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Vol. XI

TORONTO, CANADA, NOVEMBER, 1899.

No 11.

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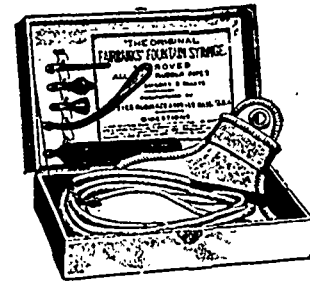
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Canadian Druggist

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

VOL. XI.

TORONTO, NOVEMBER, 1899.

NO. 11

Canadian Druggist

WILLIAM J. DYAS, PUBLISHER.

Subscription \$1 per year in advance.

Advertising rates on application.

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

New advertisements or changes to be addressed

Canadian Druggist.

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

CONTENTS.

EDITORIAL.

A Druggist's License.

Ontario and Quebec.

Better Times.

Serving Customers.

The Price of Tinctures.

The Cape Colony Medical and Pharmacy Act, 1891, as Amended 1899.

Draft of a Report Compiled by a Committee of the Canadian Medical Association.

Labels.

Pharmacy Students Win at Football.

Silvering Glass.

Is Ice Cream Soda a Medicine?

TRADE NOTES

Prince Edward Island Notes.

Nova Scotia Notes.

British Columbia Notes.

Montreal Notes.

Manitoba Notes.

Seasonable Formulæ—From Various Sources.

Force of an Employer's Example.

Camphor—Its Growth and Uses.

The Evolution of Pharmacy.

Seneca Root Industry.

Pharmacy Examinations.

Preliminary Examinations.

An Opening for Investment.

Fitting of Eye Glasses and Spectacles.

Respect Friendly Suggestions.

FORMULARY.

PHOTOGRAPHIC NOTES.

Bromide Enlarging.

OPTICAL DEPARTMENT.

AMONGST OUR ADVERTISERS.

DRUG REPORTS.

A Druggist's License.

The object of a druggist's license is to enable him to practise the art of pharmacy in the territory wherein his license is issued. In order to make it effective it is backed up by an act of pharmacy which is supposed by the holder of the license to secure him privileges commensurate with the efforts he has put forth to obtain it. In intent his license does secure him a legal right which is not enjoyed by a non-holder, but unfortunately the right is a very limited one, and does not carry much commercial advantage with it. He frames his license, displays it in a conspicuous place, and then finds that the public look upon it as a weapon for their undoing when they are obliged to deal with him. It is questionable if the display of the certificate does not do more harm than good. Every druggist knows that the public part very reluctantly with every cent they pay him, unless it is for liquor, and that, even when he is in a position to give them better value in certain lines of goods than are other merchants who may handle the same, he does not get the chance. His place is always the last resort.

It cannot well be said that the license granted in this country is of much less value, in intent, than those issued elsewhere, but it can truly be said that this country, from the Premier to the voter, is averse to giving him any commercial privileges with it which have not for their sole purpose the conservation of the public welfare. This means that the public conserve their own interests without paying much regard to the fact that the druggist has been specially qualified and licensed to do it.

Every license is supposed to have a value, but we very much doubt if any pharmacist's license, if permitted to be put at auction, would bring anywhere near the sum it cost him to secure it.

Ontario and Quebec.

It is to be regretted that the druggists of these two provinces are not better informed about one another than they now are. If they were, we are convinced that a rapprochement for mutual interests would speedily be brought about, as both have similar difficulties to contend against, though in a somewhat different way. The druggist of Quebec has more to contend against from the patent medicine opposition of the grocery dealer than his Ontario confrere, while the Ontario pharmacist has the departmental octopus exerting greater influence to destroy his trade. The Quebec druggist has in the past confined his efforts to the practice of pharmacy, pure and simple, while his Ontario brother has not hesitated to combine any department of commerce which would bring grist to his mill. In proportion to population, Quebec has fewer pharmacies, there being scores of towns with from 800 to 1,000 inhabitants without a single pharmacy, and very many with from 2,000 to 3,000 with a single druggist to supply their wants. The French people use more perfumery and toilet articles than their English neighbors, but it is doubtless within the mark to say that the English use two or three times as much drugs. The English are home physicians, while the French either rely on their doctor or the patent medicine advertisement.

From a professional standpoint the French pharmacists of the Province of Quebec have nothing to learn from their English confreres in the West. They are few in number in proportion, it is true, but the lack in quantity is made up in quality, and a basis of equality would in no wise disparage the votaries of either province.

These two provinces are destined to control to a great extent the future of Canadian pharmacy in all the provinces, and, as the interests and difficulties of

both are practically identical, we have not hesitated to commence and to continue to advocate, on all opportune occasions, an alliance along such lines as would consolidate their influence whilst not interfering with the local control which each might find it advantageous to wield over their educational institutions. We are satisfied that the pharmacists in both provinces would welcome a consolidation of their power, and we are as fully convinced that Canadian pharmacy will never assume its true position until a union of these bodies is effected which will secure to votaries of pharmacy recognition as Canadian rather than provincial pharmacists.

Better Times.

While the experience which the druggists have derived from the past five years would not warrant an anticipation of good times, it cannot be gainsaid that business in all departments of commercial activity is better than it has been, and that the general trade of the country justifies an expectation of better times. The druggist, like every other business man, is bound to get a share of the extra cash which goes into circulation, and we hope his share may be a large one. When times are hard the customers are more discriminating and harder to deal with. They then need the bargains which they seek, and as their training induces them to regard the druggist as a merchant who never gives one, he is avoided as much as possible. When times are better, they do not mind the imaginary loss of a few pennies, and the druggist profits accordingly. The advent of more prosperous times will not make the average druggist rich, but a little relief from the tension under which he has labored will be fully appreciated. We earnestly hope that good times, now that they have come, may stay long and help the drug trade out of the rut into which it has fallen. We are convinced that the trade is prepared to make hay while the sun shines, and to put to good use what it does make.

Serving Customers.

Few things contribute more to create a favorable impression upon the customer than the manner in which he is served. The proprietor or clerk who has learned or appreciates the value of the art of politeness will be sure to reap a return from which it cannot be derived from any other source. Prompt and at-

tentive service is the first duty of the clerk. Promptitude is not enough alone. It merely constitutes an act, but the attention constitutes a manner. Not an unnecessary moment should be lost in waiting upon the customer. The presence of more than can be attended to promptly simply throws more responsibility upon the attendant whose duty then is to notice each customer by passing a word of recognition until such time as they can be served. The attendant who understands human nature can do as much with head as his hands, although in such circumstances both should be actively employed. The customer who is recognized by a word of greeting will be generous enough to wait his turn. The recognition binds him and the unwritten law of civility will prevent him leaving. It is generally too late to notice him when he is making for the door by saying, "Is there anything I can do for you? I will be with you in a moment." He naturally feels that your interests and not his are what impel the remark and is influenced accordingly. The serving successfully of all customers depends upon the manner in which it is done. If each can be influenced by your manner to believe that his trade is appreciated and that you will do your utmost to please him, his patronage is certain to remain with you. Always bear in mind that the same kind of attention which you like to receive as a customer will be agreeable to others. The doing unto others as you would that they should do unto you, is excellent policy in business matters.

The Price of Tinctures.

Are tinctures dispensed and sold by the druggist at a price proportionate to their cost? We think not.

There is not a druggist in Canada of twenty years' experience who does not recollect that in his time alcohol sold for about one-half its present price, yet in all that time the charge for tinctures has remained practically unchanged. Conditions of trade have changed, and in everything over which the druggist does not exercise absolute control he has been obliged to lower his price. It is a hard rule that won't work two ways, and we are of the opinion that when the druggist is forced by the buying public to give them values they do not thank him for, he is justified in return in demanding values which he need not thank them

for. One of the special benefits which we believe could be derived from the formation of a Dominion commercial drug association would be the adjustment of questions such as this. We feel sure that if each druggist was asked to give his candid opinion as to the present price of tinctures, extracts, etc., being adequate he would unhesitatingly answer no.

In raising a question of this kind, we wish to avoid even the appearance of theoretical discussion and to have the drug trade make it a practical live issue. If no other way can be arrived at to make it so, we would suggest that some member of our College Councils should bring it forward at a semi-annual meeting, and introduce a motion fixing prices, which, upon adoption, would have the force of official sanction, and which would then, we believe, be adopted by the drug trade at large.

The Cape Colony Medical and Pharmacy Act, 1891, as Amended 1899.

Proprietary Medicines containing poison must be so labelled and the ingredients also to be indicated on the label.

We have received from the resident correspondent of the *Chemist and Druggist* at Cape Town, Cape of Good Hope, the amendments to the Pharmacy Act, which have recently been passed by the Government of Cape Colony, and which affect the sale of all patent and proprietary medicines in that Colony.

It would be seen by the clauses of the Act, which are given below, that in future all patent or proprietary medicines when containing a poison, as mentioned in the Third Schedule of the Act shall not only be labelled poison, but also shall indicate on its label the name of such poison.

It must, however, be observed that this only applies to Cape Colony and its dependencies, and not to Natal, Rhodesia, Transvaal or Orange Free State.

The Cape Government, after periodical attempts extending over many years now, has succeeded in amending the Medical and Pharmacy Act, 1891, as indicated. Mention was made in this journal at the beginning of the year that in all probability the clauses bearing for the most part on patent medicines and packed goods to the extent of carrying their formula without exception would be amended down to a simple poison regulation. This has now taken place, and the clause has been altered to read as follows:

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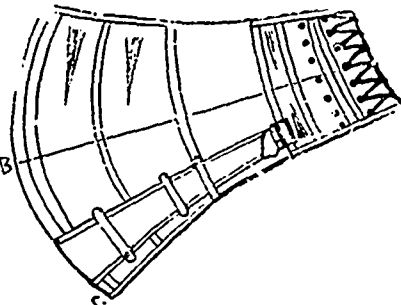


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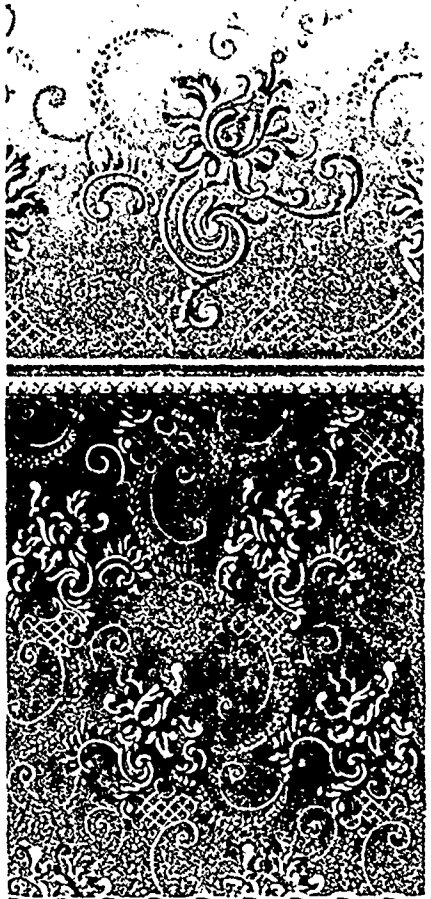
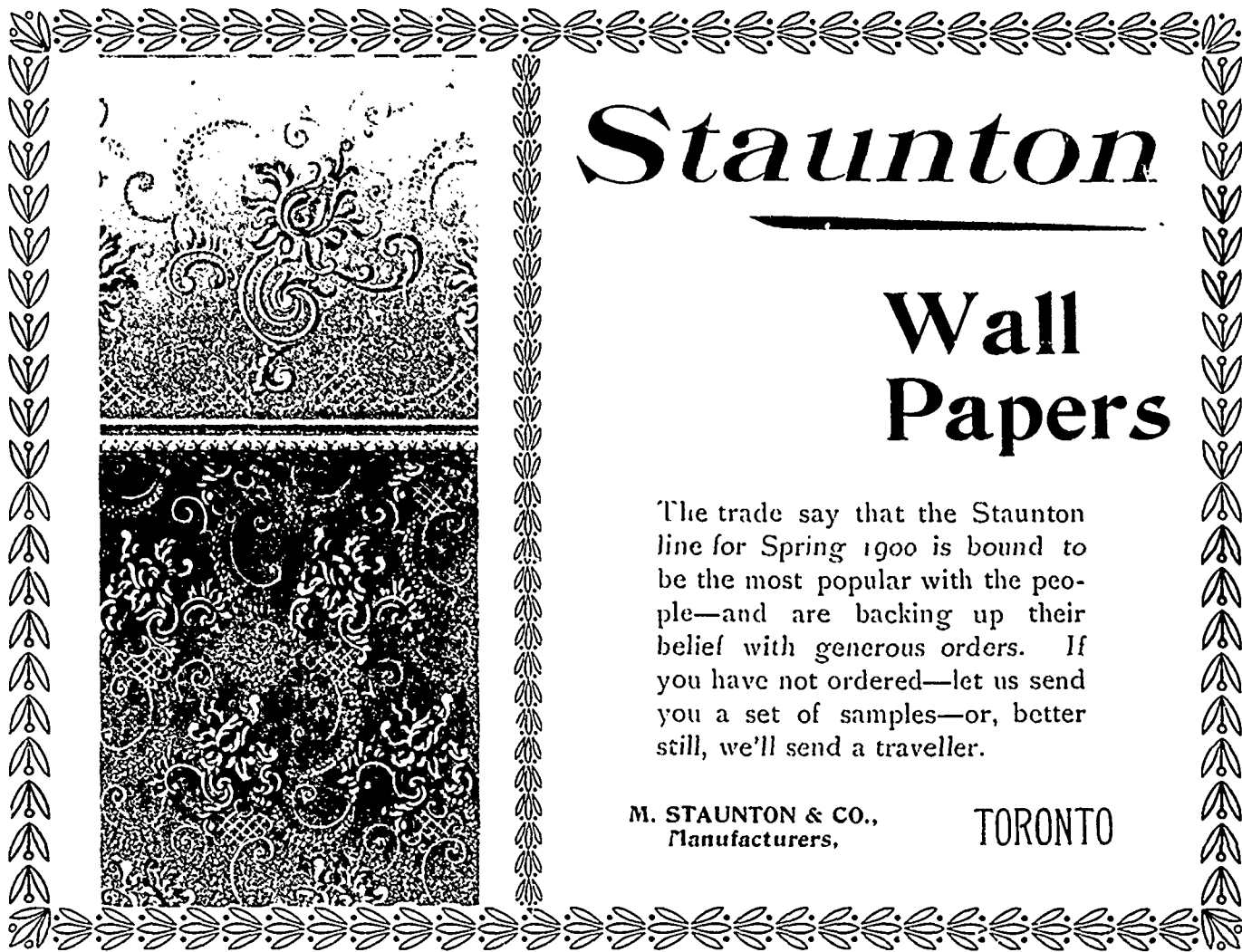
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to be proclaimed by the Governor, which shall not be less than six months after publication in the *Gazette* of his intention to proclaim such date, every patent or proprietary medicine intended for human use and containing any poison mentioned in the third schedule of this Act, shall bear upon the bottle, case or other package immediately containing such medicine, a true and exact statement, setting forth the fact that poison is contained and the ordinary name of such poison, and any person selling or keeping for sale any such medicine not so labelled shall be liable, upon conviction, to a penalty not exceeding £50, and in default of payment to six months' imprisonment with or without hard labor; providing that it shall be lawful for the Governor after consulting the Council and Board, and after giving six months' intention in the *Gazette* of his intention so to do, to declare any article mentioned in such notice to be a poison within the meaning of the said schedule, provided that the provisions of this section shall not apply to the medicines commonly called Dutch medicines.

List of poisons within the meaning of the Act 1891, and this Act:

Division (1) arsenic, and its preparations; aconite, atropine, strychnine, and all poisonous alkaloids and their salts; cantharides; corrosive sublimate, and its preparations; cyanide of potassium, and all metallic cyanides and their preparations; tartar emetic; ergot of rye, and its preparations; prussic acid, and its preparations; savin, and its oil; vermin killers, if preparations of poisons the preparations of which are in division 1 of this schedule.

Division (2) carbolic acid, almonds, essential oil of (unless deprived of prussic acid), belladonna, and its preparations; cantharides, tincture, and all vesicating liquids, preparations; cocaine; nuxvomica, and its preparations; opium and morphia, and their preparations; and all preparations of poppies; oxalic acid; precipitate, red (red oxide of mercury); precipitate, white (ammoniated mercury) vermin killers (see division 1). Compounds containing poisons prepared for the destruction of vermin, if not subject to the provisions of division (1) are in division (2).

The bill contains some 18 clauses in all and is crudely drawn up. All other provisions are of interest locally only, and can be proclaimed law immediately. Clause 16, however, requires six months' notice through the medium of the *Gazette*. When the mail left, the Medical Council and Pharmacy Board were unable to advise the Government owing to the absence of the majority of the members, but we hope to be able to give further particulars in our next issue.

DRAFT OF A REPORT COMPILED BY A COMMITTEE OF THE CANADIAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION

To be Presented to the Pharmacopœia Committee of the General Medical Council of Great Britain.

The following lists of drugs and preparations has been compiled and is recommended by the Committee nominated at the 32nd Annual Meeting of the Canadian Medical Association, held in Toronto, Aug., '99.

In February of this year, Professor Attfield on behalf of the General Medical Council, addressed a letter to the chief officers of medical and pharmaceutical bodies, and to other medical and pharmaceutical authorities in the British Colonies and India, asking for aid in adapting the British Pharmacopœia to Colonial and Indian requirements that it might ultimately become an Imperial pharmacopœia. According to this letter it is proposed not to modify the body of the present Pharmacopœia of '98, but, as that is already nearly out of print, to publish an addendum in future editions giving a list of the additions and modifications recommended by Colonial and Indian authorities.

It is evident from this letter and from the draft report which accompanied it, that the various Colonies had already taken some steps along the lines indicated. Canada had so far done nothing. It is indeed obvious that from the very extent of the Dominion—save and except the Federal Government were to take up the matter, Canada as a whole could do little to carry out the wishes of the Home authorities. To call together a committee of experts from all the Provinces was, from pecuniary considerations alone, an impossibility; to conduct a committee by correspondence between the scattered members, would be foredoomed to failure. At the same time, that the Dominion should be unrepresented in any scheme of an imperial nature, was at least undesirable; hence, to achieve something, even if but provincial in scope, a committee was called together in Montreal consisting of representatives of the Universities and pharmaceutical bodies of the Province of Quebec and of the Montreal Médico-Chirurgical Society, and by this Committee a draft report was prepared. That draft report was read before the Canadian Medical Association, which body, as

representing the medical profession throughout the Dominion, nominated the present Committee to consider and amend the draft report presented, while the Association further empowered this Committee to enter into communication in its name and to report to the General Medical Council of Great Britain.

The recommendations which follow are the first steps taken by the above committee towards that end. The Montreal report has been revised, certain recommendations added, others removed, and the arguments favoring each recommendation fully considered. But before forwarding the report to the General Medical Council, it is felt advisable to publish the present stage of the report so that if any, more especially pharmaceutical, bodies in the Dominion have criticisms to make or wish to see yet further additions thereto, they communicate with the secretaries of this committee without delay. It is desired that those to whom this report is sent for consideration, will consider it item by item and will against each item note whether they agree to its inclusion in the report or whether they have any alterations to suggest; while further it is begged that in thus returning the report to the secretaries they will note any drug, more especially of Canadian origin, which they think might be added, together with any criticisms upon the official modes of preparation and of compounding preparations already in the British Pharmacopœia which they find unsuited to Canadian need.

Signed:

A. D. BLACKADER, M.D.,
Prof. of Pharmacology, McGill Univ.
ROBT. WILSON, M.D.,
Prof. Pharmacology, Bishops' College.
H. HERVIEUX, M.D.,
Prof. Pharmacology, Laval University.
J. T. FOTHERINGHAM, M.D.,
Ontario College of Pharmacy.
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Pres. Pharmaceutical Assoc. Province of
Quebec.
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Past-Pres. American Pharmaceutical Assn.
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A. B. J. MOORE,
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J. G. ADAMI, M.D.,
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Orange flower water...	.2 "	100 "
Alcohol (90 per cent.)...	.3 "	150 "
Syrup5 "	400 "
Kaolin } Water }	Of each a sufficient quantity.	

Mix the tincture of orange, tincture of lemon, orange flower water, alcohol, syrup and four fluid ounces (or two hundred cubic centimetres) of water with two ounces of kaolin; set aside for twenty-four hours; filter; wash the filter with sufficient water to make twenty fluid ounces (or one thousand cubic centimetres) of simple elixir.

Note.—In reference to the term "Elixir" this is preferred by the committee to that of "Syrupus," in that the latter indicates something of a thick syrupy nature. There is distinct lack of adjuvant of this nature in the B.P., and this desired has a thicker adjuvant than the Syrupus Aromaticus of 1898, and no better term than "Elixir" suggests itself to the committee, which term, it might be added, is employed in the United States in this connection. If "adjuvans" could be employed it would recommend itself to this committee. The committee would have liked to suggest a simple Elixir of Olei Aurantii, and, while this is pleasant and easily made, oil of orange tends to deteriorate, and, for this reason, it was unwilling to introduce what would be a new official drug, purely for this purpose.

EMULSUM OLEI MORRHUE.

(Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil.)

Cod Liver Oil.....	8 ozs.	500 ccs.
Gum Acacia (in powder).	2 "	125 grammes.
Syrup	1 "	62½ ccs.
Oil of Bitter Almonds ..	2 m.	5 m.
Water.....	a sufficient quantity.	

Triturate the cod liver oil and gum Acacia together; add five ounces (or three hundred and thirteen cubic centi-

metres) of water, and stir briskly; when the emulsion is formed add the oil of bitter almonds, the syrup and sufficient water to make sixteen fluid ounces (or one thousand cubic centimetres).

Note.—In response to the constant demand for an emulsion and as a useful basis for the administration of creosote, hypophosphiter, etc. As this emulsion contains 50% oil it cannot be kept for long periods as can many proprietary emulsions containing a much smaller amount. By the described method it can be made up in large or small quantities in a very short time; while made thus it preserves its characters for two weeks or more.

In place of oil of bitter almonds, other flavorings may be introduced as desired

EXTRACTUM BUCHU LIQUIDUM.
(Liquid Extract of Buchu.)

Buchu leaves (in No. 40 powder) 20 ozs.	1000 grammes.
Alcohol (90 per cent).....	A sufficient quantity.

Moistened the powdered buchu leaves with about eight ounces (or four hundred cubic centimetres) of the alcohol; pack the moistened powder in a percolator, and add sufficient alcohol to saturate it thoroughly; when the liquid begins to drop, close the lower orifices of the percolator; set aside for forty-eight hours; then allow percolation to proceed, gradually adding alcohol until the buchu leaves are exhausted; reserve the first seventeen fluid ounces (or eight hundred and fifty cubic centimetres) of the percolate; remove the alcohol from the remainder by distillation; evaporate the residue to a soft extract; dissolve this in the reserved portion; add sufficient alcohol to produce twenty fluid ounces (or one thousand cubic centimetres) of the liquid extract.

Note.—The tincture is hardly ever used, as it contains too much alcohol.

EXTRACTUM HYSOCVAMI LIQUIDUM.

(Liquid Extract of Henbane.)

Henbane leaves (in No. 40 powder)	20 ozs.	1000 grammes.
Alcohol (60 per cent).....	A sufficient quantity.	

Same as buchu.

Note.—More reliable than the succus as obtained in Canada, and contains less alcohol than the tincture.

EXTRACTUM PRUNI VIRGINIANÆ LIQUIDUM.

(Liquid Extract of Wild Cherry.)

Wild Cherry Bark (in No. 40 powders)	20 ozs.	1,000 grammes.
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Glycerine.....	2 "	100 ccs.
Alcohol (45 per cent.)....	A sufficient quantity.	

Mix the Glycerine with six ounces (or three hundred cubic centimetres) of the alcohol; moisten the Wild Cherry Bark with the mixture, and allow to macerate in a tightly closed vessel for forty-eight hours; pack the moistened powder in a percolator and sufficient menstruum to saturate it thoroughly; when the liquid begins to drop, close the lower orifice of the percolator; set aside for twenty-four hours; then allow percolation to proceed, gradually adding menstruum until the Wild Cherry Bark is exhausted; reserve the first eighteen ounces (or nine hundred cubic centimetres) of the percolate; remove the alcohol from the remainder by distillation; evaporate the residue to a soft extract; dissolve this in the reserved portion; add sufficient menstruum to produce twenty fluid ounces (or one thousand cubic centimetres) of the Liquid Extract.

Dose—30 to 60 minims.

Note.—Much more serviceable than the tincture.

EXTRACTUM TRITICI LIQUIDUM.

(Liquid Extract of Couch Grass.)

Couch Grass (cut small).....	20 ozs.	1,000 grammes.
Boiling water.....	A sufficient quantity.	
Alcohol (90 per cent.) ..	5 ozs.	250 ccs.

Digest the Couch Grass with one hundred ounces (or five litres) of boiling water for six hours; strain; repeat the operation twice; mix the infusions and evaporate to fifteen ounces (or eight hundred cubic centimetres); add the alcohol; let stand twenty-four hours and filter.

Dose.—1 to 2 drachms.

Note.—Very often used. All the principles are in solution.

EXTRACTUM GRINDELIE LIQUIDUM.

(Liquid Extract of Grindelia.)

