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Vol. X.

TORONTO, CANADA, NOVEMBER, 1898.

No. 11.

POWELL & BARSTOW

Makers of
Surgical Instruments
and
Elastic Stockings

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

ESTABLISHED 1830.

Samples, Price Lists, Etc. on application

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

THE EPSOM TOILET

Is the most satisfactory paper to
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nicely put up

Per case, 100 pkg., \$5.75; per doz., 75c.

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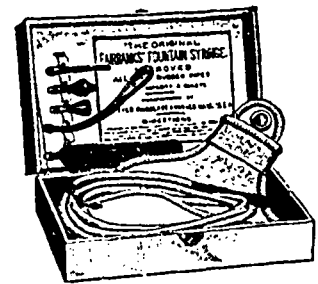
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The word "TYRIAN" on Rubber Goods is a guarantee of
their quality.

THE ORIGINAL

Fairbanks' Fountain Syringe

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS



SIX HARD RUBBER TUBES

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

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

Products of the Farbenfabriken vorm. Friedr Bayer & Co., Elberfeld, Germany



SOMATOSE

A tasteless, odourless, nutrient meat powder; it contains all the albuminoid principles of the meat in an easily soluble form. It has been extensively employed and found to be of the greatest service in consumption, diseases of the stomach and intestinal tract, chlorosis and rickets. It is of great value in convalescence from all diseases. SOMATOSE strengthens the muscles and stimulates the appetite in a remarkable manner. Dose for adults: a level teaspoonful three to four times a day with milk, gruel, coffee, etc.

IRON SOMATOSE

(Ferro-Somatose). A first-class tonic, containing the albuminous substances of the meat (albumoses) organically combined with iron. Special indications: Chlorosis and Anæmia. Daily dose: 75 to 150 grains.

MILK SOMATOSE

(Lacto-Somatose). A strength-giving food containing the albuminous matter (albumoses) of the milk.

TRIONAL

A most reliable and quickly-acting hypnotic of the Sulfonal group. Dose: 16 to 20 grains, in a large cup of hot liquid.

IODOTHYRINE

The active principle of the thyroid gland. It is most efficacious in Strumous Diseases, Myxœdema, Obesity, Rickets, Psoriasis, Eczema and Uterine Hæmorrhages. Dose: 5 grains two to eight times a day for adults; 5 grains one to three times daily for children.

LYCETOL

Tartrate of Piperazine Anti-Arthritic, Uric Solvent. Has a marked effect on the diuresis. Dose: 16 to 32 grains daily.

ARISTOL

An Iodine Cicatrisant which is an excellent odourless substitute for Iodoform and highly recommended for Burns, Wounds, Scrofulous Ulcerations, etc.

EUROPHEN

A perfect substitute for Iodoform. Odourless and nontoxic. Has a covering power five times greater than Iodoform. Especially useful in Ulcus molle et durum.

LOSOPHAN

A cresoliiiodide particularly efficacious in the treatment of all kinds of cutaneous disorders caused by animal parasites.

PROTARGOL

A new silver preparation. Most reliable in cases of Gonorrhœa. Antiseptic wound healer. Excellent results in cases of Gonorrhœal Ophthalmia. Solutions of ¼ to 2 per cent. Ointments.

TANNIGEN

An almost tasteless intestinal astringent. Most efficacious in Chronic, Acute and Summer Diarrhœas. Adult dose: 8 grains every three hours.

TANNOPINE

(Formerly "Tannone"). A new intestinal astringent. Special indications: Tuberculous and non-tuberculous Enteritis, Typhus. Dose: 15 grains three or four times daily.

SALOPHEN

Specific for Influenza, Headache, Migraine, Acute Articular Rheumatism, Chorea, Sciatica. Dose: 15 grains four to six times daily. In powders, etc.

PHENACETINE-BAYER

SULFONAL-BAYER

PIPERAZINE-BAYER

SALOL-BAYER

Samples and literature may be had on application to the

DOMINION DYEWOOD AND CHEMICAL Co., TORONTO

Sole Agency and Depot in Canada for all "BAYER" Pharmaceutical Products.

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Dussek Bros. & Co.

Manufacturers of

all kinds of Disinfectants



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

PATENT "SANO" FLUID,

With delightful Pine Odour, suitable for Private Use.

Write for Samples and Quotations to

DUSSEK'S WHARF, VERNEY ROAD, LONDON, S.E.

Telegrams—"DUSSEK LONDON."

Telephone—PRICKHAM 39.

HIGHEST AWARD AT CHICAGO EXHIBITION.

ABSOLUTE PURITY GUARANTEED BY USING

T. & H. SMITH'S Chloroform Pure,

[Answering all recognized purity tests.]

Morphine and Salts

AND OTHER FINE CHEMICALS.

From all Wholesale Houses Throughout Canada.

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

OAKLEY'S

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

JOHN OAKLEY & SONS LIMITED,

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

REPRESENTATIVE IN CANADA:

JOHN FORMAN - - - 650 Craig Street, MONTREAL

CALVERT'S

CARBOLIC DISINFECTANTS (Fluid and Powders) SOAPS, OINTMENT, TOOTH POWDER, ETC.

Are the Original and Only Reliable

Have been awarded 85 Medals and Diplomas for Superior Excellence in competition with others.

Imported by

LYMAN, SONS & CO.; LYMAN, KNOX & CO.; and
EVANS & SONS, LIMITED, Montreal.

LYMAN BROS. & CO., LIMITED, and EVANS &
SONS, LIMITED, Toronto.

T. B. BARKER & SONS, St. John, N.B.

and other wholesale houses, who will be pleased to quote rates on application, or trade lists and circulars will be mailed direct by the manufacturers,

F. G. CALVERT & CO., MANCHESTER, ENG.

104 MEDALS AND OTHER AWARDS



NON-POISONOUS AND NON-IRRITANT

DRS. KOCH and VON ESMARCH state that "Jeyes' Fluid destroys cholera germs in ten minutes, whereas carbolic acid takes four days to give the same result."

Crenasol-Jeyes'

Refined Jeyes' Fluid, specially prepared for dispensing purposes is put up in 4-oz., 12 oz., 40-oz., and 120-oz. stoppered Winchester bottles.

Avoid the risk of accidents to your customers from using carbolic acid—Jeyes' Fluid is a stronger disinfectant; a better germicide; more easily used; but there is no risk in handling it.

It is put up in bottles, tins, drums and barrels.

All lines of our goods now supplied from Montreal. For price lists, samples or further particulars, write to

Jeyes' Sanitary Compounds Co. of Canada

30 Hospital St., Montreal

Canadian Druggist

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

VOL. X.

TORONTO, NOVEMBER, 1898.

No. 11

"APENTA"

THE BEST NATURAL APERIENT
WATER.

Bottled at the Springs, Buda Pest, Hungary.

"APENTA"

THE BEST NATURAL APERIENT
WATER.

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

L. Lieberman

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

"APENTA"

THE BEST NATURAL APERIENT
WATER.

PRICES TO RETAILERS:

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

"APENTA"

SEE that the Labels bear the well-known
RED DIAMOND MARK of the

SOLE EXPORTERS:

THE APOLLINARIS COMPANY, Ltd.,
LONDON.

CANADIAN SUB-AGENTS:

WALTER R. WONHAM & SONS,
Montreal.

Canadian Druggist

WILLIAM J. DYAS, PUBLISHER.

Subscription \$1 per year in advance.

Advertising rates on application.

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

New advertisements or changes to be addressed

Canadian Druggist,

TRADERS BANK CHAMBERS
63 YONGE STREET,
TORONTO, ONT.

EUROPEAN AGENCIES:

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

CONTENTS.

EDITORIAL.

Prosecutions Under the Quebec Pharmacy Act.
No. 4.
The Rights of the Manufacturers.
Selling a Drug Business.
Business Letters.
Business Mistakes.

CORRESPONDENCE.

The Rebate Plan.
The Rebate Plan and the Cutter.
The Evans-Abbey Affair.
Advertising Criticisms.
Will Solve the Problem.

PRACTICAL HINTS ON ADVERTISING.

TRADE NOTES.

Prince Edward Island Notes.
Montreal Notes.

PHARMACY IN ENGLAND.

Prescriptions.
National Wholesale Druggists' Association.
Retail Druggists Organize.
New Alkaloidal Reagents.
Japan Wax.

GLEANINGS.

To Keep Rubber Bright.
Protection Spectacles.
Pharmaceutical Examination.
Pharmaceutical Association of Quebec.
A Dominion Board of Registration.
Questions and Answers.
A Chinese Prescription.

FORMULARY.

PHOTOGRAPHIC NOTES.
OPTICAL DEPARTMENT.
AMONGST OUR ADVERTISERS.
DRUG REPORTS.

Prosecutions Under the Quebec Pharmacy Act.

The Council of the Pharmaceutical Association of the Province of Quebec have entered three actions in Quebec City and four in the Superior Court of Montreal, three actions for illegally selling drugs and medicinal preparations containing poisons mentioned in Schedule A of the Quebec Pharmacy Act. The names of the parties and the amounts for which they are sued as follows: In Quebec, J. E. Livernois, \$325.00; Joseph Goulet, \$275.00; and A. E. Poitevin & Co., \$250.00. In Montreal, The S. Carsley Co., Ltd., \$475.00; E. Lapage & Co., \$225.00; Chas. Marin, \$225.00 and Madame Josmin, of St. Lambert (for illegally keeping a drug store), \$225.00. In each of these cases the actions ask for a penalty of \$25.00 for the first offence, and of \$50.00 for the second and each subsequent offence, and in all the cases a number of offences were committed. It is expected that these cases will be heard sometime this month, but on account of accumulation of business in the higher courts they may be delayed until next month.

No. 4.

Just as we go to press (Nov. 12th) we have received a copy of "Circular No. 4 on Divisional Work," which has been issued by "the Divisional Committee in connection with the Council of the College of Pharmacy" (Ontario). As our columns are already crowded, and "time is up," we cannot notice the communication at length. Every druggist in Ontario should answer the question put to them. Say either Yes or No, as you think it will best serve the interests of the trade in this province. Do not look on it selfishly. We all need one another's help. We say Yes, take the full annual fee, but use it judiciously.

The Rights of the Manufacturer.

One of the most common means that is now used for the purpose of attracting customers to the larger stores is the advertising certain lines of standard goods at lower prices than usually charged, thus throwing out "a bait" in order to bring purchasers into the store with the expectation that these customers will at the same time buy other goods which yield a good margin of profit.

While to the general public this may appear quite right, and they may term the dealer a "public benefactor," inasmuch as he provides some goods without profit and frequently at a loss to himself, yet to the manufacturer of standard goods which have a certain recognized value, and to those who have hitherto handled those goods at a profit, and that perhaps none too large, there is a feature that suggests itself not only as to whether the transaction of business on these lines is to be considered commendable, but whether it is strictly legal.

When a manufacturer places a special article on the market he generally advertises in some way in order to attract public attention. It stands to reason that the sale of his specialty depends on the quantity as well as the adaptability of the advertising done. He has a certain price at which this article is to be sold to the public, or, as is generally termed, the consumer. He establishes a name for his preparation, places a certain price on it, and either directly or indirectly gets it into the hands of the retail dealer. We take it for granted that he has spent considerable money in giving publicity to the name and merits of the goods.

When he has the sale thoroughly established, and its fame and worth so indelibly imprinted on the minds of the public, that in the words of some well-known advertisers "they cannot do without it," someone conceives the idea of selling the article at retail, not only at exactly what it cost him; but, as is done in many instances, at less than he can actually buy it for.

It must be apparent to all that in thus lowering the price of the goods he not only depreciates its value, but also robs both the manufacturer and general retailer of their interests in the goods; the manufacturer, because it is he who has spent money establishing a name and creating a demand, while the "cutter" by his action cuts off the demand from

the retailer who wishes a profit, and who also naturally loses interest in the goods; the demand is thereby curtailed, the sale of the article practically confined to the one who will sell at less than cost, and in a short space of time the article itself will fall into more or less disrepute, and this not only from the fact that many retailers will, quite naturally, suggest the use of some other article to take its place, but also through the business method of the "cutting" merchant himself, who invariably "turns down" any article as soon as the demand begins to lessen, and pushes vigorously some other line.

Now the question arises, Is there no legal redress for the manufacturer who has spent money and ability in making a success of what he has undertaken, who has created a demand for an article, and sees that demand lessened if not almost wholly done away with, by the action of the "price cutter?" Is there no law to protect an industry legitimately fostered and carried on, and in which the proprietor has spent, it may be, and very frequently, too, his thousands of dollars? If there is not, we think our readers will agree with us that there should be, and that the maker of any standard article which has a regular fixed value, be that article a proprietary medicine, an article of household use, or wearing apparel, should be protected from the action of any business concern which, through its "peculiar ways," will cause loss to the maker, or the party who has caused the demand.

The daily press, not only in Canada but the United States, have been very active in their support of manufacturing concerns who feared injury to their business through the placing on the market goods which might displace theirs; let them now turn their attention to the grievance we speak of and make themselves felt in the interest of legitimate business, and the prevention of what appears to be legalized robbery.

O. C. P. Examinations.

The fifty-sixth semi annual examination of the Ontario College of Pharmacy will be held at the college building, St. James' Square, Toronto, on Monday, Dec. 12th, and following days. Intending candidates must send their names, accompanied by the fee of ten dollars, not later than Monday, Nov. 28th; also enclosing the necessary certificate of apprenticeship to the Registrar.

Selling a Drug Business.

No basis has ever yet been established whereby an equitable calculation can be made of the value of a business about to be transferred from one druggist to another. The arbitrary rule of a demand price most frequently prevails. Next to it is adjustment by stock-taking, and lastly, how much will you give? and, how much will you take? decides the matter. There are few business transactions take place which have less business calculations about them than deals of this kind. The fact that the seller is usually an older and more experienced man than the buyer does not justify the continued existence of methods of sale which, in the majority of cases, are anything but equitable. The basis upon which transfers should be effected should be the earning power of the business. Any business which can be shown to have netted an annual profit of 6% upon the amount of invested money, together with one and a half times the amount which the owner could fairly command in salary, should bring one hundred cents on the dollar without question. Better showings than this, which can be shown to be reasonably permanent, are fairly entitled to rank for a premium on a basis of additional interest-earning power; for instance—taking the first feature of the case where we are allowing the buyer 50% in advance of the sum he might command as salary, solely as recompense for his assumption of direct responsibility, and placing him in contact with the seller, whose business on a stock-taking basis totals \$3000, we are to find what it is worth to the prospective purchaser. Taking \$60 per month as being a reasonable salary, adding to this \$30 per month for responsibility, we find that for his labor alone \$1080 must be made annually. Add to this \$180 for interest at 6% on the outlay, and we find that by our reasoning a stock of \$3000 should yield a net profit of \$1260 per annum in order to make it worth one hundred cents on the dollar to the buyer. Again, considering the value of a business which shows a profit in excess of this estimate, it is only reasonable that it should command a premium on sale. The amount of the premium could not in all cases be determined by the dividend-earning power as though it were a stock company's business, but at the very least it should command a premium sum at least equal to the amount annually earned in excess of what is needed to

ANTISEPTIC THROAT PASTILLES

Prepared in accordance with the formula of DR. BARK, of the Liverpool Hospital for Diseases of the Throat, Nose and Ear.

HIGHLY recommended for Vocalists, Public Speakers, and for Affections of the Throat. Immediate relief in Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, etc. An Infalible preventive of Diphtheria and other contagious diseases of the Throat. A Physician states that the Paroxysms of Whooping Cough may be prevented by giving one of the Pastilles upon retiring for the night, thus producing absolute rest, both to the Patient and to the household.

Directions for Use.—Allow the Pastille to gradually dissolve in the mouth. Fluids should not be taken immediately afterwards.

Dose.—From 5 to 10 Pastilles per day, between meals, chiefly in the morning and evening. TO BE KEPT DRY.

These Pastilles, which were brought out for the benefit of the Liverpool Hospital for Diseases of the Throat, Nose and Ear, have already met with a very large sale, both at home and abroad, owing to their intrinsic merit. The proceeds from the sale are largely devoted to the funds of that institution.

None genuine unless bearing a Label with the above Trade Mark and name of the sole proprietors.

— SOLE PROPRIETORS —

EVANS & SONS, LIMITED

37-41 St. Jean Baptiste St., Montreal, 23 Front St. W., Toronto, Canada,
and 137 Pearl St., Boston, United States

Evans, Sons & Co., 56 Hanover St., LIVERPOOL;

Evans, Lescher & Webb, 60 Bartholomew Close, LONDON, E.C.

SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS.

\$500 for a
**Belladonna
Plaster Test**

IT has come to our knowledge that certain manufacturers have placed upon the market Belladonna Plasters which are made to show a high test for alkaloids, but which it is openly stated are not made of Belladonna, but of other drugs. (See Proceedings A.P.A. 1890, page 155, also *American Journal of Pharmacy*, April, 1898, page 182.) We are also in possession of facts that tend to show that plasters made strictly in accordance with the Pharmacopœia, containing a proper portion of Extract of Belladonna, from the laboratories of the most reputable pharmacists in the world, such as Allen & Son, London; E. R. Squibb & Sons; Parke, Davis & Co.; Lloyd Bros., Cincinnati, are condemned by certain assayists as being below the pharmacopœial standard.

We are also aware that Belladonna Plasters, containing little or no Belladonna, but stuffed with alkaloids for show assay, are accepted as conforming to the Pharmacopœia. We are also aware of the many difficulties and the lack of uniformity in the chemical assay of Belladonna

Plasters, especially in rubber compound. (A recent published report of an assay by several analysts shows a variation of several hundred per cent. as applied to the same sample of Belladonna Plaster.)

In view of the uncertainty and unreliability of chemical tests commonly applied to Belladonna Plasters, and in view of the fact that they are of little value to the druggist or physician, who is unable to verify or disprove them, we are led to make the following offer:

We will pay Five Hundred Dollars for the best process of testing Belladonna Plasters, adapted to the use of the druggist and physician possessed of ordinary intelligence and faculties, which will show:

1. Whether a given sample of Belladonna Plaster is made of Belladonna, or is compounded from some other drug or drugs, or filled with mydriatic alkaloids for assays or other purposes.
2. Whether or not a given sample of Belladonna Plaster conforms to the pharmacopœial requirements.

In other words, a process which will enable any buyer or prescriber to judge of the reliability of the Belladonna Plasters on the market. Further details and information as to this award will be made upon application. The award will be made by a committee of pharmaceutical and medical authorities to be hereafter named.

Johnson's Belladonna Plaster is made of Belladonna; it conforms in strength of drug to the United States Pharmacopœia (incidentally to the B.P. 1885).

We are desirous of securing a process that can easily be applied, and that will convince buyers of Belladonna Plasters of the accuracy of this statement.

Address correspondence

Care of **GILMOUR BROS.**
485 St. Paul St. Montreal

Sole agents for the Dominion of Canada.

Johnson & Johnson
New Brunswick, N.J., U.S.A.

place it upon a basis of one hundred cents on the dollar value. Taking \$3000 as the stock amount and finding that \$2000 net profit is earned annually, we have an excess of \$740 over our estimate, and, as the seller has no right to give, nor the buyer to expect, a present of \$740, it is only reasonable to infer that the buyer should pay \$3740 for the inventoried stock of \$3000. This system of determining the value of business for sale may be open to objections, but, in default of any other, we advance it as a moderate and well meant basis upon which a reasonable amount of equity may be established.

Business Letters.

Mercantile correspondence differs from all others in that it is carried on under the business theory that time is money, and that no more should be expended upon it than can be avoided. Like telegraphic messages, the shorter they are the less they cost. All business letters should be short and to the point. Abruptness should be avoided, but superfluous words should not be used. Clearness, conciseness and nicety of arrangement should be conspicuous in every well-written business letter. When replying to a letter the order maintained by the correspondent should be strictly followed up, and, when more than one subject has to be discussed, each should be accorded a separate paragraph. Letters received as well as letters sent should be kept track of so reference may be made to them at any time. An indexed file will answer for letters received, and a well-kept letter-book for those sent. Letters containing orders should be very explicit—the kind, the quality, the quantity, and, if convenient, the price, should be plainly set forth. Orders, as a rule, are better made out on a separate sheet of paper, as they are thus more likely to receive prompt attention and fulfilment. It is incumbent upon every good business man to answer all letters, if possible, the day upon which they are received. No business letter should be written on impulse, and under no circumstances should any words be written which the writer would not speak if in the presence of his correspondent. Lastly—honesty should be paramount. Excuses in business letters are not allowable. If used they always rebound on the user, and they usually betray themselves by the amount of clothing needed to make them presentable. The essence

of letter-writing is to be easy and natural so as to convey to the persons to whom we send just what we should say if we were with them.

Business Mistakes.

It is a mistake not to keep a stock of any goods in your line provided they are asked for, even presuming that the profit is not as large as you would wish it.

Your customer wants the goods, does not care what your profit is, and, if you cannot or will not supply him, will get it elsewhere and probably transfer his whole purchasing account.

It is a mistake to "turn down" any preparation, merely because it is kept in a department store or by "a cutter." You cannot afford to let a customer go away unsupplied.

It is a mistake to decry any particular preparation whatever, unless you are convinced that it is detrimental to public health. Let the article stand on its merits, if it has any.

It is a mistake to treat your customers as if they had no right to enter your store, or that you are conferring a great privilege by allowing them to do so. Remember there are other places of business than yours.

It is a mistake to allow a clerk in your store who will not treat every customer with politeness, be they rich or poor, man, woman or child. Many good customers have been lost in this way.

It is a mistake to allow your place of business to be made a smoking-room or a loafers' resort. Make it rather an inviting spot for the purchaser of drugs, the women of the household or the children, who will be amongst your best advertisers.

It is a mistake to encourage substitution in any form, thereby endangering health, putting a premium on dishonesty, and losing your own business.

It is a mistake to endeavor, either through yourself or your clerk, to depreciate some other person's goods in order to force a sale of your own. There are some who pay a premium to their clerks to thus obtain larger profits. Does this tend to cultivate regard for you or does it not lower you and your preparations in the eyes of the purchasers?

It is a mistake to sell inferior goods of any kind, always keep the best. You satisfy your customers, you have the satisfaction of knowing that you have done your part towards the healing of sickness, which should be the highest ideal of the true pharmacist, and you enjoy the confidence of physicians and the public.

Correspondence.

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

The Rebate Plan.

Editor of THE CANADIAN DRUGGIST:

SIR,—We have noted Messrs. Evans' & Sons open letter in your October issue, whereby they virtually cancel all "rebate" contracts and agreements to maintain fair prices.

Our firm has never adopted any rebate plan, never having seen a workable one, but we have an agreement with every wholesale house which has purchased goods from us.

This agreement binds them to our price list and binds us not to sell to any who refuse to sign this agreement.

We propose to stand by our agreement and trust the trade will give us their generous support.

