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Vol. VIII

TORONTO, CANADA, OCTOBER, 1896.

No. 10.

**PHOENIX SURGICAL
INSTRUMENT MANUFACTORY**

POWELL & BARSTOW

Late W. Hurlstone & Co. Established 1830.

Makers on the premises of

**SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS
ELASTIC STOCKINGS
TRUSSES
SURGICAL APPLIANCES**

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

Samples, Price Lists, and Quotations on application.

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

Playing Cards



The season for selling these goods is approaching, and dealers should be prepared for it. We are having in stock a large assortment of all the good things. Beside the regular playing cards we have a full line of the

FINE CARD GAMES

of the **Fireside Game Co.,
Cincinnati, Ohio.**

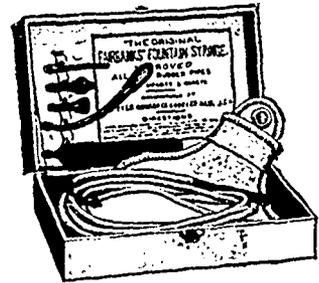
Send for price list.

Buntin, Gillies & Co.
WHOLESALE STATIONERS
Hamilton, Ont.

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

THE ORIGINAL

Fairbanks' Fountain Syringe



FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS

SIX HARD RUBBER TUBES

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

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

Special Notice



THIS is a good month to buy fall and winter samples of Drugs and Sundries. Many articles advance from this onward to spring. We can offer a larger assortment and better value in all lines of Druggists' Sundries than any specialist house.

We wish to do our part to make it to the interest of the retail drug trade to place their orders in this line with their friends, the wholesale druggists.

Don't buy elsewhere before seeing our representatives.



Perfumes Now in Stock

ROGER & GALLET
VIOLET
ATKINSON
WOODWORTH



LUBIN
BOURJOIS
VINOLIA
LUNDBORG

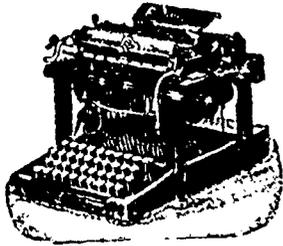


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MILLOT
SEELY
RICKSECKER

J. WINER & CO., Hamilton.

THE NEW MODEL
NO.

6



Remington Standard
Typewriter

Contains everything that is latest and best
in the way of well-tested improvements.

The long-established reputation of the Remington
offers the best guarantee that the New Model is all
that is claimed for it. The experience of the users of
the large number already sold leaves no doubt of it.

Edison Mimeograph

Duplicates unlimited
copies from one original

Send for descriptive pamphlet.



SPACKMAN & ARCHBALD
MONTREAL. TORONTO.

EVANS & SONS

(LIMITED)

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

23 Front Street West,
TORONTO.

BRANCHES IN . . .

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

Wholesale Druggists

. . . AND . . .

MANUFACTURING

PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS

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

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

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



NEW STYLE OF PACKING
-- HONEYCOMB SPONGES --

LYMAN, KNOX & CO., TORONTO and MONTREAL

HEADQUARTERS FOR . . .

- Empty Capsules
- Creta Precip. "G.W.N."
- Graesser's Carbolic Acid
- T. & H. Smith & Co.'s Morphine and Salts
- Acetic Acid, Glacial 80°
- White Glycerine D.D. 1260°
- Castor Oil, Pharmaceutical quality
- Finest Norwegian Cod Liver Oil

In stock and to arrive.

BELLHOUSE, DILLON & CO.,
30 ST. FRANCIS XAVIER STREET,
MONTREAL.



ONTARIO
OPTICAL
INSTITUTE

Will henceforth only be conducted for advanced courses
in Optics and for private students desiring to proceed
into advanced work.

Practical work on private patients in my private
offices will be a special feature of this course; and each
class will be limited to three students, so that abundant
time may be devoted to each. Fee \$50.00 in advance.

W. E. HAMILL, M.D.,

Rooms 11 and 113, Janes' Building,
King and Yonge Sts., TORONTO

PRINCIPAL

....."All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy," so

DRUGGISTS
BEWARE!



.....While we are quite ready to admit that.....

YOUR TIME IS SHORT

for pleasure and recreation, yet if you are wise—and
we know you are—you can increase it, and with profit;
and if you will only spare us a few moments we will
show you how a Camera will do all this!

Fred. A. Mulholland & Co.

ALL THE BEST MAKES
IN STOCK . . .

159 Bay Street, Toronto.

Canadian Druggist

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

VOL. VIII.

TORONTO, OCTOBER, 1896.

No. 10

"APENTA" THE BEST NATURAL APERIENT WATER.

Bottled at the **UJ HUNYADI**
SPRINGS, Buda Pest, Hungary.

Under the absolute control of the Royal
Hungarian Chemical Institute (Ministry of
Agriculture), Buda Pest.

"APENTA" THE BEST NATURAL APERIENT WATER.

"We know of no stronger or more
favourably-constituted Natural Aperient
Water than that yielded by the Uj Hunyadi
Springs."

L. Libermann

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

"APENTA" THE BEST NATURAL APERIENT WATER.

By instructions from the Apollinaris Company,
Limited, now offered to the Trade at

\$5.50 per case of 25 large glass bottles.
\$8.00 " 50 small " "
\$8.00 " 100 glass quarter "

SHOULD THE PRICE OF

"APENTA"

be reduced, we guarantee to allow such reduction
to our Buyers on their unsold stock, and, as far as
possible, to secure a corresponding reduction to
Retailers upon their unsold stock.

SOLE EXPORTERS:

THE APOLLINARIS COMPANY, Ltd.,
LONDON.

CANADIAN SUB-AGENTS:

WALTER R. WONHAM & SONS,
Montreal.

Canadian Druggist

WILLIAM J. DYAS, PUBLISHER.

Subscription \$1 per year in advance.

Advertising rates on application.

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

New advertisements or changes to be addressed

Canadian Druggist,

11½ RICHMOND ST. W. ST.,
TORONTO, ONT.

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An Evil and its Origin.

The unsatisfactory condition of the
drug business, with an outlook of quite
as unassuring a nature, naturally makes
one look for the causes which have led
to these conditions. It is not our inten-
tion now to dilate upon all the circum-
stances which, in our opinion, have led
up to the present state of affairs, but
merely to take cognizance in this article
of one of the causes, and that one, per-
haps, rather frequently written upon, but
which, it must be apparent to all, is one
of the greatest, if not the greatest, hind-
rances to successful business. We refer
to the evil of "cutting" prices.

In the first place, this evil has origi-
nated where the strongest competition
existed. We have all been willing to
blame, and quite justly so, the depart-
mental stores for the general slaughter in
prices which they indulge in; but we are
free to admit the reprehensible practice
did not originate with them.

Selling proprietary medicines at less
than their advertised prices prevailed
amongst members of the drug trade be-
fore the "stores" introduced these lines
at all, and they are only copying, but to a
more vicious extreme, the business princi-
ples, or, perhaps, we should say, the un-
business-like principles, which were insti-
tuted by men who now are getting a dose
of their own medicine by having their
business drawn away from them by apt
pupils. As long as the writer has been
in the drug business, now nearly thirty
years, this practice of "cutting" has pre-
vailed more or less, and as "evil com-
munications corrupt good manners," so
the little, petty cutting of the grasping
man, who would seek by this manner of
doing business to "steal" away custo-
mers from his fellow-druggist, has grown
to such proportions as to threaten to
demoralize the whole trade.

One of the most potent factors in this
establishment of unbusiness-like principles
is no doubt due to the fact that the drug

business, not unlike many others, is being overdone. The elevation of the standard of education, the alluring prospect of college life and a "professional" career, and the illusion of Phm. B. dangling before their eyes, has, we are confident, induced many young men to embark in the drug business without a due foresight into the future. Our colleges are turning out hundreds of thoroughly educated young pharmacists, who are quite the equal of those to be found either in Europe or elsewhere in America, until it has come to be a fact that the supply is larger than the demand. These young men must either go into business for themselves or look up situations elsewhere. Many of these graduates of pharmacy, becoming allured with city life, commence a business, aided financially, too frequently, by the jobbing houses, and in a very short time many of them, as well as those longer in business, find competition so keen, and the volume of business so largely divided, that the inevitable "cutting war" commences, and there is a struggle for survival.

In Toronto, for instance, there are fully three times as many drug stores as necessity demands, and this fact, together with the existence of several departmental stores, whose avowed purpose is to sell cheaper than any one else, has created such a thorough demoralization of prices in many lines that the druggist who may be dependent on the ordinary sales outside of his prescription department finds it a very difficult matter to make ends meet.

The efforts put forth by the newly organized Society of Retail Druggists have, no doubt, done much to suppress the spread of cut-rates throughout this province, but much remains to be done, especially by individual members of the trade, in acting squarely and honorably by each other, and by united effort in upholding those who would do business in a way which would not only be creditable to themselves, but a means of driving out of the ranks the "traitors" who would sacrifice everyone without, in the end, benefiting themselves.

The "departmental store" is, no doubt, one of the worst factors with which we have to deal now, for it affects not only the business in the place where it is situated, but its influence is felt throughout the province at large. Its insidious advertisements, its appeals to ignorant purchasers, its protestations against "monopoly"—itself the greatest "mon-

opoly" octopus in existence; all these things make it the most formidable antagonist to those who would do business on business-like principles, on the basis of "live and let live."

That these "stores" should be allowed to carry on business as druggists merely because they are limited liability companies—the manager of the drug department being supposed to hold some stock in the concern, while single individuals are prosecuted unless they are registered druggists—is an anomaly which appears to us very inconsistent with law or justice, and we trust that the test case which the Council of the Ontario College of Pharmacy has instituted against one of these companies will be pushed vigorously, and if the law, as it now stands, will not prevent this strange interpretation of the Act, that legislation will be asked for in order to give druggists that protection which the Act certainly *intended*, even if it does not now possess.

In speaking of the cut-rate problem, the *California Druggist* holds out encouragement to the druggist who can command the respect and confidence of his customers. There is no doubt that in a majority of cases those druggists who started out with the deliberate intention of cutting prices, and endeavored to maintain a business in that way, have come to grief. Our contemporary says:

Looking at the cut-rate problem from what seems to us a common sense standpoint, we are led to the conclusion that (barring departmental stores) wherever capital has been invested with the special object of conducting a cut-rate drug business, that same capital, energy, and business capacity would have been quite as well rewarded without the cut-rate features. The public is as easily influenced by the elegant and attractive display, the large store, the systematic arrangement, the liberal advertising, and the polite attention *without* as *with* the cut-rate feature; and while some trade is doubtless brought in through the advertising of cut prices, it is on the whole vastly unprofitable. The niggardly, penurious element of society is certainly attracted, and as certainly unsatisfied, for the disposition to "shop" leads to the hope of lower and lower quotations—unfortunately too often realized—while the demoralization and distress throughout the trade grow apace. The business qualities that have made the leading cut-rate druggists successful, we repeat, would have insured success with

regular prices. Cutting, of itself, never yet made a drug business successful, while its victims lie stranded wrecks from one end of the country to the other.

Prosecutions.

The chairman of the infringement committee of the Ontario College of Pharmacy, Mr. Karn, has instituted a crusade against violators of the Pharmacy Act. The duty which he is so energetically performing is a disagreeable one, and one which requires courage, confidence, and conscientiousness on the part of the plaintiff to enable him to do good work. Mr. Karn appears to possess these, and is apparently determined that all the power the Pharmacy Act possesses shall be utilized during the time he is supposed to administer it.

There is little doubt but that violations of the act are becoming more open and flagrant each year, and that some steps should be taken to call a halt.

If each prosecution would close up some business which should not be running actions under the act would be of real service, but when each prosecution demonstrates some new way of evading the law, and showing how weak the act is, then the wisdom of prosecuting is not so apparent. Within the past three years those who conduct any form of business under the Limited Liability Act have found that they are neither personally nor jointly liable to prosecution for keeping open shop for the sale of drugs and medicines, and for the compounding and dispensing of poisons. This feature of the act became conspicuous when an interpretation of the law was sought before Chief Justice Meredith and Judge Rose in the Simpson case, when they decided that had the company been incorporated when the case was entered the act would have been inoperative.

No worse feature of the act could have been openly exposed, as it plainly means that any five persons can apply for incorporation at a cost of less than one hundred dollars, and conduct a drug business if they choose. Owing to this weakness in the act the drug business in Ontario has become very unprofitable, and in the city of Toronto is almost valueless unless where medical support is strong.

It is very difficult for druggists who have the true interests of pharmacy at heart, and who are anxious to elevate the business to a higher plane, to cope with conditions of this kind. Many old drug-

Protonuclein.

Tablets. (100 3-grain Tablets in bottle) per doz. \$9.00
 " (1000 3-grain Tablets in bottle) . each 6.75
 Powder. (1 oz. bottles) per doz. 5.00
 " (8 oz. in bottle) each 5.50

REED & CARNRICK,
 30 Wellington St. East, TORONTO.

Duncan, Flockhart & Co.'s

Blaud Pill Capsules

Are soft and flexible Never become oxidized
 Never become hard Never vary in strength

These Capsules are put up in 1, 2, and 3-pill sizes, with or without Arsenic, and can be supplied in boxes of 25 or 100 (each). They are prepared by a unique and original process, which entirely overcomes the tendency to **hardening** which is so common in the **Blaud Pills**.

R. L. GIBSON,
 88 Wellington St. West,
TORONTO.



Put up 40 five-cent packages in display box, \$1.35

BILLING, CLAPP & CO.'S

**Slippery Elm
 Lozenges**

In 5-lb. glass front tins, or in boxes containing 40 five-cent packages. Price, \$1.25

Fels & Co's Toilet Soaps

Faultless Pepsin Chips and Fruit Chips.
ROYAL REMEDY & EXTRACT CO.'S Tolu Sugar Plums, Sweet Wheat-
 After Dinner, and other gums

RESTUCCIA'S PURE OLIVE OIL, in one-gallon tins
 CHAPIREAU'S Cacheteuses and Cachets, etc.

CANADIAN SPECIALTY CO. 38 FRONT ST. East, TORONTO.

Elliot & Co.



MAKE SPECIAL MENTION
 FOR

..OCTOBER AS FOLLOWS:

Cream of Tartar Powdered, "E," guaranteed 95%	Bailey's Rubber Bath Brush
Preston's Cough Lozenges	Bailey's Rubber Toilet Brush
Ammonia Carb., in jars	Bailey's Rubber Complexion Brush
(Gail) Borden's Evaporated Cream	Bailey's Rubber Shampoo Brush
Thermometers	Bailey's Rubber Glove Cleaner
German Quinine, B. & S. Brand	Mayflower Pocket Stoves
Merck's Beechwood Creosote	Wax Tapers
Mellin's Food—English	British Pharmacopoeia and Addenda
Mellin's Food—American	Squire's Companion

Liquorice, "E" Brand

4 oz. Sticks. 5 lb. Boxes.

Made for us and stamped with our trade mark in Italy. You will find its quality superior to any American product.

Crown Gelatine

10 cent size makes one quart.

75 cents per dozen.

Miller's Patent Seamless Tin Boxes...

Sizes from 1/4 oz. to 4 oz.

These are a wonderful improvement upon former styles and yet cost just the same. As far as we have been able to show them they have had a large sale, and several who were prejudiced against tin boxes have been "caught" by the neatness of these new boxes, of which a rounded bottom is the principal feature, and have adopted them.

Aluminium Combs—Fine, Pocket, Barbers', Gents', etc.	Jock Straps (for gymnasium use)
"Highland" Chest Protectors	Rimmel's Unscented Soap
Cubeb Cigarettes, R.B.	Cleaver's Unscented Soap
Graduate Brushes	Gibson's Candies
	Acetanilid

We desire to draw your special attention to the fact that we have very much improved the stock in our

"Universal" Fountain Syringes

while we have also materially reduced their cost. Our aim is not to get the cheapest article we can, but to supply as good a line as possible at reasonable figures. Specify "UNIVERSAL," and you will get a highly satisfactory article. The same applies to

"Universal" Hot Water Bottles

AND

"Universal" Combination Syringe and Water Bottle.

ELLIOT & CO.

5 Front Street East,

TORONTO, ONT.

Many Druggists

find

Wall Paper

a profitable stock to carry.



Many Druggists

say that our goods are the MOST SALABLE and PROFITABLE.



When ready to order write to us, and we will arrange to send a salesman, or samples by express.



M. STAUNTON & CO.

Manufacturers

944-950 Yonge St., Toronto.

"DUNRAVEN" 10c.

"F. & S." 5c.

These are both very high-class Cigars.

Fraser & Stirton,

Send for Sample Order.

LONDON, Ont.

"Mist" COUGH LOZENGES



SELL ON SIGHT
GOOD PROFIT..

10cts.

THE KEY MEDICINE COMPANY,
395 YONGE STREET, TORONTO.

The Use of STEARNS' WINE OF COD LIVER OIL

Has Spread from the Detroit Hospitals to the End of the Earth.



Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Oil

Is not a fatty food, but a metabolic stimulant.

Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Oil

Improves the appetite and digestion, and by stimulating the cell activity of the tissues eliminates poisonous materials from the system and builds new tissues from good food.

All Authorities Admit

That the "alterative" virtues of Cod Liver Oil reside in the extractive, not in the fat. STEARNS' WINE OF COD LIVER OIL contains the extracts, not the fat.

The Fresh Liver of the Cod

Is the source of the extractive. It exists in the oil only to the extent that oil is a solvent for it. STEARNS' WINE OF COD LIVER OIL is prepared from carefully selected FRESH livers containing the oil, by a process of elimination by which the nauseous fatty matter is rejected and the active principles are retained.

Any Fat is as Good as Cod Liver Oil Fat.

If you want fat, use the fat of milk (butter) or of prime beef. They are fully as nutritious, and not so liable to interfere with the digestion. Take STEARNS' WINE OF COD LIVER OIL with it to assist their assimilation.

Beware of Using Fat in Wasting Diseases.

It inhibits the metabolism of the proteid molecule. Therefore, when used in large amounts, slows the process of tissue building, and causes the products of tissue decomposition resulting from the disease to accumulate in the body of the patient and poison the system.



SOLD BY ALL JOBBERS AT \$8.00 PER DOZEN, OR MAY BE ORDERED DIRECT FROM THE MANUFACTURERS.



Frederick Stearns & Co.

MANUFACTURING PHARMACISTS

DETROIT, Mich.
LONDON, Eng.
NEW YORK City.

WINDSOR, Ont.

gists who enjoyed an extensive patronage from customers who they were sure would stick to them under any circumstances have been surprised and chagrined to find that public fealty is a fickle thing, and that a few cents difference in price would cause its withdrawal. Scores of these same druggists have been obliged to sever their connection with a business which speedily threatened to bring them to poverty, and they are now plying avocations which impose no restrictions if they confer no privileges.

Our desire has always been in favor of the enforcement of the provisions of the Pharmacy Act, and we most heartily commend Mr. Karn for his courage in the performance of an unpleasant duty, but we trust that such prosecutions as he may see fit to institute will be against those who are neither graduates nor undergraduates of the Ontario College of Pharmacy, and who have apparently no thought of becoming either.

Deceptive Advertising.

The departmental stores are apparently not satisfied with alone seductively deceiving the general public, as they have recently had the ignorant effrontery to blare their trumpet of buffoonery in an attempt to influence members of the medical profession. The following is a copy of an advertisement published in Toronto papers during the past week. It carries on its face its character, and truly represents the degree of perverted honor which can be attained by a druggist who will demean himself by bartering his talents to aid in destroying the body which gave him professional birth.

Under the heading "No substitution here," they state: "When your physician writes his prescription for P. D. & Co.'s Phenacetine, for instance, we give you that precise make or we give you nothing." The remark suggests the idea that they are enabled to freely stock P. D. & Co.'s preparations, which is very wide of the truth, and also conveys the thought that P. D. & Co.'s Phenacetine is one of the articles they have in stock. The fact is that there is no such preparation as P. D. & Co.'s Phenacetine stamps the advertisement as being ignorant or knavish. The retail druggists of the province may at times be hard enough up for general trade and medical support, yet at no time have they stooped to so ungenerous, undignified, and dishonorable a method of inviting trade, nor do we think they will ever

require to. Medical men whose patronage would be valuable are too well posted in the products manufactured by P. D. & Co. to be taken in by such statements, and we very much err in our judgment if they will not, in future, take due precautions to see that prescriptions of theirs from which they want "exact effect" shall not be dispensed by houses of this character. This is the advertisement alluded to:

NO SUBSTITUTION HERE!

There's one word we can say for our drug department which every doctor in Canada can appreciate. We never juggle with life and health for the sake of a few cents more profit. When your physician writes his prescription for P. D. & Co.'s Phenacetine, for instance, we give you that precise make or we give you nothing. He knows the exact effect he wants to get, and we're not going to defeat his purpose for any private gain.

So we write it down for chemists and doctors and all: "We give you just what's called for in every prescription, or we don't fill the prescription." Wonder how many druggists can say this and say it truthfully?

More than this—not in prescriptions alone, but in what are called patent medicines "we give you what you ask for," whether the profit to us is big or little, or whether we think we've something "just as good" of our own or not.

In sugar and starches, in shoes and ribbons, take something you don't want if you like, but when it's a matter of health, be particular enough to get precisely what you ask for.

When Will Prices Advance?

We are in receipt of a number of enquiries from druggists throughout the province asking when the promised edict is to be issued directing the advance to the regular prices on all patent medicines which have hitherto been sold at "cut-rate" figures. These enquiries have been principally from places in the vicinity of Toronto, Hamilton, and Brantford, where the slaughter of prices goes on quite as disastrously as before the formation of the Ontario Society of Retail Druggists. There is no doubt that many druggists in the smaller towns are suffering heavy loss from the way proprietary medicines are sold in the large centres, and it does seem that something should be done to remedy the existent state of affairs.

Not only are the city druggists allowed to sell at whatever price they wish, but, notably in the cases of Hamilton and Brantford, they *advertise* the cut-rate prices, a proceeding which should not be

tolerated. If the society is to be of any benefit to the trade it certainly must be on the line of regulating prices. This is one of the objects, and the principal one, given for its organization. If it fails in this it fails in its purpose, and might as well cease.

We believe it is only necessary to call the attention of the executive of the Ontario Society of Retail Druggists to this matter to secure its action, and we trust its decision will be issued ere long—a decision in keeping with the aim and object of the purpose for which it was brought into existence, and for which the druggists of this province have willingly contributed of their means.

An Optical Association.

As noted in our issue last month, a meeting was held in Toronto during the second week of the Industrial Exhibition for the purpose of forming an association of opticians for Canada. This is a step in the direction indicated in our columns recently, leading to the recognition of opticians as a distinct profession, and protecting the public from the danger of allowing people who are in ignorance of the principles of optics to fit glasses or to tamper with the eyesight in any way whatever. We cordially endorse the movement, and will be glad to see the aims of the association brought to a successful issue.

There is no doubt that the druggist is more capable of doing this work thoroughly and efficiently than perhaps any other class of men outside the physician. His higher education, and his partial knowledge of anatomy and therapeutics, all tend to point him out as admirably adapted for the work, and to those druggists who have not taken a course of instruction in this work we would suggest its consideration as an accessory in business and an instructive and pleasing study.

The time will certainly come when the optician will be recognized in the same way as the physician or dentist, and the same safeguards will be placed around his calling.

The association, as will be seen by the report given elsewhere, is now organized, and those desiring to become members should write the secretary. Already a nice membership has been secured and the prospects are good for a strong society.

Thymol camphor is obtained by heating together equal parts of thymol and camphor.

Park vs. N.W.D.A.

This suit, instituted by The John D. Park & Sons Co., of Cincinnati, against the National Wholesale Druggists' Association of the United States, has reached another stage. The plaintiffs having applied for an injunction to restrain the defendants from combining to prevent the supply of goods to the plaintiffs, the case came up before Judge Russell in the Supreme Court of New York State.

In his judgment, given Sept. 5th, the Judge held that it was not lawful to conspire or enter into a combination against the plaintiff which would prevent him from obtaining goods, but he refused to grant an injunction preventing the defendants from obtaining information as to the means pursued to obtain goods, or whether the manufacturer or wholesale dealer violated any agreement in the supply of goods to the firm.

