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USED WHEREVER THERE ARE FLIES TANGLEFOOT SEALED FLY PAPER STICKY FLY PAPER



Vol. XI.

TORONTO, CANADA, JUNE, 1899.

No 6.

POWELL & BARSTOW

Makers of
Surgical Instruments
and
Elastic Stockings

DRUGGISTS' SUNDRYMEN
TRUSSES
ENEMAS and every description of
INDIA RUBBER GOODS.

ESTABLISHED 1830.

Samples, Price Lists, Etc. on application

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

Envelopes



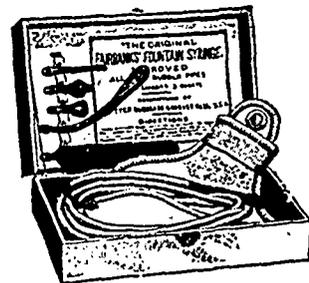
ALL SORTS
AND
SIZES

BUNTIN, GILLIES & CO.,
HAMILTON, ONT.

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

THE ORIGINAL

Fairbanks' Fountain Syringe

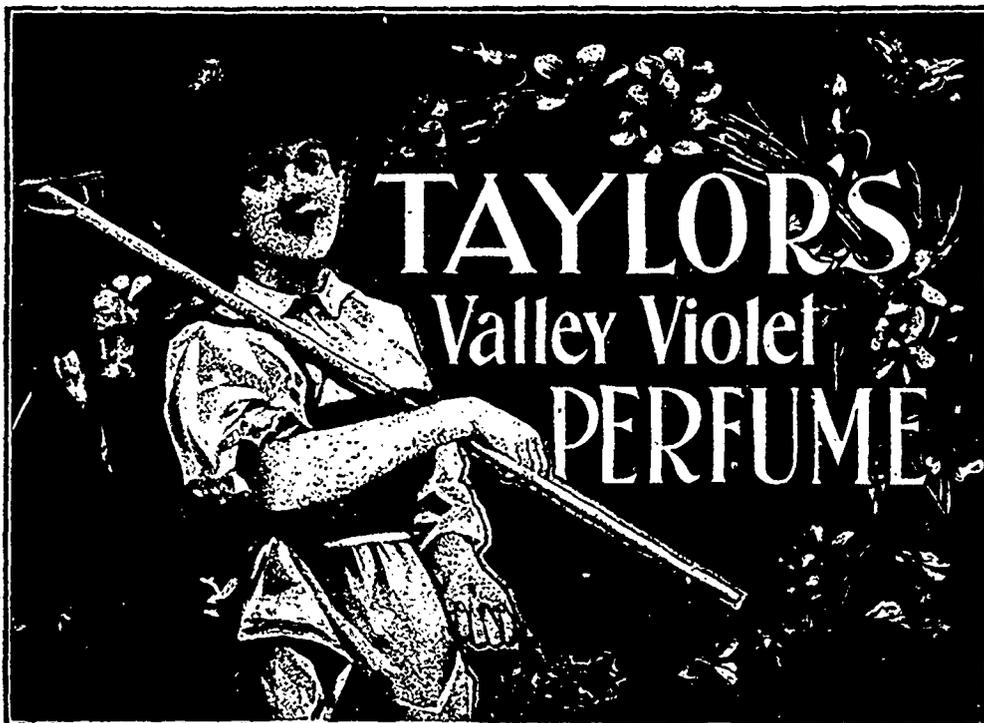


FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS

SIX HARD RUBBER TUBES

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

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



We also offer the following new odors :

Wild

Rose

Italian Pink

Swiss

Heliotrope

Customers will find our special odors quite equal to the imported.

Samples mailed free on application.

Send for illustrated price list.

JOHN TAYLOR & COMPANY Perfumers and Soap Manufacturers TORONTO

Dussek Bros. & Co.

Manufacturers of

all kinds of Disinfectants



Soluble Sanitary Fluid, Soluble Creosote, Soluble Carbolic Acid, Crude Carbolic Acid, Pale Carbolic Acid, Sheep Dip, Carbolic Powder, containing 10, 15 and 20 per Cent. Pure Acid, in any kind of packages, for Home and Export.

PATENT "SANO" FLUID,

With delightful Pine Odour, suitable for Private Use.

Write for Samples and Quotations to

DUSSEK'S WHARF, VERNEY ROAD, LONDON, S. E.
Telegrams—"DUSSEK LONDON." Telephone—PICKHAM 39.

HIGHEST AWARD AT CHICAGO EXHIBITION.

ABSOLUTE PURITY GUARANTEED BY USING

T. & H. SMITH'S Chloroform Pure,

[Answering all recognized purity tests.]

Morphine and Salts

AND OTHER FINE CHEMICALS.

From all Wholesale Houses Throughout Canada.

T. & H. SMITH & CO., Manufacturing Chemists
Edinburgh, Scotland, and 12 Worship St., London, Eng.

OAKLEY'S

WELLINGTON KNIFE POLISH.—Prepared for Oakley's Patent Rubber Knife Boards and all Patent Knife Cleaning Machines. In Canisters, 3d., 6d., 1s., 2s. 6d., and 4s. each.

"POLYBRILLIANT" ROUGE POMADE.—For cleaning all metals, In Tins, 1d., 2d., 3d., and 6d. each.

WELLINGTON BLACK LEAD.—The best for polishing Stoves, Grates, and Ironwork, without waste, dirt, or dust. In 1d., 2d., and 4d. Blocks; and 1s. Boxes.

FURNITURE CREAM.—For cleaning and polishing Furniture, Patent Leather, Oilcloth, etc. Glass and Stone Bottles, 6d. and 1s.

BRUNSWICK BLACK.—For beautifying and preserving Stoves and all kinds of Ironwork. Bottles, 6d., 1s., and 2s.

SILVERSMITHS' SOAP.—(Non-Mercurial) for cleaning and polishing Silver, Electro-Plate, Plate Glass, Marble, etc. Tablets, 6d.

Sold Everywhere by Ironmongers, Grocers, Druggists, Oilmen, etc.

JOHN OAKLEY & SONS LIMITED,

Manufacturers of Emery, Black Lead, Emery and Glass Cloths and Papers, etc., etc
WELLINGTON MILLS, LONDON, ENGLAND.

REPRESENTATIVE IN CANADA:

JOHN FORMAN - - - 650 Craig Street, MONTREAL

THE LEADING ENGLISH MALTED FOOD

Coombs' Eureka Malted Food

FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS

The Coombs' Malted Food Co.
88 Wellington St. West, Toronto.

SILVER CREAM

The favorite preparation for
CLEANING and POLISHING
Silver and Gold-Plated Ware
Nickel and Tin Goods
Metal or Glassware

For Sale by the Wholesale Trade.

THE SILVER CREAM COMPANY

(Successors to A. Allan & Co.)
88 Wellington Street West, Toronto.

NOTE.—To introduce SILVER CREAM we will send any quantity (from one dozen up) per express (charges paid) on receipt of price, \$1.50 per doz.



Customers

OFTEN ASK

for a good disinfectant. The druggist who recommends a reliable and safe one, will get continued custom.

JEYES' FLUID is pronounced by experts to be the best disinfectant and germicide. It is attractively put up. It is NOT POISONOUS. These are all points for the live druggist. No accident can arise from supplying it, and the customer will come for more.

It is sold only through the drug trade. If you want to get the genuine Fluid, get it direct from

Jeyes' Sanitary Compounds Co. of Canada

30-Hospital St., Montreal

Canadian Druggist

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

VOL. XI.

TORONTO, JUNE, 1899.

No. 6

"APENTA"

NATURAL HUNGARIAN APERIENT
WATER

Bottled at the Springs, Buda Pest, Hungary.

*The Best and Most Reliable
Household Aperient.*

FOR CONTINUOUS USE BY
THE BILIOUS, DYSPEPTIC,
CONSTIPATED, GOUTY,
AND OBESE.

"APENTA"

THE BEST NATURAL PURGATIVE
WATER

These Springs and their exploitation are under the scientific supervision of Professor DR. JOSEPH DE FODOR, Director of the Hygienic Institute, Royal University, Buda Pest.

PRICES TO RETAILERS :

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

See that the Labels bear the
weil-known RED DIAMOND
MARK of the

SOLE EXPORTERS :

THE APOLLINARIS COMPANY, Ltd.,
LONDON.

CANADIAN SUB-AGENTS :

WALTER R. WONHAM & SONS,
Montreal.

Canadian Druggist

WILLIAM J. DYAS, PUBLISHER.

Subscription \$1 per year in advance.

Advertising rates on application.

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

New advertisements or changes to be addressed

Canadian Druggist,

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

EUROPEAN AGENCIES :

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

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It Never Pays

To slight your youngest and seemingly least important customer, because youth will grow and memory will last.

To acquire the habit of making promises which you unintentionally neglect to keep.

To exhibit an appearance of consequence which will create the impression that you are conferring favors when serving your customers.

To have your customers imagine that because you may have a fine store, they are obliged to pay extra to sustain the magnificence.

To leave to employees the seeing and serving of all customers, many of whom may want to deal directly with the proprietor.

To conduct business by club and society influences, while neglecting to serve well the everyday customer.

To use or permit the use of caustic remarks to your customers.

To engage actively in politics unless your customers are all of your way of thinking.

To be over zealous in anything except your own business.

To indulge in sports or amusements which will diminish your business reputation.

To spend your time and money in ventures in which chance is calculated to bring a return.

To attempt to do a large business upon a small margin with small capital.

To buy goods on trust and to sell them in the same manner.

To attempt to do business if you are unable to calculate the risks, losses and expenses likely to be incurred.

To destroy your chances of a business career by making an assignment if it is at all possible to arrange any other form of settlement.

If men had the courage of their convictions there would be more convicts.

Will It Pay?

It has recently been brought to our attention that a number of Toronto druggists have organized a purchasing league with the intention of buying special goods direct, so that the jobbers' profits might be intercepted. What the result of such an example upon the retail drug trade may be we find it difficult to anticipate, but a consideration of past history along similar lines does not warrant us in expecting united action for a very lengthy period, even though the executive officer may be a marvel of good nature. We recall to mind an instance of a similar character, where one of Toronto's most prominent druggists undertook to purchase a quantity of special goods for distribution amongst his surrounding, *confreres*, and who, because he included postage and incidental expenses which he incurred in the transaction in his statement to each, brought upon himself very adverse criticism rather than thanks.

We can readily understand that two druggists can deal together in perfect faith, but when the number increases the confidence diminishes and trouble begins.

There is no law to prevent the existence of organizations of this kind, nor yet any claim to advance why they should not exist except that of expediency, and, of course, the latter is a matter of opinion. We feel, however, that the principle is scarcely fair to the regular jobber, as the warmest advocate of associate buying will admit that the jobber and not the manufacturer is entitled to first consideration. Toronto jobbers, as well as the jobbers of Canada generally, have always loyally stood by the retail druggist even when temptations to secure large accounts from outside sources were put in their way. The jobber has to carry a very large stock, to deliver in very small quantities, to grant extended time for payments, or to give large discounts, to do practically what the retail trade demands of him, and after loyally doing his duty finds he is cut off by those who should be his friends.

If the retailers club together to practically cut out the jobber, he certainly cannot be blamed if he disposes of his goods by any means that come in his reach, so long as he can conserve the interests of his own pocket.

The condition which would be apt to ensue if the good understanding which has so long existed between wholesalers and retailers should be broken up, would, we think, generate a condition much

worse than now exists, and demonstrate the fact that organized buying by retailers did not pay.

Does Your Business Pay?

The above query is one of very great importance to every druggist, yet it is one which is rarely determined upon a calculation basis. The majority drift along paying rent, help, taxes, insurance, ordinary incidentals and frequently interest on debt, without sitting down to sum up where the expenses are likely to lead them to. Very many who seem to be doing a large business are in reality more than exhausting the profits by maintaining a chance system of come easy, go easy. The druggist who conducts his business upon hit or miss methods is not a business man and does not deserve to succeed. The expenses to be incurred and the profits to be derived can be so accurately estimated and calculated upon that no one can be excused for being able to tell from day to day whether his business is paying or not. Taking an average business as an example we will endeavor to exhibit a method of determining expenses and profits.

Taking for granted that the business is free from debt and worth three thousand dollars we will make an approximate estimate as follows:

	PER ANNUM.
Rent	\$240 00
Help	300 00
Taxes	30 00
Insurance	40 00
Light	35 00
Fuel	40 00
Repairs, changes, and incidentals...	50 00
Loss by bad debts.....	50 00
Neglected entry of credit sales	20 00
Advertising.....	25 00
Total.....	\$830 00

Considering that the average sales of such a business will reach annually \$4,000, and that 35 per cent. may be calculated upon for gross profit, the sum to be realized will be \$1,400. Deducting from this the sum of \$830 expenses, a net profit remains of \$570; deducting from this again the sum of \$150, the value of the money invested at 5 per cent. per annum, we have the handsome sum of \$420 remaining as salary for the investor.

Does the business pay? We think not if our calculations are anywhere nearly correct, and we think our expense account is within rather than over the mark.

As an illustration at any rate, it may be used for comparative purposes, and if a better or more accurate method of determining the value of a business can be

adduced we shall be happy to publish it. The question to each reader is a practical one. Try and solve it.

The Shorter Hours Bill.

This bill, which recently passed the Legislature of the State of New York, and was subsequently signed by the mayor, has been killed by the action of the governor of the State, who refused to sign it.

The intention of the bill was to regulate the hours of service of the drug clerks of the city of New York, and was promoted by an ex-drug clerk, but one whom the opponents of the bill claimed was not a registered clerk and not a responsible party.

The bill was strongly opposed by nearly all the leading druggists and pharmaceutical organizations, and seems to have found favor principally amongst trades-unionists. The following are Governor Roosevelt's reasons for not signing the bill, and it will be observed he warns the drug proprietors as to what might happen:

"After carefully investigating this matter and getting reports from a large number of disinterested outsiders who have sought to find out on the ground not only the equity of the case, but the feeling of the clerks interested, I have come to the conclusion that on the whole less injustice will result from waiting another year for the proper method of relief than would result from signing the bill in its present shape. The drug clerks are hopelessly divided on this bill, and a very large number of them feel that if signed it would probably work a serious hardship to them by the way of interfering with their days off and even with their vacations. There is no question that there should be shorter hours for drug clerks, and that in some cases at present hardship results from the length of hours. There is further no question that many of the proprietors have behaved with extreme short-sightedness in opposing any proper measure, and should they continue in the attitude of mere obstruction it will probably result in the necessity of accepting any measure, no matter what conditions it may contain, rather than to submit to total lack of relief; but it is certainly wise to give one more chance for the passage of a proper measure, and it is to be hoped that the advocates of the relief will realize that the passage of a measure too drastic in form simply jeop-

ARE YOU

THINKING

OF

PUTTING

UP

ANY MORE OF YOUR OWN

PREPARATIONS

OR ARE YOU

WANTING

ANY LABELS, WRAPPERS,
CARTONS, OR OTHER PRINT-
ING OR LITHOGRAPHING?

IF SO, WRITE

Lawson & Jones

London, Canada.



Insect Powder

Hellebore

Paris Green

IF

You Want
PURE STANDARD GOODS
Send Your Order to

The London

Drug Co.
LONDON ONTARIO

Cool Your
Heated Blood

WITH

**GRAPE
SALINE**

RELIEVES

**BILIOUSNESS
CONSTIPATION
DYSPEPSIA**

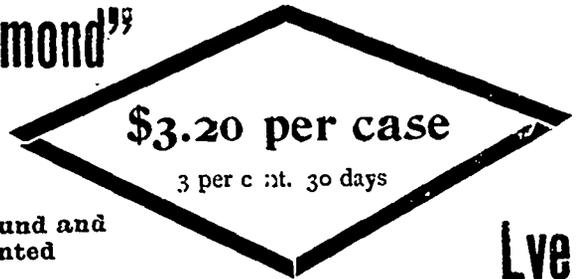
Large
Bottles

25c.

PURIFIES THE BLOOD

ABOVE is the matter of a neat window card we have gotten up to help the sale of **GRAPE SALINE**, the only good value Fruit Salt on the market. Try it yourself and you can then recommend it. Sample on application. Price, \$1.80 per doz.

"Diamond"



\$3.20 per case

3 per cent. 30 days

Ground and
Scented

Lye

DIAMOND LYE is a very satisfactory article all round, because, when sold at 10c., it pays a full profit and the customer gets the best to be had at any price. The package and "get up" indicate the general care exercised to produce a superior preparation.

Elliot's Steam-Refined Concentrated Lye (solid)
in still demand—\$2.75 per case.

For a Nerve Tonic and Corrective, indicated in cases of nervous exhaustion, sleeplessness, nervous headache, etc., or for a Preventive of Seasickness, we commend to your attention our

Effervescent

Hydrobromate Caffeine

with Bromide of Potassium

1 oz. size, 75c. dozen; 5 oz. size, \$1.90 dozen; 16 oz. size, 60c. each.

The **ELLIOT & CO.** Limited
TO ONTO

Our "1900" Lines Are Out

They will be in the hands of our travellers in a few days
and the dealer who buys

"Staunton" Wall Papers

for next season's trade gets the best there is on the market.
Designs, Colorings and Values the best we've ever had to offer you.

M. STAUNTON & CO., Toronto, Ont.

MANUFACTURERS

'OZONE'

The Great Blood Purifier

A Perfect Antiseptic and Germicide Ozone, Arrests Inflammation and Prevents Decay, and Is a

POWERFUL TONIC

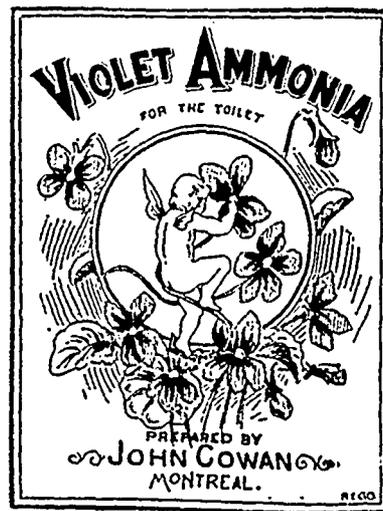
To be had from all Wholesale Druggists, or

The Ozone Co. of Toronto

LIMITED

CANADA LIFE BUILDING

A Toilet Luxury



A Seasonable Article
AT A

Reasonable Price

ardizes it, and may, as in this instance, prevent the adoption of any measure whatever. In making such a change of policy as was attempted in this bill it was greatly desirable to make the dislocation felt as little as may be, and, above all, to be careful that the bill does not damage those whom it purposes to protect."

Sunday Work in Montreal and Elsewhere.

A correspondent writes as follows:

"The writer took a tour last Sunday evening on St. Catherine street to see whether the drug stores were doing anything in the way of legitimate business. It really seemed that keeping wide open with all the gas or electric light at full blast seemed rather ridiculous. For in not one single store were any customers observed. In one place the clerk was fooling with some chums who had evidently dropped in to relieve the monotony of his lonely vigil. It was rather pitiable to see cigar shops with clerks behind the counter, and big fruit and ginger-beer shops, with drug stores following suit, all flaringly open on a quiet Sabbath evening when people were leaving the evening services in the different churches. I am not a puritan, by any means, but I am an ardent advocate of one day's rest a week, and I believe it is for the good of mankind that none shall be called upon to work on Sunday. Speaking from experience I may say it is not from necessity that some druggists keep open all day on Sunday. Neither is it because they like to make their clerks work when other men rest from labor, but because they have not resolution enough to keep closed when the next drug store is open. Why should druggists make their occupation harder than it need to be?"

The question raised by our correspondent is one that has frequently occurred to us, and the matter has more than once received attention in these columns.

Leaving aside the question of the religious standpoint, which to the thoughtful mind should always be foremost, we have no hesitation in denouncing the foolish and ill-judged policy of those who deny themselves and their clerks that day of rest which nature demands and the law exacts. And why? Principally as our correspondent puts it, "they have not resolution enough to keep closed when the next drugstore is open." Want of back-bone, jealousy of their neighbors, and in some cases, perhaps, a good number of them,

desire to grasp a few shekels at the expense of health and the sacrifice of family comfort or outdoor relaxation, are the great hindrances which prevent the druggist and drug-clerk from having at least a portion of one day in the week, to themselves.

Montreal is not the only place where this state of things exists, and it but requires a determined effort on the part of individual druggists, as well as of local organizations, to in some measure at least correct this growing evil.

Injunction and Damages Granted Against The Lyman Woodward Co. In Favor of The Woodward Medicine Co., Limited, and Celery King.

Since judgment in this case, which is of great importance to the patent medicine concerns, was reserved by Judge Armour in the High Court in March last, there has been a good deal of comment as to what the outcome would be. The case summed up is as follows:

Lyman Woodward in July last sold his rights and titles to the preparation Celery King and also the name to the present Woodward Medicine Company, Limited, comprising Francis U. Kahle, president; H. V. Kahle, vice-president, and Chas. L. Gould, secretary and treasurer.

When the sale was made Lyman Woodward agreed not to enter in a business of same nature, but about four months afterwards he placed a preparation known as Laxa Cara on the market which the plaintiffs claimed was in direct opposition to Celery King, and also using the name The Lyman Woodward Company conflicting with the Woodward Medicine Company, Limited.

Judge Armour this morning gave his decision on the case, granting an injunction against The Lyman Woodward Company and \$500 damages and costs in the case.

The Woodward Medicine Company were represented by Wallace Nesbitt, W. R. Riddell, and R. McKay, of Beatty, Blackstock & Co., and Lyman Woodward Company by B. B. Osler, Q.C., and T. Faulds.

"Why don't you look in the mirror?" asked the gallant drug clerk, and she was so flustered that he managed to sell her four different things that she did not want before she knew what she was doing.—*Chicago Post.*

News Jottings.

The first National Pharmaceutical Conference will be held in Christiania, Norway, from August 31st to September 2nd, inclusive.

At the Pharmaceutical Examinations held in Norway during the past year, 18 male and 1 female candidates passed the apothecary's examination, and 29 male and 5 female candidates the pharmaceutical examination.

The Transvaal Pharmaceutical Society has, through a specially appointed committee, prepared a new law relating to pharmacy in the Transvaal. Amongst other recommendations is one that a board of examiners be appointed, which is to be composed of five members, four of which are to be appointed by the society and one by the government.

The Pheno-Caffein Co., of Worcester, Mass., has for the second time caused the introduction into the Massachusetts Legislature of a bill prohibiting the sale of a trade-marked article at less than its label price, when such price is made a condition of sale by the manufacturer. The bill provides for a penalty for any infringements. The bill is certainly in the right direction and we would be pleased to hear of its being made law.

At the recent elections for Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain the following were elected: M. Carteighe, Rymer J. Young, J. F. Harrington, C. J. Park, John Harrison, W. S. Glyn-Jones, Alfred Southall. The only change in the *personnel* of the present council with that of the former one being the election of Mr. W. S. Glyn-Jones, the organizer of the P.A.P.A., and the defeat of Mr. Alex. Bottle. The following gentlemen will constitute the council for the ensuing year: C. B. Allen, S. R. Atkins, T. Bateson, M. Carteighe, O. Corder, W. Gowen Cross, W. S. Glyn-Jones, N. M. Grose, J. F. Harrington, John Harrison, Walter Hills, J. Johnston, Wm. Martindale, G. T. W. Newsholme, C. J. Park, A. L. Savory, A. Southall, D. Storrar, Chas. Symes, Wm. Warren, and J. R. Young.