C. C. RICHARDS & Co.

The Rebate Plan and the Cutter.

SIR,—In your October issue, under the caption, "What do you say?" you invite your readers, who are retail druggists, to give their opinions upon the matter of Messrs. Evans & Sons refusing to buy Abbey Salts upon the rebate plan. There are many points to be noted in this connection, and several things to be more fully explained before the retail druggists can, as a body, champion any side in the disagreement with confidence and loyalty.

All claim that their individual action is in the interest of the retail druggist. So soon as any of the combatants shall demonstrate that *their* action is sure to be of most profit to the retail druggist fighting against cut prices upon patent medicines and proprietary preparations, so soon will that party have the co-operation and grateful support of the retail drug trade. But there are diversities of opinion. Messrs. Evans' principle, that they have a perfect right to do what they wish with their own goods, is all very well, but this does not always hold good, as, for instance, in the case of a person who inherits a sum of money subject to a stipulation affecting its expenditure. This, it seems to me, is Messrs. Evans' position when they buy goods under the rebate plan, but so soon as they obtain the goods purchased, without any restriction, they are free to do as they wish with them. Still, everyone would agree that

it would be dishonorable to sell the goods at cut prices when they were bought under the rebate plan, and, I am sure, Messrs. Evans are of this opinion, and would not do so from the fact that they declare that their refusal to buy under the plan in order to be able to do honorably what they wish with what they have paid for. Now the question arises whether or not Messrs. Evans are acting consistently in selling to cutters, or at a lower rate than the manufacturers stipulate, the goods they obtain from those who have signed the contract, and whom Messrs. Evans know to be acting dishonorably in selling to them. In other words, are not Messrs. Evans encouraging and abetting contract-breaking by buying goods from such people? So much for principle.

Again, Messrs. Evans claim that they are acting in the interests of the retail druggists. How is this borne out by the fact that they are selling to a firm of avowed cutters, who by this practice injure the business of the retail druggists in the same city? All very well to say that the retail druggist does not suffer by the practice and can get the full price for Abbey Salts just the same. It remains that he who sells cheapest sells most, and many a bottle sold by Messrs. Powell & Burgess would have been bought elsewhere had their price not been lower. Some retail druggist has lost the sale and the profit. A third point and I have done. Does the rebate system prevent cutting? There seems to be evidence that it does not. Messrs. Powell & Burgess get all the Abbey Salts they want and if you ask Mr. Evans if they will not have to take this preparation off their list, they will smile and tell you that they can get all the "Abbey" they want and this without any trouble. This is proof evident that the rebate system does not prevent cutting. What interest, then, is it to the retail druggist to uphold the system, when if it were abolished he could doubtless buy many of the most saleable preparations at reduced rates and still get the same price for them as if they were bought at higher prices under the system in question?

I live in a town where cutting is not a very great evil and it would, I believe, be to my benefit were the rebate system abolished since it has now been proved to be inoperative in preventing cutting, and keeps the wholesaler's prices up.

Still, this is a question which affects the whole trade of Canada, and I trust it

will be fully discussed in your journal and elsewhere. It is to "set the ball rolling" that I write.

Yours,

BELLA DONNA.

Nov. 4th, 1898.

The Evans-Abbey Affair.

SIR,—It seems to me that the whole essence of the dispute in the matter of the Abbey-Evans episode lies in the question, "Does the rebate plan benefit the retail druggist?" As you rightly remark in your last issue, all three of these honorable firms (Abbey, Evans, and Burgess & Powell) claim to be acting in the interest of the retail trade. In the case of drugs and druggists' sundries, the successful retail druggist buys at lowest prices and meets competition. In the case of rebate Patents neither of these methods is possible. Since cutting can exist and does exist, and since cutters seem to be able to get all the rebate goods they require, of what benefit to the retail druggists is the rebate plan? Is it not rather calculated to benefit the wholesale trade? I do not say that this should not be, but, if it is so, how can the rebate manufacturers claim that they work in the interest of the retail druggists?

PUZZLED ONE.

Oct 26th.

The British Pharmacopœia, 1898, is to be formally adopted as official in the colony of Victoria, N.S.W., on January 1st, 1899. The Pharmacopœia was generally recognized as coming into operation in Canada, October 1st.

A London (Eng.) consulting physician has made a suggestion through *The Lancet* that all prescriptions should be copyrighted and urging that steps should be taken by the medical men to induce the authorities to take such action as would bring it under the copyright law. Possibly the learned doctor would like the new B.P. copyrighted, on the plea that medical men were very much in evidence in its make-up.

Mr. J. S. Larke, Canadian agent at Sydney, N.S.W., in his report to the Department of Trade and Commerce states that there is a "gratifying increase in the trade" between Canada and Australia. He also says that Australia is about to enter upon an era of prosperity and urges Canadian manufacturers to be prepared for it.

Advertising Criticisms.

Several pamphlets, etc., have been received this month.

H. L. Cowan, Mount Forest, sends us a booklet. The cover is of marbled paper and is very nice. The title, however, does not seem in keeping with the contents. "Pepper and Salt" are not usually indicative of the contents of a drug store, and we do not see what relation they bear to the contents of the booklet. Opening it, we find an abundance, or rather, a superabundance, of matter. One half the matter well said would command more attention. People will not take time to read a long-winded argument about your business. The matter in itself is good, but the arrangement also is defective; for instance, one page has headings, "A War Cloud," referring to business policy, and "Tickets," advertising railway tickets for which he is agent, and "The Way We do Business," advertising a cough syrup. Other pages show an equal lack of arrangement. Another thing that immediately strikes us is the large type used. Smaller type, with about one-half the reading matter, would make it more attractive. This booklet should be a good advertising medium, but with the faults we have pointed out corrected it would be still more effective.

G. M. Petrie, 94 Avenue road, Toronto, publishes a neat booklet. The cover is showy, but not as distinctive as the one noticed above. Mr. Petrie has not only condensed his matter, but also contracted the dimensions of his book, a most essential point, because people do not study these things as they would a work of fiction or, perhaps, an agricultural journal, according to the class of readers. In the wording of this booklet there is the error that frequently occurs of using both the plural "we" and the singular "I," whereas it should be either one or the other, frequently the latter.

Buntin, Gillies & Co., Hamilton, Ont., have issued a circular which is bound to be read. The frontispiece is the head of a football player, evidently just left the surgeon's hands, after a siege of "Rugby." This makes one inquisitive enough to look inside, where we find the football team enumerated, consisting of lines of goods handled by this wholesale stationery house. The whole effect of the circular, although not artistic, is to attract and draw our readers to know what it is all about, and this it certainly does.

ARCHDALE WILSON & CO.,

*Wholesale Druggists,
Hamilton, - Canada.*

Manufacturers of Fine

Chemicals, Pharmaceuticals

AND

Proprietary Articles

For the Retail Drug Trade.

The attention of Druggists is called to the following recent

Reductions in Price



SIZE NO. 1, \$4.60 PER GROSS

SIZE NO. 2, \$9.60 PER GROSS

Chesebrough Manufacturing Company, Consolidated

CANADIAN BRANCH:

823 GRAIG STREET, MONTREAL

Lawson & Jones

London, Canada

Are headquarters for every line of fine Pill and Powder Boxes, Complete Containers, Labels, Prescription Blanks, Comb, Tooth Brush, and Powder Envelopes. If you want to put up your own preparations send particulars.

Lawson & Jones

London, Canada.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT

Concerning

Antitoxin

We have received a fresh shipment of

Mulford's Concentrated Diphtheria Antitoxin

The superiority and extensive employment of this product cannot fail to interest you. Collective reports show that the employment of Mulford's Antitoxin has yielded the highest percentage of recoveries ever recorded in diphtheria, and from 20 to 30 per cent. higher percentage of recoveries follows its use than from other serums.

We make a point of keeping a thoroughly fresh supply of Mulford's Antitoxin constantly on hand, and will furnish recent literature upon application.

We solicit your continued patronage, and assure you of prompt and courteous attention.

KERRY, WATSON & CO.

Successors to the London Drug Co.

LONDON, ONT.

Abbey's
Effervescent
Salt
Reaches
the
Consumer
Through
the
Retail
Druggist
Only

Toronto Retail Druggists' Association.

The annual meeting was held at the College building November 11th, at 3 p.m., President McCann in the chair.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and adopted.

Mr. Hollingsworth, Secretary of the Executive Committee, presented a verbal report, which recommended that in consequence of the usual small attendance at the meetings no regular date of meeting be appointed, but that it be left to the President to call meetings when desirable. This recommendation was adopted.

A communication from Parke, Davis & Co. was read, in which they said the abuse complained of, viz., the sale of some of their preparations at retail by representations in Toronto, would be stopped.

It was moved by J. Curry, seconded by G. E. Gibbard, that the Secretary be instructed to acknowledge the receipt of Park, Davis & Co.'s letter, and also to inform them that Messrs. Chandler & Sons have sold at retail some of their calomel tablets as late as Monday, 7th inst.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year :

President—F. W. Flett.

Vice-President—S. Hollingsworth.

Secretary-Treasurer—F. W. McLean.

Executive Committee—J. Hargreaves, E. F. Robinson, J. McKenney, G. E. Gibbard, G. Marshall.

The meeting then adjourned to meet at the call of the President.

Will Solve the Problems.

The Scientific Committee of the American Pharmaceutical Association has issued the following to the druggists of the United States and Canada :

In the daily life of the druggist many questions arise of a practical nature which might be answered by a series of experiments, but which, for lack of time, of suitable apparatus, or of other facilities, remain unsolved. Such are troublesome or unsatisfactory formulas, difficult or unsightly prescriptions, questions of the relation of quality to cost of drugs or chemicals, lengthy or complicated processes, which might be simplified, and problems concerning all phases of practical pharmacy.

The colleges of pharmacy of the United States and Canada are in a position to work out many of these problems without cost to the druggists, and would doubtless be glad to show their interest in practical

matters by undertaking such investigations and presenting their results in papers at the next meeting of the American Pharmaceutical Association.

The association is in sympathy with the druggists in these matters, and will undertake to find investigation for such questions as may be submitted. To this end all druggists, whether members of the association or not, are invited to send questions or descriptions of difficulties concerning any branch of practical pharmacy, improvements desired in specified formulas (wherein a difficulty is described), etc., as early as possible.

Inasmuch as the colleges close in the early spring, and time is required for investigation, an early attention to this invitation is desired. No questions should be submitted later than May 1, 1899. While the committee cannot agree to solve all problems, and must reserve the right to reject such as are not of general interest, yet with your prompt co-operation in stating what you, as a practical druggist, are specially interested in, we hope to make this of personal as well as of general value.

Address all communications to

WILBUR L. SCOVILLE,

Massachusetts College of Pharmacy, Boston, Mass.

On behalf of the Scientific Committee,
A. Ph. A.

Chief Essential to Success.

Genius is by no means the most essential quality for success in mercantile or any other pursuit.

If there is one quality above all others which is essential, it is industrious continuity of purpose: The persistent plodding that says "It shall be done," when the force of nature and a combination of circumstances seem to say "It shall not be done."

Genius, combined with continuity, never fails; but, without it, there is no other alternative. Valuable and perfect as a piece of machinery may be, it is inert and useless until steam or electricity stirs it into action.

And industrious continuity is the force without which no man can attain success, be he endowed with genius or blessed with ordinary intelligence.

Start two young men out into the world, the one a genius without industrious continuity, and the other an ordinary mortal with industrious continuity, and you can safely wager on the

latter every time. He may not promise as well at the start, but the race is a long one, and at the finish he will be an easy winner.

No young man of ordinary intelligence need fear success, if, after adopting a calling he feels to be the most suited for, he takes off his coat and, in evil and good report, persistently plods along, keeping always in view the goal of his ambition.

He only need fear success who fears work.—*Exchange.*

A Ship-Bottom Paint.

Along the coasts of our eastern provinces on the Atlantic there is any quantity of sea-weed which *The Maritime Merchant* recommends should be utilized in the manufacture of a paint for ships' bottoms, which, it is claimed, renders, not only a protection against the adhering of shells, but also prevents worms from entering the wood. The following process of manufacture is given :

Into a clean quantity of linseed oil, say, forty-eight litres, put one-half pound of litharge and one-half pound of sugar-of-lead and boil five hours at 600° F. Now bring this mixture to the right painting consistency with turpentine, and add one-half litre of sea-weed, which has been ground in oil, in the green and wet condition, as gathered on the shore. For coloring, various substances, such as ochre, etc., may be added, whereupon the paint is ready for use.

Eye Massage.

Whenever your organs of sight feel weak, do not claw at them with the knuckles, so to express it. You must not massage your eyes the same way you would the stronger parts of the body. They need help from the hands, but this must be administered in a very gentle and delicate method.

John Quincy Adams had a way of treating his eyes which, it is said, preserved their vision to old age, without the help of spectacles. This was to place his thumb and forefinger each upon an eyelid, and gently rub them towards the nose a number of times each day. The action encourages circulation of blood in that locality, does away with the tiny spots which sometimes float before the vision, and prevents that flattening of the lenses which causes dimness of sight at a certain focus.

It is wonderful how much good can be done the eyes of people of all ages by using this simple exercise ten or fifteen minutes each day. If you are where it may be inconvenient to measure time, as in the dark, it is well to count the number of passes made by the fingers over the eyes, until you reach the number that you have demonstrated by experiment that time will allow. For instance, when you awake in the night and have the blues because your "sight is failing," spend a little time massaging the eyes, instead of worrying about them.

Jeyes' Sanitary Goods.

Jeyes' Fluid is known all over the civilized world as a standard non-poisoning disinfectant, and it has been used in Canada to a certain extent for several years past. Now, however, Jeyes' Sanitary Compounds Co. of Canada has opened an office in Montreal for supplying the Canadian trade, and are carrying a full line of the many forms in which the fluid is embodied.

The company is pushing the goods among the medical profession, but is aiming at selling solely through the drug trade. They have made exhibits at the meetings of the International Railroad Surgeons' Association in Toronto, the Canadian Medical Association in Quebec, and the American Public Health Association in Ottawa, where the medical men had an opportunity of examining the newer forms in which the fluid is prepared.

They had also an exhibit at the Toronto Industrial Fair, where they carried off the medal and diploma and introduced their household goods to the homes where the value of disinfection is properly understood.

By recent tests in Canada Jeyes' Fluid has proved efficient against germs when used in only a one per cent. solution, and is much cheaper than carbolic acid, while more efficient, but non-poisonous.

A refined quality (Crenasol-Jeyes') is put up for dispensing purposes, and is being prescribed with successful results.

The attention of our readers is directed to their advertisement on inside front cover.

Imidiod is an iodine derivative formed by heating together a solution of parathoxyphenyl-succinimid, potassium iodid, and iodine, in dilute acetic acid. It is used in place of iodoform.

Practical Hints on Advertising.

Copyrighted, 1897, by Charles Austin Bates, New York.

I have in hand a tailor's circular that says: "At the urgent request of hundreds of applicants who are employed during the day and are unable to leave their work in time to make their purchases in a satisfactory manner, I will, on receipt of postal card, send an experienced cutter to measure, etc." How much broader and better it would have been to say: "If your business engagements are such that you cannot spare the time to come to my store, I will send an experienced cutter to show you a full line of goods and to take your measure at any hour you choose to mention." Perhaps the difference is slight, but still I believe it is important.

The circular is evidently addressed to clerks and others whose time is not their own. In spite of that fact it would be just as well to use another form of expression. A man may be tied up all day in a store or an office, but there is no use "rubbing it in" on him. Make believe that you think he is a free-footed, independent business man, whether he is or not. That isn't necessarily in the nature of a deception, but rather, of a courtesy.

It is possible to be entirely too economical in printing a circular, no matter who it is going to. If it is a cheap looking affair one cannot help judging the goods advertised by the way in which they are advertised. By using cheap printed matter the firm shows disrespect for its own business. It shows that it doesn't think it is of much importance. It says, in effect, that any sort of printed matter is good enough, and that is a mistake. A man's attitude towards his own business has very much to do with the attitude of other people toward his business. If he treats it with respect and consideration, so will they. If, by the use of cheap printed matter, he stamps his business as cheap, styleless and unimportant, he must expect to have it measured according to his own estimate.

I haven't any use for advertising that doesn't bring results. There is no reason why it shouldn't bring results. You can generally figure out about how long a time it should take for your information to circulate, and how long it should take to get results from it. If I send out a thousand circulars on Monday morning I

expect some sort of action by Thursday morning at the latest. If I do not get a considerable number of responses by the following Monday morning I know that my circular has been a failure and I try something else.

It is seldom that a single circular sent to a list of strangers brings profitable returns. A series of five or six circulars sent at more or less regular intervals is pretty sure to bring profitable results, if the circulars are of the right sort and if the propositions they contain are attractive. By the same token five or six consecutive advertisements in a newspaper ought to bring some perceptible returns.

I believe in advertising in such a way that the results can be determined in some measure. There is hardly anything under the sun that cannot be advertised in this way. It is largely a question of checking the returns. Persistence in advertising pays if it is in the right direction. I don't believe in firing off one ad. and quitting if that ad. doesn't bring paying returns. There are very few people in the world who understand anything with one telling. You have to tell them twice or three times to make them believe you are in earnest. People are suspicious of a stranger. You will have to advertise at them long enough to get them acquainted with you—to make them understand that you are a permanent institution.

I should say that the advertiser in daily papers ought to begin to get results within thirty days or less. The advertiser in weekly papers ought to begin to get returns in three months or less. The advertiser in monthly publications ought to get returns in six months or less. If returns do not come within the time specified, that particular publication ought to be dropped or the style of advertising changed. If perceptible returns do not come within reasonable time, something is wrong.

We do not advertise to keep our name before the public. We do not advertise for our health. We do not advertise to show people how smart we are. We advertise to get returns. If we don't get returns advertising is a delusion and a snare. It is the results that count.

J. WINER & CO.



Our Fall Importations of **SUNDRIES** are just arriving.
Comprising amongst other things

EBONY HAIR, TOOTH, NAIL, CLOTH and SHAVING **BRUSHES**

AND OTHER VARIETIES

PERFUMERY ROGER & GALLET, LUBIN
VIOLET, BOURJOIS,
and various others.

FANCY AND TOILET ARTICLES A FINE ASSORTMENT.

These **SUNDRIES** are especially suited to the wants of the Drug Trade, and we do not offer them to any other.
Customers' **IMPORT ORDERS** for this year ready for shipment 15th November. Kindly advise us if wanted to be shipped at once.



Wholesale Druggists, Hamilton, Ont.

Holiday Goods

Ricksecker's Cream of Perfumes	Ricksecker's Court Perfumes
Ricksecker's Palace Windsor Sachets	
Ricksecker's New Cut Smelling Salts	
Ricksecker's New Martha Washington Face Powder	
Ricksecker's L. F. Cologne	Ricksecker's Sunbeam Cologne
Ricksecker's Chrysanthemum Cologne	Ricksecker's Rose Cologne
Ricksecker's Couplets	Ricksecker's Peacemakers
Ricksecker's Combination Boxes	Ricksecker's Skin Soap
D. & L. Violet Face Powder	D. & L. Tooth Powder
D. & L. Cucumber Jelly	Hudnut's Perfumed Tablets
Borated Talcum Powder	
Fine Turkey, Florida and West Indian Sponges in great variety	

Saunders & Evans,

30 Wellington St. East,

TORONTO



PERFUMERY and SUNDRIES

FOR

Christmas Trade

See our Samples before ordering.

IN PERFUMERY we have a good assortment, made by the following well-known makers:

Roger & Gallet.
Pinaud.
Delettrez.
Lubin.
Legrand.
Lautier.
Piver.

Warrick.
Bertrand.
Marechal.
Violet.
Gelle Freres.
Bourjois.
Farina Cologne, No. 4.

Farma Cologne, Geganuberdena
Crown.
Grossmith.
Atkinson.
Zeno.
Gosnel.
Colgate.

Lundborg.
Baldwin.
Woodworth.
Rebscher.
Secly.

LYMAN'S SACHET.

LYMAN'S 10c. PERFUME ON CARDS

IN SUNDRIES. A complete selection of Hair, Tooth and Nail Brushes, Mirrors, Manicure Sets, Nail Files, Tweezers, Sponges, Rubber Goods, Soaps, Glassware, Fancy Atomizers, Syringes, Earthenware, etc.

We call your attention to our well-assorted line of . . .

...EBONY GOODS...

LYMAN'S ANÆSTHETICAL CHLOROFORM is now put up in 2-oz. and 4-oz. bottles, as well as 1-lb. bottles. It will pay you to get your doctors interested in this article, as it is profitable to you and cheaper for the physician.



THE **LYMAN BROS. & CO., LIMITED**
TORONTO

Trade Notes

G. W. Berry has purchased the drug business of D. M. Gordon, Lucknow, Ont.

H. A. Payzant & Co. have purchased the drug business of E. T. Jenner, Sherbrooke, N.S.

E. Jenner, formerly in Sherbrooke, N.S., has purchased the drug business of W. A. McLaren, Digby, N.S.

H. W. McCurdy has purchased the branch drug store of Garland & Rutherford, on Huntea street, Hamilton, Ont.

J. K. Patton, Minnedosa, Man., has sold his drug stock and is disposing of his stationery, etc., preparatory to moving.

A first and final dividend sheet in the estate of A. Dugal, druggist, Montreal, has been declared, which declares "no dividend for ordinary creditors."

H. E. Wooley has been appointed manager of the Druggists' Corporation of Canada, Limited. The office and warerooms will be removed from their present premises, 32 Colborne street, to 46 Lombard street, Toronto, Ont.

Mr. W. W. Heming, Phm.B., of Portage la Prairie, is opening up a well-equipped drug store in Swan River Town. This is the smallest town in Manitoba to have a drug store, there being only one other place of business in the town, that being a small general store.

Montreal Notes.

The Montreal Retail Druggists' Association met last week. Mr. Contant, the president, was in the chair, and Mr. Tremble acted as secretary. The withdrawal of one of the largest wholesale firms from the rebate arrangement existing between the wholesale houses and manufacturers was the principal subject discussed.

The discussion developed the fact that the retailers are not at all satisfied with the treatment accorded to them by the wholesale houses. From what was said by several gentlemen present it is evident that wholesale and retail should be on the signboards of most of the Montreal and Toronto wholesale houses. Be that as it may, instances where retailers were much injured by the competition of wholesalers were mentioned.

In the matter of the rebate system, Messrs. Evans and Sons' circulars clearly show that when the cut-rate business is in full play it is utterly impossible for retailers to compete, because the wholesalers have so tied themselves up that they cannot, even in exceptional cases, come to the relief of their best customers by selling them at a very low margin of profit to enable them to compete successfully with the colossal departmental stores, which can in many cases get supplies direct from the manufacturers.

