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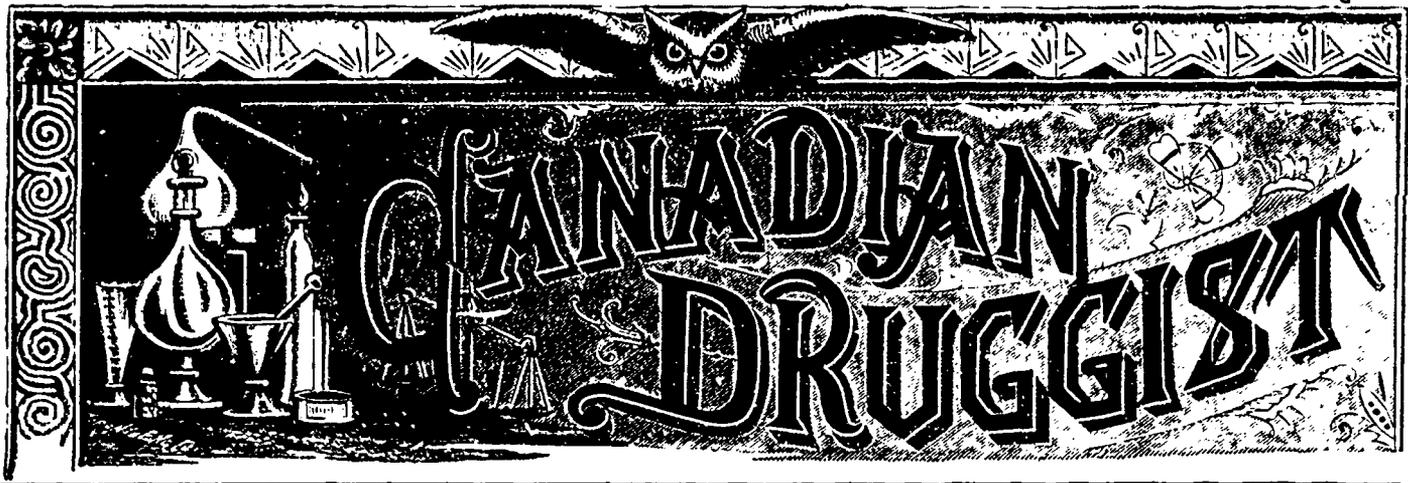
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VOL. VIII.

TORONTO, CANADA, FEBRUARY, 1896.

No. 2.

Special Lines in

CELLULOID, LEATHER,
 PLUSH and WOOD,
 TOILET CASES,
 MANICURE SETS,
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 COLLAR AND CUFF SETS,
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Our Styles are **DISTINCTIVE**, and can only be obtained from us.

Our Travellers will be on the road early.

Don't order before seeing our good values.

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 TORONTO. MONTREAL.

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FOR CHRISTMAS TRADE

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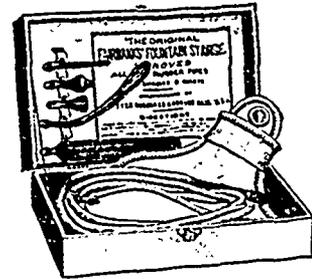
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Fairbanks' Fountain Syringe



FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS

SIX HARD RUBBER TUBES

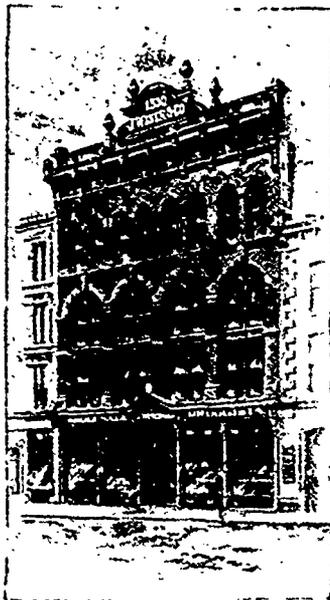
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(ESTABLISHED 1830.)

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Wholesale School Supplies and Stationery next door.

Special attention given to all goods sent us for enclosure.

54 and 56 KING ST. EAST, - 43 and 45 MAIN ST. EAST,
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Leads in improvements
New manifolding device
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Lightest touch—Quickest action

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Over 15,000 manufactured and sold within 18 months

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(LIMITED)

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Wholesale Druggists

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MANUFACTURING

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Proprietary Articles,
Etc., etc.

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

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

CROWN PERFUMERY

NEW STYLES

CRABAPPLE AND OTHER EXTRACTS
BOTH BULK AND SMALL BOTTLES
CRABAPPLE SOAPS
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TRY A SMALL LINE

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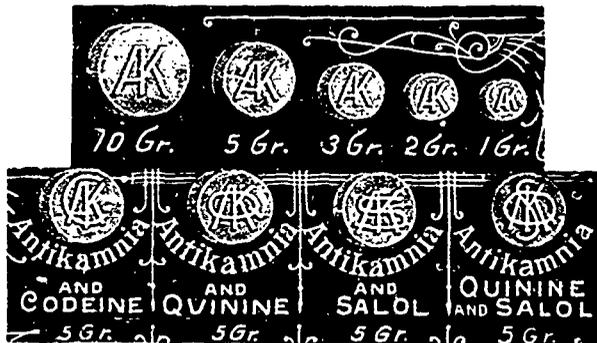
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MONTREAL - - TORONTO

Genuine Antikamnia Preparations

ANTI-KAMNIA POWDERED.

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



Without these Monograms None are Genuine.
These preparations are made solely by us and are put up
in 1-oz. packages only.

NEVER IN BULK.

Trade supplied by all Jobbing houses in the United States, Canada,
Mexico, South and Central America.

British & Colonial Depot, 46 Holborn Viaduct, London, E. C., Eng.

The Antikamnia Chemical Company,

Price List on Application.

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

Highest Award at Chicago Exhibition.

ABSOLUTE PURITY GUARANTEED BY USING

T. & H. Smith's CHLOROFORM PURE

(Answering all recognized purity tests.)

MORPHINE and SALTS

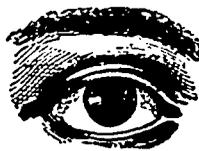
And Other Fine Chemicals.

FROM ALL WHOLESALE HOUSES THROUGHOUT CANADA.

T. & H. SMITH & CO.

MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS,

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



ONTARIO OPTICAL INSTITUTE

Classes in Optics and Refraction commence on the second Tuesday
of each month.

The teaching embraces everything necessary for an optician to intelligently and
satisfactorily fit spectacles.

Students are welcome to remain until they have grasped the necessary information—
and to those passing the examination a handsome diploma is presented gratis.

We claim the only thorough course given in Canada and at least equal to
any in America.

The Ontario Optical Institute Diploma is always an evidence of the
ability of its possessor to do his work properly.

For further information and recommendations from former students apply to

DR. W. E. HAMILL, M.D.,

Room 11, Janes' Building
King and Yonge Sts., TORONTO.

Specialist in Eye Diseases
PRINCIPAL.

Advanced and private students received at any time. See announcements
in former issues.

Canadian Druggist

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

VOL. VIII.

TORONTO, FEBRUARY, 1896.

No. 2

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,

11¹/₂ RICHMOND ST. WEST,

TORONTO, ONT.

EUROPEAN AGENCIES:

ENGLAND: Aldermay House, 60 Watling Street, London, E. C.

FRANCE: 5 Rue de la Bourse, Paris.

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Hard Work Well Done.

The Executive Committee of the Ontario Society of Retail Druggists has completed its labors in bringing to a consummation an agreement between the retailers, on the one hand, and the wholesalers, jobbers, and manufacturers, on the other, and now all that remains is for each to put into effect on the 17th the promise they have made. The point has now been reached, which is to test the faithfulness of the respective parties to the agreement. The test will be made with no little trepidation as to the outcome. All have not signed from the ranks of the retailers and manufacturers, but a sufficient number have to enable a fair trial to be made. Of the 550 retailers who have signed, only one has asked to have his name withdrawn. There is a distinctly manifest desire on the part of all who have signed to give the agreement a fair trial, and we trust no one will hold back when the day comes. The essence of the whole matter simply resolves itself into this: Will each risk a temporary loss in the hope of securing a permanent gain, or will the present unprofitable basis for conducting trade be continued without any hope of future betterment? The president of the Retailers' Society, Mr. Gibbard, has worked most indefatigably in promoting an agreement. He has visited, to secure organization, Ottawa, Montreal, Quebec, Morrisburg, Iroquois, Prescott, Brockville, Kingston, Whitby, Oshawa, Bowmanville, Pickering, Berlin, London, Walkerville, and Detroit, while Mr. Pepper visited the principal towns in the Niagara district. Early in January Mr. Gibbard visited Montreal, and held a conference with the members of the Montreal society in the board room of the college. The meeting took up matter, appointed a committee to investigate, and, as an evidence of their desire to co-operate with their Ontario confrères, organized a Quebec society on the fifth of the present month, with Mr. Contant

as president and Mr. Tremble as secretary.

The influence of combined action by druggists in the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec has extended to British Columbia, as the retail druggists, particularly of the city of Vancouver, have taken action on similar lines recently to weed out cutting.

The issuance of the agreement recently, calling upon all parties to act at once and together on the 17th, has drawn the attention of these other provinces to the stability of the druggists of Ontario, and, as they will naturally be very much influenced by our success or failure, we are, in a measure, placed upon our mettle. Ontario's opportunity to make a record for itself is now here. Failure is bound to discredit us and to cheapen our position. Druggists in cities such as Toronto, Hamilton, Brantford, Stratford, etc., are now over their scare. They are willing to be broken one way or another, in so far as dread goes, but their judgment to a man, we believe, is in favor of making a determined effort to have withdrawn from departmental stores a section of their trade which is used merely for advertising purposes. This can be done only in one way, and every reader knows what that is by this time; if not, think well over what these agreements mean to the houses which control the commerce of the drug trade throughout Canada, and then pledge yourself to stay with them, as far as your minor interest is concerned, as long as they are willing in return to shield you from a condition of things which has even now sapped the vitals of the weaker members of the trade, and which would ere long, if permitted to continue, utterly dishearten those who, through years of unremitting care and attention, built up lucrative businesses. The circular just issued says, "The following is our Friendly List"; then follows names of houses every one of which have as much right to publish your name as their friend. If you act with them in this matter, you are; if

not, you are not. The 17th decides. Don't forget the day; be sure to act.

Another Free Course in Optics to Subscribers of the "Canadian Druggist."

In our issue of November we offered a free course in optics to any druggist, provided no other druggist in his town handled optical goods. The interest taken in this study, and the appreciation of the offer made, was evidenced by the number of applications received. As all could not be accommodated at that time, we have decided to make a similar offer for a class commencing March 9th. The only stipulations are that the applicant must be a druggist in business on his own account; there must be no other graduate of the Optical Institute of Canada in the town; and the applicant must be a paid subscriber to the CANADIAN DRUGGIST.

No charge whatever is made for the course of instruction, the only expense being the railway fare and board while in the city. As the number of CANADIAN DRUGGIST students in this class is limited to four, application for admission should be made at once.

The growing interest taken in the study of optics, and the fact that it is a very desirable and profitable side-line for druggists to handle, is our object in giving these free courses.

Stand by the President.

Those who know what kind of a man Mr. Gibbard, president of the Society of Druggists, is know well that, as far as it lies in his power to promote its welfare and usefulness to the trade, he will exert it. Comparatively few are aware of the enormous amount of work he has already performed, or the innumerable vexatious difficulties he has had to contend with. The latter are only limited by the number of perplexing complications arising out of an attempt to harmonize so many trade interests. Mr. Gibbard is to be congratulated on preventing any further serious outbreaks, and upon retaining the influence and support of the wholesale trade.

Whatever may be said of the intentions of patent medicine manufacturers and dealers, there is not the slightest doubt but that the members of the wholesale drug trade are unitedly desirous of standing by the retailers, notwithstanding any assertions to the contrary. They are no

more desirous of provoking a cause of complaint on the part of the retail druggists than the latter would be to give offence to his best customer. Even if they would like to secure some of the trade which large outside houses would be willing to give them, they dare not do so, as the lessons already taught some of the specialty houses, whose avarice overcame their discretion, has shown them that while in some respects the retail trade is not thoroughly banded, it is sufficiently welded together to assert its power in any special direction in that manner.

Fear of consequences may not be in theory the best band for binding with, but in practice it works much like the twenty-dollar fine for carrying firearms.

There is but little doubt that if the retail drug trade will faithfully fall into line with Mr. Gibbard to protect the interests of its members much can be accomplished. If every druggist will but do half his duty for a period of six months, the results will induce the performance of the other half and extricate the trade from its present uncertain and unsatisfactory condition.

A Help for Advertisers.

There is such an uncommon amount of common sense in the "Practical Hints on Advertising," now being published regularly in this paper, that we ask every subscriber to read and think about them. Advertising is the most important part of every business under the sun. There is no question about that. And still it is the most generally neglected. No man can do business without letting people know in some way or other that he wants their trade. He can stand on top of his store and swing his arms and yell—that is advertising—but he'd better go about it in a surer way.

There is a best way to do everything. There is a best way to advertise. No one plan will fit all cases. The business ought to fit the advertising, and the advertising fit the business.

The "Practical Hints on Advertising" in this paper are from the pen of Mr. Charles Austin Bates, of New York, a man who has had active, actual experience for many years in all the different kinds of advertising. Among advertisers generally, big and little, he is perhaps as well known as any other man in the United States.

What Mr. Bates has to say is marked by plainness and directness. He tells what he knows rather than what he thinks. He strikes right out from the shoulder, and whenever he sees a sham he hits it. His talks are thoroughly practical. It is pretty safe to say that no man who faithfully follows Mr. Bates' advice will fail to get better results from his advertising. We are going to publish these articles throughout the year.

Pharmacy Students' Association.

The students of the Ontario College of Pharmacy have settled down to work after their Christmas holidays, and have the largest class which has ever been in attendance. On January 9th an association was formed and candidates nominated for the various offices. The elections took place January 13th, and were the cause of much excitement and good-natured competition. The results are as follows: President, A. E. Cox; secretary, Robert McLeod; treasurer, J. H. Sutherland.

Wholesalers' Meeting.

The regular meeting of the Wholesale Drug and Proprietary Medicine Dealers' Association was held at the Royal Hotel, Hamilton, on Tuesday, January 14th. During the session a deputation from the Hamilton Retail Drug Association, consisting of A. Vincent, president; Messrs. R. Brierley, W. T. Arnold, W. A. Howell, John A. Barr, and G. McCullough, took the opportunity of paying a friendly visit, with the object of showing the friendliness and sympathy of their association toward the jobbers, in their endeavor to better the interests of pharmacy generally.

The Wholesale Association were most hospitably entertained by Messrs. J. Winer & Co. and Archdale, Wilson & Co.

The American Pharmaceutical Association Meeting.

A meeting of the Montreal druggists was held January 8th, to make arrangements for the meeting of the American Pharmaceutical Association, to be held in that city in August. Mr. J. H. Chapman presided. The meeting was addressed by Mr. J. E. Morrison, one of the delegates to the meeting held last year at Denver, Colorado. It was resolved to form a general committee which would be subdivided into finance, reception, and amusement committees; the Pharmaceutical Society of the Province of Quebec, and the members of the Council of the Montreal College of Pharmacy; and the following will comprise the general committee: F. C. Simson, Halifax; R. Griffiths, Sherbrooke; J. E. Roy, Quebec; E. B. Shuttleworth, C. F. Heebner, J. Lowden, R. Gifford, J. H. Mackenzie,

Protonuclein...

Tablets. (100 3-grain Tablets in bottle) per doz. \$9.00
 " (1000 3-grain Tablets in bottle) . each 6 75
 Powder. (1 oz. bottles) per doz. 5.00
 " (8 oz. in bottle) each 5.50

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

Duncan, Flockhart & Co.'s

Blaud Pill Capsules

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

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

R. L. GIBSON,
 30 Wellington St. East,
TORONTO.

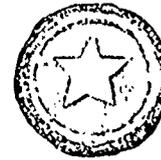


BILLINGS, CLAPP & CO'S
 (BOSTON)
SLIPPERY ELM TABLETS

In 5 lb. Glass Front Display Tins
\$1.25
 Also in Cartoons of 40 5-cent Boxes.
 SAME PRICE.

COBB'S
Pine Tar Cough Drops

Stamped C.C.C.
 In two strengths, Medium and Strong
 40 5-cent Packages for \$1.25



VOLLOR'S
 Refined IXL Spruce Gum
 150 One cent sticks,
 in tin foil.
 Banner Spruce Gum
 Gilt Edge Spruce Gum

Elmendorf's Tar Gum
 Souder's Chewing Gums

Manufactured by the Royal Remedy and Extract Co., Dayton, O. Full line Tolu Sugar Plums, Sweet Wheat, After Dinner, Celery, Peppin, etc.

Restuccia's Pure Cream Salad Olive Oil
 in one gallon tins.

WRITE FOR PRICE-LIST.

CANADIAN SPECIALTY CO.
 38 Front Street East, Toronto, Ont.

"Solazzi"

THE CHEMISTS' BRAND

Liquorice Juice



The Testimony of "The Lancet"

The following is from "The Lancet" of March 30th, 1895:

"The above brand has long been known to be of standard purity. We found the specimen to be completely soluble in water, and entirely free from impurities of any kind. It is, therefore, well adapted for the pharmaceutical purpose for which it is so useful, while as a popular demulcent it is both safe and reliable."

Recommended also by "The British Medical Journal," "Health," "The Chemist and Druggist," "Food and Sanitation."

ASK FOR SHOWCARDS AND HANDBILLS.

Wampole's BEEF, WINE, AND IRON.

In Pint Bottles.....\$5 00 per doz.
Winchester (½ Imp. Gal.)..... 2 00 each.
Imp. Gallon, in 5 gal. lots, and over 3 50 per gal.

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

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

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

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

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

Henry K. Wampole & Co.,
MANUFACTURING PHARMACISTS,
Philadelphia, Pa.

Canadian Branch.

36 and 38 Lombard Street, TORONTO.

DR. HAIR'S ASTHMA CURE

Relief Cure
Quick Certain

Dr. Hair's Asthma Cure is a remedy made according to scientific knowledge that will cure Asthma. Thousands are permanently cured annually by this cure. It is a radical, speedy, and sure cure for all forms of Asthma. It is for sale by all the leading wholesale druggists in the Dominion of Canada, to wit: Lyman Brothers & Co.; Evans & Sons Toronto, Ont.; Lyman Sons & Co., Montreal, Quebec Forsyth, Sutchiffe & Co., Halifax, Nova Scotia; J. Winer & Co., Hamilton, Ont.; and T. B. Barker & Sons, St. John, New Brunswick.

A supply of Dr. Hair's pamphlets, and other Asthma literature, also prices and terms, will be sent to any retail druggist on request.

All druggists should keep this remedy.

Your early orders and enquiries solicited through wholesale druggist, or direct from us.

None genuine without the trade-mark.

Manufactured only by Dr. D. W. Hair, Cincinnati, O., U.S.A. Address,

DR. W. B. HAIR

341 West Fourth St., Cincinnati, O.

The Harry Lewis DOG SOAP

Made from the
Original Recipe



Beautifully got up,
and a Good Seller

Whale Oil Soap

In 1lb. boxes, 1 doz. in Case;
In 20-lb. Pails and Barrels



For killing insects on
Rose Bushes, Plants, etc.

THE ALBERT TOILET SOAP CO.,
Makers and Sellers MONTREAL

CONFIDENCE in the merits of the goods you sell is an important element of success.

Johnston's Fluid Beef

can always be sold with the most absolute guarantee that it is the best Beef preparation.

We will back you up in this statement to the fullest extent.

The JOHNSTON FLUID BEEF CO., MONTREAL.

RUBBER GOODS

AT RIGHT PRICES

OUR LINE OF
ENEMAS, TUBING, FOUNTAINS,
ATOMIZERS, is very complete and
prices right. Buyers can effect great
saving by placing orders with us.

SURE-SELLING SPECIALTIES:

CARSON'S BITTERS

PECTORIA

SILVER CREAM

ALLAN'S COUGH CANDIES
½ gross Box at \$1 per Box.

SOAP BARK

In 5c. Packages, ½ gross Box, \$1
per Box.

Full lines of Sundries.

Mail orders promptly executed

ALLAN & CO.

132 BAY ST., TORONTO

Toronto; H. Watters, Ottawa; J. E. D'Avignon, Windsor; H. Yeomans, Belleville; and Messrs. Morrison, Webb, Nelson, Anderson, Lecours, Giroux, jr., MacMillan, Decary, Morgan, and Carriere of Montreal. The druggists of Montreal are to be congratulated on the hearty way in which they are taking hold of the arrangements, and our fellow pharmacists from the United States may depend on receiving a royal reception.

O.C.P. Annual Dinner.

The annual dinner of the faculty and graduating class of the Ontario College of Pharmacy was held at the Walker House, in this city, on Friday evening, February 7th. The event was in every way a marked success; the menu was excellent; speeches full of patriotism and abounding in eloquence, songs that would do credit to any assemblage, and enthusiasm which lasted the entire evening. The only thing to mar the whole event was the absence of the honorary president, Prof. Charles F. Heebner, dean of the college, who, through illness, had been obliged a few days previously to leave for a sanitarium in New York state. Numerous kindly allusions were made during the evening by several of the speakers to the absence of the dean, and hopes expressed for his speedy recovery. The chair was occupied by A. E. Cox, president of the class, having on his left Dr. Graham Chambers, and on his right Mr. J. H. Mackenzie, president of the council. The other members of the council in attendance were Messrs. Watters, of Ottawa, and Daniel, of Toronto. Delegates were present from the School of Science, Toronto School of Medicine, Toronto University (arts), Trinity, and Royal College of Dental Surgeons, all of whom responded to the toast of the "Sister Institutions." Letters of regret were received from Hon. G. W. Ross, Minister of Education; E. Muir, secretary Montreal College of Pharmacy, and from Messrs. Newton H. Brown, W. A. Karn, J. E. D'Avignon, J. F. Roberts, J. McKee, J. H. Dickey, J. W. Spackman, A. B. Petrie, and Miss Johnston, class '95. Speeches were made by Messrs. Mackenzie, Daniel, Watters, Cochrane, Dr. Chambers, Dr. Fotheringham, and others; and songs by Messrs. Archie McFadyen, W. J. A. Carnahan, and W. S. McKay. The college cry for the occasion was:

"Ethane, Methane, O.C.P.,
Ether, Meter, Pharmacy;
Monodelphous, Neucleii,
Olein, Stearine, Cetaceii."

Montreal Pharmacy Students' Dinner.

The annual dinner of the students and faculty of the Montreal College of Pharmacy was held at the Richelieu Hotel, Feb. 5th. The affair was an unqualified success both in point of attendance, enthusiasm, and the speeches delivered.

About one hundred persons were present, the chair being occupied by Mr. L. A. Genest, with Sir William Hingston on his left and Dr. Reed, president of the college, on the right. Among the other guests were Major Rogers, Mr. E. Muir, Dr. Watson, A. B. J. Moore, J. E. W. Lacours, and E. Morrison. The toast list was disposed of as follows: Quebec Pharmaceutical Association, proposed by Mr. P. G. Mount, and responded to by Mr. J. Contin: College of Pharmacy, M. Roy, responded to by Prof. Watson, Major Rogers, and Sir William Hingston; Guests, M. J. B. Biron, responded to by J. Ethier: The press, Mr. E. R. Desrosiers, responded to by the representatives present; The Ladies, Mr. Ed. Thivierge.

In his remarks, Sir William Hingston took occasion to refer to the practice of a number of physicians in Canada of prescribing patent medicines for their patients. It was a mistake, and greatly injured pharmacy. The highest standing of pharmacy was maintained in France, because physicians refused to accept things that they virtually knew nothing about, and what patent medicines were offered in the country had to pass a government test, which was very severe.

Speeches were also made by Dr. Reed, Mr. D. Watson, Mr. J. Contant, and representatives of sister societies and the press. Letters and telegrams of regret were read by the secretary, Mr. E. G. Mount, from President Williams, H. R. Gray, A. B. Evans, and Professors Bemrose and Pfister. Musical selections, vocal and instrumental, given by Messrs. Fisher and Saucier, and Major Rogers, added very much to the pleasure of the evening. Altogether, the reunion of '96 was voted a great success, and the college refrain, as follows, was given with great enthusiasm:

"Now, here's to our own M. C. P.
Long life to her professors;
And may exams. no terrors have,
We'll all get thro' in April."

Questions and Answers.

McL. asks for a formula for starch gloss:

- (1) Spermaceti..... 2 oz.
- Hard paraffin..... 3 oz.

Melt together and perfume, if desired. Cut into blocks of about 2 drams each, and place one in the boiling starch.

- (2) Spermaceti 1 oz.
- Borax 1 oz.
- Gum arabic..... 1 oz.
- Glycerine 2½ oz.
- Distilled water..... 14½ oz.

Mix. One ounce is added to each 4 ounces of starch while in boiling water.

A. J. E. For white liniment use the "Lin. terebinthinæ aceticum," as given in the National Formulary, or the following, which is known as Stoke's liniment:

- Oil of lemon..... 2 drs.
- Glacial acetic acid..... 6 drs.
- Yolks of eggs..... 2

- Oil of turpentine..... 5 oz.
- Rose water to make..... 12 oz.

The turpentine and oil of lemon are mixed gradually with the yolk of egg and a little of the water; then add the acetic acid and balance of the water. Put in a bottle, and shake until thoroughly emulsified.

The Water Tree.

In all the unwatered regions of Australia are to be found "water trees," trees which actually provide a supply of water to those who know where and how to look for it. The most reliable of the water trees are the water mallers, or group of trees, including the *Eucalyptus microtheca*, which form a part of the terrible maller scrub. Outside of these, the currajong, the desert oak, the bloodwood, and several varieties of the acacia, are water-bearing trees.