The Writer Strained a Point.

A rather curious incident transpired in a case tried in the circuit court of Montreal recently, where an advertisement writer sued a proprietary medicine manu-

facturer for non-payment. The plaintiff was to supply "squibs" at ten cents each and "quatrains" at twenty-five cents each. Amongst these "write-ups," however, were a number that the defendant refused to accept, one especially, because it certified that the remedy had *cured a monkey of consumption*, and the defendant evidently satisfied the court that the advertisement would do more harm than good, as the case was dismissed, plaintiff having failed to prove that there was any agreement to take all that he would write.

Council Election.

The nomination for members of the Council of the Ontario College of Pharmacy closed on June 5th. As will be seen, there will be contests in only two districts, Nos. 1 and 9, where the old members, Messrs. Watters and Snyder, are opposed by Messrs. Buchanan and Harbottle.

The old members who have been re-elected by acclamation are Messrs. A. J. Davis, I. Curry, G. A. Hunter, A. Turner, W. A. Karn, J. T. Roberts, and W. B. Graham. In No. 2 District G. W. Case, of Picton, succeeds J. H. Dickey, of Trenton. No. 5, John Hargreaves succeeds J. H. Mackenzie, both of Toronto. The following are the nominations:

District No. 1—Henry Watters, Ottawa; A. Buchanan, Kemptville. Contest.

District No. 2—G. W. Case, Picton, elected by acclamation.

District No. 3—A. J. Davis, Port Perry, acclamation.

District No. 4—I. Curry, Toronto, acclamation.

District No. 5—John Hargreaves, Toronto, acclamation.

District No. 6—Geo. A. Hunter, Sault Ste. Marie, acclamation.

District No. 7—A. Turner, Orangeville, acclamation.

District No. 8—B. Griffin, Hamilton; W. F. Armour, Hamilton. Contest.

District No. 9—S. Snyder, Waterloo; R. Harbottle, Burford. Contest.

District No. 10—W. A. Karn, Woodstock, acclamation.

District No. 11—J. T. Roberts, Parkhill, acclamation.

District No. 12—J. M. Hargreaves, Paisley, acclamation.

District No. 13—W. B. Graham, Ridgeway, acclamation.

The Councillors, when the result is declared, will hold office for two years.

Physiological Standardization.

Ever since 1879, Messrs. Parke, Davis & Co. have made energetic use of every honorable means at their command in order to obtain pharmacopœial recognition for what they regard as the rational and vital principle of standardization.

No two parcels of such highly important drugs as hyoscyamus, belladonna, nux vomica, cinchona, opium, aconite, ergot, digitalis, and others, contain the same proportion of active constituents. Different parcels of these drugs, grown on different soils, or gathered at different seasons, or cured by varying methods, exhibit very marked fluctuations in the percentage of active principle (whether it be alkaloid, resin, glucoside, amaroid, acid, or albuminoid), and corresponding fluctuations in medicinal power. Of course the diversities of the crude drug are necessarily and infallibly present in the extracts and other galenical preparations manufactured therefrom; and since the varying potency of pharmaceutical preparations deprives treatment of its precision, and is often fraught with possible danger to the patient, it is manifestly indispensable that each parcel of crude drug be first subjected to chemical or physiological assay, and the resulting preparation adjusted to a fixed standard of medicinal power. In this way alone can the physician assure himself that a given dose of a powerful drug in the form of a galenical preparation will produce a uniform, certain, unvarying effect on his patient. Any lingering doubt on the subject, the percentages on page 4 of a pamphlet entitled "Standardization of Drug Extracts," issued by their firm, will forever dispel.

They do not pose as the discoverers of these important and unassailable truths, but they do emphatically assert that the extensive scale on which they manufacture galenical preparations, and their wide experience with drugs of fluctuating strength, gave them at an early day a keen, vivid realization of the evil, and made them the pioneers in its correction. The first standardized preparations issued from their laboratories—*there* the first practical application of an important truth was made. And so, too, the first attempt to utilize physiological assay methods on a large scale in manufacturing operations was carried to a successful termination in their house.

Standardization was recognized in the last edition of the U.S. Pharmacopœia by the formal adoption of standards for opium, nux vomica, and cinchona—the exact standards, by the way, which this firm had previously adopted for the same drugs in their own work. The latest edition of the British Pharmacopœia provides chemical standards for ipecac and belladonna, in addition to the three just mentioned.

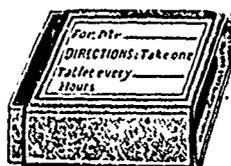
But, logically and practically, there is no reason why the medical profession should not find within their reach standardized preparations of belladonna, calabar, gelsemium, hyoscyamus, podophyllum, colchicum, conine, ipecac, stramonium, or veratrum. Their importance and their toxicity place them in exactly the same category with opium and nux vomica, and, on the same grounds of safety and uniformity, only assayed and standardized preparations should be used.

It may be objected that such drugs as cannabis indica, digitalis, aconite, ergot, and strophanthus are not susceptible of chemical tests, and that chemistry has thus far failed to elaborate trustworthy means of measuring the quantity of active constituents or the degree of medicinal strength in a given parcel. Very true: The chemist is indeed helpless in the presence of certain important drugs, *but not so the pharmacologist*. Where the chemical test forsakes us we must fall back upon the pharmacological test on the living animal, and the elaboration of physiological assay methods is the latest and most signal triumph of the pharmaceutical laboratory. The nature of these methods is set clearly forth on pages 8 and 9 of the pamphlet mentioned before, also in the reprint of a paper by Prof. Warren B. Hill, M.D., "Medical Skepticism," which they will be pleased to furnish.

We might cite no end of literature supporting the position assumed as warm advocates of standardization, chemical and physiological, but we forbear, as not a single objection can be urged which is of weight beside the supreme consideration that medical practitioners demand and must have preparations of which a given dose can always be trusted to exert a given effect. What would you say to the manufacturer who offered you an unstandardized antitoxin for the treatment of diphtheria—who was unable to tell you whether a given vial contained 500 or 3,000 units? You would resent such

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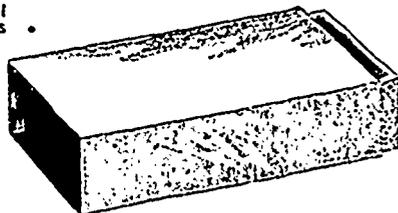
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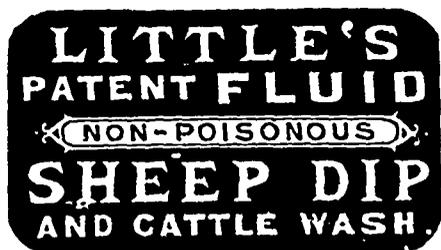
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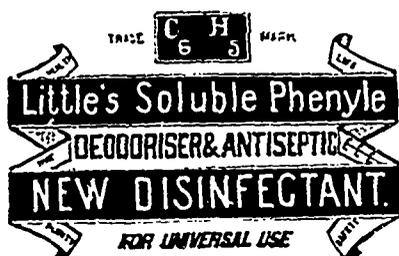


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Superior to Carbolic Acid for Ulcers, Wounds, Sores, etc. Removes Scurf, Roughness, and Irritation of the Skin, making the coat soft, glossy, and healthy. Removes the unpleasant smell from Dogs and other animals.

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CANADIAN DRUGGIST, TORONTO

a haphazard, hit-or-miss and uncertain method. But can one afford to be less exacting with ergot when facing some desperate emergency? Are digitalis, strophanthus and cannabis indica such mild and innocent drugs that it matters not whether a given parcel be two or five times as powerful as a lot bearing the same maker's label? And are you content to take your chances simply because certain drugs are unamenable to chemical assay, when you know that the pharmacological test is abundantly accurate and reliable?

Can it be denied that scores and hundreds of conscientious practitioners have wholly renounced the use of such powerful drugs as ergot and cannabis indica in the disgust and chagrin inspired by frequent failure to obtain curative results, by the utter worthlessness of many preparations on the market, by the inferiority of numerous parcels, and by the equally dangerous potency and toxicity of yet others occasionally encountered when least expected? There has been no uniformity, no certainty, only doubt and distrust, culminating in the extinguished or lessened vogue of a useful agent.

We believe that the principle of physiological standardization is in every respect salutary and beneficent, and are convinced of its value—nay, its absolute necessity—in the manufacture of the curative serums and the preparations from drugs which, like ergot, can be judged only by their reaction on living tissues, and we strongly recommend pharmacists to look into and recognize the advantage both to the pharmacist and physician of preparations physiologically assayed.

SULPHUR IN CALIFORNIA.—A discovery of sulphur was recently made in San Diego County, Cal., which is likely to prove of great importance. The vein, which is nine feet deep, is said to be 90 per cent. sulphur and about the purest natural sulphur in the world. The claims are located on a spur of the far east point of the Laguna Mountains and have been bought by the United States Government. —*Omaha Druggist.*

The New Argentine Pharmacopœia has been completed. It contains 746 articles relating to chemical, pharmaceutical, and botanical products, special attention having evidently been given to the latter subject.

Pharmaceutical Association of Manitoba

The following is the address given at the annual meeting by the President of the Association :

To the Members of the Pharmaceutical Association of Manitoba :

In the presentation of this annual address those matters contained in it of first, and therefore urgent, importance, it is sincerely to be hoped will receive the prompt consideration and despatch which they demand.

No address, indeed, should deal with unimportant questions, but there are such questions often affecting a community which are sometimes aggravating and puzzling, and, though regarded as secondary, are yet of sufficient moment to need serious thoughts and discussion.

COMMITTEES ON WAYS AND MEANS.

If the association members present find the hour too late for a proper discussion of the urgent questions at issue, your chairman would recommend that the committee which was formed at our last meeting to consider the question of more suitable accommodation act immediately, and present its report at a special meeting of the Council on or about the 15th of June. The same committee should be empowered to revise the curriculum, and also the poison list. It is absolutely necessary that the association should provide, without delay, books in which druggists may register the sales of poisons.

THE LABORATORY.

It is very important not to lose sight of the probability that the association will be obliged at an early date to secure new quarters for their teaching staff. The laboratory now occupied by us at the Medical College, and for which we have been paying a fair rent of \$250 a year, your chairman has been informed by Dr. Hutton will be needed by the college faculty, as the medical students have requested more room. The severance of the close friendship that has existed between the medical and pharmaceutical students while studying under one roof must be regretted; but there is no reason why, under separate roofs, friendship should not continue, and even become firmer. The saying of a wise man, that "we sometimes lose friends whom we re-

gret more than we grieve for," cannot be appropriately used by the medical and pharmaceutical students against each other in this city. But putting aside sentiment, our removal into another building in which can be given to our coming graduates better accommodation, improved teaching facilities, and modern laboratory equipment, is the sole object in view which we would earnestly and immediately strive to redeem.

At our last meeting a letter from Mr. Bletcher was read concerning the difficulties of furnishing proper instructions under the conditions which prevailed, and which to a large extent have not been remedied. These conditions will most likely continue until we are by ourselves. Quite recently your chairman had an opportunity of noting the justice of Mr. Bletcher's observations. In pursuance of a promise to criticize the answers of an examination paper, he began quietly and confidentially his private business before the class. It was, to say the least, not particularly interesting, amusing, instructive or convenient to have a medical student intrude upon the secrecies of the occasion. No doubt the gentleman was innocent and helpless enough in entering the room for some chemical reagents required by him. But it was irritatingly evident to the speaker that the medical and pharmaceutical supplies were too much mixed up. In thinking afterwards of the occurrence, it was apparent that no line of demarcation could be made in such a building under such circumstances. What would be thought of a pharmaceutical student unceremoniously entering a class-room at the moment the professor was demonstrating some difficult problem to his medical students?

It is possible that the medical staff at the college are more desirous for separation than are the pharmaceutical staff. The intimation coming from the registrar of the Medical College perhaps indicates such. If this supposition be well founded it would, to say the least, be undignified of the Pharmaceutical Association to seek better terms.

Dr. Hutton, who has endeared himself so much and has been so helpful to the students in the past, sincerely regrets the situation. At all times suggestive, and always competent to judge, he has from

time to time advised improvements in the laboratory, and in the method of teaching. His advice has been respected and acted on by the Council. If his advice were sought now it is not likely, in view of the prospects of a rapid growth of our population, that he would question the efforts of the association to make better conditions.

Any committee, no matter how highly efficient, that may be chosen by this meeting, will find it no easy task to decide quickly whether to rent or to build at this period of our history. It is but a few years since Ontario deemed it necessary or convenient to build a college for herself. She certainly did not erect her handsome building of to-day before she was able financially, or otherwise warranted. But study what her requirements were. See the guarantees at her back! The demand had come and had to be satisfied, and no stranger from any part of the world visiting Toronto can doubt how thoroughly the demand was attended to. Are our conditions similar to hers? In some respects most assuredly so. Not that our finances will permit us. But the certainty that our standard of pharmaceutical education does not rank second to that of any other place on this continent is sufficient justification for the Council to no longer dally with this question, and it is with all seriousness that the case is thus laid before you.

TEACHING STAFF.

Nothing that the Council have done can more redound to its credit than the unanimous adoption of Dr. Hutton's motion to make the medical entrance examination compulsory for candidates entering the arena of pharmacy. No longer will there be doubt concerning the preliminary educational knowledge of pharmacists who secure their diplomas in Manitoba. It will be possible, therefore, to say after next year that pharmacy for the first time has been placed on a level with medicine.

The wisdom of the Council was also instanced in securing the services of a special teacher to fill the dual responsibilities of lecturer and demonstrator. This has already been shown by the general satisfaction with which the faithful work of Mr. Bletcher has been acknowledged by the students. Unfortunately for the senior class of this term, a very painful accident interrupted the new duties to

which he seemed to be so much devoted; and whilst no assertion of the speaker is needed to say that the Council share the sympathy of their chairman for Mr. Bletcher, they must also, and do regret exceedingly, the loss of three or four weeks' valuable instruction which was sustained by those under his tuition. The accident made it peculiarly awkward for Dr. Hutton, whose time was constantly employed; but at a moment's notice, and very much to his credit it must be said, he continued the work of his confrere most cheerfully, and to the complete satisfaction of a very anxious class. The accident, moreover, may serve to illustrate not only the awkwardness, but perhaps the indiscretion of depending on one lecturer for our school of pharmacy. The question may reasonably be asked, What if the doctor when alone in the employ of the association, and during term had been placed in as bad a predicament as that of Mr. Bletcher? Your answer that such a contingency may never occur again requires careful consideration.

It is necessary to bear in mind that the proper remuneration of our two lecturers for their future services demands immediate attention. The strictest regard, however, to our financial ability to pay two men moderately well, or one man sufficiently, must of course be an important factor in the final disposition of this question. At the same time it should be remembered that one man might be sorely handicapped in his work. If the decision be for one man, then it would seem that a competent assistant must also be employed. It must be remembered that unless we make our teaching thoroughly sound, theoretically and practically, we shall lose students who have travelled and continue to travel to Ontario for their lectures. No particular effort has hitherto been made by us to induce young men to remain in their own province.

THE DIGNITY OF WESTERN DRUGGISTS.

Gentlemen, the third person now wishes to give utterance to thoughts which through modesty he has long withheld.

It costs me not a moment's thought how much I may be censured by saying that druggists doing business in Manitoba are neither just to themselves nor to our Pharmaceutical Association in advertising for Eastern graduates in preference to our own. Knowing the severe ordeal that

minor and major candidates are subjected to by examiners here, you can have no hesitation in believing that recent graduates from this city need entertain no fear of passing the most rigid examination in Ontario or elsewhere. In moral, social, and mental qualities I am ready to declare that the men who have received their pharmaceutical training in this province are not to be surpassed by those of any other country. The fact remains, whether through thoughtlessness or sheer discrimination, that Manitoba has been made the refuge for many Ontario graduates, while our own, if not ignored, have been forgotten. Consider what all this means. The Ontario College, in short, is enriched at our expense. That college not only takes the fees from our young men, but the fees from those of her own province. Without protest, nay with tacit consent, we give shelter to any or all of such graduates.

The president here read the list of Western students who have attended the O.C.P.

Not only in this particular is the dignity of the Western druggist at stake. We consider ourselves professionally trained, otherwise we could not do business. We would not, in fact, be allowed to use the title of "Pharmaceutical Chemist" if not competent. In consequence of our profession being also a trade, as distinguished from the profession of medicine, advertising is not thought derogatory. There are, however, very questionable methods of advertising. It is in my opinion not only derogatory, but unpardonably insinuating, when a leading druggist openly asks "where will you take it" in the following words. This question often arises after you have consulted the best physician you know, and have received his prescription. It should go to the best druggist you know—one who will use only the right kind of drugs, and will not try to fill it if he hasn't the right kind. It should go to the druggist who will exercise the greatest care in getting the right drug, and the right quantity, and will go over his work several times to be sure he is right. We conduct our prescription business as the best druggist should, and this is an answer to the question "where will you take it."

Advertising is perfectly legitimate for us; but let it not be mean. Clever! Yes. But not degrading and insulting. The sample before you insults the profession of medicine as much as it does

WILSON'S FLY PADS

We now hope to catch up with our orders by June 15th and after that date to be able to supply all demands promptly.

Wilson's Fly Pads kill 150 times as many flies as any sticky paper at same cost, and **No Other Fly Poison** compares with **Wilson's Pads** in destructiveness.



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The POWDER has the great advantage in not being affected by change of temperature or exposure to the atmosphere, and therefore in this form is the more reliable.

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BLACKBERRY
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Diarrhoea,
Dysentery, Cholera,
Cholera Morbus,
Colic, Cramp,
Cholera Infantum,
Pain in the
Stomach,
and all Summer
Complaints.

ADVICE.— When suffering from any of the above complaints, the patient should avoid taking ice cream, cold liquids, fresh fruits, or green vegetables, and should restrict their diet to the use of beef tea, boiled milk, well-beaten egg, boiled barley, barley water, rice, gruel, boiled arrowroot with milk, soda biscuits, etc.

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This agreeable vegetable extract is tonic and strongly astringent. It has long been a favorite domestic remedy in bowel affections, and from popular favor has passed into regular medical use. It has now become the most frequently prescribed remedy for diarrhoea and kindred complaints.

AROMATIC BLACKBERRY COMPOUND Two reasonable specialties that are good sellers, elegantly put up in yellow coated wrappers.
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Price, \$1.25 per dozen. Purchaser's name in 3 dozen lots.

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No other can compare with it. Protect your homes from Contagious Disease.

To Prevent such Diseases is Easier, Cheaper and more Intelligent and Refined than to Heedlessly Breed them, and afterwards Endeavor to Cure them with Medicine.

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It is adopted by the best families in Canada, by Hotels, Public Institutions, and by Boards of Health, by Breeders, Feeders and Raisers of Stock—Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, Poultry, Dogs, etc. **USED AND RECOMMENDED BY SEAGRAM'S STABLES.** Sold everywhere by Drug, Hardware, and General Stores—in barrels, 50-lb. pails and 1-lb. packages.

THE PHENYLE URINAL CUBE IS THE BEST THAT IS MADE.

ALONZO W. SPOONER, Maker, Port Hope, Ont.

The handomest town in Canada, and "the only place in the world where COPPERINE is made."

that of pharmacy. What medical man would so far forget himself as to use such language, and what medical man could respect the druggist who uses such language? Nay, what druggist can respect another of his own profession who has been so indiscreet. The indiscretion of a few may cause permanent disaster to the many. I cannot, of course, agree with all the censure that is contained in the April issue of the *Manitoba Lancet*. No doubt druggists do not as a rule try to foster a most important friendship, viz: that of their allies, the medical men. It would not be difficult to show the inconsistency of the editor of that useful journal in which some of the druggists of whom he complains advertise. There is no logic in his criticism of advertising methods, and his assertion that druggists are growing fat on their calling, is as humorous as the reference to doctors as debtors.

If pharmacy is to be made strong, and worth anything to those engaged in it, let it be above all things made enduring by its respectability. In some localities of this delightfully progressive province pharmacy unfortunately has lost not only its respectability, but its character. There are men engaged in it, though still pharmacists, who should be regarded as saloon-keepers. More money, no doubt, can be made in some of the country places by combining the sale of medicines with that of liquors. I can readily believe that were some druggists limited to the selling of drugs and drug sundries they would soon have to leave the drug business or starve. But what an incongruous and irritating position is the Pharmaceutical Association placed in by the sinister business methods of a few of its members. The Association, though in no way concerned, is always unsparingly censured by the public; but the people forget there is a liquor license law, and because of imperfect inspection by the Government that law is constantly violated.

THE LIQUOR LICENSE ACT AMENDMENT.

While the members of the Council have always viewed with strong disapproval the illegal and indiscriminate retailing of liquors, they had to take unmistakable exception to an amendment, which was without our knowledge or consent incorporated in the Liquor License Act during the parliamentary session of 1897. By that amendment the legitimate selling of liquors by druggists for strictly medicinal

purposes was practically forbidden. A deputation consisting of Messrs. E. D. Martin, H. E. Mitchell, W. Pulford, Jno. F. Howard, and myself, representing the association, and Dr. MacArthur as president of the Dominion Alliance, waited on the Law Amendments Committee in sitting last year, and argued before that body the injustice that had been done to the druggists of Manitoba. The gentlemen of that committee acknowledged the injustice, by restoring the rights claimed on behalf of the association; but in so doing they sanctioned no infringement of the law.

The local Government, however, should provide a proper book for every druggist and his assistants, in which they shall register the sales of liquors. If regular inspection of that book is to be disregarded, then the Government should dispense with it. We all recognize the fact that the sale of intoxicants for medicinal purposes can be controlled by rational means. But unless there be proper supervision abuses must continue.

PROSECUTION OF DELINQUENTS.

There are men in all walks of life who injure themselves and wrong the various associations of which they may be members, by their sheer callousness and indifference. It is not difficult to understand why those who become regardless of good reputation do not confine themselves to any one particular trouble in their moral and legal shortcomings.

The council always finds it most disagreeable to take action against delinquents; but plain duty to the association compelled it, during the past year, to prosecute a few members who had not paid their fees for some time, and had disregarded the notices of the registrar. The registrar, who usually receives a great deal of abuse, is in no way to be blamed for putting the law in operation against offenders. No such prosecutions can be made by him without instruction from the council. One of the prosecuted gentlemen has since called on the registrar and myself to protest against the proportion of court fees which he had to pay. I promised the complainant to present his arguments to the council, and as this is the first opportunity I have had of doing so, I hope the matter will be disposed of before the meeting adjourns.

If delinquents would but consider what it costs the association to compel observation of the law, and how much they

retard the efforts of the council to make our pharmaceutical fees smaller, neither their honor nor their pockets would suffer.

CONDITIONS OF THE DRUG TRADE IN THE WEST.

That some druggists fall in arrears, cannot surely be in consequence of drug trade conditions in the west. We are possibly suffering less than druggists in other parts. But two failures have occurred within the past twelve months, and twelve new stores have been opened. We have now 88 druggists in business throughout the province, three of whom have branch stores, as compared with 79 last year and 67 the year previous. There are 20 qualified druggists not in business, 24 certified clerks and 70 certified apprentices. Whether this increase indicates an improvement in the trade would be hard to discover. It is a remarkable fact, that the drug stores of the United States have steadily decreased during the last three or four years, and the drug trade there is suffering less than it has done for many years; but it is still far from satisfactory. Mr. Joseph Feil read a very interesting paper at the last A. Ph. A. meeting, in which he showed that in 1896 there were 37,664 retail druggists in the United States. In the following year there were 35,463, and last year 35,467, or a total decrease of 2,197 in two years. The loss in some of the states was greater than in others. "The wholesale druggists numbered in 1896, 296, in 1897, 290, in 1898, 284," and he concluded his instructive remarks by saying "I believe that when the retailers number about 25,000 and the wholesalers about 200, the equilibrium will be established and the decrease cease."