However, the meeting was, as a whole, decidedly in favor of the rebate system, provided the clauses restricting the wholesaler's right to sell to departmental stores and notorious cutters were in every case added. Clause No. 3 of the Abbey Salt Company, it was considered, would be of great advantage to the retail drug trade, providing the wholesale men would honestly carry it out. In the case of the firm which has decided not to purchase on the rebate plan, it is claimed that the plan was not faithfully carried out, and, therefore, was valueless. If the rebate plan was a protection to retailers, how is it that cutting is general throughout Ontario?

It is stated that the grocers, backed by a certain departmental store, will endeavor to have the Quebec Pharmacy Act repealed at the next session of the Legislature. The Pharmaceutical Association is not asleep in this matter. The Board of Governors of the College of Physicians and Surgeons has been approached by a committee for the purpose, and an *entente* has been agreed upon. There is little doubt but what the college will give a moral support to the Pharmaceutical Association in its defence of the Act as it stands.

The permitting of corner groceries and fake departmental stores to sell drugs, chemicals and patent medicines when a class of men have been trained for the very purpose, under Legislative enactment, seems most unjust, and would be a step backwards.

The following actions have been taken by the Pharmaceutical Association for infringements of the Quebec Pharmacy Act:

Montreal—Charles Marin, Rosa Collier et Vir (E Lepage & Co.), Marie Delphine

Vinet (pharmacie St. Laurent), S. Carsley Company.

Quebec—J. E. Livernois, A. E. Poitevin & Co., Joseph Goulet.

A pharmacist of this city appears to have a large demand for Abbey's salt, judging by the wholesale quantities he has been trying to buy lately.

It looks as though "Abbey's own rebate system" will after all protect the retailer.

A new pharmacy is being opened on St. Catherine St. West by Mr. Farze.

Prince Edward Island Notes.

Messrs. Johnson & Johnson have moved into their new store in the Prowse block on the north side of Queen Square, Charlottetown. The store is handsomely fitted up and is a credit to this enterprising firm. This makes the fourth drug store in one block. Let us hope that "competition" may in this case prove to be "the life of trade."

Mr. Wendall Harvie's place in Mr. Arthur Reddin's store is, we learn, to be taken by Mr. W. MacDonald, formerly in business at O'Leary, P.E.I.

Mr. George MacDonald is back in his old place at Mr. Rankin's.

Mr. George MacDonald, at one time in the employ of Mr. Gourlie, Summerside, has been engaged by Mr. Watson in succession to Mr. H. A. Ellis, who reports himself as well pleased with his new business at Montague Bridge.

There is a rumor in Charlottetown of an attempt being made to secure for the winter months the early closing which was so successful, and so much appreciated by both proprietors and clerks last year. We sincerely trust the attempt may succeed.

In view of the probable Provincial prohibition, the druggists of "The Garden of the Gulf" have now a grand chance to secure legal protection, which, we trust, they will not disregard.

A New Combustible Briquette.

A briquette due to M. Auguste Sain-taraille is called the hygienic briquette, and is made by preparing a paste of two parts resinous wood shavings, one part powdered coal, and one part resin, mixed hot. The paste is compressed into moulds into the shape of Maltese crosses, which can be lit with a match. The combustion of these briquettes gives out a slight odor of turpentine which is both agreeable and healthy.

Pharmacy in England.

**Ionone and Violettone—Book of the Month, Lucas's Practical Pharmacy
—Irish Pharmacists and Company Pharmacy—Acetone as a Solvent
—A New Clinical Thermometer.**

(From our own Correspondent.)

The use of ionone in perfumery is fairly recognized, especially in the production of that much-boomed parma violets perfume. Those who have handled it are aware that by itself it is practically of no value, but in combination with extract of jasmin and a trace of essential oil of almonds and sufficiency of oil or a strong tincture of orris, a very pronounced violet perfume is obtained. Personally I do not think there is any comparison between this strong perfume and the delicate odor obtained from violets by the enfleurage process. But the public, or a considerable section of it, now demand strong-smelling perfumes, hence the success of the parma imitation. The process for producing ionone is patented, and for some time the 10 per cent. alcoholic solution was worth something like \$7 per ounce; but during the last six months several continental makers of synthetical perfumes have been busy manufacturing substitutes for ionone. One of the best of these is violettone, originally called violettol, made by Cherit & Naef, of Geneva. The process is secret and has not been patented, but the article is cheaper than ionone, being offered at about half the original price of ionone. It has already had some effect upon the price of the dearer article, and it is quite possible that before long it will be cheaper still. Violettone was favorably mentioned in this journal some time ago, but from personal experience I do not think it equal to ionone. The odor is distinctly different and requires a good deal more manipulation to obtain a tolerable violet perfume. In fact it requires the addition of ordinary wood violets to modify its own characteristics. Whilst mentioning perfumes it may be of interest to record that wall flower is an exquisite new perfume of Bertrand Freres, of Grasse, and Butterfly Essence (rather a peculiar title) of Roger & Gallet, of Paris, is quite unique in its way.

A new clinical thermometer has been patented by Peroni, consisting of a clever device affixed to the top of the ordinary

clinical which, by merely compression serves to depress the mercury into the bulb again. This entirely obviates the practice of shaking the mercury down and apart from the ease also prevents the accidents that occur when shaking clinicals. The price is only slightly above the ordinary run, and all grades such as lens-front, half-minute, etc., are supplied.

The book of the month is unquestionably "Lucas's Practical Pharmacy," an ambitious work of some 520 pages with 283 illustrations, published by J. & A. Churchill, at \$3. Mr. E. W. Lucas, F.C.S., is the manager of John Bell & Co's. laboratory, consequently the work has a good deal of the wholesale laboratory flavor about it. Mr. Lucas is also an examiner of the Pharmaceutical Society, which will alone make for its success amongst students who have to pass the society's examinations. Formerly he was dispenser at the public hospital at Hong Kong and many of the little adaptations occurring in the book are due to the author's experience of the necessity of making extemporaneous apparatus when the proper article is not at hand or is expensive to obtain. Apart from the chapter on general operations, which experienced pharmacists will naturally skip, there is much useful information upon the manufacture and preparation of compressed tablets, cachets, eye discs, capsules, medicated cotton and gauzes, etc. The addition of a chapter upon urine analysis is of doubtful utility, as the information is not as good as that in several brochures devoted to the subject, and indeed appears to have been chiefly taken from a paper written by Mr. J. E. Saul some ten years ago. A good deal of fuss is made that the first published method of producing eye discs is to be found in this book. But the fact is that the use of these remedies even in ophthalmic practice is much smaller than it was and are rarely employed by the general practitioner now that sterilized eye drops can be successfully kept for any length of time. In the early days when lamels

were patented by Savory and Moore, their chief *raison d'être* was the proneness of solutions of alkaloids to become fungoid; but all that is altered. Besides this the compressed ophthalmic tablets are more quickly dissolved and cheaper to produce than gelatine eye discs. Comparing the work as a whole with "Proctor's Classical Lectures" and "Remington's Pharmacy," the two chief practical works on pharmacy previously in existence, "Lucas's Pharmacy" may be said to just fill the gap that exists between them. Its general lines approximate more with Proctor than Remington but bring the information up to date whilst the dispensary-like information of the Philadelphia professor is wisely left to such works as "Squire's Companion," and "Martindale's Extra Pharmacopœia." It is a prominent and worthy addition to pharmaceutical works, and if it falls short of perfection it is, nevertheless, a valuable book for practical pharmacists and students of pharmacy.

The revolt of pharmaceutical licentiates in Ireland, as shown in the recent council election, is a significant feature of the times. A former president of the society has turned his business into a limited liability company and amalgamated same with others. As a result he was rejected from the council by the votes of the licentiates. The feeling just now both in England and Ireland is very strong against company pharmacy; although not illegal, it is considered to be playing into the hands of the enemies of true pharmacy. On more than one occasion an unsuccessful candidate at the pharmaceutical examinations has started business for himself by the simple expedient of calling in his family and friends to the extent of seven signatories and registering this little arrangement as a limited company. The rest is then, unfortunately, easy. He has only to offer a fair salary and a qualified manager may be obtained, and under his name all the legal formalities of the Pharmacy Act are carried out. It is idle to suppose that a pharmacy conducted in this manner is identical with what the legislature demanded when they required the qualification of the principal. But as company pharmacy is not illegal, although obviously opposed to the best interests of both pharmacy and the public, the indignation of the licentiates is explicable.

The use of acetone in pharmaceutical extraction is not so well known as it de-

Everybody's ...Favorite

Many druggists use Compound Syrup and White Pine and Tar as a base for their Cough Mixtures and get marvelous satisfaction.

We sell it in Bulk

Write for Prices

COMPOUND SYRUP

WHITE PINE

AND TAR

CONTAINS WHITE PINE BARK, SPIKENARD, BLOOD ROOT, SASSAFRAS BARK AND BALM OF GILEAD BUDS, IN COMBINATION WITH ANODYNE SEDATIVES.

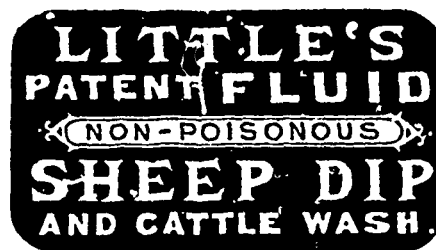
This exceedingly valuable anodyne expectorant combines all those properties which are desirable in a remedy for obstinate coughs and all forms of laryngeal irritation. Its agreeable character and efficacy has made it a very decided favorite with members of the medical profession, and its use by the public will still further enhance its reputation.

THE TORONTO PHARMACAL CO. LIMITED.
Toronto, Ont.

Fac-simile of our New Wrapper, handsomely printed on plate paper, in two colors—red and black—with Druggist's name.

\$15 per gross

The Toronto Pharmacal Co.
Limited
TORONTO



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

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

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

Removes the unpleasant smell from Dogs and other animals.

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

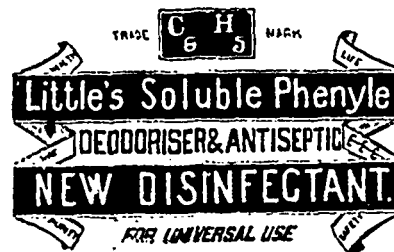
17 Gold, Silver, and other Prize Medals have been awarded to "Little's Sheep and Cattle Wash" in all parts of the world.

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

ROBERT WIGHTMAN, Druggist, OWEN SOUND, ONT.

Sole Agent for the Dominion.

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



Cheap, Harmless, and Effective

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

NON-POISONOUS AND NON-CORROSIVE.

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

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

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

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

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

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

ROBERT WIGHTMAN, Druggist, OWEN SOUND, ONT.

Sole Agent for the Dominion.

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

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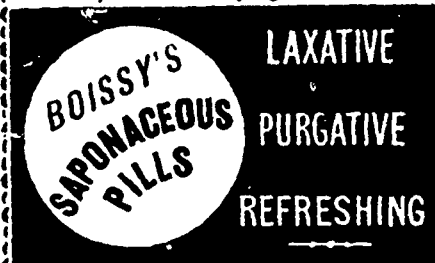
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300 Beautiful Designs

WRITE FOR SAMPLES

F. E. Marsland & Torrance
38 Colborne Street, Toronto

The only Pills which purge without pain



The Box of 40 Pills: 2 1/2" tree by Post.
Phie BOISSY, 2, Place Vendome, PARIS

Agent: M. DECARY, Pharmacist, Montreal

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

Pharmaceutical Specialties....

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

THE

**Martin, Bole &
Wynne Co.**

Wholesale Druggists, Winnipeg, Man.



For sale at Manufacturers' Prices by the leading whole-
sale druggists and druggists sundry men
throughout Canada.

Complete Illustrated Price List free
on Application

CLARETS

"Chateau Pelee" Medoc.

Cases 12 Qts., \$3.75. Cases 24 Pts., \$4.75.

Equal to Imported Claret at double the price.

If your Wine Merchant does not keep OUR CLARET
send in order direct.

J. S. HAMILTON & CO.
BRANTFORD, ONT.

General Agents Pelee Island Wine Company, Limited.

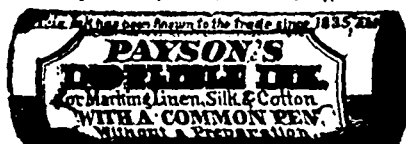
All Wholesale Druggists keep in stock and will supply
retail druggists with

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

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

THE OLDEST - THE BEST

Received Medal and Diploma at Province of
Quebec Exposition, Montreal, 1897.



Trade supplied by all leading Drug Houses in the
Dominion.

Nature's Remedy



AH-WA-GO

Positive Cure for
Rheumatism
Dyspepsia
Sick and Nervous
Headache
Sallow Complexion
Constipation
Female Complaints, Etc.

Every Package Guaranteed.
Retail Price 25c.
All Wholesale Houses can supply you.
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Manufactured only by

The F. E. Karn Co.,

128 Wellington St., TORONTO.

Diseases of the Stomach.

COCAINE, PEPSINE, NARCEINE

The ANTIGASTRALGIQUE WINCKLER,
is the most effective remedy known to medical
science for Diseases of the Stomach, Cramps,
Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Gastralgia, Vomiting
after meals, and during Pregnancy.

DOSE: One or two table-spoonfuls fifteen minutes
before meals, or when symptoms appear.

Winckler Antigastralgiq Pills

COCAINE, PEPSINE, NARCEINE

Same direction as for the WINCKLER ANTI-
GASTRALGIQUE.

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

WINCKLER, Pharmacist, Montreuil, Seine.
MONTREAL M. DECARY.

TORONTO: The Druggists' Corporation of Can-
ada, Limited

STIMULATING and REFRESHING LIQUEUR HOR.

KOLA, COCA and LIME GLYCEROPHOSPHATE
A Stimulating Tonic. It Strengthens the En-
tire System.

Perfect specific for Albuminuria, Nervous
Irritability, Phosphaturia, Neuralgia, Consump-
tion, General Debility, Exhaustions.

WINCKLER, Pharmacist, Montreuil, ^{Near} Paris
MONTREAL. DECARY.

TORONTO. The Druggists' Corporation of
Canada, Limited.

serves to be. For some time past chloroform makers have recognized its value as a starting point for their article and to replace alcohol. It has many advantages over even the strongest methylated spirit as a solvent and is readily removed from extracts, resins, etc., by distillation. Its production has also in consequence largely increased, and the Government employ it as a solvent of the nitro-cellulose used in coedite and similar explosives. The price has also been reduced since the extension of its use, and a very pure article having a specific gravity of 0.802 is now readily obtainable. Most of the supply comes from France and Germany. It would be interesting to hear from some of the wholesale druggists and manufacturing chemists what their experience is with regard to this solvent, but only occasionally does the information leak out, as they prefer to keep this sort of knowledge to themselves. Quite lately it has been recommended for the extraction of chrysoharin from Goa powder, but the new Pharmacopœia almost makes it imperative to use chloroform, which is more than double as expensive. For the extraction of alkaloids and their subsequent purification it does not appear to be so useful as amylic alcohol, especially with quinine, strychnine, etc.

Prescriptions.

REGULATIONS AS TO THE OWNERSHIP, RENEWALS AND THE GENERAL DISPOSITION OF PRESCRIPTIONS IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Through the courtesy of the State Department at Washington, we have been favored with a special "Consular's Report," which has been issued in response to a request to the American Pharmaceutical Association for information in reference to the drug trade in foreign countries.

The report is one of great interest to the trade everywhere, and our readers, we are sure, will be interested in the following portion of it, which deals with the disposition of prescriptions outside of Canada and United States.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

As to the final disposition of physicians' certificates the law is silent, but it is the common practice of pharmacists to return prescriptions to the persons who presented them. It is, however, the duty of every person conducting a phar-

macy to keep a prescription book and to enter therein literally every prescription which is filled in his establishment, with the name of the physician who gave it, the name and address of the patient, the name of the person who filled it, and the date on which it was filled. He must also place the "stamp" of his pharmacy on every such prescription, which is a notice to whomever it may concern that it has been filled.

Some prescriptions may be renewed or "repeated," while others may not. As a rule, pharmacists are not permitted to fill a stamped or cancelled prescription if it contains any strong ingredient, the name of which is specially marked in the Pharmacopœia Austriaca. As an additional safeguard it is made the duty of physicians to add to such prescriptions the Latin phrase "Ne repetatur" (it must not be renewed). A pharmacist who fills a stamped prescription of this kind subjects himself to severe penalties, and he has no right to give copies under any circumstances.

BELGIUM.

The law requires that physicians' prescriptions must be kept on file for ten years. It may here be mentioned that druggists require physicians' prescriptions much more generally than their colleagues in America. Many of the so-called simple medicines, if at all compounded, can be obtained here only on a prescription. Many druggists require the purchaser of poisons to sign a printed blank form stating the use to be made of the same and giving his name and address.

Druggists are permitted to renew physicians' prescriptions from time to time, and must give copies thereof upon the request of the original client. In many instances the latter is required to sign a printed blank request for the renewal of his prescription. The law of 1878 relative to the responsibility and liability of prescription druggists is at present being revised.

DENMARK.

Physicians' prescriptions are not kept on file, but are returned to the customers. For certain medicaments the physicians state on the prescriptions how many times they can be renewed, and each renewal is properly stamped on the prescription by the apothecary.

A prescription cannot be used more than five times, even with the consent of the physician.

FRANCE.

As a pharmacist is held strictly accountable for any accidents which may occur from a careless compounding of a doctor's prescription, it has been decided in the courts of law that the prescription is the property of the pharmacist. Unless it contains very poisonous or dangerous medicines, however, it is customary for the pharmacist to deliver it to the person purchasing the medicine. A true copy of all prescriptions is made by the pharmacist in a register kept expressly for the purpose, the copy is given a serial number, and the number is written upon the prescription before it is returned to the person presenting it. The register is required by law to be kept at least twenty years.

A pharmacist can give copies of a prescription to persons originally presenting the same, or upon his or her written request. But under no circumstances can a copy be furnished without the knowledge and consent of the person for whom the prescription was originally filled.

It is illegal for an apothecary to change a doctor's prescription in any way. In case of a manifest error, which would make the administration of the medicine dangerous, the apothecary must refer the prescription to the doctor for rectification.

GERMANY.

Physicians' prescriptions are copied into the register of the pharmacy when such prescription is first presented, and this register becomes thenceforward the official record. When the medicine so ordered is paid for the prescription is usually returned to its owner; if the medicine is charged on account the prescription is retained until the account is paid, but it is always subject to be reclaimed by the person for whom it was originally made, and must be returned when demanded and the previous account paid. In the province of Hesse prescriptions left with, or that have been once filled by, a pharmacist must be kept on file or record fifteen years. In Prussia no time limit is legally fixed, as the register forms the official record, but in practice all prescriptions not reclaimed by their owners are retained not less than ten years.

An apothecary may give to the owner for whom a prescription has been made and filled, or to anyone else, a copy of any prescription registered in his books, there being in this respect no legal restric-

tion but the general principle which would restrain a merchant from giving a valuable secret to an unauthorized person. On the other hand, a pharmacist may refuse to fill a copied prescription which does not bear the actual signature of the physician, and this he would be quite certain to do, if such copied formula should include a poisonous ingredient, for the result of which he would, in filling the copied prescription, become responsible.

SAXONY.

Physicians' prescriptions are the property of the patient and are not retained by the apothecary. Each prescription must be carefully copied, including name of patient and physician, in a book which the apothecary is by law required to keep. These books are preserved for ten years, and then destroyed. Apothecaries are not allowed to compound prescriptions written by any person except physicians holding diplomas.

All prescriptions may be refilled, unless they are composed of strong or dangerous ingredients. Prescriptions containing poison or narcotics, such as morphia, chloral, etc., cannot be refilled without special order from physician or dentist.

Liquid medicines for internal use must be put up in round bottles with a white label. Liquid medicines for external use must be contained in a hexagonal bottle, three sides of flat and three sides of ribbed glass, with dark red label.

Apothecaries may furnish copies of prescriptions to the original owner upon proper identification.

ITALY.

Section 31 of the "Sanitary Code" of 1888 provides that all pharmacists must preserve a copy of all prescriptions filled by them; that whenever they furnish poisons upon the prescription of a doctor, surgeon or veterinarian they must retain and preserve the original prescription, writing thereon the name of the person to whom the poison has been given, and, on request, giving a copy thereof to the purchaser. In every such case they must note in a special register, which, on request, must be exhibited to the authorities, the quantity and kind of poison sold, the date of sale, with the name, residence, art or profession of the purchaser.

Prescriptions, unless of a simple and harmless nature, will not be renewed by a pharmacist. Pharmacists are required to give, if so requested, a copy of any

prescription filled by them, marking it with the word "copy."

THE NETHERLANDS.

An apothecary is prohibited from giving prescriptions for examination to anyone, or to give copies thereof except to the doctor who made the prescription or to the doctor who treats the patient, to the patient and to judicial and medical officers appointed for the examination of those prescriptions. Exact copies of those prescriptions, signed by the apothecaries, must be given to those persons when required by them.

The apothecaries have to keep on file the prescriptions offered to and prepared by them for twenty years. In transferring the store to another apothecary, the prescriptions are also transferred; in case of liquidation of a store, the nearest interested parties deposit those prescriptions with the medical inspector.

RUSSIA.

No proprietary medicines are manufactured or sold in Russia, the apothecaries filling all prescriptions, using the French metric system. Original prescriptions are pasted in books and kept permanently, the purchaser being furnished with a copy, which must be returned to the apothecary in order to have it refilled, this prescription being retained and the customer furnished with a copy, each prescription being treated as if original. Prescriptions containing poison are not refilled, but must be given each time by a regular physician, as no poisons of any description are sold except by prescription.

SPAIN

The practice is for the pharmacist to keep the prescription on file and give copy thereof to the customer. It may be refilled as often as desired. Prescriptions are kept on file for many years.

SWITZERLAND

Pharmacists are compelled by law to keep on file a copy of any prescription which they may fill for three years. The original prescription is returned to the customer.

They are not allowed to put up the prescription for any other person but the one mentioned in the same by the physician giving it. Should the prescription contain drugs of a powerful or poisonous nature the pharmacist is not allowed to renew it unless authorized by the physician from whom it originally issued. He is not allowed to show the prescription to any one or give a copy thereof

unless authorized so to do by the physician or the patient for whom it was written, and both he and his assistants are especially compelled by law to keep secret the contents of any prescription which they may fill.

GENEVA.

Chemists are obliged to keep their prescriptions on file for three years, and as a matter of fact all good houses preserve them for an indefinite period, only destroying them after very many years have elapsed.

In a few cases prescriptions are returned to foreign tourists *en passage*, who have need of them for future use, but otherwise the practice is invariably to keep them on file.

Prescriptions may be renewed indefinitely, and druggists are allowed to give copies whenever requested by the customer, unless the prescription states expressly that it is not to be repeated.

TURKEY.

No prescriptions shall be filled unless it bears the signature of a doctor, surgeon, or veterinarian whose name is registered at the Imperial Medical College, and an official list of names will be found in every pharmacy.

