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S. Japscott & Co. Druggists



Vol. X.

TORONTO, CANADA, JULY, 1898.

No. 7.

PHENIX SURGICAL INSTRUMENT MANUFACTORY

POWELL & BARSTOW

Late W. Hurlstone & Co. Established 1830

Makers on the premises of

**SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS
ELASTIC STOCKINGS
TRUSSES
SURGICAL APPLIANCES**

Druggists' Sundrymen, etc.
Gas Tubing, Etc.
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Samples, Price Lists, and Quotations on application

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Spring Selections.

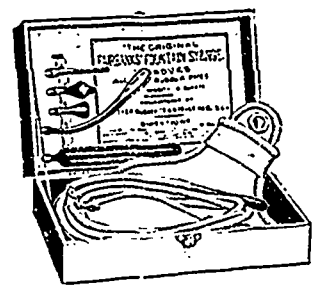
- Toilet Paper, Rolls, Packets to retail 5c. to 15c.
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- Toothpicks, \$3 per case.
- Japanese Napkins, \$2.50 per 1,000.
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Huntin, Gillies & Co.
HAMILTON

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

THE ORIGINAL

Fairbanks' Fountain Syringe



FORSALE 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 Hemorrhages. 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 Iodo-tions, etc. form 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 cresoltrioxide particularly efficacious in the treatment of all kinds of cutaneous disorders caused by animal parasites.

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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.

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DOMINION DYEWOOD AND CHEMICAL Co., TORONTO
Sole Agency and Depot in Canada for all "BAYER" Pharmaceutical Products.

Dominion Dyewood and Chemicals Co. Toronto

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

Owbridge's...

LUNG TONIC
(Three Sizes)

EMBROCATION
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.

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.

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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, Oilmen, etc.

JOHN OAKLEY & SONS LIMITED,

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

REPRESENTATIVE IN CANADA:

JOHN FORMAN - - - 650 Craig Street, MONTREAL

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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
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SONS, LIMITED, Toronto.

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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.

Canadian Druggist

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

VOL. X.

TORONTO, JULY, 1898.

No. 7

"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. Liebermann

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,

32 COLBORNE STREET,
TORONTO, ONT.

EUROPEAN AGENCIES:

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

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Brighter Prospects.

The general feeling of business depression which for four or five years has affected all parts of Canada is giving way to a more hopeful one, and the druggist who has suffered with the rest is assuming a less dissatisfied look. The unfortunate conditions, through which the trade has passed and even yet is passing, had never before existed, and that so few have been obliged to succumb is indeed gratifying and evidences the fact that the members of the trade have speedily adapted themselves to meet and offset what they couldn't well avoid.

The commercial reports issued by R. G. Dun and Bradstreet agencies indicate a marked degree of business confidence. The banks which have been so conservative about discounts and accepting securities for loans are loosening the reins somewhat, and the inevitable money-lender sees nothing but diminished percentages of profit before him. The agricultural outlook, upon which the country absolutely depends, was never better, and no doubt exists that these farms which for some time past have produced but little in excess of what was needed to maintain and pay interest on mortgages will this year brighten the burden of principal as well. The druggist is sure to reap also, as better times will ensure him better business and enable his debtors to limit his book-keeping energies—a consummation he is ever longing for.

The marked degree of friendly feeling which has recently arisen between England and the United States is bound to conduce to our advantage, as necessity and diminished jealousy will again open to us a ready and valuable southern market for all we can produce for export. The hundreds of millions of dollars which our neighbors are expending are not all coming here by any means, but we are bound to secure a share and even a small share of those millions will ease us wonderfully.

The Klondike boom and the rapid influx of settlers into Manitoba and the Northwest are factors which will in time contribute to make our country and climate more widely and favorably known and to aid in producing a new era of business success in a country whose advantages only need to be known to be appreciated.

The marked attention paid to our Premier in the Motherland during the Jubilee, and the world-wide advertisement which that gave us, will have an enduring effect in inducing and retaining invested capital and in securing for our bonds the highest figure which any colony can hope to receive. Our country is better than it is known to be. Our securities are becoming more generally respected. Our prospects for producing all kinds of marketable commodities were never better, and a continuance of the present market prices is certain to conduce to the mutual benefit of every Canadian before the year 1898 has been brought to a close.

The New B.P.

The advent of the new Pharmacopœia, and the very marked changes in many of the most frequently prescribed preparations, has caused considerable anxiety amongst druggists as to what they should do under the circumstances. The more conservative are still dispensing according to the old issue, not caring to take chances in increasing strengths until some general agreement has been arrived at with the medical profession. There is no doubt that the new issue is authoritative and should be adopted as speedily as possible; yet there is but little chance of it becoming so unless some form of general and united action is taken. In our opinion the Councils of our various pharmaceutical college should at once take steps to communicate with the Medical Councils of their respective provinces, and, in conjunction with them, issue an agreement to both professions. In this way only can the feeling of unrest which now exists be appeased and the old text-book displaced. Several enquiries have been addressed to us asking what should be done, and we must confess our inability to advise until some such step has been taken. The new book must be used soon, but how soon and how effectively remains for these bodies to decide.