As a trial of the case is still to be held, a final judgment on the case was not given, but as far as proceeded with the decision is certainly a victory for the association. In giving his decision the Judge said:

The Druggists' Association, defendant, is formed by the co-operation of a large number of wholesale druggists and manufacturers of proprietary medicines for mutual benefit and protection. Unquestionably, a part of its aim is to enable those within its scope to obtain prices which shall yield fair profits, and, in so doing, it acts under rules understood by the association, as well as those expressed. A large part of its line of action, as evidenced by its formal articles of agreement, is unquestionably lawful, as is also a great part of the individual action of the firms entering into the combined association. As an association, it is lawful for the association and the manufacturers to provide means for obtaining information as to the acts of firms violating any proper agreement in regard to the sale of proprietary drugs by any of the associates, or the customers of such associates. It is also lawful for the manufacturers individually to agree with their customers that those customers shall sell the particular goods manufactured by the vendor for a certain price, so far at least as not to render the manufacturer liable to third parties for doing an unlawful act, however much doubt there may be as to such manufacturers being able to enforce an executory agreement of this kind by proper legal proceedings. It is lawful, also, for each manufacturer to refuse to sell any customer, for any reason, however capricious, any goods manufactured by him.

But it is in restraint of trade and unlawful for such manufacturer to become a party to a combination which shall prevent any of his customers from obtaining other goods of other manufacturers, because those customers violate the agreement with him in respect to a cutting of prices, and to make such violation a

cause of a general exclusion of such customers from the power to purchase any kind of proprietary medicines from any of the other members of the association. It is not lawful to form a combination which shall make general the enforcement of prices fixed by the manufacturer effective beyond the reach of competition, by the exclusion of such customers from a general power of purchase of other goods.

In the present case, I am not ready to find, from the mass of documentary and other evidence furnished me, that all of the defendants, by means of the Druggists' Association, have combined themselves to carry out such an unlawful purpose; but there is in the affidavits and papers presented sufficient to justify the belief that some of the defendants, acting through the organization of the association, or under its policy, as summed by them, have gone beyond the limit which the association was justified in acting up to, and have used the power of the association to punish or exclude the plaintiff from its power to purchase. The evidence in this respect is not entirely satisfactory, and the more perfect method of a trial upon the issues presented might entirely dissipate any such impression.

O.C.P. Notes.

The Ontario College of Pharmacy opened Friday, September 11, with an attendance of 110 students. The dean and staff were introduced by Mr. C. D. Daniels, chairman of the Board of Education. The '96 class organized their association on Wednesday with much enthusiasm, and the students seem determined to make this class head all others. The officers for the following term are: Prof. Heebner, hon. president; Prof. Scott, hon. vice-president; Mr. C. E. Reid, president; Mr. Griffith, vice-president; Mr. Hawkins, treasurer; Mr. C. W. Field, secretary. Executive committee—Messrs. H. G. Craig, E. D. Huxtable, A. Edward, B. B. Scarf, and the officers.

Harold Carnahan, of Meaford, Ont., of the class of '96, is now manager of a drug store at 574 Second avenue, New York city.

J. C. Grosch, of Milverton, Ont., class '96, is manager of a drug store at fifty-fourth street and Sixth avenue, New York city.

F. W. McClung, of Bowmanville, Ont., class '96, is also manager of a store in New York city.

Lyman Bros. & Co.'s Chemical Works Gutted.

A serious fire broke out a few minutes before midnight, October 5th, in the buildings of the Toronto Chemical Works and Drug Mills, 179 and 181 Front street east, owned by the Lyman Bros. & Co. (Ltd.). The buildings form a long two-storey, red brick block, running east and

west, with extensions running south towards the Esplanade. They stand back 100 feet or so from Front street, and are approached by a driveway, which passes under an archway to the rear. This archway is closed at both ends by heavy wooden gates, and it was in the space thus formed that the fire appeared to start, as, when the brigade arrived, the gates and heavy wooden partitions lining the entry were blazing fiercely. The flames rapidly worked their way up a wooden stairway in the south-east corner into the upper storey, and from that point very swiftly ran in every direction, the building being very old and dry, and sheeted extensively with wood. In fact, so quickly did the flames spread that it almost appeared as if the fire had had two or three different starting points, but this is improbable.

For upwards of an hour the brigade worked energetically before the flames could be considered under control, and when they were able to make a thorough inspection of the premises, it was at once apparent that the buildings were pretty badly gutted. Mr. John Henderson, a partner of the firm, and the general manager arrived early on the scene, and, after going over the place, stated that the actual loss from the fire would run about \$6,000, but the loss from disturbance of business at this busy season was the most serious item. The loss he divided as follows: On buildings, \$1,000; stock, \$2,000; machinery, \$3,000. The insurance would cover this, but exact details he could not give off-hand. The companies interested were, he thought, the Etna and the Western Gore District Mutual.

The cause of the fire is problematical, but appearances pointed strongly to incendiary, and this is supported by the fact that a shed in rear of the factory was fired about a month ago. There was nothing in the vicinity of the outbreak which could be credited with the cause.

According to Lovell's directory, just published, Montreal has 440 physicians and surgeons, 115 retail druggists, 65 dentists, 35 veterinary surgeons, 12 oculists and aurists.

To preserve solutions of eserine add one minim of sulphurous acid to each two ounces.

Citrophen is a patented combination of citric acid and phenetidin, introduced by Roos. It appears as a white powder, or in small crystals, with an acid taste, which persists some time after its use. It is said to be cooling and refreshing, and to be pleasant to take. It is soluble in 50 parts of cold water and 40 parts of hot, which fact gives it a great advantage over phenacetin (soluble in 1,200 parts of water), and lactophenin (soluble in 340 parts of water). It is an antipyretic and antineuralgic, and is given to the extent of 6 gm. (90 grains) daily.

OUR PRESENT SEASON'S PURCHASES OF

Staple DrugsFine ChemicalsHeavy ChemicalsFrench and English PerfumeryHair and Tooth BrushesDruggists' Sundries, Sponges, etc.

HAVE been unusually heavy, and we shall be in a particularly good position to supply our retail druggist friends with all requisites. We solicit a continuance of the liberal patronage so kindly bestowed on us in the past.

Archdale Wilson & Co. Wholesale Druggists Hamilton



WE beg to announce that our special line of Stationery for Fall and Christmas Trade is now ready for inspection.

Fine Stationery suitable for the season is our specialty, and our stock will be found up-to-date in every particular.

Our Boxed Papers and Papeteries are, as usual, the best value in the market.

We carry a large and choice selection of Playing Cards by leading makers at home and abroad.

Close and prompt attention given to mail orders.

WARWICK BROS. & RUTTER,

Importing and Manufacturing Wholesale Stationers,
TORONTO, ONT.

We Manufacture

- Envelopes
- Writing Tablets
- School Blanks
- Memo. Books, etc., etc.

And are Headquarters for

ALL KINDS of STATIONERS' SUPPLIES

DO YOU WANT THESE GOODS?
Then write us for prices.

THE W. J. GAGE CO., LTD.
52-54 Front St. West, - TORONTO.

DO YOU CARRY ODOROMA IN STOCK
If Not, Why Not?

ODOROMA

The Perfect Tooth Powder

Has captured the market wherever it has been introduced. If it is a new thing to you, here are a few reasons why you should handle it:

- It is cleansing, antiseptic, fragrant, refreshing.
- It is perfectly harmless.
- It has been analyzed by the most expert chemists, who all report in the most favorable terms.
- It sells at a glance in the first instance, and on its reputation thereafter.
- It yields more profit to the retailer, and to the consumer a greater quantity of the best quality, than any other tooth powder in the world.

Order from your wholesale house

AROMA CHEMICAL CO., - TORONTO

The J. STEVENS & SON CO'Y, Ltd.,
145 Wellington St. West, TORONTO.

(Near Union Station.)

- Druggists' Specialties,
- Surgical Dressings,
- Elastic Stockings,
- Clinical Thermometers,
- Glass Importers,
- Trusses and Suspensories,
- Medical Batteries,
- Lints and Cottons,
- Abdominal Belts,
- Instruments of all kinds.

Send for quarterly quotations.

Alpha Rubber Co. Ltd.

MONTREAL TORONTO

We now carry in Toronto a well-assorted stock of

FINE RUBBER GOODS

From which our customers in the West may be promptly served.

HEAD OFFICE BRANCH OFFICE
335 St. Paul St. Cor. Front and Yonge
MONTREAL TORONTO

We have just received our Fall consignment of

GIBSON'S CANDIES

In 5 lb. bottles, 1 lb., half lb. and quarter lb. tins, comprising the following Flavors:

- | | |
|-----------------|-------------------|
| Bouquet Tablets | Mixed Fruit Drops |
| Cream Toffee | Honey Tablets |
| Lemon Drops | Everton Toffee |
| Barley Sugar | Butter Scotch |
| Malt Tablets | Cough Drops |
| Pear Drops | Strawberry |
| Mint Rock | Horehound |
| Lime Fruit | Acid Drops |
| Pine Apple | Greengage |
| Raspberry | Chocolate |
| Damson | Orange |
| Ginger | Cherry |
| Musk | Rose, Etc., Etc. |

Kindly place your Orders early.

LONDON DRUG COMPANY

London, Ont.

**WE ARE GROWING!
WHO ARE GROWING?**

Saunders & Evans

The rapid increase in our business has necessitated our removing to more commodious premises. Our new business home is

30 Wellington St. East

Toronto

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

Sponges and Chamois Skins

In Canada. Our Sponges are purchased for us at the fisheries, and come direct from Navau, Florida, Cuba, Abaco, Acklins, Exuma, and the far-famed isles of Greece. Our Chamois are imported from the headquarters for this article in England and the United States.

The secret of our being able to give unprecedented value in these lines is our knowing how to buy. The case in a nutshell. Try us, and convince yourself that our claim is no vain boast.

Sponges to suit every requirement and every trade. Sponges of every variety and every grade. In original packages, unbleached, or in cases, bleached.

Levy & Co.

Printers

Druggists' Labels,
Supplies, etc.

A SPECIALTY.

Toronto, Ont.

Lyman Bros. & Co.

(Limited)

TORONTO

**Lyman's Celebrated
ALKALI IN POWDERED FORM**

Write for quotations.



**New Preparations for
the Breath**

- Aromel,
- Sen Sen,
- Takem,
- Try-Me.



Seasonable Goods

- Meller & Rittenhouse's Liquorice Pellets, in 5c. bags.
- Scudder's Liquorice Pellets, in 2 lb. bottles.
- Young & Smylie's Acme Liquorice Pellets, in 5 lb. tins.
- Black Cough Drops,
- Light Cough Drops,
- Menthol Cough Drops,

} 25 lb. pails.



- Japanese Gold Paint,
- Koenig's Nerve Tonic,
- Volta Meterite Electric Powder,
- Lancaster's Liniment,
- Marsh's Liniment,
- Orluo, new Tooth Wash,
- Somerville's Rocker Gum,
- Resinol.



**Look up your stock
of Freezable Goods**

- Lyman's Fluid Magnesia,
- Lyman's Coffee,
- Mineral Waters,
- Horsford's Acid Phosphates,
- Bromo Chloralum.



VACCINE VIRUS

Liquid, in tubes.

Trade Notes.

G. A. Small, druggist, Erin, Ont., has made an assignment.

Geo. E. Frost, druggist, St. John, N.B., has moved to Hampton, N.B.

A. F. Herring, of Westminster, has opened a drug store at Rossland, B.C.

The drug store of J. Harrison, Gananoque, Ont., was destroyed by fire October 2nd.

Frank Dowling, formerly with W. J. Malley, of Deseronto, has opened a drug store at Sydenham, Ont.

Skoda Discovery Co., Ltd., Wolfville, N.S., manufacturers of patent medicines, building advertised for sale.

O. G. Palen has purchased the branch drug store of Garland & Rutherford, on Hunter street, Hamilton, Ont.

F. Holman is opening a new drug store on Hamilton road, in the vicinity of the new car works in London, Ont.

A. S. Goodeve, of Chesley, Ont., is opening a drug business in Rossland, B.C. He will still continue his business in Chesley.

We are glad to learn that the fire of the 4th inst. in Lyman Brother & Co.'s drug mills will not interfere with their general business, but all orders will be promptly attended to as usual.

W. Bleasdale, of Macleod, Alberta, has moved to Fort Steele, B.C., where he has opened a new drug store. He was presented with an address and purse by the citizens of Macleod before leaving.

Manitoba Notes.

Mr. James R. Wynne, vice-president of the Martin, Bale & Wynne Co., returned to Winnipeg last week, after spending six weeks in Eastern Canada, New York, and Boston. Mrs. Wynne accompanied him.

W. H. Booth, druggist, Bremont, contemplates moving his business to Crystal City.

The Bremont district suffered a severe hailstorm, which did wholesale damage to crops.

Mr. J. W. Higginbotham, Virden, returned last week from his native town, Bowmanville, Ont., having been suddenly called to accompany the remains of his brother, Mr. Fred Higginbotham, who met with a fatal accident in Winnipeg while enjoying an afternoon's outing with some friends. Mr. Higginbotham has the sincere sympathy of a large circle of friends in this sad bereavement.

Mr. A. H. French, representing the well-known patent medicine firm, the J. C. Ayer Company, of Lowell, Mass., is touring Manitoba in the interests of his company. Mr. French is an old and trusted representative of the J. C. Ayer Co., and through his many visits to Mani-

toba has made a host of friends, who are always glad to see him.

F. E. Arkell, formerly of Wawanesa, and for the last two months managing the Waldon estate drug store at Calgary, returned to Winnipeg a few days ago.

W. R. Inman, proprietor of the Central Drug Store, Winnipeg, has been making a tour of the provincial towns in the interests of his optical business.

Mr. Alf. Hill, druggist, Griswold, spent a few days in Winnipeg last week on business.

Mr. J. A. Hobbs, the popular Morden druggist, in company with some friends, attempted a bicycle trip to Winnipeg, but after riding as far as Rosenfeldt decided to board the north-bound express. After spending a few days in the city they returned by rail as far as Rosenfeldt, where they again mounted their wheels, continuing their journey home.

Mr. A. E. Waldon, for some years in the drug business at Calgary, is now representing eastern houses in chewing gum and confectionery, making his headquarters at Winnipeg.

In November Issue.

The course of articles on "The Science of Optics," which has been omitted for a couple of months, will be resumed in our next issue.

The Lyman Brothers & Co. Employes' Second Annual Bicycle Road Races.

A year ago the employes of the Lyman Bros. & Co. Ltd. inaugurated annual road races, which were held on the Kingston road and proved a creditable success. This year, through the courtesy of the directors of the Toronto Athletic Association, the beautiful grounds and track at Rosedale were placed at their service, together with the club-house and accessories, and on Saturday last, Oct. 3rd, the second annual races were held and proved a very exciting and enjoyable event. A large number of ladies were present, occupying seats on the club-house balcony, from which position they were afforded a splendid view of the races from start to finish and enthusiastically applauded the different contests.

The first race was a half-mile for the messenger boys, there being four entries. The first prize, an alarm clock, was won by M. Schofield; second, hand mirror, by Willie Jones.

In the one mile race there were five entries, the first prize, a silver nut bowl, being won by Wm. Shirriff; second, silver mounted ebony cane, won by Wm. Milsap.

For the ten mile handicap there were about fifteen starters, and the first prize, a gold locket, presented by the firm, was won by Sam. Francis (3 m.); second, or time prize, a silver cup, presented by Geo. H. Leslie, won by Wm. Shirriff (sc.); third, a chime clock, Geo. Evans (sc.);

fourth, one dozen photos, Wm. Milsap (sc.). The Booby prize was won by Frank Alexander. This was a very exciting and interesting race from start to finish, and the winner was warmly applauded at the close.

For the slow race there were about ten entries, the prize, a cyclometer, being won by Wm. Milsap.

At the close of the races the party adjourned to the spacious parlors of the club-house and were served with refreshments, kindly furnished by the firm, Mrs. Lillie gracefully presiding and dispensing tea, etc. The prizes were presented to the various winners through the hands of Mrs. Lillie, who briefly congratulated each. A few remarks of a complimentary character were also made by Messrs. Henderson, Leslie, Hay and Watt, of the firm.

Polypharmacy with a Vengeance!

A prescription was recently presented at Perry's pharmacy in Indianapolis, signed by a "regular practitioner" of Eagletown, Ind., calling for 2 drachms each of the following fluid extracts: Cascara, columbo, avena sativa, poplar bark, balmomy, bayberry, barberry, black cohosh, trillium pendulum, blue cohosh, sanguinaria canad., lappa officinalis, ladies slipper, glycyrrhiza glabra, xanthoxylon, simplocarpus, fœtida, juglans cinerea, apocynum andros., primos scrotina, leptandra, and taraxacum. As a "ginner'l pupposes" remedy, its author claims it has no "livin' ekil," and we are ready to agree with him. Perry ought to frame the original.—*National Druggist.*

Dispensing Diuretin.

We desire to caution druggists against using steel knives in dispensing diuretin. The chemical name of diuretin is sodium theobromine salicylate, and by using a steel knife, especially if there is the slightest moisture about, a reaction occurs between the iron and salicylic acid, resulting in the formation of the usual purple coloration. Bottles of diuretin have been returned to us with the contents of a deep purple color due to the above cause, and we cannot be responsible for loss due to careless pharmacy on the part of the retailer.

It is interesting to note that, barring the color, the contents of the returned bottles were in perfect condition.—*Drug Topics.*

The addition of a small quantity of alcohol to a "cracked" emulsion is said to immediately restore it to perfect condition.

Dilute acetic acid is recommended for disguising the taste of potassium bromide, and spirit of lemon for that of sodium sacilylate.

Pharmacy in England.

Novelties at the Chemists' Exhibition--Peptonized Cocoa--Trade with the Colonies--Chemists Prescribing.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

The actual novelties—that is, new inventions and fresh ideas—were rather limited in number at the Chemists' Exhibition; yet there were some features of interest. The ball-nozzle patent for enema douches, etc., is a remarkable improvement on the older arrangement, the stream of water issuing in spherical form. Extract of malt, combined in emulsion form with new milk, produces an ideal cream of malt, both pleasant and palatable. This was exhibited by the Britannia Malt Extract Company. The Salt Union is a big affair, but it has entered the market as proprietary manufacturers. It has a perfumed bath salt, a soap suitable for lathering well with even salt water, a saline table water duly aerated, and a disinfectant salt. Perfumes in bottles of strange device were liberally displayed. It seems almost essential nowadays, thanks to the Crown Perfumery Company no doubt, that glass stoppers shall be decorated with a mitre, feathers, crowns, and the like. Compressed floral tablets are supposed to be an improvement on the old cachous, the dried flowers, in some instances, being compressed, with sugar and other ingredients, into convenient-sized tablets. Dandelion coffee was exhibited by Messrs. Potter & Clarke, the novelty being that the powder was all dandelion and no coffee; but by an ingenious system of roasting a pleasant, aromatic aroma is obtained, and the beverage produced is stated to be healthful and not unpleasant. Perforated court plaster is a German invention. The ordinary court plaster is perforated in such a manner that a piece of the desired size can be easily torn off—a great advantage when scissors are not handy. It seems rather too bad on DuMaurier's heroine, "Trilby," that her name should be given to a corn plaster! Those who import or export sulphuric acid may be interested to learn that the patent stamped steel barrels of the Iron & Steel Plant Company are being extensively used for this purpose. They hardly suffer from the contact, and are extremely useful packages afterwards.

The latest tooth-brush has a channel down the centre of the brush, so that liquid dentifrice poured on may not be spilled. Aluminium puff boxes are both elegant and light. These and many other attractive lines were shown by Messrs. Maw, Son & Thompson. Oxine is the appropriate name given to a new extract of meat jelly, soup, and lozenges. Several American machines were exhibited, including the Keystone, the Little Diamond, and Mulford's tablet machines, the Pearl suppository machine, triturate moulds, etc.

I have frequently drawn attention, in these columns, to the advantage of peptonized foods in the dietary treatment of the sick. Most chemists could easily

prepare one or more of these articles, such as peptonized beef, peptonizing powders or tablets, peptone wine, etc. Now, an enterprising Dutchman has just sent me a circular announcing the fact that he has patented a peptonized Dutch cocoa powder. Quite gratuitously he also asserts that he does not intend doing business with grocers, and he encloses a specimen label, which, like Joseph's coat, rejoices in many colors. There is something suggestive in the statement that "the ingredients for this peptonized cocoa are so minimum that it is very difficult to taste or detect any difference between ordinary cocoa and this." But the price shows a marked difference, any way. He wants all chemists to undertake not to sell under ninety-six cents per pound, and the terms are twenty per cent. discount! I have not yet had an opportunity of looking at Mr. W. P. Van Wyk's patent for this cocoa, but I know something about the effect of trying to actually peptonize the cocoa itself, and the result is so unsatisfactory that I should not at all be surprised to find that the inventor has merely mixed pancreatine with the cocoa, or some starchy matter has been pancreatized. His directions for the preparation of the beverage are not exactly the most suitable, one would think. *Boiling* water is to be added to the cocoa, and the cup filled up with hot milk. And yet, in special type, and prefaced with the word "caution," we are enjoined, "on no account must this preparation be boiled."

When Mr. Chamberlain started a vigorous policy at the Colonial Office, we were all struck with the practical step he had taken to obtain evidence of the extent to which British trade in the colonies is being supplanted. He was not merely contented with reports of the usual consular variety, but he made arrangements for samples of the cheaper goods to be sent to England as object lessons for our manufacturers. So far the drug trade has learnt nothing of special value, but it is interesting to find that Germany clothes the coolies of Trinidad in so-called mole-skin trousers at forty-two cents per pair; that shirts on the open-Venetian-blind-principle are supplied from the same source at \$2 per dozen. Boots, unworthy of the name, at ridiculous prices, have also come back as evidence of how the Germans are cutting the trade. Of course, it may be argued that if there is a demand for this sort of stuff our manufacturers should secure the orders, as they undoubtedly could, instead of standing on their dignity and declining to offer anything so common. But one cannot help feeling sympathy with the man who declines to sully a reputation for good stuff by producing articles that are no credit to buyer or seller. That the Germans are improving their quality goes without saying, but the legend "made in Germany" will stick to their goods for many years as a sign of the frequently cheap and inferior class.

The author of a paper on "Chemists' Prescribing" at the annual meeting of the

British Medical Association read a long extract from the address of the present president of the Pharmaceutical Society. Unfortunately, by a slip, he attributed the address to Mr. Carteighe, and the *British Medical Journal* and the *Chemist and Druggist* perpetuated the blunder, in spite of the fact that the *British and Colonial Druggist* pointed it out at the time. Mr. Walter Hills made some excellent remarks on the subject, but they were obviously of the nature of a pious opinion. He said the Pharmaceutical Society, by which he meant the Council, would always set its face against all intrenchments on forms of practice which properly belong to the medical profession. Dr. Bateman, the author in question, immediately jumped to the absurd conclusion that the Council would visit its wrath in some undefined manner upon the unfortunate druggist who ventured to recommend a purge or suggest a draught. Needless to say, the official organ of the society has promptly poured cold water on this idea, and the *British and Colonial Druggist* has openly flouted Dr. Bateman for his uncharitable suggestions and one-sided policy. Whenever this perennial subject for discussion arises in the medical journals a doctor champions the chemists' cause. On the present occasion an Irish medico says that he considers the druggist is far often sinned against by the doctor, and that matters will never be satisfactorily settled until the medical man resigns work for which he is not fitted. It is this dispensing by doctors that forms the whole crux of the question, and nothing but an Act of Parliament could put the matter straight.

Celluloid is being largely used in place of metal and card-board. Glass jars are now fitted up with celluloid lids instead of the tarnishable nickel caps, and as the celluloid is supplied in various colors, it is more attractive. Under the name of ivorine the same stuff is used as soap boxes and cases for shaving soap sticks. It has also become quite popular of late as a cover for the gear case of bicycles, as it enables one to see if the chain is running properly. It is not very suitable, however, for hot and damp climates, as it has a tendency to cockle up, whilst the important point about its exceeding inflammability should never be forgotten.

Shall Pharmacists Control the Drug Trade?