All the prescriptions filled shall be numbered and copied, according to their numbers, in a book certified by the general director of medical affairs.

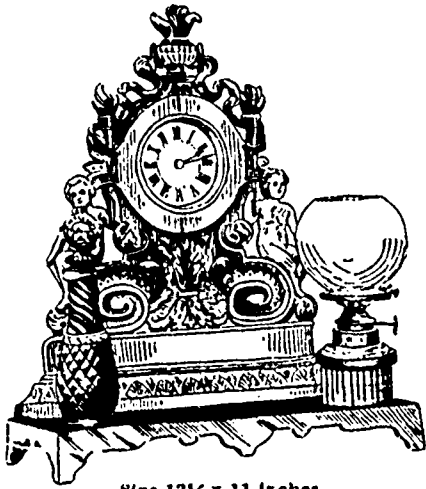
Remedies prepared at a pharmacy according to a prescription shall be sealed at the opening, and must have a label upon which the name of the user and the directions are written. For internal remedies the color of the said label must be white, and that of external, orange.

As was mentioned in the above, the pharmacist must copy the prescription, with its proper number, in a book, put the same number on the prescription, and return it to the owner.

Besides those who hold permission to practise pharmacy nobody in any circumstance and by no pretext shall sell in retail any injurious medicine, nor shall they prepare any prescription of a doctor, surgeon, or veterinarian. This prohibition is also specially for those who are wholesale druggists, perfumers, or root-sellers.

UNITED KINGDOM—GREAT BRITAIN.

Prescriptions can and may be dispensed at any pharmacy in the country, and, as a rule, patent medicines, proprietary articles, perfumes, etc., can be obtained at the same establishments.



Size 13 1/4 x 11 inches.

LARGE BRONZE Cigar Lighter CLOCK

Premium with ADAMS' TUTTI FRUTTI and other brands.

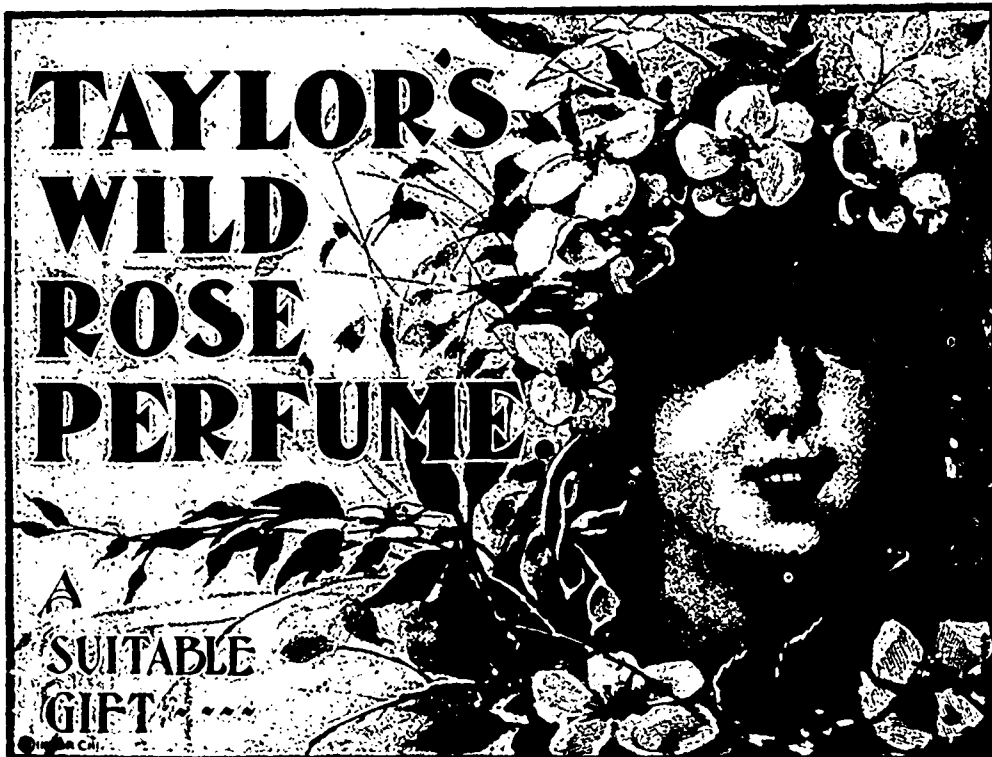
This is an exceptionally handsome article, and an ornament on the counter of the finest Drug Store in any city. It has a spirit lamp in front with opaque glass globe and spirit-well with lighter. Wherever cigars are sold it is an attraction

One goes with the Following Assortment, viz.:

2 Boxes Tutti Frutti, 72 Bars.....	\$3 60
1 Box Pepsin Tutti Frutti, 23 Packages.....	1 15
2 Boxes Globe Fruit, 72 Bars.....	3 60
2 Boxes Globe Pepsin, 40 packages.....	2 00
	<hr/>
Large Bronze Cigar Lighter Clock.....	\$10 35
	6 00
	<hr/>
	\$16 35

Price Complete \$8.

FOR SALE BY WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS



Manufactured only by

JOHN TAYLOR & CO.
TORONTO

Proprietors Morse Soap Works

No Two Ways About It

One thing is certain:—

We cannot prosper as we would like without the hearty co-operation of the retail druggist. We are here to do business, and we want all that belongs to us. But we cannot bring this about without our pulling together. For a quarter of a century we have had just this help, and we propose to continue in the same way.

Just here is a thought that we would like to bear down upon a little. To be sure it is not new—hard to find anything of that kind—yet we sometimes think possibly you forget it.

Your dry goods merchants, jewelers and shoe stores advertise freely, do they not? Yet how much do you expend in advertising each year? Almost nothing. And why? Because of two reasons:

First, physicians are constantly sending you customers with prescriptions.

Second, because manufacturers of proprietary goods are spending large sums each year to send people to your store.

Scott's Emulsion is of double value in this respect; the physician's prescription brings a customer, and persons come directly to you besides. Every one of these customers means far more business for you than the sale of the bottle of Scott's Emulsion.

In other words:

We do your advertising for you. We create the demand. We send the people to you. You do not have to advertise.

In return, we simply ask that when they call for "Scott's Emulsion" give them Scott's Emulsion, that's all. We believe you are doing just this, and we are thankful for it. We need you and you need us. No two ways about it.

**SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists
New York**

There is no law in regard to the final disposition of physicians' prescriptions when once filed with the chemist. The custom is for the chemist to copy the prescription into a book, number it and then return it to the customer with the medicine. Before doing so he usually stamps it with his name, address and date. The book in which prescriptions are copied remains the chemist's property, and he retains it permanently. This is done for his protection in the event of any dispute arising as to the component parts of the medicine or the direction, and also that he may be able to renew the medicine in case of the original prescription being lost. The number and date of the prescription is also placed on the packet containing the medicine.

There is no law, either, governing the renewal of prescriptions. Chemists renew them as often as requested, but they are expected to exercise discretion in the repeated renewals of powerful medicines, the constant use of which might prove harmful, and the pharmacist would, in all probability, advise the patient not to continue taking such medicine without the supervision and advice of the physician. As a rule, I believe that pharmacists refuse to give copies of prescriptions unless at the request of the prescriber, but this is entirely discretionary.

IRELAND.

There is no law regulating the final disposition of physicians' prescriptions, but the practice always observed is for the druggist to return the prescription to the owner when it has been filled. The druggist keeps a copy in his books, which he registers by a number. The owner can always get the prescription dispensed by bringing it to the druggist again or taking it to a different one. In case the prescription is lost by the owner he can always get it dispensed from the copy retained by the druggist, if the registered number or approximate date be known. The registration by the druggist of the prescriptions adds a valuable interest to his trade. As a prescription is of a confidential nature, druggists can only give copies to the owner of the prescription or to the physician who prescribed it.

EGYPT.

There is no law or general practice in regard to the final disposition of prescriptions, except that it is usual to retain, for at least five days, those that contain poison.

There is no law governing the renewal of prescriptions. Druggists give copies of prescriptions if asked for, but there are no other conditions or circumstances under which they are given.

MEXICO.

The law requires druggists to retain and keep on file all prescriptions which contain any poisonous substance. Other prescriptions are, by custom of the country, returned to the part; presenting the same after having made a record of the prescription.

There is no special law in regard to renewal of prescriptions, and the rule in regard to same is similar to the practice in United States. Druggists are permitted to give copies, and usually return the original to the person presenting same, unless the prescription contains poisonous substances.

GUATEMALA.

Physicians' prescriptions are returned to the purchaser of medicine after being filed. A copy is kept by the pharmacist in a book made for that purpose, and must be preserved for ten years. Every prescription must be presented within eight days of its date, or it cannot be filled. Ordinary prescriptions may be renewed indefinitely, but those containing poisons or delicate substances must be countersigned or prorogued by the physician after one month. Druggists are not permitted to give copies of prescriptions.

(To be continued.)

National Wholesale Druggists' Association.

The twenty-fourth annual meeting of this Association was held at St. Louis, Mo., Oct. 17th 22nd. The meeting was one of the most largely attended that has ever been held by the Association. The following officers were chosen for the ensuing year:

President—Cyrus P. Walbridge, St. Louis.
 First Vice-President—Albert Plaut, New York.
 Second Vice-President—Edgar D. Taylor, Richmond, Va.
 Third Vice-President—Lucien B. Hall, Cleveland, O.
 Fourth Vice-President—Francis Kehling, Chicago.
 Fifth Vice-President—J. C. Lyons, New Orleans.
 Secretary—A. P. Merriam, Minneapolis.
 Treasurer—S. E. Strong, Cleveland.
 Members' Board of Control—W. I. Walker, Albany, N.Y.; E. D. Phillips, Nashville, Tenn.; Thomas E. Schoemaker, Philadelphia; A. E. Neat, Louisville, Ky.; Charles Cook, Pontiac, Me.

Old Point Comfort, Va., was chosen for the next place of meeting.

The Proprietary Association of America.

The following officers were elected at the sixteenth annual meeting of this Association:

President—V. Mott Pierce, Buffalo.
 Vice-President—E. C. De Witt, Chicago; D. S. Chamberlain, Des Moines.
 Secretary—Joseph Leeming, New York.
 Treasurer—H. B. Harding, New York.
 Executive Committee—Thomas Doliber, Boston; H. M. Sharp, Philadelphia; A. M. Hance, Philadelphia; M. M. Fenner, Fredonia, N.Y.; A. H. Beardslev, Elkhart, Ind.; George A. Newman, Louisville.

It was determined to hold the next meeting in June, 1899, at or near New York.

Retail Druggists Organize.

As a result of the convention of Retail Druggists of the United States, called for October 17th, at St. Louis, Mo., a strong organization, known as "The National Association of Retail Druggists," was brought into existence, and bids fair to be a strong factor in adjusting many grievances existing between the retail druggist and the wholesale druggist and the proprietary medicine manufacturer.

One of the first results of the formation of the association is the agreement of the Proprietary Association to recommend its members to make no charge for the war revenue stamps.

The following are the officers elected and constitution adopted:

President, H. P. Hynson, Baltimore, Md.

First vice-president, G. L. Hechler, Cleveland, O.

Second vice-president, S. N. Jones, Louisville, Ky.

Third vice-president, N. A. Kuhn, Omaha, Neb.

Secretary, T. V. Wooten, Chicago, Ill.

Treasurer, J. W. Lowe, New Haven, Conn.

Executive Committee—J. H. Allen, St. Louis, Mo.; A. Timberlake, Indianapolis, Ind.; W. A. Dyche, Chicago, Ill. F. E. Halliday, Topeka, Kan.; D. E. Prall, Saginaw, Mich.

CONSTITUTION.

Preamble.

Whereas, The commercial interests of the retail drug trade of the United States require, for their protection and promotion, united action, we do form a National Organization of Retail Druggists. To

effect the purpose of organization the following articles of association are adopted:

Article I.

The name of this organization shall be The National Association of Retail Druggists.

Article II.

Object.—The object of this organization shall be to unite the representatives of associations of retail druggists in the United States in a central body for the improvement of the business conditions of the retail drug trade.

Article III.

Membership.—Section 1. The association shall be a delegate body. Membership is vested exclusively in regularly organized associations of retail druggists.

Section 2. Each state and local association shall be entitled to one delegate for each one hundred active members, or fraction of one hundred members. Such delegates shall be actively engaged in the retail drug business.

Section 3. The American Pharmaceutical Association shall be entitled to five delegates to all meetings of this association.

Article IV.

Section 1. The officers of the association shall consist of a president, three vice presidents, a secretary, and a treasurer, who shall each serve for one year, or until their successors have been elected and have qualified. The officers of the association may or may not be delegates, in the discretion of the association.

Section 2. The association shall elect an Executive Committee of five at each annual meeting.

Article V.

Section 1. It shall be the duty of the president to preside at all meetings of the association; to make the appointments prescribed in these articles of association and those required from the proceedings of the association; to call special meetings as provided by the by-laws, and to perform such other executive duties as the association may direct.

Section 2. It shall be the duty of the vice-presidents, in the absence of the president, to perform his duties in the usual order.

Section 3. The secretary shall maintain an office as headquarters for the association; conduct the general correspondence; act as the secretary for all standing and special committees, unless other-

wise provided; attend all regular and special meetings, and keep a record of the proceedings of the association, and submit an annual report of the work of his office; and attend to all such special work as may be turned over to him by the association, or by any standing or the Executive Committee. He shall receive such compensation as the Executive Committee may determine.

Section 4. The treasurer shall receive and receipt for all funds of the association, and disburse them on vouchers from the president and secretary, approved by the Executive Committee, or upon the vote of the association. He shall submit a detailed report at each annual meeting, and shall give such bonds as the association may require.

Section 5. The Executive Committee shall have charge of all business during the interval of annual meetings of the association.

Article VI.

Committees.—Section 1. Standing and special committees may be created for any purpose in regular or special session, or in vacation. And, if the nature of the duties to be discharged shall justify, the members of the committee may be reimbursed as the Executive Committee shall determine.

Section 2. The following standing committees were established:

(a) On National Legislation, 5 members.

(b) On Commercial Relations, 5 members.

(c) On Trade-marks and Patents, 5 members.

(d) On the Relation of the State Pharmacy Laws and Pharmaceutical Education to the Drug Trade, 5 members.

(e) On Transportation and Arrangements for the Annual Meeting, 10 members.

(f) Auditing Committee, 5 members.

Section 3. A special committee on nominations, consisting of one member from each state, shall be established.

Article VII.

Funds.—In providing funds the Executive Committee shall assess the different associations on the basis of their membership, and no association shall be entitled to representation until their assessments shall have been paid, provided each state organization shall be assessed for its members, and no one shall be assessed in more than one drug association.

Article VIII.

Any part of these articles of association may be amended or repealed at any annual meeting upon notice being given in writing at one session to be acted upon at any succeeding session by a two-thirds vote of all the delegates present entitled to vote in the proceedings of the association.

Gleanings.

NAFTALAN.—This name has been applied to a new natural product, which is said to possess extraordinary value in dermatological practice. In cases of psoriasis, and also in many local urinary diseases, such as catarrh of the prostate, it is said to be of great value. It is prepared from a special kind of crude petroleum found in the Caucasus. It is a dark green viscous mass, inflammable, of specific gravity .960. It becomes a fluid at about 70°, and is stated to contain no paraffins. Whether the prosperous future foretold for this article will be fulfilled or not remains to be seen.—*B. & C. D.*

PREPARATION OF URETHRAL BOUGIES.

—M. de Toledo advocates this simple method of preparing bougies without the use of a mould. The drug, iodoform for example, is massed in the ordinary way with powdered gum acacia and honey, to form a stiff mass, which is weighed out into one-gramme pieces and then rolled out into pointed cylinders on the pill machine in the ordinary way. In the meanwhile equal parts of white wax and cacao butter are melted together in a test tube; the bougies are impaled on a needle, plunged into the melted wax and withdrawn, finally cooled on a plate. The result is a bougie of firm consistence which is easy to use.—*L'Union Pharm., Phar. Journal.*

SUBSTITUTE FOR ACACIA.—According to R. Maestre y Olivares, *Chem. Ztg.*, the juice from the fruit of *Mesembrianthemum crystallinum* contains, besides small quantities of sugar and calcium carbonate, a gummy substance, which may be obtained pure by filtering the juice obtained by pressing, mashing, or boiling the fruits, and evaporating to a suitable consistency. The residue may be boiled with more water, and the process repeated, whereby a second grade of gum may be obtained.

iodo SPONGINE.—Harnack finds that iodine occurs in common sponges in the form of an albuminous compound, the yield being 1.5 to 1.6 per cent. Iodo-spongine is obtained by macerating sponge for eight days in a 38 per cent. sulphuric acid in the cold. After this time the sponge is entirely disintegrated, leaving only a pulverulent residue. This is dissolved in soda solution, and precipitated with acid. It is then dissolved in ammonia, again precipitated by saturation with ammonia sulphate. The pre-

AGENTS WANTED.

We want an agent in every town and city of Canada for The Electropoise, an instrument which has for the past ten years been wonderfully successful in the cure of disease in the United States. It isn't a battery or belt, but presents a method of introducing oxygen into the system to burn out wasted tissues, build up new ones, give rich, red blood, and restore the body to its normal health.

Unless ten thousand well-known American people are mistaken, The Electropoise will do this. It is invaluable in cases of rheumatism, catarrh, neuralgia, dyspepsia, insomnia, and all nervous and women's troubles. It can be used for a lifetime without losing its power, and on any member of the family.

We formerly charged for



\$25, but have recently reduced it to \$10, in order to bring it within the reach of every family. We have commenced a vigorous campaign in Canada, and shall create a demand through judicious use of newspapers and general mediums.

It is a nice business for druggists to handle, because we furnish all necessary instructions with each instrument, and we deliver all instruments free of duty.

We allow a net commission to druggist on each sale of from \$2 to \$5, according to the number of instruments handled.

A clean, quick-selling article, giving a handsome margin of profit.

We will furnish circulars, booklets, and testimonials, and in every way endeavor to supplement the agent's efforts to make sales.

Write now for exclusive Canadian territory, circulars, and "Red Book," giving discounts to the trade.

Here's just one sample of thousands of testimonials to the value of The Electropoise in curing disease.

A PHYSICIAN'S EXPERIENCE.

YORKSHIRE, N. Y., May 17, 1898.

I have used the Electropoise professionally with a success far superior to any I could ever realize from the administration of medicine.

The curative power of the instrument in acute diseases is certainly remarkable. Fever and inflammation scarcely excite a passing apprehension, so assured is the result in the experience of the practitioner, unless in the case of old age or in a condition of exhausted vitality.

How many lives might be saved if this agent were utilized by the medical profession?

In many perverted conditions of the organism the Electropoise has marked power and adaptation. In rheumatism and neuralgia, in bronchial consumption, in nervous prostration, and in spinal irritation it has in my experience achieved notable results. It has acted with singular efficacy in cases of excessive vomiting which have resisted the operation of medicines.

A child who had become nearly paralyzed by a fall was after a time able to walk again by the help of this instrument.

In la grippe I have never failed to get diseased action under control in a few days, sometimes within twenty-four or thirty-six hours.

Headache, whether due to gastric or hepatic disorders or the result of a cold, is soon relieved.

Local pains, due to menstrual or other irregularity, have speedily succumbed.

I greatly prefer the Electropoise to any and all agencies for the cure of the sick of which I have any knowledge. A great blessing to the world it would be if it could be used professionally by the medical fraternity in all civilized lands, but if this cannot be realized, then the people themselves may most advantageously apply the instrument for their own benefit and welfare. By this the havoc wrought by disease would be greatly checked and immensely curtailed.

CLINTON COLEGROVE, M.D.

THE ELECTROPOISE COMPANY.

1122 Broadway, New York, U.S.A.

DON'T TAKE CHANCES--- BE SURE.

As a conscientious pharmacist you cannot afford to take chances on the quality of your pharmaceuticals. Your customers expect you to be sure. Your duty to them and to yourself is to buy what you know is good.

For 43 years we have been making pharmaceutical preparations. We have never taken chances as to their quality—we have always been sure. That is why **The Stearns Quality** has come to mean the highest obtainable excellence, both medicinal and pharmaceutical.

Don't take chances. The way to be sure of getting the best is to buy the **Stearns brand**; no matter whether it is fluid extracts, pills, elixirs, tablets or anything else in the pharmaceutical line, if it bears the Stearns label there is **nothing better made**. Our private formula work is executed with the same scrupulous regard for excellence, accuracy and elegance that characterizes all our other products—The Stearns Quality again.

And the prices? Our prices are always right—a fair price for good goods; a price that gives you a chance for a good profit.

Therefore it will pay you to investigate.

Correspondence Solicited.

Catalogue for the Asking.

Frederick Stearns & Co.,

Manufacturing Pharmacists,

Windsor, Ont.

LONDON, ENGLAND DETROIT, MICH.
NEW YORK CITY

The Hamilton Cash Register

IS THE

National Cash Register

We Guarantee to Save You from \$5 to \$100 if you buy a HAMILTON CASH REGISTER

Detail-Adders and Total-Adders

OF ALL KINDS. THE NEWEST THING IN CASH REGISTERS.

This 1898 Cash Register is the result of years of work and thousands of dollars spent in experimenting.

THIS is a No. 35 press-down key total-adding register. It shows at a glance the total amount of the cash sales for the day. It has, in addition, a printing attachment, which, when the keys are pressed, automatically prints on a strip of paper the amount of each transaction. This strip of paper is accessible only to the proprietor and furnishes a permanent record of the business done in the store each day.



Do not be Deceived

by the misleading advertisements of the National Cash Register Co., of Dayton, Ohio, and the misleading statements of their agents.

The Hamilton Brass Manufac. Co.

Limited
manufacture all kinds of Detail and Total-adding Cash Registers as manufactured by the National Cash Register Co. When the National Cash Register Company's agent is quoting prices to you get a description in writing, and do not allow him to talk you out of it. Get the number of the Register he is quoting you prices on, then send the number of the Register with the description to the

Hamilton Cash Register Co.

and we will supply you with the same register in every respect from \$5 to \$100 less than the price quoted you by the National Cash Register Company's agent.

HAMILTON CASH REGISTER

Manufactured by the

Hamilton Brass Manufacturing Co.,

LIMITED

HAMILTON, = CANADA.

cipitate is purified by dialysis. Iodospingine is a light powder turning brownish black in the air. It is insoluble in water, sparingly soluble in alcohol, but readily dissolved by alkalies and ammonia, from which solutions it may be reprecipitated by acids and ammonium sulphate.—*Pharm. Centr.*

A RESORCIN ANTISEPTIC SOAP.—A new antiseptic soap, patented in France, is prepared by combining a neutral soap with resorcin, which is antiseptic and resists fermentation, as well as essence of Ceylon cinnamon, which is an antiseptic perfume, and other essential oils, and balsamic tinctures. The following is the actual process employed in the manufacture: A quarter of a pound of resorcin is dissolved in two pounds of pure glycerine (30° B.), and added then to a hundred pounds of very white and neutral soap. Subsequently a quarter of a pound of the essence of Ceylon cinnamon, and such smaller quantities as may be deemed advisable of the other ingredients mentioned above, are added. The finished soap is made into cakes or leaves, or other desired shapes.