A correspondent says: "I shall not soon forget my first introduction to a water tree. I was in the northern territory of South Australia, and I was making my first journey through the desert in company with a friend, who was a well-informed bushman. It was towards the end of the day, and as we had been detained for several hours, owing to an accident, we had still fifteen miles to travel. The water bag had been drained hours before, and in that dreadful desert our sufferings had already become intolerable. Suddenly my friend plunged his spurs into his weary horse, and dashed away at full gallop towards a tree some fifty yards off, shouting to me to follow.

"Flinging himself from his saddle, he clawed with his fingers the sand at the base of the tree, and presently laid bare one of its spreading roots. This was torn from the earth to the length of about six feet, and, breaking off a piece about a foot and a half long, my companion, signing me to follow his example, applied one end of the piece of root to his parched lips and elevated the other end. I followed suit, and to my indescribable joy a cool, refreshing draught of water rewarded me. The one root amply sufficed for our wants. There were some ten or eleven left—enough to have satisfied a dozen thirsty men. Some of the water we drained into our water bags. It was clear and cool, but after standing for a few hours I noticed that it became discolored.—*Science Siftings.*"

POWDERED CAMPHOR, prepared as follows, will not again congl. (Der Pharmaceut): Dissolve camphor in one and a half parts of alcohol, precipitate by the addition of four parts of water. Collect the precipitate and wash with an abundance of water, and dry. By keeping account of the quantity of camphor used, the quantity left in the diluted alcohol can be calculated, and this solution used for making tincture, etc.

Pharmacy in England.

More about Argon—The B. P. Liquors—Cafe Ly-lark, or Peptonized Milk and Coffee—Pol-on in Fly-papers and Weed-killer—Ammonia Cleaning Preparations, a New Specialty.

(By Our Own Correspondent.)

A brilliant audience assembled last week at the Royal Institution to hear "More about Argon," from Lord Rayleigh, Sec. R. S. The lecture theatre is admirably adapted for its purpose, although Professor Dewar always appears uncomfortably cramped when demonstrating. The seats are arranged in the semi-circle of a theatre, and upon the same plan, but the stage is represented altogether inadequately by a square table in the well. Lord Rayleigh is a clear and concise lecturer, with a good command of language and popular style. It is rather a curious commentary upon the petty jealousy that so largely pervades in professional circles, that every effort has been made to indicate Lord Rayleigh as the actual discoverer of argon, and to minimize the value of Professor Ramsay's researches. To his honor, be it said that Lord Rayleigh has never countenanced this view, and has, on every occasion, indicated that all the real labor of isolating and identifying the new element was Ramsay's; and to him the honor is due. The careful work of the latter claimant has now been thoroughly demonstrated by the acceptance of argon by continental chemists, and its atomic weight has been redetermined by Lord Rayleigh by an entirely different method to that used by Ramsay, and found to be identical. This practically indicates that argon is not a compound gas. Again, by means of the determination of the refractive index, it was found that whilst air is 1.000, argon is .961, and helium .146. This negatives the allotropic theory of argon being a condensed form of nitrogen. The question still agitating chemists is, to what position in the periodic law is argon to be placed, and further investigation is still required before this can be directly settled.

The anonymous contributors to the *Pharmaceutical Journal* have continued their work upon the revision of the preparations and formulæ of the B. P. Solutions are the latest class dealt with, and some practical suggestions are made, although many are omitted. It is recommended that the method of preparing *liquor ammon. fort.* be deleted, with which every pharmacist will agree; but nothing is said about the absurdity of having a B. P. liquor of specific gravity .891, whilst commercial liquor is .880. Under *liquor ammon. act.*, the U. S. P. method is preferred to that of the B. P., and the extraordinary comment is made that, even when prepared neutral, the B. P. liquor is apt to turn alkaline by absorption of ammonia from the atmosphere. The diluted preparations of both this article and *liq. ammon. dil. fort.* should be omitted. Practitioners can as easily prescribe one drachm of the stronger solution instead of 4 drachms of the dilute, and there would often be less confusion. The sug-

gested addition of spirit in order to keep the dilute *liq. ammon. dil.* is, then, quite unnecessary. Hardly enough stress is laid upon the proneness of *liq. atropine sulph.* to encourage cryptogamic growth, and for its prevention camphor water is quite useless. Like boracic acid, camphor seems often to encourage these growths in ordinary distilled water. Experience shows that *liq. ferri acet. fort.* is seldom used, and precipitates on keeping. The stability of *liq. hydrarg. perchlor.* is rarely questioned, and the suggested substitution of hydrochloric acid for the ammonium chloride is certainly not an improvement. *Liq. iodi.* is suggested to receive the name of pigment; but most medical men require the pigment made with glycerine, as more readily absorbed. Whilst it is true that *liq. morph. act.* is not often employed, the objection raised to acetate of morphine would more suitably apply to the hypodermic injection. The brown coloration and deposit never occur to any extent in the liquor, whilst they speedily do in the injection. It is not commercial wisdom to recommend *liquor potassæ* to be made by dissolving the required amount of solid potash in water. All the expense of evaporating down a *liquor potassæ* must be incurred in order to redissolve the solid potash. For extemporaneous production, such an alternative method might be given.

One of the latest dietetic preparations is café zylath, recently introduced by Messrs. Savory & Moore. It is a combination of essence of coffee and condensed peptonized milk, and will prove a boon to those dyspeptics and invalids with impaired digestive functions who have had to forego *café au lait*. Special care has been taken to thoroughly preserve the aroma and flavor of the freshly ground coffee, and the preparation is very superior to many of the condensed coffee and milk compounds. The milk employed is so well peptonized that on diluting and adding an acid hardly any curds separate, even when left to stand for some hours, and yet there is not the remotest taste of bitterness, which is so nauseous a drawback to the home-made peptonized milk. Messrs. Savory & Moore have evidently a firm belief in the future of this article, as they have made large advertising contracts, and have renewed their space in one of the trade journals from which they removed all their advertising some few years ago. Apart from this, they are sending free samples to all the medical men on the register—an excellent but expensive manner of assuring that a preparation comes under the direct notice of the very class who can recommend it.

During the last year or two the Pharmaceutical Society has developed almost a feverish anxiety to sweep all poisons into the net of the qualified chemist, when for years past they had winked at many of the practices they are now seeking to punish. By legal mandate we are now to be entrusted with the enormous

and overwhelming responsibility a taching to the sale of fly-papers! A little while ago, the consent of one of Her Majesty's judges was sought in order to confine the sale of arsenical weed-killers in chemists' hands. This, no doubt, is all very right and proper, and we ought to be extremely grateful; but the joke of the whole thing is that nine out of every ten druggists do not want to be bothered with these things at all. The West-end chemists, who bulk so largely on the council, would be the very first to decline to sell these articles at all; so that we are face to face with the position of the council practically trying to prohibit their sale.

It is well-known that several West-end chemists regularly decline to sell oxalic acid and other commercial poisons, because, if an accident should happen, and someone intentionally or inadvertently, took the poison, a thick-headed jury is just as likely as not to censure the sellers, although they may have been strictly correct and within the law during the whole transaction. Indeed, a good deal of the cant about our wretched Poisons Act is due to this feeling, that the game is not worth the candle. But the policy that seeks to prevent others from selling what one does not care to do oneself is not likely to commend itself to our legislature, and the council of the society is probably paving the way to having the whole of this prosecution business removed out of their hands. For this some of the councillors would be truly thankful. It is unpleasant at the best of times, but more so when the duty has been neglected for twenty years.

Under the curious title of "exsol," the Chemists' Association have introduced an improvement on the well-known cloudy ammonia cleaning liquid. Exsol is more portable, and, one might almost say, is a condensed form of the popular household cleaning ammonia. It is a thick jelly of white appearance, and containing a large percentage of ammonia. It dissolves or mixes readily with water, and is a useful preparation either for the bath or for cleaning purposes generally. But just as soap extract was a great improvement, in the housewife's view, over soap, so a powdered form of this cleansing ammonia would probably catch on. The carbonate of ammonia would, doubtless, form a good basis with the admixture of powdered soap and, possibly, some borax. This would form the most portable, condensed, and convenient form of cleansing ammonia, and would possess admirable cleaning properties. Of course, a fanciful name should be devised and protected, and then small samples should be introduced locally, to see with what favor it is received. If the chemist has already a good trade for a certain specialty, such as a corn cure, cough mixture, etc., he would find it probably good business to enclose a free sample of such a new universal cleaning powder with each packet. It is wonderful what interest the public take in these free samples, and what good results usually follow.

Extract Ficus

"E. & CO."

Syrup of Figs.

This is not a secret remedy, but contrariwise. The label bears the plain information that each fluid-ounce contains the active principles of 125 grains Alexandria Senna. For this reason the physician is able to prescribe it with exactness.

The flavour of Senna is completely disguised by a delicious cordial, in which the fig flavour predominates. Nausea and griping are overcome.

SHELF FORM - - \$3.75 per doz.
16 Oz. BOTTLES - - 65 cents each.
½ Gall. BOTTLES - - - \$3.25 each.

**Canadian
Cattle Spice**

Many druggists are in the habit of preparing, or having prepared for them, some kind of CONDITION POWDER.

To meet such requirements we have selected a thoroughly reliable formula, according to which we manufacture such quantities as enable us to sell our product, in place of private formulae, at considerably lower cost.

To create a demand it is sold under the above popular title, and each shipment is accompanied by a supply of advertising matter.

100 POUND COTTON BAGS.
1 QUART CARTONS.

Ask for more "Ads." when required.

Effervescent Hydrobromate of

Caffeine

and

Bromide of Potassium

"E. & CO."

What more common than Headache, Over-exertion (mental or physical), Sleeplessness, etc. ?

In this preparation we offer an excellent remedy at a price that ensures a large demand.

10 cent samples contain two doses, and the 25 cent size contains twelve full doses.

Evidence is plentiful that success attends its introduction, provisional upon some attention to its display.

When received we will issue handsome advertising panels.

ALL OUR SPECIALTIES ARE REMUNERATIVE.

Manufacturers of
PILLS, FLUID EXTRACTS, ETC.,
AND PHARMACEUTICAL
SPECIALTIES.

Elliot & Co.
TORONTO

MANUFACTURING
PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS
AND DRUG MILLERS.

**"Sure
Death"**

One of the very Best and Cheapest
Rat Poisons on the Market.

◆◆◆
\$9.00 PER GROSS.
◆◆◆

NEATLY PUT UP.

SELLS QUICKLY.

ARCHDALE WILSON & CO.

HAMILTON.

We Manufacture

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

And are Headquarters for
ALL KINDS of **STATIONERS' SUPPLIES**

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

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

J. STEVENS & SON,
78 LONG LANE, - LONDON, E.C.,
ENGLAND

Red Cross English Dressings.
Druggists' Specialties.
Glass and Earthenware.
Hospital Supplies and Instruments.

1895 List and Discounts now ready.

CANADIAN AGENCY:
145 Wellington Street West,
TORONTO

We have a
New Line of

**Hot
Water
Bottles**

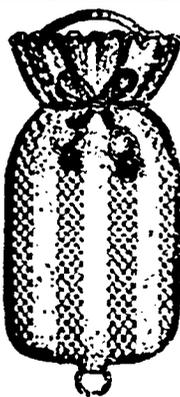
which we are offering to the
trade at

Very Low Figures

We can give you a two-quart
hot water bottle to retail at
75 cents each.

Prices and quantity discount on
application.

ALPHA RUBBER CO., LTD.
MONTREAL, CANADA.



Baylis Manufacturing Co.

16 to 30 Nazareth Street,
MONTREAL

IMPORTERS OF

Linseed Oil
Turpentine
Castor Oil
Paris Green
Glues

WRITE
FOR
QUOTATIONS

**FROG IN
YOUR THROAT**



For Sale by all Retail
Druggists, and Wholesale
by the LONDON DRUG
COMPANY.

Trade Mark  Registered

TYPKE & KING

CHEMICAL MANUFACTURERS
- Jeffrey's Square,
St. Mary Axe,
LONDON, ENG

Hypophosphites a Specialty

Acids Phosphoric and all other Pure Acids.

Ammonia Nitrate, Oxalate, Valerianate
and all Ammonia Salts.

Antimony Crocus Sulphide, Crocus Sul-
phuret, and all Antimonial Pre-
parations.

Essences from Fruit, etc., for Confectionery.

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

All Chemicals for Analytical, Photo-
graphic, and Pyrotechnical purposes.

THE
Lyman Bros. Co.
(Limited)

TORONTO, ONT.



**Lyman's
Lightning
Fly-Paper**

As manufactured and sold by us for
forty years, will be brought out this
season in a more convenient shape. It
will be put up in Octagon-shaped pieces,
6 pieces in a packet, retailing at 10
cents, and 3 pieces in a package for 5
cents.

Our travellers will soon have sam-
ples and particulars.

It will pay anyone to see these
values before placing their spring orders
for fly papers or pads.



WE have been making exten-
sive improvements and al-
terations in our warehouse (now just
about finished), and, at the same time,
keep up our record for prompt ship-
ment of orders. Under the circum-
stances, we would be glad if our friends
would take a lenient view of any errors
that may have occurred during that
time. We hope when alterations are
completed to be able to give a more effi-
cient service, and be able to show our
large stock of sundries in a way that
will be more satisfactory to both our-
selves and customers.

Trade Notes.

A McLister has opened a new drug store at Alexandria, Ont.

R. W. McCarthy, druggist, St. John, N.B., has been closed under bill of sale.

G. O. Spencer has purchased the drug business of C. T. Nevins, Moncton, N.B.

G. A. Peaker, druggist, 353 Spadina Avenue, Toronto, has made an assignment.

Mr. Joseph Contant has been elected president of the Chamber of Commerce, Montreal.

Rumor says that department stores are shortly to be opened in Halifax, N.S., and Montreal, Que.

James Kilman, druggist, of Newmarket, Ont., has made an assignment; liabilities about \$5,000.

G. J. Little has sold his drug business, 1289 Queen street west, Toronto, Ont., to A. D. Deverell.

A. H. Allin, lately with J. R. Lee, Toronto, has purchased the drug business of W. R. House, Whitby, Ont.

Hon. James J. Fellows, F.R.C.S., the originator of Fellows' Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites, died in London, England, January 22nd.

D. Gibbard, who formerly represented Lyman, Sons & Co., in Western Ontario, is now warehouse manager, and W. R. Carmichael takes his place on the road.

The firm of Lyman, Sons & Co, wholesale druggists, Montreal, has been registered as now consisting of Henry Lyman, Henry Herbert Lyman, and Arthur Lyman.

Hemming Bros. & Co., 76 York street, Toronto, dealers in drug sundries, etc., have gone into liquidation. The company was incorporated in 1887, with a capital stock of \$50,000.

Mr. Frank Benedict, on leaving Messrs. Lyman, Sons & Company, Montreal, to take a position with Leeming, Miles & Co., was presented by his fellow employees with a gold locket as a mark of esteem.

The "A.M.C. Medicine Company," Montreal, has been incorporated with a capital of \$30,000, divided into 300 shares. The incorporators are Messrs. William Lovitt Hogg, James Dixon, William Thomas Goff, Joseph Wilfred Michaud, and Frederick Goodwin, all of the city of Montreal.

Mr. Henry Miles, who, at the beginning of the year, severed his connection with the drug firm of Lyman, Sons & Company, has formed a partnership with Messrs. Thomas Leeming & Company, of New York. The new firm, which will carry on the business of druggists' specialties, will be known under the name of Leeming, Miles & Company. Premises have been leased at the corner of De Bresoles and St. Sulpice streets.

The partnership heretofore existing between Thomas Leeming, Thomas Gil-

mour, and William B. Gilmour, under the style and firm name of Thomas Leeming & Co., Montreal, has been dissolved. A new partnership has been formed between John L. Gilmour, Thomas Gilmour, and Mr. B. Gilmour, under the firm name of Gilmour Bros. & Co., and will continue at the old premises, 25 St. Peter street. This represents in Canada Johnson & Johnson, Humphreys' Homeo-Medicine Co., and other United States and European firms.

Montreal Notes.

The Pharmacy Students' Association gave their annual dinner on February 5th, at the Richelieu Hotel. There was a very large attendance. Mr. Genest presided with marked ability, and proposed the usual loyal toasts in good style. At the table of honor we noticed Sir William Hingston, M.D. (who, to his credit be it said, was a drug apprentice in the far-off fifties), Mr. Ebenezer Muir, Mr. Henry Miles, Major A. Moore, Professors Read, Bemrose, Lecours, Pfister, and Morrison. Letters of regret at unavoidable absence were read by the efficient secretary, Mr. P. G. Mount, from leading pharmacists. The speeches were received with much *adlat.* and a most enjoyable evening was spent.

Mr. Muir, the indefatigable secretary and registrar of the Pharmaceutical Association, has been on a voyage of discovery to the eastern townships by order of the council, and has met with several cases of contravention of the Pharmacy Act. He also interviewed the gentleman who personated another gentleman at the last preliminary examination. Action at law has already been commenced in this case, and several others are on the *tapis*. In the personation case it is hinted there is something much more serious involved.

On dit, that Mr. Morrison, Messrs. Lyman, Sons & Co.'s laboratory chemist, has decided to bring out a new drug journal to replace the one recently issued by Messrs. Lyman, Sons & Co., and which is now, since the dissolution of partnership, published and edited by Mr. Henry Miles. The name of the new journal, according to the *Pharmacieen Canadien*, is to be the *Pharmaceutical Gazette*.

Apropos of pharmaceutical journals, are they not already too numerous? Montreal and Toronto now produce five, while the different states of the Union are increasing their numbers daily. Every wholesale house will soon have its organ, and it is presumed will give it away gratis and live on the advertising patronage. Let us hope that trade rivalries will not find expression in the editorial columns.

Mr. L. Lachance has bought out the Tailloretti Pharmacy, corner of St. André and Ontario streets. He proposes to carry it on as a branch.

Messrs. Kerry, Watson & Co.'s annual sleigh ride and supper took place last week. It was given to the employees of the house, about sixty in number. Mr.

David Watson Jr. presided, and a jolly time was spent. The generosity of this old-established firm was much appreciated.

A meeting of the retail druggists was held last Wednesday, under the presidency of Mr. Tremble, to take steps to form a Quebec Province Association, to protect its members against the absurd cutting rage, which seems to infect everybody during hard times. Nothing very practical resulted, but it will take very little to bring the mass of the druggists together in an association when required.

Nova Scotia Notes.

SYDNEY, C.B.

Mr. Gordon MacGillvary has returned to his home, feeling well pleased with his success at the Pharmaceutical Examinations.

Messrs. Copeland & Co., have completed and moved into their new store, which is one of the most convenient and well-appointed stores in the lower provinces.

CANSO.

Mr. Tupper Foster is again at his post after some months in Halifax, where he passed successfully the examinations before the Board of Pharmacy.

ANTIGONISH.

Mr. J. D. Copeland is now in his element, as the curling season is on, and all the hours he can spend from his store are devoted to "the roaring game."

NEW GLASGOW.

G. B. Sutherland has sold out his business in New Glasgow to Messrs. Grant Bros., formerly of Stellarton and Westville. We understand Mr. Sutherland intends going into the manufacture of extracts in the United States. New Glasgow will miss him.

STELLARTON.

Mr. G. A. Grant has gone from Stellarton to manage the business formerly carried on by G. B. Sutherland in New Glasgow.

Mr. J. H. Kavanagh, of J. W. Jackson & Co., New Glasgow, is now in Halifax, assisting Mr. E. B. Sutcliffe in his new undertaking.

AMHERST.

Amherst boasts of a first-class Curling Club, of which Mr. R. C. Fuller is the popular president.

TRURO.

Mr. J. D. Clarke, formerly with Messrs. Crowe Bros., is now in Sherbrooke, in charge of the business of Edmund Jenner at that place.

HALIFAX.

Messrs. Forsythe, Sutcliffe & Co., of Halifax, have purchased the warehouse formerly occupied by Messrs. John Stairs & Co., and are transforming it into a well-appointed wholesale drug warehouse.

At the examinations recently held by the Board of Pharmacy in Halifax, the following passed successfully: A. A. Patterson, Halifax; Edmund E. L. Jenner,

Sherbrooke; Gordon MacGillvary, Sydney, C.B.; Tupper Foster, Canso; W. F. McDonald, Halifax.

Mr. W. A. Simson has been holding a class in pharmacy for the last three months, at the close of which he was presented by the members with an elegant pencil. All the members of Mr. Simson's class were, as usual, successful.

Mr. Frank C. Simson, of Simson, Bros. & Co., has purchased the Pentagon Building, occupied by his firm for the past six years. This site has been the location of a drug store for the past fifty years. The old wooden building was burned thirty-seven years ago, when the present magnificent structure was erected. This building was formerly occupied as three stores, but Messrs. Simson, Bros. & Co. have gradually extended their business until it included the whole of these commodious premises.

BRIDGETOWN.

Mr. S. N. Weare has now become sole proprietor of the Medical Hall at Bridgetown, which has been so well managed by him for the last two years.

YARMOUTH.

Mr. J. A. Craig, of Yarmouth, has been paying his annual visit to his Oddfellows throughout the province. John is a curler, too!

LIVERPOOL.

Mr. A. S. Hutchins is moving into his new brick store on the site lately occupied by the one which was burned in the recent Liverpool conflagration.

Prince Edward Island Notes.

Mr. Hooper, druggist, of Souris, has sold his business to Messrs. Redden Bros., of Charlottetown, but will himself manage it for the new proprietors.

Messrs. Johnson & Johnson, of Charlottetown, are about opening a branch of their drug business in Souris, in a building opposite the store of Messrs. Matthew, McLean & Co. Mr. Ferguson, lately in Messrs. Johnson's Queen street store, is the manager of the new branch.

Some of the Charlottetown druggists lately made an unsuccessful attempt to arrange for the early closing of the drug stores during the winter months.

Mr. Hughes, of the Apothecaries Hall Co., is again a candidate for civic honors.

Manitoba Notes.

Mr. E. D. Martin, of the Martin, Bole & Wynne Company, Winnipeg, is in Ottawa visiting friends. Mrs. Martin and children accompany him.

Mr. W. J. Mitchell, of Toronto, formerly in the wholesale drug business, Winnipeg, is paying the Prairie Province a visit. Mrs. Mitchell accompanies him on this occasion.

Mr. A. T. Andrews, of Gladstone, was in Winnipeg last week, where he was called to attend the funeral of his mother, who passed away suddenly after an illness of very short duration.

Rose & Company, a firm composed of Mr. J. H. Rose and others, have opened a drug store in the premises lately occupied by Mr. J. H. Rose, Winnipeg.

Dr. J. G. Calder, Medicine Hat, N.W.T., has opened out a drug business in the premises lately occupied by his brother, Mr. D. M. Calder.

Mr. Joseph Taylor, of Portage la Prairie, was in Winnipeg a few days ago on business.

Mr. J. Wright, representing Messrs. Lyman, Sons & Co., Montreal, was in Winnipeg last week on his way to the coast.

Mr. D. W. Bole, of the Martin, Bole & Wynne Company, Winnipeg, left last week for Dallorsville, Michigan, via Duluth. Mrs. Bole accompanies him.

The annual general meeting of the Pharmaceutical Association of Manitoba will be held on the 19th of February, when the reports of officers and examiners will be received.

The druggists throughout the province report business dull after the holiday season and during the month of January, and collections slow.

Colored Films for Show Carboys.

By T. MALTHEY CRAIG.

Perchance my experience has been unfortunate: but though not yet out of my teens in the service of pharmacy, I have three times been a witness of that official catastrophe, the breakage of a show carboy. The danger to which these emblems of our craft are exposed, and the care required in their handling, make them a constant source of anxiety. But when Jack Frost's ruthless grip has seized on one of them, and three or four gallons or more of a strongly colored liquid possessed of the mischief-making properties of, say, ammonio-sulphate of copper, come showering down on a well laid out window full of costly stock-in-trade, there is a stress of circumstances with which the capabilities of the English language are utterly inadequate to cope. It would be a vandal's act to suggest that we do without them; the sentiment that values a grand historic past, and the business view which uses them as a mark of trade identity in the present, alike demand their retention.

Lately, however, I had to face the question of supporting carboys in a position where it was well-nigh impossible to provide what would stand a mechanical stress of three-quarters of a hundred-weight. Attempts were made to coat the inside of a carboy with a colored film, which would suit the requirements of window display. My experiences are now given in the hope that some

"Forlorn and shipwrecked brother,
Seeing, may take heart again."

Perhaps others have solved the problem for themselves; but I decided to rush into

print when I saw that a chemist in a neighboring town was obliged to find refuge from his difficulty by keeping an empty uncolored carboy in his window.

First, solutions of shellac and aniline dyes in methylated spirit were tried, but the tendency to chip off was found to be an objection. Next, the dyes were tried, dissolved in spirit, and the solution combined with ether and gun-cotton to make a collodion film. This was partially successful, but the difficulty was to get the film free from rolls and thicknesses.

Lastly, gelatin was adopted as a basis, and after some experiments the following formula was found to work well. For a five-gallon carboy:

Aniline dye.....	grs. xv. to xxv.
Gelatin (not opaque)...	1 oz.
Water	6 oz.
Carbolic acid.....	ʒi.

Soak the gelatin in water, dissolve the dye in warm water, and next add the softened gelatin and warm till melted, then add the carbolic acid. When the solution has cooled to about 150° F., pour it into the carboy. Place the carboy in a warm position until it has acquired a temperature of from 90° to 100° F., and then remove; now keep turning it upside down and round about until the gelatin shows signs of setting, then put it on its stand and allow the jelly not adhering to the sides to settle at the bottom. Leave the stopper out for a few hours. If the first attempt is not a success, it is only necessary to put the carboy into a warm place and try again. The process is an easy one, and has been applied to half a dozen carboys with ease and success.