An Optical Association.

In another column a correspondent calls attention to the fact that the Optical Association, organized in Toronto last year, has apparently been allowed to go out of existence. That this should be the case is very unfortunate; the movement well begun should be not only kept alive, but should receive every encouragement, especially from those members of the drug trade who are opticians and dealers in optical goods. It has always been our endeavor to impress upon the drug trade what a splendid opportunity this line of goods offers as an addition to their regular stock, and at the same time we have endeavored to show the necessity of being thorough masters of the science by a regular course of study, before embarking in the sale of these goods. Every one knows the vast injury that is inflicted on a number of people in this country through the improper fitting of spectacles by persons who are altogether incompetent for the work, and one of the main objects of this association, as we understand it, is to secure to the general public the same safeguard as is now given them in the dispensing of medicines, and preventing any but competent and qualified persons from attempting to treat so delicate an organ as that of the eye.

We hope that the druggist-opticians, of which there are now such a large number in Canada, will do all in their power to further and complete the organization of this association, and will see to it that the druggists, who must eventually be the leaders in optical science in the country, if for no other reason than on account of their higher standard of education, will be at the front in this undertaking.

The International Congress of Applied Chemistry.

The third International Congress of Applied Chemistry will be held in Vienna, from July 28th till August 2nd, inclusive. Amongst the branches of chemistry to be represented at the congress are the following: Medical and pharmaceutical chemistry, tar products, explosives, fats, leather illuminants. It has been arranged that several other meetings of interest to chemists shall be held at the same time in Vienna. These are the international meeting of chemists and microscopists, of the chemistry of food; the annual meeting of the International Commission for Universal Methods of Sugar Analysis;

the meeting of the representatives of experimental stations of agriculture and forestry in Austria; and the festival meeting in honor of the 25th anniversary of the founding of the Pharmaceutical Society of Vienna. The great jubilee exhibition in honor of the fifty years' jubilee of His Majesty the Emperor Franz Joseph I. will also be open at this time. All particulars as to membership, etc., may be obtained from the secretaries, Vienna IV/2 Schonburgstrasse 6.

Grumbles on the British Pharmacopœia, 1898.

By J. E.

Within a few weeks the new edition of the British Pharmacopœia will be in the hands of most of the English-speaking druggists of the world, and, without a doubt, though probably not expressed through the medium of the press, many and loud will be the complaints. Those who have had an opportunity of glancing over the pages of this book have been disappointed. Much, very much, was expected of this '98 Pharmacopœia; the labor expended upon it appeared to be endless; opinions and suggestions were invited from every medical board, who, in turn, consulted with the pharmacists, and what has been the result? A Pharmacopœia soaring away over the heads of average druggists; teeming with questionable alterations in methods of preparations; weakening here and increasing the strength there; a veritable creator of confusion. To what purpose? Does the average druggist prepare his preparations strictly according to the British Pharmacopœia? Anyone who has had any experience at all knows that to follow the B.P. means unsightly and poor results in many cases. Squire recognized this fact years ago and published his "Companion," than which there is no better guide to the pharmacist. Squire acts as an interpreter of results that the Medical Council want to obtain, and shows how to go about it. I think I am right when I say that Squire is relied upon by more druggists than is the B.P. itself. This experience of former years bids fair to be repeated; for without the "interpreter" the B.P. is foolishness. How many will prepare *Lotio Hydrarg. Nig.* according to the '98 B.P.? and how many retail druggists will attempt to make *Tr. Opii* from the gum now? Will every druggist straightway forget all about *Spt. Tenuior* and embrace the alcohol of the B.P.? And

Stands Ahead of all These Preparations

Free

with your first
Seven-Dollar Order

FRENCH'S

Celery & Caffeine Bromide
TRADE MARK



HEIGHT 9 3/4 IN.
3 1/2 IN. SQUARE
CONTENTS 1 1/4 LB.

Is entirely different from the many "BROMO" preparations with which the market is flooded, and far superior to them all. This preparation will interest your physician and please your customers, and we know that those who try it will come back for it.

SPECIAL OFFER—With the first order for

One doz. Medium (80c size) at \$4.00 } Net 30 days
Half " Large (75c. " " \$3.00 } \$7.00

We will send one 1 1/4 lb. glass-stoppered, glass-labelled bottle, filled (like cut), worth \$2, retailing at 20 cents per oz. = \$4.00—free.