Grindelia in No. 40 powder. 20 ozs.	1000 grms.
Sodium carbonate.....	2 " 100 "
Water.....	10 " 500 "
Alcohol (80 per cent.)....	A sufficient quantity

Moisten the grindelia with eight ounces (or four hundred cubic centimetres); macerate in a closed vessel for twenty-four hours; pack the moistened powder in a percolator, and add sufficient menstruum to saturate it thoroughly; when the liquid begins to drop close the lower orifice of the percolator; set aside for twenty-four hours; then allow percolation to proceed gradually, adding menstruum till the grindelia is exhausted. Recover

the alcohol by distillation and dissolve the residue in the water containing the sodium bicarbonate, and after effervescence ceases add sufficient alcohol to make twenty ounces (or one thousand cubic centimetres) of liquid extract.

Dose.—10 to 20 minims.

EXTRACTUM SENEGÆ LIQUIDUM.

(Liquid Extract of Senega.)

Senega (in No. 40 powder).. 20 ozs. 1000 grms.
Solution of potash..... 1 " 50 cc.
Alcohol (70 per cent.)..... A sufficient quantity

Moisten the powdered senega with the solution of potash and six ounces of alcohol; pack the moistened powder in a percolator, etc., the same as for buchu.

Dose.—5 to 20 minims.

Note.—This is in great demand. It requires to be made up thus with a non-volatile alkali to prevent gelatinous change. Preparation from the concentrated liquors of the B.P. '98 is not recommended because these have not so far proved themselves popular in Canada.

EXTRACTUM VIBURNI PRUNIFOLI LIQUIDUM.

(Liquid Extract of Black Haw.)

Black Haw (in No. 60 powder). 20 ozs. 1,000 grammes.
Alcohol (70 per cent.) A sufficient quantity.

Same as Buchu.

Dose.—1 to 2 drachms.

Note.—Valuable and much in use.

LIQUOR AROMATICA ANTISEPTICA.

(Aromatic Antiseptic Solution.)

Benzoic acid..... 10 grammes.
Boric acid 20 "
Borax..... 10 "
Thymol..... 2 "
Eucalyptol..... 10 drops.
Oil of wintergreen 10 "
Oil of peppermint..... 6 "
Glycerine..... 100 ccs.
Alcohol (90 per cent) 500 "
Water..... A sufficient quantity.

Dissolve the thymol, oil of wintergreen, and oil of peppermint in the alcohol; dissolve the benzoic acid, boric acid, and borax in twelve ounces (or six hundred cubic centimetres) of water; add the glycerine; mix the two solutions; set aside for twenty-four hours; filter through kaolin, and add sufficient water to make twenty fluid ounces (or one thousand cubic centimetres).

Note.—Included because of the absence from the B.P. of any satisfactory preparation of the nature of a nose and mouth wash which is, at the same time, agreeable to use an antiseptic. For

such there is so unmistakable a demand that the demand should be satisfied even at the cost of polypharmacy.

SYRUPUS HYPOPHOSPHITUM.

(Syrup of the Hypophosphites)

Calcium hypophosphate.....	394 grains	45 grammes
Sodium hypophosphate.....	131 "	15 "
Potassium hypophosphate....	131 "	15 "
Tincture of Lemon	87 minims	10 ccs.
Sugar.....	14 ounces	700 grammes
Water to make....	20 "	1000 ccs.

Dissolve the salts in ten fluid ounces (or four hundred cubic centimetres) of water; dissolve the sugar in the solution without the aid of heat; add the tincture of lemon, and finally enough water to make twenty fluid ounces (or one thousand cubic centimetres) of the syrup.

Dose.—1 to 2 drachms.

Note.—In frequent demand: contained in the U.S.P.

OLEUM GAULTHERIA.

(Oil of Wintergreen.)

The oil distilled from the leaves of gaultheria procumbens or from the bark of betula lenta.

Characters and Tests.—Colorless or slightly yellowish tint. Specific gravity 1.180 to 1.187. It should rotate the plane of a ray of polarized light not less than 0.25° to the left in a tube 100 millimetres long (Powers & Kleber).

Note.—As an aromatic oil this in Canada is popular with the profession and the laity very much as is mentha piperita in Great Britain. Therapeutically as methyl salicylate whether prepared synthetically or derived from the above mentioned sources, it is of no small value and frequently prescribed.

SYRUPUS ACIDI HYDRIODICI (2 P.C.).

(Syrup of Acid Hydriodic.)

Potassium iodide....	236.25 grains	27 grammes
Tartaric acid.....	223 "	25.5 "
Calcium hypophosphate	17½ "	2 "
Water.....	525 minims	60 ccs.
Alcohol (45 per cent).....	440 "	50 ccs.
Syrup to make.....		1000 ccs.

Dissolve the potassium iodide and calcium hypophosphate and the tartaric acid in 440 minims (or fifty cubic centimetres) of alcohol; mix the solutions; shake well and set aside in ice water for half an hour; then filter through a small filter, washing the filter with alcohol (45 per

cent.) till the filtrate amounts to two ounces (or one hundred cubic centimetres.) Mix the solution with sufficient syrup to produce twenty fluid ounces (or one thousand cubic centimetres.)

Note.—Official in the U.S.P. (1%), but 2% is frequently demanded and therefore meets all requirements. In the '80 edition of the U.S.P. it was directed that the syrup be made from the acid which was prepared direct from iodine, but in the '90 edition was directed to be prepared by the interaction of tartaric acid and potassium iodide, a simpler and more satisfactory process.

SYRUPUS FERRI PHOSPHATIS COMPOSITUS.

(Compound Syrup of Ferrous Phosphate.)

Iron wire.....	37½ grains	4.3 grammes
Precipitated calcium carbonate.....	120 "	13.7 "
Potassium acid carbonate.....	9 "	1 "
Sodium Phosphate	9 "	1 "
Cochineal.....	30 "	3.5 "
Sugar.....	14 ounces	700 "
Water.....		A sufficient quantity.

Dissolve the iron wire in one fluid ounce (or fifty cubic centimetres) of phosphoric acid and half an ounce (or twenty-five cubic centimetres) of water in a flask, heating gently till dissolved. Dissolve the precipitated calcium carbonate, potassium carbonate and sodium phosphate in half an ounce (or twenty-five cubic centimetres) of concentrated phosphoric acid and two ounces (or one hundred cubic centimetres) of water. Mix the solutions, filter and set aside. Boil the cochineal and six fluid ounces (or three hundred cubic centimetres) of water for fifteen minutes; cool, filter and wash the filter with sufficient water to make seven ounces (or three hundred and fifty cubic centimetres). In this dissolve the sugar with the aid of heat, and strain. When cold, add the solution of phosphates and sufficient water to measure twenty fluid ounces (or one thousand cubic centimetres).

Note.—Large amounts used.

SYRUPUS HYPOPHOSPHITUM COMPOSITUS QUININA ET STRYCHNIA.

(Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites with Quinine and Strychnine.)

	Grains.	Grams.
Calcium hypophosphate....	50	12
Potassium hypophosphate... 40		6
Manganese hypophosphate.. 40		6
Iron hypophosphate..... 40		6
Potassium citrate..... 30		4.5
Strychnine hydrochloride... 2		0.3
Quinine hydrochloride..... 8		1.2
Sugar..... 14 ozs.		700
Water.....		A sufficient quantity.

Note.—Here as in connection with the liquor antiseptica aromat, the committee is of opinion that public necessity must overrule considerations of pharmacological value. While experimental proof has not been induced as to the value of this preparation, practitioners so frequently prescribe the syrup of hypophosphites without designating whether property preparations are indicated or the hypophosphites alone, or containing quinine or strychnine, that it is essential for the Pharmacopœia to give some definite formula in order to avoid confusion.

SYRUPUS SENEGÆ

(Syrup of Senega.)

Liquid extract of senega. . . 4 ozs. 200 ccs.
Sugar 14 " 700 grammes.
Water A sufficient quantity.

Mix the liquid extract of senega with ten ounces (or five hundred and fifty cubic centimetres) of water; filter through kaolin, washing the filter with distilled water; dissolve the sugar in the filtrate; strain and add water to make twenty fluid ounces (or one thousand cubic centimetres) of the syrup.

Dose.— $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid drachm.

Note.—Preferred to tincture. Vide note to No. in reference to the advisability of preparing this from the official concentrated liquor.

SYRUPUS IPECACUANHÆ.

(Syrup of Ipecacuanha)

Liquid extract of ipeca-
cuanha. 1 fl. oz. 50 cc.
Acetic acid. 96 minims. 10 "
Glycerine. 2 ounces. 100 "
Sugar. 14 " 700 grammes.
Water. A sufficient quantity.

Mix the liquid extract of ipecacuanha, acetic acid and ten ounces (or five hundred cubic centimetres) of water; filter through kaolin into a vessel containing the glycerine; add the sugar and dissolve without the aid of heat; strain and add water to make twenty fluid ounces (or one thousand cubic centimetres) of the syrup.

Dose.—1 to 2 drachms.

Note.—Strongly recommended.

TINCTURE ARNICÆ FLORUM.

(Tincture of Arnica Flowers.)

Arnica flowers, in No.
20 powder. 2 ounces. 100 grammes.
Alcohol (45 per cent.). A sufficient quantity.

Moisten the powder with four fluid ounces (or two hundred cubic centi-

metres) of the alcohol, and complete the percolation process. The resulting tincture should measure one pint (or one thousand cubic centimetres).

Dose.— $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid drachm.

Note.—This tincture is the preparation exclusively used in this country.

TINCTURA IALAPÆ COMPOSITA.

(Compound Tincture of Jalap.)

Jalap, No. 40 powder 1 oz., 262 grains. 50 gms.
Scammony " 175 grains. 20 "
Turbeth " 88 " 10 "
Alcohol (60 per cent.) A sufficient quantity.

Moisten the powders with two fluid ounces (or one hundred cubic centimetres) of the alcohol, and complete the percolation process. The resulting tincture should measure one pint (or one thousand cubic centimetres).

Note.—The ordinary tincture is never called for in Canada, while in the French-speaking Province of Quebec this preparation, borrowed from the Codex, is in very frequent demand, and is found by the medical profession to be active and reliable.

TINCTURA OPII DEODORATA.

(Deodorized Tincture of Opium.)

Opium. 3 ounces. 150 grammes.
Alcohol (90 per cent.) } Of each a sufficient quantity.
Distilled water. f tity.

Rub the opium to a paste with ten fluid ounces (or 500 cubic centimetres) of distilled water previously heated to at least 200° F. (93.3° C.); set aside for six hours. Add another five ounces (or 250 cubic centimetres of water); mix thoroughly; set aside in a covered vessel for twenty four hours; strain; press; mix the liquids. Let the infusion stand for twelve hours in a vessel surrounded by ice; filter through a pleated filter containing a piece of ice. To the filtrate add five ounces (or 250 cubic centimetres) of the alcohol. Set aside for twenty-four hours; filter. Determine the percentage of morphine in the liquid by the process given under Tincture of Opium; and to the filtered liquid add a sufficiency of a mixture of alcohol water so that the resulting tincture will contain not less than 0.70 grammes, nor more than 0.80 grammes, in one hundred cubic centimetres.

Dose.—5 to 15 minims for repeated administration.

For a single administration 20 to 30 minims.

Note.—This is much needed; the process of deodorisation and preparation by

this method does not weaken the opium, while a more elegant preparation is obtained which is useful especially when it is desired to mark the drug.

FERRI HYPOPHOSPHIS.

(Ferric Hypophosphite.)

FE₂ (PH₂O₂) 6.

Ferric hypophosphite obtained by the interaction of calcium hypophosphite and ferric chloride.

Characters and Tests.—A grayish white powder; only slightly soluble in water; entirely soluble in solution of potassium citrate, forming a green solution. Should give no reaction for carbonates, phosphate.

Note.—Used in preparation of syr. hypophosphitum.

HYDRARGYRI IODIDUM FLAVUM

(Yellow Mercurous Iodide.)

Hg. 1.

Mercurous iodide obtained by interaction of mercurous nitrate and potassium iodide.

Characters and Tests.—A bright yellow amorphous powder; almost insoluble in water; entirely insoluble in alcohol and ether.

Note.—Made according to this formula it is stable when protected from the light, much more stable than the green iodide while being of definite composition and definitely active; further, it is in much demand.

FERRI PHOSPHAS SOLUBILIS

(Soluble Ferric Phosphate.)

Made according to the process of the U. S. P.

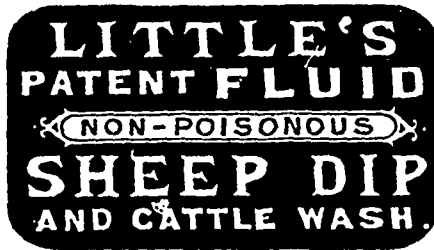
Note.—Largely prescribed by the profession in Canada.

SYRUPUS FERRI IODIDI.

(Syrup of Ferrous Iodide.)

Note.—It is recommended that a note be appended to the description of the preparation of syrupus ferri iodide in future editions of the B. P. to the effect that the amount of sugar may be varied according to the contingencies of climate so that crystallization be thus prevented.

Formic Aldehyde.—Description of this and its tests should, in the opinion of the Committee, be added to the pharmacopœia.



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

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

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

Removes the unpleasant smell from Dogs and other animals.

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

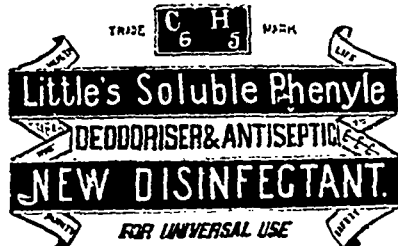
17 Gold, Silver, and other Prize Medals have been awarded to "Little's Sheep and Cattle Wash" in all parts of the world.

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

ROBERT WIGHTMAN, Druggist, OWEN SOUND, ONT.

Sole Agent for the Dominion.

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



Cheap, Harmless, and Effective

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

NON-POISONOUS AND NON-CORROSIVE.

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

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

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

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

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

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

ROBERT WIGHTMAN, Druggist, OWEN SOUND, ONT.

Sole Agent for the Dominion.

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

TOILET PAPERS

Rolls from \$3 per 100. Packages from \$3 25 per 100.

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CENTURY Rolls at.....\$5.00 per 100.

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WHEAT MARROW

AN IDEAL FOOD FOR

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Is Nutritious, easily digested, and satisfying. Prepared from the Choicest Winter Wheats.

Physicians recommend it. Patients like it.

All druggists should keep it in stock.

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FIVE GRAINS EACH



FAC-SIMILE—ENLARGED

(A Laxative Analgesic and Antipyretic)

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ANTIKAMNIA AND QUININE

LAXATIVE TABLETS

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(A Tonic-Laxative, Analgesic and Antipyretic)

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Pratt's Poultry Food

PRATT'S POULTRY FOOD



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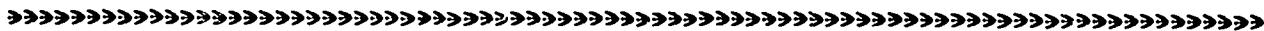
*Cures Chicken Cholera,
Roup, Gapes, etc.*

Positively increases the quantity of eggs—ensures
healthy flocks of

*Chickens, Turkeys, Ducks,
Geese and Pigeons*



Packages retail for 30c.—24 in a case. Dealer's Profit is FIFTY PER CENT.



Pratt's Animal Regulator

For Horses, Cows, Hogs and Sheep

Regulates the Bowels, Blood and Digestive Organs.

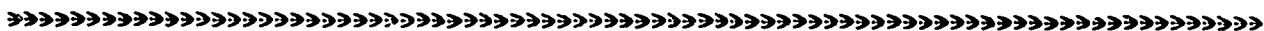
Builds up run-down Horses.

Increases the flow of milk—makes it richer
and produces more butter.

Prevents and cures Hog Cholera.



Packages retail for 30c.—24 in a case. Dealer's Profit is FIFTY PER CENT.



Freight is allowed to points in Ontario, Quebec or Maritime Provinces on lots of two cases or
over. Proportionate freight allowance to other points.

Handsome Lithographs of different breeds of Horses and Poultry with each case.



A Case of each costs you only \$9.60, freight paid. Sells for \$14.40.



PRATT'S FOOD is a quick and sure seller—Try It!

Sold extensively by Druggists throughout Canada.

Backed by thousands of testimonials from all parts.



General Agent
For Canada

ROBERT GREIG,

29 Melinda Street,
...Toronto.

Liquor Formic Aldehyde, 40 per cent.—This is now in such extensive employment for antiseptic purposes, and is found so efficacious in the opinion of the Committee, that it should immediately have a place in the Addendum, and be added in future editions of the B. P.

The Committee has had under consideration several drugs, many of them of distinct efficacy, which have come into extensive use since the publication of the last edition of the B. P., but, recognizing that it is the policy of the compilers of that volume not to add new drugs to the already large list until their preparations, chemical and pharmaceutical, have been thoroughly worked out; and, recognizing further that none of these are especially Canadian products, the Committee has decided to make no recommendation concerning them. It will be observed that with the exception of the last (Solution of Formic Aldehyde) all the recommendations are of preparations which have long been successfully and extensively employed in Canada, while the exact methods of preparations given are those which have been found by Canadian pharmacologists and pharmacists to yield the most satisfactory results.

Labels.

BY L. R.

A word about labels. Not an advertisement for any firm of printers, but a few suggestions which may mean gain or loss to the retail druggist.

In the first place the label should be well printed on good smooth paper, not too heavy, for that means imperfect or difficultly-secured adhesion, but thick enough not to show the effects of having been moistened, and so smooth that the accidental moistening of the printed side does not make it look soiled. As to style of printing and design, tastes differ, so I say little beyond that I am convinced that the first essential is that the type should be legible and all ornamentation, except perhaps a handsome border, should be subservient to this characteristic. I think, too, that the type employed should be stylish that it may convey the impression that the druggist whose name it bears is "up to date," and in short, that the label should in every particular be as good and as plain as possible. If it be too handsome it suggests an extra outlay which the customer will rightly

enough judge must be at his expense. If, on the other hand, it be poor in every quality it naturally suggests that the contents of the bottle or package it marks are of similar quality. In these particulars there is a sensible medium which it is well to recognize and act upon.

It is impossible to have labels printed for every package, and of course prescription labels must be written upon. Needless to say that while the druggist must not of necessity write a good hand the writing should be legible and neat without any evidence of carelessness and haste. These last two considerations have bearing upon all the points I am now to speak of, for carelessness indicated by labels presumes the probable carelessness in preparation, just as evidence of haste in affixing or writing the label strongly points to possible haste in finding the medicine and preparing it. These two faults are the most powerful enemies to the confidence of the public in the druggist, for no one cares to risk one's life to the haste or indifference of the vendor of drugs.

Just as good quality of label is associated with presumed excellence of goods, so do evident neatness and care, of which the label may be eloquent, engender confidence in the dispenser. For this reason a most important essential is that the label should be neatly trimmed on all sides so that the plain white margin be uniform and of one width. A label with a margin on one side twice as large as that on another,—or worse—crooked—suggests one or two things: either that it is a matter of indifference to the druggist (in which case it is natural to suppose that the proper dispensing of a prescription is equally a matter of indifference) or that it is due to haste, and no one relishes taking medicine about which there is an atmosphere of risk.

For the same reasons let the label be put on the bottle straight and at a suitable level, pleasing to the eyes. Crookedness speaks of the same haste and indifference so likely to disturb the equanimity of the patient.

Another essential is that there be but one label on the bottle, for in this connection it may mean life or death to yield to the temptation to save one's self the moment or two necessary for removing an old label. To say the least it is slovenly, but when the element of danger is added it becomes a matter of prime importance. It is not an unusual thing for a label to

fall off, in which case, if it is a poison label, leaving one bearing the name of a harmless preparation, the possibilities are serious. As a proof of this I may mention that to day one of my clerks showed me a bottle with a Tr. Nuc. Vom. label hanging scarcely attached to a strongly-adhering Ess. Vanilla label. Picture possible results if the loosened label had fallen off, a not unlikely thing in a hot kitchen. I once knew a lady, who in a similar case, took a teaspoonful of Liq. Ammon. Fort. for Spts. Ammon. Aromatic with the result that she barely escaped with her life and failed to an almost incredible degree.

These considerations may seem overdrawn by the thoughtless, but in my experience, covering a score of years in an old-established business in a city of ten or twelve thousand inhabitants, I have found that they are of importance. More than once I have been told by customers that they have gone out of their way to patronize my store because they are certain that everything is carefully done and everything sold is of the best quality, the conviction being based upon such seemingly trifling things as I have spoken of above.

Pharmacy Students Win at Football.

The students of the Ontario College of Pharmacy and University II. met, Nov. 13th, in an Association game of football. Varsity II. played an excellent game, but the rushes of Messer, Dixon and Gourlay twice carried the ball between the posts for Pharmacy, while the Arts men were unable to make a single puncture. Both goals were scored during the first half. Varsity kept Wright busy during the entire second half, but he was equal to the task, and was ably assisted by Douglas.

This game puts Varsity II. out of the running and places Pharmacy at the top of the list, with the Normals second. When these two teams clash there will be a great struggle.

The teams were:

Pharmacy—Goal, Wright; backs, E.A. Rae, Douglas; halves, Shurrie, Smith, Seigler; forwards, Farmer, Dixon, Messer, Wynn, Gourlay.

Varsity II.—Goal, White; backs, McPherson, Noble; halves, Martin, McDiarmid, Crauston; forwards, Gilchrist, DeLury, Fisher, Allen, Hume.

Montreal College of Pharmacy Students' Society.

Owing to the annual election of officers of the students in pharmacy having been cancelled on account of an alleged irregularity, they were held again on Friday evening last, with the following result: President, W. Barolet; vice-president, Georges Clerk; secretary, Noel Bourbonniere; treasurer, J. A. Goyer; organizer, T. Serres; councillors, Paul LeGuc, M. Denault, Auguste Meunier, B. Roy, J. B. Laplante and T. Dion; flag-bearer, Hercule Barre.

Silvering Glass

C. McD., Manitoba, asks for a preparation for silvering glass, or "to mirror plain glass." The following is recommended:—

Dissolve 15 gr. of silver nitrate in 5 dr. of water, and add strong solution of ammonia until the precipitate which is at first formed is redissolved. Then add 15 gr. of caustic potash dissolved in 1 dr. of water; a precipitate is again formed and ammonia solution is to be added until it almost dissolves. Then add a saturated solution of silver nitrate until the solution becomes of a straw-color. Now place the glass to be silvered in a flat dish (such as a developing dish), with supports which will raise it about $\frac{1}{2}$ inch from the bottom. Pour water into the dish to completely cover the under-surface of the glass; remove the glass, pour some of the silver solution into the water, stir, then add some solution of pure dextrin; again stir, and replace the glass. A deposit of metallic silver is formed on the surface of the glass in about fifteen minutes.

And Now the Dentists.

Dominion registration as advocated in this journal for druggists and as proposed at the meeting of the Dominion Medical Association for Physicians is now being agitated for by dentists. In the *Dominion Dental Journal* for October the editor refers to the anomaly of different qualifications and privileges in the various provinces, although he sees a barrier in the lower educational standard said to exist in the provinces outside of Ontario.

Amongst the volunteers for service with the Canadian contingent in South Africa was a drug representative in the person of Daniel McMillan, head clerk with Albert Johnston, druggist, Sarnia, Ont. We wish him "bon voyage" and a safe return.

British Columbia to Newfoundland.

The following unsolicited testimony is worthy the notice of prospective advertisers. My advertisement in the CANADIAN DRUGGIST has brought me many requests for samples from points all the way from Vancouver, B.C., to St. John's, Newfoundland, and in nine cases out of ten the samples have brought orders.

Yours respectfully,

W. S. MCGREGOR,

Manufacturers McGregor's Butter Scotch.

Is Ice Cream Soda a Medicine?

On Oct. 27th, the final hearing was given to a charge brought by the Morality Department of the City of Toronto, against W. J. Urquhart, who formerly kept a drug store at the corner of Yonge and Gerrard Sts. in this city.

The information, which was laid on behalf of the Lord's Day Alliance, charged the defendant with having sold two glasses of ice cream soda, on Sunday, thereby violating the Lord's Day Act.

The only evidence submitted was that of Police Constable Guthrie, who testified to having made the purchase of ice cream soda, as a beverage, Police Constable Ironsides having also make a similar purchase at the same time. The latter witness, however, was out of the city, and the prosecution rested their case upon the evidence of the first witness.

For the defence Dr. Mennie, Dr. Noble and Mr. Geo. A. Bingham, druggist, were called. Their evidence was to the effect that Ice Cream Soda was a medicine and that its constituents were frequently prescribed by physicians.

The prosecuting attorney, Mr. O'Mara, called as witnesses: Dr. Fotheringham, Messrs. W. Lloyd Wood, John Hargraves and C. H. Cowen, the latter three being druggists, to prove by their evidence that Ice Cream Soda, when prescribed, was not sold from the fountain.

After hearing argument on both sides, the Magistrate stated his desire to have the case go to a higher court, in order to have an interpretation of the law. He accordingly fined Mr. Urquhart \$1 and costs, or ten days.

Subsequently Police Magistrate Denison gave the following written judgment:

"I find upon the evidence that Soda Water and Ice Cream, are sometimes sold as medicine. In my opinion the

sale of these articles mentioned in the evidence, was not made as a sale of medicine, although nothing was said by either party on the subject.

"I fine the defendant \$1 and costs, or ten days."

Analysis of Belladonna Plasters.

The Department of Inland Revenue of the Federal Government have issued a second bulletin dealing with the analysis of Belladonna plasters, the object of which appears to be to maintain the correctness of their former bulletin rather than to rectify any errors which they may have made.