As to the colors, the following have been tried: Malachite green, a good color to work with, and strikingly like sulphate of copper solution; about 25 grains to 6 ounces is required. The color fades somewhat, so that it is well to make it a trifle dark. Methylene blue, 15 grains; a rich color, very like ammonio sulphate of copper. Methyl violet, 15 grains, a rich bluish red; can be made to vary according to the dye used. Technically, R. means red, R.R. redder, R.R.R. still redder. The blue shades are similarly indicated by the affix B. Flamingo gives the nicest red of those I have tried, 15 grains. Browns may be got with Bismarck brown; brownish yellow with the same dye in smaller proportion, but the colors are not so striking as those named earlier. Methyl orange is wanting in brightness and transparency.

Of course, if the window is exposed to sun, the film must be allowed to harden well before being placed in its position. The carbolic acid or some other preservative is required to prevent moulds from liquefying the gelatin. The weight of a six-gallon carboy is thus reduced from 70 pounds to 10½ pounds, and the ease in handling and safety when in position are great gains. Nothing is sacrificed in appearance, and if you don't tell anybody nobody will know.—*Pharmaceutical Journal.*

3 GOOD SELLERS

VELROSE SHAVING CREAM
SHAVING STICK
BARBER'S BAR



PAY YOU WELL. PLEASE YOUR CUSTOMERS
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Order Sample 1/2 dozen from your wholesale house to come with next order.
We supply Samples for free distribution with first orders.

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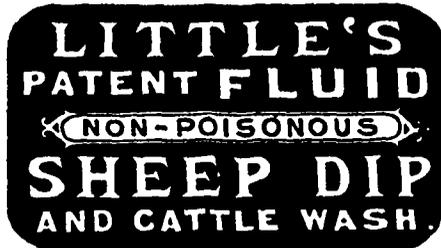


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Truss**

**IS A NEW INVENTION,
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NEW IN DESIGN,
NEW IN APPLICATION,
and the MOST PERFECT KNOWN.**

The great success of this Truss in holding with comfort all kinds of hernia, whether adults, youths, or infants, all over Canada, the United States, and Europe, is phenomenal. They have been adopted by leading hospitals, surgeons, and rupture specialists of the United States, and by Westminster and Guy's Hospitals, London, Eng. No greater recommendation could be accorded any appliance than its adoption by the physicians and surgeons comprising the staffs of these hospitals, which rank among the largest and best in the world.

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THE SMITH MANUF'G CO., GALT, ONT.



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

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

Removes Scurf, Roughness, and Irritation of the Skin,
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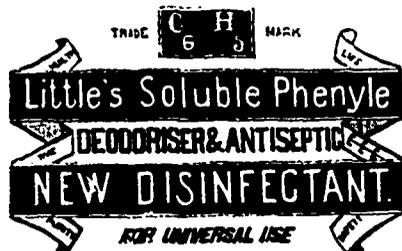
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"Little's Sheep Dip and Cattle Wash" is used at the Dominion
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Farm, Guelph, and by all the principal Breeders in the Dominion; and
is pronounced to be the cheapest and most effective remedy on the market.

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Sold in large Tins at \$1.00. Is wanted by every Farmer and Breeder
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Sole Agent for the Dominion.
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A Highly Concentrated Fluid for Checking and Preventing
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In a test of Disinfectants, undertaken on behalf of the American Gov-
ernment, "Little's Soluble Phenyle" was proved to be the best Disin-
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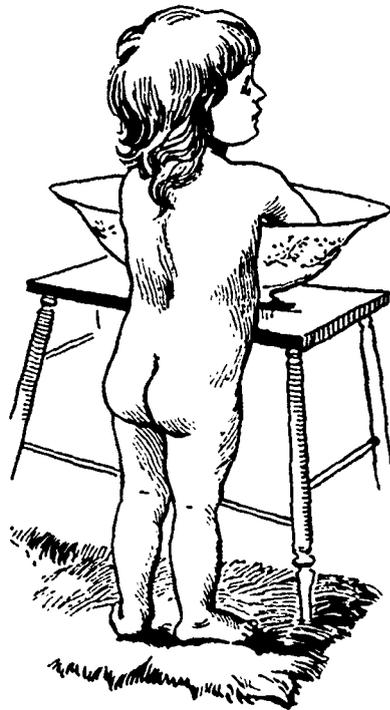
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Sold by all Druggists in 25c. and 50c. Bottles, and \$1.00 Tins.
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To be had from all Wholesale Druggists in Montreal, Toronto, Hamilton
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"Surf" Sea Salt

is a new 15c. pkg., put up in 1 doz. 5 lb. pkg., per case.
Price, \$5; per gross (12 cases) \$11. Wholesale houses
sell it. Pkg. is a new patent cardboard one, and hand-
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cases. The salt is clear as glass and of a size that dis-
solves readily. It never gets damp, and contains no
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Have been our specialty
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shelf. A large variety.
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For sale at Manufacturers' Prices by the leading whole-
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Complete Illustrated Price List free
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A poor wheel is like a poor horse—it costs more than it's worth to keep it. In the MONARCH the necessity of repair has been reduced to a minimum. Its strength, lightness and beauty make it a marvel of modern mechanical skill. The

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is undoubtedly king of bicycles. A wheel that you can depend upon in any emergency. Made in 4 models. \$85 & \$100. Send for Monarch book. MONARCH CYCLE MFG. CO., Lake and Halsted Sts., CHICAGO.

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Is meeting with the success
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A TRIAL ORDER SOLICITED.

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PORTLAND, ME., U.S.A.**

Sponges.*

By WILLIAM B. BURK, Philadelphia, Pa.

The sponges are even now popularly regarded as plants, although for many years naturalists have recognized them as members of the animal kingdom, while the investigations of the past 25 years have shown them to be animals of by no means the lowest type. All of the higher animals, including the sponges, are composed of multitudes of cells, each performing its own part in the economy of the individual, and while reproduction by division is frequent in certain groups, all have recourse to specialized cells or eggs for the perpetuation of the species. On account of these differences, all multicellular animals have been collectively termed metazoa, in contradistinction to the single-celled protozoa. There is here a similar relationship to that which exists between the spore-bearing and the seed-bearing plants. In an egg-bearing animal there is a specialization of some of the cells of the tissues and parts to form the male and female reproductive elements, just as in the flowering plant there is a similar specialization of the tissues and leaves to form the male and female products and the organs of reproduction, and as the latter, by the union of the sexual elements, form fertile seeds, so in the metazoa the union of the egg, or female element, with the spermatozoon, or male reproductive product, produces a fertile egg.

THE HABITAT OF SPONGES.

Sponges are all aquatic, are found in the waters of every part of the globe, and in suitable locations may be exceedingly abundant. So far as known, they are all sedentary animals, constrained, with few exceptions, to pass all but the earliest stages of their existence fastened to the same submerged object to which they become attached in their early youth. The young possess powers of locomotion, and can seek out new places of abode, but the adults must remain in one place and take whatever of food or fortune the passing currents may bring them. Thus they can only live and flourish where there are floating clouds of microscopical plants and animals, and their spores. These form their staples of subsistence, and must come to them as the rain comes to the plant. They can use for the reception of food only the upper and lateral surfaces of the body, the lower, attached surface being, of course, unavailable for such purposes. To this rule there are some exceptions. For instance, a sand sponge has no base of attachment, and is apparently capable of living with either side uppermost; there are also some wanderers, sponges which have broken away from the base, and, still living, are rolled about on the bottom. Some of the commercial sponges are said to be tough enough to stand this.

*Read before the Pennsylvania Pharmaceutical Association.

Among those which live near the shores, and in the varied conditions of the shallow water habitats, there is the strangest diversity. Every change of bottom, every change in the surrounding conditions of the current, or the place to which the larva may become attached, has some effect upon their aspect. Thus in the same species we find flattened sheets, irregular lumps and clumps, and branching, bush-like modifications of each of these in every variety, and, finally, vase-like shapes, either imperfect and open on one side, or perfect and not wholly without grace of outline.

If we pass from the varied bottom of the shore line to one of uniform character, whether the mud bottoms of the deeper waters of the ocean or those nearer the shore, or the sandy shallows, where the surroundings and conditions of life are more uniform, we find that the sponges inhabiting these localities are remarkable for greater uniformity of shape within the species.

THE PHYSIOLOGY OF SPONGES.

The sponges have thousands of minute cavities within the body devoted to performing the functions of digestion. These cavities receive their food from streams of water, circulating through a double system of tubes, and flowing in through the narrow meshes of a network formed in the outer covering or skin of the body. With this sieve-like structure there is no use for any particular set of external appendages, and no necessity for any fixed symmetry of form. All that the sponge needs is a capability to adapt itself to its surroundings, and the sole requisite of success in obtaining food is the presentation of as much surface as possible, thus securing a large supply of water and accompanying food. Such an organism requires a peculiar skeleton, since the internal tubes and minute stomachs would be liable to compression by the weight of the soft tissues, after the attainment of a certain size, unless some firmer framework was interposed; we find in most sponges such a supporting skeleton. In some cases this framework is formed by a woven mass of elastic threads, of a horny nature; in others the framework is composed partly of such threads and partly of stiff and unelastic spicules which may be calcareous or siliceous, or, in still other cases, of a network of spicules, united by only a small material of horny or siliceous material.

The same principle of construction runs throughout the whole of the porifera; the skeletons are really networks of scaffolds of spicules, or of threads permeating all parts of the body, in order to support the whole mass and keep open not only the digestive ampullæ, but also the numerous tubes for supply and drainage. A skeleton is not, however, an absolute essential in all the members of any branch of the animal kingdom; thus there are sponges entirely destitute of spicules or threads, but these are mostly flattened or small vase-like forms, in which the weight is

small in proportion to the strength of the tissues.

CHARACTERISTICS OF COMMERCIAL SPONGES.

In the commercial sponges the skeleton is an intricate mass of interwoven elastic, horny threads, as may be seen by slicing one through the middle. This network is permeated by numberless tubes, but these can be reduced into two systems, one leading from the interior outward and the other leading from the external surface toward the interior. The first or internal system is composed of several large trunk tubes, largest exteriorly, but branching and becoming smaller as we approach the interior. The outer surface of the sponge is ornamented with projecting hunches or ridges of threads. Between these projections there are numerous depressions, the bottoms of which are perforated by openings of medium size, which we can follow as tubes leading into the interior by examination of the cut surface of the section.

These are the tubes of the external system. They often terminate abruptly, but here and there are divided into branches, and we can see that they really diminish in size toward the interior. Not infrequently these tubes may be traced directly into the trunks of the internal system, but in this case their walls are thickly set with the openings of small tubules which lead into systems of tubes diminishing in size internally, and, therefore, belonging to the external system. The dried skeleton looks as if there was no room for fleshy material between the meshes, but the increase in size upon wetting a sponge shows that when in the natural element, and fully expanded, there is plenty of room between the threads for all the organs we have to describe. These sieve-like openings, the superficial hollows, and supply system act as feeders, bringing water loaded with nutriment to the ampullæ or digestive sacs. After digestion, the refuse is passed out of the ampullæ into the internal system and thence into the large central trunks, which finally open on the outside of the sponge in large crater-like orifices. In some sponges these two systems of canals are not distinguishable, and there is but one outlet to the ampullæ.

THE SKELETON.

One of the most interesting points to the naturalist lies in the history of the skeleton and its elements. This consists of two parts—the thread of binding substance of horn or keratode and the hard mineralized spicule. The form of spicules varies greatly, and affords good systematic characters. Some are pointed at one end, some have both extremities acute, while others may terminate at one or both ends like anchors. They may be smooth or variously knobbed and ornamented. We cannot hope to disentangle the intricate relations of the parts in such confused structures as the sponges without studying the history of their development. The

young can always be relied upon to present the observer with simpler or more elementary conditions, and generally help us materially in understanding and translating the adult structures.

PROCREATION OF SPONGES.

As we have said, the male and female elements are found within the sponge. After fertilization, the egg undergoes a regular segmentation, and then the two ends of the body become distinguishable, one being composed of smaller cells than the other. These young larvæ swim rapidly through the water by means of the cilia, or small hairs, which clothe the exterior, and which can be moved like so many oars, with force and rapidity, at the will of the tiny animal. The smaller end in the larvæ of the calcareous sponge is foremost as the little creature moves aimlessly about. When it encounters any obstacle it usually exhibits no ability to back off, but manages, by keeping its cilia in constant motion, to get away by rolling around the obstruction. At last the embryo settles down, with its mouth below, upon the space to which it is to become attached. The membranes at this end form a sort of sucker, which spreads itself out and enables the animal to exclude the water between it and the surface to which it is being applied. The pressure of the water holds the sponge in its place, and on some smooth spots this may continue to be its only anchorage, but in rougher situations it naturally acquires additional hold by growing into any cavities or around any projections. On soft, muddy ground, fresh water sponges usually grow upon some small substance, which often is very small, and then the weight of the growing sponge may sink a portion of the stalk into the mud below. This portion then dies, but even when dead it plays its part, and forms an anchor for the whole structure. We cannot imagine an ordinary sponge growing upon a muddy surface unless the water was absolutely still or the mud hard; otherwise the tiny creature would be suffocated by the sediment. The deep water mud sponges of the sea have, however, grown so long on soft bottoms that they developed a system of threads which, protruding below, penetrate deeply into the mud, and may either serve as anchors or bases of support. The most curious case of this kind occurs in the globular formed sponge, in which the threads form a network below, inclosing small stones and gravel. Thus the animal carries ballast, and, turned bottom up in the water it rights itself immediately. When rolled over by the waves upon the muddy bottoms of Buzzard's Bay, where it occurs, it is always sure to end its gyrations right side up, like a bit of leaded pith.

The sponginæ are characterized by having the fibers of the skeleton solid, but in places where the water is filled with floating matter they usually have a core of foreign material, a fact which we have previously mentioned. The marketable kind are all of one genus, *spongia*,

that from which all sponges derive their common name. There are only six species, with, however, numerous varieties, which are offered for sale; and, in fact, these may be reduced to three species if one so chooses. Three of the species are from the Mediterranean and the Red Sea, and three from the Bahamas and Florida. Other species of this genus have a very general distribution, but they are all confined to equatorial and temperate zones within an area on either side of the equator, which is limited by the average temperature for January of 50 degrees F. The marketable sponges owe their excellence to the closeness, fineness and resiliency of the interwoven fibers of the skeleton. The Mediterranean appears to be particularly favorable to the production of specimens with skeletons possessing those desirable qualities in the greatest perfection. Those from the Red Sea are next in rank, while those of our own shores, though corresponding species to species with these and the Mediterranean forms, are coarser and less durable.—*American Druggist*.

The Care of Stock-Ointments.*

By FRANK T. GREEN, PH.G., San Francisco.

If ever there was a subject honey-combed by the pen-scratches of pharmaceutical writers, it is this same one—ointments. When we consider that there are twenty-three official ointments, besides six cerates which are of kin, it would seem that so few in the matter of stock could be easily handled. But two ointments are required to be freshly made, yet it is advisable to have as many as possible be extemporaneously prepared.

To name the list of proposed ointment cases would take almost a page of this journal. It is like remedies for an ailment: the more extended the therapeutic list, the more difficult to handle the trouble. Just so with ointment cases. The majority of U.S.P. formulas call for benzoinated lard. This is often improperly prepared, and, besides, the lard is not what it should be. Experience tells us that it is hazardous to heat the lard of the market to any high temperature. The fact is, it is just as well not even to warm it. The lard carries a certain per cent. of water sometimes, and is often a mixture of oils brought up to the required consistence and melting point by means of some of the stearins. Heat dissipates the water, melting the stearin. In cooling, the latter crystallizes out, and the pharmacist has a hopeless granular product. Yet we shall pass by all this and speak of containers only.

The paper label for stock ointment jars is very probably a thing of the past, for it soon becomes grease-saturated, the letters growing obscure. The employment of porcelain jars is not advisable, for in time the enamel cracks, admitting the ointment to the porous interior, where it rapidly becomes rancid by oxidation. The glass label fastened on with cement is a failure. If you strain a warm, melted

cerate like resin cerate into the shop jar having a glass label fastened on by cement, the wax melts or softens, and the label either drops off or gets out of line. There seems to be no alternative but to turn in the matter of containers to glass—either blue, opal, amber, or milk—or cryolite ware. Either or all are good. The white ware is neat, yet is quite brittle owing to the large quantity of oxide, usually zinc, added in order to give the ware an opaque white color. The lettered ware with letters blown in the glass and ground on the face, similar to the reagent bottles, is the best modern achievement. This can be improved upon, in the opinion of the writer, for the lettering lacks clearness.

To color with paint the ground surface of the letters is quite a piece of work; besides, the paint is easily worn off. Now, if the manufacturers would only indent these same raised letters, or have indented letters blown in the ware, and fill up the depressed spaces or letters with a plastic cement which would, upon drying, harden like stone, it would be all that is desired. Such a paste could be made of glycerin, or litharge, or any dry pigment massed with varnish, and could be colored a brilliant yellow, red, or black, as desired. The letters then would be of a contrasting color, and indestructible, besides capable of being repaired with new cement when needed. It might be possible to bake the color in, but hardly practicable, for the heating of glass is not a cheap matter, being less easy of accomplishment than if the ware were porcelain. Another desideratum would be a cover made of some material that is difficult to break. Every ointment shelf has a few jars without lids—looking in the row like so many soldiers with their caps gone.—*Pacific Druggist*.

Suppositories of Vegetable Extracts.

The most tiresome suppositories to make are those containing vegetable extracts, requiring, as they do, such careful manipulations and unremitting attention. The usual mode of procedure—consisting in thinning the extract down to a syrupy liquid, and adding this to the melted cacao butter, kept at as low a temperature as possible—is very well when one's attention is not distracted during the process; but the continuous stirring necessitated makes the method, at its best, somewhat irksome. The following simple method is recommended: Take a wide-mouthed bottle and fit it with a good cork, or, better, an India-rubber stopper. Put the cacao butter into this bottle, warmed on a water-bath until liquefied, and then add the thinned extract or other medicament—the whole being shaken vigorously until ready to pour into the molds. It is stated that it is easy to get as much as 5 grains (30 ctg.) of extract into a 15-grain (1 gm.) suppository in this way, a thing rather hard to do by the usual method.—*Southern Journal of Pharmacy*.

About Cough Drops!

Should Druggists handle those lines every Confectioner and Grocer sells?

Should Druggists drive the trade to the Confectioners by limiting their line to the nauseous and old brands that the public are tired of?

Why not carry and push the sale of

Honey and Horehound Cough Drops

when they sell well, and are sold only to the Drug Trade?

Mr. J. S. Armitage, Paris, Ont., writes:
"Send another pall of those Honey and Horehound Cough Drops at once. I sold the first pall in only ten days."

It will pay you to use our five and ten cent sizes of folding cartons to encourage the sale of Cough Drops; and advertise your Cough Syrup on the back of them.

LAWSON & JONES

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Have You

**Somerville's
Pepsin
Gum?**

It is the Gum the others are selling.

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

Our Carving Set Premium Packages are having a great sale.

C. R. SOMERVILLE

LONDON, ONT.

Harris H. Fudger

TORONTO.



SPRING, 1896



The trade is respectfully advised that a strictly first-class line of Staples and Novelties for 1896 is being shown on the road by this house. No old stock to close out. No "Liquidation Bargains" or "Moving Sale," but down to date goods at bottom prices. The following well-known salesmen will represent the house for 1896.

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No pains have been spared to have them fully equipped, and no merchant can afford to place his orders without first seeing their line.



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FANCY GOODS AND WOODENWARE, FIELD
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50 Yonge Street, - Toronto.



“BLUE



SEAL”

COFFEE - CHOCOLATE - FLUID BEEF

Have such a delicious flavor and are so rich, smooth, and invigorating that they delight every one and are therefore now being dispensed by the best Druggists of this country. We warrant them for strength, uniformity, and fine flavor unsurpassed, if equaled, by any other extracts. A trial of them will convince you.

Send for Free Samples

or order trial package that is returnable at our expense if not perfectly satisfactory.

Blue Seal Coffee Extract	75c. a lb., \$4.00 a gal.
Blue Seal Chocolate Extract	50c. " 2.25 "
Blue Seal Fluid Beef, \$1.00 a lb., \$4.00 for 5 lb. bottle,	6.00 "

(Order, if you prefer, through your Wholesaler.)

McKEY & CO., Boston.

(No Charge for Packages.)

Ontario Society of Retail Druggists.

The following circular has been issued to the retail druggists of Ontario :

Woodstock, Ont.,
February 6th, 1896.

FELLOW DRUGGISTS,—The Executive Committee appointed by the Ontario Society of Retail Druggists beg to notify the members of the said society that the arrangement with the wholesale druggists, jobbers, and manufacturers has been consummated, and that on and after the 17th day of February, 1896, the regular retail prices of patented and proprietary medicines shall prevail.

FELLOW DRUGGISTS,—The following is our Friendly List. These firms have promised to help us make our profession profitable as well as honorable. Will you reciprocate? Please keep this in sight as a reminder.

The Lyman Bros. & Co. (Ltd.),	Toronto.
Elliot & Co.,	"
Northrop & Lyman Co. (Ltd.),	"
Lyman, Knox & Co.,	"
Edmanson, Bates & Co.,	"
J. Winer & Co.,	Hamilton.
Arch. Wilson & Co.,	"
T. Milburn & Co.,	Toronto.
H. Skinner & Co.,	Kingston.
Lyman Sons & Co.,	Montreal.
Kerry, Watson & Co.,	"
Evans & Sons (Ltd.),	"
Lyman, Knox & Co.,	"
J. Gustave Lavolette,	"
Dr. E. Marin & Co.,	Quebec.
E. Giroux Frere,	"
W. Burnet & Co.,	"
Brayley Sons & Co.,	Montreal.
The London Drug Co.,	London.
James A. Kennedy & Co.,	"
The Dodds Medicine Co. (Ltd.),	Toronto.
T. W. Chamberlin & Co.,	Prescott.
The T. A. Slocum Chemical Co. (Ltd.),	Toronto.
The Woodward Medicine Co.,	Toronto.
D. Densmore & Co.,	"
Henry K. Wampole & Co.,	"
G. A. Gibbons & Co.,	"
Warner's Safe Cure Co.,	Rochester.
J. H. Sanderson,	Richmond Hill.
The Balm Medicine Co.,	Toronto.
Gilmour Bros. & Co.,	Montreal.
Johnson & Johnson,	"
The Papoid Co.,	"
Upjohn Pill and Granule Co.,	"
Dr. Bengue,	"
Radway & Co.,	"
Allan & Co.,	Toronto.
C. A. Vogeler & Co.,	"

WHOLESALE AGREEMENT.

Below is the agreement which has been signed by the wholesale druggists, jobbers, and manufacturers, whose names are on our Friendly List :

"We, the undersigned manufacturers, jobbers, wholesale and retail druggists, agree to do all in our power to abolish the system at present known as the 'cutting' system, and establish uniform prices

for the retail sale of patent and proprietary medicines.

"And we, the wholesale druggists and manufacturers, agree not to furnish any goods, paints and oils excepted, to those who persist in selling patent and proprietary articles below the regular retail prices, which retail prices, in the case of patent and proprietary medicines, are to be fixed by manufacturers.

"It being understood that all patent and proprietary medicines be purchased solely through the wholesale druggists and jobbers, and that in the purchase of all drugs, chemicals, dyestuffs, and sundries, they shall at all times have the preference over other dealers.

"It being understood, as part of this agreement, that the retailers shall not substitute in the sale of patent or proprietary medicines.

"The parties hereto agree to do all things in their power to lawfully advance the interests of pharmacy, and it shall not be the spirit or intention of this agreement to do any unlawful act, nor to assist or permit any other person or persons to do any unlawful act, or one prohibited by statute."

RETAIL AGREEMENT.

"We, the retail druggists of the Province of Ontario, agree to buy our patent and proprietary medicines solely from wholesale druggists and jobbers, and we further agree to co-operate with each other in every legitimate way to promote our common interests and our profession in general. Also considering the co-operation of the wholesale druggists and jobbers in matters pertaining to our interests, we agree, all things being equal, to give them the preference over other dealers in the purchase of our sundries. We further agree to maintain the prices intended by the manufacturers of patent and proprietary medicines, and to retail drugs, chemicals, and specialties at prices for which they are fairly and usually sold, or, in case of articles other than patent or proprietary, as agreed upon by the majority of the local or district association. And we also further agree, in no case, to substitute in the sale of patent or proprietary articles."

The above is the form of agreement that you have signed, and the Executive of the Ontario Society of Retail Druggists request that you be loyal to it and live up to your contract, and also to be loyal to the instructions given you by the Executive.

Very truly yours,
G. E. GIBBARD,
President.
J. T. PEPPER,
Secretary-Treasurer.

In addition to the above-named firms, we are informed that Parke, Davis & Co., of Detroit and Walkerville, Ont., have expressed their willingness to sign the agreement also, provided that manufacturers of pharmaceutical products are included amongst the wholesalers. They have, we understand, insisted on their

agents making an agreement not to sell, directly or indirectly, to any departmental stores.—Ed.

Prof. Heebner's Illness.

Owing to illness, produced by overwork, Prof. Heebner, Dean of the Ontario College of Pharmacy, has been ordered by his physician to take a complete rest. The council, at their recent meeting, granted the Dean one month's leave of absence. He has gone to Dansville, N.Y., to recuperate, and we trust to see him return shortly thoroughly recovered.

His duties at the college are taken, in the meantime, by Messrs. W. Murchison and M. B. Ashton, both former graduates of the college.

Artificial Wintergreen Oil.

Thayer gives the following practical method of applying the hydrochloric acid process for the manufacture of synthetic wintergreen oil: Take 505.47 grammes of salicylic acid and 690.85 grammes of methyl alcohol (sp. gr. 0.820); place the alcohol in a wide-mouthed flask, and add portions of the acid until a saturated solution is obtained.