There is reason to suppose a happy condition of equilibrium prevails in Canada, as we have 20 wholesale druggists to a possible population of 7,000,000.

Why there should be such decrease, while the population is so rapidly increasing, is a hard puzzle. No doubt for many years the drug business in that great country has been overdone, and reaction was inevitable. If we go into percentages or comparisons we find that Manitoba has one drug store for about every 2,200, and our American cousins one for about every 2,000 people. In our cities and towns our proportions would be similar to theirs, and our conditions are perhaps better.

NATIONAL RETAIL DRUGGISTS' ASSOCIATION.

That the 35,000 or more druggists adjacent to us are still very much dissatisfied is evident by the history which they are just now so commendably making for themselves. They deserve the acknowledgment and the gratitude of every druggist in the world. No more fitting resolution could be adopted by us on this occasion than our endorsing the action and the wisdom of the druggists of the United States of America in uniting to form the National Druggists' Association. The declaration of the Committee on National Organization of that Association, that they were "firm in the conviction that the creation of a permanent national body is a necessary step to successful dealing with the various questions which demand consideration" should receive our warmest endorsement. And why, gentlemen?

THE WAR TAX AND ITS RESULTS.

A point particularly worthy of our consideration—War—a great part of "the white man's burden," is affecting our cousins over the border line. It is also touching our pockets in the shape of our contribution to this tax. The editor of the *Western Druggist* says: "Perhaps it would not be far from the truth to say that 80 or 85 per cent. of the tax is coming out of the retail druggists of this country, and the rest from the manufacturers," and "to put it in good plain language, it is legal robbery." If this be true, why do we sit still and bear it? Our own Government gains somewhat in the way of taxation; but the consumer of certain lines, on this side, in British territory, pays in the enhanced price to the wholesaler his share to this war tax. We have to raise our prices, so that they include all this taxation, as well as our living profit. The Canadian manufacturer and consumer may learn a lesson from this. Not only this portion of the British Empire, but even the Mother Land, may well enquire, "can we assist both ourselves and our descendants?" You all know a manufacturing institution known as the Potter Drug Co.

POTTER DRUG CO.

Since the Spanish-American war some of their preparations have increased in price in the following ratio: Cuticura ointment, now dearer by about 10 per cent.; Cuticura Resolvent, by about 13½

per cent.; Cuticura Plasters, by about 50 per cent.; Cuticura Soap, by about 31 per cent. This may be taken as one out of many examples to illustrate the position in which the Dominion is placed.

The marvellous awakening that has taken place in Great Britain with respect to this, her largest and nearest colony, makes every interest of ours a keen living question there. More especially is this the case where her own pecuniary interests are bound up with ours. Preferential trade has been given to the mother country. There is an opening here for the shrewd manufacturer in both Canada and Great Britain to supply our needs, without paying the war tax, or any share of it, to our shrewd neighbors. Washington Irving says, "the natural principle of war is to do the most harm to our enemy, with the least harm to ourselves," and this, of course, is to be effected by stratagem and with the least harm to the United States. We are certainly not anxious to put our hands into our pockets to pay Uncle Sam's indebtedness.

After all, is there not a levelling process going on? Are these patent medicine manufacturers not boycotting themselves? And by their greed and craftiness is not pharmacy likely to benefit?

To the recent graduates and all the young pharmacists who have come under my observation of late years, I would say be true to yourselves. Do not degrade your calling. Pharmacy is a grand science and can be made a noble and profitable profession. In various ways, business is often ruined by the errors of both young and old. Lack of integrity must bring disaster to any man, no matter what his vocation. A proper sense of right and wrong and the difference between *meum* and *tuum* are essential to success. The druggist who will stoop to questionable practices, and expose himself to the charge of criminality, should have his name removed from the register. Selling of powerful drugs for illicit purposes, intoxicants to dipsomaniacs, and the refilling of prescriptions containing harmful ingredients without sanction of the physician, cannot elevate pharmacy.

To thine own self be true,
And it must follow, as the day the night,
Thou canst not be false to any man.

The man who knows but one thing feels capable of giving advice on all subjects.

Seneca Root.

Now that the season for gathering seneca root is starting, it may be well to call attention to some points which should be observed in gathering and preparing the article for market, as quantities of it are grown in Canada, principally for export. In the first place the root should be thoroughly washed, and then it should be dried thoroughly in the sun, so that it will be brittle and snap when bent. Root that will bend without snapping is too green to market. This is an important point. A great deal of root is marketed before it is properly dried. It may be spread out and dried afterwards, but it is not as good quality as when dried properly in the first place. The color is darker, and the root often becomes mouldy and damaged from being packed up before it is thoroughly dried. Green or damp root should not be taken on any account. The color is an important matter, hence the necessity for thoroughly washing and drying in the sun. Root dried in the sun has a brighter and more yellowish color than when dried under cover. Small, fine root is more valuable than large, coarse and bulby root. The large bulby root is hard to sell. The root should be well washed around the tops, and any sprouts or growth should be carefully removed. Root with green or reddish tops is almost unsaleable at any price, and should not be taken.

It is necessary that storekeepers who buy the root should be more careful, as wholesale buyers and exporters will be obliged to discriminate as to quality, more than they have in the past on account of the refusal of foreign buyers to take root of such quality, as has been frequently forwarded heretofore. The trade is quite an important one, and it is worth while that an effort should be made to improve the quality of our exports of this commodity.

A Find of Natural Carbonate of Soda.

An important discovery of a limitless supply of carbonate of soda has been made in Mexico, at Sonora. The deposit covers seventy acres, in the centre of which springs exist, the water being strongly impregnated. From the evaporated water which has covered the area, a crust of crystallized salts, one to three feet thick, abounds, beneath which is a foot or eighteen inches of water. On the removal of the crust the water takes its place and evaporates. It is supposed that at least 10,000 tons of the material are available at present.

GOMBAULT'S Caustic Balsam

IS THE ONLY **Genuine**

The greatest veterinary remedy and blister in the market.

Put up with both English and French directions.

PRICE TO TRADE \$12 DOZ.

RETAILS AT \$1.50.

See that Our Name is on Every Bottle.

TAKE NO OTHER.

The Lawrence-Williams Co.,

SOLE IMPORTERS FOR CANADA AND U.S.

21 Front Street West,
TORONTO, Ont.

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

Vincent Wood's LATEST SPECIALTIES



THE
"EUREKA"
HERNO
TRUSSES

Send for my
Price List

The Pad is made of a Patented Elastic Composition, which is not affected by heat or cold, and the wear very luxurious.

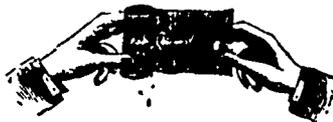
Prices per doz. A B C quality
Single 18/6 27/ 30/
Double 27/ 42/ 45/

4 Albion Place, Blackfriars Bridge, London S.E.

And all Druggists and Instrument Dealers.

Another great Surgical Invention is...

THE EUREKA "CREPE VELPEAU
RUBBERLESS POROUS BANDAGES



They will supersede every other in the near future.

In Bandages 2 2 1/2 and 3 in. in width
12/ 16/ 18/ per dozen

Beware of Fraudulent Imitations

Maker on the Premises of
Elastic Stockings, Trusses, Belts,
Suspensory Bandages, Chest
Protectors, etc.

TO THE TRADE :

INDIAN CATARRH CURE

A true, reliable remedy; perfectly non-poisonous; contains no alkaloids. For internal and external use. Cures catarrh in children or adults.

For sale by

THE INDIAN CATARRH CURE CO.

146 St. James St. - - - Montreal, P.Q.

Special to Retail Druggists.



**KILLS EVERY
TIME**



COMMON SENSE EXTERMINATOR

For Roaches and Bed Bugs

25c., \$1.75 doz.; 50c., \$3.50 doz.; \$1, \$8 doz.

COMMON SENSE EXTERMINATOR

For RATS and Mice.

15c., \$1 doz.; 25c., \$1.75 doz.; 50c., \$3.50 doz.; \$1, \$8 doz.

Sold by all Wholesale Druggists and NOT by Departmental Stores

Manufactured by

COMMON SENSE MFG CO.,
381 Queen St. West, TORONTO.

50TH YEARS SALE
And still unapproachable for Killing Flies.

MATHER'S

ORIGINAL CHEMICAL
FLY PAPERS

Every Paper guaranteed to kill QUICKLY without torturing the Flies, and are not unsightly in the room like the STICKY FLY PAPERS.
SPECIAL PRICES ON APPLICATION.

W. MATHER, Limited, Dyer St., Hulme, MANCHESTER
London and Export Agents—Messrs. MACE & HALDANE,
94 Milton Street, E.C.

Special Offering

An Agent at Acklin's Islands, Bahamas, having purchased for us a quantity of fine GRASS SPONGES, we have decided to offer them at bargains to the trade. Until June 30th we will sell :

100 FINE FORMS BLEACHED FOR \$2.00
500 " " " " \$9.00

These Sponges can easily be retailed at five cents each. Remember that we are also headquarters for Chamois Skins, Talcum Powder and Corks.

SAUNDERS & EVANS

30 Wellington East - - - TORONTO

PLANTEN'S

GELATINE CAPSULES

AND

PERLOIDS

REGISTERED TRADE MARK.

PEARL SHAPED CAPSULES.

MANUFACTURED BY

H. Planten & Son

ESTABLISHED 1836

NEW YORK

SPECIAL PRICES for EXPORT

Correspondence Solicited

PLANTEN'S Comp. C & Cor Black and Sandal Wood Oil **CAPSULES**
Are Celebrated the World over for Uniformity and Reliability Sold by all Druggists in the Dominion of Canada. Specify Planten's on all Orders.

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

Wide-Awake Dealers

ALL SELL

THE **RUSSELL 10c. CIGAR**
AND **EL PUERTO 5c. CIGAR**

The Choicest Goods in the Market....



W. S. RUSSELL

MANUFACTURER

BERLIN, ONT.

Seven Sutherland Sisters' Hair Grower (large and small)
" " " Scalp Cleaner

WE ARE CANADIAN AGENTS FOR ABOVE

Lyman's Pure Insect Powder

Is being put up this season in **QUARTER POUND, HALF-POUND and ONE-POUND CARTONS**, as well as in bulk. Every retailer will appreciate being able to buy a **PURE POWDER**, put up in a handsome Carton ready to hand to a customer, at simply an advance on cost of bulk to cover cost of package.

Kahnweiller's
Sanitary
Bath Sponge
WITH
SOAP



Eureka Spatulac,
Rubber-covered
Blades,
3 in., 4 in. and 5 in.

Insect Powder Guns

Hurricane, Jumbo, Star, Cyclone, Quick Loader, Defender, Tornado, Bellows.

Hellebore Root

Our own Powdering. This being an unpleasant article to handle you will be glad to know that we are putting it up in **Quarter-Pound, Half-Pound and One Pound Cartons**.

This is the season you will be asked for

Lyman's Lightning Fly Paper
Lyman's Mosquito Oil
Lyman's Syrup, Blackberry and Jam Ginger
Log Cabin Root Beer

THE LYMAN BROS. & CO., Limited

Wholesale Druggists, TORONTO.

Essential Oils

WHEN you buy Essential Oils what do you want? You want them pure; of the finest quality; fresh and uniform. Isn't that so?

Now, how will you get these things? Will you go to a dealer who persistently adulterates? Will you buy of a jobber who never carries oils of a prime quality? Will you order of a concern that weighs out of large, open packages, and allows its oils to deteriorate?

We believe not.

If you are the kind of a man we think you are, you will buy your Essential Oils in Original Packages and know what you are getting. We carry a full line of originals, from 1 oz. upwards. They bear the manufacturers' guarantee and ours.

THE LONDON DRUG CO.

We refer to the D. & O Brand of Essential Oils put up by

DODGE & OLCOTT,

80 William Street, NEW YORK.

These are guaranteed to be of standard quality, and only come in Original Packages.

BARCLAY & SON, LIMITED

95 Farringdon Street
LONDON

CENTRAL DEPOT FOR

DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES

OF ALL KINDS

Photo. Apparatus

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Proprietary Medicines

ENGLISH AND FOREIGN

BEST TERMS TO Colonial and Foreign BUYERS

ILLUSTRATED PRICE LISTS FREE

Telegraphic Address: "VALCRAB LONDON"

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Telephone: Holborn 717.

Trade Notes

Dr. Stewart is opening a new drug store at Plumas, Man.

H. E. Wallis, druggist, Lytton, B.C., is giving up business.

Dr. Macklin is opening a new drug store at Plum Coulee, Man.

J. A. Stewart is opening a new drug store at Rosthern, N.W.T.

A. M. Edwards has purchased the drug business of W. H. Lutz, Galt, Ont.

R. W. Patmore is moving his drug business from Donald to Golden, B.C.

Dr. R. M. Mitchell has opened a new drug store at Weyburn, Assa., N.W.T.

J. A. Butter has purchased the drug business of Phillips & Co., Baden, Ont.

F. H. Lutz has purchased the drug business of A. Fullerton at Gananoque, Ont.

The drug store of Threlkell Bros., Republic, B.C., was destroyed by fire June 3rd.

R. P. Crookshank & Co. are about erecting a new drug store at Rapid City, Man.

Dr. Morrison has purchased the drug business of C. M. Eddington, Winnipeg, Man.

Dr. Harrington will open a drug store at Napinka, Man., in connection with his practice.

A. E. Pert, of Uxbridge, Ont., has purchased the drug business of W. M. Boyd, Carberry, Man.

J. A. Scott has purchased the drug business of the late George A. Ross, Tavistock, Ont.

Burglars blew open the safe in Fleming's drug store, St. George, Ont., on May 26th and secured about \$25.

A new drug store is being opened at the corner of Windsor and St. Antoine streets, Montreal, Que. Mr. E. Senecal will manage it.

The Eclectic Medicine Co., Limited, manufacturers of Electine Kidney Beans have opened an office at 186 Adelaide St., West, Toronto, Ont.

The Ensign Chemical Co., of Winnipeg, Man, are applying for incorporation under the Joint Stock Companies' Act. The capital stock is placed at \$20,000.

E. W. Martin, of the wholesale drug firm of Martin, Bole & Wynne Co., Winnipeg, will be a candidate in the Reform interests for the House of Commons.

The Montreal Optical Company, of Montreal, have applied for letters of incorporation with a capital of \$50,000. The applicants are J. S. Leo, Jas. Warner, T. Coffin, E. C. Leo, B. Shepherd, all of Montreal. The first three named will be the provisional directors.

A joint stock company for the manufacture of the Underwood Pulmonary Inspirator, and to deal in medical surgical instruments, has been organized in Hamilton, Ont., with a capital stock of \$100,000. The first directors are F. H. Yapp, J. H. Tilden, C. A. Birge and E. D. Cahill, of Hamilton, and George B. Underwood, New York city.

Montreal Notes.

A contemporary states that a new drug store is to be opened on Windsor street, corner St. Antoine. The multiplication of drug stores is a mania which nothing appears to stop. It is well known that only a small number of stores are paying existing expenses in Montreal. What prospect is there, consequently, for new ones?

A young man drawing his \$10 or \$12 every Saturday is really better off than numbers of proprietors of drug stores—and will sleep better at night.

Miss M. U. Florence Gray, daughter of Mr. Henry R. Gray, druggist of this city, is to marry on the 8th inst. Mr. I. Gustave Labelle, son of Mr. Hospice Labelle, Government Grain Inspector at Montreal.

Mr. A. Robert, druggist, of Craig street, has got his magnificent new soda water fountain in working order, and it appears to be well-patronized. He is praying for lots of hot weather this summer.

Mr. John T. Lyons is moving from his old corner to the splendid large store opposite. Mr. Lyons was very much cramped for room and is likely to benefit considerably by the change if the rent is not too high.

The annual meeting of the Pharmaceutical Association of the Province of Quebec will be held in Montreal at the College of Pharmacy on Tuesday, June 13th, at 10 a.m. It is to be hoped there will be a good attendance.

The first annual meeting for permanent organization of the Retail Druggists' Society of the Province of Quebec will be held on the same day as the meeting

of the Pharmaceutical Association at 3 o'clock p.m. Mr. Henry R. Gray, who accepted the presidency *pro tem* at the first meeting of the society some weeks since, will decline the position owing to his numerous other engagements and will propose Mr. A. Robert in his place. The new society is to watch the commercial interests of pharmacists and by the union of all the pharmacists of this province into one society to make their views felt by the manufacturers of specialties and others.

The annual dinner of the Pharmaceutical Association will be held on the evening of June 13th, at the Place-Viger Hotel.

Mr. Morrison is chairman of the Committee of Management, and Mr. Muir, secretary, so the affair is pretty certain to be a success.

Mr. L. A. Bernard, druggist, St. Catharine street, has just had the misfortune to lose his wife after rather a short illness. Her funeral took place on June 8th and the funeral service was held at St. James' Church, St. Denis street, at 9.30 a.m.

Mr. Bernard has the sympathy of all his confrères in his bereavement.

It would be a great relief to druggists generally if the Government would add a clause to the Pharmacy Act stating specifically that morphine and cocaine may not be sold otherwise than by presentation of a physician's prescription, and that a new prescription will be necessary each time the drug is required unless the original prescription contains the words "to be repeated when called for." The prescription to be retained by the druggist. The recent coroner's inquest held in this city would point to legislation of this kind as being necessary.

Divisional Association, No. 7.

The regular annual meeting of District No. 7, Druggists' Association, was held in Guelph on May 8th. A very interesting social and business time was enjoyed by all present.

The druggists of this district feel that it is good to gather once a year to become acquainted with each other and discuss business and business prospects generally.

The following officers were elected for the coming year:

President, A. Jamieson, Mount Forest; 1st vice-president, W. Herod, Guelph; 2nd vice president, A. Gillespie, Orangeville; 3rd vice-president, R. H. Hoúgson,

Brampton; secretary, A. Higginbotham, Milton; treasurer, R. Phillips, Fergus; auditors, P. Maddock and F. Greenshield, Guelph.

Treasurer's report was read, showing a balance on hand of \$56.64.

Two new members were received at the meeting, Messrs. Gillespie, of Orangeville and Greenshield, of Guelph.

A motion was carried that 5c. per mile one way be allowed members attending annual meeting.

A motion that Mr. Turner again be the nominee of this meeting to represent them in the college council was unanimously carried. Mr. Turner being present thanked the meeting for their confidence and explained very satisfactorily his position in council affairs.

A motion which aroused considerable discussion, but upon which all were unanimous and were very decided in their opinions and their expression of them, was as follows, viz.: That our representation endeavor to get such a change in the carrying on of the teaching department of the college to do away with the extra tax on the students in the way of "quiz" classes, and would suggest that if any extra tuition is required in addition to the present course laid down by the council that the same be provided for by the college without any extra charge to the student.

Meeting adjourned to meet in Guelph next year.

A. HIGGINBOTHAM, Sec.

Baseball.

The employees of the Lyman Bros. & Co., Limited, spent two Saturday afternoons lately playing baseball at Island Park. The teams were the office staff vs. warehouse staff. The travelling staff were represented by Messrs. T. J. MacIntyre, J. H. Barrass, and W. A. Clement.

The first game, May 20th, was won by the office team. The return match came off June 3rd, and resulted in a victory for the warehouse team. With game and game, the final match will be hotly contested.

Arrangements have been completed to play a game with a team composed of retail city druggists on Wednesday afternoon, June 14th.

A man may shut his eyes to a painful truth, but he seldom shuts his ears if the aforesaid truth happens to be about his neighbor.

Bachelor of Pharmacy.

The following sixty-one graduates have passed the examination recently held at the University of Toronto for the degree of Bachelor of Pharmacy, and are now entitled to the appendage of Phm.B.:

C. T. Adams, J. A. Archambault, R. J. Barton, E. H. Bond, W. R. Brooks, H. P. Broughton, G. L. Brown, R. H. Brown, T. A. Brownlee, A. H. Burkell, E. M. Cawker, J. D. Christmas, H. A. Clemens, P. H. Coad, W. A. Coleman, H. B. Collier, C. G. Colp, B. M. Copeland, C. Copeland, J. H. Crouch, E. J. Dunsmore, E. L. Ebbels, G. A. Evans, B. Forrest, R. O. Forrest, J. J. Keely, F. J. Leger, J. A. Lener, A. J. Logan, J. W. McDermid, R. H. McDuffin, M. R. McFarlane, R. McIntyre, J. McNeilly, W. A. Maynard, V. W. Meek, P. G. Morrison, C. H. W. Newton, E. N. Potter, A. J. Ralph, G. A. Ramsden, N. H. Rejebian, A. B. Ripley, H. S. Roadhouse, W. S. Sanderson, J. B. Sawdon, F. W. Sieveright, R. S. Skinner, P. W. Speers, J. D. Taylor, P. S. Thomas, W. C. Tole, T. B. Tweedale, A. H. Waldon, W. A. Warren, C. E. Weaver, F. H. Webb, J. W. White, W. E. Wismer, G. A. Wodehouse, L. A. Wright.

G. M. Mathews will be required to pass a supplemental examination in chemistry before being admitted to the degree.

Bill to Amend the Adulteration Act.

The following amendment to the Adulteration Act has passed the third and final reading in the Canadian House of Commons:

Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:

1. The paragraph lettered (f) of the section substituted for section 2 of the Adulteration Act, by section 1 of chapter 26 of the statutes of 1890, is hereby repealed, and the following substituted in lieu thereof:

"(f) Every drug shall be deemed to be 'adulterated' within the meaning of this Act,—

"(i.) If, when sold or offered or exposed for sale under or by a name recognized in the British Pharmacopœia, it differs from the standard of strength, quality or purity laid down therein;

"(ii.) If, when sold or offered or exposed for sale under or by a name recognized in any foreign pharmacopœia, such as *Le Codex Medicamentarius* in France,

or the Pharmacopœia of the United States, and having the name of such pharmacopœia, plainly labelled, upon the article, it differs from the standard of strength, quality or purity laid down therein;

"(iii.) If, when sold, or offered or exposed for sale under or by a name which is not recognized in any pharmacopœia, but which is found in some generally recognized standard work on *materia medica* or chemistry, it differs from the standard of strength, quality or purity laid down therein;

"(iv.) If its strength, quality or purity falls below or differs from the professed standard under which it is sold or offered for sale."

It will thus be seen that the British Pharmacopœia is recognized as the standard for all preparations enumerated in it. Anything which is prepared according to the standard of any other pharmacopœia must be so labelled.

Optical Graduates.

The May sessions of the Canadian Ophthalmic College were unusually well attended, the principal attendants being members of the graduating class of the Ontario School of Pharmacy.

It has come to be recognized as quite the correct thing for the budding pharmacists to complete their training with a course of instruction in optics, and the Canadian Ophthalmic College each year shows an increase in the number of those who attend.