Druggists dispensing soda water will find this an excellent seller, by keeping above show bottle near fountain. Send your order at once to

CANADIAN SPECIALTY CO.

38 FRONT STREET E.,

TORONTO, ONT

Dominion Agents.

**A NEW
SPRING
SELLER**

A quick seller to all economical women. A safe seller—it paves the way for more women customers for the store.

The new, clean, fadeless, brilliant Home Dye. Never disappoints. Washes and Dyes at one operation. All colors in the

**Maypole Soap
Dyes**

Canadian Depot: 8 Pl. Royale, Montreal.

WHAT DEALERS SAY

Maypole Soap is becoming very popular, and people being satisfied, sales are increasing.—*J. A. Nicolle, Druggist.*

The sale of Maypole Soap is increasing, and it is due to the great satisfaction it is giving to everyone using it.—*S. Lachance, Druggist.*

WHAT LADIES SAY

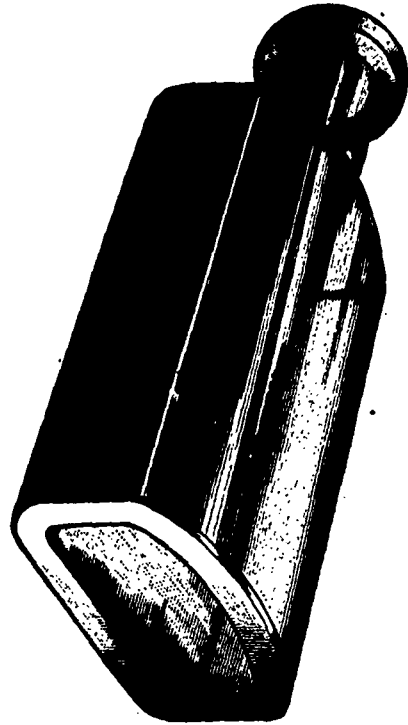
Maypole Soap duly received, and it gives perfect satisfaction, and is less trouble than any we have tried.—*Pearl McNeill, Belleville.*

It may interest you to know that my first attempt with Maypole Soap was a complete success. I had looked for a streaky effect as has attended my trial of Powder Dyes, but the work was clear and uniform.—*(Mrs.) Whatham, The Rectory, Ways Mills, P.Q.*

Elliot & Co.

From an assorted shipment of 490 cases of druggists' prescription ware recently received we offer

THE WESTLAKE OVAL



*
SMALL
CASES

—
LARGE
DISCOUNTS

—
CLEAN
PACKING

*

SIZE	1/2 oz.	1 oz.	2 oz.	3 oz.	4 oz.	6 oz.	8 oz.	16 oz.
LIST	2.90	2.90	3.50	4.20	4.80	5.80	7.20	13.00
CASE	5 gro.	5 gro.	3 gro.	2 gro.	2 gro.	1 gro.	1 gro.	1/2 gro.

Complete glass list with discounts on application.

Grape Saline.

Pleases the trade and is consequently easy to sell.

\$1.80 per dozen
(6 oz.)

Dandruff Shampoo Soap
Cleaver's English Lavender Soap,
Bryant's Root Beer,
"Red Cross" Fly Felts, 50 x 35 goc. box,
Household Ammonia (pints).

Prompt Shipment of Orders our Specialty.
Special Attention to Letter Orders.

**ELLIOT & CO.,
TORONTO.**

New

WALL PAPER

For Season

1898-9.

Our Travellers are now on the road, and will call on you soon.



If You Want Goods At Close Prices,

WAIT TO SEE OUR NEW SAMPLES.

If You Want Goods That Will Sell Quickly and At Good Profit,

WAIT TO SEE OUR NEW SAMPLES.

If You Want Some Choice Patterns for Your Better Class Trade,

WAIT TO SEE OUR NEW 22-IN. SPECIAL FANCY EMBOSSED GOLDS.

If You Want to Meet Competition,

BUY OUR GOODS.



M. Staunton & Co.

MANUFACTURERS,

TORONTO, ONT.



One of our New Designs.

the doctors, will they prescribe the new preparations? Go into the nearest drug-store and examine his shelves, what do we find? More or less complete lines of P. D. & Co.'s preparations, also Wampole's, Reed's, Stearn's, Eli Lilly, Hance Bros. & White, and many others. Why does he keep them? Because they are prescribed by the physicians, who find or fancy they find good results. Do these physicians trouble themselves about the new B.P.? Some do not even know that it is published. We know that with the druggist lies the privilege of bringing these new things of the B.P. to the notice of the physician, but will they take the place of his "nostrums"? We know that they have failed hitherto, it remains to be proved what can be accomplished with the '98 B.P.