Make the additions slowly, as all of it will not dissolve. Connect the flask with an upright condenser, and heat it on a water bath until the contents are brought to the boiling point, then pass dry hydrochloric acid gas into the hot solution until the latter is saturated. Then add about 10 grammes more of the salicylic acid, again saturate the solution with hydrochloric acid, and repeat the operation until all the salicylic acid has been added, the passage of the hydrochloric acid gas being continued for two hours after the last addition of the acid. It is necessary that the gas be thoroughly dried by being passed first over anhydrous calcium chloride, then through three bottles of sulphuric acid, before being conducted into the salicylic acid solution.

The lower oily layer which separates is washed with water until no longer acid to litmus, then distilled from a flask by the aid of live steam, the distillate is freed from excess of water by the use of a separating funnel, and finally dried thoroughly over anhydrous calcium chloride. The product thus obtained is of a slightly yellowish color, has an agreeable odor, and costs 50 cents to \$1 per pound, the above quantities yielding 500 grammes of methyl salicylate. Ethyl salicylate, which has a more delicate odor, and a lighter specific gravity, can be prepared in the same way.—*American Journal of Pharmacy.*

The *Leipziger Nachrichten*, Berlin, says that Dr. Behring has discovered an anti-cholera serum, and announces that a public demonstration of its properties will be made at an early date.

Canadian Druggist

WILLIAM J. DYAS, Editor and Publisher.

FEBRUARY 15TH, 1896.

A Departmental Store Transaction.

Still another annoyance to the drug trade of Toronto, and with it to the drug trade of Canada, has appeared in the development of a full-fledged drug department in the new store of R. Simpson, in this city. Hitherto his stock in this line has been confined mainly to some patent medicines, but now a stock of drugs has been added and a general drug business is being carried on. The source from which he has obtained these goods has been a disturbing question amongst the retail druggists of the city, and reports and statements have been circulated, some of which have been calculated to cast a reflection on the business methods of one of our most reputable wholesale drug firms. We have made it our business to enquire into the matter, and are in a position to place the facts before our readers—facts which we have proved conclusively to be perfectly correct.

Some time ago, the Lyman Bros. & Co. received one or two orders from a medical supply and sundry house who, we understand, are regular customers of the different wholesale houses of the city. These orders were sent in the usual way, and the first order was filled after assurance had been given that the goods were to be sold in the regular way, that is, to doctors and druggists. The second order aroused some suspicion, but was filled, and rumor being circulated that the departmental store was being supplied by this firm, who have travellers employed and do quite a business with a number of city and country druggists, other orders in hand were cancelled. A few days later Lyman Bros. & Co. received, evidently, a part of the same order from a retail druggist in Toronto. It was also refused, and a few days later still another order, apparently part of the previous one, came from another source, and it also was refused. It is to be regretted that any report should be circulated which would cast any reflection on a business house without due enquiry having been made as to the correctness of the report, and that any representative of another house should, as has been the case, try to further the spread of any such report. Such a course, under such circumstances, tends to do away with that

confidence that is so necessary for the proper carrying out of the vital project in hand for the protection of the drug trade generally. Messrs. Lyman Bros. & Co. were one of the originators of this plan, and we do not wonder the members of the firm feel hurt at the attitude of a portion of the retail and some wholesale druggists in this matter. We might add that the wholesale houses are under no agreement with the retailers, up to the present moment, not to sell anyone, and any action of that kind at present is done independently by the various houses.

Unanimous Action.

We would remind the trade that nothing can be accomplished towards lessening the evils which beset trade except by the hearty co-operation of every retail druggist in Canada. The presence of so much distrust, jealousy, and selfishness as is exhibited amongst many of the druggists of Toronto, as well as outside of it, is sure to wreck any attempt made to provide a remedy for the existing state of affairs, and unless these feelings are put aside, and perfect harmony and unanimity of purpose exist, all the societies or organizations which may be brought into existence will avail nothing. The druggists have been in the past their own enemies, and it has been the treachery within the camp that has done more to bring on the unfortunate state of business as it exists than all the departmental stores put together could do.

Hearty co-operation in the present effort to form an association, which, if carried on with vigor, will prove a great boon, is one of the means towards the desired end; the other is a feeling of confidence that every man in the trade is willing and ready to further the object, and a spirit of trust, and faith in the good intentions of each other, will bring about a state of things which will be the means of at least stemming the tide of affairs which threatens the entire demoralization of the drug trade of this country.

We appeal to every lukewarm druggist who is not interesting himself in this battle for his rights, and also those who, through thoughtlessness, or otherwise, have lent themselves to the degrading practice of cutting prices, to make one good strong effort to save the trade, to bring back a state of affairs which must be eminently more satisfactory to all.

No true pharmacist should, at this juncture, hold back from joining an associ-

tion which has for its object the betterment of everyone connected with the drug trade.

A Prospect for Optics.

This journal has repeatedly drawn the attention of druggists to the financial interest they might derive from a thorough study of the subject of optics. In conversation with one of the leading druggists of the province, recently, the gentleman referred to asserted his positive conviction that the trade in optical instruments, properly cultivated, could become much more profitable than the handling of patent medicines. He also expressed an opinion with which we heartily concur, and one which we are satisfied the council of our college will adopt at no distant date, that the establishment of a course of instruction in the college during the summer months, at which graduates who are in business, and who pay annually to support the institution, could attend at a nominal cost, would do much to make druggists feel that they could get a fair return for their annual outlay, and to incite them to raise to a higher plane a branch of trade which unskilled and inexperienced workmen are to-day controlling. We are satisfied that while for the present the council has seen fit to defer action, they have done so while mentally considering how it could be brought about.

There is no reason why druggists should not receive a diploma of qualification directly from their own school; nor is there any why they should not cater to the wants of the eyes as readily as to other portions of the physical economy. If good and just reasons can be given why druggists should not embark in this line of trade, we shall be pleased to give them publicity and to cease advocating this cause; but if not, we must conclude that, it being in the best interest of every retail druggist, we must uphold it.

Potassiumorthodinitrocreosolate is the name of a new antiseptic discovered in Germany, but, as it is intended to be used generally, it is also called adinoupin. One part of the substance in from 1,500 to 2,000 parts of soapsuds is destructive to all the common parasites injurious to plants. Yeast used in brewing remains fresh for a long time when treated with it; it destroys all bacteria, and yeast can endure a solution as strong as five per cent. of the substance. It is odorless and very cheap.—*Scientific American*

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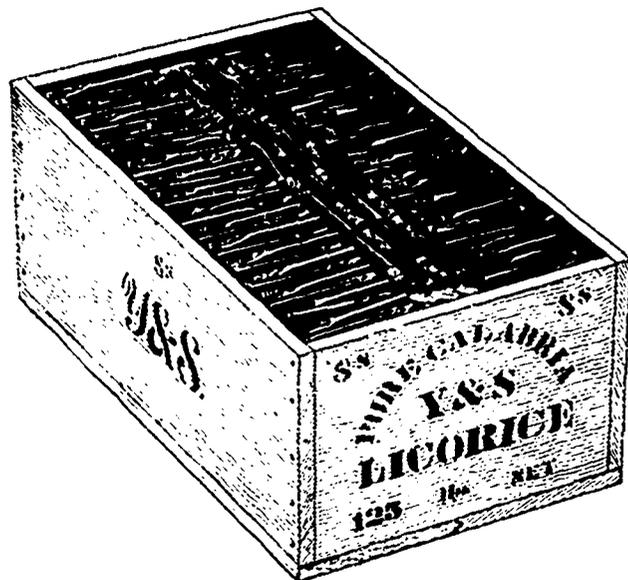
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UNITED STATES HEALTH REPORTS (Official Endorsement, June 19, 1895, page 10.)

"In the interest of the masses for whom these Reports are compiled, the United States Health Reports have examined and investigated many preparations having for their object the cure of the tobacco habit, but among them all we have no hesitancy in giving the editorial and official endorsement of these Reports to the remedy known as **Uncle Sam's Tobacco Cure**, manufactured by the Keystone Remedy Co., at 217 LaSalle Street, Chicago. We have demonstrated by personal tests that this antidote positively destroys the taste and desire for tobacco in ten days, leaving the system in a perfectly healthy condition, and the person using the same forever free from the habit.

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For Sale by all Wholesale Druggists

The Ontario College of Pharmacy.

The regular half-yearly meeting of the Council of the Ontario College of Pharmacy convened in the college buildings, in Toronto, on Tuesday, the 4th inst., and three following days. The sessions were marked by plenty of good solid work, and very little time wasted in unnecessary discussion or useless talking, and, though no startling legislation was enacted, many matters of considerable interest to the college and the trade at large were given consideration.

The financial condition of the institution was naturally the subject of much pardonable congratulation and satisfaction. The mortgage debt, which, only a few years ago, stood at \$17,000, is now down to \$12,000, with \$3,500 lying in the bank towards the final liquidation of the liability, while the floating debt of \$2,500 has disappeared entirely. Under any circumstances this might be considered a good showing, but it must be further borne in mind that the renewal fees have been reduced 50 per cent. to those who are wise enough to pay up on time. Under these conditions the council were certainly justified in voting themselves the full statutory remuneration provided by the Act.

That financial prosperity has not been secured by parsimony is evident by the high results obtained in the examinations, and the enviable reputation of our college on all hands, of which nothing could be more eloquent than the crowded state of the classes. That position is to be maintained if wise development of resources can accomplish it, and a committee has under its consideration a scheme for appointing an assistant lecturer in pharmacy. The standard of entry qualification will in due course be raised also, the recommendation of the faculty to make it that of a third-class non-professional departmental certificate having been approved by the council.

A vexed question, which created much discussion, was that of partnership fees in branch stores. The result of the controversy is given in the appended report, but the council was sharply divided on the point.

The movement which culminated last fall in the formation of the Retail Druggists' Association was endorsed by council, and along the same lines was the cordial approval given to the proposal of Chairman Karn of the Infringement Committee to prosecute an even more vigorous policy in the future against breakers of the law. All these and many other points noted in the report indicate a healthy progressive spirit in the council, and augur well for the future of the college.

When the council was called to order by President Mackenzie, at 2.45 o'clock, on Tuesday afternoon, every member was in his place.

The minutes of the previous council meeting having been taken as read and

approved, the usual long list of communications was submitted.

Prof. Heebner, Dean of the Faculty, applied for a month's leave of absence on account of poor health, and suggested the names of Murchison and Ashton to take his place while away. The leave of absence was granted, and the matter of supplying the dean's place referred to the Committee on Education.

Letters received from the secretaries of the Industrial Exhibition and Western Fair Boards, asking that representatives be appointed to those bodies from the council, were answered by the re-election of Messrs. Mackenzie and Daniel for the Toronto fair, and the selection of Messrs. Shuff and Laurance for London's exhibition.

An application was received from Mr. Lionel Laurance for the position of instructor in optics, should it be decided to add that subject to the college curriculum. Mr. Watters asked if there was any reason for the applicant believing such a step was in contemplation. The president explained that Mr. Laurance had spoken to him upon the subject, and he had advised the formal application as a means of bringing the matter properly before the council. He would suggest that a committee be appointed to report thereon. A resolution to that effect was proposed, when Mr. Karn asked if the Pharmacy Act "allowed the council to dabble in this sort of thing." Mr. Watters declared that the council would be making a mistake in introducing the study of optics. They might just as well teach the best method of cutting glass as to teach optics to their students. He would move that the letter be filed. Upon a vote being taken, the amendment carried, and the letter was accordingly ordered to be filed.

A letter was read from a private detective asking instructions from the council upon which the writer could institute proceedings against the Viavi Medicine Co. for breach of the Pharmacy Act. The request was not entertained.

Mr. W. A. Karn introduced his motion, of which notice had been given at the August meeting, to amend by-law fifteen, so that the members of the council might receive the full remuneration allowed by the act, viz., \$4 per diem and five cents a mile mileage, instead of \$3 and four cents respectively as heretofore. In presenting his motion, Mr. Karn contended that members of council were very meagrely recompensed for their services, and even at the increased figures would be out of pocket. All other similar institutions paid their directors better than the O.C.P. The motion carried unanimously without further discussion.

Messrs. Watters and MacLaren moved, according to notice previously given, that in future the college medals be awarded to those students only who had received full four years' instruction in the Province of Ontario. In moving this resolution, Mr. Watters explained that this would not

affect medals offered by the faculty or outside friends. The motion carried *nem. con.*

The registrar-treasurer then presented his semi-annual report. It showed that 122 apprentices had applied for registration, and 65 renewal fees had been received.

The financial statement showed a most satisfactory condition of affairs. The receipts, amounting to \$13,549.87, included junior teaching fees, \$4,789; senior ditto, \$6,049; renewal fees, \$244; apprentices' registration fees, \$122; matriculation fees, \$218; deposit fees, \$585; examination account, \$223.38; and laboratory account, \$50.54. The disbursements had been \$5,960.94, made up in part of the following items: Interest account, \$342.08; council meeting, \$306.09; office expenses, etc., \$389.09; building account, \$105; printing announcements, \$149.60; law costs, \$135; gas, water, and coal \$124.43; salary account, \$2,850.42; supplies, \$70.01; apparatus, \$83.83; Infringement Committee's account, \$298.53; and paid off mortgage account, \$1,000. This left a credit balance for the half year of \$7,588.93, the announcement of which was received with every expression of satisfaction by the council.

The statement of assets and liabilities was as follows:

ASSETS.	
Buildings	\$33,656 82
Furniture	11,100 00
Lot	5,000 00
Outstanding fees, say.....	300 00
Supplies	320 00
Poison and liquor books.....	177 00
Lecture fees.....	205 00
Announcements.....	18 00
Cash and bank balances.....	7,588 93
	\$58,365 75

LIABILITIES.	
Mortgage debt.....	\$12,000 00
Interest due.....	110 00
Salary account.....	329 18
Library.....	78 19
Sundry accounts.....	872 93
Examiners' fees.....	162 40
Rental of lane.....	30 00
Deposit fees.....	595 00
Balance.....	44,188 05
	\$58,365 75

The auditors' report attached to the above gave the usual certificate of correctness.

The statement of the John Roberts Bequest Fund showed a balance of \$3,210.56 on the credit side.

The examiner's report gave the usual statistics of the last semi-annual examinations.

The dean's report stated that 113 students had taken the junior course, and 119 the senior course, which was in each case the largest class in the history of the college. The report stated that in the opinion of the faculty it would be advisable to raise the standard of entry qualifi-

education to that of a third-class non-professional departmental certificate, and also again urged that something definite should be done with a view to arranging for a two years' course of instruction.

The various reports were received and sent to the several standing committees for consideration, after which the council adjourned.

Wednesday morning's session was very brief, the only business done being the adoption of the following resolution, moved by Messrs. W. A. Karn and D. H. MacLaren: "Whereas the retail druggists of the Province of Ontario have organized a society known as the Ontario Society of Retail Druggists for the purpose of mutual improvement, scientific research, and the general welfare of their business, that this council hereby express their sympathy with the same, and pledge their assistance and support in any laudable efforts they may put forth towards the formation of a Dominion Association." Very little discussion preceded the adoption of the above, but all the members were evidently in hearty support thereof, and it carried with a unanimous vote. Under the head of enquiries at the afternoon session, Mr. Turner asked if it was the intention to appoint anyone to represent the college at the convention of American druggists at Montreal in August next. The president replied that no request for such appointment had yet been received, but if one reached the council in time it would doubtless receive favorable consideration.

The report of the Committee on Legislation and By-laws was presented by Mr. Watters, and, having been received, was considered in committee of the whole. The matter of chief interest dealt upon therein was a letter from Messrs. Mitchell and McLean, who had been charged the full registration fees of \$4 each on each of their drug stores, and who now appealed against such assessment, contending that they should only be charged upon the original store in full, and that each additional store should be taxed \$4 only, and not \$4 each partner. The committee reported that, according to their interpretation of the act, the full charge on each partner for each store was correct. In the discussion which followed the reading of the clause, however, it became evident that the committee was not unanimous, and the council itself was sharply divided upon the question. Mr. Scott led the opposition to the report, and championed the cause of "the poor druggist," and Mr. Snyder supported him, urging that legal opinion should be secured upon the point. Mr. Scott moved that the clause be referred back, claiming that if the act could be construed as the committee had declared it could with equal reason be read the other way, and where there was a doubt it should be given in favor of the druggist. It would be a mistake, and hurtful to them to exact the last pound of flesh. Moreover, if they insisted on collecting they might meet with determined

resistance, and it would be very unfortunate if they became entangled in legal proceedings, in which they might come out second best.

Mr. Daniel agreed that it would be wise "to go slow." He believed the contention of one fee for each additional store was the right and just one.

President Mackenzie thought they need not anticipate trouble, but might let the report stand in the meantime, and discuss opposition when it arose. The act was a personal one, and the only logical interpretation of it was that each partner should pay for each store. Not only was this the right construction, but it was, he was satisfied, in the interests of the trade to construe it thus.

Mr. Watters desired to see the clause pass. It was consistent and desirable, though in some individual cases it might be a hardship.

Mr. Scott replied that the first \$4 was a personal tax, but the subsequent fee was a business tax.

Mr. Roberts favored the amendment in deference to the wishes of Messrs. Scott and Snyder; it would do no harm to refer the clause back to the committee for further consideration. Mr. Karn thought the council should be able and willing to decide these points for themselves, without constant reference to their solicitors. To his mind the act was perfectly clear, and the committee had properly interpreted it.

Mr. Watters ventured the opinion that the council understood the Pharmacy Act better than the lawyers, to which the members remarked "Hear, hear!"

The amendment to refer back was then adopted.

Another clause dealt with the matter of a departmental store drug department manager, who sought registration, and the registrar had declined to grant this without special authority from the council. The committee reported that they considered the case might safely be left to the registrar to deal with, but Mr. Mackenzie objected that the registrar would only refer to him, as president, for instruction, and he would prefer the council to pass upon it. This clause, too, was referred back, and the balance of the report was passed through committee without change and adopted by council.

It may be here recorded that the committee on Legislation and By-Laws presented a supplementary report on Friday morning having reference to these two clauses, and that report simply stated that the committee had nothing further to say upon either clause, and recommended the adoption of the clauses. Mr. Scott moved in amendment to strike out clause 12, having reference to the charging of full fees, and in doing so repeated his contentions above reported. Mr. Spackman supported the report. Mr. Dickey asked if it was the intention to charge up arrears. The president replied that there was no such intention in cases where fees were paid up to date, but from those who were

behind the full fees would be exacted. Messrs. Karn and Watters endorsed this view of the situation, and the amendment was then put, and lost, only Messrs. Scott, Snyder, Daniel, and Dickey voting for it. The report was then adopted.

The Executive and Finance Committee reported through Chairman MacLaren when council reassembled on Thursday morning. They recommended the payment of accounts amounting to \$1,065.30, and the depositing of \$2,500 to the mortgage redemption account in the bank. A letter from an American trade journal asking for the college advertisement was reported on unfavorably, for the reason that the capacity of the college is now overtaxed, and, consequently, no further business is required. The report advised that a circular be issued to the members of the college about April 1st, reminding them of the fifty per cent. rebate on all fees paid before May 1st. The report was adopted without change or material discussion.

At the afternoon session a letter was submitted from *The Druggist's Circular*, New York, asking for information respecting the women students and graduates of the college for incorporation in an article on women pharmacists, which is about to appear in that publication. The registrar was instructed to furnish the information sought.

Mr. C. D. Daniel presented the report of the Educational Committee. It opened with the following laudatory preamble: "Your committee have pleasure in reporting the college to be in a condition that must be very gratifying not only to council, but to the druggists at large throughout the province. The very high standard that has been maintained has resulted in elevating the character of the pharmaceutical profession, and made the druggist in reality what heretofore he has only been in name, a pharmacist. The reputation of the college is spreading, and applications are constantly being received from all parts from students anxious to attend our college. The dean and members of the faculty have done their utmost to promote the welfare of the college, and too much cannot be said of their efforts in this direction. We have now the largest class in the history of the college, and the building is being taxed to its utmost capacity."

Continuing, the report approved of the gentlemen suggested by the dean to take his place during his sick leave, and recommended the grant of \$125 to meet the expenses of the same. Also of the appointment of Dr. H. B. Anderson as temporary assistant to Mr. Fotheringham in his absence, and \$150 was voted towards the expenses attendant thereon. The proposal of the faculty to raise the standard of entry qualifications was approved, and the necessary legislation will be sought, though this cannot be done at the next session of the legislature.

An interesting point was raised by a letter from two students who had pre-

sented certificates of educational qualifications signed by a member of the faculty of Ottawa College. The act distinctly requires such certificates to be signed by a high school principal or public school inspector, or the matriculation certificate of any of the universities would of course be sufficient. As the certificate in question did not fulfil the statutory requirements, the committee felt compelled to decline them.

In supporting the report, Mr. Watters spoke strongly in favor of the appointment of an assistant lecturer or demonstrator in pharmacy, that the college, with its ever-increasing clientele, might keep in her proud position in the foremost rank. He saw no reason why the students should not receive such a training right in their own college that they would be able in due course to take positions as members of the faculty.

Mr. Mackenzie, while favorable to the proposal to raise the standard of qualification, was doubtful of the support such a move would receive through the profession. Still he thought no harm would come of allowing the report to go as it stood, and thereby eliciting an expression of opinion from the druggists generally.

The report was adopted unamended.

When the final session opened on Friday Mr. Karn presented the report of his Committee on Infringements.

After dealing with two or three matters of detail the report proceeded as follows: While the number of convictions may appear small in comparison with the expenditure, we beg to call the council's attention to the fact that through this outlay arrears of long standing have been collected, amounting in all to over \$100. No cases have been lost in court, but in some few instances we have failed in conviction on account of the great difficulty experienced in getting a magistrate to act on the case.

Your committee deem it advisable to draw the attention of the council to the fact that the work of the Infringement Committee is most difficult, and the question of expense in carrying on the same is criticized from time to time in a most unfair manner, and in view of these facts we recommend that no amount be specified for the performance of the work.

Your committee is prepared to carry out the work with due care, and to that degree of efficiency that the past meagre support of the members of the trade has given it.

We realize that such work cannot properly be done without that aid and sympathy from the druggists of the province which should characterize them with respect to the efforts of the Infringement Committee. Every case, and they are few, that have been brought to the notice of your committee has been promptly and judiciously dealt with, if there appeared any reasonable prospect of conviction.

Your committee ask the approval of the council to prosecute its work in any direction in the best interests of the col-

lege and would again most respectfully urge the members of this council to interest themselves in the matter of infringements, and promptly report all cases with full particulars to the chairman.

In presenting this report, Chairman Karn spoke warmly upon the importance of the work and the need of more generous and friendly support. He was prepared to work night and day to perfect the machinery, and during the next year he intended to see just how perfect it could be made. His enthusiastic remarks elicited warm applause, and Mr. Karn certainly had no cause to complain of the outward manifestations of approval. What the practical support of the members may amount to remains to be demonstrated. The report was adopted.

Considerable discussion occurred over clauses in the supplementary report of the Executive and Finance Committees' report, which made grants to the various departments, but finally the clauses went through as recommended.

Then came a resolution from Messrs. Daniel and Watters, appointing a committee composed of Messrs. Mackenzie, Scott, the mover and seconder, to consider and devise a scheme for the appointment of an assistant lecturer in pharmacy and to report at the next meeting of council. This was adopted without comment.

Mr. Karn moved that a special grant of \$25 be made to the janitor of the college buildings, in recognition of the scrupulous attention he gave to his work and the splendid condition of the buildings. The resolution was unanimously adopted, and the council adjourned until the second Tuesday in August unless an emergency call should issue in the interim.

Agar-agar as a Base in Glycerin Suppositories.

By FRANK G. RYAN.

Some months ago, E. Lomuller published in *Il Giornale di Farmacia* a formula directing the use of agar-agar in the preparation of glycerin suppositories.

It was claimed that this substance produced a more satisfactory product than did gelatin, and, on that account, no doubt, the proposed formula has been reprinted in a number of American and foreign journals. But as no comparison was made between the qualities of the suppositories made with a agar-agar and with sodium stearate, which is so largely used in this country, the writer decided to investigate the matter.

Agar-agar is a substance obtained from several species of algae. It is known, also, as Japanese isinglass. (See *United States Dispensatory*, seventeenth edition, pages 724 and 1638).

The formula published was as follows:

Agar-agar.....	10 grammes.
Distilled water.....	200 cubic centimeters.
Glycerin.....	200 grammes.

Dissolve the agar-agar in the water by the aid of heat, constantly stirring, add the glycerin, and strain while hot.

Following these directions, the writer prepared a sample of suppositories from the given quantities. The suppositories, therefore, contained 50 per cent. of glycerin. They were very elastic, and had not sufficient firmness to admit of being easily introduced into the rectum. Such an article would hardly be received with much favor by the physicians of this country. A sample of suppositories containing 75 per cent. of glycerin was then made. These were firmer than those containing 50 per cent., and could be used without much difficulty; however, they did not possess the firmness of those made with sodium stearate.

An attempt was made to produce suppositories stronger than 75 per cent., but it was without good results, as the glycerin had a tendency to separate from the mass upon cooling.

In making the suppository mass it was found better to change the manipulation somewhat. The agar-agar was first soaked with cold water, and the latter expressed. After calculating the amount of water retained, sufficient to supply the proper amount was added. The glycerin was then added, and the whole heated on a water bath until the agar-agar was dissolved, after which the solution was strained.

The following formula may be used by these directions for a suppository mass containing 75 per cent. of glycerin:

Agar-agar.....	5 grammes
Distilled water.....	45 cubic centimeters.
Glycerin.....	150 grammes.

On account of the smaller quantity of glycerin contained and the elasticity of the mass, I do not consider the product of this method one that could be used to replace the glycerin suppository now in common use.