A noticeable feature in this last bulletin is by insertion of the words, "omitting the Montreal analysis," thus qualifying the report. Why this should be done is not very apparent.

Messrs. Johnson & Johnson have claimed throughout that their Belladonna plasters, allowing for difficulty in separation of the rubber from the alkaloid, assay fully up to the strength required by the U. S. P., under which they are both made and sold.

Under date of December 28th, 1898, Prof. J. Bemrose, F.I.C., F.C.S., submitted a report of his examination of plasters manufactured by this firm, showing that the solution obtained from the plasters manufactured by Johnson & Johnson, polarized slightly positive, giving results precisely similar to those obtained from an analysis of the extract of Belladonna Leaf (Eng.) made at the same time.

Below we give a further report, under date of May 18th, by the same chemist, who fully substantiates the claim made by this firm as to their plasters:

ANALYSIS OF JOHNSON'S BELLADONNA PLASTERS, II. P. STRENGTH

Montreal, May 18th, 1899.

Messrs. Gilmour Bros. & Co.:

GENTLEMEN,—From a box containing Belladonna Plasters, prepared by Messrs. Johnson & Johnson, I have taken two samples marked "Guaranteed to contain the full amount of the alkaloids of Belladonna Root required by the Br. P., 1898."

In one plaster I find 0.422 per cent. alkaloids; in the other, 0.456 per cent. alkaloids; average, 0.439 per cent. alkaloids.

The clear yellow solutions fluoresce pale green, and the alkaloids from these react as the Belladonna alkaloids do. I am, therefore, of opinion that these plasters are prepared with the Belladonna Extract.

(Signed) J. BEMROSE.

(Copy.)

NEW GOODS

Roger and Gallet's Perfumes

For prompt shipment.

Ebony Mirrors—all quantities.

Hair Brushes—in great variety.

Crown Perfumes

And a Large Assortment of other goods,
suitable for Fall and **Christmas Trade.**

ARCHDALE WILSON & CO.

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,

HAMILTON,

ONTARIO.

We Make a

SPECIALTY

of fine

PAPER BOXES

- and -

LITHOGRAPHED LABELS

Our line both of boxes and labels cannot be excelled, as an evidence of which, we count amongst our customers all the leading Druggists in the Dominion.

Almost everything a Druggist requires in the way of packages and labels we supply, and we take pride in turning out all our work well. Our chief aim is to

Excel in Quality

and consequently we appeal more especially to those progressive druggists who want fine work and appreciate it when they see it.

You run absolutely no chance about being thoroughly well pleased if you buy your lithographed labels from us. If you have not already done so, give us a trial and be convinced.

Samples furnished with pleasure.

Dominion Paper Box Co.

38-40 ADELAIDE ST. WEST, TORONTO



BETTER

Than the

KLONDIKE

400% Profit on Sheet Music

Tons of it sold during the winter season.

If you want something that sells faster and is more profitable than any goods in your store,

WRITE US FOR

FREE CATALOGUE, FREE SAMPLES
AND PARTICULARS

Imperial Music Publishing House

23 Jordan St., Toronto, Canada

The Lyman Bros. & Co.

Limited

Wholesale Druggists, Toronto.

SOME ARRIVALS DURING THE MONTH

Anethol, Merks'	Bismuth, Valerianate	Endoxine
Apiol, $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. and $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	" Tannate	Iodol
Atropia Valerianate	" Subjallate	Holocaine
" Sulphate	" Metal	Hydroquinone
Ammonia, Malybdate	Chlorophyll	Jalapin
Acid, Fluoric	Citrophen	Lysol
" Oleic	Calcium, Permanganate	Ortol
" Uric	" Iodide	Peperagine
" Trichloracetic	" Lactate	Pellatierine
" Phenylactic	Codeia	Potass Chloroplatinite
" Citric	Epicarin, Bayers'	Quinine, Tannate
" Camphoric	Eikonogen	" Sulphate
Bromipin	Exalgine	Strontia Bromide
Bromoform	Europhen	Strophanthus Seed
Bromine Chloride	Eserine	Veratria, Pure

Marechale Christmas Perfumery...

Put up one in a box. Retail at 15c., 20c., 25c., 50c., and 75c.
Send for samples with next order.

Holiday Season

1899=1900

Our Lines of Goods for this season,

Specially Selected for the Drug Trade Only

are now full, and, being purchased before the recent advances, are offered at old prices. We would advise ordering before assortment is broken.



J. Winer & Co., Hamilton

Trade Notes

Clements Bros. have opened a new drug store at Lytton, B.C.

The drug store of P. Bawden, Ridgetown, Ont., was destroyed by fire, Oct. 17th.

The Wingate Chemical Co., Montreal, Q., has been registered. B. E. McGale, president.

J. A. Picotte, druggist, Montreal, Q., has registered as The Franks Manufacturing Company.

W. H. Dale, Petrolea, Ont., has moved into his new drug store, nearly opposite the Post Office.

R. W. Campbell, 398 Spadina Avenue, Toronto, Ont., has sold his drug business to E. E. Rutherford.

N. Pidze, C. Martel, and E. Heine, Montreal, Q., has registered as "The Silverine Company."

Mr. Ruckle, formerly of Toronto, is opening a new drug store on Main street, Winnipeg, Man.

L. Minard has purchased the drug business of Philip DeBeaudeau, St. Pierre Miquelon.

W. J. Dyas, Strathroy, Ont., has moved his drug business to the store formerly occupied by W. H. Stepler.

T. J. Tuck, druggist, Sherbrooke, Que., died suddenly Nov. 7th. He had been in poor health for some time.

F. Woolley has purchased the entire interest in the drug business formerly known as The Milton Drug Co., Montreal, Que.

The Hope Medicine Co., Limited, have received letters of incorporation. Capital stock, \$100,000. Head office, King street, Toronto, Ont.

W. H. Gilpin has sold his branch drug store at 556 Bloor street west, Toronto, Ont., to A. B. Moyer, who has managed the store for the past ten years.

C. Cranston, formerly in business in Winnipeg, but who has for some time been in Toronto, has again opened a drug store on Notre Dame street, Winnipeg, Man.

George Marshall, 310 Queen street east, Toronto, Ont., has enlarged his drug store and otherwise improved the

appearance, making it one of Toronto's nicest stores.

The Griffiths & Macpherson Co., Limited, has been organized as a joint stock company, with capital stock placed at \$110,000. They will assume the patent medicine business of the Griffiths and Macpherson Co., and the head office will be at 120 Church street, Toronto. The provisional directors are W. A. Griffiths, C. H. Cowen, G. H. Clarkson, G. E. Henderson, J. J. McLaughlin.

Prince Edward Island Notes.

Since the publication of our last notes from Prince Edward Island Mr. R. M. Johnson, junior partner in the firm of Messrs. Johnson & Johnson, Charlottetown, has joined the army of benedicts, having taken Miss Daisy Lewis for his partner through life. Upon the eve of his marriage, Mr. Johnson was presented with an address by the Foresters, of which Order he is a leading official.

Dr. S. W. Dodd, proprietor of The Medical Hall, Charlottetown, lately offered his business for sale, but has decided to continue in business as heretofore.

Mr. George MacDonald, for many years past in the employ of Mr. C. D. Rankin, Charlottetown, intends going into business for himself within a few weeks. Mr. MacDonald is fitting up a store on the s. w. corner of Great George and Kent Streets.

Nova Scotia Notes.

A drug store has lately been opened at Weymouth by Cyrus A. Ryan, a recent graduate of the Nova Scotia Pharmaceutical Society. This is the first drug store ever established in this town.

We regret to announce the serious illness of Mr. C. T. G. Taylor, the well-known druggist of Bridgewater. Mr. Taylor has been in poor health for some time. He recently came to Halifax for medical treatment, but has returned home unimproved in health.

Two drug clerks of Halifax have joined the volunteer contingent for the Transvaal. They are Charles Hancock, of Messrs. Brown & Webb's staff, and Walter Hart, of Brown Bros. & Co.'s. The boys left for Quebec on the 25th inst., and the

immense crowd at the Halifax station to see them off was evidence of the interest taken in those who have gone to fight the battles of the Queen.

Mr. W. A. Simson and Mr. Danie Hockin, of Simson Bros. & Co.'s staff, visited New York during the past month, Mr. Hockin, who is buyer for the firm, going in the interest of his house to make some fall purchases and see how the world is moving in the great city. While there they attended the yacht races.

Mr. Edmund Jenner, of Digby, who was seriously ill, has quite recovered, and is again at business. Mr. W. A. Flowers, of the staff of Simson Bros. & Co., took charge of Mr. Jenner's store during his illness.

Mr. D. Tremaine, of Geo. K. Thomson & Co., Annapolis, was married last month, and has recently returned from his wedding tour.

Mr. J. F. Elliott, of Halifax, is caring for the business of Mr. C. T. G. Taylor, during the illness of the latter.

Mr. Alfred O. Morse, formerly with S. N. Weare, of Bridgetown, is now in the employ of the estate of A. W. Drysdale, of Halifax.

Many of the country druggists visited Halifax during Exhibition week, and among them we noticed Mr. H. E. Wilson, of Windsor, who reports business good, and the town of Windsor rapidly recovering from the effects of the disastrous fire which swept the business portion of that pretty town almost out of existence, about two years ago.

Mr. William Crowe, of Truro, Mr. Geo. C. McDougall, of Kentville, and Mr. D. L. McDonald, of Glace Bay, C.B., were also in the city, as well as several of the drug fraternity from Prince Edward Island.

The Pharmaceutical Society proposes holding a special half-yearly examination in January, and a number of candidates are preparing for the ordeal.

British Columbia Notes.

British Columbia is holding her own and will give a good account of herself in the near future. New towns are springing into existence with amazing rapidity, some built up to remain while a few have to go to the wall. The drug store is always in evidence and the enterprising man generally makes a little, though he

may have to move camp once or twice until he strikes a permanency.

Mr. J. Boyle, formerly with the wholesalers, Henderson Bros., of Victoria and Vancouver, is one of the latest to start up for himself in one of these new towns. Mr. Boyle was once with Evans Sons, and is well and favorably known east as well as west.

Mr. T. Hitt, of England, has recently started a drug store at Russell's Station, Victoria West. Victoria had a dozen drug stores before Mr. Hitt decided to test the effect of the much maligned "thirteenth." However, he has made a favorable impression and should build up a nice business.

It is with "feelings of pleasurable emotion" that we have to announce that the British Pharmacopoeia, 1898, is to be the recognized standard for druggists in British Columbia on and after Jan. 1st, 1900. The Medical Council of British Columbia have so decreed.

Reference has been made in these notes to the desirability of obtaining Dominion Registration for druggists. The present agitation meets with our entire approval. The writer never could see why a young man when qualifying to practice pharmacy could not, by passing an examination, be qualified the whole length and breadth of the Dominion. Granting, of course, that the examination be of such a character as to cover all that is required by the most exacting of the Canadian Boards. It is and always has been a hardship to men who have occasion to move from one place to another to be confronted with an examination at their destination on subjects to which they perhaps have not even glanced at for years. Everybody in the business knows that there are subjects which are not used in daily life behind the counter and consequently a man must get rusty unless he keeps his studies up, which in the majority of cases he does not. He is no less a druggist than his younger and fresher college graduate with specific gravity and chemical formulae at his finger ends, but he certainly would not make as good a showing before an examining board.

Montreal Notes.

Mr. Gourlay has purchased Mr. John Lewis' branch store, No. 2613 St. Catherine St., corner of Guy.

Mr. T. J. Quirk, late senior clerk of Mr. John Lewis' branch pharmacy, has

gone into business on his own account and has opened on the west end of St. Catherine St. Judging by the ever increasing number of drug stores, Montreal must be a second New Orleans. The question is do they pay? There's the rub.

At a meeting held on the 2nd inst. of the executive committee of the Society of "Retail Druggists of the Province of Quebec" a strong feeling was expressed that pressure would have to be brought to bear on the Montreal wholesale houses to put a stop to the unfair competition carried on against the retail pharmacists not only of this city but against the pharmacists in country districts. In the country districts it was shown that travellers from wholesale houses had actually touted for the petty custom of country doctors and small storekeepers. Before adjourning it was decided to conclude arrangements for amalgamation with the National Association of Retail Druggists of America, which has already proved itself to be the most powerful association for practical work in the world.

Much comment is made here by physicians with reference to certain druggists who have been busily engaged advertising their facilities for dispensing in first-class style, and in the same advertisement puffing a quack medicine, and one too which has been largely sold in a certain departmental store and in all groceries. Medical men feel they can scarcely send patients to such establishments.

Why will pharmacists introduce to their customers five and ten cent articles? Two or three pharmacists in Montreal delight in placing their windows at the service of makers of these goods. It is bad enough to be obliged to hand out a five cent article when it is called for, but to push it is incomprehensible. It is almost as bad as allowing a pay telephone to be placed in one's pharmacy at present rate of remuneration.

Manitoba Notes.

Mr. A. E. Kelly, late of the firm of Dixon & Kelly, Winnipeg, has opened a drug store in Cypress River, Manitoba.

Mr. J. A. Wright, druggist, Boissevain, Manitoba, has opened a branch at Minto, Manitoba.

Mr. C. H. Crouston has just opened

his new store on Notre Dame Street, Winnipeg. It is one of the neatest stores in the city.

Harrison Bros., druggists, Main Street north, Winnipeg, have opened a branch store at St. Johns.

Mr. A. R. Bartlett, druggist, Brandon, has gone to Spokane, Washington, to take a course in gold assaying. He expects to return in the spring.

D. D. McQueen, M.D., druggist, of Cypress River, was in Winnipeg last week on a purchasing tour.

The Fall Classes of the Manitoba College of Pharmacy, have opened with 15 students in attendance. Mr. H. E. Bletcher, chief lecturer, says he is looking forward to a most successful season. It will no doubt be of interest to many to know that the Association now have a college building of their own, devoted exclusively to their own uses. A description of this building will be given in a late issue.

Patriotic Donations.

Probably never in the existence of this "Canada of ours" has patriotism reached so high a point as when the Canadian contingent of 1000 soldiers embarked to take their share in the wars of the empire. And this enthusiasm was not merely of an emotional nature, but its genuineness was shown by the liberality of citizens everywhere towards providing comforts as well as necessities for the brave volunteers who sailed for South Africa. Nor was the liberality confined to private citizens, but corporations and business men vied with each other in the noble work. Amongst those who evinced their patriotism in a tangible manner were several connected with the drug and chemical trades.

Messrs. Parke Davis Co., Walkerville, sent over \$100 worth of antiseptic preparations to be added to the medical stores, and they also continue on the salary roll at half pay two employees of their establishment who form part of the contingent.

Woodward Co., Limited, Toronto, also made a liberal donation, consisting of 1000 packages of their well-known preparation "Hutch," and which the commanding officer, Col. Otter, acknowledged in due course, his letter appearing in the daily press.

IT'S TRUE...

THAT you must have good profits in the drug business if you want to make money.

That the average druggist needs all the money he can make.

That present conditions in trade have diminished the chances for making money.

That old-time prices cannot well be conserved, but that old-time profits are as necessary as ever.

That patent medicines cannot be pushed profitably at present selling prices.

That the demand for patent medicines is dying, because druggists are ceasing to lend them their influence.

That everywhere in Canada live druggists are manufacturing and pushing their own goods.

That the profits on these are three times as great as the old-time profits on patents.

That the Toronto Pharmacal Company are busy because they are helping druggists to make their own goods.

That druggists are just awakening to the fact that it is not at all difficult for them to build up and retain a large and profitable trade in their own specialties.

That profit makes money.



The
Toronto Pharmacal Co.
Limited
TORONTO

CHAMBERS'S New Science Books

PHYSICS

An Elementary Text-book for University Classes, by C. G. KNOTT, D.Sc., Edinburgh, F.R.S.E., Lecturer on Applied Mathematics and Physics (Medical) in the University of Edinburgh. 7s. 6d.

ORGANIC CHEMISTRY

By W. H. PERKIN, Jun., Ph.D., F.R.S., Professor of Organic Chemistry in the Owens College, and F. STANLEY KIPPING, Ph.D., D.Sc., Lond., Lecturer and Assistant in the Chemical Research Laboratory, Central Technical College, City and Guilds of London Institute.

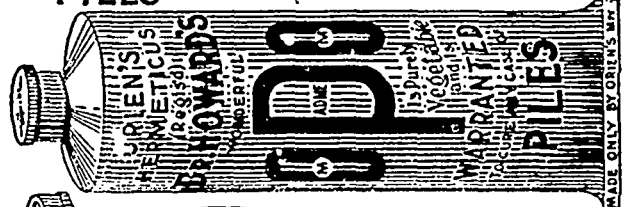
Part I., price 3s. 6d. Part II., price 3s. 6d. In one vol., 6s. 6d.

In preparation, and will be ready shortly, a supplement to the above, adapting the work to the latest requirements of the Medical Syllabus of the University of London and other examining boards.

W. & R. CHAMBERS, Limited, LONDON and EDINBURGH.

DR HOWARD'S ORIENTAL PILE OINTMENT

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



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

A CLEAN, CONVENIENT CURE

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

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS

PRICE COMPLETE \$1.00

Special Offerings for November

TALCUM POWDER, Perfumed, at \$6.00 per gross in half-gross lots. full size package.

HUDNUT'S PERFUMED TABLETS, at \$4.50 per dozen.

Bargains in SPONGES, CHAMOIS SKINS and PERFUMES.

Saunders & Evans

Price to Druggists.....\$1 75 per doz.

(14 to the doz)

Giving the liberal profit of

100%



It is now in the hands of the Wholesale Houses.

TRADE COLEMAN'S MARK

CAMPHO-QUININE

REGISTERED

TABLETS

FOR LA GRIPPE

CURES COLDS & BREAKS FEVERS

25¢ IN 24 HOURS 25¢

COLEMAN MEDICINE CO.

24 King St. W.

ANNOUNCEMENT**DR HOPE'S**

T
INY
ABLETS
FOR
TIRED
NERVES

The

Dr. Hope Medicine Company

Limited

TORONTO, CANADA

Incorporated under the Joint Stock Companies Act of Ontario, July, 1899

CAPITAL STOCK, \$100,000

To the Druggists of Canada :--

Gentlemen,—In placing Dr. Hope's Tiny Tablets for Tired Nerves upon the market, we have a proposition to make to you that we think will be to our mutual advantage.

We believe the cutting of prices, that obtains to a greater extent in the drug trade than in any other, is forced upon the trade by a very few dealers who buy in wholesale lots, and is disastrous to those dealers who are forced to meet their prices and sell goods without any profit.

We are spending large sums in advertising Dr. Hope's Remedy. We know we have a preparation that will stay, and we propose to have the price maintained.

The price to the trade for Dr. Hope's Tiny Tablets for Tired Nerves will be \$4.80 a dozen, \$7.60 a gross, or \$576.00 for 10 gross. There will be no reduction in price, no matter what the quantity bought. The goods will be sold through the wholesale trade.

Upon being furnished with a declaration by the retailer that he has sold at least two dozen packages of Tablets at the regular price of 50 cents each, we will pay him **in cash** a bonus on the basis of \$1.00 for each dozen, or \$12.00 on each gross sold; the only condition being that the retail price has been maintained.

In handling Dr. Hope's Tiny Tablets, you will know that no one is buying the goods cheaper than you are, and the margin, without the bonus, is such that if the price is cut it will be very slight, and those who would be disposed to cut would make money by not doing so. We are confident that no druggist will sign a false declaration.

Yours faithfully,

The DR. HOPE MEDICINE COMPANY, Limited**16 King Street West, TORONTO**

Seasonable Formulæ—Erom Various Sources.

CAMPHORATED CREAM.

Camphor.....	5 oz.
Expressed Oil Almonds....	5½ fl. oz.
Spermaceti.....	4 drs.
Rose-water.....	1 fl. oz.
White Wax.....	1 oz.
Oil Rose.....	6 drops.

Melt the wax and spermaceti, and add to them the oil in which the camphor has been dissolved with very gentle heat; then gradually add the rose water, stirring constantly until cold and well mixed; and lastly, add the oil of roses.

BENZOATED CAMPHOR ICE.

Pure Lard.....	1½ oz.
Adeps Lanæ.....	½ oz.
Spermaceti.....	2½ oz.
Camphor.....	1 oz.
Expressed Oil Almonds....	2 oz.
Benzoic Acid.....	6 grs.
Oil Cajuput.....	10 drops.

Melt the lard, adeps lanæ, and spermaceti; dissolve the camphor in the almond oil with gentle heat, and add to the melted fats. When nearly cold, stir in the benzoic acid and oil of cajuput, and pour into moulds.

LANOLIN CREAM.

Borax.....	110 grains
Powdered soap (white, castile),.....	4 drams.
Cocoonut Oil.....	6 drams.
Lanolin.....	14 drams.
Rosewater.....	20 fluid ounces.
Oil Bergamot.....	8 drops.
Oil Neroli.....	8 drops.
Oil Rose.....	4 drops.
Oil Wintergreen.....	1 drop.
Oil Orris.....	1 drop.

Triturate the first four ingredients together until well mixed, then gradually add the rosewater which has been previously warmed. Stir constantly during the addition of the rosewater and add the oils.

DERMA CURA.

Salicylic acid.....	45 grains.
Balsam Peru.....	2 drams.
Petrolatum, soft.....	6 ounces.
Stearin.....	4 drams.
Cetaceum.....	5 drams.

M. S. A. Put up in collapsable tubes.

ANTI CHAP CREAM.

Quince seed.....	2 drams.
Glycerine.....	1½ ounce.
Water.....	1½ ounce.
Lead acetate.....	15 grains.
Bulk perfume.....	Sufficient

Make a mucilage of the quince seed by macerating in the water; strain, add the glycerine and perfume to taste.

GLYCERINE AND HONEY JELLY.

Soft soap.....	1 dr.
Honey.....	3 drs.
Glycerine, pure.....	4 drs.
Olive oil.....	2½ ozs.
Almond oil.....	2½ ozs.
Oil of rose.....	5 drs.
Distilled water.....	30 drs.

Dissolve the soap and honey in the glycerine and water mixed, mix the oils, and stir them gradually into the other mixture.

SPERMACETI ICE.

Olive oil.....	1500
Spermaceti.....	260
Lemon oil.....	35
Bitter orange oil.....	15
Neroli.....	3
O.....	3

—Phar Zeit.

ALMOND CREAM.

(Without almonds.)

Powdered Castile soap.....	3 drams.
Powdered boric acid.....	1 dram.
Powdered tragacanth.....	80 grains.
Glycerine.....	6 fld. ozs.
Water.....	2 pints.

Mix and macerate for 24 hours; strain and add

Tincture benzoin.....	2 ounces.
Oil neroli.....	2 drops.
Oil bitter almond.....	4 drops.

M. S. A.

GLYCERINE CREAM.

Corn starch.....	6 dr.
Boric acid.....	2 dr.
Liquefied carbolic acid.....	30 drops.
Glycerine.....	6 fld. ozs.
Water.....	14 fld. ozs.
Perfume.....	to suit.

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

CHAP LOTION.

White of egg.....	1 ounce.
Glycerine.....	4 ounces.
Witchhazel, ex. (di-tilld).....	8 fld. ozs.
Carbolic acid.....	30 grains.
Rosewater, ad.....	16 fld. ozs.

M. S. A.

HEALING LOTION FOR CHAPPED HANDS.

Quince seed.....	4 drams.
Salicylic acid.....	2 grains.
Glycerine.....	8 ounces.
Eau de Cologne.....	2 ounces.
Distilled water.....	16 ounces.

Mix the quince seed with enough water to form a mucilage, macerate and strain. Dissolve the salicylic acid in the cologne water, add the glycerine and the remainder of the water.

The "Companion" for the Rest of 1899.

During the remaining weeks of 1899 *The Youth's Companion* will maintain its fresh and varied interest for young and old by presenting articles from the pens of eminent men and women, and stories by the most gifted writers of fiction.

Among these contributors will be Frank R. Stockton, who presents a droll story, "The Wolf and the Wheelbarrow"; James Bryce, author of "The American Commonwealth," who offers "Hints on Reading"; W. D. Howells and Jane Barlow, each of whom contributes a serial story; Bret Harte, who recalls an early California experience in "How I Went to the Mines"; Mary E. Wilkins, who tells of "Sereny Maria at School"; and Henry M. Stanley, who, under the title "For Life and Liberty," relates a thrilling adventure of his travels in Darkest Africa.

The November and December numbers containing these features are given to every new subscriber for the 1900 volume free from the time subscription is received, in addition to the *Companion's* exquisite calendar for 1900—the last calendar of the century and the most beautiful one ever given to *Companion* subscribers.

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Force of an Employer's Example.

The high importance of good example cannot be overestimated. For this reason those who hold positions of trust carry a weight of great responsibility. A bad example is so far-reaching in its effects that they cannot be calculated even approximately. Wrong doing, or forms of evil which nearly approach it are not only detrimental to him who commits them, but they are crimes to those whom they corrupt. Without thinking, the clerk involuntarily chooses to regard his employer as a precedent to be followed in almost every way. His individuality impresses itself upon everything connected with the store service. If he is lax, negligent and indolent, it will not be long before the clerks find it out and become as neglectful as he is. If he is dishonest about money matters, they will see no reason why they should not be equally

disposed to practice fraud. If he is unjust and given to misrepresentations, the clerk's sense of veracity becomes perverted very soon. Where a merchant is ill-tempered and fault-finding, he causes continual dissensions in the store and finds himself forced to change clerks more frequently than is comfortable or convenient for him.