Under this head *Meyers Brothers Druggist* says: The State of Wisconsin has a law which restricts the sale of all medicines to registered pharmacists. This is hard on the department stores and cruel to those manufacturers who so stoutly announce that they will sell to whom they please. But it gives the legitimate druggist control of the goods that he has been educated to handle in a cautious and safe manner.

Pill and Powder BOXES

We are the headquarters in Canada for every line of Druggists' Boxes, Labelled or Unlabelled.

Paper Boxes

Wooden Boxes

Tin Boxes

Our Impervious Paper Boxes are the best on the market.

LAWSON & JONES
LONDON, CANADA.

Have You

Somerville's Pepsin Gum ?

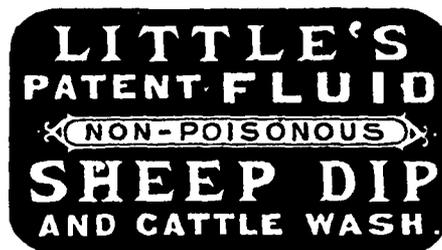
It is the Gum the others are selling.

It is admitted to be the best Pepsin Gum made in Canada.

Our Carving Set Premium Packages are having a great sale.

C. R. SOMERVILLE

LONDON, ONT.



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.

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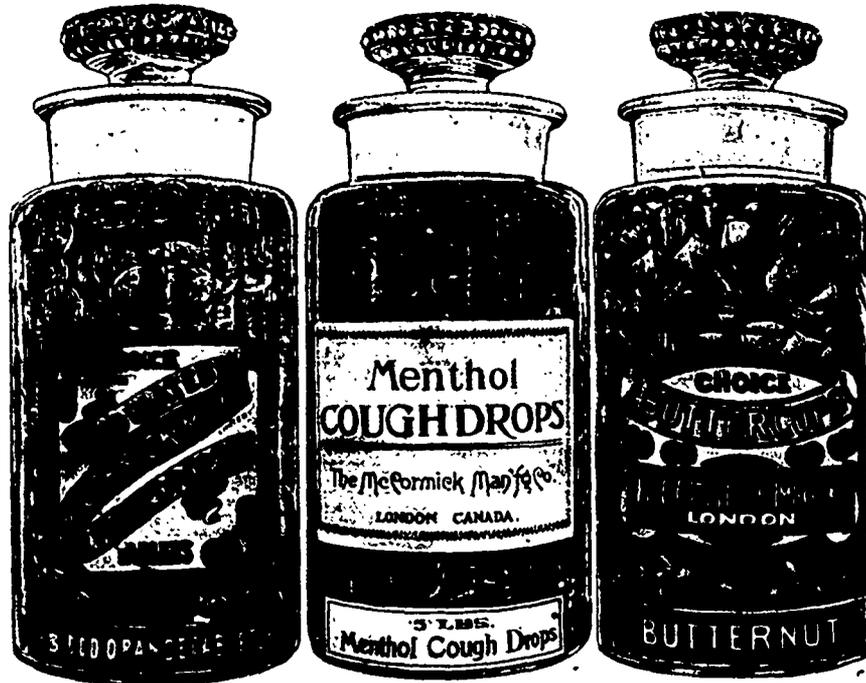
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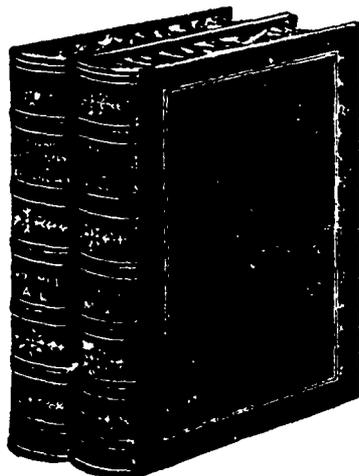
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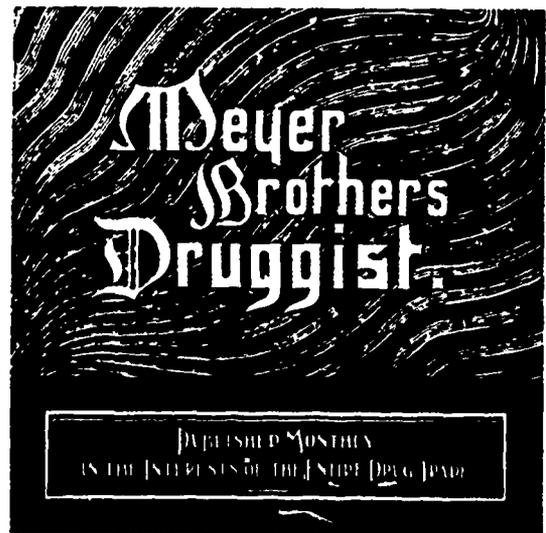
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Correspondence.

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

Is This an Infraction?

Editor CANADIAN DRUGGIST :

SIR,—The writer has just been shown a circular letter sent out by a prominent retail druggist of Ontario, offering special inducements to any one who will order one hundred ounces of quinine from him. I have said special inducements, but perhaps I am wrong, as quinine is to-day being sold as cheaply in small quantities as he offers it in one hundred ounce purchases. But the reason I write is that I believe this endeavor of a retail dealer to take away the trade which legitimately belongs to the jobber is, *in spirit at least*, an infraction of the agreement entered into between the Retail and Wholesale Associations.

As wholesalers we endeavor to protect the retailers, even in many cases to a financial loss to ourselves by doing so; and we ask the retailer to reciprocate this action by working on the lines of a retailer.

Yours truly,
JOBBER.

Does it Pay to Handle Patent Medicines?

Editor CANADIAN DRUGGIST :

SIR,—It is generally supposed that the patent medicine trade is the main support of the country druggist, and that if the trade in nostrums were interfered with, or the profits curtailed in any way, he would inevitably go to the wall. As an average representative of that class, some hard thinking on the subject, backed by facts, has gone far to convince me that such is not the case, and that in the long run the profession would be much better without the traffic (my reasons for saying which, I fear, would make this letter too long, so will defer them until possibly another time). As to the facts. At the beginning of September I had the curiosity to take stock of my patents, which I found, including those purchased during the month, amounted to \$320. Of these the cash and credit sales for that time totalled \$54.50, the profit being \$16.50 exactly on the month's sale of patents.

September, I may say, is an average month with me. When we take into consideration the amount constantly tending to become "dead stock" of the deadest kind, the amount invested, the space occupied, the constant supervision necessary in order not to get "stuck," if the experience of others is similar to mine, etc., such a profit will be considered indispensable to the welfare of the druggist. I may add that the stock is well assorted,

consisting of 168 varieties, and with very little "dead stock." I should like to hear from some of my confreres in regard to their experience in the same line.

Yours very truly,
COUNTRY DRUGGIST.

The Successful Plan of the O.S.R.D.

Editor CANADIAN DRUGGIST :

SIR,—It is true that we have not succeeded in entirely stopping the cutting of prices, but we will. Much good has been done. If it had not been for the restraining influence of the society, there is no doubt but that the cutting of prices would have been more prevalent to-day than it is. With the experience gained during the past year, it seems to me that the manufacturers possess the key of the situation. The wholesale druggists and jobbers have assisted us to the utmost of their ability. It is not the cutting of prices of drugs that trouble us; it is the cutting of prices of patent medicines. The manufacturers make the patent medicines, and I believe that if they will act in a united and uniform manner they can control the prices at which their goods shall be sold. But too much must not be asked from the manufacturer unless every retail druggist will promise and agree (and then live up to his agreement) not to substitute in the sale of any patent medicine that is asked for. If we could arouse the interest of the manufacturers to this extent, that they would form an active and energetic association, and with the assistance of the wholesale and retail druggist, I believe that our object could be attained. Let the manufacturer not sell to the retailer, be he druggist or grocer, but only to the wholesale druggist, and let the wholesale druggists be the sole distributors of all patent medicines to the retail trade, both druggists and grocers.

A MEMBER.

Pharmaceutical Examination.

The Preliminary Board of Examiners of the Pharmaceutical Association of the Province of Quebec held their quarterly examinations in Montreal and Quebec on Thursday, October 1st, when twenty-four candidates presented themselves in Montreal and one in Quebec, and of these the following, named in order of merit, passed, namely: E. R. Paterson, Joseph Valois, E. Belisle, A. Laviolette, Edmond Dion, Miss Jessie E. Hill, G. Faulkner, Miss A. A. Prevost. Roger Pasquin passed upon all subjects but English, for which subject he will require to present himself at the January, 1897, examination. The remainder of the candidates were referred back for further study. The examiners were the Rev. Abbe Verreau, of the Jacques Normal School, and Prof. Isaac Gammell, of the High School, Montreal. The next examination will be held on the 7th of January, 1897.

Catering to the Wants of Cyclists.

If some ingenious pharmacist turned his attention to the pouch containing the repair outfit and tools he could suggest several additions which would increase the usefulness of its contents. A few inches of stout copper wire, with a French nail, would come in very handy in case of a broken chain. Then, for a lubricating oil, nothing equals heavy petrolatum oil; indeed, most of the proprietary oils on the market are nothing else. Some cyclists prefer vaseline as a chain lubricant. An oil that would answer equally well for illuminating and lubricating would make a good line.

There is room for a cyclists' portable concentrated food. I can find nothing on the market yet which comes up to my ideal. Meat lozenges are too salt, and meat biscuits are far from palatable additions to one's diet. Thirst assuagers, such as effervescing tablets or lozenges, are decidedly useful to tourists in hot weather. Druggists who sell quill picks should not forget that a toothpick, carried between the lips, is one of the most popular means of keeping the mouth cool.

Most cyclists wear, or should wear, a suspensory bandage; the kinds with understraps are not suitable.

There are many minor ailments which a cyclist, if he knew his druggist had a fellow-feeling in the matter, would more readily seek advice for. The saddle-soreness which some are troubled with is best relieved by bathing with a lead lotion; where the skin is broken, a dusting powder, such as compound stearate of zinc with boric acid, suitably perfumed, should be recommended. As an athlete's liniment for rubbing the muscles to take out stiffness and give suppleness, acetated turpentine liniment, with or without the addition of a little ether, is useful. If required in the form of an ointment, a mixture of lanolin and vaseline, suitably perfumed, is all that can be desired.

As a cyclist's tonic, quinine and iron, or, better, this tonic elixir, can be recommended:

Tinct. cinchon.....	2½ oz.
Tinct. nuc. vom.....	640 m.
Spt. aurant. co., U.S.P.....	1 dr.
Ac. hydrochlor. dil.....	1½ dr.
Syrup.....	6 oz.
Aque.....	q.s.ad. 16 oz.

Let stand twelve hours, and filter through kaolin.

Dose: One or two teaspoonfuls in water three times a day.

For exceptional occasions the addition of ⅓ grain of cocaine hydrochlorate to each 1 dram may be made, but such addition should not be used for many doses together.

I think I have said enough to show that to some druggists at least here is a field at present waiting for the necessary enterprise to develop it.

In the above connection the following in reference to minor injuries and their treatment may be useful information. The soft, delicate structures of the body

are liable to injuries as the result of blows or falls. Bruises and sprains are of almost daily occurrence. Although trivial, as far as health is concerned, they give rise to considerable discomfort and pain. A severe blow or wrench creates resentment on the part of the tissues. They are not intended for that purpose. They swell up, and blood is effused into the parts if the blow is hard. Bruises are mostly the outcome of violence applied direct. Sprains are generally caused by an indirect wrench of some muscle or sinew, which causes the parts surrounding it to be swelled and painful, and to impair movements. A bad sprain is often worse than a fracture, and more persistent.

Rest of the part affected by a sprain is indispensable. Hot applications are always better and safer than cold ones, with some few exceptions; they promote absorption and relieve pain, and they do it more pleasantly than any other applications. The chief use for cold lotions is to reduce the swelling quickly when the bruises or sprains are on exposed parts, such as the face. Cold water, ice, raw steak, or a cold evaporating lotion, made with ammonium chloride, liq. ammonii acetatis, arnica, hamamelis, acetic acid, or liq. plumbi, well diluted and combined with a certain quantity of rectified spirit, are all in common use. After the second or third day, when all bleeding into the parts has stopped, recourse should then be had to hot applications to promote absorption of the blood-salts creating discolorization of the skin. Stimulating applications are usually of great benefit in the later stages of minor injuries. Soap liniment and tincture of opium with friction seldom fail to do good.

To impart tone to the injured tissues and restore them to their natural state, vigorous rubbing and douching with cold or sea water are generally resorted to. Pressure by means of flannel or elastic bandages is equally helpful.—*Chemist and Druggist*.

How to Increase Business.

By PROF. GORDON L. CURRY, Ph.G.

"How shall a pharmacist increase his business?" Now let me ask, do you advertise your business? I do not mean by glaring newspaper headlines or multicolored handbills, but by having the reputation of carrying a complete stock of clean, fresh, and pure drugs—and the same description should apply to your store and business as well as to the drugs. I know a brother pharmacist who has the night-watchman constantly on the lookout for every new family that moves into his neighborhood, and before that family is more than settled a neat circular is found in the morning's mail calling attention to the fact that pure spices, baking powder, etc., can be obtained at reasonable prices from Mr. So-and-so. Moreover, the gentleman in mind does keep things pure,

and consequent satisfaction on the part of the customer and a pecuniary satisfaction on the part of Mr. So-and-so is the sequel.

There is another thing I had in mind that would be of material advantage to the average pharmacist, and that is—microscopy. The intimate relation of the microscope to scientific pharmacy is now so marked that every college of pharmacy has definite microscopical work allotted to its students which they must satisfactorily complete before graduation.

By its assistance you can determine if drugs sold to you as pure are really so; and, again, by a knowledge of urinalysis you can assist the physician—what this latter means I need not tell you; you already know. If you have never worked with a microscope or are not possessed of one, as the first step I would suggest the purchase of an instrument from any one of the representative firms, and as many accessories as circumstances require. For nearly all purposes $\frac{1}{2}$ inch, $\frac{1}{4}$ inch dry, $\frac{1}{2}$ inch oil immersion, are all the objectives necessary. Staining agents, etc., can be secured as needed. Then get copies of Peyer's "Urinary Atlas," Jach's "Clinical Diagnosis," or Robert's "Diseases of the Genito-Urinary Organs," and study them conscientiously. Above all, don't jump at a conclusion. Be absolutely sure of your results before you venture an opinion. If possible, take a microscope course under some able instructor, and you will soon be convinced that the end justifies the means. In a town of only moderate size a microscope should bring to its owner, when employed in this way, at least \$200 a year, of which, after the first cost of equipment has been deducted, \$175 or more should represent cash profit.

It is not the province of this paper to deal with methods or detail of work which may be done in this line, but the field is wide, and if thoroughly worked cannot but be profitable to the progressive pharmacist.

The time is past when any but an educated pharmacist can hope to attain success in his chosen profession, and an explanation of that term "educated" may not be amiss.

To be an educated pharmacist, one should be as familiar with the material he handles as he is with his alphabet. He should know the source of supply, method of collection, preparation, purification, and tests for identity, as thoroughly as he knows that there are one hundred cents to the dollar: and, moreover, he should refresh his memory by constantly applying his tests where absolute purity is essential. It is the frequent practice of young graduates to lay aside all books and study as soon as they receive their diplomas—a grave error. They have only been taught how to study systematically, and unless that research is continued, much of the advantage gained is in a short time lost. The course required in a college of pharmacy is intended to initiate

the aspiring pharmacist in the technique and details of manipulation in practical pharmacy and chemistry, in personal familiarity with the substances embraced in *materia medica*, in the essentials of botany, in the use and application of the microscope—and in this should be included practical chemical analysis, both qualitative and quantitative. Thus, when a young man leaves college he knows how to work. Whether he works or not is his own responsibility, but to be successful it is necessary that he shall work and study with unremitting enthusiasm and with a fixed desire to attain truth and accuracy.

After all, success rests with the individual.—*Bulletin of Pharmacy*.

Optical Instruction.

By reference to the advertisement of the Optical Institute of Canada on page 232A of this issue, it will be seen that the last class of instruction in optics for this year will begin on Nov. 2nd. As the season is now approaching when the largest business is done in optical goods, those who wish to participate in this year's business should take this course. The instruction is given by Dr. W. E. Hamill, who is so well known as a capable teacher and thoroughly posted in optics.

Rubber goods will be higher this year than last, raw rubber having advanced from 72 to 86 cents per pound. A well-informed writer thinks this is due to the growth of the rubber tire industry, doubtless, more than to anything else. Whatever the cause, the supply of crude rubber is short, notwithstanding more was imported than in any year preceding. It is not apparent that next year's crop will be much larger than this year's, while the demand will increase rather than decrease. This indicates that rubber prices next season will be higher, if they are not advanced before then.

Alantolacton is a synonym for helenin, suggested by Bredt and Posth (in *Liebig's Annalen*), in order to prevent confounding the bitter principle, helenin, with inulin, which is also frequently called by that name. This body possesses the formula $C_{12}H_{20}O_{12}$, and is neutral in its reactions. It is insoluble in cold alkalies, but becomes soluble on heating the latter, passing over as it does so into alantolic acid. This oxyacid on being heated to its melting point passes back into alantolacton.

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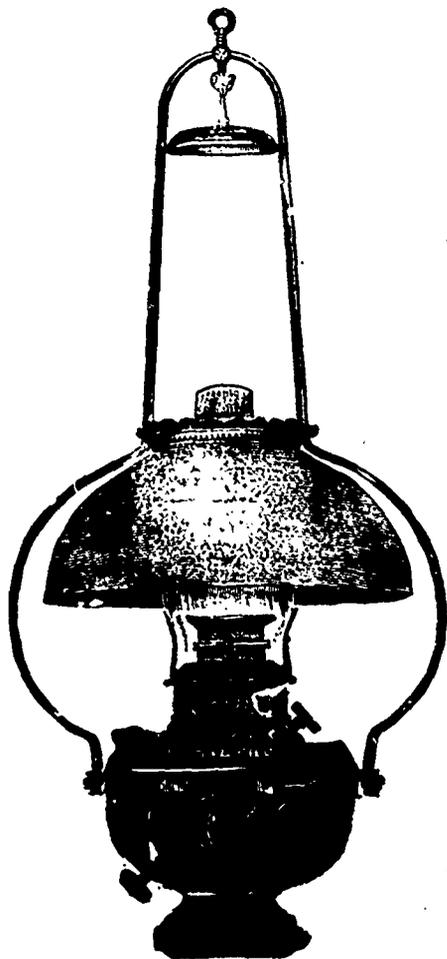
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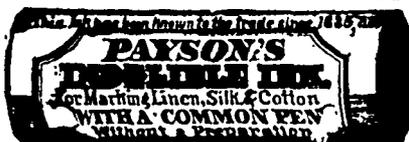
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Preparation of Gauze Dressing.

Martenson (*La Médecine Moderne*) thus prepares dressings: Rolls of cheesecloth about thirty yards in length are folded and placed in jars. On these the following solutions are poured, depending upon what kind of gauze it is desired to produce.

Carbolized gauze, five-per-cent.:

Colophene, 50 parts.
Castor oil, 15 parts.
Carbolic acid, 28 parts.
Alcohol, 90°, 207 parts.

Three hundred parts by weight of this mixture are taken to five hundred parts of gauze. Or the following may be used:

Vaseline, 30 parts.
Carbolic acid, 28 parts.
Benzin, 242 parts.

Three hundred for five hundred of gauze.

Thymolated gauze:

Thymol, 10 parts.
Essence of turpentine, 3 parts.
Paraffin oil, 10 parts.
Benzin, 200 parts.

Three hundred and three of the solution to five hundred of the gauze.

Sublimated gauze:

Bichloride of mercury, $1\frac{1}{2}$ parts.
Chloride of sodium, $\frac{1}{2}$ part.
Glycerin, 15 parts.
Distilled water, 500 parts.

Equal parts of the solution and gauze are employed.

Iodoform gauze:

Iodoform, 50 parts.
Paraffin oil, 10 parts.
Ether, 400 parts.

The weight ratio between the amount of solution used and the gauze is 460 to 500. The gauze is allowed to soak for twelve hours in this solution, is then dried, and stored in an antiseptic, air-tight jar.—*Therapeutic Gazette.*

A Solvent for Resins.

The organic compound known as dichlorhydrin has recently been found by Fleming to possess the property of dissolving most resins. Amber and the various copals all dissolve easily. This new solvent, if produced cheaply enough, will afford a way of dissolving up all the splinters of resin and amber turnings, and reprecipitating in large pieces. So strong is the solvent power of dichlorhydrin that it soon shows its property in destroying stoppers, either of cork or rubber. The compound seems to be capable of wide technical application. Unfortunately its production still presents difficulties, so that it cannot now be made at a low price. But experience shows that when a substance is demanded by industry, it will soon be produced at a price which will allow of its use.

Plants are alleged to grow faster between four and six o'clock in the morning than at any other time of the day.

Revising the Pharmacopœia.

(Report of the Committee on the U.S. Pharmacopœia.)*

Your Committee on the Revision of the United States Pharmacopœia respectfully submit the following:

Oleum Anisi.—Since anethol, a definite chemical compound, is conceded to be the active principle of this oil, it should either be substituted for the oil or a certain percentage of anethol should be required, and the oil should be valued by its content of anethol. Further, a method of determining the content of anethol should be devised.

Oleum Cinnamomi.—Cinnamic aldehyde is the active principle of this oil, and should either be substituted for it, or a standard requirement and method of assay for cinnamic aldehyde agreed upon.

Oleum Gaultherie.—Methyl salicylate is the active principle of this oil, and should be substituted in the Pharmacopœia, as the synthetic methyl salicylate is being generally used in place of the natural oil, and is better than the latter, as it is a pure and uniform product, and not a complex mixture of varying composition.

Oleum Limonis.—Citral gives this oil its value, and should either be substituted for it, or a citral requirement and method of assay be set up.

Oleum Betulæ Volatile should be dropped, since it is practically identical with, and has been practically superseded by, methyl salicylate.

Oleum Bergamottæ.—Linalool gives this oil its characteristic odor, and a linalool standard requirement would be useful to determine the value of the oil.

Oleum Myrciæ.—The pure oil distilled from bay leaves (*myrcia acris*) does not meet the United States Pharmacopœia requirement of specific gravity and solubility, and manufacturers of this oil are compelled to adulterate the same with eugenol to make their oleum myrcia actually a U.S.P. article, while they sell the pure oil of bay under their own name, and naturally at higher prices, making the U.S.P. article an inferior article. The requirement should be so altered that pure oil of bay can be labelled U.S.P., as it should be.

Oleum Sassafras.—If safrol is the odoriferous principle of this oil, it should be substituted for it, or a safrol requirement and method of assay established.

Hyoscinæ Hydrobromas.—It has been maintained that scopolamine is identical with hyoscin, and some manufacturers have substituted the name scopolaminæ hydrobromas for hyoscinæ hydrobromas. In order to avoid confusion and possible danger, it is desirable to have this matter investigated and decided by the committee.

Physostigma.—The active principle is physostigmine, an alkaloid. As this drug is used quite extensively, it is desirable to devise a method of assay and establish a standard requirement for the drug.

*Read at the meeting of the A.Ph.A.

Codeinæ Sulphas and Codeinæ Phosphas should be made official, as they are being very generally used, and their use is increasing at a steady rate.

Cola Acuminata.—Kola nut is being used to such a large extent now, and is a valuable drug, inasmuch as it contains considerable caffeine, a valuable remedy, that it appears desirable to make it official, and establish a caffeine requirement and method of assay.

Extractum Senegæ Fluidum and Extractum Scillæ Fluidum.—Acetic extracts of these are desirable, and investigation as to the best process is requested. The object for this desired investigation is for the purpose of changing the present formula for *syropus scillæ compositus*, which is not satisfactory.

Saw Palmetto Berries.—*Sabal serrulata* is being used in large quantities now, and the use appears to be steadily increasing. It would be well to make it official, since it appears to possess therapeutic value.

Adeps Benzoinatus.—The U.S.P. directs that white wax be added during the summer months. This should be changed to stearic acid.

Spiritus Frumenti and Spiritus Vini Gallici should be dismissed from the Pharmacopœia.

Vinum Album and Vinum Rubrum should be dismissed from the Pharmacopœia.

The Medicated Wines of the Pharmacopœia should be dismissed and replaced by *vinegars*.