The suppositories made with agar-agar have, however, these advantages: they easily leave the moulds, and are not affected to the same extent by exposure as by those containing sodium stearate.

No experiment was made to ascertain the value of the suppositories made with agar-agar as a laxative.—*American Journal of Pharmacy*.

Promptness Pays.

Promptness in business always pays. No house ever became unpopular from a custom of filling its orders with dispatch. Promptness is always noticed and favorably commented upon by the customer, who always fully realizes the importance of his own order and does not pause to think that it is one of hundreds, or perhaps thousands, received by this jobber. The purchaser wants his goods at once, as a general thing, and regards the celerity with which they are delivered as an evidence of the esteem in which he is held by the jobber. If delivery is delayed, he is apt to regard it as a slight and is sure to become dissatisfied. Promptness in business always pays.—*The Bookkeeper*.

The Science of Optics.

BY LIONEL LAURANCE,
Principal of the Optical Institute of Canada.

[Entered according to Act of Parliament of Canada, in the year 1895, by Lionel Laurance, at the Department of Agriculture.]

Elementary Anatomy of the Eye.

Besides the external muscular system there are inside the globe two internal muscular systems, viz., that of the ciliary and that of the iris.

The ciliary or accommodative muscle is attached to the sclero-corneal margin at one end, and to the choroid at the other, and lies over the ciliary process, to which it is united. It contains straight or radiate and circular or sphincter fibres. The connective tissue between the muscle proper and the sclero-corneal margin is called the ciliary ligament.

When the muscle is at rest, the tension of the straight fibres (this state of tension being the natural condition) causes the folds of the processes to be more compact, so that the suspensory ligament of the lens, which lies within these folds, and is corrugated so as to correspond to them, applies such a strain to the anterior surface of the crystalline lens, to which it is attached at one end, that this humor is kept flattened. When the straight fibres of the muscle relax their tension, and

sphincter or circular muscle contracts the pupil when the light is intense; the dilator or straight muscle dilates the pupil when the light is dull. When the two are at rest the pupil is of a medium size, which varies in different eyes. The pupil is always larger in artificial than in sunlight. During accommodation the pupil is contracted, and the centre of the iris protrudes.

The nerves of the eye are that of sensation and those of motion. The nerve of sensation, that is, of sight, is the optic nerve, which is enclosed in a sheath continuous with the sclerotic. It enters the eye through a plate called the lamina cribrosa at what is commonly called the blind spot, which is situated rather above and slightly to the nasal side of the exact centre of the back of the eye; it then branches out and becomes part of the retina. The retina receives the picture of the object looked at, and the optic nerve transmits the sensation to the brain. The optic nerves of the two eyes meet, and cross each other at the optic commissure, so that one mental picture is derived from

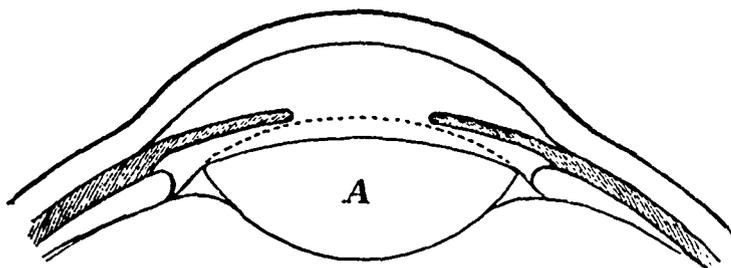


FIG. 3.

the circular fibres contract, the processes are pulled forward and somewhat straightened, so that the suspensory ligament becomes loosened and thus releases the strain on the crystalline, the front surface of which then springs forward on account of its natural elasticity, making the lens more convex, and, therefore, of more refractive power.

This combined action of the ciliary body and the crystalline lens is termed accommodation, and it is of the utmost importance that it be thoroughly understood, as it plays a most important part in the Science of Optics.

In Fig. 3 the black line of the anterior surface of *A*, the crystalline lens, is in the position occupied by it when the eye is at rest; the dotted line shows its position when the eye is accommodated. The posterior surface does not change its position, but the lens becomes slightly less wide during the performance of this action of accommodation.

The iris is composed of two sets of muscular fibres, as before described, the function of which is to regulate the quantity of light that enters the eye. The

the two retinal images. The fibres from the right of both optic nerves pass to the right of the brain, and those from the left of each to the left of the brain after meeting at the commissure.

The nerves of motion are:

The sixth nerve, which supplies the external rectus.

The fourth nerve, which supplies the superior oblique.

The third nerve, which supplies, by its various branches and filaments, the internal rectus, the superior and inferior recti, the inferior oblique, the ciliary body, the sphincter fibres of the iris, and all the coats, humors, and tissues of the globe and orbit.

The dilator fibres of the iris are supplied by what are termed the sympathetic branches of the various nerves.

From the fifth nerve a branch, called the ophthalmic, reaches the eye, and as that nerve principally supplies the teeth, it accounts for the connection, sometimes met with, of bad teeth and painful sight.

The vascular system of the eye and its appendages consist only of the ophthalmic artery. The branches that supply

the globe are the long, short, and anterior ciliary, and the central retinal arteries. The latter enters the eyes with the optic nerve at the porus opticus, just in the centre of the blind spot, and spreads out as many filaments within the various layers of the retina. Each branch of the ophthalmic artery has its corresponding vein. The hyaloid artery, which in the embryo passes through the vitreous to the back of the crystalline, rarely exists after birth.

The front of the eye is covered by a perfectly transparent coat called the conjunctiva, which takes its origin at the margins of the lids, lines the insides of these, and then, folding over, covers the front of the sclerotic and cornea. This coat is fairly thick, but the part that covers the cornea consists of one epithelium only. It is of the highest degree of transparency, so that it does not obstruct light entering the cornea and the white coat, the sclerotic is seen plainly behind it. It serves as a protector to the eye itself, and prevents dust or insects from getting behind the globe. It secretes constantly a mucous that prevents adhesion of the lids and keeps clean the front of the eye. It is thickly intersected with blood vessels, except where it covers the cornea, and it is on this coat, the conjunctiva, that colds and external inflammations locate.

The outer appendages of the eye are:

The orbit, which is the bony socket in which the eye is situated.

The ocular sheath, the membrane lining the orbit.

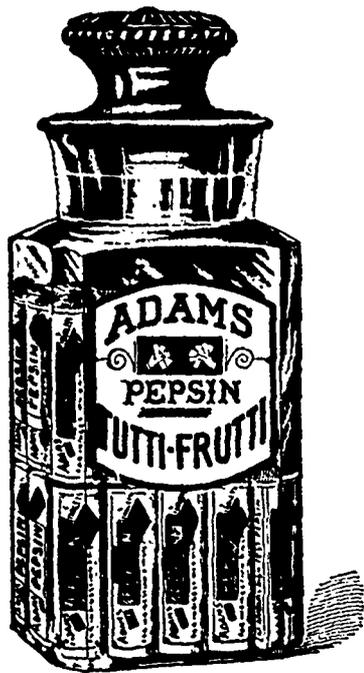
The eyelids—these are the shutters of the eyes. They help to regulate the quantity of light admitted, or they block it out entirely. They also shade the eyes, and by their closing prevent small objects from coming into contact with the globe. The angles formed by the upper and lower lids are called the outer and inner canthus. The apparent size of the eye depends on the palpebral (eyelid) opening.

The eyebrows help to shade; the bony structure projecting beyond the eyes serves as a most efficient protector from foreign bodies. The hairs, besides shading, prevent perspiration from the forehead from dropping on to the eyes.

The eyelashes serve as shades, and as protectors from dust and insects. They are curled so that on interlacing when the lids are closed they do not entangle. They are inserted into the margins of the lids.

The lachrymal or tear apparatus consist of the glands, puncta, canals, sac, and nasal duct. The lachrymal puncta are small orifices situated on the margins of the upper and lower lids, near the inner canthus; they act as syringes to draw in the moisture secreted by the lachrymal glands, and carry it by way of the canal, the sac, and the nasal duct, into the cavity of the nose. The glands are situated in the palpebral surface of the conjunctiva. When the puncta, or canals, are closed up, or when the secretion is greater than can be carried off by them, there is an over-

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

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

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flow of moisture in the form of tears. The small red, cone-shaped body next to the inner canthus is called the *caruncula*.

REFRACTION.

Light radiates from luminous bodies in every direction, and travels by undulations of inconceivable celerity. The lines of propagation of the light are called rays.

That light radiates in every direction is clear from the fact that the most minute luminous body, such as a spark, can be seen at the same time by any number of persons.

A luminous body is one that is in itself a source of light, as the sun, a candle, etc. An illuminated body is one that receives and reflects light, but as such a body also radiates light it is in effect luminous, so that any object that is visible may optically be considered a luminous body and a source of light.

A body is rendered luminous by the light emitted from every immeasurably small point on it. The rays diverging from these points travel without deviation so long as they are in the same medium, but on entering any other medium either rarer or denser than that in which they were previously they are absorbed, reflected, or refracted.

Rays of light proceeding from a luminous point and meeting some body are termed incident to it.

A body is termed transparent if it allows light to pass through it, as air, glass, the eye, etc.

A body is termed opaque if it does not allow light to pass through it, as wood, etc.

Rays incident to an opaque body are reflected or absorbed.

Rays incident to a transparent body are reflected if very oblique, but otherwise pass through the medium.

A medium is termed rare if its component particles are far apart, as air.

A medium is termed dense if its component particles are close together, as glass.

A line is called perpendicular when it is at right angles to another line, as *EF* is perpendicular to *GH* in Fig. 4.

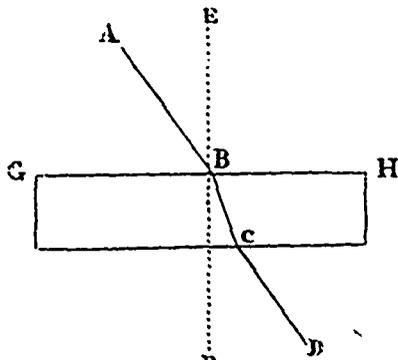


FIG. 4.

A ray of light, *EB*, from the air incident to a sheet of glass, *GH*, passes through the latter in a straight line.

A ray of light, *AB*, from the air incident to a sheet of glass, *GH*, passes through the latter, but is deviated from its course at *B* in the direction *BC*, and

is again deviated at *C*, on emerging from the glass, in the direction *CD*.

This deviation of a ray of light on passing from one medium to another of different density is called refraction.

The laws of refraction are :

(1) A ray of light passing obliquely from one medium to another of different density is refracted (if the angle of incidence be not too great) at the boundary plane of the two media.

(2) If the ray passes from a rare medium, say air, into a denser medium, say glass, it is refracted towards the perpendicular to the medium at the point of contact.

(3) If the ray passes from a dense medium, such as glass, into a rarer medium, such as air, it is refracted away from the perpendicular to the medium at the point of contact.

(4) A ray perpendicular to a medium at the point of contact suffers no refraction, but passes through without deviation.

In Fig. 4 the dotted line *EF* is the perpendicular to the sheet of glass. The ray *AB* incident at *B* is bent, so as to take a direction more nearly approaching that of *EF*, when refracted by the glass, and on emerging from the denser medium it is bent away from the perpendicular in the direction *CD*; this direction *CD* is parallel to that of *AB*. If the ray were incident in the direction *EB*, that is to say, perpendicular to or at right angles to the surface of the refracting body, it would pass through straight in the direction *BF*.

Then all rays of light coming from the air and incident to denser media, such as glass or the eye, are refracted towards the perpendicular, unless the angle of incidence is too great for refraction, in which case they are reflected, or unless they are perpendicular at the point of incidence, in which case they pass through without deviation.

A simple illustration of the refraction of light is obtained by putting a stick into a glass of water obliquely, the part of the stick in the water seems to be broken or bent off from the other portion.

The extent of the bending suffered by a ray passing from a rare into a dense medium varies, and is termed the index of refraction. It is greater in proportion to the density; therefore the denser the medium, the more the ray is refracted.

(To be continued.)

Montreal College of Pharmacy.

Examination questions of semi-annual examinations, held at Montreal College of Pharmacy, December 23rd, 1895 :

SENIOR MATERIA MEDICA CLASS.

Examiner: T. D. REED, M.D.

1. From what sources are medicines obtained? What is organic Materia Medica?
2. How may sulphuric acid be obtained? Give an account, as to appearance and strength, of the various mixtures of sulphuric acid of the B.P.
3. Give an account of the official

preparations which contain metallic mercury, strength, and posology. How may these be tested quantitatively?

4. How may bromine be obtained? Assuming sea water $\Delta 1.027$ to contain .007 per cent. of $Mg Br_2$ and no other bromide, how much would have to be evaporated to yield 1 fluid ounce of $Br \Delta 3$?

5. How may potas. chlorate be distinguished from nitrate? What precautions are to be observed in dispensing potas. chlorate with other drugs in powder?

6. Name six liquid preparations B.P. containing ammonia or salts of ammonia, with strength and specific gravity.

7. How is liq. ammonia tested for strength and purity? State the purpose of each test. In the case of a solution of ammonia stronger than B.P., on what general principle is the amount of dilution calculated?

8. How is syr. ferri iod., B.P., made? Describe the appearance of a good sample. What is the percentage strength of the official syrup?

9. Name some derivatives of starch, and show how alcohol is related to starch. What starches are official?

10. What ethers are official? What is sulphuric ether of commerce?

FIRST YEAR—MATERIA MEDICA.

Examiner: J. E. W. LECOURS.

1. Has a certified apprentice the right to put up physicians' prescriptions, and to sell poisons? If so, under what conditions?

2. Give the weight of a litre of dist. water ($4C.^{\circ}$) in grammes, and in ounces avoirdupois. How many minims in a litre?

3. (a) A body weighs 120 gr. in air, and in water 95. What is its specific gravity? (b) One hundred cm. 3 of a liquid weigh 100 grammes and 33 centigrams; what is the specific gravity of the liquid?

4. Sixty degrees above zero centigrade correspond to what degree F. $176^{\circ} F.$ is equal to how much C.?

5. Four samples of cinchona powder contain, respectively, 2, 3, 6, and 8 per cent. of alkaloid; how may they be mixed to obtain a powder containing 5 per cent. alkaloid?

6. At what temperature, approximately, does evaporation take place with a water bath?

7. Explain the term, "destructive distillation."

8. When may a salt be described as deliquescent?

9. Distinguish between a Simple Solution and a Chemical Solution.

10. Mention three cases, in which heat is not to be used, in making solutions.

BOTANY CLASS.

Examiners: J. BEMROSE, F.C.S., AND J. E. MORRISON, F.R.M.S.

1. Give a description of the young cell, its contents, and describe the process of cell division.

2. Enumerate the various tissues.

3. Distinguish between the above-mentioned tissues.

4. What are lenticels, where found, and what are their functions?
5. Sketch a transverse section of a phanerogamous leaf, and name the parts.
6. Define the terms prefoliation, cyme, nervation.
7. What do you understand by meristem?
8. What are the functions of the leaf?
9. Give a description of the apex of the root.
10. How would you distinguish between a subterranean stem and a root?

CHEMISTRY—SECOND YEAR.

Examiner: C. A. PFISTER.

1. Give formula of following: Disodic orthophosphate, tricalcic orthophosphate. Ammonmagnesian orthophosphate. Monopotassic orthophosphate. Calcic metaphosphate.
2. Give the elements in the silver group, with the formulas of their oxidized and hydrogenated compounds, common ones.
3. Berthollet's law, concerning the empirical reactions of acids, bases, salts, the one with the other when in solution.
4. Give equation showing the preparation of nitric acid from saltpetre.
5. Principles of volumetric analysis.
6. From a normal solution of nitrate of silver 10 cubic centimetres are used to precipitate the chlorine of the chlorides in a half litre of water. How much chlorine was contained in one litre of this water?
7. How much potassium hydrate must be dissolved so that 20 cubic centimetres of the solution will saturate 0.98 gramme of H_2SO_4 ?
8. What are the ingredients of Fehling's Liquor? What phenomenon of reduction takes place in it with glucose?
9. Distinguish between ultimate and proximate analysis.
10. Find the centesimal composition of $C_2O_4H_2$.

JUNIOR CHEMISTRY CLASS.

1. A given volume of gas is subjected to variations of temperature and pressure; what changes will occur? Give examples.
2. Suppose you have a sheet of tin plate of unequal thickness—how would you find the centre of gravity of the plate?
3. What do you understand by the terms "heat" and "temperature"?
4. Name the following bodies, and give your reasons for the names you give to them: Na, Cl, NaCl, Na_2SO_3 , Na_2SO_4 , NaOH, MnO_2 , Mn_2O_3 .
5. Of what use to the chemist is the law known as "the law of Dulong and Petit"?
6. What volume of chloroform (S.G. 1.49) is equal in weight to an imperial pint of water?
7. What do you understand by the terms element, molecule, compound, mixture?
8. A ray of light falls upon a transparent surface (e.g., a sheet of water or of glass); show by diagram (or describe) its future course.

9. Find the percentage composition of the 3rd, 5th, and 7th compounds given in question number four.

10. Given the weight of a quantity of oxygen gas, how would you find its volume? Given its volume, how would you find its weight?

The results of both of these examinations appeared in the January issue.

Pharmaceutical Association of the Province of Quebec.

The following are the examination papers given at the preliminary examinations held January 2nd, 1896:

ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

1. Write out the words dictated.
2. Write a short composition on "nouns."
3. Replace, without change of meaning, the italicized phrases in the following sentences, by clauses:
 - (a) Having finished the chapter, he closed the volume.
 - (b) No one doubts his goodness.
 - (c) He is a man of high attainments.
 - (d) Many a man has suffered imprisonment for his adherence to the right.
4. Explain clearly and briefly the difference of meaning in the following pairs of words: Cap, hat; shovel, spade; invent, discover; principal, principle.
5. Parse the italicized words in the following sentence:

I shall be pardoned for calling it by so harsh a name as madness.

FRENCH.

Translate into French:

1. Please send us cheque for the amount of your bill due 25th of last month, amounting to \$84.52. You are well aware that our accounts are payable within thirty days of date of bill, and we will thank you to give the matter your earliest attention.

2. Translate into English:

Nous avons l'honneur de vous transmettre ci-inclus facture et connaissance des marchandises qui seront expédiées aujourd'hui d'après vos intentions en sorte qu'elles vous parviendront demain. Nous sommes entièrement à votre disposition: soyez assuré que nous travaillerons toujours au mieux de vos intérêts.

GEOGRAPHY.

1. Where are the following: Mt. Brown, Cape Trafalgar, Rivière des Prairies, Lake Bras d'Or, Persian Gulf?
2. In what country is each of the following towns: Séoul, Honolulu, Jerusalem, Benares, Yokohama, Warsaw, Aix-la-Chapelle, Leipzig, Bangkok, Tananarivo?
3. In a voyage from London to Sebastopol, through what seas and straits would you pass?
4. Give the main divisions of Hindustan.
5. Name the bays of New Brunswick.

HISTORY.

1. Give one important event connected with each of the following names: Cortez, Cabot, Champlain, Laval, Amherst,

Turenne, Marlborough, Walpole, Robespierre, Lincoln.

2. What causes led to the confederation of the Canadian provinces? Give the date, and the names of the leading statesmen instrumental in effecting it.

3. State briefly some of the leading events in the career of Napoleon Bonaparte.

4. What were the causes of the American civil war?

5. In the reign of what English sovereign did each of the following come under English rule: Ireland, Wales, Scotland, Canada, Cyprus?

ARITHMETIC.

1. A locomotive burns a ton of coal while going 75 miles, and moves forward 10 yards for every revolution of the driving-wheel. How many times does the driving-wheel revolve for every pound of coal burned?

2. The sum of two numbers is 220 and their difference is 106; what is their product?

3. A three months' note for \$2,410, dated September 14th, is discounted at a bank on October 3rd, at 9 per cent. Find the proceeds.

4. If 20 men can perform a piece of work in 12 days, how many men will do another piece of work, three times as large, in one-fifth the time?

3. I sell 336 shares of C.P.R. stock when quoted at 53. What annual income shall I receive from the investment of the money in Bank of Montreal stock quoted at 212 and paying 9½ per cent. dividend?

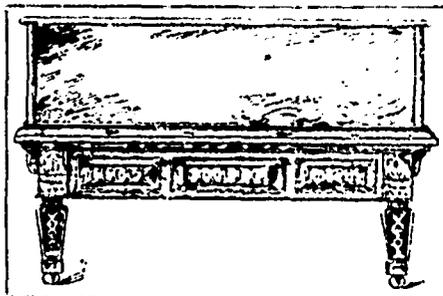
LATIN.

1. Decline in full, unus, duo, tres.
2. What is the present name of the country occupied in Caesar's time by the Helvetians? By the Gauls?
3. Give the nominative singular in all genders of the comparative and superlative forms of the adjectives, bonus, malus, parvus, magnus.
4. Explain the difference in meaning between the following: Pons, pontus; via, vita; animus, anima; opus, opera; hostis, hostia.
5. Give four semi-deponent verbs, and write their principal parts.
6. Translate into English: Jam per angustias et fines Sequanorum Helvetii suas copias transdixerant et in Aeduorum fines pervenerant, eorum agros populabantur. Aedui, quum se suaque ab iis defendere non possent, legatos ad Caesarem mittunt rogatum auxilium. "Ita se omni tempore de Populo Romano meritos esse, ut paene in conspectu exercitus nostri, agri vastari, liberi eorum in servitutem abduci, oppida expugnari non debuerint." Eodem tempore Ambarri, necessarii et consanguinei. Aeduorum, Caesarem certiozem fa ciunt, sese, depopulatis agris, non facile ab oppidis vim hostium prohibere: Item Allobroges, qui trans Rhodanum vicis possessiones que habebant, fuga se ad Caesarem recipiunt, et demonstrant, sibi praeter agri solum nihil esse reliqui.

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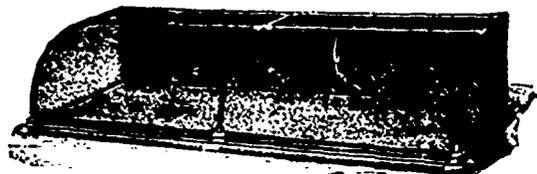
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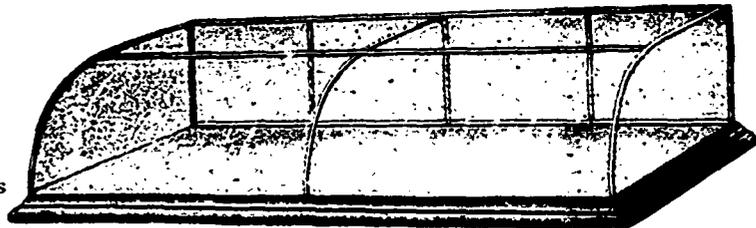
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Attar of Roses, or Rose Oil.

Attar, or otto, is from a word signifying perfume or odor, and is obtained by simply distilling the roses with water. There are many kinds of roses known to botanists, such as *Rosa damascena*, *R. sempervirens*, *R. moschata*, *R. gallica*, *R. centifolia*, *R. provincialis*. All of these are more or less attar-yielding roses, but the special kinds for yielding the commercial product are the *R. centifolia* and *provincialis*. The kind, however, grown in Bulgaria for its attar is the *R. damascena*. This is a variety which has been for long under cultivation as it is unknown in a wild state, and is said to have been brought into Southern Italy in the remote ages, and from thence spread northwards. The perfume of the rose was made use of by the ancients in various ways. These early methods were chiefly by distillation of rose water and an infusion of roses in olive oil, but the process of distilling the essential oil is of modern date. Langles, in his interesting book, entitled "Recherches sur la Decouverte l'Essence de Rose," gives us an account of the discovery of the essence in India. On the occasion of the marriage of the Mogul, Emperor Jehan Ghir, with Nur Jehan, A. D. 1612, a canal in the garden of the palace was filled with rose water, and the princess, observing a certain scum on the surface, caused it to be collected and found it of admirable fragrance, on which account it received the name of Atar-jehanghiri, meaning Jehan Ghir.

So far as the trade in England is concerned, it was very little known until the early years of the present century. In the year 1809 it was included for the first time in the British tariff, when we find that the duty on attar of roses was fixed at 10s. per ounce. This was subjected to many changes, both high and low, until, in the year 1860, it was removed altogether.

The chief seat of the trade is in the Balkan Peninsula, at Kazanlik, a town of about 10,000 inhabitants. It is situated in the valley of the Tunja, which is remarkable for its beauty. The cultivation of the rose is confined to a small tract of country on this southern side of the mountain range. North of the Balkans, a small trade is carried on at the town of Travina. The cultivators are, for the most part, the Christian inhabitants of these districts. The produce is exceedingly variable, as the profitable cultivation of roses for the preparation of the perfume is entirely dependent on climatic conditions. In a favorable year as much as nearly 100,000 ounces have been produced, while as small a quantity as 27 ounces has been known as the total for the whole season; but an estimate, based on an average production during ten years, gives us the reliable figures of 55,520 ounces as the produce of the rose farms of the Balkans. Besides this district, extensive rose farms may be found

at Adrianople, Brussa, and Uslak. India also has a considerable area devoted to rose culture—at Ghazipur, Lahore, Amritzur, and other places on the Ganges; but the produce is wholly consumed in the country, never coming into the English market. It is also produced at Medinet Fayum, southwest of Cairo; this is entirely consumed in Egypt. Tunis has some celebrity for this commodity, but none from these last-named localities reach Europe, the demand in the East being almost greater than the supply. This is of very excellent quality. My first acquaintance with the perfume was through an Arab merchant at Assouan, who had for sale a few bottles of the veritable attar produced at Tunis.