On the other hand, where justness, kindness and discipline are maintained all are similarly benefited by it. It is a form of individuality that every one may acquire in a greater or less degree by practice and constant effort. Through this more desirable form the best qualities which the employees possess are brought out, they become personally attached to the employer and endeavor to serve him to the utmost limit of their capacity. They grow ashamed of their small meannesses, and, desiring to retain his good will, they work more assiduously and energetically, and thus they are enabled to bring the store up to a higher standard of excellence, which every wide-awake merchant unremittingly seeks to attain.—*Keystone*.

Camphor—Its Growth and Uses.

An excellent account of the natural history and economic applications of the camphor tree was issued by the Division of Botany of the United States Department of Agriculture, and is reproduced with some slight condensation in the *Keeweenaw Bulletin*. The camphor tree is an evergreen, related to the bay and to the sassafras of the United States. In its native habitat it attains a height of sixty to a hundred feet, with wide-spreading branches and a trunk twenty to forty inches in diameter. The camphor tree is native to the coast countries of Eastern Asia, from Cochin China nearly to the mouth of the Yangtze-kiang, and on the adjacent islands from the southern part the Japanese Empire, including Formosa and the Loochoo Islands, to Hainan, off the coast of Cochin China. Notwithstanding the comparatively narrow limits of its natural environment, the camphor tree grows well in cultivation under widely different conditions. It flourishes at Buenos Ayres. It thrives in Egypt, in the Canary Islands, in south-eastern France and in the San Joaquin Valley, in California, where the summers are hot and dry. Large trees, at least two hundred years old, are growing in the temple court at Tokyo, where they are subject

to a winter of seventy or eighty nights of frost, with an occasional minimum temperature as low as 12-16° F.

USES OF THE TREE.

The principal commercial uses of the camphor tree are for the production of camphor and camphor oil. Camphor is employed extensively in medicine. It enters into the composition of many kinds of liniments for external application. For liniment it is used especially in combination with olive oil. It is a specific in cases of typhoid fever and cholera. Camphor fumes have been used with success in cases of asthma. It has been used very extensively to keep insects out of furs, woollens, etc. In Japan camphor and camphor oil are used in lacquer work. The oil is somewhat similar to turpentine, and could doubtless be used to advantage in varnishes and shellacs. It is now used in the manufacture of toilet soaps. In Japan and China it has been used for illuminating purposes, but it produces a smoky flame. Among the secondary uses of the camphor tree the most important is for ornamental planting. Its bright evergreen leaves, rapid growth and long life make it valuable for this purpose. In Japan and China it has been the principal tree planted in the temple courts for many centuries, and in those countries it takes the place of the historic oaks of England. It has been extensively introduced into Southern Europe and South America for ornamental purposes. The wood, with its close grain, yellow colour and susceptibility to polish, taking a kind of satin-like polish, is exceedingly valuable in cabinetwork, especially for making drawers, chests and cupboards proof against insects. The leaves and young branches, although they have but a slight odour of camphor, are packed with clothing or scattered about unused rooms to guard against insects. The tree produces an abundance of berry-like fruits, which are used in Japan and China to make a kind of tallow. The fruits are greedily eaten by chickens and birds.

METHODS OF DISTILLATION.

In the native forests of Formosa, Fukien and Japan, camphor is distilled almost exclusively from the wood of the trunks, roots and larger branches. The work is performed by hand labor, and the methods employed seem rather crude. Different methods of distillation are employed in different districts, but those in

use in the province of Tosa, in Japan, appear to be the most skillful. The camphor trees are felled, and the trunk, larger limbs and sometimes the roots are cut into chips by hand labor with a sharp concave adze. The fresh chips are placed in a wooden tub about forty inches high and twenty inches in diameter at the base, tapering towards the top like an old-fashioned churn. The perforated bottom of the tub fits tightly over an iron pan of water on a furnace of masonry. The tub has a tight-fitting cover, which may be removed to put in the chips. It is surrounded by a layer of earth about six inches thick, to aid in retaining a uniform temperature. A bamboo tube extends from near the top of the tube to the condenser. This consists of two wooden tubs of different sizes, the larger one right side up, kept about two-thirds full of water from a continuous stream which runs out of a hole in one side. The smaller one is inverted, with its edges below the water, forming an air tight chamber. The air chamber is kept cool by the water falling on the top and running down over the sides. The upper part of the air chamber is sometimes filled with clean rice straw, on which the camphor crystallises, while the oil drips down and collects on the surface of the water. In some cases the camphor and oil are allowed to coalesce together on the surface of the water, and are afterwards separated by filtration through rice straw or by pressure. About twelve hours are required for distilling a tubful by this method. Then the chips are removed and dried for use in the furnace, and a new charge is put in. At the same time the camphor and oil are removed from the condenser. By this method twenty to forty pounds of chips are required for one pound of crude camphor.—*Soap Maker and Perfumer*.

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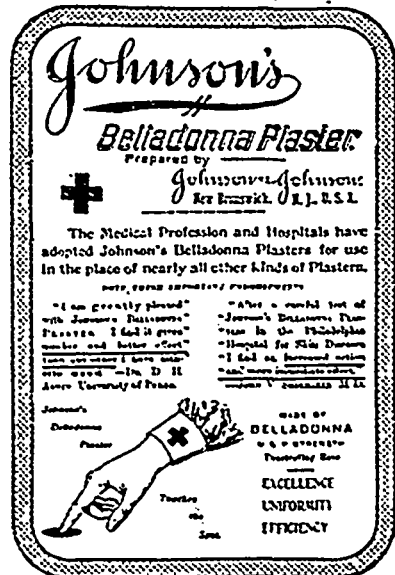
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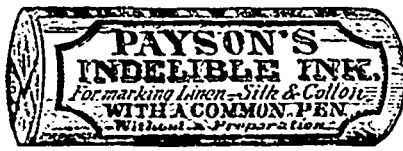


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The Evolution of Pharmacy.*

By D. J. LURCH, M.D., D.Sc., F.R.C.P.

Professor of Pharmacology and Therapeutics, Owens College, Victoria University.

Nearly a century ago, when the well-known surgeon Abernethy, went to give the lecture with which he commenced his course, he looked round on the large number of students assembled and said in a sorrowful tone, "God help you all! What will become of you?" He could not see how work could be found for so many; and there are some who have a similar feeling now with regard to pharmaceutical students, who have misgivings with regard to the future of pharmacy, and fear that the work of the pharmacist will disappoint those who enter upon it. Now if I believe this, I should find it difficult to stand here to-day and congratulate those who are commencing their instruction at this School, or those who have completed their work here even though they have gained distinction. But I do not believe it, and I think I can give reasons for my disbelief.

The pessimistic views with regard to the future of the medical profession which Abernethy entertained, and which many others too have held both before and since; have not proved well founded. The number entering on medicine has increased largely, but notwithstanding that the medical profession has been constantly occupied in trying to decrease professional work by preventing disease, and has been pretty successful in doing this, there does not appear to have been any lack of work, and there is no reason for believing that the medical profession, as a whole, ever stood better than at present.

The reason for this is that there has been a gradual development in medicine. By a process of evolution it has parted with some old functions, but new avenues for work and usefulness have been opened out. Above all, the standard of education has been raised, and the profession is being better fitted for that work which it is most in the interests of the public it should perform.

Now when we look at the history of pharmacy, we see that here, too, evolution has taken place, and I am satisfied that, provided the educational advances which have been entered upon are continued, the work of the pharmacist will become

in the future increasingly pleasant, increasingly useful to the public, and I trust and believe increasingly profitable.

THE EVOLUTION OF PHARMACY.

I propose in the first place to point out a few of the main features of this evolution, for although you gentlemen are more interested in the present state and future prospects of pharmacy than in its past history, it is through this history that we are able to understand the present and to form some ideas of the probabilities of the future.

A relative of mine, who travelled much in the Hinterland of our West African possessions, told me that he was several times treated for serious illnesses by the natives with whom he was living. The chief, or the wife of the chief, or some wise man or woman reputed to have a knowledge of medicine, gathered a herb or herbs, and, having prepared an infusion or decoction, administered the medicine to him, and he says that on several occasions he found very definite effects and great benefit from the drugs thus given him.

Here we have medicine and pharmacy in the simplest stage, and there is reason to believe that a similar stage was passed through amongst the primitive peoples of olden times. As civilization advanced amongst ancient communities, the number of substances reputed to possess curative influence increased. With this increase pharmacy became more complex, and Egyptian Papyri give us a good idea of the medicine and pharmacy of an ancient civilized community.

The "Papyrus Ebers," written about 1500 B.C., contains several hundred prescriptions with directions for the use of the medicines. The ingredients of the prescriptions consist largely of some form of food or condiment, as, for example, honey, dates, figs and coriander. But potent medicines of mineral and vegetable origin are also included, as copper salts, juniper berries and aloes. In addition, many gruesome substances are included, as the blood, brain and fat many animals. The prescriptions contain from one to eighteen constituents; in some cases decoctions and infusions are described. Very commonly directions are given for the solid ingredients to be mixed and taken in beer, milk or wine. Sometimes a kind of confection is prescribed with honey; at others the constituents are made into cakes. Plasters, ointments and collyria are ordered, and inhalations

also, which were made by pouring fluid on hot stones.

There is no definite evidence that pharmacy was separated from medicine in Egypt, though there must have been in these times dealers in drugs. There is reason to believe, too, that many people kept drugs and prepared their own medicines.

In Greece, in the time of Hippocrates, there were special classes who collected and sold drugs—the Rhizotomists and Pharmacopolists. The former gathered roots and herbs, and expressed the juices of plants for medicinal purposes. The Pharmacopolists dealt in drugs, they were to be found in public places, vaunting their wares and their knowledge, dealing in cosmetics and curiosities as well as drugs. In addition, there was another class, cultivators of medicinal plants, about whom little is known. The physicians seem to have prepared their own medicines. In the establishment of separate classes collecting and dealing in drugs we have the first step to the separation of medicine from pharmacy, which was rendered necessary by the increased number of drugs and the altered conditions of social life.

In later times the Greek and Roman physicians continued to prepare their own compounds. Galen, who lived in the second century of the present era; certainly seems to have done so, but Pliny says that some of them were unable to compound their own prescriptions and bought ready-made medicines. Dealers in drugs and medicines, both in the East and West, in Alexandria and Rome, seem to have abounded, but they all appear to have conjoined other functions with the preparation and sale of medicinal compounds.

The Pharmacopolists dressed wounds and appear to have trespassed in other ways on the functions of medical men. They earned, however, a bad reputation. Then there were "Unguentarii" and "Pigmentarii," who sold salves and pigments, but also dealt in drugs and other things. The "Seplasiarii" were shopkeepers who kept drugs, toilet accessories, and cosmetics chiefly, and there were some apparently who conjoined the sale of a great variety of articles, including wine, with that of drugs. In later times still the dealers in spices, "Aromatarii" and the "Confectionarii," seem to have been more specially engaged in dealing in medicines.

As time went on there was, no doubt,

*From an address delivered at the opening of the fifty-eighth session of the School of Pharmacy of the Pharmaceutical Society.

an increasing tendency on the part of physicians to employ outside help in the preparation of medicines, but the change in this direction became more marked when the Eastern physicians took up the work which fell from the failing hands of those of the Western world. The Arabian physicians added largely to the list of medicines used, and devoted much attention to the preparation and combination of medicaments, and, owing to this, pharmacy was constituted a separate work. According to Haeser, the true apothecary appeared first amongst the Arabians.

It is difficult to trace the rise of the apothecary in the Western world. Medicine sunk to a low ebb in Europe after the fall of Rome, and when a revival took place the influence of the Arabian physician on both medicine and pharmacy was very plainly seen. The custom of committing pharmacy into special hands spread from the East into Europe. Saladin, of Ascalon, physician to the Prince of Tarento, wrote a book about the middle of the twelfth century, for the use of the "Aromatarii," one of the names by which the compounders of medicine seem to have been known at this time, and in the thirteenth century the Emperor Frederick the Second made regulations insuring the competence of the "Confectionarii," who acted as pharmacist at Salerno. Certainly in the thirteenth century we find in many parts of Europe the apothecary preparing the medicines which the physicians ordered.

Mr. Thompson, in his interesting "Mystery and Romance of Alchemy and Pharmacy," says that the earliest record of the apothecary in England seems to be of one Richard Fitznigel, who acted in that capacity to Henry the Second.

In 1345 we find in Rymer's "Foedera," a grant of sixpence a day to one "Coursus de Gangeland, Apothecarius, Londoniæ," for his care of King Edward the Third.

In Chaucer's time, a century later, the apothecaries are represented as vying with one another in preparing the medicines of the physicians. The doctor of physic, who is sketched in the "Canterbury Tales," has his apothecaries.

Full ready had he his apothecaries,
To send his drugges and his liquours,
For each of them made other for to win,
Their friendship was not newe to begin.

The apothecaries held an intermediate position between the simple traders in drugs and the physicians. It is probable that some of them were at first assistants

to physicians, and even at an early period they seem to have taken part in the treatment of disease. The majority dealt not only in drugs but in other commodities, like the Pharmacopolists of Greek and Roman times. Indeed, as late as the sixteenth century we find them at times alluded to as Pharmacopolists.

The practice of medicine was to some extent regulated during the sixteenth century by Acts of Parliament, but pharmacy was in a deplorable condition until the early part of the seventeenth century. The apothecaries were in a subservient position, and their proper work, that of selling drugs and medicinal compounds, was much interfered with, for there were other classes who dealt in drugs and medicines. The grocers also sold them, and in the sixteenth century we find distillers and sellers of waters and oils and dealers in simples known as druggists, who supplied many forms of medicine. Another class connected with pharmacy has also arisen—the chemists. The introduction of chemical processes by the Arabs and the activity in research, largely due to a belief in alchemy, led to the production of many chemical substances having medicinal properties. Those who prepared them were known as chemists, and they, too, provided certain kinds of medicines. George Baker, a London surgeon, writing in 1576, says:—"I do know some excellent chemists as one Mayster Kennech dwelling at Lothburie, another Mayster Geoffray in Crouched Friars, men of singular knowledge in that way; another named John Hester, the which is a paynfull travelyer in those matters as I by prooffe have seen and used of their medicines to the furtherance of my patient's healthes, and also of one Thomas Hill."

Not only was the preparation and sale of medicines in many hands, but some physicians still carried on galenic operations, and themselves prepared the special formulæ they most commonly used. Moreover, owing to the method of prescribing in these times, the apothecaries did not get all the work which should have fallen to them. Certain formulæ known as "public medicines" were commonly ordered by the physicians. These, however, it was customary for the careful housewife to keep in stock, so that unless something special was ordered, the physician's prescription could often be compounded in the patient's house. No wonder then that the apothecary is described by Shakespeare as a man

In tatter'd weeds with overwhelming brow,
Culling of simples; meagre were his looks,
Sharp misery had worn him to the bones.

And whilst, owing to competition, his profits were small, his education did not distinguish him much from others. He had, indeed, a certain amount of repute because he knew something of the action of drugs, and had, or was supposed to have, some knowledge of natural history generally.

And in his needy shop a tortoise hung,
An alligator stuff'd, and other skins
Of ill-shaped fishes.

The fact, too, that he was acquainted with the action of poisons, and kept them in store, gave him a certain position which, however, could hardly be regarded as satisfactory.

In 1617 a great change took place. There was a feeling of dissatisfaction amongst the physicians with the condition of pharmacy, and a petition was addressed to King James the First, praying him to incorporate the apothecaries separately. In compliance with this petition a separate charter was granted in 1617 to 114 apothecaries who had been selected by the College of Physicians as the best instructed of the grocer apothecaries. It was set forth that no one should compound medicines in London unless he had served seven years to an apothecary and been examined and approved by the masters and wardens of the Company, and a year later the first Pharmacopœia was published by the College of Physicians, which the apothecaries were ordered afterwards to use as their standard and guide in the compounding of medicines.

The constitution of the Apothecaries' Society had in several ways an important influence both on the practice of medicine and pharmacy. By it the apothecaries were made at first, at least, more useful to the physicians, to whom they to a certain extent acted as assistants, for, besides supplying the medicines ordered, they often aided in carrying out treatment, but in consequence of the establishment of this increased connection with treatment, they became in time recognized medical attendants. At this time the only qualified practitioners in medicine were the physicians, and the apothecaries undoubtedly supplied a much-felt want. It commonly happens when a new function is developed an older one fails, and the more the apothecaries attended to treatment the more dealing in drugs and medicines fell, first into the hands of the

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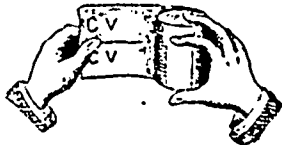
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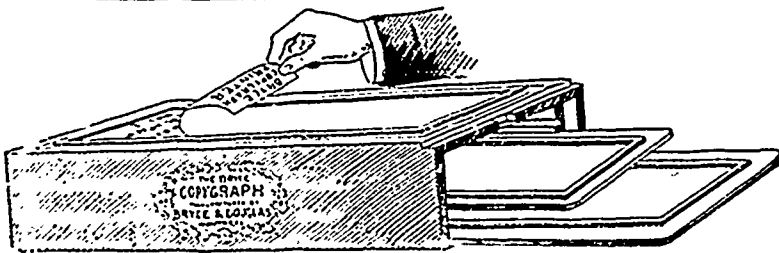
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PLANTEN'S Comp. O & C or Black and Sandal Wood Oil CAPSULES

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**
"Pioneer American Capsule House"

ANNOUNCEMENT TO THE DRUG TRADE

The Griffiths & Macpherson Co.

Limited

Incorporated by Letters Patent under the Ontario Companies Act.

CAPITAL - - \$110,000.00

Of which \$50,000.00 is now offered to the Public for Subscription, in 500 Shares of the par value of \$100 per Share. Fifteen (\$15.00) per Share is payable on allotment, the balance when and as called by the Directors.

DIRECTORS:

W. A. GRIFFITHS, of The Griffiths & Macpherson Co., Toronto
 C. H. COWEN, of The Griffiths & Macpherson Co., Toronto
 G. H. CLARKSON, Manager Lyman, Knox & Co., Toronto
 J. J. McLAUGHLIN, Manufacturing Chemist, Toronto
 G. E. HENDERSON, Manager Educational Publishing Co., Toronto

The Griffiths & Macpherson Company, Limited, has been incorporated and formed to take over and extend as a going concern the co-partnership business of the Griffiths & Macpherson Co., at present doing business as Manufacturing Pharmaceutical Chemists, at 121 Church Street, Toronto.

The purposes of the Company are to acquire, own, and operate in Canada, and control and extend to the United States, the entire property of the co-partnership business, together with their liabilities and credits, their Pharmaceutical Compounds and other Patent and Proprietary Medicines, their various Patents, Rights, Formule, Trade Marks, Names, Goodwill, Copyrights, Designs, Prescriptions, Recipes, and Secrets of these their well known Preparations as at this time manufactured and owned by them.

The following is a report made by Mr. A. W. McLachlan, Auditor and Accountant, Toronto, who was engaged to examine and report upon the Company's business:

"TORONTO, October 15th, 1899.

"Dear Sir:—

"Having examined the books of accounts of The Griffiths & Macpherson Co., of Toronto, for the period from April 13th, 1898, to October 15th, 1899, I have to inform you that after charging against profits all expenses connected with carrying on the business (with the exception of the large amounts spent in advertising and building up the good-will with a view to future returns), I find the proportion of net profits to sales for the period, April 13th, 1898, to May 3rd, 1899, to be about twenty-two per cent., and for the period, May 3rd, 1899, to October 15th inst., the proportion of net profits to sales is about forty-five and a half per cent.

"A comparison of the output during the period, May 3rd to October 15th, 1899, with that during the corresponding period in 1898, shows that it has increased fifty per cent.

"The demand for the specialties of the Company is well distributed, and the trade is largely with the best wholesale houses on short time."

"To Mr. A. G. C. DINNICK."

"Yours truly,

(Signed) "A. W. McLACHLAN, Auditor."

The Company will control and own the entire United States market, and the incorporation of the Company has thus been effected with powers for increased capital.

The present earning profits, as shown, are large, and the investor is doubly assured when a control of a still larger market is secured.

The extension as indicated is not a venture or speculation, but an urgent business necessity by reason of increasing business, which business is earning large profits, and will, with the increased output, earn returns which very few businesses enjoy.

The Stock Lists will close at an early date, and the extension of the business, as herein indicated, will be proceeded with immediately.

Forms of Application for Stock may be had from the office of the Company:—

121 Church Street, Toronto

OR OF

A. G. C. DINNICK, -

Canada Permanent Chambers, Toronto.

Open Letter to the Drug Trade

FROM THE OFFICE OF

The GRIFFITHS & MACPHERSON CO.

Manufacturing Pharmaceutical Chemists

121 Church Street
Toronto

November 15th, 1899

GENTLEMEN,

Annexed is an announcement stating that we have been incorporated by Letters Patent, under the "Ontario Companies' Act," with a capital of \$110,000.00.

This step has proven necessary as the result of our increasing business throughout Canada and the many demands for our preparations which come from the United States. It is our intention to proceed at once to open up this additional ground, as already unsolicited orders are being received by us daily.

The generous response from the Canadian trade for our goods is exceedingly gratifying to us, and whilst of necessity we have to extend our business in order to supply the demand for our preparations, we are desirous that the trade shall be given an opportunity of taking up some of the shares in the Company.

\$50,000.00 of stock is open for subscription in 500 shares of the par value of \$100 per share.

Fifteen dollars (\$15.00) per share is payable on allotment and the balance when and as called by the Directors. Subscribers are at liberty to pay the whole of their stock on allotment if they so desire.

We are reserving for the drug trade the first opportunity to secure these shares, and in order to accommodate those desirous of investing, the stock lists to the trade will remain open until December 31st.

We take this opportunity of introducing the matter to your notice as an investment and thus give you an opportunity to become a Shareholder in the Company. Already a large number of applications are being received which make it necessary to intimate the advisability of making your application for shares at as early a date as possible.

Trusting to have the pleasure of hearing from you, we beg to remain,

Yours truly,

The Griffiths & Macpherson Co

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR STOCK

TO THE DIRECTORS OF THE GRIFFITHS & MACPHERSON CO., Limited:

GENTLEMEN:—I request you to allot me _____ shares of the capital stock of The Griffiths & Macpherson Company, Limited, of the par value of \$100.00 each, and I hereby agree to accept the same or any smaller number that may be allotted to me, and to pay the sum of \$100.00 for each of the said shares as follows: \$15 per share on allotment and the balance when and as called up by the Directors of the said Company.

And I authorize you to register me as the holder of the said shares.

As witness my hand and seal,

[SEAL]

Dated at..... day of
this..... day of
..... 1899

Signed.....
Street No.....
P.O. Address.....

Witness.....

Celerina

MEDICAL PROPERTIES:

Nerve Tonic, Stimulant, and Antispasmodic

FORMULA—Every fluid drachm represents five grains each of Celery, Coca, Kola, Viburnum and Aromatics.

INDICATIONS—Impotency, Spermatorrhoea, Loss of Nerve Power (so usual with lawyers, preachers, writers and business men), Nervous Headache, Neuralgia, Paralysis, Dysmenorrhoea, Hysteria, Opium Habit, Inebriety, Prostatitis, Dyspepsia, and all Languid or Debilitated Conditions of the System.

Indispensable to Restore a Patient After Alcoholic Excess

DOSE: One or Two Teaspoonfuls three or more times a day as directed by the physician.

PRICE LIST

PER BOTTLE (Half-Pound Bottles only), \$1.00
PER DOZEN, 8.85

Celerina

is kept in stock by Wholesale Druggists generally throughout the United States, to whom all orders for less than gross lots should be sent. A sample bottle will be sent free to any physician who desires to test it, if he will pay express charges.

TO PHYSICIANS: If your Retail Druggist does not happen to have CELERINA in stock, get him to order it for you, or order it yourself from the nearest Wholesale Druggist.

RIO CHEMICAL CO., St. Louis, Mo., U.S.A.

LONDON, 36 Basinghall St. PARIS, 5 Rue de la Paix

Lyman, Knox & Co., 374 St. Paul St., Montreal, General Depot for Canada

MUCH has been said by Retail Druggists concerning the narrow margins of profit on proprietary medicines. We wish to call attention to the fact that in the case of S. H. Kennedy's Extract of Pinus Canadensis this claim does not hold. This is an article which yields the druggist a very large profit, as a large proportion of the prescriptions are about as follows:

**Rx S. H. Kennedy's Extract of Pinus Canadensis, 2 ounces
Aqua, 6 ounces
M. Sig.: Use as an injection four or more times a day**

S. H. Kennedy's Pinus Canadensis is the preparation so highly recommended by Dr. J. Marion Sims and other prominent members of the profession in those diseases where a non-irritating mucus astringent is indicated, especially as to its wonderful efficacy in Gonorrhoea and Gleet. We have received thousands of testimonials testifying to its value in those obstinate and annoying diseases. Probably no two diseases to which the "flesh is heir" have had more remedies suggested for them than Gonorrhoea and Gleet. We rarely pick up a medical

journal without seeing some new "infallible" remedy, but upon trial it usually gives disappointing results, until at length the physician in despair settles down to the old routine treatment, as laid down in the text books, with varying success. When, however, he tries S. H. Kennedy's Extract of Pinus Canadensis, he is generally surprised and delighted with the result.