The following were in attendance:

W. A. Warren, Central Bedique, P.E.I.; J. J. Kelly, Whitby; P. H. Coad, Toronto; J. W. Brown, Pembroke; A. Duncan, Almonte; L. R. Harvey, Watford; A. J. Logan, Croton; W. S. Sanderson, Peterboro; R. G. McDuffie, Hamilton; R. J. Barton, Mildmay; E. N. Cawker, Bowmanville; M. G. Howe, Carleton Place; A. M. Bilsky, Ottawa; Thomas Nisbet, Toronto; A. D. Savage, Guelph; H. B. Shore, Ottawa; W. J. Heebner, Pittsfield, Mass.; A. Archer, Mitchell; L. McIntyre, Toronto; H. Wilson, Collingwood.

A man may be proud of his ancestors, but the chances are his ancestors wouldn't be proud of him.

One druggist does not make a summer, but his soda fountain enables him to turn out a good many swallows.

**The New Drink
For Soda Fountains**

White's Phospho-Soda

STOMACH, LIVER AND KIDNEY CLEANSER

IMMEDIATE HEADACHE CURE

We offer the following Effervescent B. P. Formula Goods: Citrate Magnesia, Citrate Caffeine, Citrate Lithia, Sulphate Soda, Sulphate Magnesia, also Compounds, Phosphate Soda, Soda Tartrate.

Queen City Drug Co.

Fiskin Block, Toronto

Faculty of the **School of Pharmacy**
University of Michigan
Mineralogy—WILLIAM H. PETTEE, A.M.
Sc. D.; PERRY F. TROWBRIDGE, Ph. B.
Ph. D.; GEORGE B. WALLACE, M.D.
Pharmacy and Prescriptions—ALVISO B. STEVENS, Ph. C.
Pharmacology, Physiology, Bacteriology—THE FACULTY OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY.
Pharmacy—THE FACULTY OF LITERATURE AND SCIENCE.

ALBERT B. PRESCOTT, M.D., LL.D., DEAN. ALVISO B. STEVENS, Ph. C., SEC'Y. General Chemistry—PAUL C. FREER, Ph. D., M.D. Analytical Chemistry—OTIS C. JOHNSON, A.M., Ph. C.; EDWARD D. CAMPBELL, Ph. S.
Organic Chemistry—ALBERT B. PRESCOTT, M.D., LL.D.; MOSES GOMBERG, Sc. D.; JULIUS O. SCHLOTTERBECK, Ph. C., Ph. D.; JULIUS O. SCHLOTTERBECK, Ph. C., Ph. D.; GEORGE B. WALLACE, M.D. Botany, Pharmacognosy, Materia Medica—JULIUS O. SCHLOTTERBECK, Ph. C., Ph. D.; GEORGE B. WALLACE, M.D. Pharmacy and Prescriptions—ALVISO B. STEVENS, Ph. C. Pharmacology, Physiology, Bacteriology—THE FACULTY OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY. Mathematics, Physics, Languages, for B.S. Pharmacy—THE FACULTY OF LITERATURE AND SCIENCE.



This Way

OR



This Way

Which?



This American
: ap
Does It.

SAMPLES FOR THE ASKING

SAYFORD PAPER SPECIALTY CO.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., U.S.A.

Violet Ammonia

For the Toilet
For the Bath
For Cleansing the Hair
For Irritation of the Skin
For Mosquito Bites, etc.

Put up in 12 oz. bottles, with attractive labels.
Retail at 25 cents.

Hartshorn Ammonia

Strictly Pure

Having no Acid, Borax, Soap or Soda mixed with it.
Used in the Laundry and the Bath.
For Removing Grease and Stains, Cleaning Wood-work, Tin and Silverware
Excellent for the Washing of Flannels and Woollen Goods.
Put up in 16 oz. bottles, with full directions for use.

Full Strength Ammonia

For Family Use

An indispensable article in the household.
Put up in 12 oz. bottles. Label contains full directions.
Affords a good profit, sells readily, and will replace the ordinary small purchase.

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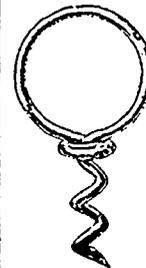
VACCINE FARM,
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Dose Table for B.P. 1898

This table, which originally appeared in THE CANADIAN DRUGGIST, has, at the solicitation of a number of subscribers, been printed in suitable form for ready reference by students and others.
It will be found a useful companion for students in Pharmacy or Medicine, a help to the Dispensing Chemist and the Practising Physician.

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I have yet to hear a single complaint from the Druggist who has stocked up with my "Pharaoh" 10c. Cigar and my "Pebble" 5c. Cigar. The business has paid them a nice profit from the start, and, better still, it has grown constantly from month to month.

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Chemicals Easily and Profitably Made by Pharmacists.

By HERMAN HARMS, Ph.G.

True it is that competition between the large manufacturing chemists, and the cheapening of processes which has been brought about by improved machinery and by the perfect utilization of by-products, have so reduced the price of the great majority of chemicals as to render their manufacture by the pharmacist impracticable and unprofitable. Nevertheless, there are many chemicals which the pharmacist buys of the manufacturer that he could easily make in his own laboratory with a considerable saving. Many pharmacists think they have not time to prepare their own chemicals and pharmaceuticals, even when these can be made with a decided saving; but if the pharmacist has not time for this work he then has not the time for pharmacy, and should enter some other calling. When he would delegate such work to others, and pay them for it, he is not a true pharmacist. A man might as well go into law and hire someone to study up his cases and someone else to try them.

It is, of course, out of the question for the pharmacist to manufacture chemicals such as morphine, chloral, the bromids and the synthetic compounds. In the main he can prepare only such as are made by simple decomposition or by combination of common chemicals. A few of these, with processes for their manufacture, and with comparisons of cost, follow:

SYRUP OF HYDRIODIC ACID.

Syrup of hydriodic acid is variously quoted from 60 cents to \$1.15 per pint. By following the United States Pharmacopœia formula the preparation can profitably be made for 30 cents per pint. The following formula, moreover, will make a pint of syrup of hydriodic acid, 1 per cent., at a cost of 24 cents per pint:

Solution hydriodic acid, 10 p.c. fl. oz. 1
Syrup fl. oz. 9

The 10 per cent. solution may be prepared as follows:

Potassium iodid oz. $\frac{1}{4}$
Tartaric acid oz. $\frac{3}{8}$
Water pt. 1

Dissolve the salts separately, each in 8 fluid ounces of water; mix the solutions with thorough agitation and set aside in a cool place, preferably on ice, for twelve hours; then decant the clear liquid and filter.

SALICYLATES.

Salicylates have been greatly reduced in price, owing to the improvement in the manufacture of salicylic acid; yet there are a few left for the pharmacist. Strontium salicylate may be prepared as follows, at a cost of 10 cents per ounce; list price 15 cents per ounce:

Salicylic acid G. 36
Water Cc. 400

Heat and gradually add:

Strontium carbonate, pure G. 20

Continue to heat and, when effervescence ceases, filter, evaporate and granulate the product.

Lithium salicylate may be conveniently prepared by heating to boiling a mixture of

Lithium carbonate G. 8.5
Water Cc. 60

Then gradually add

Salicylic acid G. 30

Continue heating until effervescence ceases, then filter and evaporate.

This salt will thus cost about 18 cents per ounce; price of manufacture, 30 cents per ounce.

Other salicylates which may be made with equal profit are the salicylates of bismuth, quinine, ammonia, etc.

OLEATES.

Oleates are extensively used in some parts of the country. Probably the most important one is mercury oleate, 20 per cent., listed at \$2.25 per pound. This can be made by the United States Pharmacopœia formula, with purified oleic acid, at a cost not exceeding 50 cents per pound.

Precipitated zinc oleate is readily made by double decomposition of

(1) Zinc acetate G. 12
Water Cc. 1,000
(2) Powdered soap G. 30
Water Cc. 500

Dissolve and strain. Add the soap solution to the zinc solution, stirring constantly. Pour the whole upon a well-wetted muslin strainer, wash the magna with cold water, and then dry at a low heat. Powder when dry.

The resulting product will be found to cost about 4 cents per ounce, while the manufacturers ask 20 to 25 cents per ounce.

Other oleates, such as those of copper, bismuth and quinine, may be as easily and profitably made.

GREEN SOAP.

Green soap is ordinarily bought by the pharmacist and is frequently far from be-

ing a satisfactory preparation, owing to its unsightly appearance and objectionable odor. The following formula will yield a superior product, possessing a fine green color:

Green olive oil (Malaga) Cc. 1,000
Potassium hydrate, U.S.P. G. 360

Dissolve 300 grams of the potash in 2,000 Cc. of water, and add 500 Cc. of this solution to the oil, contained in a suitable vessel. Place over a moderate fire, stirring until the mixture has thickened sufficiently. Gradually add the remainder of the potash and continue the heat, stirring occasionally, until the mixture assumes a transparent gelatinous form. Dissolve the remaining 60 grams of potash in 1,000 Cc. of water, add to the mass and evaporate to the proper consistency.

The yield from this formula ranges from seven to eight pounds, according to concentration. Cost, about 9 to 10 cents per pound, while the commercial article is quoted at from 10 to 20 cents per pound.

DILUTED HYDROBROMIC ACID.

Diluted hydrobromic acid, United States Pharmacopœia, is easily made by double decomposition, as follows:

Potassium bromid av. oz. 3.
Tartaric acid oz. $\frac{3}{4}$.
Water pt. 1.

Dissolve the salts separately, each in 8 fluid ounces of water, and mix the solutions; agitate thoroughly and set aside in a cold place (ice preferably) for twelve hours. Decant the clear liquid and filter.

The preparation thus made costs about 21 cents per pound; manufacturers' price, 26 cents per pound. In making larger quantities of this acid, the by-product, cream of tartar, may be saved, yielding thus an additional profit.

BISMUTH SUBGALLATE.

Bismuth subgallate, or dermatol, is quoted at 20 cents per ounce. By the following formula it may be prepared for 10 cents per ounce:

Dissolve, with the aid of heat, 57.2 grams of bismuth subnitrate and 71 grams of commercial nitric acid, in 12 Cc. of water. Allow solution to cool, then gradually add 75 Cc. of water and filter. Then pour the filtrate, with constant stirring, into a cooled solution of gallic acid 37.8 grams in 500 Cc. of water. Wash the resulting precipitate until free from acid, dry at about 55 deg. C. and sift. The yield will be found to be about 50 gram

ENSICCATED SALTS.

Dried sulfate of iron (pure) is readily made by the United States Pharmacopeia process at a cost of 12 cents per pound, while the price quoted is 18 cents per pound.

Burnt, or dried, alum, by United States Pharmacopeia process, costs about 8 cents per pound. Price of manufacture, 14 cents per pound.

Dried sodium sulfate may be made with equal profit by simple efflorescence in the ordinary atmosphere.

MERCURY SALTS AND DONOVAN'S SOLUTION.

Binioidid of mercury is listed at 15 cents per ounce. United States Pharmacopeia process furnishes the same at a cost of 9 cents per ounce.

Donovan's solution is readily made by the United States Pharmacopeia process for 10 cents per pound. Manufacturers' price is 20 cents per pound.

SODIUM BICARBONATE, CAFFEINE CITRATE AND SOLUTION OF BOROLYCERID.

Sodium bicarbonate (pure) is made by simply washing the commercial salt with cold water, and drying in a warm place. The price asked by the manufacturer is 20 cents to 25 cents per pound. The pharmacist can readily make the same for 8 cents to 9 cents per pound.

Caffeine citrate is listed at 33 cents per ounce. Following the United States Pharmacopeia method it can easily be made at 25 cents per ounce.

Solution of boroglycerid, 50 per-cent, made according to the National Formulary, will not cost to exceed 32 cents per pound, with container included. Price quoted by various manufacturers ranges from 60 cents to \$1.50 per pound.

OTHER CHEMICALS.

Clemen's solution of bromid of arsenic can be made by the following simple formula at a cost not exceeding 10 cents per pint; manufacturers charge anywhere from 25 to 60 cents a pint for it—

Arsenic bromid gr. 160
Water pt. 1

Dissolve and filter.

A number of benzoates and citrates can readily be made by the ordinary pharmacist, and some of the acetates as well. Bromids and iodids do not favor the pharmacist, however, either from a commercial or manufacturing standpoint.

In conclusion, I would say that the foregoing proves that quite a number of

chemicals are easily and profitably to be made by the pharmacist. The advantages are manifold: First, the pecuniary savings in time amount to considerable; second, the pharmacist's interest and skill in the really pharmaceutical side of his calling are developed; third, the increased respect of both physician and public is gained—a gain, indeed, which redounds incalculably to the pharmacist's general advantage.

A New Window Trimming.

By Jos. F. Hosteliev, in *Merck's Report*.

PHOTOGRAPHIC SUPPLIES AS A PROFITABLE SIDE-LINE.

During these days when photographers are so plentiful and conversation persistently turns on photography and photographic principles, it is policy for the pharmacist to become proficient in the art-science, to become enthusiastic over the camera; not necessarily the type of enthusiasm that blazes forth unrestrained and showers sparks of apparent wisdom about the heads of men, but rather like the glowing embers that burn steadily and shed much heat. The hobby-rider who carries his infatuation upon the sleeves of every coat—the sleeve extended always with the hand of greeting—is the recipient of but little of the genuine interest proffered to the disciple of a pursuit who wears it in his heart.

The average druggist fails to comprehend the trade advantages of catering to the amateur photographer, because he knows but little about photography. Nine pharmacists out of ten never took a picture, nor ever interested themselves much in the art of so doing. There is nothing marvellous or mystifying about this phase of the question, because the average pharmacist has not the time to go off taking snap shots with a "disguised cigar box," or worrying his head over pin-holes, flat negatives, and frilling. However, the pharmacist to whom circumstances allot a little spare time should take up this subject and study it; pursue the art-science far enough to be able to converse intelligently upon the subject, and then solicit the custom of other photographic students, that a trade may be created for needed chemicals, etc. As an ex-druggist recently said: "It is quite beyond me why more effort is not made by druggists to sell photographic supplies. They ignore this modern art, a growing fad of the day, and tussle with cigars, soda water,

hardware, and bric-a-brac; each of which has decided drawbacks, inasmuch as the first specialty, at its best, is never very profitable; the second demands fine appurtenances to command respect of the kind that helps materially to keep the wolf a good way off; the third is usually far out of the druggist's realm of knowledge; and the fourth is suited only to a few neighborhoods. As for the camera requisites, where is the town that does not quarter its quota of professional-like photographers who want to make a picture all themselves?"

It is too bad that not at least one druggist in every live town should bid for the trade of the purchaser of photographic supplies. It is not necessary to carry cameras; just its requisites—chemicals, plates, paper, trays, plate-holders, lanterns, camel's hair brushes, etc. At least, make an endeavor, an earnest, strenuous endeavor, to sell chemicals. The bulk, if not all, of the trade in photographic chemicals legitimately belongs to the pharmacist; why, then, does he not have it? Simply because he does not ask for it. Once in a while one will meet with a drug store wherein it is boldly announced that photographic chemicals may be purchased, but these sensible stores are so greatly in the minority as to be veritable curiosities.

A druggist will often inquire of his friends or patrons photographically inclined as to their fortune in photo findings, and elaborate upon the beauties of nature at that particular season, suggest scenes of interest and easy routes for landscape-lovers, and often give some really helpful hints; but he fails to tell or even intimate that he is both scientifically and commercially capable to supply the chemicals, and possibly some other requisites to photo-taking—golden opportunities cast away!

From the chemicals accessory to photography a display might be modelled in the show-window that would impart much information of substantial value to novices in the art science, and be of financial value to the designing druggist. The products of the laboratory that are utilized by photographers are various and varied, and constantly becoming more so. The following might form the principals of the exhibit. Eikonogen, hydroquinone; pyrogallol acid, metol, sodium sulphite (crystallized and granular); sodium bisulphite, sodium hyposulphite, sodium carbonate and bicarbonate; sodium bromide, sodium iodide, sodium acetate

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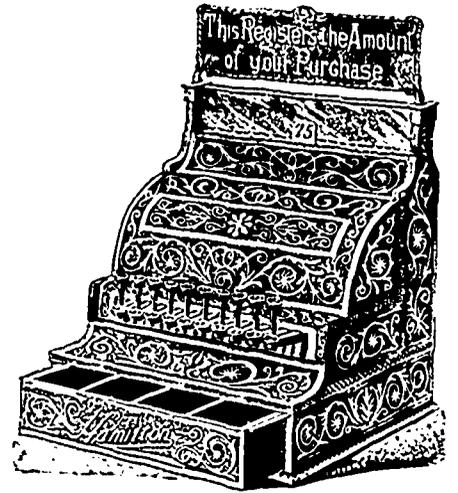
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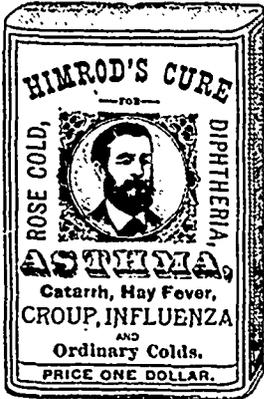
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A woman dyes and wins
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With handsome lithographed labels. Buyer's name prominently
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We invite comparison with other manufacturers, and will cheer-
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potassium bromide; potassium carbonate and bicarbonate; potassium bichromate; potassium cyanide; potassium ferrocyanide; potassium ferricyanide; acids sulphuric, sulphurous, salicylic, hydrochloric, nitric, citric, gallic, oxalic and boric; alcohol; alum, ammonium iodide, bromide, bichromate, carbonate, and sulphocyanide; barium nitrate, carbonate and chlorate; borax; ether; gold chloride, solution and crystals; acacia; tragacanth; lithium iodide and bromide; magnesium powder; mercury bichloride; silver nitrate; and strontium chloride. This, of course, is only a partial list of substances employed by the followers of photography, a hint to the commander of these suggestions. Each and every item should be neatly boxed or bottled, and carefully and explicitly labelled with title and, possibly, suggestions as to their employment, with prices per ounce and pound.

The pharmacist who does not restrict himself to the sale of photographic chemicals alone, but treads the more comprehensive field that calls for a varied stock of camera supplies, has the means at hand of making some very interesting exhibits; so has he whose stock is varied, though not extensive.

Call the amateur's attention to the fact that you can furnish bottles in which to proportion his solutions; colored, blue, or amber bottles, that will shield the contents from the deteriorating influence of sunlight. Show him these receptacles, and exhibit them in the window with an explanatory label affixed. These bottles need cost you but little; they come frequently to hand holding acids, etc. many are glass-stoppered and just the thing for serving the purpose in view. Charge a fair price, and the beginner will doubtless buy them rather than patronize a junk shop, especially if you win his favor in other ways.

Here is an idea of articles for a supply display: One or two cameras, if you have entered the supply services so deeply, also one or more tripods, note-books for recording exposures, etc., albums, mounts, graduates, beakers, camel's hair brushes for dusting plates and films, and bristle ones for pasting prints when mounting; paper, plates, a lantern or two, candles for those of the latter that consume them, devices for plate and film-washing, drying racks, prepared developers, toners and fixers, paste for mounting prints, print

mounters in the form of rollers, etc. Put up powders for making photographic solutions. Plenty of formulas can be found in the magazines devoted to this work. Fold the powders neatly, put into tin boxes, label with the customary care, and then display them. Don't wait for the dark-room devotee to demand such an article. Place them where they call loudly for notice, amongst some other photographic necessities; maybe something else shown, will arouse interest in the powder parcel.

What are Sponges?

Sponge is a term properly applied to the organisms which constitute the order Spongida, and the sub-kingdom Metazoa, but properly applied to the dead skeleton only, which is sold under that name. Their true nature has long been a matter of doubt, but they are now regarded as animals, because they contain no cellulose and require organic food. They are compound bodies, and the sarcodae, or living part of the sponge, appears to the naked eye as a soft, gelatinous substance, which, however, is seen by microscopic investigation to consist of an aggregation of simple animals, possessing an endoderm, ectoderm and mesodermic layer. This living portion is supported on a horny skeleton, which is composed of a substance called keratode, spongin, or keratin, and chemically allied to silk, from which it differs in being insoluble in an ammoniacal solution of copper sulphate. All sponges except three or four genera belonging to Myxospongiae possess some kind of skeletal structures. They may be either calcareous or silicious, or horny scleres, the latter usually having the form of fibres, which sometimes enclose silicious needles (spicules) or foreign bodies introduced from without. Foreign bodies also contribute to the formation of the skeleton of some silicious sponges, and occasionally form the entire skeleton, no other hard parts being present. The spicules of calcareous sponges consist of carbonate of lime, having the crystalline structure and other properties of calcite. Each spicule, as far as its mineral component is concerned, is a single crystal. On the other hand, its form and general structure are purely organic. Its surfaces are always curved, and usually it has the form of a cone or combination of cones, each of which consists of concentric layers of calcite surrounding an axial fibre of organic

matter, probably of the same nature as spongiolin or spongin, the chief constituent of the fibres of horny sponges. A thin layer of organic matter, known as the spicule sheath, forms the outer covering of the spicule. Spicules may be obtained by cutting sponge into thin slices and soaking it in liquor potassæ, or any other substance that will dissolve the horny skeleton. The spicules of different sponges differ both in form and size. Roughly, there are two groups—minute or flesh spicules supporting single cells, and larger or skeletal spicules supporting a more or less consistent skeleton. Naturalists classify the sponges by the shape of the spicules.

The characteristics of the sponge are irregular shape and elevations, with crater-like openings—oscula. A constant current of water flows through the living sponge, being inhaled by the smaller pores and exhaled by the oscula.

The simplest sponge we know of consists of a flask-shaped body with a large cavity, having one oscule at the top. On dissecting it we find passages running through it, all of which lead to the central cavity. Here and there in these passages we find dilatations, each of which is lined with cells, having hairs pointing outwards. These are for breathing purposes, by directing the water into currents. These currents also provide food for the sponge, in the form of particles of animal and vegetable matter. Fresh individual sponges are formed by a sexual gemmation, external and internal, by fission, and by true sexual reproduction from the union of ova and spermatozoa developed from wandering amœboid cells in the mesoderm. The little gemmule thus formed is ejected from the oscule, and, floating away, attaches itself to a rock. Artificial propagation has been carried out with success by the Italian Government off the Dalmatian coast, and also by the Americans in Florida.

When the sponge is brought up alive it is surrounded by an outer skin, a simple unorganized membrane, in which the pores appear or disappear at the animal's will. When cut open the sponge resembles raw beef intersected by canals and cavities, lined throughout by sarcodae, a sticky glutinous substance of a grayish-brown color and of the consistency of treacle. This the fishermen call the "milk" of the sponge. The outer membrane is removed soon after the sponge is fished, to avoid fermentation. From being tough and elastic it becomes soft, with a most

offensive odor. This, the living part of the sponge, is removed before the boats return to the shore, and the process being necessarily incomplete, further purification of the skeleton takes place in the merchants' hands. The unsightly ferruginous color which permeates nearly all kinds of sponge disappears in bleaching. The so-called "unbleached" sponges of commerce have really been bleached, but not to the extent of the commercial "bleached" sponges. The trade term for sponge which has not been treated chemically is "raw."

Sponges have served a wonderful part in the scheme of creation. By the decomposition of their protoplasm, or sarcocod, chemical changes have been naturally promoted which have had very important results. The silicates of soda held in solution by sea-water have been precipitated by such chemical action, and the result has been the formation of bands and nodules of flint such as we may see intersecting and alternating in any old chalk quarry. The spongy origin of the greater part of such flints is now regarded as more or less settled.—*Mrs. T. S. Wokes, before the Liverpool Pharmaceutical Students' Association.*

The Mistake of Overbuying.