Tinctures.—Dismiss all tinctures having a fluid extract of the same drug official, and all fluid extracts having a tincture of the same drug official; substitute for such tinctures and fluid extracts a 50 per cent. extract under a distinctive title.

Tinctura Opii Deodorata.—The process of the U.S.P. is both wasteful and tedious. The following modification is suggested:

Granulated opium.....	100 grams
Deodorized gasolin 57 deg.....	q.s.
Alcohol.....	200 c.c.
Water.....	q.s.

Macerate the opium with 400 c.c. of gasolin for 24 hours, shaking occasionally, decant, and add 200 c.c. more of gasolin, and macerate 24 hours longer, shaking occasionally. Then transfer to a filter, and when liquid has ceased dropping add 200 c.c. of gasolin, and when all has passed through filter dry the opium, using a gentle heat if necessary. Macerate the opium in 300 c.c. of warm water for 24 hours, transfer to a percolator, and when liquid has ceased to drop add warm water to obtain 800 c.c. To this add the alcohol, and filter.

Linum, Sinapis Alba, Sinapis Nigra, entirely free from other seeds, are difficult to obtain in the market, and the standard should be changed, giving a maximum percentage of foreign matter allowed.

Powdered Acacia and Cambogia are frequently met with showing traces of starch, such contamination being caused either through the presence of small

quantities of foreign matter in the crude substance, or through unintentional adhesion of such matter in the mills where ground. A change should be made in their standard, limiting the amount allowable.

Syrups.—It is stated that cane sugar syrup, especially many of the medicinal syrups, gradually undergo inversion on standing, and that these syrups will, in many cases, disturb the digestion of those who are obliged to take them for any length of time. We recommend investigation of this subject, as well as of the utility of using glycerin in place of cane sugar syrup.

Pulvis Ipecacuanhae et Opii.—There has been some complaint that the formula of 1890 does not yield the same therapeutic effect as that of 1870, and many pharmacists are obliged to use both formulas on that account. Investigation is suggested.

(Include here also the *Tinctura Aconiti Radicis*.)

Tinctura Nucis Vomicae.—The formula of 1890 is not satisfactory; the tincture deposits extractive matter, and does not yield the clear product of the formula of 1880, nor does it otherwise present any advantage. We suggest a return to the formula of 1880, retaining the required standard of content of alkaloids of the present formula.

Tinctura Catechu Composita.—This tincture should either be made by maceration, or the substances used for making the same should first be mixed with some porous insoluble substance to facilitate percolation.

To What Extent Should a Candidate for Registration in Pharmacy be Required to be Familiar with the Subjects of Microscopy and Volumetric Analysis?

By T. D. REED, M.D., Dean of Montreal College of Pharmacy.

This question pertains to the work of State and Provincial Boards. Let us first consider the creation, the function, the work of these Boards. To obtain pharmaceutical legislation in a district in which none existed before, the pharmacists applying to the legislature invariably urge the public safety as the prime reason why certain powers should be given them to examine all persons who would open drug stores; the desire being that these persons should prove that they might be safely intrusted with the putting up of physicians' prescriptions and the handling of poisons.

The boards thus are created for the special purpose of ascertaining if the applicant can be considered fairly safe in the performance of these duties. The business of the boards, evidently, is not to enquire into the relative acquirements of candidates, nor to erect a high standard, nor a low standard, of scientific knowl-

edge, nor to test manipulative skill, but essentially, and perhaps solely, to form a conclusion as to the safety of the candidate as a dispenser and pharmacist.

The boards will be composed of so-called practical men, the appointments being made, it may be, for reasons political, social, or financial, and from the ranks of those who have not themselves, in most cases, had any college or scientific training.

Registration examinations have been heretofore largely, and in many cases entirely, by a written paper. This, it may be admitted, is the least troublesome method for the examiners, and the most expeditious for the candidates, and serves to exclude the very ignorant, and, as dense ignorance and unsafety go together, the result is often satisfactory.

But would it not be better if the boards made their examinations along these lines?—

Can this candidate be trusted to notice the error of a drug erroneously labelled, or decide upon it without a label—say, cream of tartar and tartar emetic, gentian root, and belladonna root, etc.? Would he recognize slips of the pen in prescriptions as to doses, or in drugs ordered?

It is not so much by the sphericity of his pills, nor the smoothness of his emulsions, nor by his ability to complete a chemical equation, that the safety of the public is secured, but by a sufficient practical acquaintance with the details of pharmaceutical work, and familiarity with the appearance and doses of drugs and poisons.

As a man might be a safe man and a successful pharmacist without any practice in volumetric analysis, or microscopy, the best proof of which is that many of the prosperous, and even leading, men who are appointed to boards have no practical knowledge of these subjects, it seems to me that volumetric analysis and microscopy need not be included in board examinations for registration.

Being myself a teacher, I do not belittle the importance of these subjects in a pharmaceutical education. I believe that a college diploma is not worth much which does not cover a strict examination on these subjects; but it is registration examinations *only* which are here discussed.

My conclusions may be stated thus:

"A Board of Examination for Registration should be almost entirely practical, and should comprise the recognition of drugs without label, a knowledge of posology, a testing as to ability to prepare in presentable form moderately difficult prescriptions, a general knowledge of the usual medical action of commonly used drugs, and some knowledge of toxicology.

"The subjects of microscopy and volumetric analysis are not required of candidates for registration."

The glass eyes of the world are mostly made in Thuringia, in Germany.

Unusual Doses.

The Pharmaceutical Council of Queensland have taken a bold step in deciding to send a circular letter concerning "unusual doses" to all the registered medical practitioners in that colony, and its effect will be watched with considerable interest by all pharmacists. The letter draws attention to the difficulties which frequently arise through the absence of an understanding as to the intalling or marking by the medical practitioner of doses in excess of the British Pharmacopœia standard. When such cases occur in prescriptions, the dispenser is at a loss to know whether it is intentional or a mistake, and he is often put to a great deal of trouble in verifying it. The circular states that the matter has been considered of so much importance in Germany that medical men are not allowed to prescribe excessive doses without specially marking them, and chemists must not dispense any medicine containing such a dose unless the prescription is so marked. The Northern Medicos are asked to underline all doses in excess of those ordinarily prescribed, and that if it is intended that the medicine be dispensed once only, or for a certain number of times, instructions be given to that effect.—*Pharmaceutical Journal of Australasia*.

Liquid-Filled Capsules.

Retail pharmacists, Emile Ferte writes in the *Spatula*, can quite profitably sell their own filled capsules of cubeb and santal oil, etc., using the ordinary cylindrical gelatin capsules, which give better satisfaction than the ovoid soft capsules.

Procure a well-seasoned board, about 1 cm. thick, and make as many holes in it as the number of capsules you wish to fill at one time. It is a good idea to make holes to accommodate the different sizes of capsules in the same board. Nail a thinner board on one side which is to be the bottom. Have the holes just large enough to hold the capsule without squeezing too hard. Put the empty capsules in the holes and proceed to fill.

Use small bottles fitted with the patent stopper-pipette (used as eye-droppers) and keep the oils in them. One pipetteful will fill from three to six capsules, and it can be done without getting any on the outside of the capsule. Do not fill too much. Let the upper part of the meniscus be just below the upper edge of the capsule. To seal, use a camel's-hair pencil and the following solution:

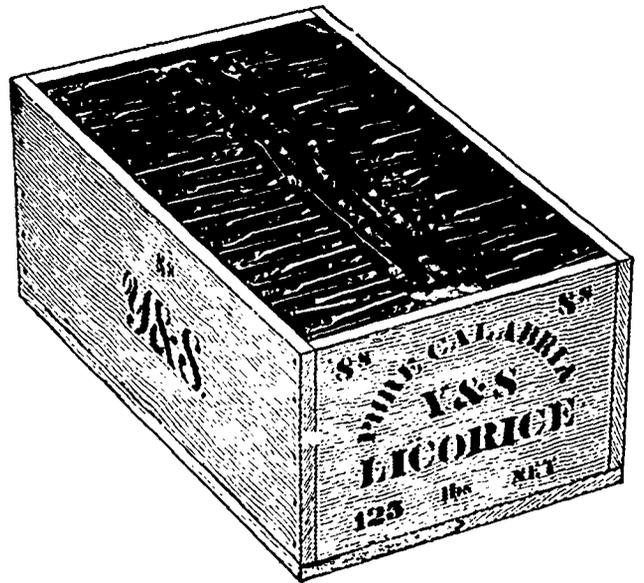
Gelatin (Cox's).....	g. 10
Acacia.....	g. 50
Boric acid.....	g. 1
Enough distilled water to make c.c. 100	
Use slightly warmed (about 40C.).	

The author has obtained better results with a mixture of gelatin and acacia than with either alone. Experience will teach one just how much to use, which should be sufficient to make a good seal, yet not enough to "slobber." Put the cover on with a spiral motion, pressing gently.

*Read at the meeting of the American Pharmaceutical Association.

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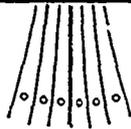
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Industrial and Medicinal Soaps.

By J. LEFEBVRE.

Industry uses an enormous quantity of diverse sorts of soaps in the fulling of woollens, in the dyeing and printing of textiles, the scouring of fleeces, etc. Some of these have a soda base, others one of potash, and the latter in these uses is to be preferred, as it gives the goods a silky feel, whereas soda, on the other hand, makes them somewhat harsh in handle. These soaps are sometimes made with oleic acid, sometimes with olive oil; the former are often the most alkaline, but this is because all necessary precautions in their manufacture have not been taken. Still, all soaps intended to be used industrially should be absolutely pure and neutral, as an excess of potash or of soda is harmful to the majority of textiles. As for foreign matters, they are equally hurtful—even rosin and silicate of soda, which can be employed so usefully for household soaps. The former of these articles gives woollen, silk, or cotton stuffs a shiny and greasy look that is unfavorable to the mordanting, dyeing, and finishing of the goods.

For these reasons, manufacturers who use soap in their business have it analysed frequently, and keep themselves informed concerning the composition of the particular sorts they purchase, so that they generally get them pure. Herewith we give the composition, according to Moride, of the principal soaps used in the industries.

Menotti's Hydrofuge Soap is used to waterproof tissues. It is got by decomposing a rather alkaline ordinary soap, with a solution of sulphate of alumina of 15 deg. Bé.

Soap for spots and stains is made with

Parts by Weight.	
Cocoonut oil.....	25
Caustic soda lye, 36 deg. Bé.....	13
Carbonate of potash, sol., 10 deg. Bé	3
Sea salt sol., 15 deg. Bé	4
Oxgalls	4
Ultramarine	0.2
Bichromate of potash.....	0.2
Water	0.4
Turpentine.....	0.5

The cocoonut oil is first saponified and colored with the ultramarine; the lye and the seasalt are then added; the mixture is stirred; then the bichromate of potash dissolved in the water, the oxgall and the turpentine are poured in.

Oxgall soap for the same purpose as the above is made with

Parts by Weight.	
Cocoonut oil.....	50
Ultramarine	0.1
Caustic soda lye, 40 deg. Bé.....	20
Carbonate of potash sol., 10 deg. Bé	4
Oxgall.....	3
Bichromate of potash	0.05
Sea salt solution, 15 deg. Bé.....	2.5
Ammonia liquid.....	2.5
Turpentine	2.5

After having saponified the oil colored with the ultramarine the carbonate of potash is added with the oxgall, then the bichromate with the sea salt. The whole is stirred, then the two last substances are added.

Copper and Iron Soaps used to give plaster articles the appearance of antique green bronze or that of Florentine bronze are made by decomposing an alkaline soap with a solution of sulphate of copper or of sulphate of iron. They are soluble in fatty oils, and specially so in turpentine.

Wax Soap employed under the name of furniture polish for cleaning furniture and parquet flooring is prepared in the following manner: 125 grams of pure carbonate of potash are dissolved in 4 kilos of water and heated, then 1¼ kilos of yellow wax and 165 grams of transparent soft soap are added. The whole is boiled for a quarter of an hour, with constant stirring. A more or less fluid matter is obtained, according to the rapidity of the evaporation.

Pumice Stone Soap is got by dissolving cocoonut oil soap in a small quantity of water and running it into moulds. Half its weight of powdered pumice stone is added, and the whole is stirred until it sets.

Sand Soap contains

Parts by Weight.	
Cocoonut oil.....	50
Caustic soda lye, 38 deg. Bé.	30
Soda crystals.....	10
Sea salt sol., 20 deg. Bé	10
Water	30
Glycerine.....	10
Fine sand.....	150

After saponification the seasalt is added, together with the water, glycerine, and soda crystals. The sand is incorporated in the moulds.

Soap to preserve skins is made with

Parts by Weight.	
Pulverized arsenious acid.....	32
Dried carbonate of potash.....	12
Distilled water	32
Marseilles mottled soap.....	32
Powdered quicklime	40
Refined camphor.....	10

The arsenious acid and the carbonate are dissolved in the distilled water, and the mixture is brought to the boil; the soap is added cut into as fine shreds as possible, and the mass is taken off the fire. After complete solution the quicklime and the camphor are added, the latter being pulverized with the aid of spirits of wine. Finally, the mixture is ground up thoroughly.

MEDICINAL SOAPS.

In medicine and pharmacy soaps are used for various purposes with a base of alkali or alkaline earths—the first are soluble, the others insoluble. Amongst the soluble soaps, that is to say, those with a base of potash, soda, or of ammonia, there are three descriptions: First, those which contain substances capable of giving them new properties without taking away those which are proper to them; secondly, medicaments made by adding extracts to soap powder; and, thirdly, alcoholic preparations containing enough soap to make a sort of jelly. The insoluble soaps have generally oxide of lead as a base, and are known as plaisters, salves, or ointments. They are prepared

with or without water, and in certain cases at a temperature which greatly passes that of boiling point. They then take a brown color by reason of the alteration of a part of the fatty body.

Grease Soap is made with

Parts by Weight.	
Veal suet	50
Soapmakers' lye.....	25
Distilled water.....	100
Sea salt.....	10

The suet and the water are heated together in a porcelain capsule. After fusion the lye is added little by little, stirring constantly. The heat and the stirring are maintained until complete saponification. The sea salt is then added, the solution being assisted by a very slight agitation. The soap which forms on the surface is taken off and drained. It is then melted at a gentle heat and run into moulds, where it solidifies on cooling. The soapmakers' lye in this and succeeding recipes is composed of

Parts by Weight.	
Dry carbonate of soda.....	5
Quicklime.....	4
Distilled water.....	60

The solution is filtered through a cloth. The residue is washed, and evaporated quickly in a silver vessel until the boiling liquid shows a strength of 36 deg. Bé.

Medicinal or Amygdalin Soap contains

Parts by Weight.	
Oil of sweet almonds	21
Soapmakers' lye.....	10

The oil is put into a porcelain or glass vessel, the lye is added little by little and slowly, taking care to stir it until a complete mixture is obtained. The whole is then kept for several days at a temperature of from 18 to 20 deg. C., and the mixture is stirred from time to time with a glass rod until it has acquired the consistency of a soft paste. It is then run into porcelain moulds, from which it is taken out when it is entirely solidified. The soap should not be used in medicine until it has lost the excess of alkali which it retains after its preparation, and this will occur after it has been exposed to the air for one or two months.

Transparent Phenic Acid Soap contains

Parts by Weight.	
Cocoonut oil	400
Suet.....	300
Castor oil.....	300
Soapmakers' lye.....	550
Spirits of wine.....	300
Glycerine.....	200
Sugar syrup.....	400
Crystallized phenic acid.....	50
Palm oil.....	5

The cocoonut oil and the suet are melted, and the castor oil is added, followed by the lye mixed with the spirits of wine. To the paste thus made the phenic acid, liquefied beforehand, is added, and finally the palm oil. The whole is then run into moulds.

Arsenic Soap is composed of

Parts by Weight.	
White soap.....	625
Arsenic	500
Quicklime.....	10
Camphor.....	60
Water	625

The soap is dissolved in the water warmed, and the other substances are added, mixing the whole with care.

Tar Soap is made with

	Parts by Weight.
Cocoanut oil.....	100
Beech tree tar.....	15
Soapmakers' lye.....	60

Lignum Vitæ or Guaiacum Soap is made of

	Parts by Weight.
Amygdalin soap.....	20
Lignum vite resin.....	10
Spirits of wine.....	1

The Jalop and Scammonium Soaps are made in the same way by replacing the lignum vite resin with these drugs.

Camphor Soap contains

	Parts by Weight.
White soap.....	500
Camphor.....	8
Blanched bitter almonds.....	60
Tincture of benzoin.....	40

The almonds are reduced to a paste, the camphor is added, then the tincture of benzoin and the soap, and the mixture is moulded in the water bath.

Naples Soap is composed of the following mixture, which is perfumed with a little essence of thyme, sassafras, neroli, or gillyflower :

	Parts by Weight.
Amygdalin soap.....	15
Grease soap.....	15
Nutmeg butter.....	8
Cocoa butter.....	8
Laurel water.....	15

Ammoniacal Soap contains

	Parts by Weight.
Oil of sweet almonds.....	8
Ammonia.....	1

or another formula gives

Grease soap.....	30
Spirits of wine.....	250
Ammonia.....	8

The soap scraped into shreds is dissolved in the spirits of wine, and the ammonia is added.

Turpentine Soap is prepared by pulverizing and sieving carbonate of potash, and adding essence of turpentine, and then turpentine, and triturating the mixture until it has taken the consistency of honey. The proportions are as follows :

	Parts by Weight.
Refined carbonate of potash ..	1
Essence of turpentine ..	1
Turpentine ..	1

Vaseline Soap is made by melting slowly

	Parts by Weight.
Cocoanut oil.....	10
Vaseline.....	2

and adding 50 grammes of soapmakers' lye. When the mass is quite clear it is run into moulds and perfumed.—*Oils, Colors and Drysalteries.*

The Japanese do not drink milk, as their religion forbids this or the consumption of animal food. Fish is not considered to come within this category, and is largely eaten.

The Insect Powder Plant.*

By P. MACOWAN, F.L.S.

The Agricultural Department of Cape Colony having, in response to numerous inquiries, imported a supply of pyrethrum seed for distribution, the following particulars of the history and cultivation of the plant taken from the *Agricultural Journal*, No. 33, Vol. 2, now out of print, will be of interest to those of our readers who know the value of petites cultures in piling up little profits :

During the long series of desultory campaigns kept up by the Russian Government in the Caucasus, and resulting in the annexation of the country, the military cantonnments simply swarmed with fleas. Like Pharaoh's frogs, these insects were everywhere, but were not as easily kept at bay. The floors of some of the tents seemed to be alive with them, and the men were at their wits' end to get rid of the pest. They so effectually banished sleep that whole companies would prefer to lie in the open and take their chance of weather, rather than share the tents with the fleas.

Some of the Tcherkess prisoners, who knew the ways of the country better than their invaders, at last let out the secret of a plant whose smell was fatal to the lively flea. This was the pyrethrum roseum. It did not appear to be in commerce, but was gathered up the mountain slopes at an altitude of 6,000 to 8,000 feet when ever wanted, hung up to dry, and rubbed to powder between the hands. However, before long the collection of the plants became a regular occupation among the shepherds, and a Russo-Armenian merchant named Yumtikoff bought all that was brought in, and manufactured the powder.

From that small beginning arose a very considerable industry, the export tax upon which is a valuable item in the revenue of the province.

It is not quite clear whether the success of *p. roseum* as an insecticide induced trials of other allied species, or whether the mountaineers of Dalmatia had already knowledge of the properties of a similar plant. But ere long pyrethrum cinerariæfolium was largely cultivated in the Littoral, and so anxious were the growers to keep the monopoly in their own hands that all the seed sent out for sale to agents of other countries was carefully baked to prevent its germination. In 1856 Mr. C. Willemot commenced the cultivation of Caucasian pyrethrum on a large scale in France. His plants were examined by Duchatre, and, not being recognized as a slight variety of *p. roseum*, were called by him *p. willemotti*, Duch. This accounts for the two synonyms in vogue.

For ourselves, it will be handiest to call the two species Caucasian and Dalmatian pyrethrum, respectively. Willemot recommends a somewhat open, dry soil, well drained, and without too clayey a character, the plant being very ready to die

when germinating in too much humidity, and easily killed when mature by water logging the nursery bed with careless irrigation. The seed is best mixed with light, sandy soil, sown on the surface of a well-prepared bed, and covered with a thin stratum of sandy mould. A light rolling after sowing is beneficial. The bed must not be allowed to dry out to the shallow depth of the seed. In about thirty days the young plants make their appearance, and as soon as large enough to be handled are transplanted six inches apart on a well-prepared bed. Three months subsequently they are retransplanted at double the former distance. The plants bloom in the spring of their second year. Thus far for the French practice. Here, the greater heat of our climate, and a little careful management, may ensure flowering the first season. The best rule will be to treat the plant in about the same way as we are accustomed to treat asters, zinnias, and the like.

In California the cultivation of the Dalmatian plant is carried on by a settler from Dalmatia much in the same way as Mr. Willemot has directed—a fine, loose, open soil, with a little old manure, form the nursery bed. The seed is mixed with sand, sown on the surface, and raked into not more than half an inch in depth. Too much water will destroy the seed. Weeding and transplanting in damp weather, when about a month old, concludes his directions.

Of the two species, *p. roseum* is by far the more showy. Its flowers are not at all unlike a rather poor aster, the rays varying from pinkish-white to deep blood-red. The leaf is cut like a fern. *P. cinerariæfolium* is white-flowered, and has a considerable resemblance to the lasiospermum, or Cape white camomile-weed, which covers outspans and roadsides, having a yellow disk and brilliant white rays, the underside of which is discolored to a dull-gray. The leaves are also fern-like, but more coarsely divided than in the *p. roseum*.

In the manufacture of the powder the flower heads must be gathered in fine weather, immediately on their opening, as that is the period when the essential oil, on which its insecticide virtue depends, is most plentiful. They are then dried in the shade, where a draught of air can be secured. Exposure to the sun, to moisture, or to artificial heat deteriorates the produce extremely. When quite dry they may be ground at once, or preserved in tin canisters till the whole harvest is ready for manipulation. The plants themselves are also cut to within four inches from the ground, and, after drying, are ground up. Of this inferior produce, one-third part by weight is added to the powder of the blossoms. There is no doubt that the Colonial snuff manufactories could grind a better and more saleable article than could be prepared by any foreign appliances. Of course, a coffee mill, finely set, will somehow grind the material, but as the effect of the powder depends to a certain

extent on its degree of fineness it would be a pity to lose the advantage to be got by the special work of the stuff-mill and graduated sieves.

It is not to be expected that pyrethrum will be of any great use as an insecticide in agricultural operations. Mr. Willemot, zealous to promote the new industry, proposed to protect wheat and maize from weevil by mixing ten ounces of his powder with ten bushels of grain. The effect would be scarcely appreciable. With bisulphide of carbon readily applied and certain in action, there is little reason to try pyrethrum.

It has been tried in the United States to destroy insects in gardens in various ways, e.g., in form of dry powder puffed over the plants, in a mixture with water, and in fumigation. In all cases there is so much loss of the volatile oil by free contact with the atmosphere that its use can scarcely be said to be economical on any but a very small scale. Roses and cinerarias may be cleared of aphids or green-fly by its means, but even in these cases the plan is amateurish, and presents no advantages over the old methods with tobacco water and tobacco fumigation. Domestic use as a safeguard against the lively flea is, probably, the proper outlet for the sale of pyrethrum.

Preparation of Papers for Preserving Goods or Articles Wrapped in Them.

An anonymous correspondent of the *Pharmaceutische Centralhalle* says:

Preserving papers, or papers the object of which is to preserve in a normal condition articles or materials wrapped in them, are prepared, as a general thing, by immersing and imbibing paper of a suitable nature in solutions of a preserving material (varying, of course, according to circumstances), draining off, passing between rollers, and drying at a suitable temperature. After drying, the paper is usually pressed or planished and put up in packages.

With the foregoing as general directions, we reproduce the following formulæ from the *Neueste Erfindungen und Erfahrungen*:

BUTTER PRESERVING PAPER.

Cooking salt, in fine powder . . . 160 grains.
Saltpetre, in fine powder 320 grains.
Whites of 20 eggs.