S. H. Kennedy's Extract of Pinus Canadensis contains all the elements necessary to combat these diseases successfully, as it is the only reliable non-irritating astringent in the Materia Medica. It constricts the mucous membrane and stops the profuse secretion without the irritating and stricture-producing effects of the ordinary astringent.

You will note that in the above combination only two ounces of S. H. Kennedy's Pinus Canadensis are used, at a very small cost to you, and as the above prescription makes an eight ounce combination, for which you generally receive about \$1.00 to \$1.50, and as the original bottle of Pinus Canadensis, which contains twelve ounces, only costs you a little over \$1.00, you see you make a very large profit, and as the proportion of Pinus Canadensis is generally very much smaller, your profit is correspondingly larger. We also manufacture Celerina and Aletris Cordial. A discount of 5 per cent. is allowed on orders of lots of three dozen or more, which lots can be made up of quantities of each. All orders for less than gross lots should be made through wholesale druggists. On orders direct from us a discount of 10 per cent. and 2 per cent. is made.

Aletris Cordial

Uterine Tonic and Restorative

Prepared from the Aletris Farinosa or True Unicorn

INDICATIONS—Amenorrhoea, Dysmenorrhoea, Leucorrhoea, Prolapsus Uteri, Sterility, to PREVENT Miscarriage, etc.

DOSE: One Teaspoonful three or four times a day.

UNRIVALLED AS A UTERINE TONIC In Irregular, Painful-Suppressed, and Excessive Menstruation.

It restores normal action to the Uterus and imparts vigor to the entire Uterine System.

ALETRIS CORDIAL

is prepared from the Aletris Farinosa, or TRUE unicorn combined with aromatics. There has been, and still exists, much difficulty among herb-gatherers and druggists to determine the difference between the true and false unicorn, and hence the merit of the true unicorn is not generally known to the profession. Having made an exhaustive study of the true unicorn, and the results of very extended tests being eminently satisfactory, we are now warranted in offering to the profession the ALETRIS CORDIAL. We know that those physicians who will test it clinically will be much pleased with its action in diseases of the female generative organs.

Where women have miscarried during previous pregnancies, or in any case where miscarriage is feared, ALETRIS CORDIAL is indicated, and should be continuously administered during entire gestation.

Prepared Exclusively for Physicians' Prescriptions

TO PHYSICIANS—If your Retail Druggist does not happen to have ALETRIS CORDIAL in stock, get him to order it for you, or order it yourself from your nearest Wholesale Druggist.

A sample will be sent free to any physician who desires to test it, if he will pay the express charges.

ALETRIS CORDIAL is kept in stock by Wholesale Druggists generally throughout the United States, to whom all orders for less than gross lots should be sent.

RIO CHEMICAL CO., St. Louis, Mo., U.S.A.

LONDON, 36 Basinghall St. PARIS, 5 Rue de la Paix

Lyman, Knox & Co., 374 St. Paul St., Montreal, General Depot for Canada

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Per Dozen, 8.35

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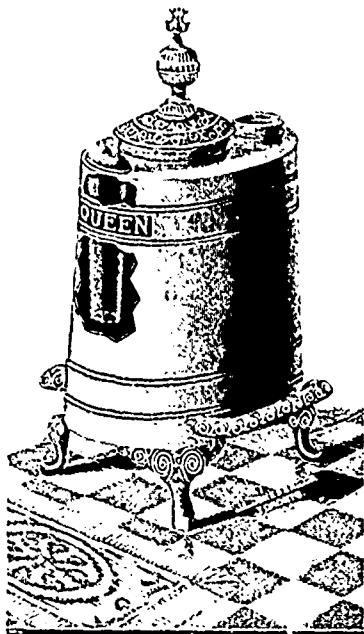
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"Queen" will save you 25 to 50 per cent. of fuel.

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A Fire when you want it.

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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.

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ESTABLISHED 1859.

Pharmaceutical Chemist

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Perfected and Tasteless Preparation of the Extract of

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(DRY POWDER IN PILL FORM)

These contain the medicinal substances in the form of a Dry Powder
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formule. Our prices will interest you. With a Laboratory enlarged to
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Write us for prices on the following goods :

Pharmaceutical CASTOR OIL

(The finest goods on the Canadian market.)

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

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

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Packed same as 1st Pressure.

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Snow White, Lily White, Cream White,	} Bbls., 1/2 bbls., 50 and 25 lb. tubs, 10, 5 and 1 lb. tins, gross, 1/2 gross and 1/4 gross.
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And a full line of druggists' rubber sundries.

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

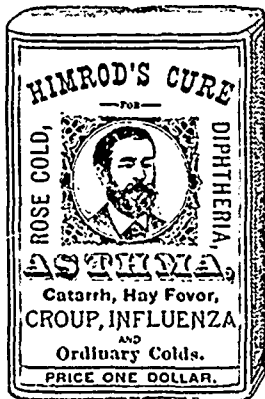
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Euquinine

(The Ethyl-carbonate of QUININE). Tasteless Quinine.

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(Chem. pure Oleate of Sodium). Bile stimulant. Excretor of Gallstone.

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grocers, druggists and chemists, but subsequently into those of the chemists and druggists alone. And this devolution of function went still further in the eighteenth century, for, as stated at a meeting of apothecaries in 1794, the establishment of druggists engaged in the sale of medicines, but supporting themselves also with the sale of other articles, had spread throughout the land, and there could scarcely be found a village or hamlet without a village or hamlet druggist.

You can well understand that these changes did not come about without serious controversies between the physicians and apothecaries on the one hand and the apothecaries and the druggists on the other. The physicians bitterly complained that the apothecaries undertook the treatment of cases for which by their education they were not fitted. The apothecaries retorted that they were fitted to undertake treatment, for their experience concerning medicine was worth more than the learning of physicians. They, furthermore, stated that many of the physicians still made up their own medicines, and thus deprived apothecaries of their due revenue. They complained, too, that the druggists not only dealt in drugs, but compounded medicines without having had any education fitting them for this work, and that they even gave medicines for ailments, and thus competed with them in the matter of treatment, which the apothecaries thought was a very wrong proceeding. Attempts were made to prevent the apothecaries practising, but they were defeated by a judgment in the House of Lords in 1704, and ninety years later a proposal made by a society of apothecaries to limit the compounding of prescriptions and vending of pharmaceutical preparations to the apothecaries by legislative means was found to be impracticable. Indeed, the process of the transfer of pharmacy to the chemists and druggists seems to have gone on rapidly about this time. After the first few years of the present century it passed almost entirely into their hands, and the apothecaries ceased to dispense for the physicians.

It was perhaps to some extent owing to the curious evolution of apothecaries into medical practitioners and dealers in drugs, and chemists into pharmacists, that this country was so long without any regulations relating to the practice of pharmacy, such as have existed in other countries, and that until 1868 the prac-

tice of pharmacy was open to all, no restrictions, educational or otherwise being in force.

I do not propose to enter into the history of the movement which culminated in the passage of an Act in 1868 preventing the dispensing of poisons, and the assumption of the titles of chemist and druggist by unqualified people, and necessitating, therefore, the due education of those devoting themselves to pharmacy. But, as a member of the medical profession, I desire to congratulate the Pharmaceutical Society on the honorable part it took in initiating and urging forward legislation, which has been advantageous alike to pharmacists and the public. The Act of 1868 was rendered possible by that which the Pharmaceutical Society obtained in 1852, and by the establishment of a museum, laboratories, lectures, and examinations in Bloomsbury Square, and when the Society of Chemists and Druggists joined forces with the Pharmaceutical Society the dislike which so many of our legislators seem to feel to enactments compelling education was at length overcome. Let me point out here that the General Medical Council, by representing to her Majesty's Government in 1864 the necessity of regulating the practice of pharmacy, and by a report issued in the following year gave material help to those who were engaged in pressing forward a Pharmacy Act.

I should like next to say a few words on another aspect of the evolution of pharmacy, the changes which have occurred in the nature of the work itself in our own country.

THE PHARMACOPEIAS.

These changes are best illustrated by the pharmacopœias which have been published in Great Britain, commencing with that of the Royal College of Physicians of London in 1618. The first English pharmacopœias show the position in pharmacy which had been attained by the Greeks and Arabians, for a large number of the formulæ were taken from the works of their leading physicians. The main features of the earliest pharmacopœias are the large number of official substances, and of certain forms of preparations, the extreme complexity of many of the compounds used (one of them contains seventy-two ingredients and many from twenty to fifty), the minuteness of the directions given for compounding them, and the strangeness of some of their ingredients.

The catalogue for the first pharmacopœia contained 1,254 articles for which the apothecaries were liable to be called upon. In 1632 not less than 180 simple and 27 compound waters were official, whilst there were formulæ given for 80 syrups and preparations of honey, 46 plasters, and 55 ointments, exclusive of sundry oils. One of these deserves quotation.

OLEUM VULPINUM, MRS.

R. Vulpina (qua fieri potest) pinguem, et atis medicæ, venatū defatigatam, recenterque occisam, mox et exenteratam, detractaque pelle, nec non ossibus diligenter contractis, in partes plures concissam. Decoque in

Vini albi et

Aquæ Fentaneæ ana libris sex.

Ad medietatem usque, nec sine diligenti desumatione in cocturæ principio: tum demum admisce.

Olei antiqui dulcissimi libras quatuor.

Salis communis uncias tres,

Florum Salvicæ,

Thymi ana libram unam.

Procedatque coctio ad totius aquæ fere consumptionem, mox affundantur Aquæ impregnate (Anethi,

Thymi, an. manipulo uno pleno incocto) libræ octo.

Denuo invicem coquantur omnia lento igne ad consumptionem aquæ: Oleumque ab aquositate post colaturam, infundibulo separatum, usui reservetur.

The details about the fox are very curious. The apothecary must have been a hunting man to be sure of obtaining the proper fat fox, or perhaps the apprentices of those days were told off to secure the right article. And note that the exact amount is given of the materials used to prepare the oleum vulpinum. In the handful of dill and thyme, however, we see a relapse into more primitive pharmacy, but generally the directions are most precise. When, as in many cases, from one to six dozen constituents were mixed together in various ways to form one compound, it is manifest that the pharmacists of these early days had heavy duties. But, then, they had no chemical incompatibilities to consider, and the question of purity or impurity of a drug was decided in a very simple fashion. Many other curious and nasty things beside the fox are included amongst the medicines in the pharmacopœias of the seventeenth century, as, for example, human fat and the skull bones of a man who had met with a violent death. The apothecaries must have at times been hard put to it to obtain some of the official drugs, and pharmacists of the present day will not envy them their task of compounding medicines with them.

The pharmacopœias of the eighteenth century show a marked advance in both pharmacology and pharmacy. Chemical products increase in number, and the

account of their method of preparation keeps pace with the advancing knowledge of chemistry. Almost all the substances of animal origin disappear, and the electuaries, powders, and other preparations containing a large number of ingredients are replaced by the simpler infusions and extracts. Tinctures increase in number, whilst the waters and syrups are greatly abridged.

In the first pharmacopœias of the nineteenth century we note the indications of a coming change, which greatly added to and altered the duties of the pharmacists. Previously only the mode of preparation of the various substances had been given, but in the pharmacopœias of the London College of Physicians published in 1809 and 1824, a few details are added with regard to the specific gravity which some of the chemicals should have. Though in commentaries on the pharmacopœia tests for impurities had for some years been described, it was not until 1836 that short descriptions of chemical substances were given in the pharmacopœia, by which they might be recognized, and by which to a certain extent their freedom from adulteration might be ascertained. It is worthy of note that in 1836 several alkaloids were made official. In 1851 a further step was taken, and the compounders of medicines were furnished with an official description of some of the vegetable as well as some of the chemical drugs. In the production of the British pharmacopœia of 1864, issued by the General Medical Council, the aid of the Pharmaceutical Society was sought, and a very great advance was made in the value and completeness of the tests and descriptions given. It was now assumed that the pharmacists had been so far educated in chemistry as to be able to conduct volumetric analysis, and the metric system was allowed in analysis. The tests and descriptions were made still more stringent and exact in the edition of 1885, and in this pharmacopœia an advance of the greatest importance to pharmacy as well as to medicine was initiated.

Notwithstanding that our legislators have shown but little interest in forwarding the progress of pharmacy, and that no incentive has been given to original research, the pharmacists in Great Britain and Ireland have shown by the work published in the journals an immense amount of energy, not only in devising improvements with regard to the compounding of drugs, but in advancing

knowledge as to the nature and amount of the active ingredients contained in drugs and preparations, and in devising methods by which the strength of preparations can be rendered uniform.

The labors of pharmacists and chemists had showed that however great may be the care exercised, the strength in active principles of preparations made in the ordinary way from drugs will differ considerably; they showed, too, that it was possible in the case of some drugs, by modifying the method of making the preparation, to bring them up to a certain standard so far as regards the active principles, and in the pharmacopœia of 1885 the preparations of opium, cinchona, and nux vomica were standardized, whilst in that of 1898 the list of standardized drugs was increased by the addition of belladonna and ipecacuanha. The introduction of standardization is a considerable addition to the skilled work required from the pharmacist, and it marks an epoch in both pharmacy and therapeutics.

THE PRESENT STATE AND THE FUTURE OF PHARMACY.

Having dealt very imperfectly, though I fear some of you may think at tedious length, with the evolution of pharmacy, I propose now to allude to some points in its present state and future prospects.

I approach this subject with hesitation, for I speak in the presence of eminent pharmacists. I should hardly, indeed, have ventured upon it here were it not that it interests medical men as well as pharmacists and students, and that I know that some of the conclusions to which I, as a medical man, have arrived are in accord with those which have been expressed by pharmacists of large experience. You will have noticed that in recent years, with the publication of each pharmacopœia, there has been a further call for scientific knowledge on the part of the pharmacists. It is assumed that those who use the pharmacopœia have had a real and practical training in science, and the tests in the pharmacopœia have not reached the high water mark of perfection. I do not mean by this that they require to be increased in stringency. I think, indeed, it is quite possible that some of the criticisms which represent certain of the tests as too severe may be found to be correct; but, as time goes on, some of the cruder tests will be replaced by others requiring more chemical knowledge and more expertness for their performance, histological examina-

tions will be increasingly relied on in the detection of the sophistication of vegetable drugs, and hence a wider and deeper knowledge of physics, chemistry, and botany will be called for.

I have already alluded to the introduction of standardization as a considerable addition to the skilled work required from pharmacists, but I am inclined to look upon it also as a sign of other coming changes, which will very markedly affect the future of pharmacy. There are doubtless many who still believe that the active principles, which can be separated from vegetable substances, do not represent the entire curative power of drugs, that the natural combination of minute quantities of other principles present with those on which their activity seems to depend, exerts a subtle influence which renders the preparations of a drug more useful than the chief active principles which can be extracted from it or any possible artificial combination of them. In forming an opinion on such points, however, there is much room for the exercise of the imagination, and some of the differences now supposed to exist between the effects of preparations of drugs and their active principles are, I suspect, due to this. Anyway, it is certain that as the active principles and their exact pharmacological actions have become better known reliance on them has increased, and there has been a greater tendency to think of the preparations of such drugs as belladonna and nux vomica in terms of atropine and strychnine, whilst even in a drug like opium, which contains other active alkaloids, it is generally recognized that the value as a sedative at least is determined by the morphine. There can be little doubt that an important feature in the next pharmacopœia will be the increased number of drugs standardized. Now between standardization and the use of active principles, instead of crude drugs, there is only a short step, and though for many a day the galenical preparations which have been in vogue for centuries will be used, still they will, I think, be to a large extent gradually edged out by the active principles. The process has indeed already begun; the large number of granules, tablets, pilules, etc., now employed, containing fractions of a grain of active principles, points to a coming change, and the pharmacopœia of 1898 has recognized this to some extent by laying it down that the drugs contained in the new forms must answer

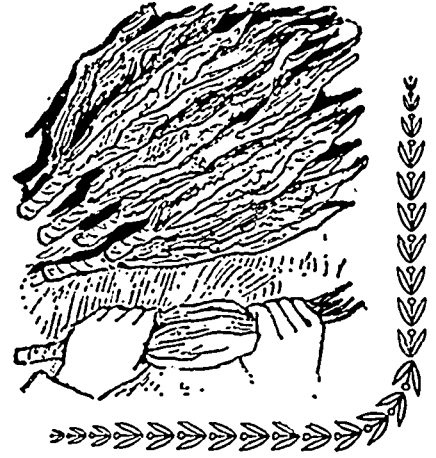
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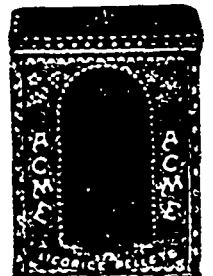
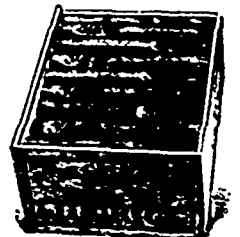
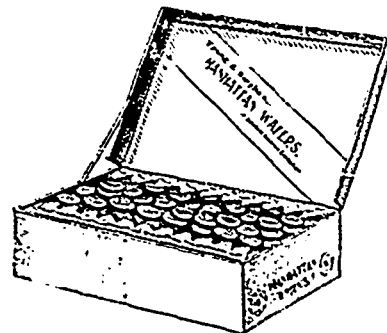
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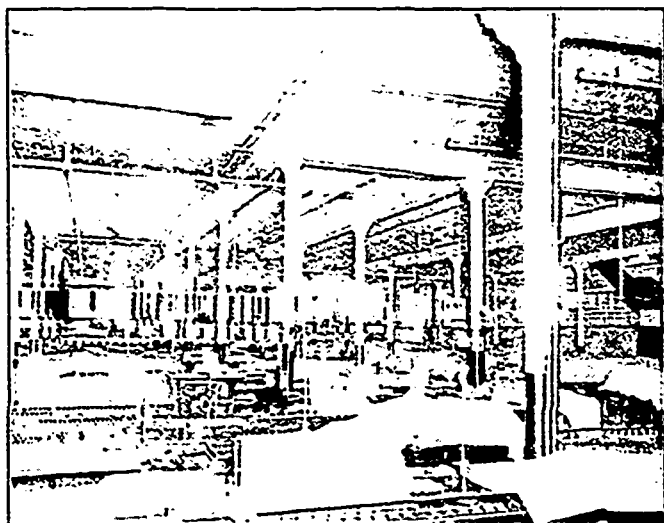
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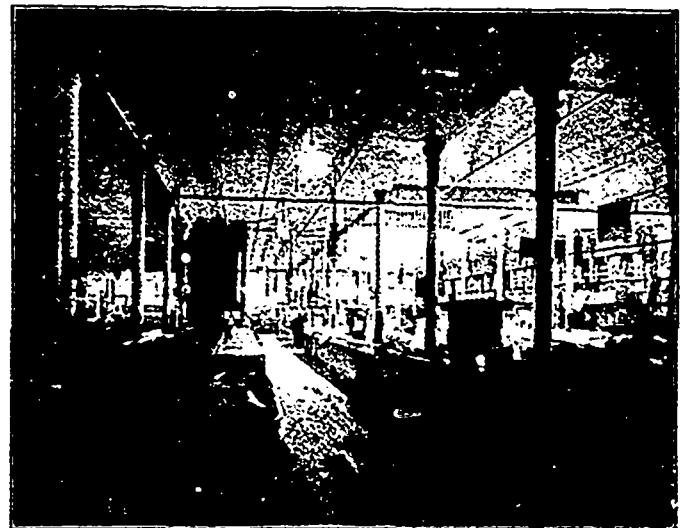
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to the ordinary tests for purity. As the belief in the utility of active principles increases pharmacists will be required to know more concerning the amount contained in drugs, what possible changes they may undergo inside and outside the body, and the exact chemical relationship between the various principles; they may be possibly called upon, too, for information as to the toxic effects of these principles; for all this they must be well and widely trained in science.

Another feature of the pharmacy of the present day is the great increase in the number of chemical preparations; a few of proved utility have been incorporated in recent editions of the pharmacopœia, but an immense number, built up chiefly by the German chemists, and supplied with the necessary recommendations, are being sent over for use by English doctors, who, for the most part, administer them simply on the faith of these recommendations. A large proportion will, I believe, be found less useful than the older remedies, and some have already been abandoned. Yet there seems no relaxation in the zeal with which new chemical remedies are tried. But for the intelligent employment of these compounds an idea of their chemical structure and its relation to their value is most desirable, while for their combination it is imperative. The pharmacist is often called upon now to give explanations of chemical points, and unless the present system of medical education is altered, and a real knowledge of chemistry and pharmacology made compulsory, a time must shortly come when the functions of the pharmacist will be greatly widened, and in addition to being an intermediary between the manufacturing chemist and the doctor for the supply of the new compounds, he will be an intermediary also for explaining to medical men who use these compounds (which are constantly increasing in complexity) the chemical reasons for their introduction and value, the changes which they may undergo inside and outside the body, and the dangers which may arise from these chemical changes. To fill this *role* the pharmacist will be obliged to have not only an advanced knowledge of chemistry, but some idea of physiological action.

Furthermore, if the claims made for the usefulness of some of the extracts of animal organs are made good, the pharmacist will, in the future, have to enter on the wide and intricate field of animal

chemistry, which will tax his scientific knowledge even more than does the chemistry pertaining to products of the mineral and vegetable kingdoms.

The older methods of administering medicines by infusion, tinctures, pills and powders, will, I think, be less used, and the newer forms will increase in favor. So far the production of the latter seems to have been largely in the hands of wholesale manufacturers. I sometimes wonder whether it would not be possible for what are sometimes called the elegant forms of administration to be more freely made on a small scale. At the present time a medical man who desires to order medicine in one of these forms is often in doubt whether the preparation he desires can be obtained in reasonable time, unless it corresponds exactly to one of those on the lists of wholesale producers, and some times on this account he is driven to order other combinations than he would wish, and by naming the special producer to give the pharmacist much trouble for little profit. I will not enter further into this subject, but only say that I believe there is room in the future for a further development in the art of the pharmacist.

The considerations which I have brought forward, and others which might be urged if time allowed, point to the large amount of scientific knowledge which the practice of pharmacy will require in the future. But it may well be said, what about the other side of the question—will higher scientific education lead to a betterment in a pecuniary and social sense? Now it must be confessed that pharmacy like medicine, can rarely lead directly to fortune making. In medicine, part payment is taken in the pleasures arising from the work itself, and the pharmacist, too, will have to receive part payment from the pleasures of his scientific work, and the position which a knowledge of science will give him among his fellows. I do not suppose that pharmacists, any more than medical men, will ever be free from causes of complaint that unfair inroads are made on their work and emoluments, and that they do not receive a just reward for the amount of work they do. We have seen that from the earliest times the pharmacist has been harassed both on a commercial and on the medical and scientific sides. The work of the Pharmacopolists of old was trespassed on by the way in which other classes took to dealing in drugs, whilst the physicians undertook the compounding of medicines. Later on we

find the apothecaries bitterly complaining of the losses entailed on them by the action of the physicians on the one side and of the grocers and druggists on the other.

The Pharmacopolists who combined the sale of drugs with that of other articles, took up a certain kind of medical work as well, and sank low in the social scale. The apothecaries have practically ceased to exist as pharmacists because they took up medical work and were evolved into general practitioners; how will the evolution of pharmacy proceed?

We may note already a loss of some of its older functions and a waning of others. The collecting of herbs has passed into special hands; so, too, has the dealing with drugs in bulk. The production of many medicinal substances, formerly undertaken by pharmacists, is now for the most part accomplished by manufacturing chemists, who use special processes adapted to work on a large scale. I think I see another change impending. The profit arising from the sale of many of the articles unconnected with pharmacy, formerly a source of revenue to pharmacists, is likely to diminish, especially in the large towns; the pharmacist cannot compete with the large firms which have in recent times become dealers in everything.

But there are other directions in which the work of the pharmacists will develop; the compounding of drugs ought to pass into their hands, and I believe will do so. The practice of pharmacy by doctors is not only an evil to the pharmacist, but a disadvantage to medical men themselves. It leads practitioners to limit themselves unduly to the use of certain drugs, and they lose time which might be devoted to other and more profitable matters. It is true there are many who like to have their medicine from a doctor, but I believe medical men would gain if, wherever possible, they gave up dispensing, and there are few places in which there are not pharmacists ready to take up the work.

Here let me say a word on a matter akin to the one before us. It has been recently stated that secret arrangements are at times made between medical men and chemists, by which the doctor receives a certain proportion of the amount which the chemist charges the patients for the medicines dispensed. If such arrangements are made they are iniquitous and a disgrace to those who make them. I have made enquiries, however, from many

chemists in the North of England, and am assured that no such system exists there, and so far those who have made the accusation have failed to substantiate it. It is possible, of course, among the 34,000 members of the profession there may be one here and there so devoid of principle as to be willing to stoop to such conduct. All I can advise you is, that should you ever be approached by such an individual, with a suggestion that you should hand him over any part of your charges for medicine, you should render his exit from your place of business more rapid than his entrance.

I believe not only will the whole of the duties connected with the compounding of medicine devolve before long on the pharmacists, but other functions will be taken up by them which pertain to science training, though they are not strictly pharmaceutical, just as in the case of medical men other functions have been taken up which are not distinctly connected with therapeutics, although they follow from medical training.