THE PREPARATION OF IODOFORM BY ELECTROLYSIS.—According to Foerster and Meves, the yield of iodoform prepared by means of an electric current acting on a solution containing alcohol, soda, and iodide of potassium is very good when a current of only one ampere is employed. If a greater current strength be employed the yield of iodoform is lower, whilst iodate of potassium is formed in larger quantity.—*Journ. f. Prakt. Chem.*

A PREPARATION OF KOUMYS may be made, according to the *Dietetic and Hygienic Gazette* for August, as follows: Fill a quart champagne bottle to the neck with pure cow's milk; add two tablespoonfuls of white sugar, first dissolving it in a little water by the aid of heat; add also a quarter of a two-cent cake of yeast. Then securely fasten the cork in the bottle and shake the mixture well; place it in a room having a temperature of from 70° to 80° F. for six hours and finally in an ice-box for about twelve hours. It is then ready for use and may be taken in quantities varying with the requirements of the stomach and general condition of the patient. In preparing koumys it is well to make sure that the milk is pure, that the bottle is sound and the yeast is fresh. The bottle should

be opened with great care on account of the effervescent properties of the mixture, and the latter should be discarded and not drunk at all if there is any curdle or thickened masses resembling cheese, as these indicate that the fermentation has been prolonged beyond the proper time. It should be prepared as required for use. The virtue of koumys resides in the fact that it nourishes, refreshes and stimulates, with no subsequent reaction from its effects. Koumys contains some alcohol, with fat, casein, lactic acid and carbonic acid gas. The cost is about fifteen cents per quart, including the bottle.—*The Medical Age.*

THE ACTIVE PRINCIPLES OF RHUBARB.—An excellent paper on this subject is published by Gilson in a recent number of the *Revue Pharmaceutique de Flandres*. After detailing the long list of the various bodies which different observers state they have found, Gilson concludes that many of these are mixtures and not pure compounds at all. He claims now to have isolated a body by means of the solvent acetone, which occurs in star-like groups of yellow needles, tasteless, odorless, melting at 209°, slightly soluble in water and alcohol, but insoluble in ether. It dissolves in caustic alkali solution to a red liquid; it is decomposed by dilute acids into chrysophanic acid and a dextrorotary sugar which reduces Fehling's solution, and is, therefore, a glucoside. But it differs entirely from that obtained by Kubly, which had a very bitter taste. Gilson, however, does not claim that this is the only glucoside of rhubarb root, for in the mother liquors, during the crystallization of the body, he found emodin and rhein. He considers that these bodies, however, exist, for the most part, in a combined state in the root, as glucosides. The author hopes to be able to apply his results to the determination of the therapeutic value of this important drug.—*Brit. Col. Druggist.*

Burdock as a Vegetable.

What is regarded as a vile weed can, with a little stretch of imagination, be turned into an ornamental plant or delicious vegetable. This is especially the case with the common burdock, *Lappa major*. Schoolboys all know it from gathering the burs and compressing them into a ball, they being held together by the curved points of the floral involucre. This is all they know about it. It is difficult to see

anything more to be despised in the burdock leaf than in the leaf of the rhubarb. It appears that it is largely used in China for food. But it is stated that, if the stalks be cut down before the flowers expand and then be boiled, the taste is relished equally with asparagus. The leaves, when young, are boiled and eaten as we eat spinach. In Japan, it is in universal use. Thousands of acres are devoted to its culture. But in this case the root is the object. It requires deep soil to get the roots to the best advantage. The common name, in China, is Gobbo—a name, however, which need not replace our common one of burdock.—*Meehan's Monthly.*

Milk Somatose.

BY DR. J. P. ZUM BUSCH, CHIEF PHYSICIAN AT THE GERMAN HOSPITAL IN LONDON.

Under the above description, *The Elberfeld Farbenfabriken* introduced into the market a new albuminous preparation, which is manufactured from the albumoses of milk with 5 per cent. of tannic acid in chemical connection. The drug, a brownish yellow powder, is entirely inodorous, and especially free from the putrefactive smell so disturbing with many other similar preparations; it keeps well for some time even in an open tin, and is easily and completely dissolved. When making the solution, it is, however, necessary to conform strictly to the instructions given by the firm and not to pour the powder simply into the medium to be employed, as it will then become a sticky and insoluble mass. If the powder is stirred with some cold water to a uniform paste, it will dissolve immediately when hot water is added. The solution so obtained is easily mixed with extract of meat, milk, coffee and numerous other liquids, and may be administered to patients, even without their knowledge, as it is nearly tasteless. But even in a simple watery solution, the drug was readily taken by all my patients, and it was never repugnant to the taste even with continued use.

I have used the drug repeatedly in convalescence after severe diseases of various kinds, and then especially in intestinal diseases of rachitic children. The dose given to children was half that administered to adults: Half a teaspoonful, 3 times daily, given always in milk. Under such treatment the stool regulated itself very quickly and I am decidedly of the opinion that Milk Somatose influences

favorably the future progress of the disease. I therefore believe, on the basis of numerous observations, I may recommend Milk Somatose warmly as an easily digestible and well assimilated food preparation in cases of disturbed assimilation of food and in any case of debility.

It certainly fulfils in a large degree the principle of Leyden, viz: "to give to the patient sufficient food in a small quantity."—*Die Heilkunde* Monthly Magazine, Vienna, 1898, part 7.

To Keep Rubber Bright.

A writer in the Gummi Zeitung offers a few useful remarks on the manner in which the fine red color of certain rubber products may be maintained. The white is due, in the first instance, to French chalk, which does not show much as long as the goods are not perfectly dry, and which is easily removed by wiping with naphtha; the other cause of trouble is the sulphur, which slowly makes its appearance on the surface after some weeks, and, though the sulphur can be got rid of by boiling the article in five per cent. caustic soda, many articles will not stand such treatment. Again, rubbing with cotton waste soaked in naphtha is mentioned as another resort of some value. Goods of this kind which have to be exposed in shop windows are improved by being rubbed with glycerine, soap, chloride of calcium or other hygroscopic substances, though this makes them somewhat slippery.—*Spatula*.

Sponge-Fishing in the Bahamas.

In spite of periodical alarms concerning the alleged exhaustion of the sponge beds, the fishery at the Bahamas continues to be a flourishing industry. Prices in 1897 ruled high, and the various kinds exported, weighing 1,228,000 lbs., were valued locally at £90,000. During nine months of the year the sponge-fishery affords employment for large numbers of men and boys, and over five hundred small schooners are engaged in it. The vessels are usually owned by capitalists, and the proceeds of a voyage are divided into a number of shares, which are distributed, in varying proportions, between owner, captain and crew. A voyage usually lasts from six to eight weeks. Small schooners have been known to come into port after a six weeks' voyage with sponges worth from £300 to

£400. The sponges are sold by public auction at Nassau, the capital of the Bahamas, and are chiefly purchased by agents for firms in New York. The processes of clipping and packing sponges find employment for a considerable number of the population of Nassau.—*Chemist and Druggist*.

Protective Spectacles for Workmen.

Injury to the eyes by dust, sparks, flying splinters, and stones is by no means rare, and only imperfectly prevented by the ordinary spectacles. These are made either of wire gauze, and are then so dark that the men cannot help taking them off occasionally, or of glass. The latter are not liked, says Stone. A cold draught makes them dim, and the grimy hands are not suited for cleaning them. They are destroyed by heavy blows, moreover, and themselves give dangerous splinters, and the side frames have to be pressed close against the cheeks, so that ventilation is stopped, and the men complain about hot eyes. Dr. Thomalla, of one of the Berlin accident wards, has devised a spectacle made of Schering's gelatoid, an elastic, perfectly transparent material, which can be hardened in amylacetate.—*Optical Journal*.

Japan Wax.

The process by which Japanese vegetable wax is obtained has been hitherto very simple. The wax trees, chiefly several species of sumach (*Rhus*), bear in the fifth year about four pounds of berries each; the quantity increases until the fifteenth year up to sixty pounds, and decreases again from the eighteenth year. The berries are dried and then pounded in funnel-shaped vessels, in order to separate the fruit from the kernel and envelope between which it lies. The fruit is winnowed, steamed in hemp bags, then pressed and formed into cakes. A rough process of purification consists in melting the wax and throwing it into water, where it dissolves in flakes, which are bleached in the sun.—*Chemist and Druggist*.

New Alkaloidal Reactions.

H. Brunner and Strizanski announce (in the *Schweiz. Woch. fur Chem. u. Pharm.*) the following new reagents for alkaloids, and their reactions:

CHLORAL HYDRATE.—Heat together a crystal of the reagent, with 15 drops of sulphuric acid, and the substance to be tested. Morphine gives a green color, which, on the addition of liquor, sodæ, becomes red; Codein and Apomorphine take on a green; Narcotin, a yellowish green, which gradually becomes red or violet; Narceine, first red, then brown; Papaverine, a violet, which on heating becomes a rose color; Thebaine, red; Quinine (not characteristic); Strychnine and Atropine, a yellow; Solanin, red brown; Colchicine (not characteristic); Veratrine and Picrotoxine, red.

BROMAL HYDRATE.—Use as in chloral hydrate. Morphine, same reaction as with chloral; Codeine, yellow, afterwards becoming blue; Apomorphine, greenish blue; Narcotine, Narceine, Thebaine, Quinine, Strychnine, Colchicin, Atropine, and Papaverine, the same reactions as with chloral; Solanin, reddish brown or violet; Veratrine, red; Picrotoxine, yellowish red.

PARALDEHYDE.—Add to the substance to be tested 1 drop of paraldehyde and 5 drops of sulphuric acid. Morphine becomes orange; Codeine, orange; Apomorphine, violet or red; Papaverine, yellowish red, becoming red; Solanin, orange; Veratrine, on warming, reddish brown; Picrotoxine, yellow, which on warming becomes reddish. The other substances give the reactions, as with chloral, but slightly characteristic.

FURFUROL.—Mix 4 or 5 drops of a freshly prepared solution of furfural in 10 drops of sulphuric acid, with the substance to be tested. Morphine reacts red, which on warming becomes olive green; Codeine, red; Apomorphine, on warming, red, turning to green; Papaverin, warmed, violet; Solanin, ochre yellow; Veratrine, yellow, becoming green; Picrotoxine, yellow, becoming subsequently reddish brown. The rest as in the foregoing reagents.

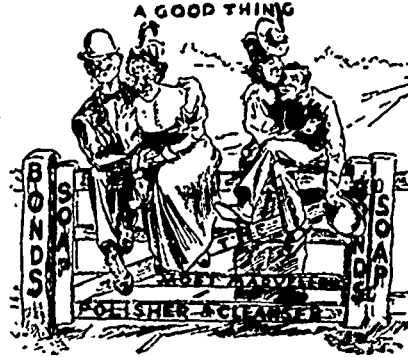
NITROPHENOL-PROPIONIC ACID.—Morphine and Codeine, on heating, become violet; Apomorphine, violet; Papaverine, violet, and on heating, reddish; Solanin, yellow; Veratrine, the same as with sulphuric acid alone; Picrotoxine, first reddish, then olive green. The rest behave as with chloral.—*National Druggist*.

Thirty years ago there were only two dozen explosive compounds known to chemists; now there are over a thousand.

A GOOD THING

FOR DRUGGISTS

BOND'S



SOAP...

THE MOST MARVELLOUS
CLEANSER AND

POLISHER IN THE
WORLD

33½ per cent. profit for Retailers. A saving of 60 per cent. for their Customers

BOND'S SOAP is a record breaker, has beaten all comers. IMAGINE GIVING YOUR CUSTOMERS 16 OUNCES of a perfect polishing and cleansing soap, that will not scratch the silver, for 10 CENTS, AGAINST 10 OUNCES of a coarse, gritty soap that retails for 10 cents.

BOND'S SOAP makes Tin like Silver, Copper like Gold, Brass like Glass, Paint New, Kitchen and Dairy Utensils Clean and Bright, Silver Beautiful, Bright parts of Cycles, Harness and Machinery equal to new.

MAKES NO SCRATCHES

MANUFACTURED
IN ENGLAND

33½ per cent. for the retailer	<i>Note Prices = = = = and Weight</i>	33½ per cent. for the retailer
<p>\$7.50 per case, containing 100 large 16-ounce Bars, to retail at 10 cents each. 3.75 per case, containing 100 half 8-ounce Bars, to retail at 5 cents each.</p>		

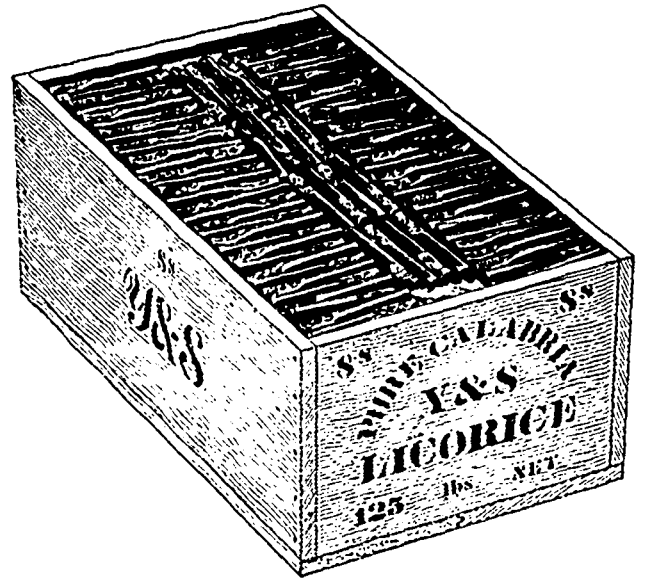
BOND'S SOAP is excellent for scouring stone steps and tile pavements; for washing floors, linoleum and paint; for Removing Dirt and Grease from everything.

It will be a Pleasure for us to mail a sample to you. Note our Ads. in the daily papers.

H. B. MUIR & CO., 1 St. Helen St., MONTREAL
Canadian Agents: } 18 Victoria St., TORONTO
JOSEPH CARMAN, WINNIPEG, Man.

A. K. LEDGER, 603 Hastings St., VANCOUVER, B.C.

Retail Druggists



⊗ **W**E put our Y & S Licorice in cases of 125, 50 and 25 lbs. bulk (loose in leaves), 4's, 6's, 8's, 12's, and 16's to pound. No article exhibited in Retail Druggists' windows excites more attention, sells more readily, or brings a larger return of profit than a case of Y & S LICORICE.

WE ARE ALSO MANUFACTURERS OF A FULL LINE OF LICORICE SPECIALTIES, INCLUDING

Acme Licorice Pellets. . . .

Y & S Licorice Lozenges. . . .

Tar Licorice and Tolu Wafers . . . and . . .

Pure Penny Stick "Purity" Brand.

For sale by all leading Wholesale Druggists in the Dominion of Canada. If you cannot get the above at your jobbers, please address us as below:

YOUNG & SMYLLIE

Brooklyn N.Y., U.S.A.

Owbridge's...

LUNG TONIC

(Three Sizes)

EMBRICATION
STOMACHIC
HÆMORRHODINE
DOG POWDERS
ATOMS OF HEALTH

W. T. Owbridge

Manufacturer

Hull, - - England

The Druggists' Corporation of Canada
(LIMITED)

SOLE AGENTS FOR CANADA,
TORONTO, ONT.

BENGER'S FOOD

FOR INFANTS, INVALIDS,
and
THE AGED.

THIS delicious and highly nutritive food has been used with remarkable success in the rearing of infants, and by delicate and aged persons in England for many years.

It is now extensively advertised in Canada, and may be obtained of leading wholesale houses, or of

Messrs. Evans & Sons,
(LIMITED)

Montreal and Toronto

Pharmaceutical Examination.

The Major and Minor Board of Examiners of the Pharmaceutical Association of the Province of Quebec, held their semi-annual examinations in Laval University, Quebec, commencing on Tuesday, October 13th, and closing on Thursday, October 20th, 1898, when seventeen candidates presented themselves for the major examination and twenty-seven for the minor, and of these, five of the major and thirteen of the minor candidates passed and are here named in order of merit, namely, as Licentiates of Pharmacy: Geo. H. Voss, H. A. Gourlay, C. A. Brault, Oscar Turgeon and D. R. O'Neil. As certified clerks: F. W. Horner, J. N. Farley, M. Albert, J. E. Gagner, H. St. Georges, A. D. Quintin, A. C. Frost, A. E. Francoeur, M. J. Galbois, A. J. Bedard, O. H. Tansey, L. Achille Roy and Alfred Brunette.

The examiners were R. W. Williams, Three Rivers; J. Enoch Roy, Quebec; J. R. Parkin, W. H. Chapman, A. J. Laurence and H. R. Lanctot, Montreal; E. Muir, secretary of the board.

Pharmaceutical Association of Quebec.

EXAMINATION QUESTIONS.

At the major Pharmaceutical examinations, held in Quebec on October 18, the following questions were submitted for the candidates to answer:

MATERIA MEDICA.

1. Give the source, habitat, nat, order, parts used, physical characteristics and the B. P. preparations, with their strength and doses of the following substances: Anethi, Fructus, Carophyllum, Galbanum, Quassia, Lignum, Sabadilla and Senna Alexandria.

2. Salicini, Pylocarpini, from what and how obtained. What are the physical characteristics and their doses?

3. Define (a) Antilethic, (b) Diuretic, (c) Styptic, (d) Ecbolic, (e) Antipyretic, (f) Antiseptic, and give an example of each.

4. What would be the treatment in a case of poisoning by (1) Hydrochloric acid, (b) belladonna, (c) chloride of zinc, (d) camphor, (e) tobacco?

5. Give a description of the following roots: Aconti, pareira senyca and taryxacum, enumerate their preparations, giving the formula of each and their dose.

6. Ol. santal, Ol. turpentine, coco butter, what are they and from what obtained? Give physical characteristics and doses.

CHEMISTRY.

1. What is the principal source of tannic acid? Give the principal actions. What are the products of its ebullition with diluted sulphuric acid? How would you distinguish tannic acid from gallic acid? By what action would you distinguish from one another tannic, gallic and pyrogallic acid? Give a short explanation of the chemical action involved in tanning. Give the chemical formulae, methylic, ethylic, propylic, butyric and amylic alcohol. Describe in equation the action of a mixture of amylic alcohols, bichromate of potash and sulphuric acid in the manufacture of valerianate of sodium B. P. What are the reactions between the valerianic acid and valerianate of annyl obtained in the preceding action upon the hydrate of sodium? Write the equations.

3. What is the action of diluted sulphuric acid upon starch? How would you recognize the presence of starch in a solution? Under what essential condition does diastase act upon starch? What are the products of its action? How is glucose obtained from starch?

4. How many c. c. of nitric acid 22 p.c. will 100 c. c. normal vol. sol. of soda neutralize? Give the equation and figures establishing the quantity of acid neutralized.

5. What means are employed to indicate the end of a reaction in volumetric analysis, which will be used in the preceding analysis in question No. 2, and how would you utilize it? What volumetric solution and indicator would you use in the estimation of bromide of sodium and of acetum?

6. From what source other than egg may albumen be obtained? Give some reaction of albumen. Explain the action of white of egg, when administered as an antidote in case of poisoning by several mineral substances. What is the action of pepsin upon albumen? What is the product obtained?

PHARMACY

1. Give and explain the general theory for the titration or extraction of alkaloids.

2. Name three general reagents or incompatibilities precipitating alkaloids from their aqueous solutions.

3. Fermentation, what is it? By what is it caused? Give an example of a

fermentation, and explain the changes that take place by a chemical equation.

4. Give for each of the following: Two principal tests by which to determine their quality and purity: Scammony (powder), pepsin, rectified spirits, salicylic acid.

5. Citrate of iron and quinine. Explain briefly its preparation. Give its principal test for identity, and quality, and its strength in quinine.

6. Ether. Give and explain by equations its preparation. Give its principal physical and chemical characteristics, and its uses in Pharmacy and Medicine.

BOTANY

1. What is the shape of a normal vegetable cell? What other forms do cells assume? Give causes. Are all cell-walls of equal thickness? If not, state why. Are all the cells of a live exogenous tree, 60 years old, alive and active? Give reasons.

2. Describe the differences existing between: (1) a complete flower, (2) a perfect flower, (3) an irregular flower. Give an example and description of each.

3. Give the distinguishing diagnostic differences between the sol-anacice and the labratrae.

4. What do you understand by stamens? Name and explain their several parts and functions. Name the various unions and describe the different situations or dispositions of stamens on plants.

5. Write a short description of Dehiscence. Is this plant function necessary to vegetation? Give reasons and example of same.

6. What is bark? What purpose does it serve? How many layers has normal bark, naming them? What chemical substances used in the industrial arts do we obtain from bark?

About 250,000 gallons of artificial wine are being made from barley every year in a large factory in Hamburg. The medical profession in Germany thinks very highly of the wine, and recommends it in the hospitals of that country.

A scientist has discovered that electrical currents in the form of waves rapidly succeeding one another can produce insensibility to pain and cold in the flesh, acting as an anæsthetic like ether. When the currents were applied to the finger and thumb by wires, the finger could be pricked by a pin without pain.

A Dominion Board of Registration.

A meeting of the leading members of the medical profession in Ontario, including several members of the Provincial Medical College, was held recently in the Biological Building of the University of Toronto, to hear an address from Dr. Roddick, M.P., on the subject of Dominion registration. Dr. Roddick presented a memorandum showing the progress that had been made in the preparation of a bill for establishing Dominion registration to be brought before the House of Commons next session if matters are sufficiently advanced. He explained that it was impossible for the provincial legislatures to create a federal medical board, and on the other hand the Dominion Parliament could not infringe on the jurisdiction of the provincial legislatures as to medical education. Under section 91 of the B.N.A. Act, referring to matters outside provincial jurisdiction, he thought it would be possible to create a corporation to be known as the Dominion Medical Council, to hold examinations and give certificates. Providing that the standard was equal to or higher than that required for registration under the law of the different provinces, a short act might be passed by each of the provincial legislatures empowering the medical boards in each province to recognize the certificates of the Dominion Medical Council, and permit the holder of to practise in the province on payment of the usual fee for registration. This would enable a student who obtained the Dominion Medical Council's certificate to choose after graduation the province in which he wished to practise. It was proposed also to make this provision retroactive under certain restrictions, so as to enable doctors now in practice to take advantage of the act. The composition of the council was still under discussion. It would, in any case, be composed of practitioners in good standing from all the provinces, but whether there should be one or two appointed by each medical board, or representation should be proportionate to the number of practitioners in each province, had not yet been decided. It was proposed that one member should be appointed by the Governor-General-in-Council.