Beat the albumen to a froth, mix the salts, and add the mixture to the froth, little by little, with constant stirring, until a solution is formed. In this imbibe a good quality of bibulous paper and hang it across strings to dry. When dry go over each sheet with a hot smoothing iron, the face of which is kept well waxed.

PAPER FOR SILVERWARE.

Caustic soda 6 parts.
Zinc oxide 4 parts.
Water sufficient

Dissolve the caustic soda in water until a density of 20° Beaumé is obtained (s.g.

1.161, to obtain which, near enough for all practical purposes, take 11 parts sodium hydrate to every hundred parts of water), add the zinc oxide and boil for two hours, if possible under a pressure of five atmospheres. After cooling, thin down with water to 10° Beaumé (s.g. 1.075). Proceed as in the general directions. [Paper for wrapping silver should be soft and thin, so that it will cling to the surface of the article wrapped in it, without danger of scratching it. A good article of tissue paper is excellent, but the best is a Japanese fibre paper of great softness and thinness, yet very strong.—Editor *National Druggist*.]

SALICYLATED PAPER.

Divide any desired quantity of salicylic acid into two equal parts. Make a solution containing 3 parts of Glaubers salt and 7 parts of borax in 58 parts of water, heat and add one of the parts of salicylic acid. Digest the remaining half of the acid in a volume of hot glycerin about equal to that of the saline solution. Mix the two liquids and then carefully add water until a solution of about 3 per cent. of salicylic acid is obtained. This answers for thin paper, but a thicker paper requires a 5 per cent. solution. The best paper for the purpose is one having a satin finish. If the salts show a tendency to crystallize out on the paper on drying, more glycerin is needed. Each sheet should be put in separately and kept immersed for four or five minutes, the solution being maintained at a temperature of not less than 150° F. The paper should be dried at ordinary temperatures and kept pressed between pasteboard, or in rolls.

WATERPROOF PAPER.

In a saturated aqueous solution of borax dissolve a sufficient quantity of shellac, by the aid of a gentle heat. If a colored paper is desired, any suitable anilin color may be added to the solution. Dip the paper in sheets separately and proceed as directed in general directions.

Another recipe for waterproofing is as follows: Dissolve 24 parts of alum and 4 parts of shaved white soap in 32 parts of water. Dissolve in a similar quantity of water 6 parts gum arabic and six parts of glue. Mix the solutions; heat, with stirring, until homogeneous, and then imbibe the paper in the hot liquid. Dry over threads at ordinary temperature, or in moderately warmed rooms.

PAPER FOR RETAINING MOISTURE.

Make a solution of potassium acetate or sodium acetate, and add to it either grape sugar, dextrin, or powdered starch. A little carbolic acid or salicylic acid should also be added, to prevent chemical changes. Treat the paper with this solution after general directions.—*National Druggist*.

For deaf ladies an ingenious inventor has devised a fan in the handle of which a small ear trumpet is concealed.

Pill-Coatings.

FACTS WITHOUT ARGUMENTS FOR OR AGAINST HOBBY-COATINGS.

By JEAN ROBERT MORCHIEL.

Have you ever tested the solubility of the commercial, or extemporaneously prepared, pills carried in your stock? If not, make use of this point to your business interests. Your pills, *i.e.*, those of your own manufacture, can and should be far ahead in solubility.

The excipient and coating are the two stumbling-blocks. Dusted pills are unsightly, usually assume a stony hardness, and neither taste nor odor is hidden.

The coatings to be spoken of are for use by the dispensing pharmacist in the prescription department. Pills to be coated should have a smooth surface and be absolutely free from dusting powder; the mass must not set, and be plastic yet tenacious.

METALLIC COATINGS.

The metals employed in coating pills are: Gold, silver, and aluminium, beaten out into very thin leaves. In the wholesale manufacture the waste cuttings from booked metals are used. The thinnest leaves are obtained from gold; then follows silver, while aluminium leaf is about twice the thickness of silver. Though aluminium forms a good covering, it is lacking in lustre and presents a leaden appearance. All combinations, with the exception of mass containing mercury, sulphides, also iodides, may be covered with either of the metals mentioned. Those combinations containing mercury, sulphides, or iodides, should first be coated with pill varnish, gum arabic water, or tincture of telu.

For metallic coatings, if I have the choice of the excipient, I prefer lozenge-sugar with 5 per cent. powdered tragacanth mixed with the medicinal ingredients and mass with either water alone or simple syrup and water *aa*. Perfect, round, smooth pills, of proper mass absolutely free from dust, acquire a beautiful coating equal in appearance to the brightest offered for sale. The amount of metal required varies from two to four leaves for 24 pills, according to the smoothness of the box used for coating. The box for metallic coatings is an ordinary pasteboard pill box. With repeated use the box absorbs metal, becomes coated, and less metal will be required and a higher polish obtained. The pills must not be moistened with anything. "Perspiration" of the pills, caused by slightly heating them, is sufficient to cause adhesion; and drowning of the metal is impossible.

Modus operandi: Put in the box one or two leaves of the metal (a separate box for each metal), the perfect pills on top; then another leaf or two of the metal over the pills and close the box. Rotate quickly over an alcohol flame (avoid heat). The coating is almost instantaneous—five to ten seconds, according to the

number of pills and acquired skill. Avoid using an excess of metal; it does not serve to improve the coating, and entails additional manipulation.

COATINGS OBTAINED BY VARIOUS INGREDIENTS IN SOLUTION.

Beware of concentrated, thick solutions if good appearance is desired. It is true, the work may have to be repeated two or three times, but a tenacious and lasting coating is the result.

Hurried coatings are obtained with the usual dissolved preparations in stock: simply rolling the pills in these solutions and placing in a capsule of wax paper today, or dipping the pills, fastened upon the ends of pins, into the solutions. The punctures can be closed, after the pills are sufficiently dry, by means of a camel's hair brush dipped into the solution. Pills coated in a hasty manner usually assume an unsightly appearance on keeping.

The surface of the pills must be dry. A large porcelain dish, suspended by three strings, is the best utensil for this work; though an agateware, or the so-called photographer's white enamelled ironware, will answer the purpose. Even a round, smooth tin box might be employed. Tilt the dish to one side. Use no more liquid than is necessary to moisten the pills. Add the pills while still holding the dish to one side, and, with a horn or rubber spatula, move the pills briskly; then rotate quickly, using the whole surface of the dish, until the pills show no tendency to adhere to each other; dry sufficiently, without heat, and repeat the operation in order to obtain the degree of coating desired.

Benzoin, mastich, myrrh, olibanum, tolu, are the usual resinous coatings. Clear solutions in 90 per cent. alcohol, preferably not stronger than 1.20 (5 per cent.), give good results. Better satisfaction, however, is obtained with either of the following varnishes:

Mastich.....	5.0 grms.
Sumatra benzoin.....	5.0 grms.
Absolute alcohol.....	15.0 grms.
Ether.....	50.0 grms.
Filtered by weight.....	100.0 grms.
Mastich.....	5.0 grms.
Balsam tolu.....	25.0 grms.
Absolute alcohol.....	30.0 grms.
Ether.....	90.0 grms.
Filtered by weight.....	150.0 grms.

Cinnamic and benzoic acids frequently cause spotting of the finished coating. To avoid this previously treat the balsams several times with hot water, dry thoroughly, and use for solution.

CASEIN COATING.

Cottage cheese is washed several times with hot water, the water pressed out, and the casein dried quickly over the water-bath. When dry, macerate in a 2 per cent. soda solution either alcoholic or spiritus ætheris U. S. P. After filtering, the solution is ready for coating.

COLLODION COATING.

This is one of the easiest and quickest made, but dilute the officinal preparation with twice the quantity of ether.

GELATIN COATING.

A 10 per cent. watery solution of best white gelatin is liquefied by warming, and put in the warm coating dish. The perfectly dry pills are rolled in the gelatin until evenly covered. They are then placed upon paper, or a tin or other dish previously oiled to prevent sticking, care being exercised that the pills are separated from each other. After drying at room temperature, coat again. Agar may be used in the same way. The solution is made in strength of 1 to 1½ per cent. The above gelatin solution melts at about 25° C.; the agar solution at about 40° C. Regarding the quality of agar, the large, elongated, square-cornered pieces are preferable.

SHELLAC COATING.

(Ganomed pills), consists in using a filtered alcoholic (U. S. strength) solution of best blond shellac, 1 part in 7 parts alcohol.

GUM ARABIC.

Dilute the officinal mucilage with equal parts of simple syrup and water and coat in a warmed dish.

WAX.

Wax dissolved in ether may be used for a pill coating, but it is of questionable advantage, except as a protective for a second coating of another nature.—*Southern Journal of Pharmacy.*

Artificial Antitoxin.

Experiments instituted by Dr. Smirnow, of St. Petersburg, also by D'Arsonval and Charvinin, Paris, have led to the conclusion that diphtheria antitoxin can be produced by means of electrolysis. According to Smirnow, the process consists first in chlorination or electrolysis of the toxin, containing 1 part sodium chloride in 200, with carbon electrodes, and then removing the chlorine by replacing the carbon at the positive pole by a repeatedly changed silver electrode. The efficacy of the antitoxin thus produced was found to be proportionate to the continuance of the chlorination; so that taking 200 c.cm. of toxin broth with 0.5 per cent. sodium chloride for electrolysis and chlorination during seven hours, with 45 milliamperes after subsequent silver treatment for five or six hours, and adding 3 c.cm. of 20 per cent. caustic potash solution, an antitoxin was obtained, of which 0.5 to 1 c.cm. was sufficient to cure a guinea pig 16 or 18 hours after being infected with 0.1 cc.m. diphtheria broth culture, a dose that was sufficient to kill the test animal in 24 or from 30 to 35 hours after injection. Dr. Smirnow infers from his experiments that antitoxin is an oxidized or hydroxylated toxin; that the electric current has not a specific power of producing antitoxin under the conditions described, but that the antitoxin obtained by the aid of electricity originates from the reac-

tion of the primary electrolytic products of the saline solution with the products of the bacteria—that, in fact, the influence of the electricity is exercised from the chemical side. Hence it is inferred that the production of a specific for the treatment of diphtheria is not a monopoly of the animal organism, but that it can be effected better and more simply by means of electrolysis.—*Berl. Klin. Wschr. through Phar. Journal.*

Pharmacy in Haiti.

By E. L. N. ST. CYR

The pharmacist in Haiti is looked upon as a professional man, and he is on a footing with doctors and lawyers. To practise pharmacy in the island everyone must be qualified and obtain a license from the government. The examination for qualification is very simple, consisting of the usual subjects, and is conducted by the School of Medicine of Port-au-Prince, but all diplomas from Europe are accepted; the holder simply has to submit his paper to the "Jury Médicale" in order to be approved, which they generally do without any difficulty, and grant their license to practise in the course of a few days.

The practice of pharmacy is carried on in the same style as in France—that is, the pharmacist deals solely with pharmaceutical and chemical preparations, although the tendency of late has been to imitate the American style. The "Codex Medicamentarius" is the only Pharmacopœia recognized. In the pharmacies no "soda-water fountain" is to be found, as is usual in the United States and Jamaica.

Doctors do not dispense their own prescriptions, as is the custom in Jamaica. The doctors in Jamaica charge 5s. per visit, including medicines. Doctors in Haiti, on the other hand, charge two piastres (7s.) per visit *à domicile*, and four piastres (\$4 or 14s.), which does not include medicine. This tariff is charged in Aux Cayes; but in Port-au-Prince and Jacmel it is \$10 per visit. Midwifery cases are from \$50 to \$150.

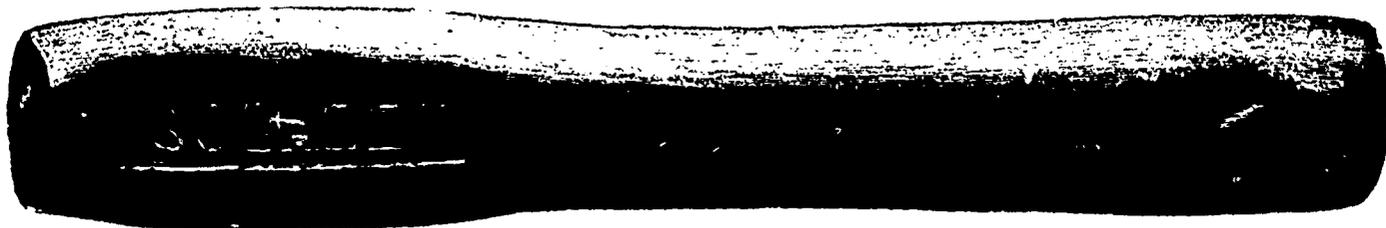
The prices charged for an ordinary 3 oz. to 4 oz. mixture vary from \$1 to \$2, and, as other things are in proportion, pharmacy is one of the best occupations in some parts of Haiti. In an ordinary pharmacy a clear profit of about 30 piastres (or about £6) is made per diem; on Saturdays about \$100 to \$200 are coined, due to the mass of country people who come to town chiefly to buy castor oil, manna, Glauber's salt, and Epsom salt. A great deal of "coupe rise," or sulphate of iron, is sold, in order to add to a decoction of logwood, which is extensively used for dyeing.—*Chemist and Druggist.*

It is a curious fact that while the right hand of a man is usually the larger, it is the left foot which is the larger and stronger of the two.

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The Professional Side.

By FRANK EDRL.

No one welcomes the change from the old dark, dingy apothecary shop of former days to the bright, cheerful, well-lighted pharmacy of to-day any more than I do. But I am afraid all our tendencies have not been for the good of pharmacy.

The present tendency is, away from the laboratory, to depend more and more on the manufacturing houses for pharmaceuticals, which we can and should make ourselves. As is naturally to be expected, these manufacturing houses have done nothing to check this, and their representatives' strongest argument is: "With our improved process and skilled labor, and manufacturing in the quantities we do, we can produce these goods for less money than they can be produced in the pharmacy, and can sell them to you as cheaply as you can make them." And many pharmacists are only too eager to believe these statements.

The tendency to depend more and more on the manufacturer for supplies has done more to lower the standard of pharmacy than all other causes combined. It has made the pharmacist, in many instances, come down to the level of the merchant, the tradesman; simply being a dealer in the products of the labor of others, and not depending on himself at all. If he wants to make a tincture, he simply takes down a bottle of the fluid extract, looks at the directions on the label, and makes the tincture accordingly. If he knows anything about pharmaceutical requirements, such a course will soon cause him to forget what he knows; but the chances are that he neither knows nor cares what the requirements of the pharmacopœia are.

For some years I have been so situated that I could watch this tendency, and I believe it is on the increase. The number of pharmacists who run to the wholesaler for every little supply they want is much larger than is generally supposed. You speak about it, and the pharmacist will tell you he has no time to devote to the productants of these goods, no time for laboratory work; and nine times out of ten the same man will lament in the next breath the decrease in the profits of the drug business over what they formerly were.

Right here let me say that it is the duty of the pharmacist to dispense nothing but the best, and, if he prepares his own pharmaceuticals, he is in a position to know their quality. There is no reason why any pharmacist should pay somebody else for doing what he can do himself. There is no need to neglect any other part of pharmacy in order to give the laboratory proper attention. It does not take a great deal of time, and certainly but few pharmacists are so pressed for time that they could not give it the attention it deserves.

I do not wish anybody to understand that I am, for one instant, advocating the neglect of the mercantile part of phar-

macy. No one recognizes its importance more than I, but I do not believe it necessary to neglect the professional side of pharmacy in order to give the mercantile part the attention it deserves. It is no difficult matter to make a nice elixir or syrup, and when we make them we know their quality, and anyone who will take the pains to investigate will find that it is much cheaper to make them himself. Again, in every pharmacy the sale of patents constitutes a large portion of the store's trade. A prominent wholesale druggist told me lately that he believed that the sale of patents was fully forty per cent. of his drug sales.

Every pharmacist can do something toward mitigating this evil, and at the same time increase his own profits. Let us take a cough medicine, for instance. This class of remedies has large sales. Every pharmacist knows that a great many of his calls are for "some good cough remedy." This being so, if he has a good remedy of his own, he has here a good opportunity to sell it. But he should not be content with anything less than a good formula, and, having the formula, he must put the preparation up in nice shape.

Some time ago I stepped into a prominent store, and the proprietor showed me a new blood remedy he was putting up. He assured me that the formula was first-class, and I haven't the slightest doubt that it was; but no matter how excellent the preparation was, he was handicapping it by the way he was putting it up. He simply put it in a plain oval bottle, and the label was even plainer than the bottle. It would not have cost him anything extra to have put it in a blake bottle, and but a cent a bottle extra to have had nicely-printed cartoons to put the bottle in. In this way he would have had a nice package that would have gone a great way toward selling his preparation.

Another pharmacist was showing me a beef, iron, and wine of his make he was offering for sale. There was a heavy precipitate in the bottom. When I called his attention to it, he said it didn't interfere with the medicinal activity of the preparation. He was, no doubt, right in this; but it was a serious drawback to its sale. And either he should modify his formula so as to prevent this, or else make up his preparation in such quantity that he can allow it to stand so as to allow precipitation to take place before bottling. There can be no denying the fact that the appearance of an article goes a great way toward selling it, and that no matter how meritorious an article may be, it is seriously handicapped if not put up in nice shape.—*The Spatula*.

To immediately cure hiccough it is said that all that is necessary is to strongly push the tongue out of the mouth and hold it so for a minute or two.

Cotton seed oil is frequently used as an adulterant for lard and other expensive oils.

Carbon Tetrachloride as a Cleansing Agent.

In view of the fact that it dissolves tar, fats, paraffin, stearin, etc., better than benzine, and at the same time yields a non-inflammable vapor, carbon tetrachloride is calculated to replace the more dangerous benzine to a considerable extent for cleansing purposes. Its faculty of combining with soap, oils, ether, and alcohol, renders it valuable in many technical processes, particularly for washing, along with benzine soap and benzine. For this purpose acetic acid may be added to prepare certain colors, and ammonium chloride to increase the cleansing power, both of these ingredients being previously mixed with alcohol.

Carbon tetrachloride is also useful for removing grease and other stains, and does not leave rim marks like benzine; several of the grease-removing preparations now on the market consist of mixtures of this substance with benzine. Being inflammable it may be used by artificial light, a great consideration in the winter time, when the days are short.

So far as has been ascertained, carbon tetrachloride does not affect the color of woollen or silk goods dyed with aniline colors, nor does it act on the substance used in the process of "finishing" textile materials.—*Deutsch. Farber Zeitung*.

Mercuric Silicofluoride as a Bactericide

An antiseptic action silicofluoride of mercury is, according to Hallion, Lefranc, and Poupinel, the most powerful of all known substances. Experiments on cultures of various pathogenic bacilli show that this substance is at least twice as active as corrosive sublimate, while it is, at the same time, less toxic. Experiments at the Bichât hospital show that the silicofluoride in one per cent. aqueous solution, or in a vaseline ointment containing 1 in 2,000, has a remarkable and rapid action on surgical wounds, abscesses, eczema, and other skin affections, without any appreciable drawbacks.—*Bull. Gén. de Thérap.*

How Artificial Camphor is Made.

A current of dry hydrochloric acid gas is passed slowly through spirits of turpentine cooled by a freezing mixture. The liquid darkens and deposits crystals, which are dissolved in alcohol and precipitated by water. The separated crystals are drained and dried. They are perfectly colorless, with an odor like camphor. The ordinary temperature is sufficient to cause it to sublime like ordinary camphor in small brilliant crystals in the bottle in which it is preserved. It is insoluble in water, and gyrates when on the surface of that liquid like true camphor.

To preserve ink add from 0.1 to 0.2 gms. of salicylic acid to one litre of ink.

Canadian Opticians' Association.

At the meeting of the Canadian Opticians' Association, held at Toronto on September 7 and 8, 1896, the following officers were appointed: President, J. H. H. Jury, Bowmanville; first vice-president, E. J. McIntyre, Chatham; second vice president, R. Hemsley, Montreal; secretary-treasurer, Frank Ellis, Toronto.

A strong executive committee was appointed, and the meeting was most enthusiastic.

The executive committee was instructed to prepare constitution and by-laws for the organization, and report at a future general meeting.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEETING.

The meeting of the executive committee was held on September 18, when the following constitution and by-laws were framed for confirmation at the next meeting.

CONSTITUTION.

ARTICLE 1—NAME.

This organization shall be known as "The Canadian Opticians' Association."

ARTICLE 2—OBJECT.

To attain a higher scientific and practical proficiency among opticians in the execution of ophthalmic prescription for lenses, and the adaptation of glasses to the sight.

ARTICLE 3—OFFICERS.

The officers of this association shall consist of the president, first vice president, second vice-president, secretary-treasurer, and executive committee—four members—all to be elected annually.

ARTICLE 4—MEMBERS.

Sec. 1.—This association shall consist of active and honorary members.

Sec. 2.—The active members shall consist of principals engaged in the optical business and assistants holding a certificate from any recognized school of optics, who are of good moral character.

Sec. 3.—The honorary members shall consist of those interested in optical science.

ARTICLE 5—AMENDMENTS.

This constitution may be altered or amended with the consent of two-thirds of the members present, provided the proposition be offered in writing at a regular meeting, and acted upon at a subsequent regular session.

BY-LAW.

ARTICLE 1—DUTIES OF OFFICERS.

Sec. 1.—*Duties of President.*—The president shall preside at all meetings of the association; call special meetings upon request of six active members; appoint all committees not otherwise provided for; act as *ex-officio* member of the executive committee; appoint officers to fill all vacancies for unexpired terms occasioned by death or otherwise; and certify to all official acts of the association.

Sec. 2.—*Duties of Vice-President.*—The first vice-president shall, in the absence of the president, preside at all meetings of the association. In his absence the second vice-president shall preside.

Sec. 3.—In case of the absence of the president and the two vice-presidents, a chairman *pro tem.* shall be selected.

Sec. 4.—*Duties of Secretary.*—The secretary shall keep the minutes of all meetings; notify officers and members of their election; give notice to members of all meetings, and certify, in connection with the president, to all official acts of the association.

Sec. 5.—*Duties of Treasurer.*—The treasurer shall keep all monies of the association committed to his trust; disburse them by order of the president. Disbursements to the amount of \$5 in the interests of the association shall be left to his discretion, and to keep a correct account of same in a book provided for that purpose. He shall make a full and detailed report of the financial affairs of the association at the annual meeting, and at the expiration of his term of office shall deliver to his successor all funds, papers, and books relating thereto.

Sec. 6.—*Duties of the Executive Committee.*—The executive committee shall audit the accounts of the treasurer; provide proper places for meetings; have charge of all matters pertaining to legislation; admit applicants to active and honorary membership; and also transact such other business as may be referred to it.

ARTICLE 2—MEMBERSHIP.

Candidates for membership may be proposed upon application to the secretary, which applications shall be in writing and endorsed by two members of the association and accompanied by the initiation fee, when it shall be acted upon by the executive committee. In case of rejection by said committee the fee shall be returned to the applicant.

ARTICLE 3—PRIVILEGES OF MEMBERS.

Sec. 1.—Active members not in arrears shall be entitled to debate and vote on all questions discussed in the association, and shall alone be eligible to any office in its gifts.

Sec. 2.—Honorary members shall be entitled to a seat in meetings of the association, but shall have no vote.

ARTICLE 4—DUTIES OF MEMBERS.

Sec. 1.—To support the honor and dignity of the optical profession, discharge the duties of an optician with integrity, and observe the code of ethics adopted by the association.

Sec. 2.—Every member shall observe order and decorum in the meetings, shall pay due respect to the presiding officer, and no member shall withdraw from a meeting during its session without the special permission of the Chair.

ARTICLE 5—DUES.

The annual dues shall be \$1.00, payable on or before the day of the annual

meeting. Honorary members shall be exempt from all dues and assessments.

ARTICLE 6—COMPLAINTS.

Any member having charges to prefer against a fellow-member shall submit them in writing to the chairman of the executive committee, and a member so charged shall have transmitted to him a written copy of the charge, with notice of the time of hearing. The charge shall be referred to the executive committee, who shall act upon it as they deem fit.

ARTICLE 7—MEETINGS.

Sec. 1.—The annual meeting of this association shall be held in the city of Toronto, or at such other place as the executive committee shall decide upon, the date of which the members will receive due notice from the secretary.