The chemical investigations which are becoming more and more essential to medical practice might well, I believe, fall into the hands of the pharmacists, as they do into the hands of the chemists and apothecaries in many parts on the Continent, and not only so, but if I divine rightly the future, the pharmacists will in all places be the men of science, the men who *know*. They will be looked up to as such, and it will come to pass that much other work, more or less allied to pharmacy and chemistry, requiring scientific knowledge, will fall into their hands, and they will be remunerated for the loss of some of the emoluments arising from the purely commercial side of their present work, which I think is likely to occur. I think that even the depressing effects of company pharmacy will be much lessened as the pharmacist becomes more relied on by medical men, not only for safe-guarding the purity of drugs, but for giving help when special information is required on scientific points not directly connected with the cure of disease.

There is one direction in which the temptation to conjoin other work with the compounding of drugs must be avoided. The history of the evolution of pharmacy shows us that there has ever been a tendency for those who deal in drugs to take up treatment, but it also shows us the work of the pharmacist is injured if he assumes the *role of medical practitioner*. I know that people will ap-

ply to pharmacists for advice as to the use of medicine, but those who give such advice do not obtain the respect of the public, and do harm to the position of pharmacists. If pharmacy is to take the position it is entitled to, all attempts in this direction must be abandoned.—*Pharmaceutical Journal (Eng.)*

Seneca Root Industry.

The business of digging seneca root is one which annually gives the Indians, half-breeds and sometimes white people of Manitoba and the Northwest Territories a considerable cash return. This root, as is well known, is largely used for the purpose of preparing various kinds of proprietary medicines, and is in big demand for export to the United States and to England. The output of Manitoba is not now as large as it used to be, and that of the Territories is also falling off. Several districts which used to produce root extensively, for instance that around the town of Stonewall, have ceased shipping almost entirely.

This falling off in the root crop is due partly to the fact that prices have for the past few years been very much lower than they used to be, and partly to the fact that better wages are paid for work on the farms than can be earned digging seneca. This latter factor has been more than ever in evidence this year, and has led to a considerable falling off in the receipts. Reliable estimates place the receipts of root at Winnipeg in normal years at from sixty to seventy thousand pounds, but this year receipts will probably not amount to half that quantity. The largest amounts produced have been in the Stuartburn district and in the north-western part of the province. Some is also dug around Lake Winnipeg. As to the quality, it seems to have been above the average on most consignments. The principal sources of supply in the Territories are Yorkton, Prince Albert, Battleford, Edmonton, etc., although root is also dug in some other parts. As settlement advances the centre of supply will gradually be forced westward and northward.

As regards the market price for seneca it fluctuates widely. There was a time when good root would net as high as 42c. in Winnipeg, and at that price digging was a profitable industry. But the market became glutted, and cheaper substitutes were found, so that the price gradually worked down to as low as 17c. per

pound. This year it has regained some of the lost ground, working up from the low point mentioned until it would now readily bring 35c. or more in the open market. The price reached that point this week.—*Commercial*.

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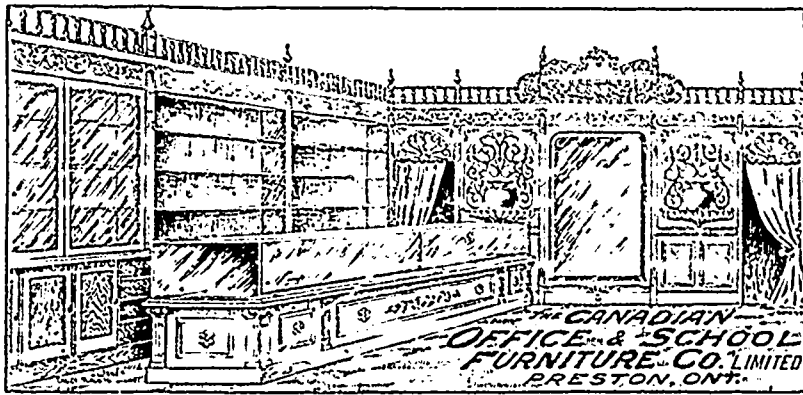
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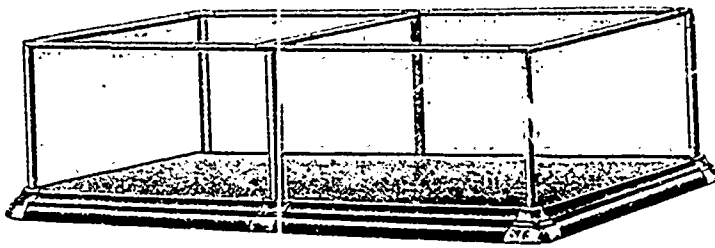
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Pharmacy Examinations.

MAJOR AND MINOR.

The Major and Minor Board of Examiners of the Pharmaceutical Association of the Province of Quebec, held their semi-annual examination in Laval University, Quebec, commencing on Tuesday, Oct. 10, and closing on Thursday, Oct. 12. Fifteen candidates for the major and nine for the minor examinations enrolled their names; of these the following, named in order of merit, passed, namely: As licentiates of pharmacy, Hercule Guerin, A. E. Baldwin, Lewis Fortin, A. D. Quintin, F. J. Lemaistre, George A. Lapointe. As certified clerks, Joseph Valois, J. M. McFarlane and Miss A. A. Prevost. The candidates were subjected to a severe examination. Written and oral examination in theoretical chemistry, materia medica, botany, pharmacy, practical chemistry, dispensing, reading of prescriptions, physics and weights and measures. The examiners were Messrs. R. W. Williams, of Three Rivers; J. E. Roy, of Quebec; W. H. Chapman, R. Parkin, A. J. Laurance, and H. R. Lanctot. The next examination will take place about the middle of April, 1900.

Preliminary Examinations.

The preliminary Board of Examiners of the Pharmaceutical Association of the Province of Quebec, held their quarterly examination in Montreal on Thursday, Oct. 5, when twenty candidates presented themselves for examination for entering the study of pharmacy. Of these the following, named in order of merit, passed, and are entitled to be registered as certified apprentices, namely: Damien Roy, F. A. Newall, Joseph E. Prevost, J. B. Contant, A. Lecavalier, C. E. Gravel and R. Reizenne. The following candidates passed upon all subjects but arithmetic, namely: A. Desjardins and J. A. Lajunesse. Those two candidates will be required to present themselves at the next examination to be examined upon that subject only. The remaining candidates were referred back for further study.

The examiners were Prof. Isaac Gammell, of the High School, Montreal, and Prof. J. O. Casgrain, of Jacques Cartier Normal School, Montreal. The next examination will be held on January 4, 1900.

A Handsome Store.

Charles Law, Guelph, Ont., has moved into his new store at 95 Upper Wyndham street, and has now one of the handsomest and most convenient drug stores in Western Ontario.

The interior woodwork is of oriental design and finished in mahogany, having six large, bevelled, plate mirrors, besides several smaller ones, dividing the show cases. A large, eight-foot plate glass counter runs across the lower end of the store, and is the only counter in it, the sides being fitted with "silent salesmen" show cases. A partition made with a large mirror in the centre, and a pretty design of chipped plate glass on either side divides the dispensary from the main store. A private office is situated at one side of the rear of the store.

A notable feature of the fitting is that the old style shelving is done away with, and wall cabinets have been adopted, having sliding doors. A special cabinet situated near the front of the store is devoted entirely to confectionery, and to the right the cabinets are filled with perfumes, and toilet preparations, while on the left are patent medicines.

The store is brilliantly lighted with thirty-three incandescent lights arranged in such a way before the mirrors as to give a brilliant illumination. The store is a decided credit to the proprietor and to the city of Guelph.

An Opening for Investment.

We wish to call the attention of the trade to the announcement of "The Griffiths & Macpherson Company, Limited, Toronto, as contained in our issue this month.

The Company has recently been incorporated by Letters Patent under the Ontario Companies' Act, and is capitalized at \$1,100,000.00. The larger portion of the shares of this Company, are, we are informed, reserved for the Drug Trade only, and are issued at the par value of \$100 per share, and may be procured by paying fifteen dollars per share on allotment, the balance payable at the call of the Directors. And we learn that a number of shares have already been subscribed for by druggists throughout the country.

It is the desire of the Directors of the Company to distribute these shares amongst the wholesale and retail druggists of Canada, and in order to accommo-

date those in the trade desirous of investing in these shares, it has been arranged to keep the stock list open until December 31st. Shares are thus available to the trade up until that date.

The shares of the Griffiths & Macpherson Company Limited, could, we are assured, have been already over subscribed by those outside of the drug trade who are anxious to get a share in the business, but as it is the desire of the Company to have this stock held by Canadian druggists as far as possible, this course has been pursued, and the opportunity given first to the Canadian trade.

We commenced this action on the part of the Griffiths & Macpherson Company, and we feel sure that they will receive the support and response of the trade. There appears to be a very bright future before the Company, the management is directed by bright capable men, who as practical pharmaceutical chemists have proven themselves worthy of the confidence and esteem of the trade, and associated with them are persons also well known to the trade as successful business men.

It is intimated that those of the trade desirous of securing stock, be advised to send in their applications at as early a date as possible, as already a large number of applications are on file.

A form of application is appended to an open letter to the trade in this issue, and may be used in applying for shares, or an official application may be obtained by writing to the offices of the Company, 121 Church St., Toronto.

Fitting of Eye Glasses and Spectacles.*

When called upon by the association for a paper on the "Fitting of Eye Glasses and Spectacles," my first impulse was to decline the honor, for it would be impossible to present anything on that subject absolutely unknown to the members of the American Association of Opticians. On second thought, however, I concluded to accept the invitation, for two reasons: First, because the recalling of old facts is sometimes of greater value than the advancing of new theories, and second, because repetition would do no harm, only further instil in our minds the first principles of the optician.

To adjust a pair of glasses properly, one thing we should know, and is of importance second only to the knowledge of the focus of glasses our patient requires,

*The Optical Journal.

is, at what distance from the patient's eye has the oculist placed the test-lenses in making his examination? This distance is not always known to us, but it is of vast importance, as later mentioned. This distance is variable, and many examinations are not made at a fixed distance from the patient's eye, as we have all had occasion to note at various times when filling prescriptions in which strong foci were ordered.

How often will the patient tell us he saw better with the doctor's glasses than with the ones procured from us! We naturally make an exhaustive examination of the lenses, comparing with the formula as given, and, of course, find but one result—they coincide. Our next step is one that suggests itself immediately—we at once accurately centre the lenses and find that the optical centres precisely coincide with the patient's pupillary distance. If spectacles have been ordered and the bridge be a saddle bridge, we find that it lies flatly on the nose and snugly hugs it without pressure—not so deep that the sharp angle presses into the skin near the inner canthus of either or each eye, producing sore spots, nor yet so shallow as to place entire on the crest of the bridge. We find that the temples are the precise length for this individual patient, barely touching his face, closely, yet exercising no pressure. They are horizontal, and just span the distance from the end piece to the ear, where they change their form, assuming the form of the "post auricular groove" or the natural curve of the ear, lying in it to its full length, yet exercising no pressure. This form should maintain the inner surface of the lenses at fixed positions of one mm. from the free extremities of the eyelashes.

If the spectacles are for near application, we note that they are angular, the angle being produced directly at the endpiece, preferably having the endpiece so soldered to the eye wire, and never, as I have seen in some cases, a sharp bend in the butt of the temple, either in close proximity to the endpiece or possibly, as in some cases, an inch therefrom. Again, if the glasses should be eyeglasses, of course we find that each guard is so adjusted as to compensate for the slight deviation in pupillary distance not already allowed for in the cutting of the lenses, the guards pressing almost evenly their entire length, a mere trifle stronger at their upper extremity. We find the spring exercising just enough pressure to

retain the glasses in position, not a stiff, hard spring, nor yet a thin, light one without body, but an elastic spring, such a one as we would be apt to say was "full of life." This is the spring, when combined with the proper guard, that not only gives the maximum of comfort, but is also the most tenacious.

Of course the lenses do not droop, but stand perfectly horizontal, being assured of this fact by drawing a horizontal line on the lens and then permitting our patient to put on his glasses before us, so that we may suggest a word of advice. In either case we find that the lenses are not too large or too small, but commensurate with the size of the patient's face, and always that the edges of the lenses are dull ground, not polished, preventing that source of annoyance expressed in the words of the patient, "seeing the edge of the lenses."

The inclination, if for distance, is found to be naught or vertical lenses, set high; if for constant wear, slightly angular; lenses set two or three mm. below the distance adjustment; and if for near work, always angular, lenses set as low as possible consistent with the nature of the patient's close application.

In fact we find the glasses have been properly adjusted, and the prescription has been accurately filled. We then search further and ask the oculist to indicate the position his best lenses occupied in the test frame during the examination, and he shows us that it was at five mm. or more from the free extremities of the patient's lashes and perhaps an interval of seven mm. or more separating the spherical from the cylindrical lenses, if the case be one of compound astigmatism. We are at once enlightened as to the trouble. Therefore, may we soon have the trial case in universal use, eliminating those annoying points arising particularly in strong foci combinations, and the life of the optician be at least devoid of one of the sources of annoyance and worry, preventing it becoming the life of ease so popularly supposed.

As for bifocal adjustments, we all know that the general adjustment is as for reading, lenses set low, allowing the top edge of the disc to fall at least two mm. below the pupil when the eye is fixed at a distant object, lenses always set angular. Of course the size of the discs will vary according to the individuality of the patient, many requiring a much larger disc than others.

There is a form of bifocal lens to which I would like to invite the attention of the members, embodying many advantageous features, and which, I believe, will be fully described in the September issue of one of our trade journals. This form of lens will be, I believe, very much appreciated by those compelled to resort to bifocals, inasmuch as it partially dispenses with the annoying features so often complained of in the present form, when the patient ascends or descends stairways, etc.—*Paper by J. L. Borsch, read at a meeting of the American Association of Opticians.*

Respect Friendly Suggestions.

Quite often it has been observed that merchants who are inclined to be overly self-sufficient are apt to regard suggestions which are made them as criticisms and fault findings. Too often the true value of suggestions is ignored and slighted simply because of the unfortunate light in which they are regarded. The writer has observed instances where any comments which bordered on criticism caused the recipient of them to bristle up with ill-concealed annoyance and vexation, taking it for granted that an attempt was being made to belittle his present methods. This is particularly the case where a man has made a modicum of success in his business. It is this unfortunate lack of mental receptivity which does so much to prevent improvement. As soon as the mind becomes closed to new ideas it is in a stationary condition. The first stage of deterioration is thus begun. Those who desire to progress always keep their minds open to new ideas and endeavor to learn.—*Exchange.*

Literary Note.

Rosa Bonheur's greatest picture, The Horse Fair, which was bought by Cornelius Vanderbilt for \$55,500, and presented by him to the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York, has been for the first time exactly reproduced in its original colors, with the brush marks of the artist embossed, as the principal supplement with *Toronto Saturday Night's Christmas*. It is said to be the greatest picture ever given with any Christmas number published anywhere. The size of the picture is 22x35.

Pyranthin is a new antipyretic of the composition of p-ethoxy-phenyl-succinimide.

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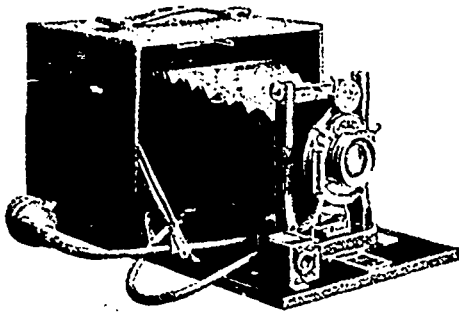
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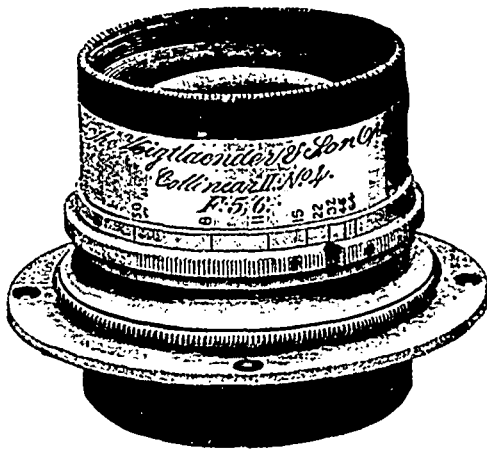
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Formulary.

CINCHONA JELLY.

R. Caffeine.....	6 parts.
Extract of cinchona.....	25 "
Citric acid.....	4 "
Tincture of vanilla.....	1 part.
Tincture of lemon peel..	4 parts.
Rum.....	80 "
Syrup.....	300 "
Gelatin.....	20 "
Glycerin.....	80 "
Water.....	180 "

M. The dose is not stated, and the details of preparing the jelly are not given. The dose, however, is easily calculated, and any pharmacist will know how to make the jelly.—*New York Med. Jour., after Journal des Praticiens.*

COMPOUND SYRUP OF CAMPHOR.

An exchange has given the formula below as the preparation dispensed at the Bristol Royal Infirmary under the above name:

Camphor.....	dr. 2
Benzoic acid.....	dr. 3
Oil anise.....	dr. 2
Acetic acid, glacial.....	fl. oz. 8 2-3
Tincture opium, B. P.....	fl. oz. 10 2-3
Vinegar squill.....	fl. oz. 40
Vinegar ipecac, B. P. Addition.....	fl. oz. 40
Sugar.....	pd. 38
Caramel.....	enough
Water, enough to make.....	gal. 4

Make the color of paregoric. Each fluid dram represents a minim of tincture of opium.

TOOTHACHE PELLETS.

Spermaceti.....	2 parts.
Chloral hydrate.....	2 parts.
Carbolic acid.....	1 part.
Cotton, a sufficient quantity.	

Melt the spermaceti (or beeswax) and dissolve in it the chloral and carbolic acid. Saturate cotton with the warm mixture, and let it cool.

2. Paraffin.....	98 parts.
Carbolic acid.....	2 parts.

Prepare as in No. 1.

3. Paraffin.....	3 drs.
Burgundy pitch.....	3½ drs.
Oil of parsley.....	1 dr.
Creosote.....	1 dr.

Melt the solids together and when nearly cool add the liquids.

4. Oil of cloves.....	1 part.
Oil of cassia.....	1 part.
Black pepper.....	4 parts.
Common salt.....	4 parts.
Gum arabic.....	4 parts.

Mix and make into pellets.

5. Salol.....	10 parts.
Paraffin oil.....	10 parts.
Terebene.....	10 parts.
Beeswax.....	65 parts.
Alkanet.....	

—*Oest. Zeits fur Pharm.*

ARSENICAL SOAP FOR NATURALISTS

Take of

Camphor, in powder.....	2½ drms.
Arsenic.....	2 ozs.
Distilled water.....	2 "
Precipitated chalk.....	4 "
Soft soap.....	4 "
Carbonate of potassium.....	12 "

Make the soap and water warm over a water bath, and then incorporate the chalk, arsenic, and potassium carbonate; add the camphor when cold.—*B. & C. Druggist.*

PICKLING SPICE.

37½ oz. Jamaica ginger.
9¼ " black peppercorns.
5¼ " white "
2¾ " long "
5½ " pimento.
4¾ " mustard seeds.
1¼ " chillies.

Slice long peppers and ginger. The spiced vinegar for pickling is made by pouring ten gallons boiling vinegar on five pounds of the spice.

FRENCH MIXED MUSTARD.

12 lbs. mustard condiment
2½ " bay salt.
½ " celery salt.
6 ozs. cayenne.
1 gallon vinegar.

Powder the bay salt finely, and mix to a paste.

HORSERADISH MUSTARD.

1 gallon white vinegar.
5 lbs. flour.
4 " evaporated horse radish.
2 " mustard flour.
2 " turmeric.
3 " bay salt.
½ " celery salt.

As before, then running into pots.

CURRY POWDER.

12 lbs corianders.
9 " turmeric.
6 " ground black pepper.
2 " " mace.
2 " " cardamons.
2 " " desiccated coconut.
2 " " chillies.
1½ " " ginger.
1½ " " cassia.
7 " " cloves.

Dry and powder, then thoroughly blend by running through a sieve or mixing machine several times.

LIQUID ESSENCE OF CURRY.

10 gallons malt vinegar.
8 lbs. curry powder.

Mix, stand two weeks, strain and bottle.

Powder for Abortion of Coryza.

The *Annales de la Polyclinique de Lille* gives the following, under the name "Poudre Nasaline," as an excellent abortive of bad colds, and a remedy in the same:

Menthol.....	2 parts.
Cocaine hydrochlorate.....	20 parts.
Boric acid.....	50 parts.
Bismuth salicylate.....	100 parts.

Mix and reduce to an impalpable powder. Use as a snuff, drawing up a pinch several times in the course of the day.

This ought to make a good seller in this country of sudden changes of the weather.

FURNITURE POLISH.

Francis T. Lyle has recently patented a furniture polish consisting of the following ingredients and proportions. One ounce of pure white wax, one and a half ounces of pure yellow wax, three drachms of borax, one and a half ounces of distilled turpentine, one and a half ounces of Castille soap. These are mixed together, and twenty ounces of boiling water added. The polish is rubbed on in the usual way, and is claimed to be most effective.

SEALING WAX.

The following recipe is said to give sealing-wax unaffected by spirit: Stir and heat together five pounds of yellow wax, one pound of Carnuba wax, one pound of paraffin, five pounds of red lead and two pounds of levigated chalk. Stir till thick.

WAX FOR LINOLEUM FLOORS.

Melt together 5 lbs. of yellow beeswax and 10 lbs. Carnuba wax. When lukewarm stir in 45 lbs. turpentine oil and 40 lbs. of benzine.

LEATHER VARNISH OF VARIOUS COLORS.

An elastic unbreakable black leather varnish may be prepared from resin, 30; thus 30; oil of turpentine, 30; sandarach, 60; shellac, 120; alcohol (90 per cent), 900. Mix and shake together until dissolved, then filter and mix with lampblack, 15, previously rubbed down with some of the alcohol. If another color is desired use instead of lampblack a sufficient quantity of the desired pigment, such as kermes, white, ultramarine, chrome, yellow, or cinnabar (red).
Deutsch. Amer. Apoth. Zeit.

Photographic Notes.

"Bromide Enlarging."

READ BEFORE THE MONTREAL CAMERA CLUB, TUESDAY, OCT. 17TH, 1899.

By ALEX. B. J. MOORE, Ph. C.

A NEW HYDROQUINONE DEVELOPER.—An improved form of hydroquinone, labelled "Hydroquinone, B.R." has lately been put upon the market by the Aktiengesellschaft fur Anilinfabrikation. From particulars given by Gaedicke it is a fine, white, easily soluble powder which seems to possess the usual qualities of the ordinary hydroquinone. The following is the formula for a one-solution developer :

Water..... 1 litre.
Sulphite of soda (crystals)... 57 grms.
Hydroquinone B.R..... 7 "
Carbonate of potash..... 43 "

The absence of bromide of potassium is explained by the fact that the hydroquinone powder already contains bromide in a sufficient quantity.—*Chronik.*

KACHIN.—The following formula, wherein a smaller quantity of sodium sulphite than usual is employed, has been found, according to *Photography*, to work very well :

Kachin 120 grains.
Sodium sulphite..... 480 "
Citric acid..... 20 "
Water 10 ounces.

ENLARGEMENTS—During the winter months the attention of amateurs is more generally attracted towards the making of enlargements and lantern slides and developers for bromide papers, and lantern slides should find ready sale. A formula which has given every satisfaction for enlargements is the following :

A.
Metol 10 g.
Sodium sulphite..... 100 g.
Potassium bromide..... 1.25 g.
Distilled water to 1000 C.c.

B.
Potassium carbonate..... 100 g.
Distilled water..... to 1000 C.c.

For use mix 3 parts of A and 1 part of B. This may be used also for lantern work.

Another very satisfactory one is :

A.
Eikonogen 12 g.
Sodium sulphite..... 250 g.
Distilled water..... 1000 C.c.

B.
Potassium carbonate..... 50 g.
Potassium bromide..... 2 g.
Distilled water 1000 C.c.

For use mix 3 parts of A and 1 part B.—*Pharm. Journal (Eng)*

A combined developer which has given excellent results in my hands is the following, which was recommended some time ago in the *Phot. Chronik*. It contains metol and glycin as reducing agents and may be used either in one solution or in two separate ones as follows :

Metol..... 2 g.
Glycin..... 2 g.
Sodium sulphite (thirty per cent. solution)..... 280 c.c.
Potassium carbonate (twenty per cent. solution)..... 280 c.c.

For use, one part of this stock solution is mixed with one part of water. The formula for the two solution developer is the following :

SOLUTION I.

Metol..... 2 g.
Sodium sulphite (thirty per cent. solution)..... 140 c.c.
Potassium carbonate (twenty per cent. solution)..... 140 c.c.

SOLUTION II.

Glycin..... 2 g.
Sodium sulphite (thirty per cent. solution)..... 140 c.c.
Potassium carbonate (twenty per cent. solution)..... 148 c.c.

For use, one part of Solution I. is mixed with one part of Solution II, and with two parts of water. Solution I. yields the details, whilst Solution II. provides density.—*H. Schnauss in Photography.*

POSITIVE PROCESS WITH COPPER SALTS.—Copper nitrate can be used similarly to other metal salts for the production of positive pictures. The paper to be used for the process is first coated smoothly and equally, as in the positive process, with a solution of

Arrowroot 10 grms.
Water 500 ccm.

The dry paper is swum, prepared side down in the dark-room, on the following solution :

Uranium nitrate..... 5 grms.
Copper nitrate 2 grms.
Water 60 ccm.

and allowed to dry in the dark. It must be printed until a slight picture similar to a platinum print is visible, and then developed in

Water 60 ccm.
Potassium ferrocyanide..... 3 grms.

until a chocolate brown picture is obtained. The fixing is done by washing well in clean water. If a black picture is wished for the washing must be short and the picture allowed to swim on a bath composed of

Platinum chloride 1 grm.
Water..... 120 ccm.