There are some good things in the B. P., '98, however. Ung. paraffin is a grand successor to Ung. simplex if the doctors will only use it. But adeps benz. is not improved any, and is still the impossible preparation of old times. I might go on grumbling and criticizing, but leave such to more competent hands, but I cannot refrain from asking what good is this B. P. going to do the Canadian druggist generally? He probably sent in some suggestions to the Medical Council, but finds that his desires will receive attention in an addendum to be published—when? Is it not time that the suggestion of the CANADIAN DRUGGIST, August, 1893, be carefully considered? That the merits of a scheme to bring about the publication and official recognition of a *Canadian Pharmacopœia* be fully discussed? The B. P., '98, is not what we expected and had a right to expect; then why not make some move to have a Pharmacopœia of our own?

In another column we give the examination questions for the June class of the Optical Institute of Canada. Opticians should brush up their optical knowledge by trying to answer them. The questions for May will be found in our June issue.

Printer's Blunder.

An unfortunate blunder by the printers made our last issue rather ridiculous. The article headed "The Fly Pad case," which appeared on page 128, should have commenced on page 138, and read in conjunction with the balance of the article appearing on page 139.

Pharmaceutical Association of the Northwest Territories.

The annual meeting of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Association of the Northwest Territories, which was to have been held on the 20th June, was, by consent of the council, postponed to the 28th, and convened on that date in Regina, President Robert Martin in the chair, other members present being W. W. Bole, Moose Jaw; J. G. Templeton, Calgary; and A. D. Ferguson, Wolseley.

Minutes of previous meeting were read and confirmed, and the business arising therefrom had been attended to during the year by the registrar-treasurer to the satisfaction of the council.

The correspondence of the year and replies thereto were submitted to the council for inspection, and much time spent in examining the same.

Numerous communications were received from many quarters, particularly from the United States, re the qualifications necessary for registration in the Yukon District of the N.W.T., and the council, anticipating that unqualified men would engage in business there, made arrangement through its president with an official of the N.W.T. Government to act in conjunction with the N.W.M.P. to prevent any one unqualified engaging in the practice of pharmacy contrary to the provisions of the Pharmacy Act.

It coming to the knowledge of the council that one or more druggists were conducting branch stores without registering the same, the registrar-treasurer was instructed to place all such cases in the hands of a solicitor for rectification.

The registrar-treasurer's statement was received and ran as follows:

To the president and members of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Association, N.W.T.

Gentlemen,—I submit herewith the sixth annual statement of the registrar-treasurer of the N.W.T. Pharmaceutical Association as follows:

During the past year there have been admitted into the association six members, three under section 21, sub section a, as follows: Arthur Young, Macleod; John Nicoll, Lethbridge, and W. Campbell, Dawson City; and three under section 34, as follows: Dr. W. Henderson, Qu'Appelle Station; Dr. A. M. Argue, Grenfell, and Dr. P. Aylen, Fort Saskatchewan.

No examinations were held during the year.

The financial statement is as follows:

RECEIPTS.

Aug. 10, 1897—	
Balance from last audit	\$293 33
Annual fees.....	66 65
Registration fees.....	115 00
	\$474 98

DISBURSEMENTS.

Aug. 16, 1897—	
Mileage to council and meeting, J. G. Templeton.....	\$ 50 20
Mileage to council and meeting, A. D. Ferguson	12 30
W. W. Bole, salary, stationery and disbursements	61 34
C. H. Black, auditor's fees...	3 00
John Dawson, auditor's fees ..	3 00
Sept. 14, 1897—	
Printing envelopes.....	2 25
June 4, 1898—	
Printing notices.....	1 50
Bank discount on cheques....	50
To discrepancy.....	15
To cash in Bank of Montreal.	230 74
To cash on hand.....	110 00
	\$474 98

Respectfully submitted,
A. D. FERGUSON,
Reg.-Treas.

On motion, the statement was adopted
Auditors' report was submitted, and is as follows:

Cr.

Aug. 10, 1897 —	
Balance in Bank of Montreal, Regina..	\$293 33
Registration fees received	115 00
Annual fees received	66 65
	\$474 98

Dr.

Mileage to council meeting	\$ 62 50
Reg.-treas. salary, postage, etc	61 34
Auditors	6 00
Printing.....	3 75
Bank discount	50
Cash on hand	110 00
Cash in bank	230 74
Discrepancy	15
	\$474 98

Your auditors find a discrepancy of fifteen cents between the balance as per last audit, and the balance shown in the bank book on same date. Bank book has not been posted to date, and all cheques issued have not been returned to registrar-treasurer, but comparing bank book together with deposit receipts, and cheque stubs with registrar-treasurer's books, we find a balance in bank as above.

