS, Brazil, lb. 2 00 2 10 Russian, true, lb. 6 00 6 50</p> <p>LEAF, Aconite, lb. 25 30 Bay, lb. 18 20 Belladonna, lb. 25 30 Buchu, long, lb. 50 55 Short, lb. 25 27 Coca, lb. 35 40 Digitalis, lb. 15 20 Eucalyptus, lb. 18 20 Hyoscyamus. 20 25 Matico, lb. 70 75</p>
---	--	---

Amongst Our Advertisers.

In their accustomed space Messrs. Elliot & Co. emphasize some of the more interesting items contained in their recently issued "Handbook of Manufactures and Specialties," of which copies have been mailed to every druggist and physician in Canada. They report that their internal arrangements have been so improved as to increase despatch in the handling of business. Customers can therefore depend upon more prompt delivery of goods than ever. They have yielded to the press of city business and have added another telephone to their equipment.

Optical Goods.

Those interested in optical goods will be pleased to note among our new advertisers that of Cohen Brothers, of Toronto, who claim to be the only firm of manufacturing opticians in the Dominion.

Dangerous.

Sometimes the dealer is compelled to turn customer.

We all buy from each other, at times.

Under such circumstances when one dealer approaches another with a well defined idea of what he wants, does he like it if an attempt is made to sell him something else than that he asked for?

This is worth while thinking about.

Many attempts are made to take advantage of the fame of Hires Rootbeer.

We will not speak of the injustice of such a practice.

It is sufficient to remark that it is dangerous,

The customer don't like it.

We don't like it.

And may be you won't like it.

Sterling Dividends.

The directors of the Sterling Remedy Company, manufacturers of No-To-Bac, Guaranteed Tobacco Habit Cure, and Cascarets, Guaranteed Constipation Cure, have declared the regular semi-annual three per cent. dividend on the six per cent. preferred stock of the Company; checks for same being issued July 1st.

This dividend affects nearly 5,000 retail druggists who have become stockholders in the Sterling Remedy Company during the last eight months. This forms one of the most powerful business organizations ever perfected, and as the list of stockholders is still rapidly increasing, there is little doubt but that it will include 10,000 of the most progressive retailers before the end of the year.

The secret of this phenomenal growth of the Company is the great success of their new preparation, Cascarets Candy Cathartic, the merits of which make them the best seller ever put on the market in this line. The sale last year was 2,000,000 boxes.

Magazines.

Report of The Cosmopolitan's Commissioner to India.

With the exception of the noted World's Fair number of *The Cosmopolitan*, which reached a price of \$5 a copy after the last edition had been exhausted, no stronger number of this magazine has ever been issued than that for July, 1897. The report of Julian Hawthorne, the special commissioner sent by *The Cosmopolitan* to India to investigate the horrors of the plague and famine, is of an extraordinary character, and will open the eyes of the world to conditions which were scarcely suspected. The same number contains what is probably the greatest poem of this quarter of the nineteenth century. This new rendering of Omar Khayyam's Rubaiyat, which departs entirely from Fitzgerald's, occupies four pages. Amélie Rives reappears as a story-teller for the first time since her marriage with Prince Troubetzkoy. One of the cleverest stories yet from the pen of Robert W. Chambers is given. The remarkable story of the "War of the Matians," by Wells, which is attracting the attention both of the scientific and non-scientific good-story-loving public is continued, and there is a fourth story by A. Becket, elaborately illustrated by the humor of Peter Newell. The educational discussion—this time by Professor Peck, of Columbia—the story of "The Everyday Life of a Sister of Charity," elaborately illustrated; "The Genesis of a Comic Opera," given by Reginald de Koven; President Gilman, of the Johns Hopkins University, on "The Bankruptcy of Science," and an interesting story by the Greek who conceived and brought into existence "The Streets of Cairo at the World's Fair"—these are some of the contents of this ten-cent magazine.

BAVAROL.—A clear red-brown oleaginous fluid of aromatic, tarry-like odor, and sweet, burning taste. Proposed as a disinfectant in 1 to 5 per cent. aqueous solution.

A SELF-CLEANSING SOAP

can be made by mixing equal weights of a good resin soap with soda crystals. The soap should be dried and reduced to a powder before mixing with the powdered soda crystals.