Sec. 2.—Special meetings to be held at the call of the chairman of the executive committee. Seven members shall be necessary to form a quorum at any meeting.

Sec. 3.—The election of officers shall take place at the annual meeting, and such other business as may be brought up for consideration.

ARTICLE 8—ALTERATIONS OR AMENDMENTS.

These by-laws may be altered or amended at any regular meeting by a two-thirds vote of the members present, provided said alterations or amendments shall have been presented at a previous meeting.

Patents Recently Granted of Interest to the Medical Profession.

Edmund D. Martin, New Orleans, La., inhaler, 564628.

John Carnrick, New York City, digestive compound, 565329.

Wm. L. Logsdon, Jeffersonville, Ind., couch for invalids, 565287.

Peter C. Meengs, Coopersville, Mich., rectal irrigating dilator, 565386.

Warren W. Spalding, Waterville, Me., medical compound, 565125.

Henry E. Waite, New York City, electrotherapeutic apparatus, 565056.

Frank R. Bell, Kansas City, Mo., truss, 565592.

John T. Lindahl, Stockholm, Sweden, massage apparatus, 565475.

George W. Moore, Waco, Texas, insufflator, 566212.

Charles Shindler, Toledo, Ohio, capsule filling machine, 566098.

Jackson B. Young, Pasadena, California, invalid and surgical bed, 566114.

James J. Bowker, West Mansfield, Ohio, body rest and bed pan, 566724.

Augustus J. Carpenter, Louisville, Ky., surgical appliance, 566657.

Richard I. Pearson, Kansas City, Mo., truss, 566530.

Cassius M. Richmond, New York City, truss, 566700.

Josef Schcene, Berlin, Germany, powder insufflator, 566411.

Druggists and Opticians

Do you wish to do good work and give satisfaction? Then buy the best goods, which are made only by the **American Optical Co.**, for whom we are the sole Canadian Agents.



Their Gold Goods assay the Karat marked.

Their Gold Filled Goods will wear.

Their Steel and Nickel Goods give perfect satisfaction.

The assortment of Patterns and Novelties is unrivalled.



SEND US YOUR PRESCRIPTION WORK

And ensure thereby accurate filling and high grade work.



WE USE ONLY THE BEST LENSES AND EMPLOY ONLY SKILLED WORKMEN. . .

Montreal Optical Co.

60 Yonge Street, TORONTO.

1685 Notre Dame Street, MONTREAL.



Do You Want

TO MAKE

\$1,000

A YEAR EXTRA ?



There are a number of Druggists doing it by fitting Spectacles scientifically.

We teach you how for \$25, which is merely a nominal charge.

We expect afterwards to sell you goods.

The next Class at the Optical Institute of Canada (DR. W. E. HAMILL, Instructor) commences on Nov. 2nd, and ends Nov. 14th. This will be the last class this year.

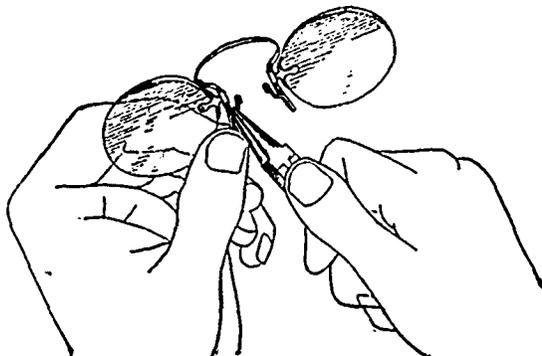
For further information address the Principal—

J. S. LEO,

Optical Institute of Canada.

60 Yonge St.

Toronto.



CAN'T SHAKE THEM OFF.

Anchor Guards

PATENT OF THE JULIUS KING OPTICAL CO.

The trade is cautioned against purchasing any infringement of this patent.

Sole Agents for Canada:

The Montreal Optical Company

MONTREAL.

TORONTO.

Toronto Show Case Com'y

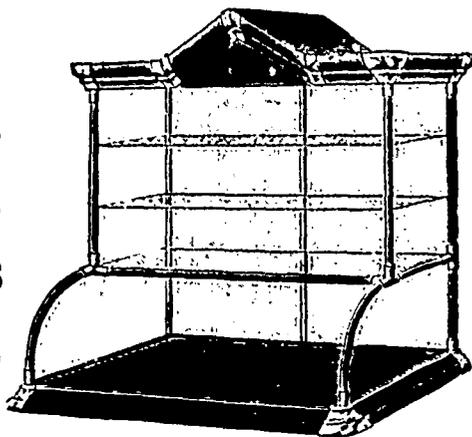
MANUFACTURERS OF

Show Cases . . .

Wall Cases

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Mirrors, etc. . .

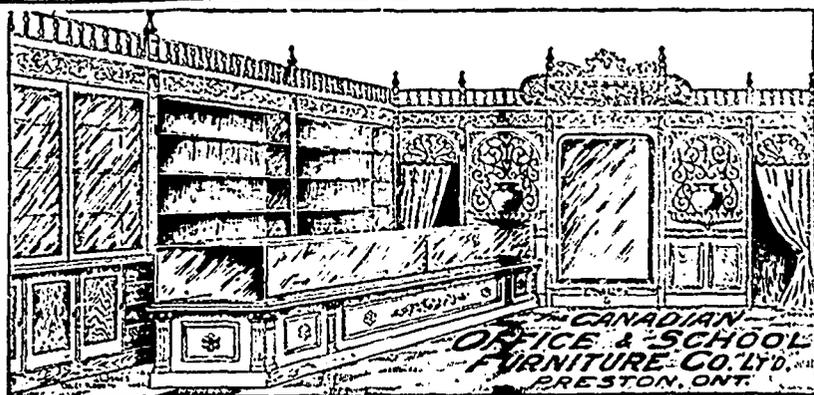


We carry THE LARGEST STOCK of any house IN THE DOMINION, and guarantee every article to the satisfaction of the purchasers.

SEND FOR CATALOGUE

Designs Free of Charge.

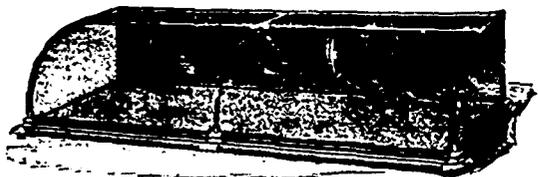
56 ADELAIDE ST. W., and 125-127 BAY ST., TORONTO, ONT.



C. Schack & Co....

Manufacturers of

SHOW CASES
STORE AND OFFICE
FITTINGS



Choice Designs in CHERRY, OAK, WALNUT and MAHOGANY.

FIRST-CLASS WORKMANSHIP. LOWEST PRICES.

Special Attention Given to Fitting Drug Stores

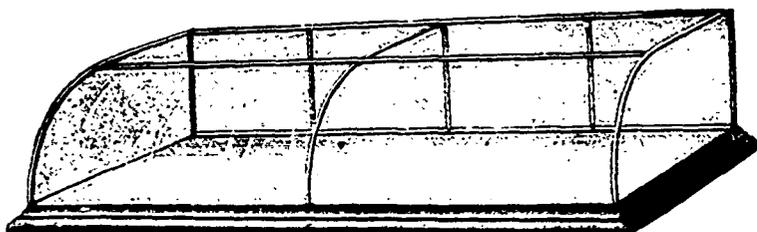
Estimates and Designs Furnished on Application.

552-554 Yonge Street, - - TORONTO

LONDON SHOW CASE WORKS

SHOW CASES

Of all kinds FOR



COUNTERS, WALLS, OR DISPENSARIES.

SHOP FIXTURES ♦ COUNTERS ♦ TABLES ♦ SHELVING ♦ MIRRORS, Etc.

Send for Catalogue and Price List

237 King Street, LONDON, ONT.

Gray's

CASTOR-FLUID

For the hair.

DENTAL PEARLINE

An excellent antiseptic tooth wash.

SULPHUR PASTILLES

For burning in diphtheritic cases.

SAPONACEOUS DENTIFRICE

An excellent antiseptic dentifrice.

These Specialties

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

HENRY R. GRAY

ESTABLISHED 1850.

Pharmaceutical Chemist

22 St. Lawrence Main Street

(Cor. of LaGauchetiere)

MONTREAL

Trade Mark



Registered

TYPKE & KING

CHEMICAL MANUFACTURERS

7 Jeffries Square,

St. Mary Axe,

LONDON ENG

Hypophosphates a Specialty....

Acids Phosphoric and all other Pure Acids.

Ammonia Nitrate, Oxalate, Valerianate and all Ammonia Salts.

Antimony Crocus, Sulphide, Golden Sulphuret, and all Antimonial Preparations.

Essences from Fruit, etc., for Confectionery

Hypophosphites Baryta, Iron, Lime, Magnesia, Manganese, Potash, and Soda.

All Chemicals for Analytical, Photographic, and Pyrotechnical purposes.

When Anæsthetics Were First Used in Surgical Operations.

The employment of juice of the poppy, or the mandrake, or other narcotics to diminish sensibility, is very old. Herodotus, fifth century, B.C., tells us that for this purpose the Scythians used the vapor of hemp seed. It is even maintained by some that the early Greek physicians produced hypnotic insensibility before operations. Pliny, who died A.D. 79, says that a decoction of mandragora (mandrake) is taken "before cuttings and puncturings, lest they should be felt." Dioscorides, of Cilicia, a physician of the second century, says, in his book on materia medica, that mandragora "causes insensibility—anaesthesia—in those who are to be cut or cauterised." According to a very ancient Chinese manuscript, the physician Honthrow used to give preparations of hemp before operations to prevent the pain being felt. In medical books of the eleventh and twelfth centuries we read of preparations the smelling or inhaling of which caused insensibility of patients about to be operated upon. The indiscriminate use of anæsthetics by quacks made them fall into disrepute, and their use seems to have almost died out, when Sir Humphrey Davy began to advocate the use of nitrous oxide as an anæsthetic. Little notice was taken of his suggestions, or of other similar ones, for some years. However, in 1844, Dr. Wells, and, in 1846, Dr. Morton, both American dentists, began the use of nitrous oxide and ether in chemistry with great success. In 1846 the practice began to spread in England and on the continent.—*Burgoyne's Price Current.*

Rapid and Accurate Method of Assay of Opium for Morphine Contents.

Zooff, in the *Apotheker Zeitung*, recommends the employment of sodic salicylate for the elimination, directly from the infusion, of substances which may falsify the assay for morphine. He operates as follows: Triturate 5 gm. of the opium to be assayed with 5 c.c. of water and introduce the mixture into a tarred ballon, adding water until a total weight of 44 gm. is obtained. Agitate for fifteen minutes, add 1 gm. of sodic salicylate, agitate anew for two or three minutes, and filter. Take of the filtrate 25.80 gm., representing exactly 3 gm. of opium, and agitate it for ten minutes with 3 gm. ether and 1 gm. of ammonia. Pour on a tarred filter. Rinse the ballon with 5 gm. water and with the latter rinse the precipitate on the filter. After drying in an oven, wash the precipitate with benzol, dry and weigh. The result is the morphine content, uncontaminated with any other substance.—*National Druggist.*

The addition of some harmless antiseptic to water used in making poultices will keep them sweet.

Emulsion of Benzine a Superior Cleansing Agent.

A useful and instructive article on this subject is contributed to the *Pharmaceutische Post* by Apothecary Sziánkay, who claims that the cleansing properties of benzine may be augmented by transforming it into an emulsion. In this work it is necessary to employ only such emulsifying substances as do not attack the cloth, while exerting an emulsifying action on benzine even when added in minimal proportions. The author once had occasion to analyze a specialty which was sold in Hungary under the name of Soap-Milk. Analysis showed that it was merely an emulsion of volatile hydrocarbons; for emulsifying, soap and water in minimal quantities were used. The emulsion was thick, white, permanent, and a far better cleanser than benzine alone. A similar emulsion may be made in accordance with the following formula:

℞ Benzine 500 gm.
Powdered soap..... 3 gm.
Distilled water, q. s. to make perfect emulsion.

The soap is dissolved in 50 or 60 grams of lukewarm distilled water, placed in a two litre flask, and shaken. Then add, portion by portion, the previously prepared mixture of benzine, and continue to shake vigorously for a longer period. If half of the benzine has been added by fractions, and on continued shaking there is no perceptible emulsification, the latter can be achieved by immersing the whole bottle in a warm water bath; or, better still, pour 50 to 100 grams of water at a temperature of 60° to 80° C. into the benzine, and shake well a number of times. After the emulsification is complete, add by portions the other half of the benzine and shake well several times.

Three grams of soap is sufficient to emulsify 1000 grams of benzine, and this amount of soap may be reduced if warm water be added, by small quantities, to the finished emulsion; the emulsion becomes thicker, and will now stand a larger quantity of benzine. The author has succeeded in producing an emulsion so rich in hydrocarbons that for 1500 gm. benzine only 3 gm. soap, besides a smaller quantity of water, was needed.

The finished emulsion should be permitted to stand quietly for several days; during this time the water not required by the emulsion separates out and collects at the bottom of the flask.

The author claims that this preparation is a fine cleanser, and has yielded him a nice profit on sales over the counter. It should be marketed in a neat package.—*Bulletin of Pharmacy.*

Eggs in Therapeutics.

According to the *Medical Record*, eggs are useful in the following applications: A mustard plaster made with the white of an egg will not leave a blister. A raw egg, taken immediately, will carry down

a fishbone that cannot be extracted. The white skin that lines the shell is a useful application to a boil. White of egg, beaten up with loaf sugar and lemon, relieves hoarseness, a teaspoonful taken once every hour. An egg in the morning cup of coffee is a good tonic. A raw egg, with the yolk unbroken, in a glass of wine, is beneficial for convalescents.—*Pharmaceutical Journal.*

Chemical Purification of Water.

Permanganate of lime is advocated for the purification of water, as it is said to split up very readily in the presence of organic matter into oxygen, oxide of manganese and lime, having great oxidizing power and capable of destroying microorganisms. It has the advantage also of being neither poisonous nor caustic. M. Bordas is said to have concluded, from comparative experiments, that permanganate of potash has only a rooth part of the sterilizing power of permanganate of lime.

Where Pumice Stone Comes From.

We often hear it remarked, and particularly after the eruption of a volcano, that pumice stone ought to be plentiful and cheap, as quantities must have been ejected during the volcanic disturbance. As a matter of fact, however, none of the white stone in general use is obtained from active volcanoes. It comes from the deposits of the article discovered in one or two quarters of the globe, the best of which is at present to be found in the Island of Lipari, situated in the Tyrrhenian Sea. The island is mountainous in character, and consists of tuffs and lavas, and of highly siliceous volcanic products. The district where the stone is found is called Campo Bianco or Monte Petalo (1,500 feet above the level of the sea).

After riding a considerable distance, partly along precipitous paths sufficiently dangerous to be interesting, and partly through vineyards and over grassy plains, one almost comes suddenly upon a seemingly snow-clad valley enclosed by hills, also quite white, and the whole glaringly bright on a sunny day. Into those hills workmen are ceaselessly digging deep burrows, working within by candlelight. In their excavations they come across many lumps of pumice stone, which are placed in baskets, subsequently being conveyed along the valley to the seashore, where small boats are loaded, and sail to the seaport near by, where the stone is sorted, packed, and shipped to distant parts, either *via* Messina or Leghorn.

To remove the deposit of iron from tincture chloride iron bottles, use a saturated solution of oxalic acid, letting the bottle remain for twenty-four hours, when it should be well washed with clean water.

Advertising.

Practical Hints on Advertising.

Copyrighted, 1896, by CHARLES AUSTIN BATES,
New York.

Most of the good things about advertising have been said. I do not expect to give any strikingly original points, but I do expect to give good points—useful ones.

There are some things about advertising that will bear repetition and reiteration. One of them is that the best and most powerful thing to put into a retail ad. is a price. That is really what people want to know. The prices must be right, of course.

A furniture dealer once complained to me that business for the preceding week had been very slow with him, though he couldn't see why. On looking up the papers for that week, I found that, while he advertised "best Lowell ingrain at sixty-three cents a yard, regular price eighty-five cents," his principal competitor said "best Lowell ingrain at fifty-nine cents, regular price seventy-five cents." Now, "best Lowell ingrain" are all alike in quality. Other items showed a like discrepancy, and made about as bad advertising as it was possible to have.

* * * *

Read competitive ads. as closely, or more closely, than you do your own, and, as the Irishman said at the fair, "When yez see a head, hit it."

Don't be a follower, however. Make the cut price yourself, and make it so low that, if your opponent beats it, he is doing it at a loss. The first cut need not entail an actual loss—the "cut-under" usually does. For all that, I think it is wise to meet or beat the price of your competitor in any case. It is better sometimes to sell certain goods at no profit at all than not to sell them, especially if they represent an increase on the normal sales. The cumulative effect—the good will engendered—will bring the profit later on.

* * * *

I have seen a statement that where there is not sufficient space to describe in detail the superior quality of a high priced article, it was better not to advertise the price.

It seems to me that the people who are going to be scared by a high price in an advertisement are not the people who are going to buy high-priced goods, anyway, and even if you get them into the store there would likely be a great deal of time wasted on both sides.

On the other hand, there is a class of trade which wants high prices. The higher the prices are, the better they like it. If the goods are only a little bit better than the next best, they are willing to pay a little bit more for them.

There are enough of these people, I think, to make it profitable to advertise high-priced goods, and to give the prices. You cannot sell a five-hundred-dollar arti-

cle to a one-hundred-dollar man, anyway, unless you sell it on time, and that might not be profitable.

* * * *

My attention has been called to a rather peculiar blunder in an advertisement of a firm in Chicago. In one section of their advertisement they announce that they will sell an entire sample line at "one-fourth prices." In several items which follow the prices are given. For instance, "worth up to \$13, at \$8.75; worth up to \$20, at \$12," and so on. In no instance is the reduced price as small as one-fourth of the regular price.

It is a blunder of some kind by somebody, and the reader cannot very well figure out what is meant. It looks merely like a piece of careless prevarication, and if there is anything on earth that requires the most careful kind of care it is prevarication. A man can be pretty careless as long as he is telling the exact truth, but when he starts to exaggerate he ought to keep a good many notes, and watch himself very strictly.

Maybe the firm meant "at one-fourth off." Even that would not be exact, and it would not be plain to a great many people. When you commence to talk about one-fourth off and one-third off, or twenty per cent. off, you will run against a lot of people who will not understand you at all. Percentages and fractions are likely to tangle up even the best of us, and the advertiser cannot afford to use anything that is likely to obscure his meaning. If he is going to sell a \$5 article at one-fourth off, it will be just as easy and a good deal better to say "reduced to \$3.75."

* * * *

Constructing advertisements is particular work, and a blunder in an advertisement is just as much worse than a blunder in talking over the counter as the circulation of the paper is greater than one. A mistake in an advertisement in a paper of ten thousand circulation is equal to ten thousand separate and distinct mistakes. A misstatement of one item in an advertisement throws doubt and discredit on all the other statements.

* * * *

The trouble is that a great many business men pay too little attention to the writing of their ads. They put it off until the last minute, do it in a hurry, and are more likely to make mistakes than not. If the business man is writing his own ads., it will pay him to set apart some certain time in each day or each week, as his needs may require, in which to devote his mind wholly to this matter. In that way only can he get the right sort of results.

* * * *

One of the best things to do in advertising is to make the ad. just as plain as possible. Don't make it at all troublesome for people to find out exactly what you are going to do. You can afford to sacrifice anything else rather than plainness. Make people understand just ex-

actly what kind of goods you have, and how much they are going to cost.

* * * *

The importance of attracting attention to an advertisement is, I think, greatly overrated. A great many people place this feature of the ad. first, whereas it seems to me it should come last. The first thing to do is to find something good to say, and then say it in a plain, entertaining, convincing way. After that is done, look out for the display.

Luminous Material.

A French scientist, M. Charles Henry, has discovered a chemical combination that absorbs sunlight, which can be conveyed to and used for the illumination of dark chambers. The chief chemical used for this purpose is sulphate of zinc. Fine powder made with the mineral gives a soft luminosity to a fair young face. A lady cyclist, dusted all over with this powder, is in herself a lamp on a pitch-dark night. The luminous pigment is not liable to be spoiled by damp, by carbolic acid, or by any weak acid. It resists rain if united to some strongly adhesive body. There is a house in the Rue de Longchamps, Paris, where a windowless set of rooms is lighted with it. The lady of the house receives there her friends at "five o'clock teas." The apartments seem bathed in moonlight, the curtains are as if studded with glow-worms, the ceiling scintillates, the furniture looks as if rubbed with phosphorus.—*Magazine of Pharmacy.*

The Preservation of Drugs.

F. Miehle gives the following practical points on methods of keeping drugs so as to avoid deterioration. He advises that it is not only necessary to preserve the various juices and liquid preparations in small bottles, but that narcotic extracts, saccharated iron iodide and similar easily decomposable substances should be preserved in well filled air-tight receptacles and kept in a cellar. Very hygroscopic substances, such as monochloroacetic acid, iron bromide, sodium nitrite, zinc iodide, etc., are best preserved in closed vessels over burnt lime in a so-called cold drying closet. This is also recommended as regards the storing of gum resins. Spread plasters containing vegetable substances which easily become mouldy in the cellar should be kept in a dry store room. Salts should be carefully separated in a store room from other stock. The author also recommends that all odoriferous drugs should be kept in tin cans.—*Apoth. Zeit.*

Ispahan, in Persia, produced 390,000 lbs. of opium in 1894, the whole of which went to China. The most esteemed Persian opium comes from the district of Yezd, which yielded 68,900 lbs. in the same year.

A. W. PORTE.

S. R. PARSONS.

COUGH DROPS.

MENTHOL,
GOLDEN, OVAL,
B.F.P.

LICORICE LOZENGES
COATED LICORICE LOZENGES
STICK LICORICE
BREATH PILLS

WINTERGREEN LOZENGES
MUSK LOZENGES
ROSE LOZENGES
MINT LOZENGES



TORONTO BISCUIT AND CONFECTIONERY CO.



—FINE ENGLISH TABLETS—

BLACK CURRANT
HOREHOUND
PINE APPLE
LEMON
RASPBERRY

STRAWBERRY
ACID
LIME FRUIT
BARLEY SUGAR
BUTTER SCOTCH

ROSE AND HONEY
CHOCOLATE
ASSORTED ROCK
MIXED FRUIT

ORANGE AND LEMON SLICES.
COCOANUT NIBS.

DRUGGISTS' CONFECTIONERY.

7 FRONT ST. E.

TORONTO.

JUST PLAIN TOBACCO OF THE HIGHEST GRADE
FLAVOR AND FRAGRANCE UNEQUALLED

**FORTIER'S
Cigars and Cigarettes**

GIVE BEST OF SATISFACTION AND WILL INCREASE YOUR SALES.

We Sell to most Druggists
But we are anxious to Sell to you

WRITE
TO-DAY
FOR
A
SAMPLE
ORDER

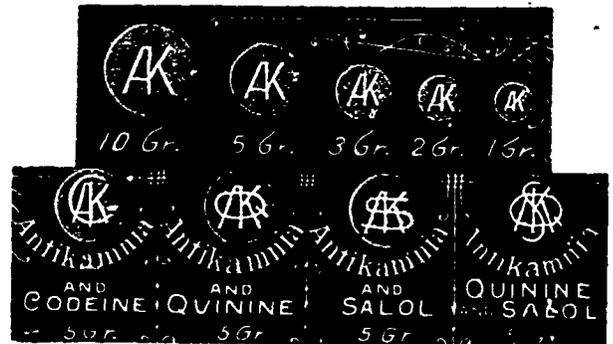
- Lafayette**
Cigars and Cigarettes 5 cents
- Creme de la Creme**
Cigars and Cigarettes 10 cents
- Royal Turkish**
Cigarettes 15 cents
- Sonadora**
Cigars and Cigarettes 15 cents

Creme de la Creme Cigar Co.
MONTREAL.

Genuine Antikamnia Preparations

ANTIKAMNIA POWDERED.