Respectfully submitted,
LEVI THOMSON }
R. A. MAGEE, } Auditors.

The report was adopted.

In order that the druggists in the N. W.T. may become better acquainted with the work done by the council, a committee consisting of Messrs. W. W. Bole and A. D. Ferguson was appointed to prepare a report covering this work, and to have the same printed and mailed to the druggists in the N.W.T.

In view of recent legislation passed by the Federal Parliament the president was

asked to ascertain if our jurisdiction as an association covered the Yukon district and report to the registrar-treasurer.

The accounts of the registrar-treasurer of \$50 for salary, and \$7.50 for postage and disbursements, and of the auditors for \$6, were ordered to be paid, the auditors re-appointed and the council adjourned to hold its next meeting in Moose Jaw.

A. D. FERGUSON,
Reg.-Treas.

British Columbia Pharmaceutical Association.

ANNUAL MEETING.

The eighth annual meeting of the B.C.P.A. was held in Vancouver City on the 14th ultimo. There was a fair attendance of druggists present when President D. S. Curtis (Westminster) called the meeting to order.

The annual report of the council, outlining the work accomplished during the year, was read by the registrar-treasurer-secretary, John K. Sutherland (Vancouver), and adopted.

The registrar's report was also read. This report gave some idea of the growth of the association, showing sixty licentiates of pharmacy in business, fifteen licentiates acting as clerks, four certified clerks, and twenty-eight apprentices. This report was also adopted.

The treasurer's statement showed the financial affairs of the association to be in a very satisfactory condition, there being \$1,351.68 at present on hand.

President Curtis' address was listened to with much attention. He very ably reviewed the work of the past year, and pointed out wherein improvement might be made in the future, and the work of the association extended. His remarks were received with applause, and a hearty vote of thanks was unanimously passed, thanking him for his practical assistance.

Messrs. H. H. Watson and John Cochrane as examiners made their report. These spoke very highly of the candidates who had presented themselves for examination and drew attention to the fact that some very creditable papers had been presented. The election of the three new councillors was then proceeded with and on the ballots being counted the president declared T. E. Atkins (Vancouver), E. H. Hiscocks (Victoria), re-elected, and Geo. Chadwick (Victoria), elected. The treasurer's statement of the large balance in hand had probably something to do

with bringing about the discussion on the advisability of reducing the annual fees. After thorough discussion, in which it was pointed out that a reduction which would meet with the wishes of those desirous of it would bring the expenditure and income alarmingly close, it was therefore decided that it was to the best interests of the association to leave the fees as they are, which is \$8 each for licentiate of pharmacy in business or physician carrying on business as druggist; \$4 for licentiates acting as clerks; \$4 for certified clerks; \$2 for certified apprentices.

It was recommended to the examiners that the new edition of the British Pharmacopoeia (1898) be not used for the October examination, but that the same be recognized by the association after January 1st, 1899.

A social and entertainment committee was appointed to arrange for and prepare a programme for the next annual meeting, to be held in New Westminster, and the association decided to place \$100 to the credit of this committee.

On adjournment of the association, the council met and elected J. R. Seymour, President (Vancouver); John Cochrane, vice-president (Victoria); and J. K. Sutherland, registrar-treasurer (Vancouver).

The council now consists of J. R. Seymour (Vancouver), John Cochrane (Victoria), D. S. Curtis (New Westminster), Geo. Chadwick (Victoria), T. E. Atkins (Vancouver), and E. H. Hiscocks (Victoria).

After the meetings the members adjourned to the Merchants' Exchange, where a most enjoyable time was spent, the usual toasts, etc., being drunk. All thoughts of graduate and pestle were put away, and all realized how thoroughly happy they could be in each other's company.

It should be stated that a full report of the proceedings will be printed shortly, and may possibly be printed should space allow in the CANADIAN DRUGGIST.

Mr. Scott, of Smith Falls; Mr. Gibson, of Woodstock, N.B.; Mr. Almond, of Hamilton; Mrs. Benjamin, of Toronto, are among those who attended the June class at the Optical Institute of Canada.

Dr. Hamill, the popular instructor of the Optical Institute of Canada, wishes us to say that he will not give any course during the hot weather of July, but will resume teaching in August or September. Dates can be obtained by writing him direct.

Cod Liver Oil and Iron Iodide.