—*Chronik.*

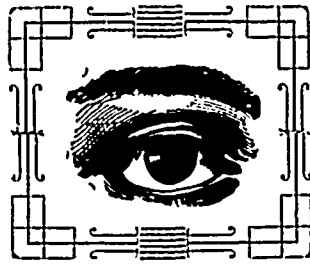
From the new lexicon. Sensitive medium—Tight boots. "Finished" negatives—Reprieves. Color demonstration—War paint. Energetic developer—An Irish row. Loss of definition—"Joey" Chamberlain. High power magnitudes—The Kaiser on his grandfather.

MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN,—I have been requested to give you this evening my experience on Bromide Enlargements, and although feeling quite flattered, I must say I feel placed in the position of a student endeavoring to enlighten his tutor, as there are, I know, a great many members present who are far more capable of giving a paper on enlarging than your humble servant. However, I will strive to the best of my ability to tell you my experiences on the subject, and if there is even one in the room who will derive any benefit from my poorly worded remarks I shall feel more than satisfied.

Of course the subject shall be treated in what I would call a preliminary manner, as in all probability I would be unable to give you any of the advanced technicalities. To me the process of enlarging is the most interesting branch of photography, but some of my lantern slide friends will immediately say "wait till your tackle slides and you will lose a great deal of your penchant for enlarging." Well, probably and very possibly I may, but to my mind photography might be likened to the practice of medicine, as nowadays we find the latter profession split up into several specialties. A surgeon knows very little concerning materia medica, a pathologist gets so interested in his work that he rusts in all other lines of study, while a general family physician would be on the verge of taking a hemorrhage if you asked him to amputate even a little finger; then if you want your eye taken out, washed and put back again, you have to consult another branch of the profession, and so on *ad lib.*

Now this principle applies also to photography. We have one man who, though a thorough artist at posing, may know very little about exposure and nothing whatsoever about development. Then we have the man who displays his ability by taking good negatives, but who ruins them in developing, and when you ask him his favorite developer he immediately says Rodinal, you go further and inquire what strength he uses and he will tell you "sometimes a teaspoonful and other times an egg cup full to the pint; this is the man the photographic dealers like to lay their claws on. Then we have

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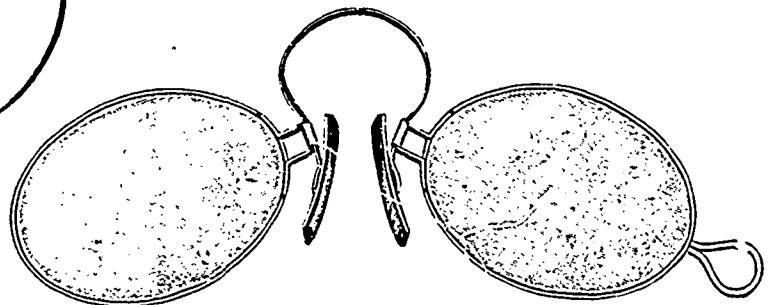
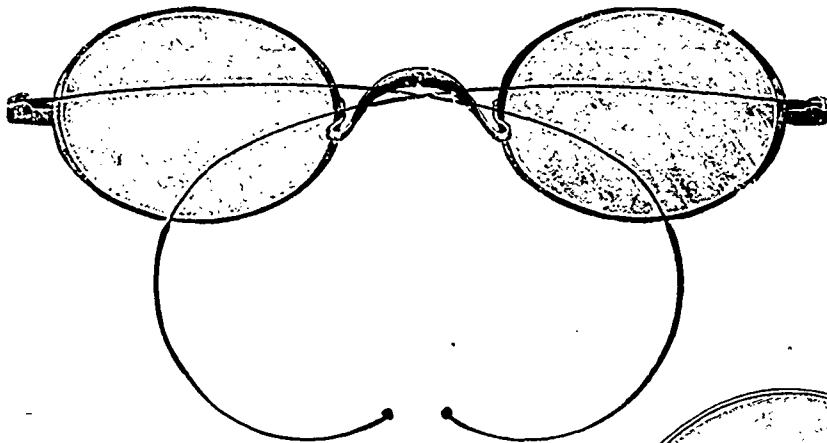
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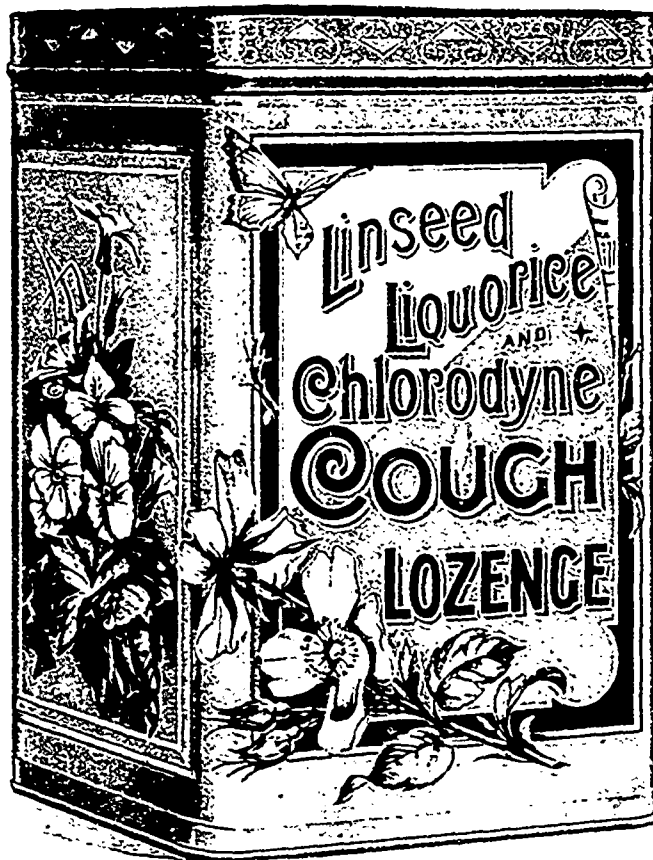
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& will, no doubt,
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PRICE LISTS ON APPLICATION.

the Kodak fiend, who exposes films at the rate of a dozen a minute, more or less, brings them round to his dealer, who does the rest. There the pictures are shown to his numerous friends as his particular work, whereas all the work and ability that this fiend happened to display was limited to pressing the button and choosing the subject. Then we have the exponents of lantern slides who think their hobby the "zenith" of photography, then the cranks on enlarging, well, the least said about them the better, and, as in the medical profession, "there are others." I have come to the conclusion that if the art of photography, had been known thousands of years ago, mythology would have given us a God to watch over it.

There is no need to go into detail as to the several styles of apparatus for enlarging, suffice to say that the means at our disposal in the next room should certainly meet with the approval of all those interested in the work. Our former camera was very fair indeed and good work was obtained by it, the only drawback being the length of time required to make an enlargement with the incandescent light, which we formerly had, and the single lens. Of course with the arc there was no cause for complaint, but it was not suitable to a great many, as they appeared chary about touching the connections, and I think credit and thanks are due to our officers and committee who have given us an enlarging room which is without doubt a credit to the club.

To those present who have never made an enlargement I would strongly advise you to begin at once, and should you have a negative which you do not deem up to much owing to its apparent lack of detail, well, just try an enlargement and see what a difference there is to the direct print. Don't go with a rush at it, but take plenty of time (altho' the latter may be cut down to an hour's limit in using the room), as I would not advise anyone to go in for this work unless they have the patience of Job and the pertinacity of a tom-cat.

Before going into the details of the process of enlarging it might be well to remind those who intend taking up the work that they need not confine their ideas to the means we have at hand in our club, as there are different processes and different lights, and an enthusiastic amateur could rig up an enlarging room in his own home and use his own camera.

Solar light has of course its great disadvantage, as the majority of amateurs prefer to do the work in the evenings and in a great many cases have not the spare time to operate during the day. The expense also is no small obstacle, and then we cannot always depend on old Sol coming up to the scratch when we want him.

We could also use diffused daylight, which process is much more simple than the solar, but what interests us most is the work done by artificial illumination, such as gas, particularly the Auer principle. We have oxyhydrogen and lime light also, but my remarks will be confined to the use of the electric lamp, as all my work has been done by both arc and incandescent.

This light to us in Montreal is much more applicable for enlargements than any other, as we can nearly always rely on its being constant and convenient, and with the privileges we enjoy in our club we should not have any excuse for failure to produce a fairly good enlargement.

The condensers are a very important factor in enlarging, and are composed of two or more large lenses placed so that concave surfaces nearly touch each other. The most economical style to use, and one which is certainly very practicable, is that in use in our club, and is composed, I think, of two lenses with a ground glass between. This is far enough to go into the detail of apparatus, as any stranger, present or prospective member, can have ocular demonstration in the next room.

I will show you to-night a few samples of work done with our new contrivances, none of them are much good, but you will see for yourself that if a beginner can do so well, what work will be turned out by one who will make a study of it.

My experience with bromide paper has been limited to that manufactured by Eastman, and I have tried all the different kinds made by this firm with success. The Standard, which is made in three different degrees of thickness called A, B, and C, the Royal Bromide with rough and smooth surfaces, also the Enamelled; for my part I prefer the B & C for landscapes, etc., and the rough and smooth royal for portrait work. The different textures of the papers are very noticeable, and it does not require any one to be familiar with the use of bromide paper to see the difference immediately.

Bromide paper can be used for contact printing also, and excellent results obtained, and perhaps one of the most useful

advantages which it possesses is that a proof can be taken from a wet negative by soaking a piece the desired size in water for a few moments, placing it evenly, and at the same time carefully on the film and exposing for a few seconds in daylight or about 20 seconds to the light of an incandescent electric, then develop and fix, etc.

Now in making enlargement we must bear in mind what Mrs. Beeton says about cooking, "First catch your hare," *i.e.*, get your negative, and just now I might say that the rule does not follow that because you have a magnificent negative it must necessarily make a magnificent enlargement, as in a good many instances (of which I shall show you proof later on) a poor negative will frequently give you a very fair enlargement. I do not for a moment mean by this that a good negative won't enlarge well, but that a negative which you consider poor will sometimes astonish you when compared with a very good one after an enlargement has been made.

Having picked on a negative place it reversed in the holder with the film side turned towards the lens, focus your image to the desired size on the easel and if you want an extremely sharp focus, pin a piece of paper (about the thickness of the bromide paper) on the easel; this will prevent the holes made by former manipulators showing on your focussing bed, and at the same time prevent the extra degree of sharpness being altered, as of course you remove the piece of paper in question before pinning on your bromide; when you use thick, heavy bromide paper, such as Eastman's Royal, I certainly feel that this is absolutely necessary.

Now keep your head, don't get fussy, and don't let any one give you advice unless you have asked for it, keep your mind on what you are doing or you are apt to spoil a package of paper, cap your lens with the yellow glass and judge whether you will stop down the lens or not (for my part I use the lens full open with strong, plucky negatives, but when enlarging from a thin, poor negative in which you see little or no detail, I invariably stop it down to 22 and lengthen the exposure). Turn out any actinic light if you are using any and open your package of bromide paper, take one sheet out and cut it into pieces about 2x3 or 3x4, pin one of these on a portion of the subject and make a trial exposure; if it should turn out to be much over exposed you can make another trial giving it half the time

of the first, and if this is under-timed you will be able to make a very close calculation.

The habit of using the trial pieces of paper will give you more experience in exposure in a few evenings than guessing at it for a month, besides saving you considerable expense by wasting full sheets of paper; it takes a little more time certainly but you will be more than recompensed.

There is no fixed time for exposure, and this can only be learned by experience; negatives differ so much in density, color, etc., that one may make an approximate guess, but it is only a guess; of course there are actinometers made for the purpose of giving you the correct exposure on bromide paper but I cannot vouch for their accuracy, as I have never had the pleasure of using one.

With bromide paper it is a good thing to remember that it is about one-twentieth as sensitive as an ordinary plate, then one can form a slight idea what exposure to begin with. I might remark just now that since using our new enlarging room my exposures up to the present have varied from 15 seconds to 12 minutes. Dense pyro negatives take the longest time, due, of course, to the color.

Having got the correct exposure on the small piece of paper, pin up a sheet the full size from the same package, being careful not to waul the sensitive side, as the less handling the paper gets the more pleased you will be with the result when developed. I mention a piece from the same package as I have found a correct exposure on a small piece out of one package went all wrong when the exposure was made on a full piece out of another package, due probably to different speed of emulsion or to age of the paper.

Place the pins as near the edge of the paper as possible and be sure the paper is straight, now uncap the lens and make your exposure and don't put your watch in front of lens to judge your time, it being more advisable to come to the curtain of the room and count your seconds or minutes as the case may be. When your time is up cap the lens, and having a black paper bag or any other suitable contrivance, put your exposed paper in same and bring it to the developing-room; then comes the highest point of the pleasure of enlarging, viz., "Development."

Well, on this part of the process some of my friends here think I am an inveterate crank, but crank or no crank, if any of

the boys will only take an interest in this particular work I will be only too glad to devote quite a few evenings and show them all I do know (which, by the way, isn't much) not only of bromide developing but from the exposure to the mounting.

The question now comes what developer do I use? Well, I might say "Iron Oxalate" nearly always. I have tried amidol, ortol, metol, hydroquinone, eikonogen and rodinal, but I have long since returned to my first love "iron" which is probably one of the oldest developers known, and, in my opinion, cannot be excelled for bromide paper, with the exception of the "Royal," and owing to the color and texture of the latter I find metol or amidol very satisfactory. With the ordinary paper I cannot get the same depth of tone, the intense blacks, or in fact the same looking picture with any other developer but iron, or as one of our members calls it "Moore's damnable iron." Well, it is certainly a nuisance to work, but we must never expect good results without going to a little trouble.

Many formulæ are published for ferrous oxalate developers but they nearly all amount to the same thing. The formula which I use and find most successful is as follows:

In one bottle I make a saturated solution of trivalent oxalate of potash and acidify with about 2½ per cent. of citric acid.

In another bottle a 40 per cent. solution of pure sulphate of iron with 0.5 per cent. of citric acid. Place 6 ozs. of the oxalate solution in a graduate and add 1 oz. of the iron solution (don't add the former to the latter); when mixed add 10 drops of 10 per cent. solution of bromide potassium and your developer is ready, but do not start to develop until you have made a clearing solution composed of 30 min of 33 per cent. acetic acid to 16 ozs. of water. Always have a graduate full of this at hand and don't be stingy using it. The object of the clearing solution is to remove any stains which may occur by the iron acting on the paper and at the same time rendering any oxalate of lime soluble which may be deposited from hard water if the latter is used.

The hypo solution you can have all ready, making it about 4 ozs. to the pint of water, but don't, under any consideration, allow any of it to come in contact with your developer.

I might mention *en passant*, that hyposulphite of soda is soluble in about ½ its own weight of water at 65°, and that

I find it very convenient to always keep a concentrated solution at hand, and when making it I put five pounds in a 100 oz. bottle (which is easily procured), and fill the bottle within an inch or so of the capacity, or, to be accurate, to 96 fed ozs. When the hypo is dissolved I have a solution of a certain strength, so that 6 fluid ozs. = 5 ozs. of hypo, then when making a weak solution for fixing prints, bromide or plates, I have no trouble in making a solution quickly and of the proper strength, this does away with the danger of using it too strong when a guess is made at the quantity.

It is also a good thing to remember, when making up any formula of American origin such as those given with plates, that when a pint or quart is mentioned it does not mean 20 ozs. and 40 ozs. respectively, but 16 ozs. and 32 ozs.; with English formula the contrary is the case

(To be continued.)

TO REMOVE STAINS FROM GRADUATED MEASURES.—Some developers are very apt to give a stain or deposit on glass graduated measures. This, in time, renders the marks and figures almost invisible when seen by the light of the dark-room lamp. They may be easily removed by rubbing with broken egg-shells, and in the case of conical-shaped measures the narrow part can be thoroughly cleaned by using a thin piece of stick, with which the egg-shells should be crushed.—*The Photographic News.*

AMMONIUM PERSULPHATE.—In reducing by this salt it is known that the best way to stop the action as soon as the desired result has been reached is to immerse the plate in a solution of sodium sulphite; but it does not seem to be so well known that re-fixing in hypo is also required. Unless that be done the reduced negative is apt, or rather certain, to become discolored by exposure to light.

DEVELOPING LARGE PLATES.—Fasten a hook-screw into the roof of dark-room, then drive a nail into each of the four corners of a square board of a size to suit plate to be developed; attach board to hook by string, and adjust to a suitable height. Place dish with plates upon this arrangement, pour on developer, and commence gently swinging it to and from you, from side to side, and from corner to corner, or any way that might suggest itself, and you will greatly lessen the aching of arms after developing a 12x10 or 15x12 plate. Of course, this method can be used with advantage for smaller size plates.

Optical Department.

In charge of W. E. HAMILL, M.D., Instructor of the Optical Institute of Canada, 60 Yonge street, Toronto.



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

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

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

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

C. L. V.—I have a case which is puzzling to me, viz.: A lad of 15 years old, V. in each eye, nearly $\frac{20}{80}$, all, in fact, but two letters. The squares and lines of the astigmatic chart do not look alike, and I cannot get any cylinder to make them look alike, even after repeated trials, and no glasses that I have given has satisfied either myself or my young patron. Advise me, please, through THE CANADIAN DRUGGIST. Answer.

This question comes from an optician well known to me as one of the best in Canada, and, if he cannot refract the case, I will warrant no other optician can with the same means as he uses, viz., the test case, prismoptometer, and moddod rod. I can best help him out of his difficulty by giving the history of a similar case which recently passed through my own hands, and, at the same time, once more demonstrate to my readers the value of retinoscopy in such cases. Some time ago I gave a young maid, aged 16, going to school R. $\div .50$ Cyl. ax. 15, L. $+ .50$ Cyl. ax. 165 for her asthenopia, and to correct her astigmatism. These proved unsatisfactory,

and I tested her carefully again, but obtained the same correction. I also asked an optical friend of mine to test and see what he would obtain. Unknown to him what my correction was, he nevertheless obtained practically the same thing. Two test, by myself and one test independently by another coincided; but what was the sense in telling the girl to continue in the use of glasses which failed to relieve her of the thing for which she sought relief. I tried retinoscopy, and my findings therewith did not at all correspond with the above correction, and, indeed, my retinoscopy correction, when tried before the eyes, made vision worse at twenty feet than it was with the naked eye. It was nearly $\frac{20}{80}$ without any glass with either eye. I was evidently "between the devil and the deep sea," retinoscopy saying one thing, the trial case saying another thing altogether different. I did not feel like putting the child through another trial of wearing glasses for a month or two without being absolutely certain of the static refraction of the eyes in the principal meridians of each eye, and therefore thoroughly paralyzed the acc. with a mydriatic and by retinoscopy found $+ .50$ sph. = $+ .50$ cy. ax. 90, each eye gave best vision and made astigmatic chart all alike.

These I gave, but when the ciliary muscle had regained its energy the glasses were not comfortable and vision was better without them. Again I found myself in a position that I must either choose between the trial case or retinoscopy or else abandon the case altogether. I banked on retinoscopy and emphatically urged a month's trial of the glasses found by retinoscopy, promising results which would be entirely satisfactory. I confess to some fear that I might be disappointed, and admit that I had to stretch my conscience in the assurances given, but retinoscopy had proven such a certain friend to me in so many tight places before that I hoped for success even through the mists, and I was not disappointed, for retinoscopy was right, and now after three months' use of the glasses my young friend is and has been for weeks perfectly free from all asthenopic symptoms, and every letter of the 20 line is correctly named and several of the 15 line. Irregular, sectional action of the ciliary muscle was the cause,

which melted away gradually when the proper correction was placed before the eyes to make them emmetropic in all meridians.

What a Druggist Has to Interpret.

Apprentice of St. Catharines sends us the following:

"Perhaps these will be a curiosity to put in your journal for December: A girl came in and asked me for five cents' worth of observing cotton and my fellow clerk for five cents' worth of seenian salts and here is the paper on which the other one was written, 'salseated soda.'"

The Canadian Contingent Pictured by Pen, Pencil and Camera.

The *Montreal Daily Herald* proposes to give its readers the most complete pictorial and letter-press history of the Canadian contingent that will be furnished by any Canadian journal. It is not only sending with the volunteers to South Africa a special correspondent, thoroughly versed in military affairs, but also a special artist, who will furnish the *Herald* exclusively with sketches and photographs of the scenes on sea and land in which the Canadian contingent participates. This artist, Mr. S. C. Simonski, is one of the leading Canadian illustrators, and the *Herald* is fortunate in securing him for this important work.



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By **MARTINDALE AND WESTCOTT.**

"It will be found to be replete with just that new information connected with the subject which every practitioner and Pharmacist would do well to possess."—*The Lancet.*

H. K. LEWIS, 136 GOWER STREET, LONDON, W.C., ENGLAND.

"D.C." Preparations.

As announced in their ad. in this issue The Druggists' Corporation of Canada, Limited, have commenced their fall advertising campaign, and intend to push vigorously the sale of their leading speci-



alties, viz., Dr. Harte's Celery Iron Pills, Dr. Harte's Liver Life, Pearls, and "D.C." Perfected Invalid's Malt Extract. These are all staple lines, and will we are informed, be advertised in the daily press, and by means of books and pamphlets carefully distributed.

The Lyman Bros. & Co. Travellers.

Mr. Harry Rosser, so well known to the drug trade in Canada, has accepted a position with The Lyman Bros. & Co., Limited, to represent them as traveller in sundries. Mr. Rosser's many friends, no doubt, will be glad to see his genial face again. On account of a large increasing business, Messrs. The Lyman Bros. & Co., Limited, found it necessary to have their efficient staff of travelling men devote their entire time and energy to selling drugs, and their sundry business has so developed they found it necessary

to have a special representative for that branch. Their staff of travellers are representative men that any firm might be proud of, viz, Mr. Geo. H. Leslie, the "veteran youngster," in the West; Mr. T. J. McIntyre, in the East and North; and Mr. E. N. Tyrrell in the West and Northwest of Ontario; Mr. John Barrass, Mr. F. E. Andrews and Mr. W. E. Blake in the city, and Mr. Rosser in sundries. We commend the company for their enterprise and wish Mr. Rosser every success.

Class on Retinoscopy.

Dr. Hamill wishes us to say that he will hold a class on retinoscopy and other advanced subjects at the Optical Institute of Canada on January 29th, 1900. This will likely be the only advanced class for 1900, and optical graduates desiring to attend should arrange to be present. The last primary class for 1898 is going on at present. See adv. in another column.

Young People's Paper.

A copy has reached us of the first number of the *Young People's Paper* published by T. J. Shanks & Co., at Kingston, Ont. This journal is intended to be to the young folks of Canada what the *Youth's Companion* or *Harper's Young People* is to those of the United States—so far as the much lower price—half a dollar a year—will permit. The number before us contains an interesting selection of short stories, anecdotes, accounts of travel and adventure, glimpses of natural science, bits of useful information, and other matter especially suited to the youthful mind. In an article addressed to parents particular stress is laid on the importance of seeing that their children are supplied with something better than the trashy and degrading literature so common at the present day.

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CANADIAN DRUGGIST PRICES CURRENT

Corrected to Nov. 8th, 1899.