There were about thirty practitioners present, and nearly all took part in the discussion which followed. It was very generally urged that the matriculation

should be uniform all over the Dominion. Details as to professional examinations were left over for further consideration.

This is very similar to the plan proposed in these columns for the establishment of a like examining and registration board for the pharmacists of Canada.

There is no doubt that such a board can be established and would be of vast benefit to the pharmacists in all the provinces of this Dominion.

Questions and Answers.

PEPTONATE OF IRON MANGANESE.

The following is recommended in answer to a correspondent last month:

Manganese pept	100 gms.
Iron peptonate.....	150 gms.
Glycerin...	50 cc.
Spirit of cinnamon	20 cc.
Aromatic spirit	50 cc.
Dist. water, q.s. make	1,000 cc.

Dissolve the salts in the glycerin and 650 cc. of water. Add the aromatic spirit and sufficient water to make 1,000 cc. Filter.

This solution represents about one-third of one per cent. of manganese and one-half per cent. of iron.

ANTISEPTIC SOLUTION.

R. R. D., Halifax. - The following formula will probably answer:

	Parts.
Boric acid	13
Sodium bicarb	5
Benzoic acid	17
Thymol	3
Menthol	2
Oil gaultheria	1 3/4
Oil eucalyptus6
Alcohol	400
Dist. water.....	1,000

Dissolve the sodium bicarbonate and the boric acid in 300 cc. of water. Dissolve the remaining ingredients in the alcohol. Add the first solution to the second, and then add sufficient distilled water to make 1,000 cc. Filter if necessary.

The Value of Spinach.—Spinach is claimed to be the most valuable of vegetables. Its emollient and laxative nature, from the salts of potash it contains, is well known. It influences the liver, and brightens the complexion, while iron abounds in appreciable quantities. Bunge, the chemist, avows that spinach and the yolk of egg are simply unrivalled for their assimilable and digestive powers.

A Chinese Prescription.

As is well-known, the Chinese use a large and varied assortment of products in the preparation of their medicines, and Mr. J. B. Davy says that in the drug stores of China Town one can usually obtain a panacea for all ills, varying in the number of ingredients according to the price paid (25, 35, or 50 cents). Such a prescription usually contains a few slices of the root of glycyrrhiza, dried flower-heads of a composite plant, dried cockroaches, dried cockchafers, and the skin, head, and tail of a lizard stretched on thin sticks; an extra five cents will procure a dried "sea-horse"; and yet another five cents a dried fish of peculiarly narrow shape and about four inches in length. All these are boiled together, and the decoction drunk as a remedy for heartburn, toothache, cough, dimness of sight, and almost any other ailment. The vegetable portion of one of these mixtures has been examined at Kew. Among the drugs recognized were the fruit-heads of a species of *Eriocaulon*. This plant has a reputation in China for various diseases, such as ophthalmia, especially in children, as a styptic in nose-bleeding and in affections of the kidney. Another ingredient consisted of the spiny hooks from the stems of the Gambier plant (*Uncaria gambier*, Roxb.). Transverse sections of the stem of *Akebia quinata* were found in small quantities, as well as the bark of *Eucommia ulmoides*, known as "Tu Chung." Tonic and invigorating properties are assigned to it, and it is said to be valued at from 4s. to 5s. per pound. Though the bark is very thin, it is abundantly charged with elastic gum, which can be drawn out in silvery threads when it is broken apart. Among other ingredients which have not been identified are crushed flower-heads of a composite plant, and slices of a slender, twig-like stem, probably a willow.—*Kew Bulletin*.

Spirit of eucalyptus is effective in masking the odor of formaldehyde.

Acid-proof Metal Coating.—The *Western Druggist* cites a new patented method of rendering metallic vessels proof against acids or alkalis, which is done by coating them with a paste composed of egg-white and barium sulphate, which is then heated to coagulate the albumen. This operation is repeated several times, and is particularly recommended for aluminum ware.

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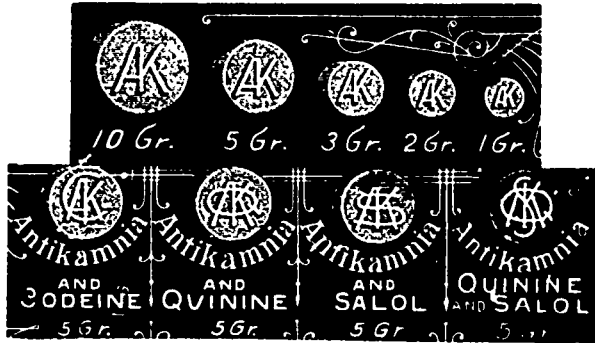
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Formulary.

MURIOPEPTIC ELIXIR.

The following are communicated to the *Annales de Pharmacie de Liège*:

Muriopeptic Elixir (Elixir Chlor-Hydro pepsique).

Pepsin, pure.....	8 gm.
Distilled water.....	50 gm.
Extract of coca.....	2 gm.
Extract of cinchona.....	2 gm.
Sugar.....	50 gm.
Sherry wine.....	100 gm.
Hydrochloric acid.....	10 drops.

Mix. Dissolve in the cold and filter through paper.

Saline Extract of Pepsin.

Sodium chloride.....	46 cgm.
Pepsin.....	2 gm.
Alcohol.....	2 gm.
Glycerin.....	5 gm. 62 cgm.
Sugar.....	24 gm. 50 cgm.
Water.....	65 gm. 50 cgm.

—National Druggist.

LEISTIKOW'S ITCH OINTMENT.

	Parts.
Betanaphthol.....	5
Sulfur, precipitated.....	10
Storax.....	30
Pyrethrum.....	30
Lard.....	100

To be rubbed on once a day for three days, during which time the patient is to wear flannel underclothing.

—Semaine Medical.

SACHET "RIECKISSEN."

The *Drogisten Zeitung*, under this name (Riechkissen means, literally, "smell" or "odorous" pillows), gives the following, which, it declares, makes a pleasant and lasting perfume:

	Parts.
Orris root in powder.....	500
Rose leaves, cut small.....	200
Tonka beans, crushed.....	100
Vanilla bean, crushed.....	10
Heliotropine.....	3
Musk, in powder.....	1

Mix.

—Nat. Drug.

TABLET BLUEING.

Ultramarine, superfine.....	4 ozs.
Ultramarine, ordinary.....	2 "
Sodium carbonate.....	4 "
Glucose.....	9 dr.
Water.....	enough.

Make a stiff paste and roll out into a thick sheet, cut into cubes and dry.

AROMATIC TINCTURE OF DIALYZED IRON

—MOOV.

	Parts.
Liquor ferri dialysati, 5 per cent.....	5
Glycerin.....	4
Aquæ cinnamoni.....	2
Aquæ distillatæ.....	9

Mix.

—Pharm Wiekblad.

SKIN FOOD.

Petrolatum.....	7 av. ozs.
Paraffin wax.....	½ av. oz.
Lanolin.....	2 av. ozs.
Borax.....	30 grs.
Rose water.....	3 fl. ozs.

Melt the wax, add the petrolatum and lanolin, pour into a warm mortar and with constant stirring incorporate the rose water, in which the borax previously has been dissolved. This preparation may be tinted red by means of alkanet root suspended in the melted mixture, ere the water is added.

NEW COSMETICS.

WASH.

Dist. water.....	1 liter.
Rice flour.....	½ lb.
Violet powder.....	135 gms.
Glycerine soap.....	10 gms.
Bergamot oil.....	6 gms.
Iris oil.....	5 gms.

SKIN GLOSS.

Potash.....	50 gms.
Spermaceti.....	56 gms.
Rice flour.....	500 gms.
Benzoin powder.....	20 gms.

Bitter almond oil as required.

FOILET GLYCERINE.

Glycerine of 20° B.....	2 kgs.
Rose water.....	2 kgs.
Sodium bicarbonate.....	30 gms

ATHENS WATER.

Calcium carbonate.....	70 gms.
Sassafras wood oil.....	250 gms.
Rose water.....	4 liters.
Orange blossom water.....	4 liters.
Spirit (96 per cent.).....	1 liter.

COLD CREAM.

Almond oil.....	500 gms.
White wax.....	90 gms.
Rose water.....	280 gms.
Bergamot oil.....	2 gms.
Lemon oil.....	8 dps.
Rose Oil.....	2 gms.

CASTOR CREAM.

Castor oil.....	500 gms.
Almond oil.....	160 gms.
Lemon oil.....	5 gms.

—Seifen Fabrik.

The ancient theory is that words represented natural sounds. There are some of our words that leave room for doubt. The origin of words between man and wife on the subject of late hours has not yet been defined. These words revel in an antiquity peculiarly their own.

A writer says the contraction and dilatation of the pupil of the eye, and the general working of the organ is one of the most wonderful works of nature. This applies strongly to the wink when in the employment of a pretty girl.

Hot Soda Formula.

The following comprise the best and most popular drinks: (Spatula)

CHOCOLATE.

This is, perhaps, the most popular of all hot drinks. To prepare the cocoa for use, I add to 1 lb. of cocoa an equal amount of pulverized sugar; put a heaping teaspoonful of this powder in a mug and make into paste with a little water, then fill with hot soda, stirring briskly. Finish with ice cream or whipped cream.

BOUILLON.

The leading ones are beef, clam, oyster and tomato. The base for all these drinks can be secured from any wholesale druggist. The directions given on the bouillons are much better than any I can give you.

EGG DRINKS.

There are a few egg drinks, which when made hot are very good, and may be used as leaders.

EGG PHOSPHATE.

This is made same as for cold egg phosphate, save that the hot water is added slowly, stirring all the time to prevent the egg from cooking in lumps. Egg drinks may be seasoned with either nutmeg or pepper and salt, as may best suit the customer.

EGG LEMONADE.

This is made exactly as above, save that the juice of one lemon is added.

LIME JUICE FLIP.

This is made same as the phosphate, only adding one teaspoonful of lime juice. Crackers should always be served with all hot egg drinks.

EGG CLARET AND GRAPE.

For an egg phosphate, add 1 table-spoonful of claret wine or pure grape juice, and you have two very pleasant drinks.

HOT SODAS.

There are but few flavors that can be used to good advantage in hot drinks, and these are used and made the same as the phosphates of the same flavor, save that when not desired the phosphate may be omitted. Hot drinks may be made a little sweeter than cold drinks without spoiling the effect. The principal flavors are ginger, lemon, lime, claret, and grape. There are some few other flavors that can be used, but they are not worth advertising.

HOT LEMONADE.

This is made just the same as cold, only substituting hot for cold water.

CLAM AND LEMON.

To a clam bouillon add the juice of one lemon. This makes a very fine and popular drink.

CLARET LEMONADE.

To a hot lemonade add 1 oz. of good claret.

OYSTER BROTH.

To 1 oz. of oyster juice add a teaspoonful of cream, a little butter, and season to taste.

BIRCH TEA.

This can be made by taking 1 oz. of birch beer syrup and filling the cup with hot water.

HOT GINGER FIZZ.

Ginger syrup, 1 oz., pure cream, 1 oz., fill glass with soda, and finish off with ice cream or whipped cream.

BEEF AND CELERY.

To a cup of beef bouillon add some celery salt or a couple of dashes of tinct. of celery.

MALTED MILK.

It is well to keep a bottle open at the fountain, as many customers like it. Serve as directed on the package.

COFFEE.

Make an extract by macerating 1 lb. of the best Mocha and Java with 8 ozs. of water for twenty minutes, then add hot water enough to percolate 1 pt.; $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 oz. of this extract will make a fine cup of coffee.

This makes a list of the most popular drinks, and certainly all that most of us can use to advantage. If anyone desires any further information I will be pleased to give it if possible.

Iodoform-Calomel, Wound Powder.—Spengel recommends (*Bull. Gen. Ther.*) a mixture of equal parts of iodoform and calomel as an excellent antiseptic application for wounds.

Nicotine was separated and recognized in 1821. It is not thought much of by the masses, and seems to be chiefly used for clogging pipes.

The production of soap in Great Britain is about 45,000 tons per week, of which between 3,000 and 4,000 tons are made in London.

Photographic Notes.

During the winter months amateur photographers generally turn their attention to lantern slide making, and many chemists may be asked for developers. One of the most satisfactory which we have used for some time is the following, which, so far as our experiments have gone, is applicable to every make of lantern plate:

No. 1.

Ortol	12 g.
Potassium Metabisulphite....	6 g.
Distilled water, to	1000 c.c.

No. 2.

Sodium carbonate (crystal)...	100 g.
Sodium sulphite	100 g.
Potassium bromide.....	2 g.
Distilled water, to	1000 c.c.

For use mix equal quantities of Nos. 1 and 2, and add double the quantity of water. By using only half the quantity of water a colder tone is obtained, with the larger quantity the tone is a rich, warm, brownish black.

As a one-solution developer for black tones on lantern plates and bromide paper there is nothing better than metol-hydroquinone developer, for which the following may be used:

Hydroquinone.....	8 g.
Metol	2 g.
Sodium sulphite	200 g.
Sodium carbonate.....	100 g.
Potassium bromide.....	4 g.
Distilled water, to	1000 c.c.

This is energetic, and may even be diluted with an equal quantity of water with advantage.—*Pharmaceutical Journal.*

INTENSIFICATION WITH URANIUM.—Stock solution—

1.	Red prussiate of potash, dissolved in $3\frac{1}{2}$ ozs water	15 grs.
----	--	---------

2.	Nitrate of uranium, dissolved in $3\frac{1}{2}$ ozs. water.....	15 grs.
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For use mix 2 ozs. of each (1 and 2) and $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. of glacial acetic acid.

This intensifier is not qualified for portrait work, and the plate on which it is to be applied must be perfectly free from hypo. The brown color of the deposit produces great contrast. Plates that have been over intensified with uranium may easily be reduced if a few drops of ammonia are added to the washing water. Twenty minims of ammonia to one pint of water are a good strength. We have obtained splendid results with the uranium intensifier as a toning solu-

tion for window transparencies.—*Australian H. of Photo.*

WARMING DEVELOPERS.—In cold weather the action of the developer may be greatly accelerated by warming it. Of course, if the developer is warmed, the fixing solution should also be warmed, as well as the washing water between development and fixation. If this is not done the plates are liable to frill, caused by changing the plates from luke-warm developer to ice-cold water. By the time fixation is complete, the solution will have become cold, and the final washing can then be proceeded with in the ordinary way.—*L. T., in Amateur Photographer.*

A SUBSTITUTE FOR HYPO.—To those who object to the use of hypo for reducing negatives, in consequence of the long washing required after reduction, the following I can recommend: Potassium ferridcyanide, 12 grains; sulphocyanide of ammonia, 24 grains; water, 2 ozs. By the use of this reducer a few minutes' washing under the tap is quite sufficient, and no fear need be entertained as to its permanency. If the negative wants but slight reduction, reduce the proportion of ferridcyanide accordingly.—*P. R., in Photographic News.*

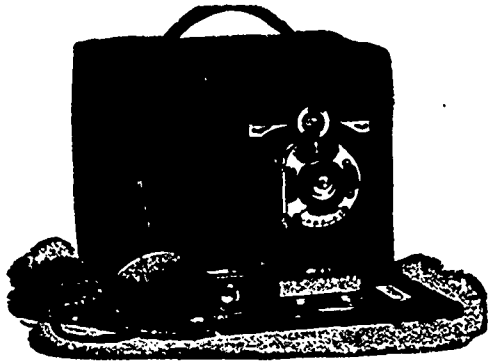
BLUE PRINTS.—Every amateur photographer, says a writer in *The Photo Beacon*, ought to try these blue prints; it will probably not be regretted. The printing is soon and easily learned, and, as to developing, all that is necessary is to put them for a short while into clear water, turning them a few times over till the image is clear, and then to put them again for a few moments into another dish of clean water. After this they can be pressed between blotters, and they will soon be dry.

As to toning, it is wonderful how many different tones can be produced in the simplest manner. After having tried within the past few years about all the formulas for toning blue prints I could find in the leading photographic publications, I could find nothing better for this purpose than simply tannic acid, catechu and alkalis.

As to certain formulas, I have none. I simply take about as much water as is necessary to cover a print well, perhaps

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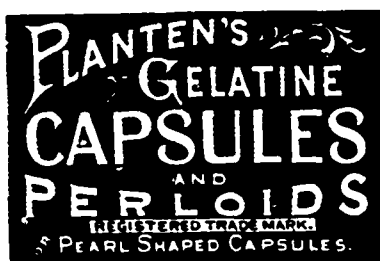
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(LIMITED)

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 "SHORT TALKS" is intended for the class which has twenty-
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 him.

It is just a cheerful little business book—sensible without
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one ounce or a little more, and put into it a small quantity of either tannic acid or catechu, or an alkali—ammonia, carbonate of sodium, or potassium, or any other alkali on hand. After these are thoroughly dissolved—catechu dissolves best in a little alcohol—I put the print in. If the bleaching or toning does not go on well, I take the print out again and put in some more of the respective chemical till the bath works.

TRIFLES IN PHOTOGRAPHY.—When one is away from home enjoying a well-earned holiday, one is apt to overlook some one or more of those little trifles which just make all the difference between a "might-have-been" and success. For example, to quote a personal experience, some time ago, when starting from home with a new camera, we loaded up the slides the day before starting, and did not make any exposures until the day after arriving at our destination. The plates were carefully dusted before inserting in the holders, but a long and shaky railway journey had somehow raised a dust, and those plates were almost spoiled by dust spots. The moral obviously is, dust the plates just before exposure, after a journey. Another dust trouble may be mentioned. The camera and slides are sometimes carried along a dusty road for a mile or two, and, although all are shut up in the usual waterproof canvas case, yet experience shows that this by no means prevents dust finding its way into slides and camera. The camera can easily be dusted out by extending to its full length, removing the lens and focussing screen, and blowing through it a few times.

The lens and shutter are both worthy of attention in the matter of protecting from dust. How many splendid pictures have been spoiled by a grain of sand getting into the working parts of the shutter, and making it stick just at the critical moment! It is a good plan to wipe out the camera bellows with a bit of rag, with just a suspicion (no more) of glycerine, or, failing that, olive oil.

The lens should be kept in a soft, clean, chamois leather bag, large enough to pull tight with a string and slot, and then tied around the neck. The shutter may also, if detachable from the camera, be packed in a similar bag. The feathery end of a good stiff quill pen is a capital thing for clearing dust away from the working parts of a shutter. The focussing cloth wrapped round the camera and slides is generally sufficient to keep out dust. The plates should be dusted after they are in the holders, and again just before development. Should, by chance, the plate-dusting brush be forgotten, a very fair substitute may be made out of a bit of wide velvet ribbon. Take half-a-dozen pieces of stout paper, say the size

of a postcard, and bend (not fold) over so as to bring their narrow edges together. Then over this fasten by a few stitches the bit of velvet, and there is at once a spring pad, which will serve fairly well as a substitute for the ordinary camel-hair brush. Whatever plate duster is used, the user should be careful to see that it is dry, clean, and free from grit, otherwise a trifle of this kind may add another to the list of "might-have-beens."

Another group of trifles which at times are just enough to turn a possible success into a "might-have-been" are those immediately connected with the actual manipulation of the camera at the moment of taking the negative. For instance, carelessness in lifting off the cap and giving the whole apparatus just enough of a shake to spoil the picture. Or, again, a want of due care in seeing that the camera is level, and the swing-back vertical. These two points are, perhaps, most frequently brought home to us in dealing with architecture, but the effect of their neglect is by no means limited to that class of work.

The hand camera man will be wise to employ a level at any rate until he has acquired the instinct of holding the camera level without this aid. This point leads one to think of the failures due to faulty judgment of distance and the consequent result of getting the important parts of the picture markedly out of focus. Quickly and correctly judging distance with sufficient accuracy to see the focus right is almost an instinct with some, but it is one of those things that any one with a little practice may learn.

It is, however, when one finds one's self at the seaside, and in lightness of heart begins snapping away at the water craft, and estimating the distance of some boat to be ten feet, when, perhaps, twenty yards would be nearer the mark, that attention to such trifles becomes a serious matter. Every one knows by experience or hearsay that objects on the water are apt to look nearer than they are, but few are careful to bear this in mind when the distances are small. Yet one may easily convince one's self of this by picking up a couple of similar-sized pebbles from the shingle, and throwing one along the shore and the other out to sea. One is generally surprised to find what a short distance the latter stone seems to go.

Supposing the plate is safely exposed, there are yet several trifles which may stand in the way of its becoming a perfect negative. We may assume that the majority of practical men are of the opinion that the exposure and development of a plate should be harmonized to each other—in other words, that most workers would not attempt to use the same strength and relative constituents of the developer for one plate very fully exposed and another with the exposure cut down to a minimum. Hence, it becomes highly desirable to know the details of exposure of a plate before commencing development.

Not a few of us, when on a holiday, take the precaution of numbering our exposed plates in some way, so that they can easily be identified before development begins. A neglect of this little trifle may spoil a good thing. In connection with this point, one may take this opportunity of urging upon the younger members of the craft the desirability of always using an exposure pocket-book, where is entered the details of the month, hour, light, lens stop, and subject. It is well not to trust to memory to put these things down by and by; it should be done at once, and less mistakes are likely to be made. Each plate must be lettered or numbered, of course, so that it may correspond and be recognized before the development takes place.

In the matter of changing plates, one is apt, when away from home, to be a little careless about excluding actinic light. One is, perhaps, tired after a long day's excursion, and apt to hope it will not matter—when, alas! the issue of a fogged plate makes one afterwards vainly wish a little more care had been taken to see that all dangerous light had been kept well away from the plate. It is, of course, not always possible to secure a really dark room, but a little forethought may go a long way towards mitigating the possible evil consequences—keeping as far as possible away from a window where light is sneaking in, or getting partly behind a chest of drawers, or utilizing a cupboard or wardrobe, and also protecting the plate by turning one's back to the light, and letting the body act as a screen. Then, again, by getting everything ready before the slides or plate boxes are open, and being expeditious in one's movements, much may be done. Neglect of such trifling matters may prove serious.

Again, a warning in time—*experientia docet*, do not leave slides or plate boxes about in the bedroom, where inquisitive domestics may innocently wonder what there is in that funny little box. It is not a pleasant thing to find that a boxful of carefully-made exposures have all been hopelessly fogged in this way. N.B.—Turn the key on all plates exposed or not exposed. It is a trifling precaution that can do no harm, and may save one much annoyance and disappointment.

The foregoing suggestions as to the neglect of some trifles, which may in the issue prove serious, are for the most part drawn either from painful personal experience, or have been learned through the warning example of others. At any rate, they are all practical points, which may by the unthinking or inexperienced be easily overlooked until their due consequences are realized and when remedy is beyond the court. Therefore, the proverbial wise man, *i.e.*, "one who profits by the errors of others," will here exemplify his wisdom by putting into practice the old adage, "forewarned is forearmed."—*Photography*.