In Southern France, the cultivation of the rose is one of the industries of the districts about Grasse, Cannes, and Nice. These are, to some extent, familiar to English visitors. These districts, however, produce rose water rather than attar. The rose principally cultivated is the *R. provincialis*, or what is generally known as the Cabbage Provence rose, which has a characteristic perfume, arising, it is said, from the bees transporting the pollen of the orange flowers into the petals of the rose. The farming operations are not difficult, for they are exceedingly simple and primitive. The field is first manured with the refuse matter left after the distillation of other plants; it is then ploughed, young plants of roses, procured from layers, are planted in rows, two feet from each other, each row being five feet asunder. In the second year a considerable quantity of flowers appear, but it is not until the fourth year that they are considered to be fully developed. A plantation of roses well looked after will last from six to eight years, but the land must be well drained. To cover an acre of land 7,000 rose plants are required, and this will produce, in an average season, 5,000 lbs. weight of roses, at the value of about a penny farthing per pound, or yielding about 30 lbs. per acre. These thus grown are not treated for attar, but are submitted to a process of maceration in fat or oil, about 10 kilos of roses being required to impregnate 1 kilo of fat. The chief centre of this trade is at Cannes and Grasse.

To produce the oil, the flowers, fully expanded, are gathered in April and May. The harvest lasts till the beginning of June. They are picked before sunrise, often with the calyx attached. Such as are not required for immediate distillation are spread out in cellars, but all are treated within the day on which they are plucked. An expert states that if the buds develop slowly by reason of cool, damp weather, and are not much exposed to sun heat, when about to be collected, a rich yield of attar, having a low solidifying point, is the result; whereas, should the sky be clear and the temperature high at, or shortly before, the time of gathering, the product is diminished, and is more easily congealable.

The distilling apparatus is of the simplest kind—a tinned copper still, erected on a semi-circle of bricks, and heated by a wood fire; from the top passes a straight tin pipe, which traverses a tub kept filled with cold water by a spout from some rivulet, constituting the condenser. Several such simple apparatus are erected together, and about forty pounds of the flowers, with their calyces, are placed within the vessel with 60 pounds of water. The mass being well mixed, a gentle fire is lit, and when fumes begin to rise, the cap and pipe are properly fixed and luted. When the impregnated water begins to come over, the fire is lessened by degrees, and the distillation is continued until 30 pounds of water have come over, which generally takes place in about five hours. This water is then poured upon 40 pounds of fresh roses, and from thence 15 to 20 pounds of distilled water is drawn by the same process as before.

It is then poured into pans of earthenware, or of tinned metal, and left exposed to the air for one night. The attar, or essence, will be found in the morning congealed, and swimming on the top. It is then skimmed off, carefully freed from any remaining drops of water, and put into bottles for sale. This, if carefully distilled, is colorless at first, but gradually becomes of a yellow color. Its specific gravity is 0.87 at 22½° (72½ F.); its boiling point is 229° (444 F.); it solidifies at 11°—16° (52°—61° F.), or still higher; it is soluble in absolute alcohol and in acetic acid.

No drug is more subject to adulteration than attar of rose, and none is more difficult to discover. The principal ingredients employed are the oil of an Indian grass, and the essence of geranium, or geranium oil, which is imported into Turkey for this express purpose. When this is the case, the boiling point is lowered and the congealing is raised. The reliable tests are, first, temperature at which crystallization takes place; and second, the manner of crystallizing. This latter should be in light, feathery plates, filling the whole liquid.

As to the commercial value of attar when pure, it may be estimated at from 25s. to 30s. per ounce. The product is of no medicinal importance, only as a scent for ointments. It is much used in perfumery, and very largely in the scenting of snuff.

In these days of extensive travel, few visitors to Eastern Europe, especially to Egypt, return home without purchasing one or more of the long, angular vials to be found in such quantities in all Eastern bazaars, said to contain the true attar of roses. These small receptacles, for which a fabulous amount is often asked and paid, contain about 15 drops of oil; they are covered over with a bladder and a piece of silk; but, alas! they only contain geranium oil, the bladder being smeared with a touch of attar. *Experientia docet.*—G. D., in *The British and Colonial Druggist*.

Medicine Two Centuries Ago.

We have among us at all times worshippers of the past, of the good old times long ago, who desire to see the wheel of time set back; some of them are more or less in earnest, usually, however, only in regard to some particular phase of life which has caught their fancy, but probably they never consider what a reversion to the good times of, say, two hundred years ago, would mean in the way of doctors' draughts and domestic remedies: for certainly some of the medical prescriptions and recipes of our ancestors, if extremely curious and well adapted to make the dispensing chemist of our times sit up, are anything but nice reading for a patient. Snakes, snails, toads, and frogs seem to have been held in particular esteem; calcined and powdered, stewed, mashed, or otherwise treated, they enter into the composition of a great number of concoctions, all more or less unpleasant to one's ideas. John Bate, in his "Mysterics of Nature and Art," 1635, in a series of remedies for bleeding at the nose recommends the toad, alive or dead. "Also, if you tie a live toad in a net and hang it about the patient's necke he will be in a sodaine feare, and so the blood will leave his former current, and have recourse into the heart. Or else a dried toade held in one's hand, or hanged about one's necke." Elsewhere he tells us for the same purpose to take a black toad in May. Snails come in for the cure of rupture. "Take nine red snails, lay them between two tyles of clay, so that they creep not nor slide away, and bake them in the hot embers, or in an oven, till they may be powdered; then take the powder of one of the snailles, and put it in white wine, and let the patient drink it in the morning at his rising, and fast two hours after, and drink these nine snailles in eightene daies, that is, every other day one. And if the sicknesse be so old that it will not heal in eightene daies, begin again, and drink other nine snailles, and he shall be whole; this considered that he weare a trusse in the meantime, according to the manner of the rupture." Begin again and "drink other nine snailles" is a very fine touch. Next we have, "For the biting of a mad dogge." After bathing the wound in brine, "then take two live pigeons, cut them, throw the middle, and lay them hot to his hand, if hee be bitten in the armes. If in his legges, to the sole of his feet." A water, prepared from calcined flints, for making "steele as soft as lead," is of double value, since it is "likewise a soveraigne water to help the gout, being anoynted where the grieffe is, for it giveth ease very speedily."

In "The Ladies' Cabinet," by the Lord Ruthven, 1655, we are told that "oyle of worms asswages paine, and is good for bruises and paines in the joynts." It is prepared by boiling earth worms in white wine and sweet oil. For another purpose, the foot of a hare is burned to powder and drunk with red wine and cin-

namon. The milk of a red cow is an essential in another compound, and a remedy is provided "to heal children of the lunatick disease caused by reason of a worm with two heads, which breedeth in their bodies, which, coming to the heart, causeth such a passion in the child that oftentimes it kills them."

Dr. John French, in "The Art of Distillation," 1664, gives his readers a collection of remedies, some of them almost universal in their application, such as the "elixir of mummie," prepared thus: "Take of mummie (viz., of man's flesh hardened), cut small four ounces, spirit of wine terebinthinated ten ounces, put them into a glazed vessel (three-parts of four being empty), which set in a mixer to digest for the space of a month; then take it out and express it, let the expression be circulated a month, then let it run through 'manica Hippocratis': then evaporate the spirit, till that which remains in the bottom be like an oyl, which is the true elixir of mummie. This elixir is a wonderful preservative against all infections, also very balsamical."

"A mummiall quintessence," which produces wonderful effects in preserving and restoring health, is also described in Edwardo Bolnest's "Aurora Chymica," 1672. For its preparation you have to take three or four pounds of the flesh of a sound young man dying a violent death about the middle of August. Why the violent death, or why the particular time specified, is not clear. However, to return to Dr. French, the oil of snakes and adders is prepared thus: "Take snakes or adders, when they are fat, which will be in June or July; cut off their heads, and take off their skins, and unbowel them, and put them into a glass-gourd, and pour on so much of the pure spirit of wine, well rectified, that it may cover them four or five fingers' breadth; stop this glass well, and set it in Balneo till all their substance be turned into an oyl, which keep well stoppt for your use. This oyl doth wonderful cures in recovering hearing in those that be deaf, if a few drops thereof be put warm into the ears. A nobleman of Germany, that was famous for curing the deaf, used this as his chiefest medicine, by which they say he cured those that were born deaf." A similar preparation: "The quintessence of snakes, adders, or vipers, is stated to be of extraordinary virtue for purifying the blood, flesh, and skin, for the falling sickness, strengthens the brain, sight, and hearing, preserveth from gray hairs, reneweth youth, cureth the gout and consumption, is very good in and against pestilential infections." "Viper wine" has the same virtues as the preceding, and cures leprosy as well.

"A pectoral water" introduces some new elements; the liver of a calf and the lungs of a fox are added to a handful of each of five specified herbs, to say nothing of about a dozen other ingredients which are infused in rich old wine, and then distilled. Another preparation, a

most infallible medicine against the falling sickness, is "the essence of man's brains," prepared from "the brains of a young man that hath dyed a violent death." No doubt that commodity was more easily obtainable two centuries ago than it would be at the present day. "Aqua-magnanimitis" is a preparation of ants ("the biggest that have a sowrish smell are the best"), digested in spirits of wine, of which one author says: "This spirit is of excellent use to stir up the animal spirit; in so much that John Casmire Palsgrave, of the Rhene and Seyfric of Collen, general against the Turks, did always drink of it when they went to fight, to increase magnanimity and courage, which it did even to admiration." Even more efficacious should be the next preparation, consisting, as it does, of ants, ants' eggs, millipedes, woodlice, and bees, all digested in spirits of wine, and impregnated with soot. "Oyl of bricks" is another valuable compound; "it helpeth all cold distempers whatsoever, falling sickness, palsie, vertigo, lethargy, forgetfulness, gout, toothache, and a large number of other ills." Oh! for oyl of bricks. The "oyl of the philosophers," or the "blessed oyl," appears to be much the same thing.

Other preparations are the essence of swallows, essence of crabs, oil of egges, oil of bones, oil of crabs' eyes, water of spawn of frogs, quintessence of centipedes (good for purifying the blood), and the quintessence or arcanum of toads, "a noble remedy" against all sorts of poisons, cancer, etc.; for its preparation we are directed to "get in the month of June and July a great quantity of overgrown old toads." The quintessence of man's blood, made "of the blood of a young, sound man, of which there is enough to be got at spring and fall, from such as let blood for recreation," has some very wonderful properties, one of which is that it puts off age very long. "Oyl of the blood of the stag" is not so all-embracing in its virtues, but it is good for the gout. "Spirit of man's hair" is very unpleasant to take, and therefore is rarely used inwardly. This appears not unlikely, as another writer tells us of a water and oyl made out of hair which is used in Germany for sprinkling upon fences and hedges "to keep wild and hurtful cattle from coming to do harm in any place; for such is the stink of this liquor that it doth affright them from coming to any place near it." It must not be thought that we have left all these outlandish remedies far behind us. The hair, preferably black, of healthy females of good digestion, was the essential feature of a medicine patented as an invention in England within the last decade or so, and snails are still used as a household remedy in country districts.—*Indian Lancet*.

DR. WHELPLEY has epigrammatically remarked that the pharmacist must remember that he is a tradesman in business as well as a member of a profession.

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Taken in doses of 32 grains, or half a teaspoonful, in milk, ale, or cognac, produces in half an hour a quiet refreshing sleep, lasting from six to eight hours, with no unpleasant after effects. The effects of SOMNAL are more pleasant than those of Chloral Hydrate and Morphia. Experiments made in the Town Hospitals, Moabit and Friedrichshain, Konigliche Charite and Konigliche Universitats Poliklinik, Berlin, have shown that SOMNAL does not accelerate the pulse and does not upset the stomach. SOMNAL is especially recommended for Nervous Insomnia, Neurasthenia, Spinal Complaints, Infectious Diseases, Paralysis, Melancholia, Hysteria, Morphinismus, and Diabetes. The low price of SOMNAL enables its use in the poor and workmen's practice and in hospitals.

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ANTINERVIN replaces and surpasses Antipyrin, has no hurtful secondary effects, and is cheaper. Taken in doses of 8 grains four times a day, it is an excellent remedy for Feverish, Catarrhal, and Rheumatic Pains.

ANTINERVIN is of especial service in cases of Influenza, Neuralgia, Asthma, Tuberculosis, Yellow Fever, Malaria, Migraine, Gout, Rheumatism in the Joints, Diphtheritis, and other typical Fevers

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This Wine of the Extract of Cod Liver, prepared by M. CHEVRIER, a first-class Chemist of Paris, possesses at the same time the active principles of Cod Liver Oil and the therapeutic properties of alcoholic preparations. It is valuable to persons whose stomach cannot retain fatty substances. Its effect, like that of Cod Liver Oil, is invaluable in Scrofula, Rickets, Anæmia, Chlorosis, Bronchitis, and all diseases of the Chest.

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The beech-tree Creosote checks the destructive work of Pulmonary Consumption, as it diminishes expectoration, strengthens the appetite, reduces the fever, and suppresses perspiration. Its effect, combined with Cod Liver Oil, makes the Wine of the Extract of Cod Liver with Creosote an excellent remedy against pronounced or threatened Consumption.

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Formulary.

SYRUP OF WILD CHERRY AND HOREHOUND.

	Drams.
Wild cherry bark, in No. 20 powder	4
Horehound	1
Glycerin	1 fl.
Alcohol	1 fl.
Sugar	12
Water, q. s. ad.	16 fl.

Mix the glycerin and alcohol with eight ounces of water; moisten the wild cherry and horehound with two ounces of this mixture, pack in a cylindrical percolator, tightly covered; after twenty-four hours' maceration proceed with percolation, using the remainder of the menstruum, and afterwards sufficient water to make ten fluid ounces of percolate; in this dissolve the sugar by agitation, without heat, and strain.—*Ex.*

LIQUEUR CARMINATIVE.

	Parts.
Melissa, herb	50
Lemon peel, fresh	5
Orange peel, sweet, fresh	5
Coriander	3
Cardamom	3
Cassia	3
Nutmeg	3
Angelica root	2
Alcohol, 90°	500
Water	400

Mix and let stand for twelve hours. Remove to a distilling apparatus and distil off 700 parts. Dissolve 100 parts of sugar in 200 parts of water and add to the distillate. Color red.—*National Druggist.*

PILE SUPPOSITORIES.

No. 1—Iodolorm	gr. 30
Extract belladonna	gr. 3
Morphine sulphate	gr. 1½
Cacao butter	gr. 180
Mix, and make twelve suppositories.	
No. 2—Extract witch hazel, powd.	gr. 60
Tannin	gr. 12
Opium	gr. 4
Cacao butter	gr. 180

Mix, and make twelve suppositories.

Either of the above can be easily and profitably made and yield excellent remedies.—*Western Druggist.*

AROMATIC SYRUP OF LIQUORICE.

	Grammes.
Cinnamon (Ceylon)	20.00
Ginger (Cochin)	12.00
Cloves	8.00
Nutmeg	8.00
Ext. liquorice, purified	50.00
Sugar	750.00
Alcohol (S.V.K.) and water, each a sufficient quantity.	

Reduce the cinnamon, ginger, cloves, and nutmeg to a No. 40 powder, moisten with 15 c.c. of alcohol, macerate for twenty-four hours in a covered vessel, then pack into a cylindrical percolator and gradually pour alcohol upon it until 100 c.c. of percolate is obtained; mix this with the sugar in a mortar and set aside in a moderately warm place until the alcohol has evaporated. Add water until 500 c.c. of percolate is obtained; dissolve the extract of liquorice in the

percolate with the aid of gentle heat, add the aromatized sugar, let the whole come to a boil, strain and add enough water through strainer to make 1,000 c.c.—*H. F. Hasselbrock, at meeting of Missouri Association.*

COLORED POLISH FOR LEATHER.

A German patent for colored polishes for boots, harness, etc., specifies the following mixture: White bone ash, 46 parts; treacle or glucose, 92 parts; oil or grease, 9 parts; concentrated sulphuric acid, 12 parts; concentrated hydrochloric acid, 10 parts; yellow mineral color, 2 to 5 parts; azo color, ½ part. The bone ash is finely ground and mixed with the treacle or glucose. The grease—which may be animal, vegetable, or mineral—is then added, and finally the acid and then the color. This polish is applied with a brush as usual, and is said to give a peculiar brilliance to yellow leathers without alteration of their shade.—*Oils, Colors, and Drysalteries.*

LANOLINE POMADE.

White wax	2 oz.
Spermaceti	2 oz.
Lanoline	5½ oz.
Jasmine pomade	½ oz.
Perfume to taste.	

—*Chemist and Druggist.*

CLEANING FLUID.

Oil of turpentine	2,650 parts.
Ammonia water, stronger	1,900 parts.
Methyl alcohol	2,500 parts.
Ether, sulphuric	225 parts.
Ether, acetic	225 parts.
Water to make	10,000 parts.

—*National Druggist.*

LEATHER PRESERVATIVES.

For use during winter the following will be found excellent applications: Yellow wax, 1 oz.; petroleum jelly, 4 oz. Melt together. *Kid-tream*.—Melt together 3 oz. of Japan wax and 15 oz. of linseed oil, and add 4 scr. of levigated lampblack. Perfume with a few drops of oil of mirbane. *Harness-paste*.—Melt together 10 oz. of tallow and 5 oz. of resin, then add 10 oz. of soft water and 7 oz. of common soap; continue the heat, stirring assiduously until a uniform paste results.—*Chemist and Druggist.*

CHILBLAIN POMADE.

The *Petit Moniteur de la Pharmacie* recommends the following:

Menthol	1 part.
Salol	2 parts.
Olive oil	2 parts.
Lanolin	60 parts.

Mix and make an ointment.

Pain is subdued at once on application. The skin becomes soft under regular use of the pomade, and loses its tendency to crack and ulcerate.

This is an excellent formula, and would make a good seller.—*National Druggist.*

WHITE VARNISH.

Colorless varnish for use on fine labels or other prints, as well as for white wood

and other spotless articles, is made as follows: Dissolve two and a half ounces of bleached shellac in one pint of rectified alcohol; to this add five ounces of animal bone black, which should first be heated, and then boil the mixture about five minutes. Filter a small quantity of this through filtering paper, and if not perfectly colorless, add more bone black and boil again. When this has been done, run the mixture through silk and through filtering paper. When cool it is ready for use. It should be applied with care and uniformity.

IMPROVED ELIXIR AROMATIC.

The National Formulary, as well as the U.S. Pharmacopœia, gives formulae for elixir aromatic in which it is necessary to have a preparation in stock that is never called for, except in making elixir aromatic, as suggested in the question. It no doubt would be a saving of time and trouble, and obviate the necessity of having unnecessary bottles on our shelves, by making the elixir direct from the oils. Through experience I have made the preparation according to the following formula, and have had satisfactory results:

Oil orange	30 drops
Oil lemon	8 drops
Oil coriander	2 drops
Oil anise	1 drop
Syrup	375 c.cm.
Alcohol	250 c.cm.
Water enough to make	1000 c.cm.
Precipitated phosps. of calcium	q.s.

Mix and follow directions according to U.S. Pharmacopœia.

A formula that has also given satisfaction is as follows:

Oil orange	10 drops
Oil almond, bitter	1 drop
Oil clove	1 drop
Oil cinnamon	1 drop
Alcohol	360 c.cm.
Syrup } a.a.	
Talcum	15 grams
Water, enough to make	1000 c.cm.

Mix the oils with 15 grams of talcum, add the alcohol and syrup, mix thoroughly, and, finally, add the water. Let it stand in a closed vessel or bottle for 24 hours and filter through paper.

This formula gives a preparation that can be colored with a sufficient quantity of tincture cudbear or red aniline. Solution to be used when curacao is ordered in prescription and the genuine or imported article is not specified. It is a good imitation of the imported liquor.

A BLEACHING FLUID.—“Ozonine” is the name given to a new bleaching fluid discovered by a German chemist. It consists of a solution of 125 parts of resin in 200 parts of oil of turpentine, to which is added 90 parts of hydrogen peroxide, and a solution of potassium hydrate in 40 parts of water. This mixture first takes the form of a jelly, but in a few days changes into a thin fluid, which requires some weeks for its completion.—*Mag. Phar.*

Photographic Notes

A Revolution in Photography.

According to the Vienna correspondent of the *Standard*, the *Presse* for January 7 gives further details of the remarkable scientific discovery made by Professor Rontgen, of Wurzburg University. "The professor came upon his discovery quite by accident. He was experimenting in the dark with a Crookes' vacuum tube, which was covered with some sort of cloth. A strong electric current was passed through it, while close by there was some prepared photographic paper, but no camera. On this paper the professor noticed next day several lines for which he could not account. By restoring exactly the circumstances as they existed on the preceding day, he was able to ascertain the real origin of these mysterious marks. He continued his experiments with the Crookes' tube and photographic paper, and found, in the first place, that not only may a camera be dispensed with, but that the image from the light rays of the Crookes' tubes is not obtained if it has to pass through lenses.

"By the use of these rays photographing is immensely simplified. There is the vacuum tube: in front of it is the object to be photographed, and immediately behind it is the prepared paper, in a wooden case, wood being transparent to these rays. An ordinary plate, whether wet or dry, must not be exposed to daylight until after fixing, because the ordinary light rays would act upon the silver or other compounds. But in the case of the Crookes' rays this difficulty does not exist, because the sensitised paper can be left in the wooden case, and, therefore, in complete darkness.

"That, however, is not all. The professor found that these peculiar rays are not refracted, which is the reason for the inapplicability of lenses or the camera, and he further found by experimenting that they develop no heat, and that they are without any influence upon the most sensitive magnetic instruments. He also discovered that these rays possess this extraordinary peculiarity that they do not travel in undulating waves, but by moving forward in a direct line. The theoretical interest attaching to this last peculiarity, if it be confirmed, is enormous. The first photograph of a human hand, showing only the bones and the rings on the fingers, was obtained by the professor placing his own hand on the wooden case with the prepared paper, and allowing the rays from the Crookes' tube to fall directly upon it.

"There are already nine different Crookes' tube photographs in Vienna, the majority in the keeping of Professor R. Bolzmann, of Vienna University. This eminent professor of physics declares that the discovery of this "new light," as he terms it, will form an epoch in the history of science. He says that there are still certain obscure points that require clear-

ing up; but, on the whole, he is not skeptical. The repetition of the experiment, however, has not yet been successful in Vienna; but this, it is said, is because the Crookes' tubes at the disposal of the experimenters here were not sufficiently large."

A correspondent of the *Standard* observes, in confirmation of Professor Rontgen's discovery, that he and a friend "have obtained distinct proof that the radiations in question do pass easily through various substances that are quite opaque to ordinary light, and do produce strong impressions upon ordinary photographic plates entirely incased in light-proof material. Indeed, all substances that we have so far experimented on in this laboratory appear to be transparent to these radiations, even sheets of ebonite, carbon, vulcanized fibre, copper, aluminium, and iron, though there is considerable variation in degree."

A later report states that Professor Klupathy, of the physical institute at the University of Pesth, has repeated, with very satisfactory results, the experiments made by Professor Rontgen. He was able to obtain pictures on a photographic dry plate enclosed in a wooden case, and has likewise photographed a larger part of the human body than the hand, obtaining pictures of the bones only, without their fleshy covering.

"Professor Rontgen has sent rays of the new chemical light through aluminium plates of one and a half centimetre in thickness, and they went as clean through as if the substance had been wood. The same was the case with two sets of books, including many volumes. These he placed between the Crookes' tube and an ordinary compass: behind them was the wooden case with the dry plate, and the result was as complete a photograph of the compass as possible. It is, perhaps, not strictly a photograph in the ordinary sense, because no lenses are used; it is not a negative, but a positive plate that is obtained. Hence some people are inclined to call such a figure simply the shade of the object. It has not, however, up to the present, been found possible to get such a shade fixed."—*Pharmaceutical Journal*.

Snap Shots and the Hand Camera

By GORDON PARKER, Woburn, Mass.

All dust-covered and neglected, the implements used in early efforts mark the course of advancement in our chosen lines of work and pleasure. The advanced amateur has forgotten the hand camera of his first steps in photography, or only remembers it to remark, "I did that once," as he meets the snap-shotting fiend everywhere wandering up and down the land.

But great strides have been taken in the manufacture of hand cameras and all the accessories, and the work that is possible, and the results that are obtained by the successful snap-shotter of to-day, are

alike a credit to him and his instrument, and a wonder to all.

A hand camera should be a part of every amateur's outfit. Such an instrument could have been used to advantage the day of the Knights Templar parade in Boston, where a large tripod camera was useless and heavy baggage.

The qualifications necessary in the successful use of the camera are a quick eye, judgment of distance, some idea of composition, courage, and a steady nerve. Possessed of these, you can go anywhere it is right to go and come away with good proof of your trip.

The film, a bugbear to many, is really the meat of the hand camera. You can do nothing with plates that cannot be duplicated with the film. You can carry more of them, make the changes quicker, and, consequently, get more exposures. The small universal focus, film, and plate-carrying cameras of recent manufacture answer all requirements, and have many advantages.

We dress our windows to attract attention, and while our wares are capable of arrangements pleasing to the eye, the novelty wears away with repetition. It must have been observed how quickly pictures catch the eye and stop the feet. People are interested, study the display, smile, stop again as they return your way, and ask their friends if they have seen the pictures in your window. It is something your neighbor cannot exactly duplicate. The negatives, the prints, the display are wholly your own, and a little intelligent talk, when the customer comes in, about the pictures, and the making of pictures, interests and pleases him.

Now, the hand camera and the snapshot make this nearer and easier to you than the tripod and the larger box, because a larger variety can be shown. Some of the pictures can only be obtained that way; you come nearer to the great majority of picture takers. You can send your clerk, your family, your out-of-work friend off for what will interest them in obtaining and profit you in having; it will make trade for you in photographic material, and it comes nearest to the desired result of all window display by attracting favorable attention to your store and your goods.—*Spatula*.

Cassia Oil for Clearing Microscopical Objects.