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

ALCOHOL, gal.....	\$4 75	\$5 00	Powdered, lb.....	30	\$ 35	Kino, true, lb.....	\$ 2 50	\$3. 00
Methyl.....	1 90	2 00	CARBON, Bisulphide, lb.....	15	16	Myrrh, lb.....	45	46
ALLSPICE, lb.....	13	15	CARMINE, No. 40, oz.....	30	40	Powdered, lb.....	55	60
Powdered, lb.....	15	17	CASTOR, Fibre, lb.....	20 00	20 00	Opium, lb.....	4 50	4 75
ALON, oz.....	40	45	CHALK, French, powdered, lb...	10	12	Powdered, lb.....	5 75	6 00
ANODYNE, Hoffman's bot., lbs...	50	55	Precip., see Calcium, lb.....	10	12	Scammony, pure Resin, lb....	12 50	13 00
ARROWROOT, Bermuda, lb.....	40	45	Prepared, lb.....	5	5	Shellac, lb.....	35	40
St. Vincent, lb.....	15	18	CHARCOAL, Animal, powd., lb...	4	5	Bleached, lb.....	40	45
BALSAM, Fir, lb.....	45	50	Willow, powdered, lb.....	20	25	Spruce, true, lb.....	30	35
Copaiba, lb.....	70	85	CLOVE, lb.....	17	20	Tragacanth, flake, 1st, lb....	85	90
Peru, lb.....	3 25	3 50	Powdered, lb.....	18	22	Powdered, lb.....	1 10	1 25
Tolu, can or less, lb.....	70	75	COCHINEAL, S.G., lb.....	40	45	Sorts, lb.....	55	70
BARK, Barberry, lb.....	22	25	COLLODION, lb.....	75	80	Thus, lb.....	8	10
Bayberry, lb.....	15	18	Cantharidal, lb.....	2 50	2 75	HERB, Althea, lb.....	27	35
Ruckthorn, lb.....	15	17	CONFECTION, Senna, lb.....	40	45	Bitterwort, lb.....	36	40
Canella, lb.....	15	17	CREOSOTE, Wood, lb.....	1 30	2 50	Burdock, lb.....	16	18
Casacara Sagrada.....	25	30	CRENASOL (JEVKS) 4-oz. bottles, per doz.	4 50	5 00	Boneset, oz., lb.....	15	17
Casarilla, select, lb.....	18	20	" " 12-oz. bottles, per doz.	10 50	11 00	Catnip, oz., lb.....	17	20
Cassia, in mats, lb.....	25	28	CUTTLEFISH BONE, lb.....	35	40	Chiretta, lb.....	25	30
Cinchona, red, lb.....	60	65	DREXINE, lb.....	10	12	Coltsfoot, lb.....	20	38
Powdered, lb.....	65	70	DOVER'S POWDER, lb.....	1 50	1 60	Feverfew, oz., lb.....	55	55
Yellow, lb.....	35	40	ERGOT, Spanish, lb.....	80	85	Grindelia robusta, lb.....	45	50
Pale, lb.....	40	45	Powdered, lb.....	1 10	1 20	Horehound, oz., lb.....	18	20
Elm, selected, lb.....	18	20	Ergotin, Keith's, oz.....	2 00	2 10	Jaborandi, lb.....	45	50
Ground, lb.....	17	20	EXTRACT LOGWOOD, bulk, lb...	13	14	Lemon Balm, lb.....	38	40
Powdered, lb.....	20	28	Pounds, lb.....	14	17	Liverwort, German, lb.....	38	40
Hemlock, crushed, lb.....	18	20	FLOWERS, Arnica, lb.....	15	20	Lobelia, oz., lb.....	15	20
Oak, white, crushed lb.....	15	17	Calendula, lb.....	55	60	Motherwort, oz., lb.....	20	20
Orange peel, bitter, lb.....	15	16	Camomile, Roman, lb.....	25	30	Mullein, German, lb.....	17	20
Prickly ash, lb.....	35	40	German, lb.....	40	45	Pennyroyal, oz., lb.....	18	22
Sassafras, lb.....	15	16	Elder, lb.....	20	22	Peppermint, oz., lb.....	21	20
Soap (quillaya), lb.....	13	15	Lavender, lb.....	12	15	Rue, oz., lb.....	30	30
Wild cherry, lb.....	13	15	Rose, red, French, lb.....	1 60	2 00	Sage, oz., lb.....	18	22
BEANS, Calabar, lb.....	45	50	Rosemary, lb.....	25	30	Spearmint, lb.....	21	25
Tonka, lb.....	1 20	1 75	Saffron, American, lb.....	65	70	Thyme, oz., lb.....	18	20
Vanilla, lb.....	8 00	15 00	Spanish, Val'a, oz.....	1 00	1 25	Tansy, oz., lb.....	15	15
BERRIES, Cubeb, sifted, lb....	20	25	GELATINE, Cooper's, lb.....	75	80	Wormwood, oz.....	20	20
powdered, lb....	25	30	French, white, lb.....	35	40	Yerba Santa, lb.....	58	48
Juniper, lb.....	7	10	GLYCERINE, lb.....	18	20	HONEY, lb.....	13	12
Ground, lb.....	12	14	GUARANA.....	1 00	1 10	HOPS, fresh, lb.....	20	24
Prickly ash, lb.....	40	45	Powdered, lb.....	1 25	1 35	INDIGO, Madras, lb.....	75	85
BUDS, Balm of Gilead, lb.....	55	60	GUM ALOES, Cape, lb.....	18	20	INSECT POWDER, lb.....	35	35
Cassia, lb.....	25	30	Barbadoes, lb.....	30	50	ISINGLASS, Brazil, lb.....	2 00	2 10
BUTTER, Cacao, lb.....	60	65	Socotrine, lb.....	65	70	Russian, true, lb.....	6 00	6 58
CAMPHOR, lb.....	75	80	Asafotida, lb.....	40	45	LEAF, Aconite, lb.....	25	30
CANTHARIDES, Russian, lb.....	1 40	1 50	Arabic, 1st, lb.....	70	75	Bay, lb.....	15	20
Powdered, lb.....	1 50	1 60	Powdered, lb.....	80	95	Belladonna, lb.....	25	43
CAPSICUM, lb.....	25	30	Sifted sorts, lb.....	45	50	Buchu, long, lb.....	50	45
			Sorts, lb.....	30	35	Short, lb.....	35	00
			Benzoin, lb.....	50	1 00	Coca, lb.....	55	60
			Catechu, Black, lb.....	9	20	Digitalis, lb.....	15	70
			Gamboge, powdered, lb.....	7 20	1 25	Eucalyptus, lb.....	18	20
			Guaiaic, lb.....	50	1 00	Iyoseyamus.....	20	55
			Powdered, lb.....	90		Matico, lb.....	70	25

Senna, Alexandria, lb..... \$ 30 \$ 35	Rhatany, lb..... \$ 20 \$ 35	ANTINERVIN, oz..... \$ 85 \$ 00
Tinnevelly, lb..... 20 30	Rhubarb, lb..... 75 2 50	ANTI-KAMNIA..... 1 35 1 40
Stramonium, lb..... 20 25	Sarsaparilla, Hond, lb..... 45 55	ANTIPYRIN, oz..... 0 55 0 65
Uva Ursi, lb..... 15 18	Cut, lb..... 50 65	ARISTOL, oz..... 1 85 2 00
LRECHES, Swedish, doz..... 1 00 1 10	Senega, lb..... 55 15	ARSENIC, Donovan's sol., lb.... 25 30
LICORICE, Solazzi..... 48 50	Squill, lb..... 13 25	Fowler's sol., lb..... 10 13
Pignatelli..... 35 40	Stillinga, lb..... 22 27	Iodide, oz..... 50 55
Grasso..... 30 35	Powdered, lb..... 25 40	White, lb..... 6 7
Y & S—Sticks, 6 to 1 lb., per lb.	Unicorn, lb..... 38 25	ATROPINE, Sulp. in 1/8 ozs. 8oc.,
Purity, 100 sticks in box 75 75	Valerian, English, lb. true..... 20 45	oz..... 6 00 6 25
Purity, 200 sticks in box 1 50 1 50	Virginia, Snake, lb..... 40 18	BISMUTH, Ammonia-citrate, oz.. 40 45
Acme Pellets, 5 lb. tins 2 00 2 00	Yellow Dock, lb..... 15 75	Iodide, oz..... 55 60
Lozenges, 5 lb. tins 2 00 2 00	RUM, Bay, gal..... 2 50 2 25	Salicylate, oz..... 25 30
Tar, Licorice, and Tolu, 5 lb. tins..... 2 00 2 00	Essence, lb..... 3 00 3 50	Subcarbonate, lb..... 2 00 2 25
LUPULIN, oz..... 30 35	SACCHARIN, oz..... 1 25 1 15	Subnitrate, lb..... 1 80 2 00
LYCOPIDIUM, lb..... 70 8c	SERR, Anise, Italian, sifted, lb... 13 40	BORAX, lb..... 7 8
MACE, lb..... 1 20 1 2c	Star, lb..... 35 5	Powdered, lb..... 8 9
MANNA, lb..... 1 60 1 75	Burdock, lb..... 30 3	BROMINE, oz..... 8 13
Moss, Iceland, lb..... 9 1c	Canary, bag or less, lb..... 4 5	CADMIUM, Bromide, oz..... 20 25
Irish, lb..... 12 13	Caraway, lb..... 10 13	Iodide, oz..... 45 50
MUSK, Tonquin, oz..... 46 00 50 00	Cardamom, lb..... 1 15 1 25	CAFFEINE, oz..... 55 60
NUTGALLS, lb..... 21 25	Celery..... 25 30	Citrate, oz..... 35 40
Powdered, lb..... 25 30	Colchicum..... 50 60	CALCIUM, Hypophosphite lb.... 1 60 1 65
NUTMEGS, lb..... 1 00 1 10	Coriander, lb..... 10 12	Iodide, oz..... 95 1 00
NUX VOMICA, lb..... 10 12	Cumin, lb..... 15 20	Phosphate, precip., lb..... 35 38
Powdered, lb..... 20 25	Fennel, lb..... 15 17	Sulphide, oz..... 5 6
OAKUM, lb..... 12 15	Fenugreek, powdered, lb..... 7 9	CERIUM, Oxalate, oz..... 10 12
OINTMENT, Merc., lb. 1/2 and 1/2.	Flax, cleaned, lb..... 3 1/2 4	CHINOIDINE, oz..... 15 10
Citrine, lb..... 45 50	Ground, lb..... 4 5	CHLORAL, Hydrate, lb..... 1 25 1 38
PARALDEHYDE, oz..... 70 22	Hemp, lb..... 3 1/2 4	Croton, oz..... 75 80
PEPPER, black, lb..... 16 18	Mustard, white, lb..... 11 12	CHLOROFORM, lb..... 60 1 90
Powdered, lb..... 18 20	Powdered, lb..... 15 20	CINCHONINE, sulphate, oz..... 25 30
PITCH, black, lb..... 3 4	Pumpkin..... 25 30	CINCHONIDINE, Sulph., oz..... 28 30
Bergundy, true, lb..... 10 12	Quince, lb..... 65 70	COCAINE, Mur., oz..... 7 50 8 50
PLASTER, Calcined, bbl. cash..... 1 25 3 25	Rape, lb..... 5 6	CODEIA, 1/2 oz..... 75 80
Adhesive, yd..... 12 13	Strophanthus, oz..... 50 55	COLLOIDION, lb..... 65 70
Belladonna, lb..... 65 70	Worm, lb..... 22 25	COPPER, Sulph., (Blue Vitriol) lb. 8 10
Galbanum Comp., lb..... 80 85	SEIDLITZ MIXTURE, lb..... 25 30	Iodide, oz..... 65 70
Lead, lb..... 25 30	SOAP, Castile, Mottled, pure, lb.. 10 12	COPPERAS, lb..... 1 3
POPPY HEADS, per 100..... 1 00 1 10	White, Conti's, lb..... 15 16	DIURETIN, oz..... 1 60 1 65
ROSIN, Common, lb..... 2 1/2 3	Powdered, lb..... 25 40	ETHER, Acetic, lb..... 75 80
White, lb..... 3 1/2 4	Green (Sapo Viridis), lb..... 25 40	Sulphuric, lb..... 40 50
RESORCIN, white, oz..... 25 0	SPERMACETI, lb..... 60 65	EXALGINE, oz..... 1 00 1 10
ROCHELLE SALT, lb..... 25 28	TURPENTINE, Chian, oz..... 75 80	HYOSCYAMINE, Sulp., crystals, gr. 25 30
ROOT, Aconite, lb..... 22 25	Venice, lb..... 10 12	IODINE, lb..... 4 50 5 00
Althea, cut, lb..... 30 35	WAX, White, lb..... 50 75	IODOFORM, lb..... 5 25 5 50
Belladonna, lb..... 25 30	Yellow..... 40 45	IODOL, oz..... 1 40 1 50
Blind, lb..... 18 25	WOOD, Guaiac, rasped..... 5 6	IRON, by Hydrogen..... 80 85
Bitter, lb..... 27 30	Quassia chips, lb..... 10 12	Carbonate, Precip., lb..... 15 16
Blackberry, lb..... 15 18	Red Saunders, ground, lb..... 5 6	Sacch., lb..... 30 35
Burdock, crushed, lb..... 18 20	Santal, ground, lb..... 5 6	Chloride, lb..... 45 55
Calamus, sliced, white, lb..... 20 25	CHEMICALS.	
Canada Snake, lb..... 30 35	ACID, Acetic, lb..... 13 13	Sol., lb..... 13 16
Cohosh, black, lb..... 15 20	Glacial, lb..... 45 50	Citrate, U.S.P., lb..... 90 1 00
Colchicum, lb..... 40 45	Benzoic, English, oz..... 20 25	And Ammon., lb..... 70 75
Columbo, lb..... 20 22	German, oz..... 10 12	And Quinine, lb..... 1 65 3 50
Powdered, lb..... 25 30	Boracic, lb..... 12 13	Quin. and Stry., oz..... 25 35
Coltsfoot, lb..... 38 40	Carbolic Crystals, lb..... 30 35	And Strychnine, oz..... 13 15
Comfrey, crushed, lb..... 20 18	Calvert's No. 1, lb..... 2 10 2 15	Dialyzed, Solution, lb..... 50 50
Curcuma, powdered, lb..... 15 15	No. 2, lb..... 1 35 1 40	Ferrocyanide, lb..... 55 60
Dandelion, lb..... 20 20	Citric,..... 60 65	Hypophosphites, oz..... 25 35
Elecampane, lb..... 15 15	Gall..... 10 12	Iodide, oz..... 40 45
Galangal, lb..... 15 15	Hydrobromic, diluted, lb..... 30 35	Syrup, lb..... 40 45
Gelsemium, lb..... 22 23	Hydrocyanic, diluted, oz. bottles	Lactate, oz..... 5 6
Gentian or Genitan, lb..... 12 15	doz..... 1 50 1 60	Pernitrate, solution, lb..... 15 16
Ground, lb..... 13 24	Lactic, concentrated, oz..... 8 10	Phosphate scales, lb..... 1 25 1 30
Powdered, lb..... 13 15	Muratic, lb..... 3 5	Sulphate, pure, lb..... 7 9
Ginger, African, lb..... 18 10	Chem. pure, lb..... 18 20	Exsiccated, lb..... 8 10
Po., lb..... 20 22	Nitric, lb..... 10 13	And Potass. Tartrate, lb..... 80 85
Jamaica, blchd., lb..... 30 25	Chem. pure, lb..... 25 30	And Ammon Tartrate, lb.. 80 85
Po., lb..... 35 38	Oleic, purified, lb..... 75 80	JEVES' FLUID, 25c. bottles, per doz..... 2 28
Ginseng, lb..... 4 50 4 35	Oxalic, lb..... 12 13	" 50c. bottles, per doz 4 50
Golden Seal, lb..... 1 00 1 20	Phosphoric, glacial, lb..... 1 00 1 10	LEAD, Acetate, white, lb..... 13 15
Gold Thread, lb..... 90 15	Dilute, lb..... 13 17	Carbonate, lb..... 7 8
Hellebore, white, powd., lb.... 15 98	Pyrogallic, oz..... 30 35	Iodide, oz..... 35 40
Indian Hemp..... 18 1g	Salicylic, white, lb..... 80 85	Red, lb..... 7 9
Ipecac, lb..... 5 00 5 20	Sulphuric, carboy, lb..... 2 1/2 2 1/2	LIME, Chlorinated, bulk, lb..... 4 5
Powdered, lb..... 5 25 5 55	Bottles, lb..... 4 5	In packages, lb..... 6 7
Jalap, lb..... 40 40	Chem. pure, lb..... 18 20	LITHIUM, Bromide, oz..... 30 35
Powdered, lb..... 45 50	Tannic, lb..... 80 85	Carbonate, oz..... 30 35
Kava Kava, lb..... 40 90	Tartaric, powdered, lb..... 38 40	Citrate, oz..... 25 30
Licorice, lb..... 12 15	ACETANILID, lb..... 65 70	Iodide, oz..... 50 55
Powdered, lb..... 13 50	ACONITINE, grain..... 4 5	Salicylate, oz..... 35 40
Mandrake, lb..... 13 15	ALUM, cryst., lb..... 3 3	MAGNESIUM, Calc., lb..... 55 60
Masterwort, lb..... 16 18	Powdered, lb..... 3 4	Carbonate, lb..... 18 20
Orris, Flerretine, lb..... 30 40	AMMONIA, Liquor, lb., 88o..... 10 12	Citrate, gran., lb..... 35 40
Powkaed, lb..... 40 35	AMMONIUM, Bromide, lb..... 1 05 1 10	Sulph. (Epsom salt), lb..... 1 1/2 3
Prni, dr Brava, true, lb..... 40 45	Carbonate, lb..... 15 16	MANGANESE, Black Oxide, lb... 50 50
Par alb..... 40 45	Iodide, oz..... 35 40	MENTHOL, oz..... 25 37
Pinsley, lb..... 30 45	Nitrate crystals, lb..... 40 45	MERCURY, lb..... 90 1 00
Pleursey, lb..... 20 35	Muriate, lb..... 12 16	Ammon (White Precip.).... 1 30 1 35
Poke, lb..... 15 25	Valerianate, oz..... 55 60	Chloride, Corrosive, lb..... 1 05 1 15
Queen of the Meadow..... 18 18	AMYL, Nitrite, oz..... 16 18	Calomel, lb..... 1 20 1 30
		With Chalk, lb..... 50 55

Amongst Our Advertisers

New Antikamnia Tablets.

The Antikamnia Chemical Co., St. Louis, have placed on the market two new preparations which, judging from their composition, are certain to be general favorites with the medical profession. They are "Antikamnia Laxative Tablets" and "Antikamnia and Quinine Laxative Tablets." The world-wide reputation of antikamnia and its acknowledged value as a remedial agent is a guarantee of a large demand for these additional preparations.

The following now comprises the list of tablets made by this firm:

Antikamnia.

Antikamnia and Codeine.

Antikamnia and Quinine.

Antikamnia and Salol.

Antikamnia, Quinine and Salol.

Antikamnia Laxative.

Antikamnia and Quinine Laxative.

Nepenthe.

We are glad to note that Messrs. Ferris & Co. have established a depot in this city (88 Wellington street west) for their very valuable preparation above named. As is well known to pharmacists this is the standard anodyne, opiate and sedative, and is probably the most highly esteemed preparation of its class in the world. Nepenthe is endorsed by the entire medical profession in Britain. While this preparation is made entirely from opium, the peculiar process by which it is prepared eliminates all the constituents which render the tinctura opii, and all other forms of opium, inadmissible in a large number of cases. Nepenthe is supplied in 2, 4, 8, and 16 oz. bottles. Prices will be found in our "Prices Current."

Optical Advertising.

Read the adv't of W. E. Huston on page 268B of this issue. Mr. Huston is a specialist in this work and can give you pointers which may mean large returns.

Toilet Papers.

The Canada Paper Co., Toronto, are offering in this issue some special lines of toilet papers adapted to druggists' trade and at very low price. Read their advt.

Messrs. Archdale Wilson & Co. seem particularly well equipped this year for supplying goods suitable for fall and Christmas trade. Attention is directed to their advertisement in our advertising columns.

Progressive and Successful.

The fact that the Central Business College, so well located in the Forum, has found it necessary to materially increase its hitherto spacious accommodation by adding to its premises the large hall, formerly occupied by the A.O.U.W. and other societies, and the apartments so long held by the Dorcas Society of the Church of England, is quite sufficient evidence that this progressive school is enjoying a prosperous and successful term.

On the staff are nine regular teachers, while the equipment, including over forty typewriting machines, is up to date in every particular. The work of this school is practical and thorough, and that business men look largely to this college for such clerical assistance as they require, is probably best shown by the numerous applications on file at the college office, which, during the past three days, include the firms of John Catto & Son, Bertram Engine Co., Chemical Compound Co., The Miln-Bingham Co., R. S. Williams & Son, the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co., and the Dominion Express Co.

Dr. Ward's Pills Change Hands.

The trade marks, formula and all rights of manufacture and sale of Dr. Ward's Pills have been purchased from the Dr. Ward Medicine Company by Mr. Sam Williams, who will conduct the business in future under the style of Sam Williams & Co. Mr. Williams is well known to the drug trade of Ontario and Quebec, having for sixteen years represented the J. C. Ayer Company in these provinces. With ample capital and a long and successful business experience, Mr. Williams is sure to make Dr. Ward's Pills achieve the success their merit deserves. The advertisements already published by the new concern indicate that the company intend inaugurating a vigorous advertising campaign for their goods.

The Rio Chemical Co.

Read the double page advertisement in the centre of this month's issue from The Rio Chemical Co., of St. Louis, Mo. It is of interest to every druggist.

The Druggist Protected.

In this issue will be found an announcement to the trade from The Dr. Hope Medicine Co., Limited, of Toronto. This announcement should be carefully read by every druggist in Canada, as it embodies a plan for controlling prices and keeping the goods out of the hands of "cutters" which we believe will be found an admirable one. The Company is thoroughly responsible and from our knowledge of its Directors, we feel quite justified in assuring the trade that all promises made in the announcement will be faithfully carried out. Tiny Tablets are their specialty, and it is the intention of the Company to do a large amount of general advertising, so there will be no doubt about the demand.

Choice Confectionery.

Messrs. R. Gibson & Sons, Manchester, England, call the attention of the drug trade of Canada to a leading line of their confectionery in this month's issue. We refer to their celebrated Linseed, Licorice Cough Lozenge. These goods are put up in exceptionally good style, and are always ready sellers, particularly at this season.

Holiday Goods.

Messrs. J. Winer & Co., Hamilton, Ont., announce the arrival of a large selection of holiday goods, *specially adapted to the drug trade*, and advise purchases before the assortment is broken. This is exactly what the drug trade wants—lines which are not to be found in every description of store.

Pratt's Specialties.

Attention is called to full page advt. of R. Greig in this issue. Mr. Greig is sole agent in Canada for Pratt's Poultry Food and Pratt's Animal Regulator. These goods have already an established sale, and druggists who have not stocked them should be prepared to supply the demand.

The following is a copy of the telegram sent to the Minister of Militia at Ottawa by the Salada Ceylon Tea Company on Wednesday afternoon last: The Hon. Dr. Borden, Minister of Militia, Ottawa: We will be glad to give one thousand pounds of Salada Ceylon Tea to Canadian contingent for Transvaal. The tea will be packed in half-pound air-tight lead packets, in any sized cases you require. Kindly let us know where we can ship it. Salada Ceylon Tea Company.

INTERESTING NEWS.....
MOST PRACTICAL INFORMATION.

H. M. Whelpley, Ph. G., M. D.,
EDITOR.

C. F. G. Meyer
PUBLISHER.

Meyer Brothers Druggist

To New Subscribers.

Two Publications at the Price of One.

The MEYER BROTHERS DRUGGIST will be sent one year to any new subscriber with either one of the following publications at the price named:—

Birds.....	\$1.50
Spatula.....	1.00
Recreation.....	1.00
Show Window.....	
Etidorpha, by J. U. Lloyd.....	2.00
Universal Poison Register.....	1.00
Journal of Applied Microscopy.....	1.00
Pharmacognosy Notes, by O. A. Wall.....	1.50
The Right Side of the Car, by J. U. Lloyd.....	1.00
The Prescription (Third Edition), by O. A. Wall.....	1.50
Therapeutic Terms (Second Edition), by H. M. Whelpley.....	1.00
Chemical Lecture Notes (Fourth Edition), by H. M. Whelpley.....	1.50

Address MEYER BROTHERS DRUGGIST, 316 Clark Avenue, St. Louis, Mo., U. S. A.

BEST PRICE LIST.....
MONEY MAKING ADVERTISEMENTS.

"Short Talks on Advertising"

224 pages, 123 illustrations; sent postpaid on receipt of price. Paper binding, lithographed cover, 25 cents. Cloth and gold, gold top, uncut edges, \$1.00.

CHARLES AUSTIN BATES,
Vanderbilt Building New York

"Mr. Bates' Masterpiece. It is interestingly and readably written—more readable than one would believe possible on so hackneyed a subject as advertising—and it is illustrated by pictures intended to lend a humorous turn to many of the sentences in the text. For those who want a general idea of advertising principles, the book will be found valuable, and even the readers to whom its subject is more than familiar will find it an interesting companion for a leisure hour. It is full of apothegms, every one of which rings with a true note."—Geo. P. Rowell.

- "Excellent Work."—*Buffalo Evening News.*
- "Interesting and Profitable."—*Baltimore Herald.*
- "Lively and Sensible."—*Philadelphia Evening Telegram.*
- "Handsome and Clever."—*New York Press.*
- "Should be read twice."—*Cleveland World.*
- "Should be on the desk of every advertiser."—*Cleveland Press.*
- "Best thing we have seen."—*Buffalo Express.*
- "Most practical and helpful."—*Minneapolis Journal.*
- "Every advertiser may read with profit."—*St. Louis Post-Dispatch.*
- "Mr. Bates has rendered a service to all progressive business men."—*Philadelphia Record.*
- "Most interesting of all instructive books."—*Buffalo Times.*
- "Full of ideas of value."—*Cleveland Leader.*
- "Nothing humdrum or commonplace."—*Buffalo Commercial.*
- "Full of snappy, commonsense hints."—*Boston Advertiser.*
- "Striking and readable."—*Baltimore American.*
- "Cannot fail to prove interesting."—*Pittsburg Press.*
- "Should be in the hands of every business man."—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

"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.



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.

CLEARs OUT

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

LOOK OUT FOR
IMITATIONS.



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Advertising Books,
Chronos, Music, Etc.

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



The Success of Many

S Tapscott, Brantford Ont.



a retail druggist to-day is due to the fact that he is careful in selecting his lines of pharmaceutical preparations. Of these lines there are none of greater importance to physicians than

Hypodermatic Tablets . . .



When you receive an order or prescription for Hypodermatic Tablets, what a great satisfaction it is to know you carry the kind that is always reliable and will always give satisfaction.

Parke Davis & Company's

label is a guarantee that each tablet may be relied upon. The materials of which they are composed are absolutely non-irritant in character. They dissolve instantly, with a resultant perfectly bland and transparent solution. Invite the physicians to trade at your store by giving them reliable pharmaceutical preparations, and thereby encourage their support. In ordering from your jobber we believe you will find it to your interest to specify P. D. & Co.



Parke, Davis & Co.

WALKERVILLE, ONT.

Eastern Depot, 378 St. Paul St., Montreal, Que.