To use, for every gallon of water taken add eight ounces of the above compound, boil up the water, and then put in the clothes, and also add half a pound of common soap for every gallon of water that is boiled. Allow the clothes to soak for twelve hours, then dolly, then rinse and hang out to dry, no rubbing whatever being required.

KRYOFIN.—A condensations product of phenetidin and methyl-glycolic acid.

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

Pharmaceutical Specialties....

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

THE

Martin, Bole, & Wynne Co.

Wholesale Druggists, Winnipeg, Man.

THE UNIQUE

Astringent Pencil



The Best Seller on the Market. Heals Cuts and Scratches.

Handsome Counter Easel sent with every order. Increase your profits by giving a sample order to your wholesale house.

PRICE 75 CENTS A DOZEN.

Send for Sample to

THE WINSOR BARKER CO., Limited,

107 Adelaide Street West, TORONTO.

Iodide, Proto, oz.....	\$ 35	\$ 40	Iodide, oz.....	\$ 40	\$ 43	Geranium, oz.....	\$1 75	\$1 80
Bin., oz.....	25	30	Salicylate, lb.....	1 00	1 10	Rose, lb.....	3 20	3 50
Oxide, Red, lb.....	1 15	1 20	Sulphate, lb.....	2	5	Juniper berries (English), lb...	4 50	5 00
Pill (Blue Mass), lb.....	70	75	Sulphite, lb.....	8	10	Wood, lb.....	70	75
MILK SUGAR, powdered, lb.....	30	35	SOMNOL, oz.....	85	00	Lavender, Chiris, Fleur, lb....	3 00	3 50
MORPHINE, Acetate, oz.....	1 80	1 85	SPIRIT NITRE, lb.....	38	08	Garden, lb.....	1 50	1 75
Muriate, oz.....	1 80	1 85	STRONTIUM, Nitrate, lb.....	18	20	Lemon, lb.....	1 90	2 00
Sulphate, oz.....	1 85	1 90	STRYCHNINE, crystals, oz.....	50	85	Lemongrass, lb.....	1 50	1 60
PRESEN, Saccharated, oz.....	35	40	SULLONAL, oz.....	28	30	Mustard, Essential, oz.....	60	65
PHENACETIN, oz.....	40	42	SULPHUR, Flowers of, lb.....	2 1/2	4	Neroli, oz.....	4 25	4 50
PHLOCARPINE, Muriate, gram	35	38	Pure precipitated, lb.....	13	20	Orange, lb.....	2 75	3 00
PIPERIN, oz.....	1 00	1 10	TARTAR EMBLIC, lb.....	50	55	Sweet, lb.....	2 75	3 00
PHOSPHORUS, lb.....	90	1 10	THYMOI (Thymic acid), oz.....	55	60	Origanum, lb.....	65	70
POTASSA, Caustic, white, lb.....	00	65	URRARRINE, oz.....	2 00	2 10	Patchouli, oz.....	80	85
POTASSIUM, Acetate, lb.....	35	40	ZINC, Acetate, lb.....	70	75	Pennyroyal, lb.....	2 50	2 75
Bicarbonate, lb.....	15	17	Carbonate lb.....	25	30	Peppermint, lb.....	2 25	2 50
Bichromate, lb.....	14	15	Chloride, granular, oz.....	13	15	Pimento, lb.....	2 00	2 75
Birat (Cream Tart), lb.....	25	28	Iodide, oz.....	60	65	Rhodum, oz.....	80	85
Bromide, lb.....	05	70	Oxide, lb.....	13	60	Rose, oz.....	7 50	11 00
Carbonate, lb.....	12	13	Sulphate, lb.....	9	11	Rosemary, lb.....	70	75
Chlorate, Eng., lb.....	18	20	Valerianate, oz.....	25	30	Rue, oz.....	25	30
Powdered, lb.....	20	22	ESSENTIAL OILS.					
Citrate, lb.....	70	75	Oil, Almond, bitter, oz.....	75	80	Sandalwood, lb.....	5 50	7 50
Cyanide, lb.....	40	50	Sweet, lb.....	40	50	Sassafras, lb.....	75	80
Hypophosphites, oz.....	17	12	Amber, crude, lb.....	40	45	Savin, lb.....	1 60	1 75
Iodide, lb.....	3 50	3 75	Rect'd, lb.....	60	65	Spearmint, lb.....	3 75	4 00
Nitrate, gran., lb.....	8	10	Anise, lb.....	2 75	3 00	Spruce, lb.....	65	70
Permanganate, lb.....	40	45	Bay, oz.....	50	60	Tansy, lb.....	4 25	4 50
Prussiate, Red, lb.....	50	55	Bergamot, lb.....	3 25	3 50	Thyme, white, lb.....	1 80	1 90
Yellow, lb.....	32	35	Cade, lb.....	90	1 00	Wintergreen, lb.....	2 75	3 00
And Sod Tartrate, lb.....	25	30	Cajuput, lb.....	1 60	1 70	Wormseed, lb.....	3 50	3 70
Sulphuret, lb.....	25	30	Capsicum, oz.....	60	65	Wormwood, lb.....	4 25	4 55
PROPHYLAMINE, oz.....	35	40	Caraway, lb.....	2 75	3 00	FINED OILS.		
QUININE, Sulph. bulk	21	28	Cassa, lb.....	2 75	3 00	CASTOR, lb.....	11	12
Ozs., oz.....	30	35	Cedar.....	55	85	COD LIVER, N.I., gal.....	1 80	2 00
QUINONE, Sulphate, ozs., oz.....	16	20	Cinnamon, Ceylon, oz.....	2 75	3 00	NORWEGIAN, gal.....	2 00	2 25
SALICIN, lb.....	75	4 00	Citronella, lb.....	50	55	COLLONSEED, gal.....	1 10	1 20
SANTONIN, oz.....	20	22	Clove, lb.....	1 10	1 20	LARD, gal.....	90	1 00
SILVER, Nitrate, cryst, oz.....	90	1 00	Copaiba, lb.....	1 75	2 00	LINSEED, boiled, gal.....	56	59
Fused, oz.....	1 00	1 10	Croton, lb.....	1 50	1 75	Raw, gal.....	55	58
SODIUM, Acetate, lb.....	30	35	Cubeb, lb.....	2 50	3 00	NEATSFOOT, gal.....	1 20	1 30
Bicarbonate, kgs., lb.....	2 75	3 00	Cumin, lb.....	5 50	6 00	OLIVE, gal.....	1 20	1 25
Bromide, lb.....	05	70	Erigeron, oz.....	20	25	Salad, gal.....	2 50	2 65
Carbonate, lb.....	3	6	Eucalyptus, lb.....	1 50	1 75	PALM, lb.....	12	13
Hypophosphite, oz.....	10	12	Fennel, lb.....	1 60	1 75	SEED, gal.....	1 35	1 40
Hyposulphite, lb.....	3	6						