- ANTIKAMNIA TABLETS,
(1 gr., 2 gr., 3 gr., 5 gr. or 10 gr. each.)
- ANTIKAMNIA and CODEINE TABLETS,
(4 gr. Antikamnia, 1/4 gr. Sulph. Codeine.)
- ANTIKAMNIA and QUININE TABLETS,
(2 1/2 gr. Antikamnia, 2 1/2 gr. Sulph. Quinine.)
- ANTIKAMNIA and SALOL TABLETS,
(2 1/4 gr. Antikamnia, 2 1/4 gr. Salol.)
- ANTIKAMNIA, QUININE and SALOL TABLETS,
(2 gr. Antikamnia, 2 gr. Sulph. Quinine, 1 gr. Salol.)



Without above Monograms None are Genuine.
These preparations are made solely by us and are put up
in 1-oz. packages only.
NEVER IN BULK.
Trade supplied by all jobbing houses in the United States, Canada,
Mexico, South and Central America.
British & Colonial Depot, 46 Holborn Viaduct, London, E. C., Eng.
The Antikamnia Chemical Company,
ST. LOUIS, MO., U. S. A.
Price List on Application.

White Violet

A New & Lasting Perfume For the HANDKERCHIEF.

John Taylor & Co.
MANUFACTURING PERfumERS
TORONTO.

Christmas Perfumes



Before placing your order please inspect our Samples. New styles Leatherette Embossed Boxes, also Fancy Imported Boxes, very suitable for Christmas Gifts.



JOHN TAYLOR & CO.

←Perfumers→

TORONTO.

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

PLAIN, LACQUERED AND DECORATED

BOXES

MAKE THE BEST SEAMLESS TIN

BOXES

• IN THE MARKET •

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

Complete Illustrated Price List free on Application

"St. AUGUSTINE"
Registered at Ottawa.

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

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

J. S. HAMILTON & CO.
BRANTFORD

Sole Agents for Canada for the Pelee Island Wine Company

A Perfect Toilet Gem.

**Areca
Nut
Tooth Paste**

The drug trade of Canada will find this one of the most satisfactory articles on the market. The package is convenient and attractive.

Kindly make sure the ARECA NUT TOOTH PASTE offered you is made in WINNIPEG. The genuine is for sale by

- Lyman Bros. & Co., Toronto.
- Elliot & Co., Toronto.
- Evans & Sons, Montreal.
- Lyman, Knox & Co., Montreal.
- Lyman, Sons & Co., Montreal.
- Kerry, Watson & Co., Montreal.
- J. Winer & Co., Hamilton.
- J. A. Kennedy & Co., London, and by

THE
MARTIN, BOLE & WYNNE CO.
WINNIPEG.

PRICE LIST



Common Sense Exterminator FOR ROACHES

25c. each, \$1.75 doz.; 50c. each, \$2.75 doz.; \$1.00 each, \$8.00 doz.

Common Sense Exterminator FOR RATS AND MICE:

25c. each, \$1.00 doz.; 50c. each, \$1.75 doz.; 50c. each, \$3.50 doz.; \$1.00 each, \$8.00 doz.

Only infallible remedy known. No smell from Dead Vermin. Not Poisonous to man or beast. Once used always recommended. Sold by Wholesalers at

Common Sense Mfg. Co.,

523 King Street West, Toronto.
Manufacturers of Common Sense Stove Polish and Common Senseoline Bicycle Lubricator.

Ginseng Root

We want your Ginseng and will pay highest market value. Write us for quotations.

Bach, Becker & Co.

Dealers and Exporters of Raw Furs and Ginseng
103-107 Michigan St.,
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Formulary.

THE BEST FORM OF GLYCERINE JELLY.

Dr. M. Hodara, of Constantinople, after some investigations into the properties of Unna's glycerine jelly for the treatment of eczema, concludes that it should melt at a low temperature, and set at a comparatively high temperature. He gives the following formula, which fulfil the above requisites:

For a soft jelly, melting point 100° F., setting point 92° F., the following formula is best:

Zinci oxidi.....	20 parts.
Glycerini.....	12.5 "
Gelatine.....	12.5 "
Aque.....	55 "

If a hard, contractile jelly is required:

Zinci oxidi.....	25 parts.
Glycerini.....	10 "
Gelatine.....	15 "
Aque.....	50 "

This melts at 102° F., and sets at 87° F.
—*Magazine of Pharmacy.*

WHITE CREAM FOR POLISHING TAN BOOTS.

Sapo communis.....	2 dr.
Cera flav.....	1 oz.
Potass. carb.....	½ dr.
Ol. morrhua.....	1 oz.
Ol. verberna.....	2 m.
Aque.....	4 oz.

Dissolve the carbonate potash and soap in the water and add to the previously-melted wax. When mixed add the oils.

—*Chemist and Druggist.*

COLTSFOOT ROCK CANDY.

Purified extract of licorice....	1 pound.
Water.....	q. s.
Tragacanth.....	2 ozs.
Sugar.....	28 pounds.
Spirit of lemon.....	1 fl. oz.
Ext. of poppies.....	2 fl. ozs.
Spanish brown.....	q. s.

Dissolve the licorice in twelve fluid ounces of water and swell the tragacanth in twenty fluid ounces of water. Mix these and add the other ingredients, using a sufficient quantity of Spanish brown to color the candy. Make into a paste. By means of a piston and screw, force through a metal tube having star-shaped holes at the bottom. Cut into lengths and dry.—*Meyer Brothers' Druggist.*

FRECKLE LOTION.

Zinc oxide.....	1 dram
Calamine.....	1 dram
Ammoniated mercury.....	15 grains
Glycerin.....	2 drams
Rose water.....	6 ounces

TOOTH POWDER FOR DISCOLORED TEETH.

Powdered potassium chlorate, 14 grammes; powdered borax, calcined magnesia, precipitated chalk, of each 28 grammes; oil of peppermint, 10 drops.
(*Pharm. Zeit.*)

BLACK INKS FOR RUBBER STAMPS.

The *Bayerische Indust. und Gewerbeblatt* gives the following: For general use:

Tannin, black.....	1 part
Water.....	1 part
Glycerin.....	2 parts

Mix.

For textile fabrics the following is recommended:

Nigrosin.....	2 parts
Methyl, violet.....	4 parts
Water.....	5 parts
Wood vinegar.....	5 parts
Alcohol.....	5 parts
Glycerin.....	35 parts

Mix and dissolve.

—*National Druggist.*

REMOVAL OF TAN, FRECKLES, ETC.

For the removal of tan or freckles, a preparation described as "Jour d'Ete" is made with the following formula:

Sulphur precip.....	2 parts
Zinci oxide.....	1 part
Lanolin.....	2 parts
Oil amygd.....	2 parts

This is perfumed according to taste.—*Magazine of Pharmacy.*

A COD LIVER OIL SUBSTITUTE.

When cod-liver oil is likely to disagree with the patient, which is often the case during the summer months, *The Practitioner* suggests that a very excellent substitute is furnished by the following mixture:

Solution of pot arsenite.....	2 drachms
Syrup of the hypophosphites.....	3 ounces

One teaspoonful of this is to be taken three times a day after meals. In the treatment of pulmonary tuberculosis this mixture has given good results.

WORM SYRUP FOR CHILDREN.

R Santonin.....	4 grains
Liquor senna (sweet).....	1 ½ drachms
Glycerin.....	1 drachm
Syrup anise.....	to make 1 ounce

Rub the santonin to fine powder, mix with glycerin, then add syrup.

This should be provided with a "Shake" label. The dose for a child under one year old is half a drachm; a year old, a drachm; three years old, one and a half drachms; four years old, two drachms; six years old, two and a half drachms; eight years old, three drachms. It should be administered first thing in the morning, fasting.—*Indian Medical Record.*

OPHTHALMIC OINTMENTS.

The *British Journal of Dermatology* gives the following formula, which Dr. Allen Jamieson speaks highly of for preventing the adhesion of the lids during the night:

Lanolin.....	3 drachms
Ol. amygdale.....	½ drachm
Aqua destill.....	½ drachm

For ordinary use it is well to add two grains of boracic acid.

To the same base, other medicaments, as the yellow oxide of mercury, two grains

to the half ounce, may be added. It is found to be cool and unirritating in use.

PHOSPHERGOT.

Phosphergot is the generic name given to a mixture of sodium phosphate and ergot, recommended in general debility. It appears in the following three modifications: The variety intended to be taken as a mixture (in sweetened water) contains

Sodium phosphate.....	1.5 gme. (23 grn.)
Powdered ergot.....	1 gme. (15 grn.);

this quantity constituting a daily dose. In the case of phosphergot powder, each dose represents

Dried sodium phosphate and Powdered ergot	} 0.25 gme. (3¾ grn.) of each;
--	-----------------------------------

and this dose is intended to be taken in the morning, on an empty stomach. For pills, the following proportions are used:

Dried sodium phosphate and Extract of ergot	} 2 gme. (31 grn.) of each.
--	--------------------------------

Make into twenty pills; two to four to be taken daily.—*Phar Zeit.*

REMEDY FOR TONSILLITIS.

R Sodii biborat, 1 ½ dr.
Listerine, 2 oz.
Glycerine 2 oz.
Aq. q.s., 5 ½ oz.
M. Sig. Use as a gargle every two hours.—*Exchange.*

Nutritive Enemata of Cod-Liver Oil.

The following formulæ for these preparations for rectal alimentation are given in the *Journal des Practiciens*: No. 1: cod-liver oil, 5 fluid ounces; yolk of one egg; lime water, 10 ounces. Sufficient for four or five enemata, which may be given during the day. No. 2: cod-liver oil, 5 ounces; yolk of one egg; salt, 40 grains; water, 10 ounces. No. 3: cod-liver oil, 1 pint; gum tragacanth, 35 grains; gum acacia, 1 ½ ounces; hypophosphite of calcium, 35 grains; lime water to make 40 fluid ounces. From four to six ounces to be used for each injection.

Oil of Peppermint.

Bukowsky, who has recently been conducting some researches on oil of peppermint, finds that the superior qualities of oil of peppermint give an iodine number (iodine absorbed per cent.) lower than Sr (*Ph. Zeitschr. f. Russland*). The numbers vary between 54.1 and 102.97. In the same oils the volume of liquid boiling from 160 to 220° (the least volatile portions, which consist almost entirely of saturated compounds) varies between 86 and 96 per cent.

Powdered cork is said to be extremely explosive, it has been stated that dynamite in bulk is much safer to handle than ground cork.

Photographic Notes

PREVENTION OF FOG IN THE CAMERA.—The lens invariably illumines a larger area than that of the plate, so that in addition to the rays passing through it which fall directly on the plate, where they are wanted, a considerable amount of light falls on the bellows and other inferior parts of the camera, where it is only partly absorbed, and that which is reflected helps to create difficulties, the cause of which is frequently unsuspected. A screen of blackened cardboard having a rectangular aperture in it of just sufficient size to allow the plate to be covered by the direct rays from the lens, and placed in the folds of the bellows half way between the lens and the plate, will help towards securing brilliancy. Perhaps a still simpler plan is to make a cardboard cap, to place on the back of the lens, with an opening of the necessary size in it, and this method has also the advantage that it protects the plate from reflections from the edge of the lens and from its mounting.—*Photo-Beacon.*

PHOTOGRAPHIC FLASHLIGHT POWDER.—At the Antwerp section of the Belgian Photographic Society, it was stated by M. Ommeganck that a satisfactory flashlight powder can be prepared by well rubbing together in a mortar five parts of magnesium dust, three parts of aluminium dust, and one part of red or amorphous phosphorus. This preparation is said to give a more rapid flash than simple magnesium or aluminium dust, whilst free from the danger attending the use of explosive mixtures containing potassium chlorate.—*Amateur Photographer.*

DARK LIGHT.—This is the term employed by a French savant, M. Gustave Le Bon, to denote the photogenic action exerted by the light of a kerosene lamp, an Auer burner, etc., through a sheet of lead, copper, etc., upon a sensitive plate placed under a negative. The results of the first experiments have since been amply confirmed, and in some instances exceeded by other investigators, especially M. Murat, of Havre, who has obtained, by this means, pictures precisely similar to those brought out under the Röntgen rays. Specimens were exhibited at the last meeting of the Paris Academie Des Sciences, and the descriptions read like fairy tales. The first showed a skeleton and internal organs of a skate, whose image was impressed by the new process, after being transmitted through a sheet of copper; Fig. 2, the same fish, photographed in the usual way. The most surprising fact in connection with this discovery is that the thickness of the metal or other opaque substance interposed between the light and the negative seems to have no effect upon the success of the photograph.

COLOR SCREENS.—Color screens are now indispensable in advanced photographic work, and F. E. Ives, of Philadelphia (*Photographic Journal*, xx., 315), recently gave a useful practical demonstration of the making and testing of such screens before the Royal Photographic Society. The best method, he thinks, is to coat patent plate-glass with gelatin, and, when the film is dry, immerse the plate in an aqueous solution of the dyestuff until a sufficient quantity is absorbed, then dry again and cement to another piece of patent plate-glass by means of Canada balsam, so as to protect the film from dust and injury. Unless special facilities are available, however, it is easier to prepare the screens with collodion films. The patent plate-glass selected should have plane surfaces as near parallel as possible. This may be "flowed" with plain collodion, then with an alcoholic solution of the dyestuff, drained on blotting-paper, and allowed to dry spontaneously. Or, better, the dyestuff (such as brilliant yellow or "uranine") may be dissolved in the collodion before coating the glass. To make eight ounces of the colored collodion, take four ounces of a clear alcohol solution of the dyestuff and forty grains of "cotton." Shake together until the "cotton" is thoroughly soaked, then add an equal quantity of ether. Coat two pieces of glass with this collodion, and, when dry, cement them face to face with Canada balsam, with the thick edge of one film opposite the thin edge of the other. The effect of this precaution is to keep the depth of color in the screen more uniform. The application over the films, before cementing them together, of a thick varnish made by dissolving mastic in benzol, is useful in preventing punctures by dust or grit. After the excess of balsam has drained out and been cleared off the edges, with paper dipped in methylated spirit, the edges should be bound with strips of gummed paper, as in the case of lantern slides.—*Pharmaceutical Journal.*

History and Names of Rhamnus Purshiana (Cascara Sagrada).

By J. C. LLOYD. Contribution of the Research Committee of the American Pharmaceutical Association.

In a paper contributed to *New Preparations*, October 15, 1877, p. 8, the late Dr. J. H. Bundy, an eclectic physician of Colusa, Cal., recommended cascara sagrada as a valuable remedy in the treatment of constipation. This notice was by means of a brief note that was part of a paper on *Berberis Aquifolium*, Dr. Bundy promising, however, to give it further attention, as follows:

"It is not my purpose to treat on cascara sagrada in this paper; but using it in connection with the berberis, I simply make mention of it. In the future I will introduce this drug to the profession."

This, so far as the writer can determine, was the first reference concerning this

remedy in pharmaceutical or medical print. Agreeably to promise, in January 1878, Dr. Bundy contributed a paper on the subject of cascara sagrada, in which he gave the uses of fluid extract of cascara sagrada. Following this came many papers from Dr. Bundy and other physicians, twenty contributions on the subject being printed in *New Preparations*, 1878, to which journal, with few exceptions, the subject was confined during 1877 and 1878. Dr. Bundy stated in his paper (1878) that: "A description of the cascara I am unable to give at this time; but suffice it to say that it is a shrub, and in due time its botanical name will be known." He neglected, however, to concern himself further in the matter.

In the fall of 1878, Dr. C. H. Adair, of Colusa, Cal., a partner of Dr. Bundy, sent the writer specimens of the bark and botanical specimens of the tree yielding it. These, on identification by Mr. Curtis G. Lloyd, proved to be *Rhamnus purshiana*. This fact was announced in a paper on "Some Specimens of Western Plants," presented at the meeting of the American Pharmaceutical Association held in Atlanta, Ga., November, 1878 (*Proceedings*, 1879, p. 707), and completed the drug's history.

Names. Dr. Bundy supplied the drug under the Spanish name, cascara sagrada, which name is said to have been in local use throughout some sections of California, and soon came to be the common name of the drug. It will surely dominate all others as long as the drug is in use. The Anglicized name, sacred bark, has also been applied to the drug, and the Scriptural term, *Chittim bark*, was also employed in early days in some parts of California; but these last names are now obsolete.

Summary.—To Dr. J. H. Bundy, Colusa, Cal., 1877, is due the credit of introducing the bark of *Rhamnus purshiana* (cascara sagrada) to the medical profession.

To *New Preparations*, Parke, Davis & Co., of Detroit, Mich. (1877 and 1878), is due the credit of bringing the drug to the attention of physicians and pharmacists.

To Parke, Davis & Co., of Detroit, Mich. (1878), is due the credit of making the first pharmaceutical preparation (the fluid extract), and of bringing this preparation into general conspicuity through their advertisements and business connections. It may be said, without danger of controversy, that this firm introduced and established cascara sagrada as a remedy.

To Dr. C. H. Adair (1878), of Colusa, Cal., is due the credit of furnishing the botanical specimens that established the drug's botanical position.

The use of sodium bicarbonate for the preservation of foods is said to be dangerous, one of the most conspicuous results being the aggravation of kidney disease.

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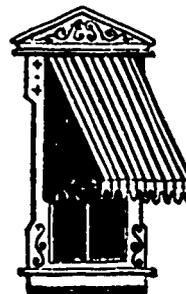
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The Alkaloids of Cod-Liver Oil.

The alkaloids of cod-liver oil are stimulants to the appetite, digestion, and process of tissue building, and the fatty matter of cod-liver oil is utterly unfit for food on account of its nauseous taste, tendency to cause eructations and to disorder the stomach. In the alkaloids reside the virtues of the oil, not in the fatty matter. As a food the fatty matter has nothing to recommend it in place of butter and cream, which are far more palatable and digestible.

The reason why a man can sometimes gain a pound a day on an ounce of cod-liver oil, can be found by reading the account of the physiological action of cod-liver oil alkaloids as contained in the paper read before the French Academy of Medicine by M.M. Gautier and Morgues, and entitled "Les Alcaloides de L'Hulle de Foie de Morue."

It is due to the presence of the alkaloids which stimulate the appetite, digestion, and tissue building. Appetite causes him to eat a larger quantity of food with relish, digestion is set to work by the alkaloids—not by the fatty matter of the oil; digestion gets the pound for him out of his common food; and the metabolic power of the body stimulated by the alkaloids builds that food into healthy tissue. Therefore, why give the nauseating fatty matter when you can gain the same end in a better way by prescribing Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Oil. It contains the alkaloids of cod-liver oil—none of its nauseating fatty matter. It is pleasant to take, agrees with the most delicate stomachs, and when given to your patient with his food will aid in its digestion and assimilation, and will "rebuild the body."

—*The New Idea.*

Amongst the Wholesalers.

Pure Powdered Drugs.

There is no line in a druggist's stock that requires more of his particular attention than powdered drugs and chemicals, inasmuch as his own, not the manufacturer's, reputation depends upon the quality of the goods he offers for sale. Messrs. Elliot & Co., Toronto, have from time to time called attention to the noteworthy fact that they have unsurpassed facilities in their mills for grinding and powdering, and that with very few exceptions they grind the raw materials on their premises. Their products have earned for them a most enviable reputation for reliability, and their trade mark (E) is received as a full guarantee for purity by druggists all over this province.

A Choice Exhibit.

On the ground floor of the main building at the recent Industrial Exhibition, held in this city, one of the handsomest exhibits, and which attracted an admiring

public, was that of John Taylor & Co. The display consisted of two upright show-cases, one filled with a beautiful assortment of their choice perfumes in a variety of styles, together with a perfume fountain, in active operation, dispensing sweet odors to a pleased throng of sight-seers; the other was a similar case filled with an excellent variety of choice toilet soaps. The goods manufactured by this firm have an established reputation, and command the patronage of the trade generally. Read their announcement in this number relating to holiday goods.

Playing Cards.

Buntin, Gillies & Co., Hamilton, Ont., are advertising domestic and imported playing cards. They carry in stock all



the leading brands, as well as a full line of the fine cards of the Fireside Game Co., Cincinnati, Ohio. They will be glad to send price lists and other information on application.

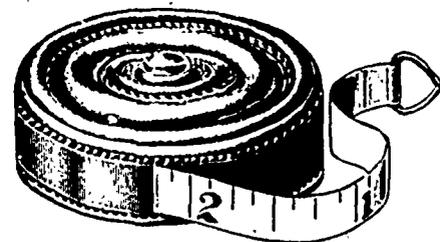


Acting on their past experience, and the great success they met with in selling similar goods last season, Buntin, Gillies & Co., Hamilton, Ont., have laid in a



large and varied stock of white metal and brass-mounted ink stands. These goods are intended to sell at popular prices, twenty-five and fifty cents, and the styles

are such that they should prove rapid sellers. By courtesy of the firm we are able to print cuts of some of the leading lines.



A spring pocket tape measure, to retail at twenty-five cents, is also offered by Buntin, Gillies & Co. It is neat and strong, and should sell well.

Seasonable Specialties.

Judging from the enquiries for fine goods for the holidays, it would seem that there would be a moderate revival of trade this fall. No doubt the long spell of economy has been telling, and there is some money to be spent this winter in such goods.

Messrs. Winer & Co. have been showing some recent importations in these lines, and expect further arrivals this month of atomizers, manicures, mirrors, puff boxes and puff brushes, combs, soaps, perfumes. See lists.

They have a greater variety, and claim to have greater bargains, than ever before.

The Value of Commercial Disinfectants.

The Committee on Disinfectants of the American Public Health Association, in session at the Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, included Dr. G. M. Sternberg, Surgeon U.S. Army, chairman, Fellow by courtesy in the Johns Hopkins University; John H. Raymond, M.D., Commissioner of Health of the City of Brooklyn, N.Y.; and five other leading physicians from various parts of the United States.

The Public Health Association met in Washington, but the Committee on Disinfectants met in Johns Hopkins, Baltimore. The committee divided itself into two, viz.: Dr. Sternberg and two other physicians, to examine the literature of disinfectants, and to investigate in an exact manner in the laboratory the exact germicidal of the various substances used as disinfectants.

The other sub-committee had to investigate the practical application of such disinfectants as are found efficient, on a large scale, their cost, method of use, effects on furniture, fabrics, etc.

The committee determined first to find the comparative value of the various commercial disinfectants in the market. In the *Medical Times and Gazette*, London, Oct. 11th, 1884, in a paper on the commercial disinfectants exhibited at the London Health Exhibition, we find the following:

"Rampant rides the quack in the field both of preventive and remedial art;

quackery finds a stink outstinking further stinks, and gives it forth as a disinfectant ; of all the substitutes gathered together as disinfectants but few possess any value."

This is true also in America ; many substances classed as disinfectants are of no use, at all events as antiseptics or deodorizers. A true disinfectant must not only do this, but must also destroy infectious material. Most kinds of infectious material owe their infecting power to certain living micro-organisms, called "germs"; hence disinfectant and germicide may be looked on as *synonymous*; for a disinfectant which will destroy these "germs" may be called a germicide.

The committee then tested the disinfectants by their ability to destroy these "germs." To do this "broken-down" beef tea was taken, exposed in the laboratory several days. In this are always present the spores of *bacillus subtilis*, which have a great resisting power. To make the experiment doubly sure, a culture of *bacillus anthracis* containing spores is added to this stock solution. An agent that will destroy these will destroy all known disease germs, and probably all organisms of this class, known or unknown. The experiments were most carefully made. The specimens of disinfectants which were tested were obtained not from manufacturers, but were purchased by the committee from druggists and other dealers. By this means it was thought that the disinfectants were obtained such as they are placed on the market.

The following is the list of disinfectants tested :

Name upon Label.	Per cent. in which active.	Per cent. in which failed.
Little's Soluble Phenyle.....	2	1
Labarraque's Solution, Liq. Sod. Chlor. (name of manufacturer not given)...	7	5
Liq. Zinc Chlor. (Squibb's).....	10	7
Feuchtwaeger's Disinfectant (Feuchtwaeger's, N.Y.).....	10	8
Labarraque's Solution (Frere, Paris)...	15	10
Phenol Sodique (Hance Bros. & Co., Phil.).....	15	10
Platt's Chlorides (Platt, N.Y.).....	20	15
Girardin Disinfectant (Meyer, Jr., N.Y.)	25	15
Williamson's Sanitary Fluid (Williamson, N.Y.).....	25	20
Bremo-Chloratum (Bromo-Chlor. Co., N.Y.).....	25	20
Blackman's Disinfectant (N.Y.).....	30	20
Squibb's Solution of Imp Carb. Acid (ab 2, p.c.).....	...	50
Hazard's Disinfectant (Haxby, N.Y.).....	...	50
Phenol Sodique 7. Rue Cog., Hirm, Paris).....	...	50

Acidity of Oil.