Carl Grott describes, in *The Apotheker Zeitung*, the following improved method of preparing cod liver oil with iodide of iron:

"I prepared the iron iodide by making a solution of Fe I₂ in water, filtering a certain quantity into a small alembic containing a small quantity of ether, which spread out and protected the surface of the filtrate as it entered. This I evaporated *in vacuo* over a small clear flame, and thus recovered the Fe I₂ as a crystalline mass free from any excess of iron or other substance whatever. These crystals were of a bright, clear green color, and when put into the cod liver oil (in the proportion of 2%) dissolved very quickly, making a liquid of dark violet color, which showed, of course, that there had occurred a separation of a portion of the iodine. In pondering over the matter I remembered that, when melted Fe I₂ is heated somewhat strongly, it assumes a similar color, but on cooling resumes its usual green color. The color of my solution was the same as that of the oil prepared by Reness' process for obtaining an oil containing 2% of the iodide, and was opaque, even after filtration.

I then added 5% of sugar of milk to the oil before adding the iodide of iron, and obtained a clear reddish brown solution. It took somewhat longer to obtain solution, but by frequent agitation the latter occurred in the course of a few hours. The milk sugar precipitated in a short time, and I was thus enabled to obtain a limpid oil by simple decantation. Water or alcohol, shaken up with this oil, even after the latter had been preserved for some time (in orange or yellow bottles), gave no iodine reaction. The well-known blue was obtained, however, by the addition of Fe Cl₃.—*National Druggist*.

Samatha at Saratoga, in a New Dress.

One of the funniest of all the funny books is certainly "Samantha at Saratoga." Will Carleton pronounces it "delicious humor" and Bishop Newman says it is "bitterest satire, coated with the sweetest of exhilarating fun." Formerly published by subscription at the price of \$2.50, and sold, it is said, by the hundred thousand, it has recently been issued in an exquisite little cloth-bound volume in the "Cambridge Classics" series by the celebrated cheap-book publishers, Hurst & Co., of New York, as a means of widely advertising that series, and is sold at the fabulously low price of 25 cents. It would seem strange if they should not sell a million of them. They are sold by booksellers, or the publishers direct.

FLY PADS.

Our friends, The LYMAN BROS. & CO. (Limited), hardly place the present position of the FLY PAD case fairly in their recent advertisements.

We give below both sides of the case, leaving the Druggists of Canada to draw their own conclusions:—

- A.** The judgment of the Hon. Mr. Justice Rose, dated Oct. 15th, 1897, states that the Lyman Brothers & Co.'y (Limited):
1. Had imitated our Pads.
 2. Had imitated our envelopes.
 3. Had imitated our packing into boxes.
 4. Had imitated the ornamentation (or labelling) of the boxes.
 5. Had imitated our advertisements.
 6. And that all this was calculated to mislead.
- B.** In the same judgment the Hon. Mr. Justice Rose granted an injunction restraining the Lyman Brothers & Company (Limited), their servants, agents and workmen, from continuing to put up and advertise such paper so as to mislead.
- C.** The learned judge made no order upon the question of the Trade Mark.
- D.** Each party to the case paid their own costs.
- E.** We appealed on the Trade Mark branch of the case.
- F.** The Lyman Brothers & Company (Limited), appealed against Judge Rose's injunction.
- G.** The Court of Appeal dismissed both appeals with costs.

In other words the Lyman Brothers & Co'y paid the costs of their appeal and we paid the costs of ours. Judge Rose's injunction restraining the Lyman Brothers & Co. (Limited) from imitating our Fly Pads remains in force.

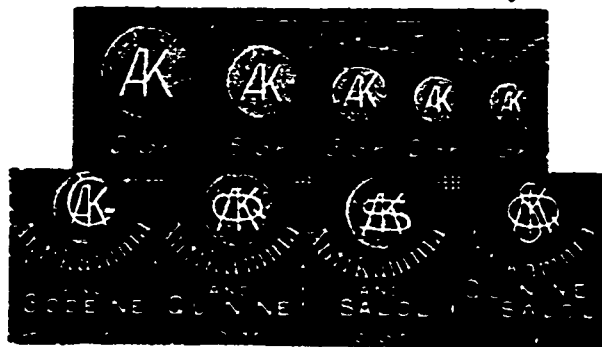
ARCHDALE WILSON & CO., Wholesale Druggists. HAMILTON

ANTIKAMNIA SUBSTITUTION

SPECIAL NOTICE

All cases of suspected substitution called to our attention will be investigated, and upon incriminating evidence, the substitutor will be reported to every physician and druggist in the surrounding territory.

Honest Pharmacy Must Have Honest Competition.



Antikamnia Powdered, Antikamnia Tablets and Combination Tablets are made solely by us and are put up in 1-oz. packages only.

NEVER IN BULK.

Information Respecting Substitution Thankfully Received.

All Correspondence Confidential.

ADDRESS:

THE ANTIKAMNIA CHEMICAL COMPANY, St. Louis, Mo., U. S. A.

Wampole's

BEEF, WINE, AND IRON.

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

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

½ Gross lots, and over.....\$60 00 per gross.
(Packed in One-Dozen Cases.)