Drug Reports.

Canada.

Business is very fair for this time of year. The extreme heat of the past week has had a somewhat depressing effect, but on the other hand the result of such weather is sometimes a benefit to the drug business. Collections are not what they ought to be. Every druggist should work to get his business down to a cash basis for the men who are doing well today are the ones who buy and sell for cash.

There are no important changes to note. Iodides, no change in price so far. Bismuths are reported a little lower, but no material change. Paris green is in large demand. Hellebore season is just about over; soda hyposulphite, easier; Russian cantharides, little lower; Italian castor oil, much advanced. Vanilla beans keep very high; Norway cod liver oil, higher price looked for; ipecac, higher; acids, tartaric and citric, higher; cocaine, better price looked for.

England.

LONDON, June 25th, 1897.

The last week has been specially dull on the market, as the Diamond Jubilee

celebrations have quite disorganized trade for the time being.

Acid citric is firmer, but still offers very low. Carbohc is decidedly easier. Balsams are all high-priced, but copaiba appears to be a falling market. Borax and boric acid have had a drop. Cod-liver oil is unsaleable and the price drooping. Glycerin is easier. Menthol and oil of peppermint are at very low figures. Opium is cheaper, and if the reports are true we may see a record low figure later on. Otto was reported as likely to be much cheaper, but lately damage has occurred to the roses, and a record crop is not expected. Quinine is quiet, and sulphonal is talked dearer. Vanillas are a trifle easier, but high rates are still demanded.

The Liquorice Root exported from the Consular District of Batoum, during the year 1896 decreased by 5752 tons, which is chiefly attributable to keen competition on the part of the liquorice root and paste factories in Syria, and to the fact that less root was collected and pressed during the gathering seasons of 1895-6 in consequence of the inundations of the autumn of the former year.

COLLAFORM.—A formaldehyde gelatine in powder form, to be used as a wound antiseptic.