The tendency to overbuy seems to be one of the greatest difficulties that the retail merchant of the period has to overcome. Many a merchant, it would seem, buys with the idea that he is purchasing something that cannot be duplicated. When buying he does not seem to look into the future, realizing that the bills he is making are to mature. How much better, on the other hand, would it be for him to buy a bill, say to-day, and in sixty days duplicate it, thus spreading the payments, than to buy the whole amount at time, making it all fall due at one time. How much discount could he save upon this plan? Many times he could discount his bills by splitting them up, whereas, by making them large at the beginning of the season, he is driven to the necessity of letting them run to maturity; or, even worse, he finds it necessary to take them up by notes.

The retail merchant should realize that by cautious buying he almost entirely eliminates the chance of being overstocked. The moment a merchant gets into the condition of being overstocked, he wants an extension. For the most part he

attributes the cause of his embarrassment to the weather, or to the condition of the crops, whereas the true reason is that he has been carelessly overbuying.

The condition of business to-day is such that it is only a matter of a very few days after an order is given until the goods are in the store of the merchant. This justifies frequent purchases in comparatively small amounts. Now many times are letters received by the wholesaler and the jobber from a retail dealer saying, "I cannot possibly send you a check at present. Much to my regret I find my stock very little broken. I am afraid I am overstocked." Then it becomes evident that had the merchant bought lighter he would have been in better shape to meet his bills.

Almost any house would prefer an account that is active—that is, where purchases are made frequently, with the bills maturing at different dates—to an account in which the purchases are made only two or three times a year, in large amounts, at the maturity of which it is necessary to close the account by notes. Every merchant has felt at one time or another the evil effects of being overstocked. The chief trouble is that they do not profit by experience.

My advice to all is this: At the opening of the season buy a good assortment and then duplicate the goods as you find you need them. By adhering to this plan you will find that at the end of the season you will be in position to purchase an entirely new line of goods, without finding it necessary to sell off at a loss what you would otherwise carry over at a considerable cost, and at the same time find yourself overstocked.—*J. Hurst Purnell, in Bulletin of Pharmacy.*

A New Food For Stock.

In both Denmark and Sweden, for the past few years, experiments have been made with blood as an ingredient for animal feed. Similar experiments have been made in Germany, with apparent success. A patent (No. 84,299) has been issued for the manufacture of an animal-food mixture called "Krafftutter" (strength feed) or "Blutmelassefutter" (blood molasses feed), of which the principal ingredients are fresh blood (collected at the city slaughter houses), sugar refuse, and "grain cheat," by which I mean screenings or blowings from wheat, barley, rye, oats, etc. Turf mull, or turf flour,

has been tested as a substitute for "cheat," but not with success.

This feed is prepared in three different mixtures—for horses, for cattle and swine, and for poultry. The retail price is 6 marks (\$1.41) per 100 pounds. The preparation is not intended to be fed raw, but as a mixture with other regular feed—for instance, when the amount of oats given per day is 15 pounds, with the use of "Krafftutter" the quantity of oats is reduced to half, or 7½ pounds, to which is added 5 pounds of "Krafftutter."

I have been informed that at present the Government is experimenting with this feed on artillery horses, it being claimed that the albumen in blood, coupled with sugar and the other ingredients, makes an exceptionally strengthening food, in addition to being inexpensive.

Factories for the production of this mixture are now in operation at Berlin, Stettin, Kiel, and Kongsberg. (John E. Kehl, Consul.)—*Era.*

The Lot of a Drug Clerk.

In some respects the lot of a drug clerk is not an enviable one; in many others it is exceedingly so.

The drug clerk is apt to overlook the latter and exaggerate the former, but we believe it to be a fact that the bright, energetic, ambitious drug clerk of the present day has more to look forward to than at any other period in his history that we know anything about. And it is also true that the mere time-killer who does his work in a perfunctory manner and has no thought for the welfare of the man who pays his salary, has less chance to succeed than ever before. One of these truths can hardly be less satisfactory to us than the other, for the clerk of to-day is the proprietor of to-morrow, and if the clerk is energetic and conscientious and ambitious, the better proprietor he will be, and the better proprietors we have the better will be the condition of the drug business in general.—*The New Idea.*

The oldest prescription in existence has been found. It was given as a wash for promoting the growth of the hair of the mother of King Chata, second king of the first dynasty, who reigned about 4000 B.C. This is the translation: "Pad of a dog's foot, 1; fruit of a date palm, 1; ass's hoof, 1. Boil together in oil in saucepan. Directions for use: Rub thoroughly in."

Change of Stock Offering of the Emerson Pharmacal Co.

April 15, 1899.

TO THE RETAIL DRUGGISTS of the United States of America and Canada:

Realizing the fact that the greater the number of druggists who become shareholders in our Company under our liberal co-operative plan, the greater will be the benefits to all concerned, we have concluded to modify our stock offer of January 19th to such an extent that it becomes possible for any Retail Druggist to secure stock in our Company by a slight exertion on his part in the interest of our several preparations.

Therefore, in lieu of our offer of January 19th, requiring the sale of One Hundred Dollars' (\$100) worth of Emerson's Rheumatic Cure prior to March 31st, 1900, to secure one share of our Capital Stock, we have the pleasure of making the following attractive offer, viz.:

To each and every Retail Druggist in the United States and Canada selling prior to April 30th, 1900

\$50 00	worth Emerson's Rheumatic Cure.
30 00	" " Hydrobromate of Caffeine.
20 00	" " Phospho-Aperient,

\$100 00 Total,

we will give one share of our Capital Stock, full paid and non-assessable, par value \$25.

Both the Hydrobromate of Caffeine and Phospho-Aperient will find ready sale at the Soda Fount, or simply dispensed in plain water. The most attractive ingredient in Phospho-Aperient is Phosphate of Soda, which is now held in such high esteem by the medical profession. It is exceedingly palatable, and never disappointing in our preparation.

Put up in 5 oz. bottles at \$2.00 per doz, retailed at 25c. per bottle.

We shall continue to advertise our Rheumatic Cure, which is being quite favorably received.

Our Hydrobromate of Caffeine is packed in 1 lb. bottles at 50c. per lb. One 50c. voucher is packed with each pound. One \$1 voucher is packed with each ½ doz Phospho-Aperient; one \$1 voucher is packed with each ¼ doz Rheumatic Cure.

Druggists competing for this stock will please note that it is absolutely required that the prescribed quantity of goods must be actually SOLD (not simply purchased) prior to April 30th, 1900; and inasmuch as there are but four thousand shares of stock reserved for this purpose, druggists are requested to forward their vouchers to us as soon as they have sold the One Hundred Dollars' worth of goods which they represent, together with affidavit before a Notary Public to the effect that they have sold the goods; and the stock will be issued as the vouchers are received.

Very respectfully,

THE EMERSON PHARMACAL CO.,

ISAAC E. EMERSON, President.

Baltimore, Md.

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"Why keep inferior Malt Extract to Hofbrau at 2 for 25c?"

"Why sell your customers Malt Extracts at 25c. per bottle?" when you can sell them HOFBRAU, which is now being prescribed by all leading physicians, because it contains less alcohol than any other Malt Extract.

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DANDRUFF

There are many so called Dandruff cures on the market to-day, but Pratt's Oriental Pomade excels them all and is sold under a guarantee to cure, and if after using faithfully, according to directions, it fails to cure any case of Dandruff the money will be most cheerfully refunded.

It is cooling to the scalp, prevents itching of the skin, stimulates the hair, stops it from falling out, and prevents baldness. For all scalp trouble or skin disease it has no equal.

Put up in 1, 2 and 3-ounce pots to retail at 50c., 75c and \$1.00. Send for price list.

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Effervescent
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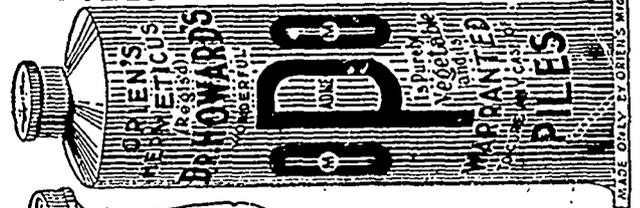
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Pharmaceutical CASTOR OIL

(The finest goods on the Canadian market.)

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

1st Pressure Castor Oil

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

2nd Pressure Castor Oil or East India Castor Oil

Packed same as 1st Pressure.

Glycolum

(Liquid Vaseline). A white and colorless oil used extensively for nasal and spraying purposes.

Turpentine, Boiled and Raw Linseed Oils, Straw Refined Seal Oil, Pale and Straw Seal Oil, Sperm Oil (pure), Bicycle and Sewing Machine Oil, Pine Tar (in tins and bottles).

PETROLATUM

Snow White, Lily White, Cream White, Extra Amber, Amber, Yellow, Veterinary.

Bbls., 1/2 bbls.; 50 and 25 lb. tubs, 10, 5 and 1 lb. tins, gross, 1/2 gross and 1/4 gross.

Atlantic Refining Co.
TORONTO

Manitoba College of Pharmacy

At the Major Examination, held May 1st, 1899, the following papers were submitted:

PHARMACY.

Examiner: A. CAMPBELL.

1. (a) What is vaporization?
(b) How would you evaporate a liquid to a fixed weight?
(c) In evaporating a solution of a solid by boiling, how is the temperature affected as it concentrates?
2. Outline processes for making the following:
Liq. ammon. acet.; liq. ferri perchlor., fort.;
Syr. ferri phosph. B.P. 1898; tr. opii B.P. 1898.
3. One pint of an aqueous solution contains 10 drachms of solid matter. What is the percentage? (b) How much 95 per cent. alcohol and water would you use to make 100 ounces 60 per cent.? (c) What proportions of 90 per cent. alcohol and 20 per cent. alcohol would you use to make 70 per cent.?
4. What is a precipitate, and how does it differ from a sediment?
5. Describe a percolator and the rationale of the process of percolation.
6. (a) What points are necessary to observe in the selection of a menstrum?
(b) What do you understand by No. 40 powder.
7. Give strength of active ingredients and doses of the following B.P., 1898: Spt. chloroformi, tr. aconiti, tr. camph. co., tr. belladonnæ, tr. ergotæ, tinct. scillæ.
8. Separate the alkaloids and glucosides in the following list: Codeine, santonin, gelsemine, salicin, eserine, digitalin, picrotoxin, pilocarpine.

9-10. Oral.

CHEMISTRY.

Examiner: C. FLEXON.

1. (a) At a red heat, complete decomposition takes place between 117 parts of Sodium Chloride, and 98 parts of Acid Sulphuric.

Illustrate by chemical formula.

- (b) Give a chemical formula, showing the incomplete decomposition by moderately heating together 58.5 parts of Sodium Chlor. and 98 parts of Acid Sulphuric, and give the name of Sodium Salt produced.

2. (a) Show by chemical equation the interaction between the ingredients used in the making of Liquor Ethyl. Nitritis.
(b) How does Liq. Ethyl. Nitritis differ from Spt. Ether Nitrosi? (c) How would you, by a simple test, find the Nitrosi radical? (d) Why are Ethyl. Nitriti and ChCl_3 , termed ethereal salts, or esters.

3. (a) In the ultimate analysis of Alcohol, the percentage composition would be $\text{C}_{52.17}\text{H}_{13.04}\text{O}_{34.78}$. How would you deduce the empirical formula?

- (b) Show Alcohol to be the hydrate of a basylous radicle, and what would that radicle be?

- (c) How would you obtain the rational formula of Alcohol?

- (d) How would you regard it as a salt?

4. It has been demonstrated that if one pound of Mercury at 68° Fahr. be mixed with water at 32° , the temperature of the mixture will be 33.15° . Show how you find the specific heat of Mercury.

5. (a) Draw two simple unnumbered hexagons, both to represent Benzene. Occupy the corners of the one with orobenzene $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{Cl}$ and the corners of the other with Trinethylbenzene $\text{C}_6\text{C}_3(\text{CH}_3)_3$.

- (b) When C_6H_6 is added to HNO_3 , Nitrobenzene is produced. Explain why on account of a certain radicle a very explosive compound is formed which, if ignited or struck, vapors and gases will result. Name the vapors and gases.

PRESCRIPTIONS.

Examiner: A. R. LEONARD.

1. Translate into English the following:

- (a) *Ex his fiat haustus, summo mane deglutiendus Repetatur idem tertioquoque die.*

- (b) *Sumat Tincture Opii guttas viginti in vehiculo calido convenienter.*

- (c) *Fiat bolus; detur jejuno stomach.*

- (d) *Misce pro enemate statim injiciendo.*

2. Translate into Latin:

- (a) Make a mixture and direct the patient to take two tablespoonfuls immediately and repeat in two hours if necessary.

- (b) Give a dessertspoonful at night and repeat in half an hour if not sleeping.

3. Criticise the following prescription as to dosage and compatibility, also convert into metric scale.

(a) Strychnine.....gr. iiss
Potas. Iodide..... ℥iij
Tr. Cinch. Co ℥vi
Aq. ad..... ℥iij
Sig. ℥i. t. i. d.

(b) Bis. Subnit..... ℥vi
Ac. Hydrocyan dil..... ℥iiss
Soda Bicarb..... ℥iv
Aq. Menth. Pip. ad..... ℥iv
Sig.: ℥ii every two hours if necessary.

(c) Liq. Arsenicalis..... ℥iij
Magnes. Sulph..... ℥iv
Tr. Gent. Comp..... ℥iv
Aq. ad..... ℥iv
Sig.: ℥ii t.i.d. a.c.

4. Give antidotes for following:
Chloroform, opium, pilocarpine, potassa caustica, hydrarg. perchlor., gelseminus, salts of zinc, atropine, hyoseyamus, digitalis.

5. State solubilities of the following:
Ac. boric., sulphur sub., quin. hydrochlor., santonine, pot. bicarb., hydrarg. perchlor., creosote, ac. carbol., plumbi acet., borax, atropine, ammon. chlor., thymol., salol., camphor, chloroform.

6. Oleic acid. What is it? How obtained? Its uses pharmaceutically and preparations?

7. Oral.

DISPENSING.

Examiner: A. CAMPBELL.

Dispense the following prescriptions:

No. 1 *James Robinson.*

R

Hydrarg. Perchlor.....gr. i.
Potas. Iodid..... ℥i
Tinct. Cinchon..... ℥ss
Aque.....ad. ℥ii

Misce—Sig. Capiat gutt. viginti ter die cum cyath vin. aq.

No. 2 *Alex. McPherson.*

R

Hyd. Am. Chlor..... ℥ss
P. Gum. Benzoin.....gr. x
Petrolatum..... ℥i
M ft. Ungt.

Sig. Omni nocte applic.

No. 3 *Frank Jones.*

R

Ol. Terebinth..... ℥i
Camphor..... ℥ss
Sapo. Mol..... ℥iiss
Aque. Distil. ad..... ℥ii

M. ft. Lin.

Sig. Bis. in die ap.

No. 4 *A. Clark.*
 R
 Acidi Tannici gr. vi
 Ol. Theobrom. ℥iii
 Misce et div. in Suppos No. vi.
 Sig. Post alvum Exoneratam applic.

(To be made by hand.)

No. 5 *Sarah Wilson.*
 R
 Ferri Redact. gr. ii
 Ft. pil. No. i. Mitte tales No. vi.
 Sig Sumat una ter die post cib.

BOTANY.

Examiner: C. FLEXON.

1. Explain the terms used in describing the development of the embryo from the seed.
2. (a) What is the root?
 (b) What is meant by primary, secondary and annual roots?
3. What is the hop? Is it a fruit, and what kind?
4. Name the principal kinds of indefinite inflorescence.
5. What are achenia and anthocarpous fruits?
6. What is the leaf?
7. Give official names and natural orders of: Ipecac, Henbane, Saffron, Cascara Sagrada, Indian Hemp, Goa Powder, Bitter Apple, Iceland Moss.
- 8, 9, 10. Oral.

MATERIA MEDICA.

Examiner: A. R. LEONARD.

1. Classify Materia Medica. Name three subdivisions, and in each cite two official drugs, giving preparations and doses.
2. Give official strength, or standard, of following preparations: Caffeine, citrat. effervesc., ext. belladonnæ liq, ext. ipecac liq, ext. nucis. vom. liq., liq. hydrogenii peroxidi, oleum pini, acetanilidum, aqua. camphoræ, liq. arsenicalis hydrochlor, spts. ætheris nitrosi.
3. What are the following, and state history, preparations and uses pharmaceutically: Kaolin, salol, terebenum, thyreoidum siccum, benzol.
4. State the medicinal properties of following briefly:
 Aconite, acid carbolic, krameria, strychnin. hyd., acid borici, buchu, phosphorus, ergota, liq. trinitrini. sodii benzoas.
5. (a) Give B.P. drugs of N.O. rutaceæ, habitat, part used. B.P. preparations.
 (b) Give B.P. drugs of N.O. compositæ, habitat, part used, B.P. preparations.

6. Name official alkaloids, giving doses of same or preparations.

7 (a) Give tests for strychnine, quinine, arsenic, morphine, and (b) Give methods of preparing tr. strophanthus, spts. æther, nit. ac. acetic, atropia.

8. Give B.P. doses of following: Bismuth, salicyl., codeina, phos, plumba, acet., pepsin, phosphorus, iodine, hydrarg bichlor., Ferri arsenias, creasotum, ac. sulphurous.

PRACTICAL CHEMISTRY.

- 1st exercise:
 Prove the absence of tartaric acid in the sample of citric acid. } Distributed among four candidates.
 Prove the absence of tannic acid in the sample of gallic acid. } Distributed among four candidates.
- 2nd exercise (triple salts):
 Sodium chlor 2 parts }
 Pot. nit. 1 " } for two candidates.
 Ammon. chlor. 1 " }
 Cadmium sulph. 1 part }
 Barium nit. 7 " } for two candidates.
 Sodium sulph. 2 " }
 Iron sulphate. }
 Manganese sulph. } for two candidates.
 Alum. sulph. aa. }
 Manganese sulph. }
 Zinc sulph. } for two candidates.
 Pot. Brom. aa. }
- 3rd exercise (identification of substance produced):
 Plumbi ant. Distributed among four candidates.
 Zinci sulph. Distributed among four candidates.

The Destruction of Locusts.

Pharmacists in those countries where locusts are prevalent may find of service the following notes on the destruction of these insects by means of arsenic, as given by Wilkinson in the *Natal Agricultural Journal*: "Dissolve caustic soda, one pound, in boiling water, four gallons, and add to the boiling liquid arsenic, one pound. Stir until dissolved. Keep this solution under lock and key. Take half a gallon of the mixture, add four gallons of water and ten pounds of brown sugar. Dip bag-grass, grass, or mealie stalks in the mixture and lay about among the crops or sprinkle the mixture with a white-wash brush over growing crops. Locusts will come from a hundred yards attracted by the smell of the sugar; they eat and die; and are eaten by other locusts, which also die." With proper precautions the mixture is stated not to be dangerous, as the amount of arsenic in the diluted solution is too small to render it poisonous to

animals when applied as directed. By this means the writer states that he cleared his farm of seven hundred acres in ten days, employing six men to distribute the poison, and kept it clear during the season from incursions from surrounding farmers.—*Cape Agric. Journ.*

Manitoba Notes.

June 5th, 1899.

The spring examinations for the Pharmaceutical Association of Manitoba were held May 1st, 2nd, 3rd, and 4th, in the association rooms at the Medical College, Winnipeg.

Examiners: A. R. Leonard, of Stonewall; Charles Flexon and Alexander Campbell, Winnipeg.

Eight students, all for the Major Examinations, appeared before the Examiners.

The meeting of the council of the Pharmaceutical Association of Manitoba was held May 9th, at the Clarendon Hotel, Winnipeg.

The principal business transacted was the reception of the report of the examiners for the recent examinations.

The examiners reported most successful and satisfactory examinations, all of the eight candidates having been successful.

The following is a list of the successful students:

- William Young, Neepawa.
- W. O. Harrison, Neepawa.
- H. H. Agnew, Winnipeg.
- J. Money, Elkhorn.
- C. S. Oke, Crystal City.
- W. B. Wilton, Morden.
- G. A. Ostrand, Carman.
- J. P. Leveque, Winnipeg.

Mr. C. H. Cranston, Winnipeg, has sold his business to Messrs. A. J. Wallen & Co., who will run it as a branch store. Mr. Cranston has entered the firm of Kennedy, Fielding & Co., of Toronto, where he will reside in the future. His many friends will wish him every success in his new connections.

Dr. A. J. Gordon, druggist, Carman, was married to Miss Lettie Trombo, of Stonewall, at Carman, June 6th, 1899. The happy couple left for Chicago, where the honeymoon will be spent.

Mr. W. Hewitt, of Neepawa, has gone to Roland to take charge of the Roland drug store.

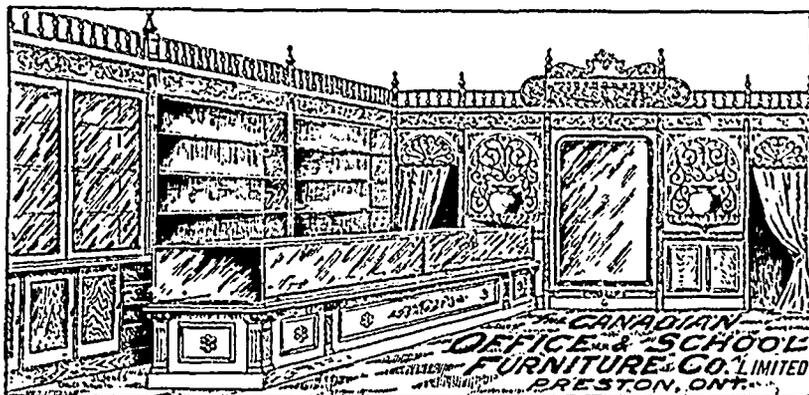
Labatt's Indian Pale Ale

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

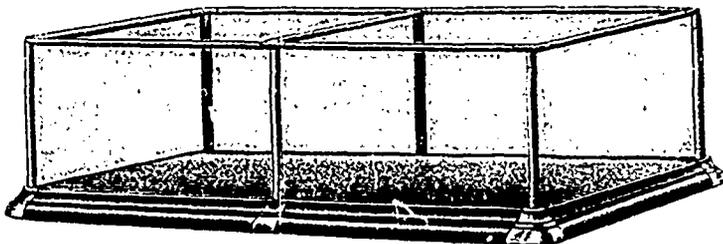
"We find that the Ale uniformly well agreed with the patients, that it stimulated the appetite, and thereby increased nutrition. The taste likewise was always highly spoken of. In nervous women, we found that a glass at bedtime acted as a very effective and harmless hypnotic."
—*Superintendent of large United States Hospital.*

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A GREAT DISCOVERY.

In pursuance of the well known policy which governs the editorial columns of the *Western Trade Journal*, representatives of the editorial corps have recently concluded an examination of the great "Ah-Wa-Go," nature's own remedy and cure for diseases of the blood, liver and kidneys, such as rheumatism, gout, neuralgia, sciatica, locomotor ataxia, salt rheum, dyspepsia, sleeplessness, pimples on the face, skin disease, pale and sallow complexion, indigestion, loss of appetite, eczema, blood poison, lame back, erysipelas, etc. Removes mercury from the system. Cures constipation. A most powerful nerve and blood tonic. Cures female complaints and irregularities, and all blood impurities due to defective action of the kidneys, and find it belongs to a class of preparations which have accomplished magnificent results in the way of restoring health, and giving back to suffering humanity freedom from disease.