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

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

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

Henry K. Wampole & Co.,

• MANUFACTURING PHARMACISTS,

Philadelphia, Pa.

Canadian Branch:

36 and 38 Lombard Street, TORONTO.

Do You Carry in Stock



AH-WA-GO

The King of Blood Purifiers!

IF NOT- WHY NOT?

You can recommend it to your customers and can rest assured it will do all that is claimed for it.

It is a positive cure for Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, and all Liver, Kidney and Blood Diseases.

Ah-Wa-Go is put up in dry powder form only never in liquid. Note that each package bears our name in full, printed in red and blue. None other is genuine.

Retail Price, 25 Cents per Package.
It Costs You \$1.80 per Dozen.

QUICK SELLER. LARGE PROFITS

Hand-some Advertising Matter sent with each order.

The following Wholesale Houses will supply you: Lyman Bros. & Co., Elliot & Co., Lyman, Knox & Co., Evans & Sons, Toronto; and Kerry, Watson & Co., London.

Write us for Illustrated Booklets, &c., on Ah-Wa-Go and our other Remedies.

The **F. E. KARN & O.**

128 Wellington St. West, TORONTO, Ont.

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.

Assortment No. 1

-- SPECIAL --

THE LONDON DRUG CO.'S

\$9.00

Assortment

of 5 and 10 cent

High Grade Toilet Soaps

FOR \$7.50

RETAILS AT

- 1 doz. Skin Food 10c. — \$1.20
- 2 doz. Oatmeal Bouquet (6) 10c. — 2.40
- 1 doz. Cucumber Complexion 10c. — 1.20
- 1 doz. Wild Flower Glycerine 10c. — 1.20
- 1 doz. Wild Flower Honey 10c. — 1.20
- 1 doz. Indian Maze 10c. — 1.20
- 1 doz. Glycerine Healing Tar 10c. — 1.20
- 1 doz. Hard Water Cocoa Castile ... 5c. — .60
- 1 doz. Tea Leaf 5c. — .60
- 1 doz. Sultana 5c. — .60
- 1 doz. Pressed Cocoa Castile 5c. — .60

\$12.00

Retail Dealer's Profit 60 per cent.

Niagara Falls Line



**STEAMER EMPRESS OF INDIA,
G.T.R. SYSTEM.**

Daily at 7.30 a.m. and 3.20 p.m.

From Geddes' Wharf, foot of Yonge St., for St. Catharines and all points on Welland Canal,

**NIAGARA FALLS
BUFFALO
NEW YORK
AND ALL POINTS EAST.**

Also commencing JUNE 18th every Saturday night at eleven to Rochester (direct), returning Monday morning at five o'clock and in time for business and all out-going trains.

FAMILY SEASON BOOKS at low rates. Freight carried at lowest rates and with express despatch

Tickets and information apply Head Office on Wharf. Tel. 260.

W. H. SMITH, General Agent. A. W. HEPBURN, Manager.

Gray's

CASTOR-FLUID
For the hair.

DENTAL PEARLINE
An excellent antiseptic tooth wash.

SULPHUR PASTILLES
For burning in diphtheric cases.

SAPONACEOUS DENTIFRICE
An excellent antiseptic dentifrice.

These Specialties

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

HENRY R. GRAY

ESTABLISHED 1866.

Pharmaceutical Chemist

122 St. Lawrence Main Street

(Cor. of LaSalle Street)

MONTREAL

..Niagara Falls..

Travel by the Canadian Scenic Route

The Niagara Falls Park and River Electric R'y.

Connecting at Queenston with Niagara Navigation Co.'s Steamers and with all railway lines at Niagara Falls.

The only line giving the tourist an unbroken view of the famous cataract, also furnishing excellent facilities for reaching all the points of interest at the Falls.

W. Phillips, Manager.

C. C. Harbottle, City Pass. Agent.

King and Yonge Sts., Toronto

Best View

of the NIAGARA RIVER and RAPIDS from the

**GREAT GORGE
AMERICAN SIDE ROUTE**

ROUND TRIP, 60c.

Magnificent bird's-eye view of all points of interest from the famous

STEEL OBSERVATION TOWER

Opposite entrance to Prospect Park

FARE, - 25 Cents.

Special Rates to Excursions

R. M. MELVILLE, Can. Pass. Agent, TORONTO, ONT. J. M. BRINKER, Pres. and Gen. Man., BUFFALO, N.Y.

Pharmacy in England.

Some Effects of the New B.P.—The Chemists' Exhibition.—Novelties at the Exhibition.—Sugar-coated Compressed Tablets.—Granular Hypo-sulphite of Soda for Photographers.—A Combined Percolator and Pneumatic Filter.

(From our own Correspondent.)