Dr. H. G. Piffard, of New York, finds pure oil of cassia best suited of all oils as a mounting medium and clearing oil, owing to its high refractive index (1.593). Bacilli examined in cassia exhibit an unrivalled brilliancy and sharpness of contour; and the minutest details, such as spores, flagella, etc., are shown with a distinctness impossible in cedar oil. The oil of cassia, like the oil of cloves, tends to abstract the color from bacilli stained with some of the aniline dyes, but not with sufficient rapidity to interfere with the diagnostic examination.

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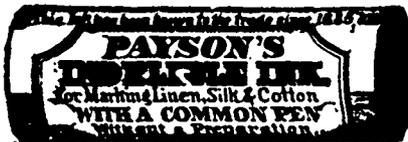
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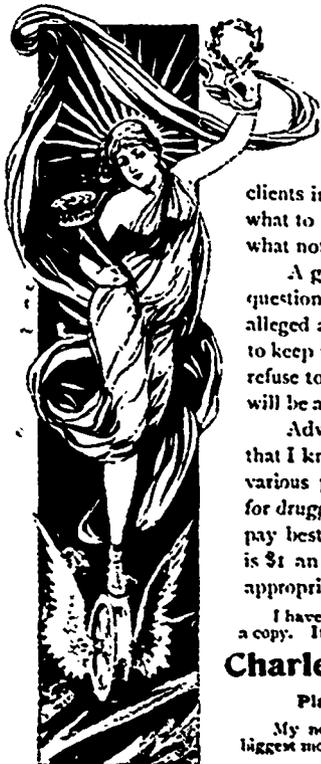
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Advertising is my business and my profession. It is a thing that I know best in all the world. I have had experience in all its various phases. I have written a great many ads. and booklets for druggists. I am thoroughly familiar with the kinds of ads. that pay best in that business. My regular price for such retail work is \$1 an ad, without an illustration, or \$1.50 each, including an appropriate illustration.

I have a handsome 44-page book that tells all about my business. Send for a copy. It is free.

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Advertising.

Practical Hints on Advertising.

Copyrighted 1895, by CHARLES AUSTIN BATHES.

I do not believe in scheme advertising of any kind. In some cases it may pay, but they are few and far between. The kind of advertising that can always be depended on is newspaper advertising. It always does what it is intended to do if it is used properly. If it ever fails, it is not the fault of the medium, but the fault of the advertiser, or the way he advertises. The right sort of advertisements in the newspapers go right into the family circle, exactly where the dealer wishes his goods to go. For this reason, if for no other, it is better than any other possible method for bringing business.

I have had quite a good deal of experience in managing different outside schemes for advertising a business, and I have been able to figure up the results rather accurately. I have never yet seen an undertaking of this sort bring back enough money to pay for itself, either directly or indirectly.

The advertisement that pays best is the plain, honest, forceful talk, written just as if the writer was talking to the reader face to face—a statement of facts. There is nothing in the world so interesting as facts, especially the facts of business. They should be written about entertainingly. People like to know how and where things are made. Not a technical description, but a hint here and there. For instance: "These goods were designed and woven in France, the cotton came from Alabama and the silk from China. Twice across the Atlantic, once across Asia and Europe, and here is the finished fabric for 75c. a yard." It creates an interest that a mere bald statement would never get. Knowledge, thought, and truthfulness will generally produce a good advertisement, and a good advertisement in a good paper will always bring good results. The selection of the medium is the first and most important point. The writing comes after. Even a bad ad. in a good paper will bring some business. A good ad. in a poor paper is sheer waste.

Advertising, properly considered, and in its strongest sense, is merely telling people what and where and why—particularly why—they should buy some particular thing. Advertising isn't good unless it accomplishes this, and convinces a greater or less number of people that the advertiser and the thing advertised are just exactly what they have been looking for.

A great many merchants cut down their advertising in the summer. Some even stop it altogether.

In everyday life, when a thing is hard to do, it only calls forth greater effort.

If the laborer can't move the stone, he gets a crowbar and a block of wood. He makes a lever and the stone moves. If the crowbar isn't long enough, he gets something longer. He doesn't give up because the stone has got to be moved.

Same way in business. Trade is a stone. The funny thing is that the lighter it gets, the harder it is to move. It can be moved, though. You may have to have the lever lengthened. Certainly you ought not to shorten it. The best business lever is advertising—newspaper advertising is the longest lever and the quickest to move trade.

Common sense has a great deal to do with advertising. Think about it from a common-sense standpoint. It may take some "nerve" to pay out money for newspaper space when the business is not paying expenses, but it will pay.

More than half the business houses in the country would be ahead if they could shut up for three months in the summer. But they cannot do it. Why? Simply because they cannot afford to. People would forget them.

Same way in advertising. Think about it.

Dull times are the times to put forth the greatest effort and the most money. People don't usually ask for what they have already. Advertising is merely asking for trade. When the store is full every day, cut down your space. Don't expect that you will get a big trade in dull times, but keep count, and you'll find that the advertising was profitable—profitable right at the time and enormously profitable after a while. The very fact that only a few merchants are wise enough to advertise in dull seasons makes it all the more profitable for those who do. You are there when others are not. It gives you greater prominence. It will make your advertising in busy times much more effective.

Advertisements should never be prepared in a hurry. There ought to be some particular time set apart in each day or each week for the consideration of this question. Do not wait until the last minute, and then write something hurriedly, running the risk of making mistakes, and with almost the certainty of failing to get a really good announcement. A bad advertisement in a good paper may possibly do some good; a good ad. in a good paper will always pay. It isn't such a hard thing to write good ads.; it is mainly a question of taking time enough and giving the matter the requisite amount of thought. Do not say you haven't time, because this part of the business is just as important as any other. In one sense, it is more important, because without it the business cannot amount to very much.

A shrewd advertiser said to me recently: "I like to advertise in papers which

charge a good stiff extra rate for display and for the insertion of cuts. The fact that they do this prevents a good many people using them, and, as a consequence, my ads. are very much more prominent, for I always pay the extra price and use the cuts and display."

I have recommended frequent changes to a man who said: "Yes, but our newspaper charges us extra for composition if we change our ad. oftener than once a week"—or once a month, as the case might be. That doesn't alter the case at all. The advertisement should be changed, and, if it costs a little more, it costs a little more, and that's all there is of it. It will pay to pay the additional charge.

I saw a notice the other day of an advertisement which had been run continuously in identically the same form since 1866.

That advertisement may have done some good, probably did; but, to bring really adequate returns, advertising should be freshened by frequent changes of copy.

Commercial Value of an Even Temper.

Don't grow angry at your employees. If they do wrong, tell them in an explanatory way of their shortcomings; and then watch the result. It works like a charm. A kind word can produce a change for the better quicker than a reprimand. The one leaves a desire to do better, the other a sting; both are boomerangs. Choose the wiser plan—*kind words*. It don't do harm to have occasional talks with your people. You have no idea what bright thoughts some of your people have. You can often learn something from them. All they need is a little encouragement to express themselves. It is best to have your people like you. You can get better results from them, and, besides, it is a splendid advertisement. It spreads like wild-fire.—*Keystone*.

The Estimation of Glycerine.

Ganther advocates the following process for the estimation of glycerine in the free state or in the combination with fats. The operations are conducted in the gas apparatus described some time ago by the author. Three grammes of solid potassium dichromate are mixed with a sufficient quantity of the glycerine for the estimation (about 3 grammes) and made up to 5—10 cc. with water. The mixture is heated until nearly the whole of the dichromate is dissolved, and then 10 cc. of sulphuric acid (75 p.c.) are added. The CO₂ evolved is measured in the ordinary way. The author claims that the decomposition proceeds exactly according to the equation C₂H₅O₃ + O₇ = 2CO₂ + 4H₂O. Of course, in the case of fats it is necessary to saponify and separate the fatty acids before the estimation is made.—*British and Colonial Druggist*.

Pharmaceutical Notes.

SALICYLIC ACID SOLUTION.—It was found some time ago that borax increases the solubility of salicylic acid in water. Some believe that a true chemical compound is formed between these two substances, and that this compound contains exactly one molecule of each, being similar in composition to the tartroborates obtained with tartaric acid. It would be interesting to make more investigations on this subject, for it might be possible thus to produce a still more valuable antiseptic solution than the plain solution of salicylic acid in water, and one in which the irritant effects are reduced, provided that the solution is not made too strong. In making such preparation, it is necessary to use absolutely pure borax, and to discard any product that contains soda or carbonate of soda. If the existence of a true compound of salicylic acid and borax should be placed beyond doubt, it would be interesting to isolate this compound and prepare it for pharmaceutical use.—*Magazine Pharmacy.*

PREPARATION OF THIAACETIC ACID.—This may be readily and quickly prepared, according to Schiff, by carefully heating and distilling a mixture of phosphorous pentasulphide, 1 part; coarsely powdered glass, $\frac{1}{2}$ part; glacial acetic acid, 1 part. The reaction, which soon commences, is easily regulated, and is not attended by excessive frothing. Distillation must be stopped when the thermometer marks 103°C ., and the distillate fractioned, the portion passing over between 92° and 97°C . being collected. The substitution of thiaacetic acid for sulphuretted hydrogen is recommended as a reagent for arsenic in particular and the heavy metals in general. Its advantages are: Convenience in use, comparative absence of odor, and absolute freedom from arsenic, even if prepared from a phosphorus containing arsenic. In practice a 6 per cent. solution of the reagent in water, or a 30 per cent. solution in ammonia water, may be used.—*four. Chem. Ind.*

MEDICATED GELATINE BOUGIES.—M. J. Schröder prepares bougies with gelatine, as follows: Gelatine, 5 gm., is macerated in water, 25 gm., for a quarter of an hour. Glycerine, 5 gm., is then added, and the mixture heated until solution is complete, when the liquid is strained and again heated until it is reduced to 25 gm. If the medicament is soluble in water, it is dissolved in as little as possible, the solution added to the melted mass, and the whole heated till again reduced to 25 gm. If, however, more than 5 per cent. of the medicament be added, further evaporation of the mass should be avoided. Readily decomposable compounds should be dissolved in a known quantity of water, and that quantity evaporated from the mass be-

fore the addition takes place. Bougies containing silver nitrate can thus be obtained both transparent and colorless. When insoluble compounds are to be added, the gelatine mass should be prepared with water only, and the medicament mixed with the glycerine before mixing. Special precautions to be observed when adding alum, tannin, or ferric chloride to the gelatine mass are described by the author, but in such cases it would seem preferable to resort to the use of some other basis. A similar method of preparing the gelatine mass has been found satisfactory for preparing capsules.—*Nederlandsch Tijdschrift voor Pharmacie; Phar. Journal.*

LIQUEFIED CARBOLIC ACID.—Two years ago Mr. Peter Boa communicated a note to the North British Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society on B.P. liquefied carbolic acid, pointing out that it freezes at 50°F ., and in the discussion which followed Mr. George Lunan suggested that the purer the acid the more liable is it to crystallize, and spoke of the use of 11 per cent. of water rather than the official 10 per cent., but whether Mr. Lunan considers that better or not we do not gather from the discussion. The same subject has recently been considered by M. Giot, a Belgian pharmacist, and following up his observations M. van Ledden Huldenbosh, of the *Phar. Weekblad*, gives the following table of results obtained by himself, both acid and water being taken by weight:

Carbolic acid, parts.	Water parts.	Crystallize at.
100	20	2.2°C ., or 36°F .
100	15	4.5°C ., or 40°F .
100	14	6.0°C ., or 42.8°F .
100	13	7.5°C ., or 45.5°F .
100	12	9.0°C ., or 48.2°F .
100	11	10.2°C ., or 50.4°F .
100	10	11.6°C ., or 53°F .

The last mixture, which may be considered to be equal to one containing 11 per cent. of water in the British sense, commenced to crystallize at 11°C . The results corroborate the Scotch observations, and show that if acid carbolic liq. B.P. were made to contain 20 per cent. of water it would not give trouble during cold winters, and the dilution would be a convenient one for calculation.—*Chemist and Druggist.*

IODIFORMIN.—E. Kouteschweller suggests that this substance, which is stated to contain 75 per cent. of iodoform, may be analogous to, if not identical with, a compound obtained by him some years ago by mixing alcoholic solutions of Schering's *wrotropin* and iodoform with alcoholic solution of iodoform. Chloroform solutions may be used, and the precipitate forming on mixing is decomposed by contact with water evolving iodoform. Iodoform is liberated from iodoform by contact with acid or alkaline liquids, and it is to this property that its efficacy is due, the compound itself being free from the objectionable iodoform odor.

IODINE A GOOD DISINFECTANT.—Iodine is regarded as a good disinfectant, quite as powerful as chlorin. Mr. B. W. Edwards suggests its use by vaporizing the crystals in a hot saucer, or by wetting cloths with an alcoholic solution and hanging them about the room.

WANTS, FOR SALE, ETC.

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

SITUATIONS WANTED.

SITUATION WANTED.—YOUNG MAN, FOUR years' experience, desires situation, wholesale or retail, temperate, excellent references. Good stock-keeper and salesman. State particulars. Address, "Chemicus," care of this journal.

AS DRUGGIST'S ASSISTANT, OR MANAGER, by graduate of O.C.P., and Ph.M. Toronto University. Six years' experience, city and town. Good references. Moderate salary. Address, Box 21, Angus, Ont.

GRADUATE ONTARIO COLLEGE PHARMACY. Five years' experience. One in Toronto. Age 23. Best of references. Address, "Phenazone," Box 147, Port Hope.

DRUG CLERK. OVER SIX YEARS' EXPERIENCE, wholesale and retail. Best references. E. H. Lawton, North Augusta, Ont.

DRUGGIST'S ASSISTANT. 4 YEARS' EXPERIENCE. Junior O.C.P. examination. All references. Address, E. F. McKechnie, Smith's Falls.

YOUNG MAN WITH THREE YEARS' EXPERIENCE at drug business (country and city) would like situation anywhere outside Toronto. Can give first-class references. Address, W. B. Nethery, Melville, Prince Edward County, Ont.

FOR SALE.

DRUG BUSINESS FOR SALE IN A COUNTRY village; can be removed if desired; no fixtures. It must be sold, as proprietor is unable to attend to it. Good thing for young doctor or druggist. Particulars on application to Dr. Eby, Sebringville.

A Few Reasons WHY

DRUGGISTS SHOULD HANDLE

Dr. Story's 5-Minute Headache Cure:

First.—Merck says the formula cannot be improved.

Second.—10 cents is the popular price.

Third.—Out of 48 dairies, Ontario, we have a six-inch display and readers in thirty; will have all in 60 days.

Fourth.—We protect the druggist in that we never sell or allow our goods sold to Department, Dry-goods, or Grocery stores.

Fifth.—The immense profit.

KINDLY SEND AN ORDER TO

J. A. Kennedy & Co., London,

for 1 Gross of Dr. Story's 5-minute headache cure, at \$5.70 a gross, or 50c. a dozen.

Get ready for the boom. Don't wait, as this journal says, till you have a dozen calls, and your neighbor gets the benefit of the advertising.

STORY MEDICINE CO.

Cleveland, Ohio.



Ave Maria

The latest Aristocratic, Fascinating Perfume is creating a furore in the hearts of American Society.

Up-to-date Ideas in Perfumes Pay

One Oz. Glass Str. Bottle, 2 in Box, \$4.80
 " " Screw Top " 1 " " 5.00
 Two " " " " 1 " " 8.00

SEND IN YOUR ORDER. EASILY SOLD.
 SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

NOT SOLD IN BULK

Send for Catalogue

Seely Manufacturing Co.

DETROIT, MICH. WINDSOR ONT.

CANADIAN DRUGGIST PRICES CURRENT

Corrected to February 10th, 1896.

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 37	\$4 65
Methyl.	1 90	2 00
ALLSPICE, lb.	13	15
Powdered, lb.	15	17
ALON oz.	40	45
ANODYNE, Hoffman's bot., lbs.	50	55
ARROWROOT, Bermuda, lb.	50	55
St. Vincent, lb.	15	18
BAZ. AM, Fir, lb.	40	45
Copaha, lb.	65	75
Peru, lb.	3 75	4 00
Tolu, can or less, lb.	80	85
BARK, Barbary, lb.	22	25
Bayberry, lb.	15	18
Buckthorn, lb.	15	17
Canela, lb.	15	17
Cascara, Sagrada.	25	30
Cascarilla, select, lb.	18	20
Cassia, in mats, lb.	18	20
Cinchona, red, lb.	60	65
Powdered, lb.	65	70
Yellow, lb.	35	40
Pale, lb.	40	45
Elm, selected, lb.	18	20
Ground, lb.	17	20
Powdered, lb.	20	28
Hemlock, crushed, lb.	18	20
Oak, white, crushed lb.	15	17
Orange peel, bitter, lb.	15	16
Prickly ash, lb.	35	40
Sassafras, lb.	15	16
Soap (quillaya), lb.	13	15
Wild cherry, lb.	13	15
BEANS, Calabar, lb.	45	50
Tonka, lb.	1 50	2 75
Vanilla, lb.	8 00	8 50
BERRIES, Cubeb, sifted, lb.	30	35
powdered, lb.	35	40
Juniper, lb.	7	10
Ground, lb.	12	14
Prickly ash, lb.	40	45
BUDS, Balm of Gilead, lb.	55	60
Cassia, lb.	25	30
BUTTER, Cacao, lb.	75	80
CAMPHOR, lb.	85	90
CANTHARIDES, Russian, lb.	1 40	1 50
Powdered, lb.	1 50	1 60
CAPSICUM, lb.	25	30

Powdered, lb.	\$ 30	35
CARBON, Bisulphide, lb.	17	18
CARMINE, No. 40, oz.	40	50
CASTOR, Fibre, lb.	20 00	20 00
CHALK, French, powdered, lb.	10 00	12
Precip., see Calcium, lb.	10	12
Prepared, lb.	5	6
CHARCOAL, Animal, powd., lb.	4	5
Willow, powdered, lb.	20	25
CLOVE, lb.	16	17
Powdered, lb.	17	18
COCHINEAL, S.G., lb.	40	45
COLLODION, lb.	75	80
Cantharidal, lb.	2 50	2 75
CONFECTION, Senna, lb.	40	45
Creosote, Wood, lb.	2 00	2 50
CUTTLEFISH BONE, lb.	25	30
DENTRINE, lb.	10	12
DOVER'S POWDER, lb.	1 50	1 60
ERGOT, Spanish, lb.	75	80
Powdered, lb.	90	1 00
Ergotin, Keith's, oz.	2 00	2 10
EXTRACT, Logwood, bulk, lb.	13	14
Pounds, lb.	14	17
FLOWERS, Arnica, lb.	15	20
Calendula, lb.	55	60
Chamomile, Roman, lb.	25	30
German, lb.	40	45
Elder, lb.	20	22
Lavender, lb.	12	15
Rose, red, French, lb.	1 60	2 00
Rosemary, lb.	25	30
Saffron, American, lb.	65	70
Spanish, Val'a, oz.	1 00	1 25
GELATINE, Cooper's, lb.	75	80
French, white, lb.	35	40
GLYCERINE, lb.	22	25
GUARANA.	200	2 25
Powdered, lb.	2 25	2 50
GUM ALOES, Cape, lb.	18	20
Barbadoes, lb.	30	50
Socotrine, lb.	65	70
Asafetida, lb.	40	45
Arabic, 1st, lb.	65	70
Powdered, lb.	75	85
Sifted sorts, lb.	40	45
Sorts, lb.	25	30
Benzoin, lb.	50	1 00
Catechu, Black, lb.	9	20
Gamboge, powdered, lb.	1 20	1 25
Guaiac, lb.	50	1 00
Powdered, lb.	90	95
Kinc, true, lb.	2 00	2 25

Myrrh, lb.	\$ 45	\$ 48
Powdered, lb.	55	60
Opium, lb.	3 80	4 00
Powdered, lb.	5 50	5 75
Scammony, pure Resin, lb.	12 50	13 00
Shellac, lb.	40	45
Bleached, lb.	45	50
Spruce, true, lb.	30	35
Tragacanth, flake, 1st, lb.	75	80
Powdered, lb.	1 00	1 10
Sorts, lb.	45	65
Thus, lb.	8	10
HERB, Althea, lb.	27	30
Bitterwort, lb.	36	40
Burdock, lb.	16	18
Boneset, ozs, lb.	15	17
Catnip, ozs, lb.	17	20
Chiretta, lb.	25	30
Coltsfoot, lb.	20	38
Feverfew, ozs, lb.	53	55
Grindelia robusta, lb.	45	50
Horehound, ozs., lb.	18	20
Jaborandi, lb.	45	50
Lemon Balm, lb.	38	40
Liverwort, German, lb.	38	40
Lobelia, ozs, lb.	15	20
Motherwort, ozs., lb.	20	22
Mullein, German, lb.	17	20
Pennyroyal, ozs., lb.	18	20
Peppermint, ozs., lb.	21	22
Rue, ozs., lb.	30	35
Sage, ozs., lb.	18	20
Spearmint, lb.	21	25
Thyme, ozs., lb.	18	20
Tansy, ozs., lb.	15	18
Wormwood, oz.	20	22
Yerba Santa, lb.	38	44
HONEY, lb.	13	15
HOPE, fresh, lb.	20	25
INDIGO, Madras, lb.	75	80
INSECT POWDER, lb.	25	28
ISINGLASS, Brazil, lb.	2 00	2 10
Russian, true, lb.	6 00	6 50
LRAF, Aconite, lb.	25	30
Bay, lb.	18	20
Belladonna, lb.	25	30
Buchu, long, lb.	50	55
Short, lb.	20	22
Coca, lb.	35	40
Digitalis, lb.	15	20
Eucalyptus, lb.	18	20
Hyoscyamus.	20	25
Matico, lb.	70	75