Ah-Wa-Go is highly recommended by all physicians as well as laymen, and is a botanical discovery of the greatest value in curing the diseases mentioned. It possesses a wider range of therapeutical properties than any other preparation of its class now before the profession. It is especially recommended for malignant cases, and gives more satisfactory and quicker relief than any other remedy.

From Undisputed Evidence in the hands of the editor of the *Western Trade Journal*, it can be said that "Ah-Wa-Go" relieves when all else fails, producing marvellous results in a short space of time, an improvement being noticeable from the beginning of treatment. While it is not a "cure all," our investigation leads us to believe that it is one of the few remedies for diseases of the blood, liver and kidneys, that will accomplish more than is claimed for it. This preparation will not produce any depressing after-effects, but it is a prompt remedy for the diseases named.

Ah-Wa-Go, being nature's own remedy, is free from ingredients which often prove injurious. It contains active principles, combined with nutritive substances, which soothe and sustain, and is especially intended never to exhaust, but strengthen the weakest, as by its use every organ of the body is aided—both individually and collectively—to perform their natural functions. "Ah-Wa-Go" is easy, certain and quick in its opera-

tions, acting directly through the blood, and by its mild, but searching and cleansing, qualities removes all obnoxious and poisonous elements from the system, and thus searching out and removing the cause of disease and suffering. Nature finishes the work, and life becomes pleasant and enjoyable, as originally intended by its Divine Author.

For the foregoing reasons we feel it a public duty to give the editorial endorsement of this paper to "Ah-Wa-Go." To such of our readers as are suffering from these all too common afflictions, we advise that the F. E. Karn Company, whose Canadian office is No. 132 Victoria Street, Toronto, be called upon or written to for such information as this article fails to supply. This sterling preparation is for sale by all wholesale druggists —[ADVT.]

Victory ! Victory !

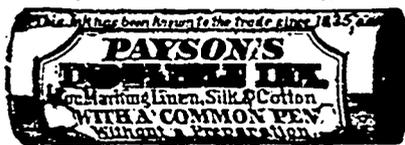
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Formulary.

ELIXIR OF TERPINE.

The following formula is recommended by Vigier:

Terpine.....	10 parts.
Glycerin.....	150 "
Alcohol, 90%.....	150 "
Honey, clarified.....	125 "
Tincture of vanilla.....	10 "

Mix. The dose is from two to four tablespoonfuls.

AMMONIATED ACETANILIDE POWDER.

Take of:

Acetanilide.....	25 parts.
Ammonium carbonate.....	10 "
Sodium bicarbonate.....	5 "
Milk sugar.....	60 "

This hygroscopic powder is said to have a stimulating effect on the heart and circulation, instead of the depression produced by acetanilide alone. It is employed in dysmenorrhœa, gastralgia, hyperacidity of stomach, and atonic dyspepsia.—*Apoth. Ver.*

HYDROUS WOOL FAT ROSE CREAM.

Take of:

Hydrous wool fat.....	25 parts.
Almond oil.....	60 "
Powdered soap.....	8 "
Water (stir in gradually).....	15 "
Rose water.....	30 "

Mix together, and perfume as desired.

—*Pharm. Zeit.*

FRECKLE CURE.

Solution of chlorinated soda.....	2 ozs.
Hydrochloric acid, c.p.....	4 drs.
Chloride of ammonium.....	4 drs.
Essence of jasmine.....	4 drs.
Glycerin.....	2 ozs.
Elder flower water.....	4 ozs.

Mix and filter.

FRECKLE OINTMENT.

Bismuth subnitrate.....	4 drs.
Glycerin.....	4 drs.
Lanolin.....	3 ozs.

Mix the lanolin and glycerin, and thoroughly incorporate the bismuth. Apply three or four times a day.

HAIR TONIC.

Take of:

	Parts.
Chlorhydrate of quinine.....	4
Tannin.....	10
Rectified spirit.....	SSo
Tincture cantharides.....	10
Glycerine.....	60
Eau de Cologne.....	40
Sandalwood (crushed).....	5
Vanillin.....	10

Macerate for four days and filter.—

Pharm. Zeitsch.

REMEDY FOR HAY FEVER.

Menthol.....	20 grs.
Campho-phenic.....	60 grs.
Zinc oxide ointment.....	2 drs.
Cold cream ointment.....	6 drs.

—*Meyer Bros.' Druggist.*

PEPSIN ELIXIR.

The following formulæ are given by Ann de Ph. de Liege:

ACIDULATED PEPSIN ELIXIR.

(1) Pepsin.....	8.0 gm.
Distilled water.....	50.0 gm.
Extract of coca.....	2.0 gm.
Extract of cinchona.....	2.0 gm.
Sugar.....	50.0 gm.
Sherry wine.....	100.0 gm.
Hydrochloric acid.....	10 drops.

SALINE PEPSIN ELIXIR.

(2) Sodium chloride.....	0.46 gm.
Pepsin.....	2.00 gm.
Alcohol.....	2.00 gm.
Glycerin.....	5.6 gm.
Sugar.....	24.5 gm.
Distilled water.....	65.5 gm.

—*Ap. Zig.*

HECTOGRAPH INKS.

The following formulæ are taken from the *Neueste Erfindungen und Erfahrungen*:

Black.

	Parts.
Methyl violet.....	10
Negrosin.....	20
Glycerin.....	30
Gum arabic.....	5
Alcohol.....	60

Mix.

Blue.

Resorcin blue, M.....	10
Acetic acid dilute.....	1
Distilled water.....	85
Glycerin.....	4
Alcohol, 90%.....	10

Make a mixture of the liquids, and in this dissolve the blue, by the aid of gentle heat.

Red.

	Parts.
1. Diamond fuchsin.....	10
Alcohol.....	10
Acetic acid.....	2
Gum arabic.....	10
Water, distilled.....	70

Mix and dissolve.

2. Diamond fuchsin.....	10
Alcohol.....	10
Glycerin.....	10
Water.....	50

Mix and dissolve.

Green.

Anilin green, water soluble.....	15
Glycerin.....	10
Water.....	50
Alcohol, 90%.....	10

Violet.

This may be made by mixing a blue and a red ink, or by the use of water soluble anilin violet and glycerin, water and alcohol, as in the foregoing formula for green ink.—*National Druggist.*

ANTISEPTIC GARGLE PASTILLES.

Take of

Boric acid.....	4 ozs. 6½ drachms.
Salicylic acid.....	231½ grains
Sodium chloride.....	465 "
Saccharin.....	46 "
Ol. peppermint.....	15½ "
Ol. eucalyptus.....	1 dp.

Make into 300 pastilles. One pastille dissolved in a cupful of boiling water yields, when cold, an excellent gargle. After having used two-thirds of the solution for gargling, the cup should again be filled with water and this diluted solution snuffed up the nose.—*Am. Med. and Surg. Bul.*

CREOSOTE PILLS.

L'Union Pharmaceutique recommends the following:

Creosote.....	3 parts.
Mixed oil of almonds.....	1 part.
Lard.....	1 part.
Burned magnesia.....	1 part

Mix in the order given above, allow to stand for twenty-four hours, mix thoroughly again, and then put into well-covered porcelain jar until required for dispensing, when any desired quantity may be made up into pills as ordered.

BOUGARD'S PASTE FOR CANCEROUS GROWTHS.

Wheat flour.....	60 g.
Starch.....	60 g.
Arsenic.....	1 g.
Cinnabar.....	5 g.
Ammonium chlorid.....	5 g.
Mercuric chlorid.....	0.5 g.
Solution zinc chlorid, 52 deg. B.....	245 g.

The first six substances are separately ground, and reduced to fine powder. They are then mixed in a mortar of glass or china and the solution of chlorid of zinc is slowly poured in, while the contents are kept rapidly moved with the pestle so that no lump shall be formed.—

Med. Review of Reviews.

The yield of olive oil in Palestine is estimated at 20,000 tons, nearly all of which is sent to Egypt for use in soap manufacture.

THE GERMAN PHARMACOPŒIA.—As the final sitting of the editorial commission will be held on April 19, it is expected that the new edition will be ready so that it may come into force on January 1, 1900.

Photographic Notes.

AN ACID FIXING BATH.—Belitzki gives the following formula for an acid fixing bath, which he states he has used with excellent results: Sodium sulphite, 50 parts; water, 800 parts; when dissolved, add sulphuric acid (pure), 6 parts, and then hypo., 200 parts.



Sault Ste. Marie.

SOLUBLE HALOGEN-SILVER COMPOUNDS, as silver chloride, bromide, and iodide, are obtained by treating colloidal silver with chlorine, bromine, or iodine until decolorization is complete.—(*Ap. Ztg.*)

TO REMOVE "HYPO" FROM THE FILM.—The negative should be washed in the usual way, then immersed in a 1-in-40 solution of hydrogen peroxide (20 volumes) in water and washed again. By this method the "hypo" is thoroughly removed, and the negative can be intensified at once without fear of staining.

Those who wish to make line drawings from photographs by inking on the surface will find it quite an easy matter. One way is to print on blue ferro-prussiate paper not too deeply, go over the outlines with any waterproof ink, and wash until the blue disappears. If the drawing is intended for "process" reproduction, the blue need not be removed if it is only printed lightly, as the blue does not interfere with the block-making. Another way is to print on ordinary printing-out paper, go over the outlines with waterproof ink, and bleach the print with potassium cyanide and iodine. I should think that ammonium persulphate followed by a dip in the fixing bath would answer as well as the cyanide and iodine,

or almost any other reducing agent would do.—*C.F.T., in Amateur Photog.*

SENSITIZING SOLUTION.—It may possibly be worth while to place on the market a solution for sensitizing paper and other materials, such as has lately been

put out commercially, and this may be readily done by dissolving silver nitrate and citrate, carbonate, tartarate, or phosphate in liq. ammoniac fort. The following formulae will be found to yield satisfactory results:

Silver Nitrate	170 g.
Citric Acid	21 g.
Ammonium Chloride.....	25 g.
Distilled Water.....	500 C.c.

Dissolve the silver in half the water and the acid and chloride in the remainder, and mix the two solutions, and then add liq. ammoniac fort. 0.550, till, on stirring, the whole of the precipitate is dissolved, and then dilute with sufficient water to make 1700 C.c. :—

Silver Nitrate	170 g.
Tartaric Acid	18 g.
Ammonium Chloride.....	25 g.
Distilled Water	500 C.c.

or

Silver Nitrate.....	170 g.
Sodium Phosphate.....	35 g.
Ammonium Chloride.....	25 g.
Distilled Water	500 C.c.

The procedure of making is precisely the same as in the case of the citrate.—*Ex.*

BRENZCATECHINE OR PYROCATECHINE DEVELOPER.—This is another developer which is not new, but to which some attention has been directed lately, due entirely to the production of it on a large scale by El-

lon and Co., of Charlottenburg, Berlin. It is an open question whether it presents any great advantage over the commonly used developers, but it is clean, keeps well, and is open to control by dilution or the addition of bromide. A satisfactory formula is:

NO. 1.

Pyrocatechine.....	20 g.
Sodium sulphite.....	100 g.
Distilled water.....	1000 C.c.

NO. II.

Sodium phosphate.....	188 g.
Sodium hydrate.....	20 g.
Distilled water.....	1000 C.c.

For use mix one part of No. 1, one part of No. 2, and one part of water. To make No. 2 dissolve the phosphate in 750 parts of water, the hydrate in 250 parts of water, and mix the two. The developer is applicable to both negative and positive work.—*Phar. J1*

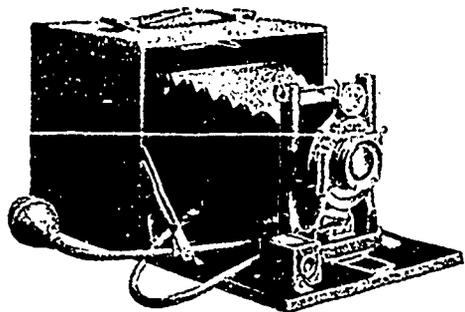
NEW FILM FOR SPECTROSCOPIC PHOTOGRAPHY.—Sir Norman Lockyer has lately been experimenting with flexible film, with the idea of adapting it to spectroscopic photography. The large concave Rowland grating which Sir Norman Lockyer is now using for his solar spectroscopic photographs has 20,000 lines to the inch ruled on its surface and is of 21½ feet radius, giving a spectrum of 30 inches long. The focal plane of this grating is of necessity considerably curved; in fact, the plane of accurate definition at the edges of the field is about 0.5 inches in front of the similar plane at the centre. It is, therefore, impossible to get



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a sharp photograph of the whole spectrum on a glass plate; in fact, not more than eighteen to twenty inches of the spectrum can be brought into focus on the same

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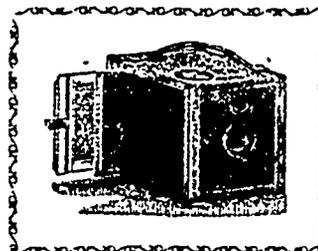
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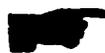
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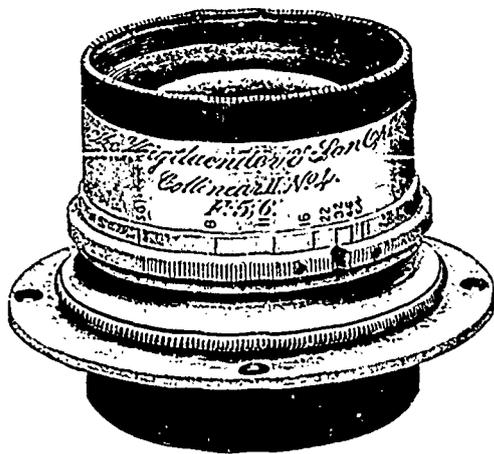
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DOSE: One or two tablespoonfuls fifteen minutes before meals, or when symptoms appear.

Winckler Antigastralgie Pills

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DOSE: One or two pills fifteen minutes before meals, or when symptoms appear. This is specially recommended to the people who can't stand the preparations lightly alcoholized.

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Canadian Druggist
Toronto, Can.

plane. This difficulty is, of course, got over by the use of the flexible film which can be bent to the curvature of the field. A print of one of the photographs taken with this Rowland concave grating must be the longest solar spectrum photographed at a single operation. It is 30 inches long, and shows the arc spectrum of iron with a comparison spectrum of the sun from wave length 3,500 to 5,200.—*Phar.*
//.

Winnipeg Camera Club.

With the approach of summer the Winnipeg Camera Club is once more to the front, offering more facilities and advantages than ever to those interested in the instructing and elevating amusement of amateur photography. The club has been most fortunate in securing rooms for its headquarters in the McIntyre block, room 517, which, in a few days, will be fitted up in first-class style for the reception of members. It is the intention of the directors of the club to have the new dark room as complete as possible in the way of lighting, ventilation, locker accommodation, etc., and it is expected that by the first of June the new quarters will be ready for occupation. In the meantime the old rooms in the Roblin House are still in order for any members who may have work they may wish to finish up in the way of developing, etc. The monthly button competitions will be an important feature of the summer's work, and it would appear, from present indications, that these competitions will be more than ever patronized. Most of the old members have expressed their intention of joining for a second season, which goes to show clearly that there is a good field for such an organization. The Saturday afternoon club runs will be continued during the coming summer; to those who took advantage of them last year these outings proved to be both highly instructive and enjoyable. The club has already received a number of new applications for membership, and the present indications are that before the close of this season last year's membership will be more than doubled. Mr. S. W. Smith is secretary of the club (P.O. drawer No. 1,260, Winnipeg, Man.), and will be pleased to give any information in connection therewith.

Photo Queries.

C. E. Harbut, Toronto, asks :

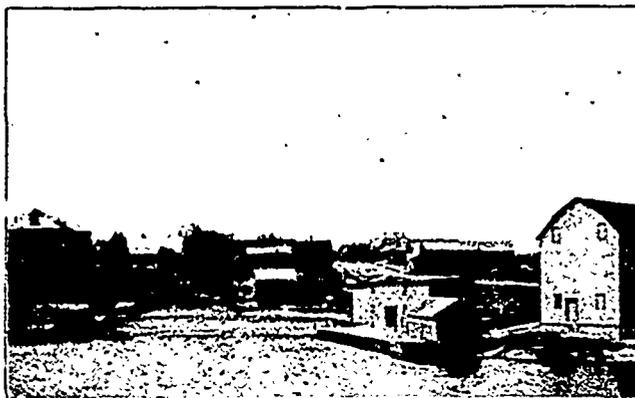
Can you tell me how to print on china? Can you give me the process, and tell me how a print from a flat negative upon a concave surface is done?

Answer :

There are several methods for printing on china, watch cases, etc. One process is to make a transparency or positive upon an un-albumenized plate and then transfer it upon the article.

The china or other article should first be prepared by coating it with a thin solution of gelatine or white glue.

Another way is to print your picture on a collodion coated paper, the china is then prepared same as above and the unmounted print pressed into contact with the article and allowed to dry; it is then wet



Manitowaning, Algoma.

with hot water, when the paper can be stripped off, leaving the photo.

There are several brands of collodion and transfer papers, which may be obtained from the leading dealers in photo stock.

Subscriber, Quebec, asks :

Will you please give in next month's issue of CANADIAN DRUGGIST directions for making plates for cameras and kodaks, also for making films to use in place of glass?

Answer :

We cannot undertake to answer the above for want of space. When dry plates were first introduced a few photographers undertook to make their own plates, but soon found the difficulties too many to contend with, such as keeping the emulsion at proper temperature, cleaning glass and coating plates, which is all done now by machinery, and that it did not pay, as reliable plates could be

had from the factories for less money. There are several good books to be had on plate making from dealers in photo goods.

Avoid Substitution.

There are forms of substitution which are quite as reprehensible as a deliberate giving of something else for the preparation ordered—and one of the latest of these has just come under our notice. Abbey's Effervescent Salt is recognized by the physician and public alike as a valuable remedy. Its sale has been almost phenomenal, a fact which is due to its real medicinal virtue. Recognizing this fact a package has appeared on the market almost similar in appearance, size and style of bottle and package, and with a label as closely imitating it as possible, intended, without doubt, to deceive the public. It has unfortunately been purchased by some druggist, possibly without considering the evident intention of the makers, and also the loss of custom which must inevitably follow if an attempt is made to sell it in place of the article which it would seek to displace. The proprietors of Abbey's Salt have faithfully tried to further the interests of the retail druggists in not only cutting off the supplies of their preparation from any who would sell it at less than the advertised price, but also in keeping it strictly in the hands of the drug trade. We hope, therefore, that the trade generally will strengthen their hands by refusing to purchase anything which is sought to be put on the market as a substitute.

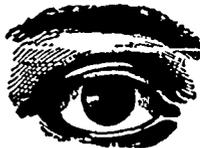
The Toronto Exhibition.

Stimulated by the grand success of last year's Industrial Fair, the directors of the Toronto Exhibition are putting forth greater efforts than ever to make the one for the present year eclipse all that have gone before, both as to the extent and variety of exhibits as well as the magnitude and novelty of the special attractions. The prize list has been published, and copies can be procured by any of our readers by dropping a post card to the secretary at Toronto. The Fair is to be held from the 28th August to the 9th of September.

Kind words never die—except when killed by ingratitude.

Optical Department

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



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

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

R.E.V. $\frac{2}{8}$ with +1.50 = $\frac{2}{8}$
 Z.E.V. $\frac{2}{8}$ with +1.50 = $\frac{2}{8}$

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

A.F.T.: I have a customer who can see $\frac{2}{8}$ each eye separately, and which a plus glass blurs. But by giving a minus .50 on each eye he is able to read every letter of the fifteen line at 20 feet, whereas without the minus glasses he cannot be sure of one letter on the fifteen foot line. I was taught that when persons could see $\frac{2}{8}$ and a blus blurred that they were emmetropic and did not require anything, but I was also taught that if minus glasses improved the distant vision to give them. What I want to know is, is my customer an emmetrope or a myope and would you advise me giving the minus glasses found? Answer.

Nearly all authors say that a vision of $\frac{2}{8}$ indicates emmetropia or hyperopia. The acuteness of vision is determined by Suellen's test types, and $\frac{2}{8}$ is taken as the average vision an emmetrope should possess, but we must remember that it is only an average, and many have an acuity of vision of $\frac{3}{8}$, while others may have only $\frac{2}{8}$. In the case referred to above the acuteness of vision, although $\frac{2}{8}$, is increased by the minus glasses, and

would clearly point to a low degree of myopia, we would certainly prescribe them if the age of the person warrants it. I would, however, adopt very thorough fogging of binocular vision by means of plus glasses, to make doubly sure that the myopia was real.

Personally in this case I would use a mydriatic.

One cannot be too careful, especially in the young, before prescribing minus glasses where the vision is equal to $\frac{2}{8}$. From the contents of your letter I would expect you, however, to find low myopia, as your examination and deductions seem to have been very carefully worked out. I have prescribed plus glasses in such cases where I was uncertain, and have found in some cases that the myopia was proved to be false after a few weeks' wear of the plus glasses. The reasons why an emmetrope should sometimes exhibit symptoms of myopia has been fully explained in some of our preceding articles on eye strain, etc.

If there is one class more than another where opticians should be certain of their diagnosis it is in low myopia in the young. If you are in doubt at all secure advice from some competent oculist, as inestimable harm may be produced by giving concaved glasses to the young when they are not needed. I remember a case consulting me who was wearing -1.50 glasses fitted by an optician and after a retinoscopic examination I prescribed +2.50, which have been perfectly satisfactory and relieved his asthenopia.

I cannot understand how such a mistake could be made by any optician worthy of the name.

The following students have taken a course of instruction in optics from Dr. W. E. Hamill at The Optical Institute of Canada, since our last issue:

Dr. Cowan, Portage La Prairie.
 Chas. W. F. Howard, Hagersville.
 E. J. Kibblewaite, Alton.
 W. E. Fraleigh, Toronto.
 G. A. Ramsden, Erin.
 John E. Godfrey, Meaford.
 W. H. Robson, Fenelon Falls.
 Wesley Thomas, Campbellford.
 A. L. Barnhardt, Hawkestone.
 Next class commences August 8th.

The Carlsbad Sprudel Salts.

Although the time when the Sprudel salts were first prepared can be traced back to the year 1708, yet the merit of having, by indefatigable activity, firmly established the reputation of the Carlsbad sprudel salts is almost entirely due to Dr. David Becher†, and, thanks to his influence, the salts were, in 1764, prepared on a large scale, and the manufacture of these as a municipal enterprise was then taken up by the head of the town. Dr. David Becher's method of evaporation, based upon the action of the heat naturally inherent in the sprudel waters, possessed the recommendation of extraordinary cheapness, and yielded in 1788 as much as five quintals of sprudel salt (=620 English pounds).

The crystallized salts prepared according to Dr. Becher's method consisted mainly of crystallized sodic sulphate and that by the very desire of Dr. Becher himself, who did not by any means intend to produce a preparation containing all the soluble ingredients of sprudel water and designed to act as a complete substitute. All that he aimed at was to produce a salt which might be added to the thermal water and so to augment its action.

As soon as the Carlsbad sprudel salts became an article in considerable demand, they were as a matter of course, frequently analyzed, and in course of time adverse criticisms were passed upon them by chemists like Almen*, Uloth**, and Harnack***, who proceeded upon the wholly false assumption that the crystallized salts were meant as a substitute of and full equivalent for the natural thermal water.