Optical Department.

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



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

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

R.E.V. $\frac{20}{60}$ with +1.50 = $\frac{20}{60}$
 Z.E.V. $\frac{20}{60}$ with +1.50 = $\frac{20}{60}$

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

S.A.M.: "If you had a case where the vision is 20.40 or 20.50 and a convex spherical of two or three D. did not improve nor did not dim vision, would you use the spherical or would you try a cylinder without the spherical?"

In case of this kind we would use the spherical lense, and further, we would be careful to find the strongest spherical lens which did not dim distant vision. After putting them in place before the eye we would then look for astigmatism, and, if any were present, it would be corrected. The reason why we would use this convex spherical which did not improve vision is because we know it would relieve the accommodation in the eye, or, in other words, it would correct the latent hyperopia and thus relieve the strain on the accommodation for any distance. This class of cases is more trouble and causes more anxiety than probably any other class. In the optician's anxiety to restore normal vision he, very frequently, will discard the convex spherical lens when he finds after a trial that it does not

improve distant vision, but he should bear in mind that so long as this class of lenses do not dim distant vision they should be adopted. The reason why they should be adopted we have just stated. If you are not familiar with latent hyperopia and the methods of developing it by means of lenses, we would suggest that you look up the matter without delay.

L.A.T.: "I have a patient, a young lady of about fifteen years of age, whose distant vision is very poor. I tried the pin-hole disc over each eye, but it makes little or no improvement. Plus and minus sphericals do not improve vision no matter what their strength is. What do you think can be done for her?"

Judging by your description we are of the opinion that nothing in the line of glasses can benefit her. The fact that her vision is so poor and that the pin-hole disc did not make any improvement would indicate two things; first, that there is a diseased condition present in the eye causing the dimness of vision, and second that glasses of any kind will not improve the vision. Such cases as this are occasionally met with, causing considerable trouble to the optician who is not familiar with the proper handling of them. But judging by your description of the case, and your experience with it, we presume that you understand the handling of this case very well. When you cannot improve the vision with glasses of any kind because of the presence of disease, you should then refer the patient to an oculist for consultation. In many of these cases very little or nothing can be done towards improving the vision by means of treatment, although occasionally a case may be greatly improved, and not infrequently normal sight be restored.

Acquired Hypermetropia.

BY W. BOHNE, NEW ORLEANS, LA.

(Written for the Optical Journal.)

It is very instructive to look at the evolution some scientific doctrines have undergone. For instance, the failure of the emission theory of Newton, in which nobody takes stock since Young and Fresnel have shown the fallacy of his premises, proves that our faith in authorities should never lull into security our own researches and investigations of their teachings. Thus, we possibly may find an error in their deductions, but that will

not lessen the high admiration of their otherwise great services they have rendered in the development of scientific truths. Newton has not lost his eminent position as a scientist by the correction of one of his many discoveries in general science, and I think other authorities, such as Helmholtz and Donders, will not be affected by being closely investigated and possibly contradicted. None of my readers can admire any of them more than I do, though I will show where both of them are in error.

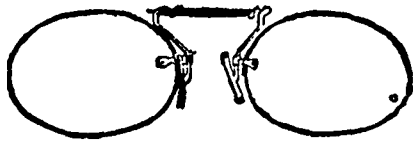
Previous to Helmholtz' investigation of the mechanism of accommodation, there were two theories most in favor. Some thought that the cornea underwent some alteration during accommodation for near objects, so that its power of refraction was increased, and the eye enabled to adjust itself for reading. Others supposed that the muscles of the eyeball played an important part in bringing about, in conjunction with the iris and ciliary muscle, the adjustment for near objects. Helmholtz overthrew both theories by showing, with his ophthalmometer, that there is no alteration in the curvature of the cornea during accommodation, and that the necessary change in the refraction of the eye during accommodation is due only to an alteration in the form of the crystalline lens. But in explaining the cause of this alteration he wrongly presumed that the ciliary processes exerted a certain pressure upon the edge or periphery of the lens, by means of which the latter becomes thicker and adjusted for near work. His illustration of this process can still be found in Hart-ridge, Tiffany and others. But this theory is antiquated, we now believe that the rounding-up of the lens is not caused by outside pressure, but by relaxing the tension of the ciliary processes upon the suspensory ligament, thus allowing the elastic lens to assume by itself a more convex shape, which increases its refractive power and produces accommodation.

(Concluded in next issue.)

Neutralin is a colorless liquid possessing the appearance and qualities of a highly refined oil, and it is produced by distillation paraffin, ozokerite, or from some mineral substance.

Phenylquinaldine hydrochlorid is irritant when locally applied in concentrated solution. Used as an antiperiodic, but its value in malaria is not yet determined.

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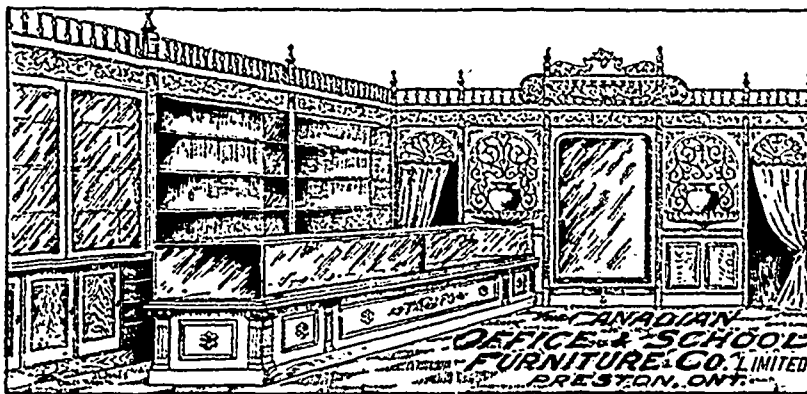
anyone who wants an optician will first ask you is—"Are you a graduate of the Optical Institute of Canada?" If you are, you will get the situation; if you are not, employers will want further proof than your own statement that you know your business.

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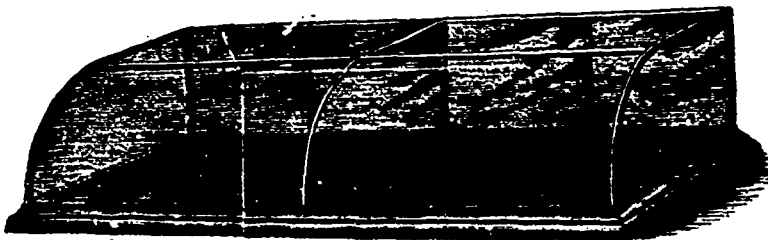
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All of which have been well advertised, more particularly the "Castor-Fluid," may be obtained at all the wholesale houses at Manufacturer's price.

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Minor Ailments.....	1 50	Gould's Medical Dictionary.....	3 25
Practical Dentistry.....	50	Robinson's Latin Grammar.....	1 75
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Oldberg's Home Study in Pharmacy.....	3 00		
Sayre's Organic Materia Medica and Pharmacognosy.....	4 50	Refraction of the Eye (Morton).....	1 00
Culbreth's Materia Medica and Pharmacognosy.....	4 00	Diseases of the Eye (Hunsell & Bell).....	50
		Spectacles and Eyeglasses (Phillips).....	1 00

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

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

WANTED—A case of bad health that R.I.P.A.'S will not benefit. Send five cents to Ripan Chemical Co., No. 10 Spruce Street, New York, for 10 samples and 1,000 testimonials. R.I.P.A.'S, 10 for 5 cents, or 12 packets for 45 cents, may be had of all druggists who are willing to sell a standard medicine at a moderate profit. They banish pain and prolong life. One gives relief. Note the word R.I.P.A.'S on the packet. Accept no substitute.

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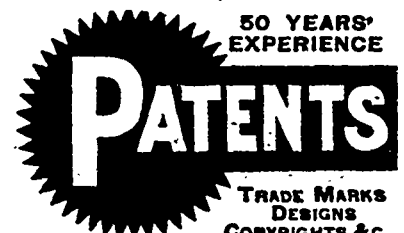
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Amongst Our Advertisers.

A Winning Team.

Messrs. Buntin, Gillies & Co.'s team for the football season of 1898 has been announced through a special circular to the trade. "Special attention given to challenges received by mail." The team is as follows:

Full Back	Morgan Envelopes.
Half Backs	{ Gillies' Falcon Pens. Wedding Stationery. Deckle-edge Book.
Quarter Back	Dundee Bristol.
Forwards	{ Century Linen. Burnside Bristol. Faber's Pencils.
Wings	{ Bicycle Cards. Victor Cover. Ruled Forms. Liquid Glue. Rob Roy Tablets. Coat'd Book. Waste Baskets.
Spare Men	{ Delaware Laid, Mill Board, Shannon Files, Chalk Crayons.

With such an "aggregation" as this, the trade can depend on getting good value for their money. All enquiries addressed to Buntin, Gillies & Co., Hamilton, Ont., will have prompt attention.

Choice Cigars.

We know, and you do, that if you have a good cigar trade it is necessary to keep first-class goods. The National Cigar Co., of this city, offer special lines, peculiarly adapted to the drug trade, being of superior quality and well made. Write for quotations.

The Electopoise.

The Electopoise Co., which have made such a wonderful success of their goods in the United States, are now desirous of securing suitable agents in Canada, and in this issue offer inducements to druggists. Read their advertisement.

The Woodward Medicine Company, of Toronto, are placing a sample of "Celery King" in every house in Canada. They are advertising this article very extensively, and it cannot help but create a very large sale for it. It is an article of special merit and is one of the largest sellers now on the market.

"We Need You and You Need Us."

Read what Scott & Browne say on this subject in this issue.

The Genuine Articles and a Good Profit.

We call the attention of the trade to the reduction in the price of vaseline, as advertised by the Chesebrough Manufacturing Co. in this issue. The famous "Blue Seal" puts all substitutes to rout in quality and price.

When asked for vaseline give *only vaseline*, and you secure a handsome profit and the good-will of your customers.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

J. Winer & Co., Hamilton, Ont., are offering some excellent lines for the holiday trade, amongst others, full lines of all the leading French, English and American perfumers. They make also a beautiful display of Ebony brushes of all kinds, which are specially desirable for the season.

They also announce the arrival of imported goods and ask those who wish immediate shipments to advise early. Mention this paper

Francis U. Kahle is putting out an extensive line of advertising for Trask's Magnetic Ointment and Ransom's Hive Syrup. He has now six men on the road distributing samples of Trask's Ointment and also advertising Ransom's Hive Syrup and Tolu. The druggist can look for a very handsome increase in the sales on these articles.

On another page in this journal appears an ad of The Woodward Medicine Company, of 11 Colborne St., in which they make a special offer to the druggists of Canada by giving 1000 envelopes free to any druggist who will send his name and address to them. These are first-class envelopes and would cost the druggist at his printers \$1.50 to buy. An ad appears on them of "Celery King," in conjunction with that of the druggist. They have already sent out hundreds of thousands of them in Canada and if you have not already sent your name we would advise you to do so to The Woodward Medicine Company, Limited, 11 Colborne St., Toronto.

One of the most popular and reliable fountain pens is that made by Paul E. Wirt. They come in a variety of styles, fitted with different sizes of gold pens, in fine, medium, and stub points, and retailing at from \$1.75 to \$3.50 each. Buntin, Gillies & Co., Hamilton, carry a full stock of these well-known goods, and will be pleased to quote any one in need of them.

An Excellent Article to Stock.

In this issue will be found a full-page advertisement of Bond's Soap, an excellent article, having a wonderfully large sale in England, and which is being very extensively advertised in the daily press throughout Canada. It is bound to be a capital selling article, gives good satisfaction, and pays a good profit.

We certainly would advise druggists to place it in stock. You might as well make money out of it as any one else. Write for prices, etc.

A Premium Novelty

A very seasonable and appropriate premium is being given out by the Adams & Sons Co. with Tutti Frutti and other gum. It consists of a clock with cigar lighter attachments. A very handsome article it is, and looks well on the counter near the cigar case. A cut of it is shown in the advertising columns of this issue, and the Adams & Sons Co. (Toronto factory), 11 and 13 Jarvis st., Toronto, Ont., are sending out circulars regarding it, and one of their Christmas hangers, promptly, to those who mention this paper.

"Physicians' Visiting List for 1899." P. Blakiston's Son & Co., Philadelphia, have issued their physicians' pocket visiting list for the coming year, being the 48th year of publication. The book is of uniform size and style with former years, and contains besides the usual pages for memo. of visits, addresses of nurses, cash account, etc., tables for the conversions of weights and measures, a table of doses, comparative table on thermometers, etc. It is sold at prices ranging from \$1.00 each (for twenty-five patients daily) up to \$2.25 for 100 patients per day. It forms a very suitable article for a druggist to present to his physicians.



Wall Paper Exhibit.

The accompanying illustration is a reproduction of a photograph of M. Staunton & Co.'s exhibit made at the Toronto Industrial Exhibition. The arrangement of the exhibit and the taste displayed set off to the best advantage the designs and colorings of the wall papers shown, the painting on the walls and ceiling being decidedly effective. Many encomiums were passed on the display, and the firm received the congratulations of many of those whose taste and judgment were appealed to by the excellence of the goods and beauty of design and color.

The reproduction given of course cannot do justice, as the original and effective colorings can not be shown. It, however, gives a general idea of the exhibit.

Fashion in Spectacleware.

One would imagine the realm of optics too prosy and matter-of-fact to offer an inviting field for the sportive propensities of fashion, and that the care of one's eyes and the restoration of health and vision were matters of too serious a nature to constitute them a means of display for "fashion's folly."

Such, however, seems not to be the case, as in no line of fancy goods or dress fabrics do we find the devotees of fashion more particular than in their selection of spectacleware.

In the early days of spectacles when their use was often as much a matter of adornment as of necessity, the styles

were large and the mountings gaudy and attractive. The length of pedigree or purse of the wearer being usually in proportion to the size and grandeur of his lorgnettes.

To-day, when the immense possibilities of the spectacle seem to be fast approaching their realization, fashion is fast nearing the opposite extreme and insists that the display and generous proportions so characteristic of our grandfather's spectacles be conspicuous by their absence, as if realizing that, with the largely increased importance of the lens as the result of recent discoveries, its mountings should be less in evidence.

It is in obedience to this edict of fashion that frameless spectacles have been perfected, representing as they do the highest ideals of the science and art of spectacle manufacture, combining all the essential points necessary to ensure the correct enlignment and position of lenses and at the same time affording the smallest possible display of metal.

Messrs. Cohen Brothers, whose announcement regarding rimless goods will be found on another page of this issue, have made a special study of the construction of rimless spectacles and eye-glasses both from the standpoint of optics and of fashion and their present high position in the trade is undoubtedly owing in a great measure to the superior quality of their rimless spectacleware and to the ease with which a fit can be secured by means of their "duplicate sample metal."

Messrs. Cohen Brothers solicit correspondence on the subject of fitting and

adjusting "fashion's favorite"—rimless eye glasses.

It is estimated that women require about half as much food as men. We have not observed this. We certainly have noticed that they do not require quite so much to drink. The working man absorbs much fluid when occasion offers. He is of a decidedly spongy nature. It has been stated that the camel can work six days without drinking. In his respect it differs from the ordinary man, who can drink six days without working.

WANTS, FOR SALE, ETC.

BUSINESS FOR SALE.

DRUG BUSINESS FOR SALE—YONGE STREET, Toronto, first-class location, good paying business. Apply Box 12, CANADIAN DRUGGIST.

FOR SALE.

COMPLETE SET OF HANDSOME ANTIQUE Oak Fixtures, including counters and show cases. Will adorn, and can be adapted to almost any shaped store. Address G., care of Lyman Bros. & Co., Limited, Toronto.

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WANTED—AGENCY FOR DRUG SPECIALTIES or Sundries in British Columbia coast cities and towns. Lines only of real merit and excellence. Address stating salary or commission, "Coast," care of CANADIAN DRUGGIST.

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We offer a well-assorted stock of

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We ask the attention of the Drug trade to our Holiday Line of Fine Perfumes.

Sold to Druggists Exclusively

OUR LINE

this season surpasses any previously shown in variety and style of packages.

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Detroit, Mich., U.S.A.

ESTABLISHED 1862

Windsor, Ont

CANADIAN DRUGGIST PRICES CURRENT

Corrected to November 8th, 1898.

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

ALCOHOL, gal.....	\$4 75	\$5 00	Powdered, lb.....	\$ 30	\$ 35	Kino, true, lb.....	\$ 4 25	\$4 50
Methyl.....	1 90	2 00	CARBON, Bisulphide, lb.....	15	16	Myrrh, lb.....	45	48
ALLSPICE, lb.....	13	15	CARMINE, No. 40, oz.....	30	40	Powdered, lb.....	55	60
Powdered, lb.....	15	17	CASTOR, Fibre, lb.....	20 00	20 00	Opium, lb.....	5 00	5 25
ALON, oz.....	40	45	CHALK, French, powdered, lb...	10	12	Powdered, lb.....	6 50	6 75
ANODYNE, Hoffman's bot., lbs...	50	55	Precip., see Calcium, lb.....	10	12	Scammony, pure Resin, lb.....	12 30	13 00
ARROWROOT, Bermuda, lb.....	40	45	Prepared, lb.....	5		Shellac, lb.....	35	40
St. Vincent, lb.....	15	18	CHARCOAL, Animal, powd., lb...	4	5	Bleached, lb.....	40	45
BALSAM, Fir, lb.....	45	50	Willow, powdered, lb.....	20	25	Spruce, true, lb.....	30	35
Copaiba, lb.....	70	85	CLOVE, lb.....	17	20	Tragacanth, flake, 1st, lb.....	85	90
Peru, lb.....	3 25	3 50	Powdered, lb.....	18	22	Powdered, lb.....	1 10	1 25
Tolu, can or less, lb.....	70	75	COCHINEAL, S.G., lb.....	40	45	Sorts, lb.....	55	70
BARK, Barberrry, lb.....	22	25	COLLODION, lb.....	75	80	Thus, lb.....	8	10
Bayberry, lb.....	15	18	Cantharidal, lb.....	2 50	2 75	HERB, Althea, lb.....	27	35
Buckthorn, lb.....	15	17	CONFECTION, Senna, lb.....	40	45	Bitterwort, lb.....	36	40
Canella, lb.....	15	17	CREOSOTE, Wood, lb.....	1 25	2 50	Burdock, lb.....	16	18
Cascara Sagrada.....	25	30	CRENASOL (JAYES) 4-oz. bottles, per doz.	4 50		Boneset, oz., lb.....	15	17
Casarilla, select, lb.....	18	20	“ “ 12-oz. bottles, per doz.	10 80		Catnip, oz., lb.....	17	20
Cassia, in mats, lb.....	25	28	CUTTLEFISH BONE, lb.....	25	30	Chiretta, lb.....	25	30
Cinchona, red, lb.....	60	65	DEXTRENE, lb.....	10	12	Coltsfoot, lb.....	20	38
Powdered, lb.....	65	70	DOVER'S POWDER, lb.....	1 50	1 60	Feverfew, oz., lb.....	53	55
Yellow, lb.....	35	40	ERGOT, Spanish, lb.....	75	80	Grindelia robusta, lb.....	45	50
Pale, lb.....	40	45	Powdered, lb.....	90	1 00	Horhound, oz., lb.....	18	20
Elm, selected, lb.....	18	20	Ergotin, Keith's, oz.....	2 00	2 10	Jaborandi, lb.....	45	50
Ground, lb.....	17	20	EXTRACT LOGWOOD, bulk, lb...	13	14	Lemon Balm, lb.....	38	40
Powdered, lb.....	20	28	Pounds, lb.....	14	17	Liverwort, German, lb.....	38	40
Hemlock, crushed, lb.....	18	20	FLOWERS, Arnica, lb.....	15	20	Lobelia, oz., lb.....	15	20
Oak, white, crushed lb.....	15	17	Calendula, lb.....	55	60	Motherwort, oz., lb.....	20	22
Orange peel, bitter, lb.....	15	16	Camomile, Roman, lb.....	25	30	Mullein, German, lb.....	17	20
Prickly ash, lb.....	35	40	German, lb.....	40	45	Pennyroyal, oz., lb.....	18	20
Sassafras, lb.....	15	16	Elder, lb.....	20	22	Peppermint, oz., lb.....	21	22
Seep (quillaya), lb.....	13	15	Lavender, lb.....	12	15	Rue, oz., lb.....	30	35
Wild cherry, lb.....	13	15	Rose, red, French, lb.....	1 60	2 00	Sage, oz., lb.....	18	20
BEANS, Calabar, lb.....	45	50	Rosemary, lb.....	25	30	Spearmint, lb.....	21	25
Tonka, lb.....	1 50	2 75	Saffron, American, lb.....	65	70	Thyme, oz., lb.....	18	20
Vanilla, lb.....	8 00	15 00	Spanish, Val'a, oz.....	1 00	1 25	Tansy, oz., lb.....	15	18
BERRIES, Cubebe; sifted, lb.....	20	25	GELATINE, Cooper's, lb.....	75	80	Wormwood, oz.....	20	22
powdered, lb.....	25	30	French, white, lb.....	35	40	Yerba Santa, lb.....	38	44
Juniper, lb.....	7	10	GLYCERINE, lb.....	17	20	HONEY, lb.....	13	15
Ground, lb.....	12	14	GUARANA.....	1 00	1 10	HOPS, fresh, lb.....	20	25
Prickly ash, lb.....	40	45	Powdered, lb.....	1 25	1 35	INDIGO, Madras, lb.....	75	80
BUDS, Balm of Gilead, lb.....	55	60	GUM ALOES, Cape, lb.....	18	20	INSECT POWDER, lb.....	35	38
Cassia, lb.....	25	30	Barbadoes, lb.....	30	50	ISINGLASS, Brazil, lb.....	2 00	2 10
BUTTER, Cacao, lb.....	60	65	Socotrine, lb.....	65	70	Russian, true, lb.....	6 00	6 50
CAMPHOR, lb.....	50	55	Asafoetida, lb.....	40	45	LEAF, Aconite, lb.....	25	30
CANTHARIDES, Russian, lb.....	1 40	1 50	Arabic, 1st, lb.....	70	75	Eay, lb.....	18	20
Powdered, lb.....	1 50	1 60	Powdered, lb.....	80	95	Belladonna, lb.....	25	30
CAPSICUM, lb.....	25	30	Sifted sorts, lb.....	45	50	Buchu, long, lb.....	50	55
			Sorts, lb.....	30	35	Short, lb.....	25	27
			Benzoin, lb.....	50	1 00	Coca, lb.....	35	40
			Catechu, Black, lb.....	9	20	Digitalis, lb.....	15	20
			Gamboge, powdered, lb.....	1 20	1 25	Eucalyptus, lb.....	18	25
			Guaiac, lb.....	50	1 00	Hyoscyamus.....	20	25
			Powdered, lb.....	90	95	Matico, lb.....	70	70