Acids in lubricating oils may be detected by putting the samples to be tested in a clear glass bottle with a copper wire running down through the cork, air tight. Stand the bottle in a sunny place and leave for two or three weeks. If on removal verdigris or green rust is on the copper, there is an acid in the oil.

Celloidin as a Substitute for Collodion.

Dr. Williamson, in the *British Medical Journal*, advocates the use of a solution of celloidin as a substitute for collodion in dressing cuts, punctures, excoriations, and deep cracks or chaps on the hands

from exposure. It may be used for all the purposes for which collodion is used, the pellicle it forms being more tenacious and durable than that of collodion. The parts to which it is applied should be quite dry. The solution advocated contains—celloidin, 2 part; pure ether, 15 parts; absolute alcohol, 15 parts.

Maxims for Pharmacists.

Prepared by R. S. VIRT, Ph.G.

- Kindness is the fruit of love.
- Be liberal-minded and be successful.
- Be prompt in filling your engagements.
- Personal experience proves the best teacher. Learn to be self-reliant.
- If you are in business, to be successful you must also be careful of your social life.

The basement of every profession or business may be overcrowded, but there is plenty of room upstairs.

Never shirk from doing anything your business calls you to do; remember, what others have done you can do.

Let your aim in study be information. Study systematically. Learn as much as you can, and learn it as well as you can.

Success in life does not depend upon luck. Every man is the builder of his own destiny, and it is written in his own handwriting.

The best achievements come after many failures and disappointments. Failures are the stepping-stones to the success of the world.

All success is possible. Get into a congenial business. Enlist your personal interests. Be honest, energetic, prudent, and determined.

Every person has two educations—one which he receives from others, and the other, more important, which he acquires himself.

Do not try to learn all at once. Lead your mind on easy. Education is not a stuffing process, but a drawing out, a developing of what is in a person.

A young man should not feel that the lack of a college education will stand in the way of his success in the business world. Remember, it is the young man, not the college education—*National Druggist*.

"Surf" Sea Salt

is a new 15c. pkg., put up in 1 doz. 5 lb. pkgs. per case, price, \$1 per gross (12 cases) \$12. Wholesale houses sell it. Pkg. is a new patent cardboard one, and handsomely printed. Sales of first week in Toronto 120 cases. The salt is clear as glass and of a size that dissolves readily. It never gets damp, and contains no dirt or grit. Analyzes 99.98 per cent. pure salt. You can work up a good salt trade if you try. Why not do it?

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ALCOHOL, gal.....	\$4 37	\$4 65	Powdered, lb.....	\$ 30	35	Myrrh, lb.....	\$ 45	\$ 45
Methyl.....	1 90	2 00	CARBON, Bisulphide, lb.....	17	18	Powdered, lb.....	55	60
ALLSPICE, lb.....	13	15	CARMINE, No. 40, oz.....	40	50	Opium, lb.....	4 25	4 50
Powdered, lb.....	15	17	CASTOR, Fibre, lb.....	20 00	20 00	Powdered, lb.....	5 25	5 50
ALON, oz.....	40	45	CHALK, French, powdered, lb...	10	12	Scammony, pure Resin, lb....	12 80	13 00
ANODYNE, Hoffman's bot., lbs...	50	55	Precip., see Calcium, lb.....	10	12	Shellac, lb.....	40	45
ARROWROOT, Bermuda, lb.....	50	55	Prepared, lb.....	5	6	Bleached, lb.....	45	50
St. Vincent, lb.....	15	18	CHARCOAL, Animal, powd., lb...	4	5	Spruce, true, lb.....	30	35
BAL. AM, Fir, lb.....	40	45	Willow, powdered, lb.....	20	25	Tragacanth, flake, 1st, lb....	85	90
Copaiba, lb.....	65	75	CLOVE, lb.....	16	17	Powdered, lb.....	1 10	1 25
Peru, lb.....	3 75	4 00	Powdered, lb.....	17	18	Sorts, lb.....	55	70
Tolu, can or less, lb.....	95	1 00	COCHINEAL, S.G., lb.....	40	45	Thus, lb.....	8	10
BARK, Barberrry, lb.....	22	25	COLLODION, lb.....	75	80	HERB, Althca, lb.....	27	35
Bayberry, lb.....	15	18	Cantharidal, lb.....	2 50	2 75	Bitterwort, lb.....	36	40
Buckthorn, lb.....	15	17	CONFECTION, Senna, lb.....	40	45	Burdock, lb.....	16	18
Canella, lb.....	15	17	CREOSOTE, Wood, lb.....	2 00	2 50	Boneset, ozs, lb.....	15	17
Cascara, Sagrada.....	25	30	CUTTLEFISH BONE, lb.....	25	30	Catnip, ozs, lb.....	17	20
Cascarilla, select, lb.....	18	20	DEXTRIANE, lb.....	10	12	Chiretta, lb.....	25	30
Cassia, in mats, lb.....	18	20	DOVER'S POWDER, lb.....	1 50	1 60	Coltsfoot, lb.....	20	38
Cinchona, red, lb.....	60	65	ERGOT, Spanish, lb.....	75	80	Feverfew, ozs, lb.....	53	55
Powdered, lb.....	65	70	Powdered, lb.....	90	1 00	Grindelia robusta, lb.....	45	50
Yellow, lb.....	35	40	Ergotin, Keith's, oz.....	2 00	2 10	Horehound, ozs, lb.....	18	20
Pale, lb.....	40	45	EXTRACT LOGWOOD, bulk, lb...	13	14	Jaborandi, lb.....	45	50
Elm, selected, lb.....	18	20	Pounds, lb.....	14	17	Lemon Balm, lb.....	38	40
Ground, lb.....	17	20	FLOWERS, Arnica, lb.....	15	20	Liverwort, German, lb.....	38	40
Powdered, lb.....	20	28	Calendula, lb.....	55	60	Lobelia, ozs, lb.....	15	20
Hemlock, crushed, lb.....	18	20	Camomile, Roman, lb.....	25	30	Motherwort, ozs, lb.....	20	22
Oak, white, crushed lb.....	15	17	German, lb.....	40	45	Mullein, German, lb.....	17	20
Orange peel, bitter, lb.....	15	16	Elder, lb.....	20	22	Pennyroyal, ozs, lb.....	18	20
Prickly ash, lb.....	35	40	Lavender, lb.....	12	15	Peppermint, ozs, lb.....	21	22
Sassafras, lb.....	15	16	Rose, red, French, lb.....	1 60	2 00	Rue, ozs, lb.....	30	35
Soap (quillaya), lb.....	13	15	Rosemary, lb.....	25	30	Sage, ozs, lb.....	18	20
Wild cherry, lb.....	13	15	Saffron, American, lb.....	65	70	Spearmint, lb.....	21	25
BLANS, Calabar, lb.....	45	50	Spanish, Val'a, oz.....	1 00	1 25	Thyme, ozs, lb.....	18	20
Tonka, lb.....	1 50	2 75	GELATINE, Cooper's, lb.....	75	80	Tansy, ozs, lb.....	15	18
Vanilla, lb.....	8 50	9 00	French, white, lb.....	35	40	Wormwood, ozs.....	20	22
BERBERIS, Cubeb, sifted, lb.....	30	35	GLYCERINE, lb.....	22	25	Yerba Santa, lb.....	38	44
powdered, lb...	35	40	GUARANA.....	200	2 25	HONEY, lb.....	13	15
Juniper, lb.....	7	10	Powdered, lb.....	2 25	2 50	HOPS, fresh, lb.....	20	25
Ground, lb.....	12	14	GUM ALOES, Cape, lb.....	18	20	INDIGO, Madras, lb.....	75	80
Prickly ash, lb.....	40	45	Barbadoes, lb.....	30	50	INSECT POWDER, lb.....	35	38
BUDS, Balm of Gilead, lb.....	55	60	Socotrine, lb.....	65	70	ISINGLASS, Brazil, lb.....	2 00	2 10
Cassia, lb.....	25	30	Asafoetida, lb.....	40	45	Russian, true, lb.....	6 00	6 50
BUTTER, Cacao, lb.....	75	80	Arabic, 1st, lb.....	70	75	LKAF, Aconite, lb.....	25	30
CAMPHOR, lb.....	65	75	Powdered, lb.....	80	95	Bay, lb.....	18	20
CANTHARIDES, Russian, lb.....	1 40	1 50	Sifted sorts, lb.....	45	50	Belladonna, lb.....	25	30
Powdered, lb.....	1 50	1 60	Sorts, lb.....	30	35	Buchu, long, lb.....	50	55
CAPSICUM, lb.....	25	30	Benzoin, lb.....	50	1 00	Short, lb.....	25	27
			Catechu, Black, lb.....	9	20	Coca, lb.....	35	40
			Gamboge, powdered, lb.....	1 20	1 25	Digitalis, lb.....	15	20
			Guaiac, lb.....	50	1 00	Eucalyptus, lb.....	18	20
			Powdered, lb.....	90	95	Hyoscyamus.....	20	25
			Kino, true, lb.....	2 00	2 25	Matico, lb.....	70	75

Books

THE STANDARD DICTIONARY.

It is a Peerless Production—The English Language Embodied in a Book of Beauty that is Invaluable.

The work is gigantic in conception and its conclusion realizes the fondest anticipations of its projectors. Almost \$1,000,000 was spent before it was published and its contents are the result of the critical labors of 217 specialists.

Mechanically the book is a work of art. The typographical dress is clean and pure and commendable in every way. But when we come to speak of what may justly be called the incomparable character of its vocabulary, we are at a loss to find words sufficient to characterize the excellence of the production.

Its Wealth of Words.

The Standard contains 301,896 words. Among them thousands of words found in no other dictionary extant. The grouping of related terms and words is convenient in arrangement. The spelling and pronunciation have been the careful study of the best and latest authorities in the world. There are about 5,000 illustrations which are marvels of lithographic beauty. Tables of coins, measures, weights, etc., quotations, the systematic condensation and collocation of synonyms and antonyms, the exact, clear-cut and terse definition of every word known to the English language—all this is the *ne plus ultra* of 19th century scholarship. While the book is

The Epitome of the Ripest Learning of our Day,

and contains information upon almost every conceivable subject, yet this is so condensed and plain and accurate as to be easily and quickly apprehended. It is authentic in every department of knowledge, and contains a fund of useful information never before submitted to the public in the form of a popular dictionary.

It cannot fail to commend itself as the most important and useful product of the intellectual genius and the literary life of the times. It is delightful to the eye, instructive to the mind, and an invaluable hand-book for all professions and avocations, for rich and poor, learned and ignorant. Close criticism of the work justifies the warmest praise of it.

A MANUAL OF MATERIA MEDICA AND PHARMACOLOGY.—Comprising all organic and inorganic drugs which are and have been official in the United States Pharmacopœia, together with important allied species and useful synthetics. For students of medicine, druggists, pharmacists, and physicians. By David M. R. Culbreth, M.D., Professor of Botany, Materia Medica, and Pharmacognosy in the Maryland College of Pharmacy, Baltimore. In one handsome octavo volume of 812 pages, with 445 illustrations. Cloth, \$4.75. Lea Brothers & Co., Publishers, Philadelphia and New York, 1896.

With the numbers of text-books already published on these subjects, one is apt to exclaim "What can be said that does not already appear in similar works now in

use?" To this the author in his preface gives an answer. "If there were not a missing link, or had there been at command a single book on this subject thoroughly adapted, according to the author's opinion, to modern class instruction in colleges of pharmacy, this one would never have been undertaken and completed." We are told that the conception of the book emanated from the drug store, where the need of such a compend had made itself apparent during the past twenty years; this, together with the additional duties of a teacher during the past ten years, has promoted its ultimate materialization.

The text of the work embraces :

(1) All official drugs, organic and inorganic, included in the U.S. Pharmacopœia, together with their preparations, official and non-official.

(2) All drugs once official in previous editions of the Pharmacopœia, but now dropped.

(3) Allied species of organic drugs.

(4) Important unofficial synthetic compounds.

In arrangement, the principle has been adopted of associating as nearly as possible those substances, organic and inorganic, which have a common or allied origin; these are classified by giving first the basal source, the rest following in regular sequence.

Other important features of the work are the etymology and pronunciation of the generic, specific, and ordinal names; recapitulation tables, consisting of a summary of the official drugs; a treatise on the microscope; also several tables, dose lists, etc.

The work is certainly in advance of any book heretofore published as a text-book on these subjects, and is admirably adapted, especially, for students of pharmacy.

The printing is also excellent, the illustrations far ahead of similar works in clearness and preciseness of execution, and the whole appearance of the book reflects credit on the publishers, Messrs. Lea Brothers & Co., Philadelphia.

THE EMINENTLY SCIENTIFIC NATURE OF OUR PATENT AND COPYRIGHT LAWS.—Being an address delivered before the American Medical Association by F. E. Stewart, M.D., Ph.G., Detroit. This pamphlet deals carefully and conclusively with the patent laws of the United States, particularly as affecting medicinal preparations.

Magazines.

Ignace Paderewski has written a new minuet for the piano which he has dedicated to his American admirers and given the significant name of "Menuet Moderne." He regards the new composition as his best, and believes that it will meet with greater popular favor than his "Menuet à L'Antique," written in 1883, of which over seven million copies were sold in a single year. It is the first minuet written by Paderewski since

"L'Antique," and was composed by the famous pianist expressly for *The Ladies' Home Journal*, and appears in the October issue.

The frontispiece of the October *Review of Reviews* is a portrait of Sir Joseph Lister, the eminent British surgeon, whose discovery of the value of antiseptics has so revolutionized modern surgical methods, and who was honored, last year, by election to the presidency of the British Association for the Advancement of Science. Another interesting picture in the October *Review* is a photograph of Mr. Gladstone and Li Hung Chang.

The leading article in *Current History* is a review of the presidential campaign of 1896, containing a wealth of interesting and timely information, arguments for and against the positions taken by the various parties. There are 269 pages of reading matter and 68 portraits. Among the hundreds of other topics fully treated are: Venezuelan Question; Cuban Revolt; South African Situation; Campaigns in Abyssinia and Soudan; Armenian Question; Revolt in Crete; Situation in the Far East; Congressional proceedings in full; General Elections in Canada; British Politics; Labor Movements; Hungarian Millennium Celebration; Coronation of the Czar; Revived Olympic Games; Progress of Science, including production of Light without Heat, Electricity directly from Carbon, latest about X rays, etc.; Religious conventions; Book review; full Obituaries of prominent men, etc., etc.

Buffalo, N.Y.: Garretson, Cox & Co., publishers; Alfred S. Johnson, editor; \$1.50 a year; 40 cents a number.

The Indian Pharmacologist is one of the latest additions to pharmaceutical journalism. It is edited and published at Calcutta, by Dr. Lawrence Fernandez. The first two numbers have been received, and contain articles original and selected.

So many good things are given in the October number of *Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly* that it is impossible, in our limited space, to describe them all. The principal features, all splendidly illustrated, are: "The Road to the Stage," in which Arthur Hornblow tells how actors and actresses are made, and something about the dramatic schools; "General Lee's Last Campaign," by General Horatio C. King; the opening chapters of a new serial story, "Father John," by Edith Sessions Tupper; "The United States Revenue Cutter Service," giving the history and duties of an important branch of our navy, by Joanna R. Nicholls; "The Free Silver Issue," by Senator William M. Stewart; "The Art Student in Munich," by George Willis Bardwell; an account of a visit to the old Italian city of Perugia; and "The Microscope as an Amusement," by William G. Bowdoin. Then there are four short stories, some illustrated poems, an attractive Young Folks' Department, Talks About the New Books, etc.—*Frank Leslie's Publishing House*.

Iodide, Proto, oz.....	\$ 35	\$ 40	Iodide, oz.....	\$ 40	\$ 43	Geranium, oz.....	\$ 1 75	\$ 1 80
Bin., oz.....	25	30	Salicylate, lb.....	1 00	1 10	Rose, lb.....	3 20	3 50
Oxide, Red, lb.....	1 15	1 20	Sulphate, lb.....	2	5	Juniper berries (English), lb...	4 50	5 00
Pill (Blue Mass), lb.....	70	75	Sulphite, lb.....	8	10	Wood, lb.....	4 70	5 00
MILK SUGAR, powdered, lb . . .	30	35	SOMNAL, oz.....	85	00	Lavender, Chiris. Fleur, lb...	3 00	3 50
MORPHINE, Acetate, oz	1 90	1 95	SPIRIT NITRE, lb.....	35	65	Garden, lb.....	1 50	1 75
Muriate, oz.....	1 90	1 95	STRONTIUM, Nitrate, lb.....	18	20	Lemon, lb.....	1 90	2 00
Sulphate, oz.....	2 00	2 10	THYONINE, crystals, oz.....	80	85	Lemongrass, lb.....	1 50	1 60
PEPSIN, Saccharated, oz.....	35	40	SULFONAL, oz.....	40	42	Mustard, Essential, oz	60	65
PHENACETINE, oz.....	40	42	SULPHUR, Flowers of, lb.....	24	4	Neroli, oz.....	4 25	4 50
PHOCARPINE, Muriate, grain....	35	38	Pure precipitated, lb.....	13	20	Orange, lb.....	2 75	3 00
PIPERIN, oz.....	1 00	1 10	TARTAR EMEIC, lb.....	50	55	Sweet, lb.....	2 75	3 00
PHOSPHORUS, lb.....	90	1 10	THYMOL (Thymic acid), oz.....	55	60	Origannum, lb.	65	70
POFASSA, Caustic, white, lb.....	60	65	VERATRINE, oz.....	2 00	2 10	Patchouli, oz	80	85
POFASSIUM, Acetate, lb.....	35	40	ZINC, Acetate, lb.....	70	75	Pennyroyal, lb.....	2 50	2 75
Bicarbonate, lb	15	17	Carbonate lb.....	25	30	Peppermint, lb.....	3 00	3 25
Bichromate, lb.....	14	15	Chloride, granular, oz	13	15	Pimento, lb.....	2 60	2 75
Bitrat (Cream Tart.), lb.....	29	30	Iodide, oz.....	60	65	Rhodium, oz.....	80	85
Bromide, lb.....	65	70	Oxide, lb.	13	60	Rose, oz.....	7 50	11 00
Carbonate, lb.....	12	13	Sulphate, lb.....	9	11	Rosemary, lb.....	70	75
Chlorate, Eng., lb.....	18	20	Valerianate, oz.....	25	30	Rue, oz.....	25	30
Powdered, lb.....	20	22	ESSENTIAL OILS.					
Citrate, lb.....	70	75	Oil, Almond, bitter, oz.	75	80	Sandalwood, lb.....	5 50	7 50
Cyanide, lb.....	40	50	Sweet, lb	40	50	Sassafras, lb.....	75	80
Hypophosphites, oz.....	10	12	Amber, crude, lb.....	40	45	Savin, lb.....	1 60	1 75
Iodide, lb.....	4 00	4 10	Rect'd, lb	60	65	Spearmint, lb.....	3 75	4 00
Nitrate, gran, lb.....	8	10	Anise, lb.....	3 75	3 90	Spruce, lb.....	65	70
Permanganate, lb.....	40	45	Bay, oz.....	50	60	Tansy, lb.....	4 25	4 50
Prussiate, Red, lb.....	50	55	Bergamot, lb.....	3 75	4 00	Thyme, white, lb	1 80	1 90
Yellow, lb.....	32	35	Cade, lb.	90	1 00	Wintergreen, lb.....	2 75	3 00
And Sod. Tartrate, lb.....	25	30	Cajuput, lb.....	1 60	1 70	Wormseed, lb.	3 50	3 75
Sulphuret, lb.....	25	30	Capsicum, oz.....	60	65	Wormwood, lb.....	4 25	4 50
PROPHYLAMINE, oz.....	35	46	Caraway, lb.....	2 75	3 00	FINED OILS.		
QUININE, Sulph. bulk	34	37	Cassia, lb	3 30	3 50	CASTOR, lb.....	10	12
Ozs., oz.....	37	41	Cedar.....	55	85	COD LIVER, N.F., gal.....	2 25	2 30
QUINIDINE, Sulphate, ozs., oz . .	16	20	Cinnamon, Ceylon, oz.. . . .	2 75	3 00	Norwegian, gal	3 00	3 25
SALICIN, lb.....	75	4 00	Citronella, lb.....	80	85	COTTONSEED, gal	1 10	1 20
SANTONIN, oz.....	20	22	Clove, lb.....	1 10	1 20	LARD, gal.....	90	1 00
SILVER, Nitrate, cryst, oz.....	90	1 00	Copaiba, lb.....	1 75	2 00	LINSEED, boiled, gal	56	59
Fused, oz.....	1 00	1 10	Croton, lb.....	1 50	1 75	Raw, gal.....	55	58
SODIUM, Acetate, lb.....	30	35	Cubeb, lb.....	2 50	3 00	NEATSFOOT, gal	1 20	1 30
Bicarbonate, kgs., lb.....	2 75	3 00	Cumin, lb.....	5 50	6 00	OLIVE, gal.....	1 20	1 25
Bromide, lb.....	65	70	Eriogon, oz.....	20	25	Salad, gal.....	2 50	2 60
Carbonate, lb.....	3	6	Eucalyptus, lb.....	1 50	1 75	PALM, lb.....	12	13
Hypophosphite, oz.....	10	12	Fennel, lb.....	1 60	1 75	SPERM, gal.	1 35	1 40
Hyposulphite, lb	3	6				TURPENTINE, gal.....	60	65

Drug Reports.

Canada.

Business during the past month has brightened up considerably, and nearly every line of business is improving.

Morphia and opium are higher in price. Camphor is firm in price.

Norway cod-liver oil is very high, and likely to continue so, as the crop is small. Newfoundland oil is consequently in good demand.

Quinine is unchanged; likely to advance.

Mercurials are easier, although quick-silver is higher in England.

Balsam tolu, still higher.

Asceptoline—Edson's advanced, as customs have ruled it shall pay fifty per cent. duty.

GINGER roots advanced.

Castor oil, E. I., much higher.

Patent salad oil lower.

Seniga root has advanced.

Linseed oil remains firm.

Turpentine, somewhat higher.

Tea is now quoted in the English drug journals, as druggists are handling package teas quite largely.

Seigel's syrup—The price of this article has again been advanced by the manufacturers. Evidently the owners think if retailers do not want any profit (as in

many instances it is retailed about cost) they, the owners, might as well have it.

England.

London, Sept. 28th, 1896.

The fall in quinine and its subsequent recovery have been the events of the month. A combination is threatened in sulphur. Balsam of copaiba is still dear, and Peru is scarce. English oil of peppermint is easier. The price of otto is not yet settled, although Kexanlik houses are offering at lower prices. Goa powder, still impure, is coming forward more freely; so prices are lower, and chrysarobin is offered at slightly easier rates. Glycerine is not quite so firm, owing to less demand. Cod-liver oil, very quiet. Oil of aniseed is dearer, and higher prices are still expected. Oil of eucalyptus is firmer for good brands. Podophyllin is dearer owing to scarcity of the rhizome. Shellac is considerably firmer. Opium, unchanged and quiet.

Pictet claims he can age brandy artificially by merely exposing it for twenty-four hours to a temperature of 80° C. The liquor is to all intents and purposes as good as if it had been stored thirty years.

Man carries an atmospheric pressure of fifteen tons. Some men have more gas than this, but this is the average.



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27	For Magnesia and general use,		31	Large Seidlitz, Blue, 6 x 6,	\$0.50
	White, 6 x 8	\$0.65	40	Powder Papers, White, 2 1/4 x 4,	25
28	Regular Seidlitz, White, 4 1/2 x 5 1/2,	40	41	Powder " " 3 x 4 1/2,	20
29	Regular " Blue, 4 1/2 x 5 1/2,	40	42	Powder " " 2 3/4 x 3 1/2,	25
30	Large " White, 6 x 6,	50	43	Powder " " 3 1/4 x 4 1/2,	25

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Major's Leather Cement repairs boots and shoes, garments and umbrellas of all kinds of material except rubber, applied same as on leather goods. 15c.
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