Senna, Alexandria, lb.	\$ 25	\$ 30	Queen of the Meadow, lb.	\$ 18	\$ 20	Valerianate, oz.	\$ 55	\$ 60
Tinnevely, lb.	15	25	Rhatany, lb.	20	30	AMYL, Nitrite, oz.	16	18
Stramonium, lb.	20	25	Rhubarb, lb.	75	2 50	ANILINERBIN, oz.	85	00
Uva Ursi, lb.	15	18	Sarsaparilla, Hond, lb.	40	45	ANTIKAMIN,	1 25	1 30
LEUCIN, Swedi-h, doz.	1 60	1 10	Cut, lb.	50	55	ANTIPYRIN, oz.	1 10	1 20
LICORICE, Solazzi.	45	50	Senega, lb.	55	65	ARISTOL, oz.	1 85	2 00
Pignatelli.	35	40	Squill, lb.	13	15	ARSENIC, Donovan's sol., lb.	25	30
Grasso.	30	35	Stillinga, lb.	22	25	Fowler's sol., lb.	10	13
Y & S—Sticks, 6 to 1 lb., per lb.	27	30	Powdered, lb.	25	27	Iodide, oz.	50	55
" Purity, 100 sticks in box	75	75	Unicorn, lb.	35	40	White, lb.	6	7
" Purity, 200 sticks in box	1 50	1 50	Valerian, English, lb. true.	20	25	ATROPINE, Sulp. in $\frac{1}{4}$ ozs. Soc.,	6 00	6 25
" Acme Pellets, 5 lb. tins	2 00	2 00	Virginia, Snake, lb.	40	45	oz.	35	40
" Lozenges, 5 lb. tins.	2 00	2 00	Yellow Dock, lb.	15	18	BISMUTH, Ammonia-citrate, oz.	35	40
" Tar, Licorice, and Tolu, 5 lb. tins.	2 00	2 00	RUM, Bay, gal.	2 50	2 75	Iodide, oz.	50	55
LUPULIN, oz.	30	35	Essence, lb.	3 00	3 25	Salicylate, oz.	20	25
LYCOPodium, lb.	70	80	SACCHARIN, oz.	1 25	1 50	Subcarbonate, lb.	1 75	2 00
MACE, lb.	1 20	1 25	SEED, Anise, Italian, sifted, lb.	13	15	Subnitrate, lb.	1 40	1 60
MANNA, lb.	1 60	1 75	Star, lb.	35	40	BORAX, lb.	7	8
Moss, Iceland, lb.	9	10	Burdock, lb.	30	35	Powdered, lb.	8	9
Irish, lb.	9	10	Canary, bag or less, lb.	5	6	BROMINE, oz.	8	13
MUSK, Tonquin, oz.	40 00	50 00	Caraway, lb.	10	13	CADMIUM, Bromide, oz.	20	25
NUIGALS, lb.	21	25	Cardamom, lb.	1 25	1 50	Iodide, oz.	45	50
Powdered, lb.	25	30	Celery	25	30	CAFFEINE, oz.	60	65
NUFMEGS, lb.	1 00	1 10	Colchicum	50	60	Citrate, oz.	60	65
NUX VOMICA, lb.	10	12	Comander, lb.	10	12	CALCIUM, Hypophosphite, lb.	1 50	1 60
Powdered, lb.	25	27	Cumin, lb.	15	20	Iodide, oz.	95	1 00
OAKUM, lb.	12	15	Fennel, lb.	15	17	Phosphate, precip., lb.	35	38
ONIMENT, Merc., lb. $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{1}{4}$	70	75	Fenugreek, powdered, lb.	7	9	Sulphide, oz.	5	6
Citrine, lb.	45	50	Flax, cleaned, lb.	3 1	4	CERTUM, Oxalate, oz.	10	12
PARALDEHYDE, oz.	20	22	Ground, lb.	4	5	CHINIDINE, oz.	15	18
PEPPER, black, lb.	12	13	Hemp, lb.	5	6	CHLORAL, Hydrate, lb.	1 25	1 30
Powdered, lb.	15	16	Mustard, white, lb.	11	12	Croton, oz.	75	80
PEACH, black, lb.	3	4	Powdered, lb.	15	20	CHLOROFORM, lb.	60	1 00
Bergundy, true, lb.	10	12	Pumpkin	25	30	CINCHONINE, sulphate, oz.	25	30
PLASTER, Calcined, hbl. cash.	2 25	3 25	Quince, lb.	65	70	CINCHONIDINE, Sulph., oz.	15	20
Adhesive, yd.	12	13	Rape, lb.	8	9	COCAINE, Mur., oz.	6 00	7 00
Belladonna, lb.	65	70	Strophanthus, oz.	50	55	CODEIA, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	70	75
Galbanum Comp., lb.	80	85	Worm, lb.	22	25	COLLOIDION, lb.	65	70
Lead, lb.	25	30	SEIDLITZ MIXTURE, lb.	25	30	COPPER, Sulph., (Blue Vitriol) lb.	6	7
POPPY HEADS, per 100.	1 00	1 10	SOAP, Castile, Mottled, pure, lb.	10	12	Iodide, oz.	65	70
ROSIN, Common, lb.	2 1	3	White, Cont's, lb.	15	16	COPPERAS, lb.	1	3
White, lb.	3 1	4	Powdered, lb.	25	35	DIURETIC, oz.	1 60	1 65
RESORCIN, white, oz.	25	30	Green (Sapo Viridis), lb.	15	25	ETHYL, Acetic, lb.	75	80
ROCHELLE SALT, lb.	28	30	SPERMACELI, lb.	65	70	Sulphuric, lb.	40	50
ROOT, Aconite, lb.	22	25	TURPENTINE, Chian, oz.	75	80	EAALGINE, oz.	1 00	1 10
Althea, cut, lb.	30	35	Venice, lb.	10	12	HYOSCYAMINE, Sulp., crystals, gr.	25	30
Belladonna, lb.	35	30	WAX, White, lb.	50	75	IODINE, lb.	4 75	5 50
Blood, lb.	15	16	Yellow.	40	45	IODIFORM, lb.	6 00	7 00
Bitter, lb.	27	30	WOOD, Guaiac, rasped.	5	6	IODOL, oz.	1 40	1 50
Blackberry, lb.	15	18	Quassia chips, lb.	10	12	IRON, by Hydrogen.	80	85
Burdock, crushed, lb.	18	20	Red Saunders, ground, lb.	5	6	Carbonate, Precip., lb.	15	16
Calamus, sliced, white, lb.	20	25	Santal, ground, lb.	5	6	Sacch., lb.	30	35
Canada Snake, lb.	30	35	CHEMICALS.					
Colosh, black, lb.	15	20	ACID, Acetic, lb.	12	13	Chloride, lb.	45	55
Colchicum, lb.	40	45	Glacial, lb.	45	50	Sol., lb.	13	16
Columbo, lb.	20	22	Benzoic, English, oz.	20	25	Citrate, U.S.P., lb.	90	1 00
Powdered, lb.	25	30	German, oz.	10	12	And Ammon., lb.	70	75
Coltsfoot, lb.	38	40	Boracic, lb.	13	14	And Quinine, lb.	1 50	3 00
Comfrey, crushed, lb.	20	25	Carbolic Crystals, lb.	28	30	Quin. and Stry., oz.	18	30
Cureuma, powdered, lb.	13	14	Calvert's No. 1, lb.	2 10	2 15	And Strychnine, oz.	13	15
Dandelion, lb.	15	18	No. 2, lb.	1 35	1 40	Dialyzed, Solution, lb.	50	55
Elecampane, lb.	15	20	Citric, lb.	45	50	Ferrocyanide, lb.	55	60
Galangal, lb.	15	18	Gallic, oz.	10	12	Hypophosphites, oz.	25	30
Gelsenium, lb.	22	25	Hydrobromic, diluted, lb.	30	35	Iodide, oz.	40	45
Gentian or Genitan, lb.	9	10	Hydrocyanic, diluted, oz. bottles	1 50	1 60	Syrup, lb.	40	45
Ground, lb.	10	12	Lactic, concentrated, oz.	22	25	Lactate, oz.	5	6
Powdered, lb.	13	15	Muriatic, lb.	3	5	Permutate, solution, lb.	15	16
Ginger, African, lb.	18	20	Chem. pure, lb.	18	20	Phosphate scales, lb.	1 25	1 30
Po., lb.	20	22	Nitric, lb.	10 1	13	Sulphate, pure, lb.	7	9
Jamaica, blehd, lb.	27	30	Chem. pure, lb.	25	30	Ex-iccated, lb.	8	10
Po., lb.	30	35	Oleic, purified, lb.	75	80	And Potass. Tartrate, lb.	80	85
Ginseng, lb.	4 50	4 75	Oxalic, lb.	12	13	And Ammon Tartrate, lb.	80	85
Golden Seal, lb.	75	80	Phosphoric, glacial, lb.	1 00	1 10	LEAD, Acetate, white, lb.	13	15
Gold Thread, lb.	90	95	Dilute, lb.	13	17	Carbonate, lb.	7	8
Hellebore, white, powd., lb.	12	15	Pyrogallic, oz.	30	35	Iodide, oz.	35	40
Indian Hemp.	18	20	Sabcylic, white, lb.	1 60	1 10	Red, lb.	7	9
Ipecac, lb.	1 75	2 00	Sulphuric, carboy, lb.	2 1	2 1	LIME, Chlorinated, bulk, lb.	4	5
Powdered, lb.	2 00	2 25	Bottles, lb.	5	6	In packages, lb.	6	7
Jalap, lb.	55	60	Chem. pure, lb.	18	20	LITHIUM, Bromide, oz.	30	35
Powdered, lb.	60	65	Tannic, lb.	80	85	Carbonate, oz.	30	35
Kava Kava, lb.	40	90	Tartaric, powdered, lb.	38	40	Citrate, oz.	25	30
Licorice, lb.	12	15	ACETANILID, lb.	75	80	Iodide, oz.	50	55
Powdered, lb.	13	15	ACONITINE, gram.	4	5	Salic ate, oz.	35	40
Mandrake, lb.	13	15	ALUM, cryst. lb.	1 2	3	MAGNESIUM, Calc., lb.	55	60
Masterwort, lb.	16	40	Powdered, lb.	3	4	Carbonate, lb.	18	20
Orris, Florentine, lb.	30	35	AMMONIA, Liquor, lb., SSo.	10	12	Citrate, gram., lb.	35	40
Powdered, lb.	40	45	AMMONIUM, Bromide, lb.	50	85	Sulph. (Epsom salt), lb.	1 3	3
Pareira Brava, true, lb.	40	45	Carbonate, lb.	14	15	MANGANESE, Black Oxide, lb.	5	7
Pink, lb.	40	45	Iodide, oz.	35	40	MENTHOL, oz.	55	66
Parsley, lb.	30	35	Nitrate, crystals, lb.	40	45	MERCURY, lb.	75	80
Pleurisy, lb.	20	25	Muriate, lb.	12	16	Ammon (White Precip.)	1 25	1 30
Poke, lb.	15	18						

Magazines.

Three departments in the February *Peterson Magazine* are notable by reason of their beautiful illustrations. These are "The Musical World," "People Talked About," and "Among the Players." Thirty new portraits illuminate the text.

In the light of the work that the Red Cross Society will endeavor to do in Armenia, an article in the February *Peterson Magazine*, entitled "The Armenian Struggle," will attract much attention. The illustrations are from photographs brought especially from Turkey for this publication.

"The University of Chicago" is one of the leading articles in the February *Peterson Magazine*. It gives a description of this wonderful institution, with more than a score of good pictures of the buildings and their donors. A supplementary sketch and portrait of Mr. Rockefeller accompanies the article.

Ex-President Harrison's next article in his series in *The Ladies' Home Journal* will tell what it means to be President of the United States. He will outline the President's power, his duties, and how he discharges them; the trials and annoyances to which he is put, and show what the central idea of the President is, and how he tries to carry it out. General Harrison also explains what relation each Cabinet office holds to the President and tells of his own relations with his Cabinet when he was President.

The new *Frank Leslie's Pleasant Hours for Boys and Girls* improves with every number. That for February is the best yet; it is full of good things for young people. Oliver Optic starts the number with an interesting Washington's birthday story. An article that every reader of juvenile literature will enjoy is "Favorite Story-writers for Young People," by Frank Lee Farnell, in which are described the methods of work of Oliver Optic, Edward S. Ellis, Nora Perry, J. T. Trowbridge, and Susan Coolidge; finely illustrated with their latest portraits.

Live while you live. Get all legitimate pleasure you can. This is a beautiful world. Don't miss a large part of its pleasure by going through life blindfolded, as many people do. The outdoor world is poetic, pleasing, instructive. There's a wealth of pleasure in roaming over the hills, across the fields, or through the woods. All nature is in harmony of music to the attentive ear. Birds, plants, flowers, ferns, mosses, insects, the beauty of minerals, yes, even the stars above, are strains in this harmony. Get in closer touch. Take *The Observer*, Portland, Conn. Sample 10 cents. One year \$1.

The Lee family of Virginia is the subject of a series of profusely illustrated articles which will constitute a leading feature in *Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly*

during the current year. The February number of this magazine, just out, contains the initial article of the series, entitled "The Ancestors of General Robert E. Lee, and the Times in which They Lived," written by Mrs. Roger A. Pryor, embodying many rare portraits, coats-of-arms, etc. This same February number of *Frank Leslie's* also contains beautifully illustrated articles upon "A Roman Festa," by Theo. Tracy; "Sardinia," by Charles Edwards; "The Social Settlement in America," by Rufus R. Wilson; "West Point," by Carl J. Becker; "Art Students in Paris"; and stories, sketches and poems by Howard Paul, George Edgar Montgomery, Dr. J. H. Porter, J. F. Sullivan, Ella Rodman Church, Lena L. Pepper, and other popular contributors.

The February number of the *Delineator* is called the midwinter number, and covers the whole field of seasonable fashions with its accustomed thoroughness. A very pretty ballad, far above the ordinary magazine contribution, begins the number. Mrs. Roger A. Pryor concludes her admirable series on "The Social Code" with a discussion of the various ways of getting into society. A well-known New York dentist has an article at once scientific and popular on the care of the teeth. Dr. Aimee Schröder brings personal experience to bear in telling of the facilities and obstacles before women who set out to study and practise medicine. Sara Miller Kirby explains the possibilities of Kindergarten work at home. A handsomely illustrated article by M. C. Frederick is devoted to Mexican stamped leather. Subscription price of the *Delineator* \$1.00 per year, or 15c. per single copy. Address all communications to the *Delineator* Publishing Co., Ltd., 33 Richmond street west, Toronto, Ont.

Stearns' Beef Juice.

An assay made by the *Lancet* (London, Eng.) of Stearns' Beef Juice:

"When it is known that the fluid consists practically of the juice of fresh, lean, uncooked beef, expressed in the cold, its value as a nutrient does not need emphasizing, for it will contain the albuminous constituents of the meat unchanged, besides all the stimulating extractive principles. This accurately describes Stearns' Beef Juice, which is a dark-red liquid, turning semi-solid on the application of heat from the coagulation of the albumens. The coagulum, which is the most important nourishing constituent, amounted to at least one-sixth of the total dry matter, the latter being equal to 44 per cent. The mineral matter consisted, of course, principally of soluble phosphate, and a not excessive quantity of common salt. The taste is agreeably fresh and "beefy," and such that invalids could take it without reluctance. The preparation, judging from these results, should serve admirably wherever a vigorous nutrient is needed.—London *Lancet*, November 16, 1895.

Business Notices.

As the design of the CANADIAN DRUGGIST is to benefit mutually all interested in the business, we would request all parties ordering goods or making purchases of any description from houses advertising with us to mention in their letter that such advertisement was noticed in the CANADIAN DRUGGIST.

The attention of Druggists and others who may be interested in the articles advertised in this journal is called to the special consideration of the Business Notices.

The Perfection Novelty Co., Chicago, Ill., have appointed the Canadian Specialty Co., Toronto, Ont., as their Canadian agents. They manufacture some very nice new styles of show cases, with cash drawer and combination locks attached, which should commend themselves, on account of their usefulness and cheapness, to the drug trade. Write to the Canadian Specialty Co. for catalogue.

Thirteen students from all parts of Canada attended the February course at the Ontario Optical Institute, Toronto, conducted by W. E. Hamill, M.D. The rapid popularity this institute has secured shows it is under able management.

The following testimonial from a prominent druggist speaks volumes on behalf of McKay & Co.'s Birch Beer, advertised elsewhere in this issue:

"We tried your 'Blue Seal' Birch Beer, not as the unruly youth at the hands of the ruthless master, but as a thirsty mortal, and found it equal to 'ye olden tyme,' when, as lads, we visited the hills for birch twigs for the toothsome bark.

"'Blue Seal' Birch Beer is, in our opinion, just the right thing in the right place, and we shall have it at our store this season."

Refused to Sell Them.

Mr. W. L. B. Barkwell, London Ont., proprietor of several well-known proprietary remedies, received enquiries recently from the Barnsdale Trading Co., Limited, of Stratford, Ont., well known to the western trade by their price-cutting, about procuring a supply of his preparations. Mr. Barkwell, himself a druggist, replied that "it was his desire to have the sale of his preparations confined to the legitimate channels, viz., the drug trade, and that, in his opinion, there were quite sufficient druggists to supply all demands, and therefore declined their order." This is the plan that should be adopted by all manufacturers—not only for the purpose of keeping in touch with the drug trade, but also for their own self-protection; for, sooner or later—and we believe it will not take long—cut-price proprietaries will cease to have the sale which they would have—if kept in stock by those to whom the public look for what is best in medicine.

"Ou Zoku Zuki Nippon Zoko Kiyoko ho" is the title of the new Japanese Pharmacopœia.

Iodide, Proto, oz.....	\$ 35	\$ 40	Iodide, oz.	\$ 40	\$ 43	Geranium, oz.....	\$ 1 75	\$ 1 80
Bin., oz.....	25	30	Salicylate, lb.	1 75	1 80	Rose, lb.....	3 20	3 50
Oxide, Red, lb.....	1 15	1 20	Sulphate, lb.....	2	5	Juniper berries (English), lb....	4 50	5 00
Pill (Blue Mass), lb.....	70	75	Sulphite, lb.....	8	10	Wood, lb.....	70	75
MILK SUGAR, powdered, lb.	30	35	SOMNIF., oz.....	85	00	Lavender, Chiris, Fleur, lb....	3 00	3 50
MORPHINE, Acetate, oz.....	1 05	1 70	SPRIT NITRE, lb.....	35	65	Garden, lb.....	1 50	1 75
Muriate, oz.....	1 05	1 70	STRONTH M, Nitrate, lb.....	18	20	Lemon, lb.....	1 75	1 80
Sulphate, oz.....	1 75	1 80	STRYCHNINE, crystals, oz.....	80	85	Lemongrass, lb.....	1 50	1 60
PEPSIN, Saccharated, oz.....	35	40	SULFONAL, oz.....	40	42	Mustard, Essential, oz.....	60	65
PHENACETINE, oz.....	38	40	SULPHUR, Flowers of, lb.....	2 1/2	4	Neroli, oz.....	4 25	4 50
PHOCARPINE, Muriate, gram....	35	38	Pure precipitated, lb.....	13	20	Orange, lb.....	2 75	3 00
PIPERIN, oz.....	1 00	1 10	TARTAR FEMLEIC, lb.....	50	55	Sweet, lb.....	2 75	3 00
PHOSPHORUS, lb.....	90	1 10	THYMOL (Thymic acid), oz.....	55	60	Origanum, lb.....	65	70
POLASSA, Caustic, white, lb....	60	65	VERAVERIN, oz.....	2 00	2 10	Patchouli, oz.....	80	85
POLASSUM, Acetate, lb.....	35	40	ZINC, Acetate, lb.....	70	75	Pennyroyal, lb.....	2 50	2 75
Bicarbonate, lb.....	15	17	Carbonate lb.....	25	30	Peppermint, lb....	3 60	3 75
Bichromate, lb.....	14	15	Chloride, granular, oz.....	13	15	Pimento, lb.....	2 60	2 75
Bitrat (Cream Tart.), lb.....	29	30	Iodide, oz.....	60	65	Rhodium, oz.....	80	85
Bromide, lb.....	95	70	Oxide, lb.....	13	60	Rose, oz.....	7 50	11 00
Carbonate, lb.....	12	13	Sulphate, lb.....	9	11	Rosemary, lb.....	70	75
Chlorate, Eng., lb.....	18	20	Valerianate, oz.....	25	30	Rue, oz.....	25	30
Powdered, lb.....	20	22	ESSENTIAL OILS.			Sandalwood, lb.....	5 50	7 50
Citrate, lb.....	70	75	Oil, Almond, bitter, oz.....	75	80	Sassafras, lb.....	75	80
Cyanide, lb.....	40	50	Sweet, lb.....	50	60	Savin, lb.....	1 60	1 75
Hypophosphites, oz.....	10	12	Amber, crude, lb.....	40	45	Spearmint, lb.....	3 75	4 00
Iodide, lb.....	4 00	4 10	Rec't, lb.....	60	65	Spruce, lb.....	65	70
Nitrate, gran, lb.....	8	10	Anise, lb.....	3 00	3 25	Tansy, lb.....	4 25	4 50
Permanganate, lb.....	40	45	Bay, oz.....	50	60	Thyme, white, lb.....	1 80	1 90
Prussiate, Red, lb.....	50	55	Bergamot, lb.....	3 75	4 00	Wintergreen, lb.....	2 75	3 00
Yellow, lb.....	32	35	Cade, lb.....	90	1 00	Wormseed, lb.....	3 50	3 75
And Sod. Tartrate, lb.....	25	30	Cajuput, lb.....	1 60	1 70	Wormwood, lb.....	4 25	4 50
Sulphuric, lb.....	25	30	Capsicum, oz.....	60	65	FINED OILS.		
PROPYLAMINE, oz.....	35	40	Caraway, lb.....	2 75	3 00	CASTOR, lb.....	8	10
QUININE, Sulph, balk.....	32	35	Cassia, lb.....	1 75	1 80	COD LIVER, N F., gal.....	1 90	2 00
Oz., oz.....	36	40	Cedar.....	55	85	Norwegian, gal.....	2 75	3 00
QUINIDINE, Sulphate, ozs., oz.	10	20	Cinnamon, Ceylon, oz.....	2 75	3 00	COTTONSEED, gal.....	1 10	1 20
SALICIN, lb.....	75	4 00	Citronelle, lb.....	80	85	LARD, gal.....	90	1 00
SANTONIN, oz.....	20	22	Clove, lb.....	1 10	1 20	LINSEED, boiled, gal.....	62	65
SILVER, Nitrate, cryst, oz.....	90	1 00	Copaiba, lb.....	1 75	2 00	Raw, gal.....	60	62
Fused, oz.....	1 00	1 10	Croton, lb.....	1 50	1 75	NEATSFOOT, gal.....	1 20	1 30
SODIUM, Acetate, lb.....	30	35	Cubeb, lb.....	2 50	3 00	OLIVE, gal.....	1 20	1 25
Bicarbonate, kgs., lb.....	2 75	3 00	Cumm, lb.....	5 50	6 00	Salad, gal.....	2 50	2 60
Bromide, lb.....	95	70	Eugenol, oz.....	20	25	PALM, lb.....	12	13
Carbonate, lb.....	3	6	Eucalyptus, lb.....	1 50	1 75	SPERM, gal.....	1 35	1 40
Hypophosphite, oz.....	10	12	Fenne, lb.....	1 00	1 75	TURPENTINE, gal.....	60	65
Hyposulphite, lb.....	3	6						

Drug Reports.

Canada.

Business during January has been quite active; high prices of staples mentioned in last month's report are maintained.

Morphia, opium, gentian root oil, orange and bergamot are higher.

Heavy chemicals are stiffening up, as is usual at this season as stocks become depleted.

Arsenic is much advanced, and high prices on Paris green may be expected. Insect powder and hellebore will be about the same price as last season for pure goods. Blue vitriol is higher, and the outlook uncertain.

Citric acid is firm. Tartaric has advanced, and manufacturers are not eager to sell, which indicates another advance.

Iodine preparations are still an uncertain quantity. No change so far.

Morphine and opium have advanced, and the impression is that higher prices will prevail for some time, as the present outlook on opium in Asia Minor is bad.

Gentian root is scarce, at advanced prices.

Vanilla beans are higher, and the present outlook is not favorable for lower prices in the near future.

Oil anise is higher, and, as usual in such cases, impure articles are being offered.

English.

London, Eng., Jan. 27th, 1896.

The market has been quiet, on the whole, during the month, although the general volume has been good.

Cardamoms are dearer, and cream of tartar is moving forward again rapidly. Camphor dull, and ergot unsaleable. Gentian root has advanced slightly, and ipecacuanha is firmly held. New cod liver oil (Norwegian) has arrived, and full prices are asked. Aniseed and cassia oils are steady, at recent advance. Cinnamon leaf oil is dearer. Balsams of Tolu and Peru are lower. Shellac is recovering from a recent decline. Vanillas still very dear for good quality.

Cod-Liver Oil.

Report from Joh. Rye Holmboe, Tromsøe, Norway, January 15th, 1896:

The stocks of 1895 cod-liver oil practically are all cleared.

Condition of livers reported to be slightly better than last year.

Winter fisheries utterly poor up till date, on account of bad weather and scarcity of fish.

Lofoten fishery does not commence till end of January.

Production of new oil quite unimportant. Probably 100 to 150 barrels. No official report issued yet.

Quotation cannot be given. I expect the opening price to be about 175sh. cif East coast.

Trade Papers Deserve Success.

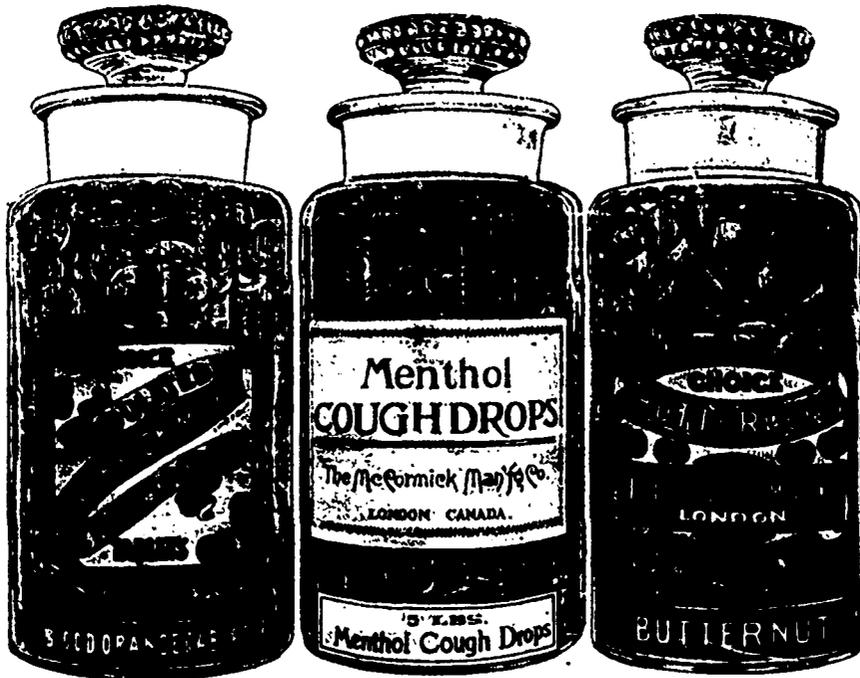
A man who subscribes for a trade paper does so not because he is alive to the interests of his trade in general, but because he expects to find in it—and generally does—information and suggestions of value in the conduct of his own business. Such a man reads his paper from end to end, advertisements and all, commenting as he goes along. Many things are jotted down on his memo. pad for everyday use, as well as for inquiring further into on his first visit to market. And as it is necessary for a man to be wide-awake nowadays in order to succeed in business, these are the men who subscribe to their trade journal and are the advertisers' best patrons. They cannot afford to pass anything which promises help or suggests additional profits. Hence the trade journal is the best medium for advertising things which concern the man's business.

—*Newspaperdom.*

The McCORMICK MANUFACTURING COMPANY (LIMITED)
DRUGGISTS' SPECIALTIES

Fruit Tablets

- Lime Fruit
- Horehound
- Tutti Frutti
- Blood Orange
- Lemon
- Ginger
- Cherry
- Raspberry
- Apricot
- Strawberry
- Acidulated
- Chocolate
- Rose
- Musk
- Pineapple
- Nectarines
- Black Currant
- Pear
- Butter Scotch
- Catawba



Buttercups

- Walnut
- Almond
- Filbert
- ***
- Hickory
- Butternut
- Cocoanut
- ***
- Pistachio
- Pomegranate
- Smyrna
- ***
- Persico
- Orleans
- Violet

LONDON

*The Greatest Remedy Known for
 the Cure of COLDS, HOARSE-
 NESS, SORE THROAT, Etc.*

CANADA



“ROUGH ON RATS”

THE GREATEST INSECT AND BUG DESTROYER ON EARTH



SOLD ALL AROUND THE WORLD.

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

CLEARNS OUT

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



CLEARNS OUT

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

Gone where the Woodbine Twineth.

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

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

**LOOK OUT FOR
 IMITATIONS.**



**SEND FOR
 Advertising Books,
 Chromos, Music, Etc.**



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

Taka - Diastase

A Powerful Starch - Digestant.

Acts more vigorously on starch than does pepsin
on proteids.

**Pepsin is
of no value**

In the digestion of starchy foods

For the relief of Amylaceous Dyspepsia

Taka- Diastase

If you will cut out and send in the attached coupon we shall be very glad to forward you by return mail our literature upon the subject, accompanied by **REPORTS OF CASES.**

PARKE, DAVIS & COMPANY,
WALKERVILLE, ONTARIO.

GENTLEMEN:—Please send me detailed information upon **Taka-Diastase,**
with **Reports of Cases.**

Name.....

Street and No.....

City.....

[Canadian Druggist.]

Province.....