This was not at all what had been intended. However, at the instance of various physicians and pharmacutists, a commission of experts was appointed and met at Carlsbad in 1880 consisting of Prof. E. Ludwig, of Vienna; Dr. A. Frank, of Charlottenburg; Dr. Pils, of Carlsbad, and Dr. Hoffmann, of Carlsbad. On their recommendation Dr. Ernst Ludwig, professor of applied medical chemistry at the University of Vienna, was invited by

†E. Ludwig über das Karlsbader Sprudelsalz. Wiener medicinische Blätter 1880 No. 50, 1881 No. 1, 2, 4 u 5.

*Fehling. Neues Handwörterbuch d. Chemie, vol. III. p. 942.

**Fehling. Neues Handwörterbuch d. Chemie, vol. III., p. 942.

***Harnack. Berliner klinische Wochenschrift 1880, No. 1, p. 8.

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Next Primary Class, August 8th.
Next Advanced Class on Retinoscopy and
Muscle Troubles, Aug. 22nd.

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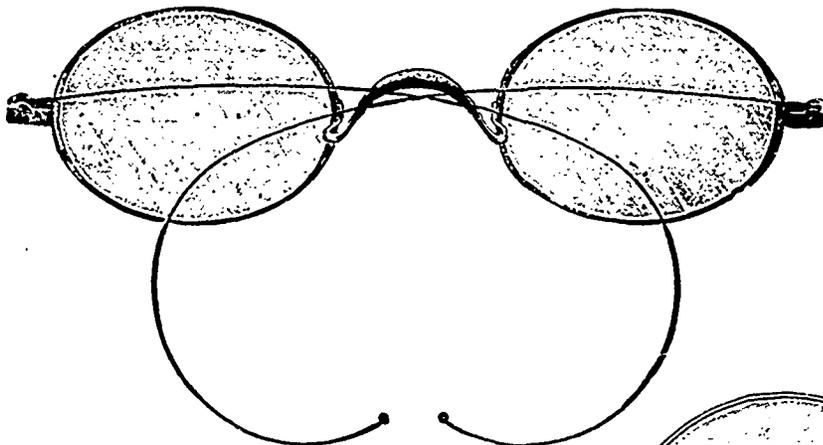
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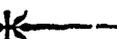
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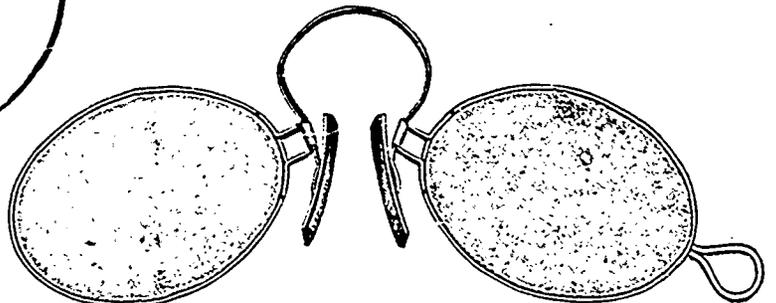
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BOOKS FOR DRUGGISTS.

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

British Pharmacopoeia, 1898.....	\$2 50	Scoville's Art of Compounding	\$2 50
National Formulary	1 00	Bartley's Medical Chemistry.....	3 00
Practical Dispensing.....	50	Duane's Medical Dictionary.....	3 00
Minor Ailments.....	1 50	Gould's Medical Dictionary.....	3 25
Practical Dentistry.....	50	Robinson's Latin Grammar.....	1 75
Heebner's Practical Synopsis of B.P.....	1 00	Beasley's Receipt Book.....	2 00
Heebner's Manual of Pharmacy	2 00	Practical Perfumery.....	50
Harrow's Monograph on Fluid Extracts.....	2 00	Hare's Practical Therapeutics.....	3 75
Caspari's Treatise on Pharmacy.....	4 50		
Oldberg's Home Study in Pharmacy	3 00		
Sayre's Organic Materia Medica and Pharmacognosy.....	4 50	Refraction of the Eye (Morton)	1 00
Culbreth's Materia Medica and Pharmacognosy.....	4 00	Diseases of the Eye (Hunsell & Bell).....	50
		Spectacles and Eyeglasses (Phillips).....	1 00

- - THE - -

CANADIAN DRUGGIST Toronto, Canada.



Often in the morning there comes a feeling of weariness, indescribable; not exactly ill, nor fit to work, but too near well to remain idle.

A Ripans Tabule taken at night, before retiring, or just after dinner, has been known to drive away that weariness for months.

WANTED—A case of bad health that R. I. P. A. N. S. will not benefit. Send five cents to Ripans Chemical Co. No. 10 Spruce Street, New York, for 10 samples and 1,000 testimonials. R. I. P. A. N. S., 10 for 5 cents, or 12 packets for 48 cents, may be had of all druggists who are willing to sell a standard medicine at a moderate profit. They banish pain and prolong life. One gives relief. Note the word R. I. P. A. N. S. on the packet. Accept no substitute.

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

Pharmaceutical Specialties....

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

THE

Martin, Bole & Wynne Co.

Wholesale Druggists, Winnipeg, Man.

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the town council to consider the best means of preparing a product from the mineral water containing *all its ingredients* soluble in water. In accordance with the directions given by Professor Ludwig, the natural Carlsbad sprudel salt, sold in powder form, is prepared in the following way: The sprudel water is overheated. This causes it to drop a precipitate which is removed by filtration. The filtered liquid is then concentrated by evaporation until it is reduced to a residue of salt and while still moist this salt is saturated with the carbonic acid so freely given off by the sprudel springs. The two processes described are carried out at different stages and in different localities. The salt is produced at the salt-works and its saturation with carbonic acid gas is effectuated in the Sprudel Hall. The object of saturation of the salt with natural carbon dioxide is to retransform the mono-carbonates of lithia and soda, as resulting from the process of concentration into bicarbonates, thus bringing them back to exactly their original condition when still held in solution in the natural Carlsbad water. From this explanation it will be seen that the natural Carlsbad sprudel salt as now prepared and sold in powder form approximates in chemical composition as nearly as possible to the mineral water, containing all the soluble constituents of the spring as in the sprudel water and in the same proportions and combinations (soda being present as bicarbonate).

The natural Carlsbad sprudel salt (powder), prepared since 1882, according to the method recommended by Prof. E. Ludwig, of Vienna, is a white powder of a mild, somewhat salty-bitterish taste.

It is preferable to the other (crystallized) also on this ground, that it is not deliquescent at a high temperature, *it is also more palatable than the crystal salt.*

Its composition, according to Prof. E. Ludwig, is as follows:

Carbonate of lithia....	0.20 per cent.
Bicarbonate of soda....	36.11 "
Sulphate of potash....	3.31 "
Sulphate of soda.....	41.92 "
Chloride of sodium....	18.19 "
Fluoride of sodium....	traces
Borate of soda.....	0.03 "
Anhydride of silicic acid, oxide of iron, lime and magnesia.....	traces
Moisture.....	0.44 "

Accordingly it is the very best substitute obtainable for the natural water. Only the useless earthy carbonates (manganese, lime, iron, magnesia) and silicic acid are absent. It is a triumph of modern chemistry to be able to yield such a

preparation. If by any chance it should happen that the salt thus obtained does not show upon analysis to contain the exact proportion of such constituent, then the product is thrown back into the sprudel water and the whole process is gone over again.

By these means purchasers are assured of the proper composition of the article which they buy.

The Natural Carlsbad sprudel salts (both crystallized and powder) are put upon the European Continental market in square glass-bottles containing 125 and 250 grammes, and for Transatlantic export in round glass-bottles of 100 or 200 grammes each. All such bottles have the trade-mark both on the label and on the strip of paper surrounding the neck of the bottle and bear in addition the signature of the Karlsbader Mineralwasser-Versendung Lobel Schottlander Carlsbad, Austria.

Protose.

(PROTEIN-VEGETAL.)

Protose is the name given to a food preparation of exclusive vegetable origin, which has been recently put to a severe test in the Kingston Military College.

It contains a very high percentage of proteid matters, whose digestibility it has been sought to make so easy that even patients afflicted with wasting diseases will be able to assimilate it without difficulty and without getting tired of its taste.

According to an analysis and experiments of artificial digestions which were made by Dr. R. F. Rutton, Professor of Practical Chemistry of McGill University, Montreal, protose, while being nearly six times richer in proteid matter than meat, and seven times richer than eggs are, is digested in almost the same space of time.

The official test which we have mentioned that was made at the Military College was done through permission of the Minister of Militia. It was controlled by the director-general of the medical staff, Surgeon Lt.-Col. Neilson, of Ottawa; Lt.-Col. Drury, of A Battery, R.C.A., Kingston; Major Fergus, of A Battery; and other officers of Her Majesty's permanent forces, stationed there.

This test proved beyond question the value of protose, or protein-vegetal, as a food for military, exploring, or mining purposes, occupying, as it does, a mini-

um of space, and retaining its properties indifferently.

During the past twelve months numerous experiments have been made by Dr. F. E. D'Avignon, of Montreal, in the different forms of digestive nutrition, and in order to form a conclusive opinion as to its success in the treatment of dyspepsia, obesity, excessive leanness, and also in diabetes, and the results obtained were *eminently satisfactory.*

Dr. Dame, of Winnipeg, Man., who observed the symptoms and controlled the analyses of the urine during the whole period of the protose treatment, expresses his opinion in the following manner:

Winnipeg, Man.,
November 18th, 1898.

... The protein treatment is really wonderful in diabetes. To-day's test gives 50 ounces of urine, hardly a trace of sugar visible by Fehling's Solution, the color natural, and specific gravity 1021. C. is not to-day the same man at all. ... When Mr. C. has taken his ordinary dose or meal of your "Protein," he can hardly eat anything else, and does not get weak or hungry for the next twelve or fifteen hours. Now this man could not do without engulphing a couple pounds of steak every meal, and felt weak and hungry an hour before the next meal time.

"This preparation is now being placed before the physicians of Canada by the 'Hatch Protose Co.,' of Montreal, and there is no doubt of its becoming a very desirable adjunct in the treatment of ailments which we have enumerated."

Increased Telephone Service.

We note that the Lyman Bros. & Co., Limited, have added another telephone to their service on account of the continuous use of the other lines. The new number is 8167, and has a switch to Mr. Hay's desk. Their complete system is as follows:

604 city orders, waiting orders, shipping, etc.

1728 city orders, sample room, financial office, and Mr. Watt.

8167 city orders, quotations, and Mr. Hay.

The telephone has become so useful in ordering goods, that the druggists will certainly appreciate L. B. & Co.'s enterprise in placing at their disposal such an adequate service.

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Books.

THE NEWER REMEDIES, including their synonyms, sources, methods of preparation, tests, solubilities, incompatibles, medicinal properties, and doses as far as known, together with sections on organs—therapeutic agents and indifferent compounds of iron—by Virgil Coblenz, A.M., Ph.D., F.C.S., etc., professor of Chemistry and Physics in the New York College of Pharmacy. Third edition, revised and enlarged to 147 pages. Philadelphia: P. Blackiston, Son & Co., 1012 Walnut street. Price, \$1.

At a time when we are besieged with new remedies having their origin in all portions of the universe, and each claiming more or less attention in the world of pharmacy, the student, as well as the practical pharmacist, is at a loss how to keep track of and post himself in the various products which have come almost like an avalanche within the last few years.

We know of no work which supplies as full information in relation to "The Newer Remedies" than the one before us. The arrangement of the articles under their commercial names renders it valuable as a ready reference, and a glance shows the source, property, and dose of the remedy. A chapter on "organo-therapeutic" agents has been added to this edition, as also one on "indifferent compounds of iron."

The Review of Reviews.

Mr. W. T. Stead writes in the *Review of Reviews* for June on "Oliver Cromwell and the National Church of England" apropos of the Cromwell tercentenary just celebrated in England. Mr. Stead advocates a return to Cromwell's ideas of church establishment, which would certainly dispose of the quarrel about ritualism in the present English Church establishment. The article is illustrated with reproductions of famous paintings.

Frank Leslie's Monthly.

Besides Secretary Long's illustrated article upon "The New Navy," *Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly* for June contains the following features: "The Building of a Battleship," by Frederick J.

Gauntlett, with splendid pictures of the new *Kearsarge* and *Kentucky*; "From Stone to Steel," by George Willis Bardwell, a richly illustrated paper reviewing the history of arms and armor, from the rude weapons of the stone age to the modern Krag Jørgensen rifle; "In Hayti in War-Time," by Reuben Briggs Davenport; "The Horseless Carriage," by Mary Sargent Hopkins, an up-to-date illustrated article on automobiles; and "Women as Travelers," by Margherita Arlina Hamm, in the popular *Woman in Action* series. This number contains over eighty-five illustrations, including Wenzell's full-page frontispiece for Egerton Castle's charming serial story, "April Bloom."

Amongst Our Advertisers.

Expansible Spectacles.

We would call the attention of all dealers in optical goods to the expansible spectacles and eye glasses advertised in this issue.

Amongst the many advantages claimed for these goods we might mention specially the fact that the lens can be *instantly* replaced in the frame, and as there is no screw to be inserted the use of a screw driver is absolutely done away with. This is a very important item for druggists, or those who have not been at the jewellers' bench.

As an index of how these goods have taken hold with the optical trade we are informed that the firm controlling the patent in the United States cannot begin to execute all their orders. B. Laurance, 63 Yonge street, Toronto, is sole owner of the Canadian patent, and the goods are sold direct to the retail trade, doing away with any intermediary profits.

A New Summer Drink.

The Queen City Drug Co., whose advertisement appears in this number on page 138a, have opened an office in the Fiske Block, Scott street, and are making a *specialty* of effervescent compounds. They have secured the Canadian agency for Dr. White's Effervescent Salts, all of which are manufactured under the B.P. formula, and are being prescribed by the most prominent physicians. Of these

goods, Effervescent Phosphate of Soda is having a special run in American cities, making, as it does, a popular family and fountain drink.

As will be seen from Messrs. Archdale Wilson & Co.'s advertisement they expect to be able to fill all orders for Fly Pads promptly after June 15th.

AN AMUSING EXPERIENCE.—Bacillus "I had a funny thing happen to me just now."

Microbe: What was that?'

B.: "Why, as I was passing from the liver to the vermiform appendix I struck a humorous vein."—*Exchange*.

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WANTED—POSITION, BY GRADUATE O. C. P., strictly temperate, A1 references, retail and wholesale experience. Address, 88 Wilton Ave., Toronto.

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We offer a well-assorted stock of

**Drugs
Chemicals
Patent
Medicines
Perfumery
Toilet Articles
etc.**

CALL AND SEE US

JAMES A. KENNEDY & CO.,
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS
423 Richmond St., LONDON, Ont.

SEELY'S MEDICATED SOAP



A Pure Olive Oil Soap. Especially recommended for the Complexion, Toilet, Bath and Nursery. Relieves irritation and insures soft skin. Cures Eczema and Facial Blemishes.

AS A SHAMPOO

Removes all dandruff and stimulates growth of hair.

Retail price: 15 cents a Cake; 25c. Box.
Sold to Druggists ONLY at \$1 per Doz.
or \$11 per Gross.

Manufactured only by **SEELY** Manufacturing Company

"The American Perfumer."

DETROIT, MICH.

WINDSOR, ONT.

CANADIAN DRUGGIST PRICES CURRENT

Corrected to June 8th, 1899.

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

ALCOHOL, gal.....	\$4 75	\$5 00	Powdered, lb.....	\$ 30	\$ 35	Kino, true, lb.....	\$ 4 25	\$4 50
Methyl.....	1 90	2 00	CARBON, Bisulphide, lb.....	15	16	Myrrh, lb.....	45	48
ALLSPICE, lb.....	13	15	CARMINE, No. 40, oz.....	30	40	Powdered, lb.....	55	60
Powdered, lb.....	15	17	CASTOR, Fibre, lb.....	20 00	20 00	Opium, lb.....	4 50	4 75
ALON, oz.....	40	45	CHALK, French, powdered, lb...	10	12	Powdered, lb.....	5 75	6 00
ANODYNE, Hoffman's bot., lbs...	50	55	Precip., see Calcium, lb.....	10	12	Scammony, pure Resin, lb.....	12 50	13 00
ARROWROOT, Bermuda, lb.....	40	45	Prepared, lb.....	5		Shellac, lb.....	35	40
St. Vincent, lb.....	15	18	CHARCOAL, Animal, powd., lb...	4	5	Bleached, lb.....	40	45
BALSAM, Fir, lb.....	45	50	Willow, powdered, lb.....	20	25	Spruce, true, lb.....	30	35
Copaiba, lb.....	70	85	CLOVE, lb.....	17	20	Tragacanth, flake, 1st, lb.....	85	90
Peru, lb.....	3 25	3 50	Powdered, lb.....	18	22	Powdered, lb.....	1 10	1 25
Tolu, can or less, lb.....	70	75	COCHINEAL, S.G., lb.....	40	45	Sorts, lb.....	55	70
BARK, Barberrry, lb.....	22	25	COLLODION, lb.....	75	80	Thus, lb.....	8	10
Bayberry, lb.....	15	18	Cantharidal, lb.....	2 50	2 75	HERB, Althea, lb.....	27	35
Buckthorn, lb.....	15	17	CONFECTION, Senna, lb.....	40	45	Bitterwort, lb.....	36	40
Canella, lb.....	15	17	CROSTOR, Wood, lb.....	1 30	2 50	Burdock, lb.....	16	18
Cascara Sagrada.....	25	30	CRENASOL (JEYES) 4-oz. bottles, per doz.	4 50	5 00	Boneset, oz., lb.....	15	17
Casarilla, select, lb.....	18	20	" " 12-oz. bottles, per doz.	10 50	11 00	Catnip, oz., lb.....	17	20
Cassia, in mats, lb.....	25	28	CUTTLEFISH BONE, lb.....	25	30	Chiretta, lb.....	25	30
Cinchona, red, lb.....	60	65	DENTRINE, lb.....	10	12	Coltsfoot, lb.....	20	38
Powdered, lb.....	65	70	DOVER'S POWDER, lb.....	1 50	1 60	Feverfew, oz., lb.....	53	55
Yellow, lb.....	35	40	ERGOT, Spanish, lb.....	75	80	Grindelia robusta, lb.....	45	50
Pale, lb.....	40	45	Powdered, lb.....	90	1 00	Horehound, oz., lb.....	18	20
Elm, selected, lb.....	18	20	Ergotin, Keith's, oz.....	2 00	2 10	Jaborandi, lb.....	45	50
Ground, lb.....	17	20	EXTRACT LOGWOOD, bulk, lb...	13	14	Lemon Balm, lb.....	38	40
Powdered, lb.....	20	28	Pounds, lb.....	14	17	Liverwort, German, lb.....	38	40
Hemlock, crushed, lb.....	18	20	FLOWERS, Arnica, lb.....	15	20	Lobelia, oz., lb.....	15	20
Oak, white, crushed lb.....	15	17	Calendula, lb.....	55	60	Motherwort, oz., lb.....	20	20
Orange peel, bitter, lb.....	15	16	Camomile, Roman, lb.....	25	30	Mullein, German, lb.....	17	20
Prickly ash, lb.....	35	40	German, lb.....	40	45	Pennyroyal, oz., lb.....	18	22
Sassafras, lb.....	15	16	Elder, lb.....	20	22	Peppermint, oz., lb.....	21	20
Soap (quillaya), lb.....	13	15	Lavender, lb.....	12	15	Rue, oz., lb.....	30	30
Wild cherry, lb.....	13	15	Rose, red, French, lb.....	1 60	2 00	Sage, oz., lb.....	18	22
BRANS, Calabar, lb.....	45	50	Rosemary, lb.....	25	30	Spearmint, lb.....	21	25
Tonka, lb.....	1 20	1 75	Saffron, American, lb.....	65	70	Thyme, oz., lb.....	18	20
Vanilla, lb.....	8 00	15 00	Spanish, Val'a, oz.....	1 00	1 25	Tansy, oz., lb.....	15	15
BERRIES, Cubeb, sifted, lb.....	20	25	GELATINE, Cooper's, lb.....	75	80	Wormwood, oz.....	20	20
powdered, lb.....	25	30	French, white, lb.....	35	40	Yerba Santa, lb.....	38	48
Juniper, lb.....	7	10	GLYCERINE, lb.....	17	20	HONEY, lb.....	13	12
Ground, lb.....	12	14	GUARANA.....	1 00	1 10	HOPS, fresh, lb.....	20	24
Prickly ash, lb.....	40	45	Powdered, lb.....	1 25	1 35	INDIGO, Madras, lb.....	75	85
BUDS, Balm of Gilead, lb.....	55	60	GUM ALOES, Cape, lb.....	18	20	INSECT POWDER, lb.....	35	35
Cassia, lb.....	25	30	Barbadoes, lb.....	30	50	ISINGLASS, Brazil, lb.....	2 00	2 10
BUTTER, Cacao, lb.....	60	65	Socotrine, lb.....	65	70	Russian, true, lb.....	6 00	6 58
CAMPHOR, lb.....	65	75	Asafetida, lb.....	40	45	LEAF, Aconite, lb.....	25	30
CANTHARIDS, Russian, lb.....	1 40	1 50	Arabic, 1st, lb.....	70	75	Bay, lb.....	18	20
Powdered, lb.....	1 50	1 60	Powdered, lb.....	80	95	Belladonna, lb.....	25	30
CAPSICUM, lb.....	25	30	Sifted sorts, lb.....	45	50	Buchu, long, lb.....	50	40
			Sorts, lb.....	30	35	Short, lb.....	35	40
			Benzoin, lb.....	50	1 00	Coca, lb.....	35	25
			Catechu, Black, lb.....	9	20	Digitalis, lb.....	15	70
			Gamboge, powdered, lb.....	1 20	1 25	Eucalyptus, lb.....	18	20
			Guaiac, lb.....	50	1 00	Hyoscyamus.....	20	55
			Powdered, lb.....	90		Matico, lb.....	70	25