Senna, Alexandria, lb.....\$	25	\$ 30	Rhatany, lb.....\$	20	\$ 30	ANTINERVIN, oz.....\$	85	\$ 00
Tinnevely, lb.....	15	25	Rhubarb, lb.....	75	2 50	ANTIKAMNIA.....	1 35	1 40
Stramonium, lb.....	20	25	Sarsaparilla, Hond, lb.....	40	45	ANTIPYRIN, oz.....	0 55	0 65
Uva Ursi, lb.....	15	18	Cut, lb.....	50	55	ARISTOL, oz.....	1 85	2 00
LÆCHIKS, Swedish, doz.....	1 00	1 10	Senega, lb.....	55	65	ARSENIC, Donovan's sol., lb.....	25	30
LICORICE, Solazzi.....	45	50	Skull, lb.....	13	15	Fowler's sol., lb.....	10	13
Pignatelli.....	35	40	Stillingia, lb.....	22	25	Iodide, oz.....	50	55
Grasso.....	30	35	Powdered, lb.....	25	27	White, lb.....	6	7
Y & S—Sticks, 6 to 1 lb., per lb.	27	30	Unicorn, lb.....	38	40	ATROPINE, Sulp. in $\frac{1}{2}$ ozs. 8oc.,		
“ Purity, 100 sticks in box	75	75	Valerian, English, lb. trunc.....	20	25	oz.....	6 00	6 25
“ Purity, 200 sticks in box	1 50	1 50	Virginia, Snake, lb.....	40	45	BISMUTH, Ammonia-citrate, oz .	40	45
“ Acme Pellets, 5 lb. tins	2 00	2 00	Yellow Dock, lb.....	15	18	Iodide, oz.....	55	60
“ Lozenges, 5 lb. tins...	2 00	2 00	RUM, Bay, gal.....	2 50	2 75	Salicylate, oz.....	25	30
“ Tar, Licorice, and Tolu,			Essence, lb.....	3 00	3 25	Subcarbonate, lb.....	2 00	2 25
5 lb. tins.....	2 00	2 00	SACCHARIN, oz.....	1 25	1 50	Subnitrate, lb.....	1 80	2 00
LUPULIN, oz.....	30	35	SEED, Anise, Italian, sifted, lb...	13	15	BORAX, lb.....	6	7
LYCOPodium, lb.....	70	80	Star, lb.....	35	40	Powdered, lb.....	7	8
MACR, lb.....	1 20	1 25	Burdock, lb.....	30	35	BROMINE, oz.....	8	13
MANNA, lb.....	1 60	1 75	Canary, bag or less, lb.....	4	5	CADMIUM, Bromide, oz.....	20	25
Moss, Iceland, lb.....	9	16	Caraway, lb.....	10	13	Iodide, oz.....	45	50
Irish, lb.....	12	13	Cardamom, lb.....	1 15	1 25	CAFFEINE, oz.....	55	60
MUSK, Tonquin, oz.....	46 00	50 00	Celery.....	25	30	Citrate, oz.....	35	40
NUTGALLS, lb.....	21	25	Colchicum.....	50	60	CALCIUM, Hypophosphite, lb....	1 50	1 60
Powdered, lb.....	25	30	Coriander, lb.....	10	12	Iodide, oz.....	95	1 00
NUTMEGS, lb.....	1 00	1 10	Cumin, lb.....	15	20	Phosphate, precip., lb.....	35	38
NUX VOMICA, lb.....	10	12	Fennel, lb.....	15	17	Sulphide, oz.....	5	6
Powdered, lb.....	20	25	Fenugreek, powdered, lb..	7	9	CRUIM, Oxalate, oz.....	10	12
OKUM, lb.....	12	15	Flax, cleaned, lb.....	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	4	CHINIDINE, oz.....	15	10
OINTMENT, Merc., lb. $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{1}{4}$.	70	75	Graund, lb.....	4	5	CHLORAL, Hydrate, lb.....	1 25	1 38
Citrine, lb.....	45	50	Hemp, lb.....	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	4	Croton, oz.....	75	80
PARALDEHYDE, oz.....	20	22	Mustard, white, lb.....	11	12	CHLOROFORM, lb.....	60	1 90
PEPPER, black, lb.....	16	18	Powdered, lb.....	15	20	CINCHONINE, sulphate, oz.....	25	30
Powdered, lb.....	18	20	Pumpkin.....	25	30	CINCHONINE, Sulph., oz.....	28	30
PITCH, black, lb.....	3	4	Quince, lb.....	65	70	COCAINE, Mur., oz.....	4 00	4 50
Bergandy, true, lb.....	10	12	Rape, lb.....	5	6	CODEIA, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.....	75	80
PLASTER, Calcined, bbl. cash....	1 25	3 25	Strophanthus, oz.....	50	55	COLLODION, lb.....	65	70
Adhesive, yd.....	12	13	Worm, lb.....	22	25	COPPER, Sulph., (Blue Vitriol) lb.	6	7
Belladonna, lb.....	65	70	SEIDLITZ MIXTURE, lb.....	25	30	Iodide, oz.....	65	70
Galbanum Comp., lb.....	80	85	SOAP, Castile, Mottled, pure, lb..	10	12	COPPERAS, lb.....	1	3
Lead, lb.....	25	30	White, Cont's, lb.....	15	16	DIURETIN, oz.....	1 60	1 65
POPPY HEADS, per 100.....	1 00	1 10	Powdered, lb.....	25	40	ETHER, Acetic, lb.....	75	80
ROSIN, Common, lb.....	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	3	Green (Sapo Viridis), lb.....	25	40	Sulphuric, lb.....	40	50
White, lb.....	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	4	SPERMACETI, lb.....	60	65	EXALGINE, oz.....	1 00	1 10
RESORCIN, white, oz.....	25	0	TURPENTINE, Chian, oz.....	75	80	HYOSCYAMINE, Sulp., crystals, gr.	25	30
ROCHELLE SALT, lb.....	25	28	Venice, lb.....	10	12	IODINE, lb.....	4 50	5 00
ROOT, Aconite, lb.....	22	25	WAX, White, lb.....	50	75	IODIFORM, lb.....	5 25	5 50
Althea, cut, lb.....	30	35	Yellow.....	40	45	IODOL, oz.....	1 40	1 50
Belladonna, lb.....	25	30	WOOD, Guaiac, rasped.....	5	6	IRON, by Hydrogen.....	80	85
Blood, lb.....	18	25	Gussia chips, lb.....	10	12	Carbonate, Precip., lb.....	15	16
Bitter, lb.....	27	30	Red Saunders, ground, lb.....	5	6	Sacch., lb.....	30	35
Blackberry, lb.....	15	18	Santal, ground, lb.....	5	6	Chloride, lb.....	45	55
Burdock, crushed, lb.....	18	20				Sol., lb.....	13	10
Calamus, sliced, white, lb.....	20	25				Citrate, U.S.P., lb.....	90	1 00
Canada Snake, lb.....	30	35				And Ammon., lb.....	70	75
Cohosh, black, lb.....	15	20				And Quinine, lb.....	1 50	3 00
Colchicum, lb.....	40	45				Quin. and Stry., oz.....	18	30
Columbo, lb.....	20	22				And Strychnine, oz.....	13	15
Powdered, lb.....	25	30				Dialyzed, Solution, lb.....	50	50
Coltsfoot, lb.....	38	40				Ferrocyanide, lb.....	55	60
Comfrey, crushed, lb.....	20	25				Hypophosphites, oz.....	25	35
Curcuma, powdered, lb.....	13	14				Iodide, oz.....	40	45
Dandelion, lb.....	20	22				Syrup, lb.....	40	45
Etecampane, lb.....	15	20				Lactate, oz.....	5	6
Galangal, lb.....	15	18				Pernitrate, solution, lb.....	15	16
Gelsemium, lb.....	22	25				Phosphate scales, lb.....	1 25	1 30
Gentian or Genitan, lb.....	12	13				Sulphate, pure, lb.....	7	9
Ground, lb.....	13	14				Exsiccated, lb.....	8	10
Powdered, lb.....	13	15				And Potass. Tartrate, lb.....	80	85
Ginger, African, lb.....	18	20				And Ammon Tartrate, lb..	80	85
Po., lb.....	20	22				JEVES' FLUID, 25c. bottles, per doz....	2 28	
Jamaica, blehd., lb.....	30	35				“ 50c. bottles, per doz ..	4 50	
Po., lb.....	35	38				LEAD, Acetate, white, lb.....	13	15
Ginseng, lb.....	4 50	4 75				Carbonate, lb.....	7	8
Golden Seal, lb.....	75	80				Iodide, oz.....	35	40
Gold Thread, lb.....	90	95				Red, lb.....	7	9
Hellebore, white, powd., lb.....	18	20				LIME, Chlorinated, bulk, lb.....	4	5
Indian Hemp.....	18	20				In packages, lb.....	6	7
Ipecac, lb.....	3 50	3 60				LITHIUM, Bromide, oz.....	30	35
Powdered, lb.....	3 75	4 00				Carbonate, oz.....	30	35
Jalap, lb.....	40	45				Citrate, oz.....	25	30
Powdered, lb.....	60	65				Iodide, oz.....	50	55
Kava Kava, lb.....	40	90				Salicylate, oz.....	35	40
Licorice, lb.....	12	15				MAGNESIUM, Calc., lb.....	55	60
Powdered, lb.....	13	15				Carbonate, lb.....	18	20
Mandrake, lb.....	13	18				Citrate, gran., lb.....	35	40
Masterwort, lb.....	16	40				Sulph. (Epsom salt), lb.....	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	3
Orris, Florentine, lb.....	30	35				AMMONIA, LIQUOR, lb., .880....	10	12
Powdered, lb.....	40	45				AMMONIUM, Bromide, lb.....	80	85
Pareira Brava, true, lb.....	40	45				Carbonate, lb.....	14	15
Pink, lb.....	40	45				Iodide, oz.....	35	40
Parsley, lb.....	30	35				Nitrate crystals, lb.....	40	45
Pleurisy, lb.....	20	25				Muriate, lb.....	12	16
Poke, lb.....	15	18				Valerianate, oz.....	55	60
Queen of the Meadow, lb.....	18	20				AMYL, Nitrite, oz.....	16	18

CHEMICALS.

Books.

It is not often that a contributor to a magazine spends five millions or so of dollars in fitting himself to write knowingly of a subject. But, if popular report be true, that is, approximately, the sum which Joseph Leiter expended in the acquisition of the information necessary to prepare the article which appears over his signature in the November *Cosmopolitan* on "Wheat." This is Mr. Leiter's first appearance in literature, but he handles the pen with a bold, firm hand that shows him a man of resources.

Another *Cosmopolitan* contribution which will appeal to every man and woman is the attempt of Harry Thurston Peck to analyze the component parts of the modern Woman of Fascination. By what does woman fascinate? Is it beauty? grace? spirit? charm of manner? what? Evasive question! But Mr. Peck goes at it as a man who has studied and has had experience.

The New Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly.

Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly for November is the initial number in the new and improved form of this long time favorite illustrated family magazine, with a handsome cover in colors and gold. Its price is reduced to ten cents, one dollar per annum. This is unquestionably a wise and popular move on the part of the publishers; and the return of Mrs. Frank Leslie to the editorship of the magazine assures for it a future as brilliant as its past has been prosperous.

The current (November) number of the new *Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly* makes good its promises in a splendid table of contents, which includes: An illustrated symposium on "Greater America," with contributions by Col. A. K. McClure, Gen. Fitzhugh Lee and Senators Chandler and Dav's; "With Wheeler and Roosevelt at Santiago," by the Rev. Peter MacQueen; Clara Barton on "Red Cross work in Cuba"; Walter Camp on "Football"; Mrs. Frank Leslie on "The Southern Woman"; "Converting Silver into Gold"—an account of the wonderful discovery of Dr. Stephen H. Emmens; the opening chapters of "April Bloom," the new serial story by Egerton Castle (author of "The Pride of Jenico"), illustrated by Wenzell.

The Companion for the Rest of 1898.

The principal attractions offered by *The Youth's Companion* for the remaining weeks of 1898 provide a foretaste of the good things to follow in the new volume for 1899. To the first issue in November Frank R. Stockton will contribute a humorous sketch, entitled "Some of My Dogs," and in the same issue for the week of November 10th will appear Rudyard Kipling's thrilling story of the heroism of soldiers in the ranks, "The Burning of the *Sarah Sands*." In the seven issues to follow there will be contributions by Lord Dufferin, William D. Howells, J. E. Chamberlin, the American war correspondent, Mary E. Wilkins, Hon. Thomas B. Keed, the Marquis of Lorne, Mme. Lillian Nordica and I. Zangwill. Those who subscribe now for the 1899 volume will receive every November and December issue of *The Companion* from the time of subscription to the end of the year free, the Companion Calendar for 1899 free, and then the entire 52 issues of *The Companion* to January 1, 1900. An illustrated announcement of the 1899 volume and sample copies will be sent free to any one addressing *The Youth's Companion*, 211 Columbus avenue, Boston, Mass.

Mrs. Ballington Booth's Experiences.

Mrs. Ballington Booth, of "The American Volunteers," is writing out her experiences in American prisons, and in the slums of New York, for *The Ladies' Home Journal*. Mrs. Booth has perhaps come closer to the lives and confidences of the men and women in prisons, and to know the poor better, than any woman living. She will not only tell what she has seen, but she will point out what her experience has shown her to be the most effective way in dealing with the people of the prisons and the slums.

The Companion's New Calendar.

The calendars given by *The Companion* in former years to all subscribers have been remarkable for their delicacy of design and richness of coloring. But the Calendar for 1899 far surpasses any of those. The publishers have endeavored to make it the finest calendar of the century, and readers of *The Companion* will not be disappointed in it. Those who subscribe now will receive, not only the gift of the Calendar, but also all the

issues of November and December, from the time of subscription, free. The new volume will be the best *The Companion* has ever published. Among the contributions already engaged are: "The Little Demons of War," by Hon. Jno. D. Long; "Opportunities for Young Explorers," Sir Clements Markham; "The Boy with a Voice," David Bispham; "The Wonders of Somnambulism," Dr. William A. Hammond; "Police Spies in Russia," Poultney Bigelow; and "Where Living is Cheapest," Hon. Carroll D. Wright. Fine illustrated announcement and sample copies will be sent to any one addressing *The Youth's Companion*, 211 Columbus avenue, Boston, Mass.

Anderson's Physical Education.

We have received from the publishers a copy of "Anderson's Physical Education." This is the latest work of Dr. W. G. Anderson, the well-known Professor of Gymnastics at Yale University. The book treats of every phase of body building, and is "up to date" in every particular. There are special chapters devoted to professional people, business men, women and children. It tells you how to decrease your weight if corpulent and increase it if thin. It gives valuable measurement charts for both men and women. Every reader interested in better health, greater strength, grace, self-control, elegant carriage should possess a copy of this work.

The book is full of good suggestions for all classes. The parent who is anxious about the narrow chest of the child—the young man who is worried about his lungs and stooping shoulders—the business man on the verge of collapse—the busy editor, lawyer or minister alarmed because of an overtaxed brain and its resultant sleeplessness—the society woman who finds the adipose tissue accumulating too rapidly over the abdomen—the housewife who can no longer climb the stairs without losing her breath—the young lady who is troubled about the bones in her neck showing and slight bust development can all find in this book much that will benefit and help them. We know of no work that gives so many useful and helpful suggestions in such compact and readable form. The illustrations, about one hundred in number, are taken from drawings in life.

The book will be sent postpaid by the publishers for 15c. Address—
The Harold A. Wilson Co., Limited,
35 King street west, Toronto.

Iodide, oz.....	\$ 35	\$ 40	Iodide, oz.....	\$ 40	\$ 43	Geranium, oz.....	\$1 75	\$1 85
Bin., oz.....	25	30	Salicylate, lb.....	1 00	1 10	Rose, lb.....	3 20	3 50
Oxide, Red, lb.....	1 15	1 20	Sulphate, lb.....	2	5	Juniper berries (English), lb...	4 50	5 50
Pill (Blue Mass), lb.....	70	75	Sulphite, lb.....	8	10	Wood, lb.....	70	70
MILK SUGAR, powdered, lb.....	30	35	SOMNOL, oz.....	85	90	Lavender, Chiris. Fleur, lb....	3 00	3 55
MORPHINE, Acetate, oz.....	1 90	2 00	SPRIT NITRE, lb.....	38	68	Garden, lb.....	75	1 50
Muriate, oz.....	1 90	2 00	STRONTIUM, Nitrate, lb.....	18	20	Lemon, lb.....	1 50	1 60
Sulphate, oz.....	2 00	2 10	STRYCHNINE, crystals, oz.....	80	85	Lemongrass, lb.....	1 50	1 00
PRININ, Saccharated, oz.....	35	40	SULFONAL, oz.....	28	30	Mustard, Essential, oz.....	60	60
PILRENACETINE, oz.....	30	32	SULPHUR, Flowers of, lb.....	24	4	Neroli, oz.....	4 25	4 60
PIPOCARPINE, Muriate, grain....	7	8	Pure precipitated, lb.....	13	20	Orange, lb.....	2 75	3 75
PIRRIN, oz.....	1 00	1 10	TARTAR EMETIC, lb.....	50	55	Sweet, lb.....	2 75	3 00
PHOSPHORUS, lb.....	90	1 10	THYMOL (Thymic acid), oz.....	55	60	Origanum, lb.....	65	50
POTASSA, Caustic, white, lb.....	60	65	VERATRINE, oz.....	2 00	2 10	Patchouli, oz.....	80	50
POTASSIUM, Acetate, lb.....	35	40	ZINC, Acetate, lb.....	70	75	Pennyroyal, lb.....	1 60	1 75
Bicarbonate lb.....	15	17	Carbonate lb.....	25	30	Peppermint, lb.....	1 60	1 75
Bichromate, b.....	14	15	Chloride, granular, oz.....	13	15	Pimento, lb.....	2 60	2 05
Bitrat (Cream Tart.), lb.....	25	28	Iodide, oz.....	60	65	Rhodium, oz.....	80	85
Bromide, lb.....	70	75	Oxide, lb.....	13	60	Rose, oz.....	7 50	11 30
Carbonate, lb.....	12	13	Sulphate, lb.....	9	11	Rosemary, lb.....	70	50
Chlorate, Eng, lb.....	18	20	Valerianate, oz.....	25	30	Rue, oz.....	25	50
Powdered, lb.....	20	22	ESSENTIAL OILS.			Sandalwood, lb.....	5 50	7 70
Citrate, lb.....	70	25	Oil, Almond, bitter, oz.....	75	80	Sassafras, lb.....	75	00
Cyanide, lb.....	40	50	Sweet, lb.....	40	50	Savin, lb.....	1 60	1 58
Hypophosphites, oz.....	10	12	Amber, crude, lb.....	40	45	Spearmint, lb.....	3 75	4 79
Iodide, lb.....	3 50	3 75	Rec't, lb.....	60	65	Spruce, lb.....	65	00
Nitrate, gran, lb.....	8	10	Anise, lb.....	3 00	3 25	Tansy, lb.....	4 25	4 85
Permanganate, lb.....	40	45	Bay, oz.....	50	60	Thyme, white, lb.....	1 80	1 87
Prussiate, Red, lb.....	50	55	Bergamot, lb.....	3 25	3 50	Wintergreen, lb.....	1 75	1 85
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
Sulphuret, lb.....	25	30	Capsicum, oz.....	60	65	FIXED OILS.		
PROPYLAMINE, oz.....	35	46	Caraway, lb.....	2 75	3 00	CASTOR, lb.....	13	15
QUININE, Sulph, bulk.....	30	35	Cassia, lb.....	2 75	3 00	COD LIVER, N.F., gal.....	90	95
Oz., oz.....	35	40	Cedar.....	55	85	Norwegian, gal.....	1 60	1 70
QUINIDINE, Sulphate, ozs., oz...	16	20	Cinnamon, Ceylon, oz.....	2 75	3 00	COTTONSEED, gal.....	1 10	1 20
SALICIN, lb.....	4 50	5 00	Citronella, lb.....	80	85	LARD, gal.....	90	1 00
SANTONIN, oz.....	20	22	Clove, lb.....	1 20	1 30	LINSEED, boiled, gal.....	56	59
SILVER, Nitrate, cryst, oz.....	80	85	Copaiba, lb.....	1 75	2 00	Raw, gal.....	55	58
Fused, oz.....	85	90	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 30	1 35
Bicarbonate, kgs., lb.....	2 75	3 00	Cumin, lb.....	5 50	6 00	Salad, gal.....	2 50	2 60
Bromide, lb.....	70	75	Erigeron, oz.....	20	25	PALM, lb.....	32	13
Carbonate, lb.....	3	6	Eucalyptus, lb.....	1 50	1 75	SPEARMINT, gal.....	1 50	1 60
Hypophosphite, oz.....	10	12	Fennel, lb.....	1 60	1 75	TURPENTINE, gal.....	50	65
Hyposulphite, lb.....	3	6						

Drug Reports.

Canadian Market Report.

Business is good and money is coming in freely. October has shown many signs of revival of business and several articles which usually maintain even prices have much advanced in price, viz., Cascara, Casca'a Bark, Jalap Root, Golden Seal Root, Ergot, Mexican Sarsaparilla. Camphor is tending higher in price. Ergot, new crop very short, higher prices looked for. Iodide Potash is in a puzzling position as regards price. The American manufacturers have dropped their price slightly, but there is no change or any evidence if there is likely to be one in the primary markets.

Cable advices announce that manufacturers of sulfonal have advanced the price of sulfonal 100 per cent. It will be remembered, a year or two ago this article was dropped to half price. Evidently the manufacturers have come to an understanding.

Prices quoted to-day—Bayers' sulfonal ozs. 50, Merck's mercaptol 45 oz.

Unconfirmed cable advices also an-

nounce phenacetine has doubled in price.

Ripan's Tabules have been advanced 25 per cent. by the manufacturers. The 5c. size sell at 75c. here, 25c. size \$3.75, 50c. size \$7.50, \$1 size \$15 a dozen.

English Market Report.

London, October 26th, 1898.

The market during the month has been weak, but is firmer now. Most of the leading chemicals have dropped, reductions being noted in Borax, Boric Acid, Glycerine, Acetate and Permanganate of Potash. The principal advance has been in Chlorate of Potash and Sulphate of Copper. In drugs Cascara is dearer. Ipecacuanha very firm at enhanced rates, but buyers are holding off. Spermaceti is a shade harder and Podophyllin very firm, as short supply is anticipated. Quinine is expected to move upward very shortly. Cocaine is also in a similar position and Camphor is only waiting for firmer markets to mark an advance. It is also stated that Mercurials will shortly advance. Opium is quiet and essential and other oils hardly affected.

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