Printer's Ink in a Drug Store

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

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

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

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

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

**The Bryant Press
Toronto**



AT A PENNY A PIECE—£20,000.

If you had as many pennies as there are natural holes through your skin, how many pennies should you have?

You would have enough to make £20,000. Now figure up the holes for yourself. Yet you couldn't afford to sell them for a penny each, even in hard times. They are worth more money. These holes, or sweat glands, pour out quartis of sweat every day—water mixed with salt and poisonous humors. Stop these holes, partly or entirely, and the skin's work is at once thrown on the lungs and kidneys. Then you fall ill with some disease or other. With *what* disease depends on the nature and location of your weak spot.

A lady, whose name we are permitted to mention, will not soon forget the spring of 1890. It was then that for the first time in her life she was afraid to be left alone, not from fear of enemies, but from sheer nervous excitement. She was obliged to have elastic put into her slippers to let them out—her feet were swollen so; and her hands were in the same condition. In the morning her face would puff up, and large lumps form under her eyes and on her cheeks. Then a rash made its appearance all over her body, vanishing again almost immediately, as a blush comes and goes on the face.

The suddenness of this she compares to the sting of a wasp or hornet. An intense itching accompanied it, so she could not lie in bed or be quiet in any position on account of it. She was in misery night and day and scarcely knew what to do with herself. Her legs got so painful and felt so tired she was put to it to get about. For eighteen months (it must have seemed like as many years!) she was tormented in this way.

Meanwhile she consulted two doctors, and attended successively at the Newcastle Infirmary and at the Dispensary. But nothing more than temporary ease came of the treatment they gave her. The doctors recommended a change of air, and in August, 1891, she went to North Sunderland. She found relief at that place, but not from the air.

Now we must get back to the spring of 1890, and inquire what, if

anything, preceded this strange outbreak. At that time, the lady says, she first felt languid, tired, and constantly sleepy. She was troubled with bad headaches and attacks of giddiness. Her appetite failed; she could eat but little, and after eating had a feeling of weight and fullness at the chest and sides. Her whole system was depressed, and the life in her appeared to sink, as the water does in a cistern where there existed a hidden leak somewhere. Then came what has already been described.

At North Sunderland, whither she went for a change of air, she met a gentleman named Cathcart, who expressed a most intelligent opinion of her case and advised the use of Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup. Convinced by his reasoning she procured a supply of this well-known remedy and began taking it.

Her letter concludes in these words: "After I had used the Syrup only a few days I felt a decided improvement in all respects. My appetite revived, my food digested better, and soon the rash and lumps entirely disappeared to return no more. I have since enjoyed the best of health. You are at liberty to make my statement public if you think it may be useful to others." (Signed) Mrs. Sarah Charleton, 27 John Street, Arthur's Hill, Newcastle, February 7th, 1896."

We congratulate this lady on her recovery and thank her for allowing us to publish the above details of her experience. The doctors called her ailment nettle rash, but it was more than that. Her blood was loaded with the poisonous acids generated by indigestion and dyspepsia—the same as the poisons of gout and of acute inflammatory rheumatism. The irritated nerves of the skin produced the rash, as the clogged pores were unable to excrete the poison. The purifying power of Seigel's Syrup expelled this poison through the kidneys and bowels, and by stimulating insensible perspiration over the whole surface of the skin.

Of this disease an English physician says: "When it becomes chronic all treatment fails."

Yes, all treatment except the one which cured Mrs. Charleton.



"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.



CLEARs 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.

Seasonable Preparations

== in Popular Demand.

Liquid Acid Phosphates:

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

In 8-fluidounce bottles.....	per doz.	\$1.90
In 16-fluidounce bottles.....	per doz.	3.20
In 80-fluidounce bottles.....	per bot.	1.20

Bulk prices on application.

Chlor-Anodyne:

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

In fluidounce bottles.....	per doz.	\$3.00
In 16-fluidounce bottles.....	per bot.	3.45

Also in four- and eight-fluidounce bottles.

Elixir Lactated Pepsin:

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

In 16-fluidounce bottles.....	per doz.	\$12.00
In 80-fluidounce bottles.....	per bot.	4.40

Less the usual discounts.

Elixir Saw Palmetto and Santal Compound:

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

In 16-fluidounce bottles.....	per doz.	\$12.00
In 80-fluidounce bottles.....	per bot.	4.40

Less the usual discounts.

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