Senna, Alexandria, lb.	\$ 25	\$ 30	Rhatany, lb.	\$ 20	\$ 30	ANTINERVIN, oz.	\$ 85	\$ 00
Tinnevely, lb.	15	25	Rhubarb, lb.	75	2 50	ANTIKAMIA.	1 35	1 40
Stramonium, lb.	20	25	Sarsaparilla, Hond, lb.	45	50	ANTIPYRIN, oz.	0 55	0 65
Uva Ursi, lb.	15	18	Cut, lb.	50	55	ARISTOL, oz.	1 85	2 00
LEUCIUS, Swedish, doz.	1 00	1 10	Senega, lb.	55	65	ARSENIC, Donovan's sol., lb.	25	30
LICORICE, Solazzi.	48	50	Squill, lb.	13	15	Fowler's sol., lb.	10	13
Pignatelli.	35	40	Stillingia, lb.	22	25	Iodide, oz.	50	55
Grasso.	30	35	Powdered, lb.	25	27	White, lb.	6	7
Y & S—Sticks, 6 to 1 lb., per lb.	27	30	Unicorn, lb.	38	40	ATROPINE, Sulp. in ½ ozs. Soc.,	6 00	6 25
Purity, 100 sticks in box	75	75	Valerian, English, lb. true.	20	25	BISMUTH, Ammonia-citrate, oz.	40	45
Purity, 200 sticks in box	1 50	1 50	Virginia, Snake, lb.	40	45	Iodide, oz.	55	60
Acme Pellets, 5 lb. tins	2 00	2 00	Yellow Dock, lb.	15	18	Salicylate, oz.	25	30
Lozenges, 5 lb. tins.	2 00	2 00	RUM, Bay, gal.	2 50	2 75	Subcarbonate, lb.	2 00	2 25
Tar, Licorice, and Tolu,	2 00	2 00	Essence, lb.	3 00	3 25	Subnitrate, lb.	1 80	2 00
5 lb. tins.	2 00	2 00	SACCHARIN, oz.	1 25	1 50	BORAX, lb.	7	8
LUPULIN, oz.	30	35	SEED, Anise, Italian, sifted, lb.	13	15	Powdered, lb.	8	9
LYCOPodium, lb.	70	80	Star, lb.	35	40	BROMINE, oz.	8	13
MACE, lb.	1 20	1 25	Burdock, lb.	30	35	CADMIUM, Bromide, oz.	20	25
MANNA, lb.	1 60	1 75	Canary, bag or less, lb.	4	5	Iodide, oz.	45	50
Moss, Iceland, lb.	9	10	Caraway, lb.	10	13	CAFFEINE, oz.	55	60
Irish, lb.	12	13	Cardamom, lb.	1 15	1 25	Citrate, oz.	35	40
MUSK, Tonquin, oz.	46 00	50 00	Celery	25	30	CALCIUM, Hypophosphite, lb.	1 60	1 65
NUTGALLS, lb.	21	25	Colchicum	50	60	Iodide, oz.	95	1 00
Powdered, lb.	25	30	Coriander, lb.	10	12	Phosphate, precip., lb.	35	38
NUTMEGS, lb.	1 00	1 10	Cumin, lb.	15	20	Sulphide, oz.	5	6
NUT VOMICA, lb.	10	12	Fennel, lb.	15	17	CERIUM, Oxalate, oz.	10	12
Powdered, lb.	20	25	Fenugreek, powdered, lb.	7	9	CHINIDINE, oz.	15	10
OAKUM, lb.	12	15	Flax, cleaned, lb.	3 ½	4	CHLORAL, Hydrate, lb.	1 25	1 38
OINTMENT, Merc., lb. ½ and ½.	70	75	Ground, lb.	4	5	Croton, oz.	75	80
Citrine, lb.	45	50	Hemp, lb.	3 ½	4	CHLOROFORM, lb.	60	1 00
PARALDEHYDE, oz.	20	22	Mustard, white, lb.	11	12	CINCHONINE, sulphate, oz.	25	30
PEPPER, black, lb.	16	18	Powdered, lb.	15	20	CINCHONIDINE, Sulph., oz.	28	30
Powdered, lb.	18	20	Pumpkin	25	30	COCAINE, Mur., oz.	4 50	5 00
PITCH, black, lb.	3	4	Quince, lb.	65	70	CODEIA, ½ oz.	75	80
Bergundy, true, lb.	10	12	Rape, lb.	5	6	COLLODION, lb.	65	70
PLASTER, Calcined, bbl. cash.	1 25	3 25	Strophanthus, oz.	50	55	COPPER, Sulph., (Blue Vitriol) lb.	8	10
Adhesive, yd.	12	13	Worm, lb.	22	25	Iodide, oz.	65	70
Belladonna, lb.	65	70	SEIDLITZ MIXTURE, lb.	25	30	COPPERAS, lb.	1	3
Galbanum Comp., lb.	80	85	SOAP, Castile, Mottled, pure, lb.	10	12	DIURETIC, oz.	1 60	1 65
Lead, lb.	25	30	White, Conti's, lb.	15	16	ETHER, Acetic, lb.	75	80
POPPY HEADS, per 100.	1 00	1 10	Powdered, lb.	25	40	Sulphuric, lb.	40	50
ROSIN, Common, lb.	2 ½	3	Green (Sapo Viridis), lb.	25	40	EXALGINE, oz.	1 00	1 10
White, lb.	3 ½	4	SPERMACETI, lb.	60	65	HYOSCYAMINE, Sulp., crystals, gr.	25	30
RESORCIN, white, oz.	25	0	TURPENTINE, Chian, oz.	75	80	IODINE, lb.	4 50	5 00
ROCHELLE SALT, lb.	25	28	Venice, lb.	10	12	IODOFORM, lb.	5 25	5 50
ROOT, Aconite, lb.	22	25	WAX, White, lb.	50	75	IODOL, oz.	1 40	1 50
Althea, cut, lb.	30	35	Yellow.	40	45	IRON, by Hydrogen	80	85
Belladonna, lb.	25	30	WOOD, Guaiac, rasped.	5	6	Carbonate, Precip., lb.	15	16
Blood, lb.	18	25	Quassia chips, lb.	10	12	Sacch., lb.	30	35
Bitter, lb.	27	30	Red Saunders, ground, lb.	5	6	Chloride, lb.	45	55
Blackberry, lb.	15	18	Santal, ground, lb.	5	6	Sol., lb.	13	16
Burdock, crushed, lb.	18	20	CHEMICALS.					
Calamus, sliced, white, lb.	20	25	ACID, Acetic, lb.	13	13	Citrate, U.S.P., lb.	90	1 00
Canada Snake, lb.	30	35	Glacial, lb.	45	50	And Ammon., lb.	70	75
Cohosh, black, lb.	15	20	Benzoic, English, oz.	20	25	And Quinine, lb.	1 65	3 50
Colchicum, lb.	40	45	German, oz.	10	12	Quin. and Stry., oz.	25	35
Columbo, lb.	20	22	Boric, lb.	12	13	And Strychnine, oz.	13	15
Powdered, lb.	25	30	Carbolic Crystals, lb.	30	35	Dialyzed, Solution, lb.	50	50
Coltsfoot, lb.	38	40	Calvert's No. 1, lb.	2 10	2 15	Ferrocyanide, lb.	55	60
Comfrey, crushed, lb.	20	25	No. 2, lb.	1 35	1 40	Hypophosphites, oz.	25	35
Curcuma, powdered, lb.	13	15	Citric,	55	60	Iodide, oz.	40	45
Dandelion, lb.	20	22	Gallic,	10	12	Syrup, lb.	40	45
Elecampane, lb.	15	15	Hydrobromic, diluted, lb.	30	35	Lactate, oz.	5	6
Galangal, lb.	15	15	Hydrocyanic, diluted, oz. bottles	1 50	1 60	Pernitrate, solution, lb.	15	16
Gelsemium, lb.	22	22	doz.	1 50	1 60	Phosphate scales, lb.	1 25	1 30
Gentian or Genitan, lb.	12	13	Lactic, concentrated, oz.	8	10	Sulphate, pure, lb.	7	9
Ground, lb.	13	25	Muriatic, lb.	3	5	Exsiccated, lb.	8	10
Powdered, lb.	13	14	Chem. pure, lb.	18	20	And Potass. Tartrate, lb.	80	85
Ginger, African, lb.	18	15	Nitric, lb.	10 ½	13	And Ammon Tartrate, lb.	80	85
Po., lb.	20	20	Chem. pure, lb.	25	30	JEYES' FLUID, 25c. bottles, per doz.	2 28	
Jamaica, blechd., lb.	30	22	Oleic, purified, lb.	75	80	50c. bottles, per doz.	4 50	
Po., lb.	35	35	Oxalic, lb.	12	13	LEAD, Acetate, white, lb.	13	15
Ginseng, lb.	4 50	4 38	Phosphoric, glacial, lb.	1 00	1 10	Carbonate, lb.	7	8
Golden Seal, lb.	1 00	1 75	Dilute, lb.	13	17	Iodide, oz.	35	40
Gold Thread, lb.	90	10	Pyrogallic, oz.	30	35	Red, lb.	7	9
Hellebore, white, powd., lb.	15	95	Salicylic, white, lb.	80	85	LIME, Chlorinated, bulk, lb.	4	5
Indian Hemp.	18	18	Sulphuric, carboy, lb.	2 ½	2 ½	In packages, lb.	6	7
Ipecac, lb.	4 75	5 00	Bottles, lb.	4	5	LITHIUM, Bromide, oz.	30	35
Powdered, lb.	5 00	5 25	Chem. pure, lb.	18	20	Carbonate, oz.	30	35
Jalap, lb.	40	50	Tannic, lb.	80	85	Citrate, oz.	25	30
Powdered, lb.	45	45	Tartaric, powdered, lb.	38	40	Iodide, oz.	50	55
Kava Kava, lb.	40	50	ACTEANILID, lb.	65	70	Salicylate, oz.	35	40
Licorice, lb.	12	90	ACONITINE, grain.	4	5	MAGNESIUM, Calc., lb.	55	60
Powdered, lb.	13	15	ALUM, cryst., lb.	1 ½	3	Carbonate, lb.	18	20
Mandrake, lb.	13	15	Powdered, lb.	3	4	Citrate, gran., lb.	35	40
Masterwort, lb.	16	18	AMMONIA, Liquor, lb., .8So.	10	12	Sulph. (Epsom salt), lb.	1 ½	3
Orris, Florentine, lb.	30	40	AMMONIUM, Bromide, lb.	1 05	1 10	MANGANESE, Black Oxide, lb.	5	0
Powdered, lb.	40	35	Carbonate, lb.	14	15	MENTHOL, oz.	25	87
Pareira Brava, true, lb.	40	45	Iodide, oz.	35	40	MERCURY, lb.	80	85
Pink, lb.	40	45	Nitrate crystals, lb.	40	45	Ammon (White Precip.)	1 30	1 35
Parsley, lb.	30	45	Muriate, lb.	12	16	Chloride, Corrosive, lb.	1 05	1 15
Pleursey, lb.	20	35	Valerianate, oz.	55	60	Calomel, lb.	1 20	1 30
Poke, lb.	15	25	AMYL, Nitrite, oz.	16	18	With Chalk, lb.	50	55
Queen of the Meadow.	18	18						

Messrs. Fielding, Kennedy & Co., drug millers, 113-119 Simcoe street, Toronto, will be glad to furnish quotations for crude or powdered drugs in any quantities desired. They are in a position to supply the trade with these goods at the best possible figures and of undoubted quality. Their powdered drugs are put up in air-tight cartons, which, as well as being handsome containers, serve to prevent any deterioration from exposure. When in want of anything in their line drop a card asking for quotations.

Where Substitution Benefits the Patient.

The following incident, which is vouched for as being strictly accurate, occurred recently in this city:

A lady had been quite ill for a length of time, and medical advice had failed to give her relief. Change of air, altered diet, etc., were tried, but without having the desired beneficial effect.

Lately, on reading the morning paper, she noticed the advertisement of a well-known Sarsaparilla, and the advertisement so strongly convinced her of the intrinsic value of the medicine that she determined to try it. Remembering that there was a bottle of this preparation in the house, from which a small quantity had been taken before, she commenced the remedy according to the directions given on the bottle. No sooner had she taken the first dose than she felt immediate benefit, and remarked to her husband that she was satisfied it was just the thing for her. After each dose taken she had the same experience, and was so convinced of the wonderful effect that the medicine was having on her that, on finishing the bottle, she decided to keep on. Her husband accordingly procured another bottle, but on taking the first dose of the new one it appeared quite unlike that she had been taking before, and she remarked the difference. This, after taking two or three doses, was so apparent and the effect so different to that produced when she had been taking the first bottle that she suggested that there must have been something wrong.

After thoroughly investigating the matter it was found that there was no "druggists' substitution," nor was it a matter of prejudice on her part, but the fact was revealed that the mother of this lady, who, at the time, was stopping with her, had supposed that the medicine originally contained in the bottle was of

no use and threw it out, and filled the bottle with a good "Native wine," a case of substitution unwittingly committed.

As the lady patient was one who was strongly opposed to the use of any spirituous liquors and never used them in any form, the effect produced was something quite new to her.

Needless to say, it has convinced her that "a little wine for the stomach's sake" has proved, in her case, a blessing.

We do not suppose this will be taken advantage of by any of the large Sarsaparilla makers, but they are welcome to it, if it answers their purpose.

How to Buy Cigars.

No buyer of cigars should presume for a moment that he is possessed of the ability to select a smoker which will, in all cases, surely please his trade. The successful merchant is the one who follows a conservative course, buys from thoroughly reliable houses, and then places the goods before his patrons with the idea that their opinions, collectively taken, will be sure to indicate the success or nature of the brand, at least with him. All of the advertising, push and energy that one may put behind any cigar will not induce people to smoke it when once a generally adverse opinion as to its merits has been formed.

It should be the aim of every dealer to cater to the wants of his patrons and to carry such goods as are generally demanded. It is a fact well known that the most successful retailers of cigars are those who study the changing tastes and ideas of their customers and seek to satisfy them.

As to what the successful dealer shall handle, the public must eventually judge; and it is useless for us to say otherwise, because the public knows what it wants; and, right here, let me say that the merchant who, in the face of the fact that all grades of good tobaccos have greatly advanced in price during the past year, tries to build up his trade on \$28 and \$30 goods, is making a great mistake; it cannot be done. The cigar business of the average retail druggist pays him a fair margin of profit, and his opportunities to increase his trade by catering to the public taste are numerous and sure.—*Donovan, in Cigar Talk.*

The difference between repartee and impudence is in the size of the speaker.

Advance in Prices of Optical Goods.

The long-standing feud between the optical jobbers of Canada has at length been amicably adjusted, and the deplorable rate war is at an end.

The new price list went into effect on June 5th, and we look for a decidedly upward tendency in everything pertaining to optics.

The scale of prices agreed upon by the jobbing houses is more than fair to the Canadian optician, as they are, in most cases, the same, or less than the American list, even although our jobbers are working under a thirty per cent. duty on their stock.

One feature of the compromise will commend itself to all thinking minds, viz., the abolition of the system of free courses in optics.

For the future the optical student will have to pay for their tuition the same as in other professions, and we are of the opinion that the result could not be other than satisfactory to everyone connected with the practice of optics.

A NEW FILTERING MEDIUM.—G. W. Sargent and J. K. Faust recommend a novel arrangement for difficult filtering operations, such as the removal of manganese dioxide from nitric acid after precipitation from the acid solution by potassium chlorate, or the removal of ammonium phosphomolybdate after precipitation from a solution. A carbon filtering-tube with a stem 5 inches long, and a body 3½ inches long and 1¼ inches in diameter, is filled ¼ inch with pewter sand, a small piece of glass-wool being used to retain the sand; over this a thin layer of asbestos is formed by pouring in the asbestos shaken up with water and sucking the bed dry. A little hot dilute nitric acid is poured back and forward through the tube several times, and it is then ready for use. When a heavy precipitate is encountered, the bulb from a syringe is used to force air into the tube and drive the liquid through, care being taken to keep the bulb compressed until removed from the tube.—*Journ. Am. Chem.*

The eminent surgeon closed his pocket-book with a snap on the \$100 fee a wealthy patient had just paid him for a successful operation for appendicitis. "Tell me the appendix vermiformis is a useless organ, will you!" he soliloquized.—*Chicago Tribune.*

Iodide, oz.....	\$ 35	\$ 40	Iodide, oz.....	\$ 40	\$ 4	Geranium, oz.....	\$1 75	\$1 85
Bin., oz.....	25	30	Salicylate, lb.....	1 00	1 10	Rose, lb.....	3 25	3 50
Oxide, Red, lb.....	1 30	1 35	Sulphate, lb.....	2	5	Juniper berries (English), lb...	4 50	5 50
Pill (Blue Mass), lb.....	70	75	Sulphite, lb.....	8	10	Wood, lb.....	70	75
MILK SUGAR, powdered, lb.....	30	35	SOMNOL, oz.....	85	00	Lavender, Chiris. Fleur, lb....	3 00	3 50
MORPHINE, Acetate, oz.....	1 80	1 90	SPIRIT NITRE, lb.....	38	68	Garden, lb.....	75	1 50
Muriate, oz.....	1 80	1 90	STRONTIUM, Nitrate, lb.....	18	20	Lemon, lb.....	1 50	1 60
Sulphate, oz.....	1 80	1 90	STRYCHNINE, crystals, oz.....	80	85	Lemongrass, lb.....	1 50	1 00
PEPSIN, Saccharated, oz.....	15	40	SULFONAL, oz.....	50	55	Mustard, Essential, oz.....	60	60
PHENACETINE, oz.....	25	30	SULPHUR, Flowers of, lb.....	2 1/2	4	Neroli, oz.....	4 25	4 60
PIPOCARPINE, Muriate, grain....	7	8	Pure precipitated, lb.....	13	20	Orange, lb.....	2 75	3 75
PIPERIN, oz.....	1 00	1 10	TARTAR EMEPIC, lb.....	50	55	Sweet, lb.....	2 75	3 00
PHOSPHORUS, lb.....	90	1 10	THYMOL (Thymic acid), oz.....	55	60	Origanum, lb.....	65	50
POTASSA, Caustic, white, lb.....	60	65	VERATRINE, oz.....	2 00	2 10	Patchouli, oz.....	80	50
POTASSIUM, Acetate, lb.....	35	40	ZINC, Acetate, lb.....	70	75	Pennyroyal, lb.....	2 00	2 25
Bicarbonate lb.....	15	17	Carbonate lb.....	25	30	Peppermint, lb.....	1 60	1 75
Bichromate, b.....	12	13	Chloride, granular, oz.....	13	15	Pimento, lb.....	2 60	2 05
Bitrat (Cream Tart.), lb.....	25	28	Iodide, oz.....	60	65	Rhodium, oz.....	80	85
Bromide, lb.....	70	75	Oxide, lb.....	13	60	Rose, oz.....	7 50	11 30
Carbonate, lb.....	12	13	Sulphate, lb.....	9	11	Rosemary, lb.....	70	50
Chlorate, Eng., lb.....	18	20	Valerianate, oz.....	25	30	Rue, oz.....	25	50
Powdered, lb.....	20	22	ESSENTIAL OILS.					
Citrate, lb.....	70	25	Oil, Almond, bitter, oz.....	75	80	Sandalwood, lb.....	5 50	7 70
Cyanide, lb.....	40	50	Sweet, lb.....	40	50	Sassafras, lb.....	75	00
Hypophosphites, oz.....	12	15	Amber, crude, lb.....	40	45	Savin, lb.....	1 60	1 58
Iodide, lb.....	3 50	3 75	Rec't, lb.....	60	65	Spearmint, lb.....	3 75	4 79
Nitrate, gran, lb.....	8	10	Anise, lb.....	2 75	3 00	Spruce, lb.....	65	00
Permanganate, lb.....	40	45	Bay, oz.....	50	60	Tansy, lb.....	4 25	4 85
Prussiate, Red, lb.....	50	55	Bergamot, lb.....	3 25	3 50	Thyme, white, lb.....	1 80	1 87
Yellow, lb.....	32	35	Cade, lb.....	90	1 00	Wintergreen, lb.....	1 75	1 85
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	FIXED OILS.		
QUININE, Sulph, bulk.....	45	55	Cassia, lb.....	2 00	2 25	CASIOR, lb.....	11	13
Ozs., oz.....	55	60	Cedar.....	55	85	COD LIVER, N.F., gal.....	90	95
QUINIDINE, Sulphate, ozs., oz...	16	20	Cinnamon, Ceylon, oz.....	2 75	3 00	Norwegian, gal.....	1 50	1 60
SALICIN, lb.....	4 50	5 00	Citronella, lb.....	80	85	COTTONSEED, gal.....	1 10	1 20
SANTONIN, oz.....	20	22	Clove, lb.....	1 20	1 30	LARD, gal.....	90	1 00
SILVER, Nitrate, cryst, oz.....	80	85	Copaiba, lb.....	1 75	2 00	LINSEED, boiled, gal.....	50	59
Fused, oz.....	85	90	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 30	1 35
Bromide, lb.....	85	90	Erigeron, oz.....	20	25	Salad, gal.....	2 50	2 60
Carbonate, lb.....	3	6	Fencalypus, lb.....	1 50	1 75	PALM, lb.....	12	13
Hypophosphite, oz.....	12	15	Fennel, lb.....	1 60	1 75	SPEARMINT, gal.....	1 50	1 60
Hyposulphite, lb.....	3	6				TURPENTINE, gal.....	75	85

Drug Reports.

Canada.

Business was a little quieter in May, but prospects for June are better. Paris green and hellebore are in good demand. We notice the latter article is put up in handsome T. 1/2 and 3/4 lb. cartons by one of our enterprising jobbers. This, no doubt, will be appreciated by retailers especially, as only actual cost is charged for package. Citric acid is advancing abroad, and as a consequence is 2c. lb. higher here. Knowing ones predict higher prices this month, if so citrate magnesia and other citrates must be higher. Oil pennyroyal is 25c. lb. higher. Camphor is again advancing; it is worth today in balls 65c. Blue vitriol demand has been so much larger than usual stocks are being exhausted; it is quoted at 7c. in barrels of 450 lbs. S. W. sponges of all grades are from 25 to 40 per cent. higher. This season will likely be higher still. Grains paradise are about double in price. Ipecac root is worth \$4.50 per

lb. Wood alcohol is easier in price. Quinine, German, is 3c. to 4c. an ounce higher. Opium unchanged.

English Market Report.

LONDON, May 26th, 1899.

The markets are dull after Whitsuntide and business is generally quiet. The last auctions passed off quickly, but quinine and cinchona both look like moving up again. There is no doubt that quinine is in a very sensitive position and the probability favors advance rather than a decline.

Citric acid is dearer. Cocaine is firm at recent advance. Nothing is now heard of the various cocaine substitutes such as eucaine, holocaine, etc. Glycerin is weaker. Cloves reduced and the essential oil cheaper. There are rumors that sulphonal will be shortly reduced, as a new maker has appeared and the combine is threatened. Camphor is a trifle dearer, and mercurials, after a reduction, have advanced to their old figure. Opium is easy and unaltered.

Abbe Huc, the renowned French explorer and missionary, says that when a Tartar doctor finds himself without his drugs and medicines he is not in the least embarrassed. He writes the names of the needed drugs on slips of paper, and these, being rolled up in little balls, are swallowed by the sick man. "To swallow the name of a remedy or the remedy itself," says the Tartars, "comes to precisely the same thing."

Druggists

WILL find the Student's Imperial Dictionary the very best one for use in home or dispensary. It is reliable, up-to-date, and authoritative. No other dictionary can be obtained for less than three times its price which contains the latest information in all departments of study and investigation. It is the most satisfactory and most complete working dictionary yet printed. Handsomely bound in half morocco Price, only \$4.50.

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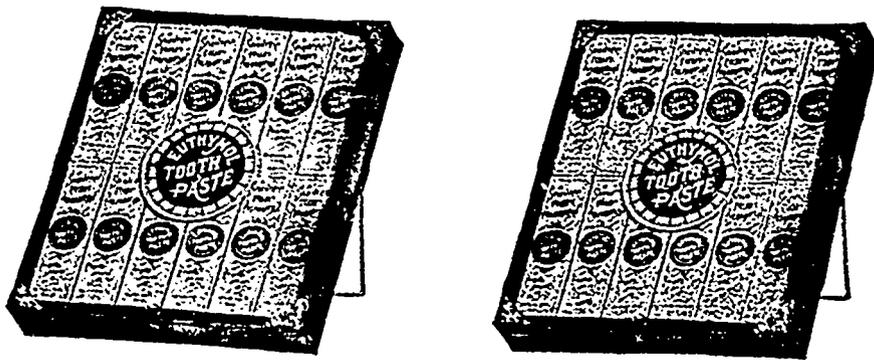
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