The effect of the new B.P. is already being felt both in retail and wholesale. Already a successful prosecution has been undertaken against a chemist for retailing a sample of sweet spirit of nitre which did not answer the tests of the new B.P. for Spirit *Æther Nit.* The unreasonableness of not allowing any time in order to get rid of old stock is being keenly felt, and in this respect the prescribing doctor is in an infinitely better position than the unfortunate pharmacist. The former can go on using the 1885 preparations as long as he likes, for he is a law unto himself, and I am credibly informed by more than one wholesale house that supplies medical men that so far they have had hardly any demand for anything of the 1898 B.P. Then several commercial articles, such as citric and tartaric acids, bicarbonate of sodium, liquid paraffin, glycerin, etc., are not so easily obtainable to answer all the tests of the new B.P., which in several instances are either absurdly stringent or based upon errors. Warrington has shown that the tests for lead in citric and tartaric acids are defective; Howard proves the same thing about sodii bicarb., and Millard has stated that the specific gravity for liquid paraffin in the new B.P. is too high, and is supported by Stern Bros., one of the largest manufacturers of this article, and by Martindale in the *Extra Pharmacopœia*. Some of the alterations in strength, not at first comprehended, are now seen to be considerable. Thus the new tincture of belladonna is fully twice as powerful as the old; ipecacuanha wine and vinegar are nearly twice the former strength, and so is tincture of nux vomica, owing to more perfect standardization; liquor strychnine hydrochlor. is only four-fifths of its old strength, owing to the hydrochloride replacing the pure alkaloid dissolved with acid; compound liniment of camphor (*Lin. Camph. Ammon. B.P., 1898*) is stronger in ammonia.

Some physical changes that were unexpected and not announced are alcoholic extract of belladonna now a yellow powder, extract of physostigma is also

pulverulent and so is extract strophanthus. Glycerin of pepsin is darker than the acid glycerole usually supplied from the fresh stomachs. Tincture of nux vomica is greenish brown. Liquor, Sars & Co., Conc., is not exactly like the old concentrated decoction, being lighter and more palatable in spite of its greater strength. Colonial chemists, I understand, are promptly accepting the new B.P., and export houses have been busy supplying small quantities of all the new B.P. preparations, so that their clients will be in an early position to dispense them if required.

The annual Chemists' Exhibition has again been a success both from the point of view of the number of people and exhibitors attending. This year the Agricultural Hall was the rendezvous, but the 150 stands did not succeed in filling that vast place. There was a large gap at one end that was filled by a stand for the Ladies' Pompadour Band, surrounded by many stairs. There was also a marked absence of the colonial visitors who last year ordered so freely as to make the hearts of many exhibitors rejoice. Of course, their presence last year was partly due to the attractions of the Diamond Jubilee, and it is anticipated that not until 1900, when the Paris Exhibition may prove a great attraction, will so many colonials visit Europe again. The model pharmacy erected by Evans, Sons & Co., of Liverpool, was the centre of universal interest, although it must be candidly admitted that light oak in spite of its clean appearance and good wearing qualities is nothing like so effective as American walnut or even mahogany. A good deal of the effect was due to the recess-labelled shop rounds and no modern pharmacy can be considered complete without these artistic bottles which wear well and impart a finish to the shelves procurable in no other way. Several entire exhibits were sold, including those of sponge dealers, chemists' sundries and advertising novelties. The novelties were not numerous, but a few are well worth notice. Lomela is the name of a skin soap, ointment and

cream recommended by the proprietors, the Lomela Co., of John Bright Street, Birmingham, for cutaneous diseases and the complexion generally. The matto chain is composed of small balls running freely on a wire that can be rubbed over any part of the body for self-massage. Ovaline-soap, stated to contain a large percentage of yolk of egg, which is claimed to be the natural emollient of the skin. Parke, Davis & Co. had an effective show of their well-known preparations and also those of other American manufacturers, such as rhubarb fingers, obtained by compressing the pure drug. Southan Bros. & Barclay had a Biblical herbarium, illustrating the natural history of the Bible. The Crown Perfumery Co. exhibited Crown Lavender Salts Soap, for which a patent has been demanded. Valentine's Extract Co. produced Valentine Meat Globules (patented), made from beef extract; one or two dropped into a teacup of boiling water forms beef tea. To cyclists, travellers, etc., these should prove a veritable boon. Airators, limited, of Broad Street Avenue, London, E.C., showed some novel features in "sparklets." These are small steel receivers, twelve of which only weigh four ounces, containing liquid carbonic acid gas, and, when one is attached to the special cane-covered soda-water bottle and a metal cap that pierces the sparklet is screwed over all, the carbonic acid is forced into the bottle and is ready aerated for use. The practical advantages of the invention were demonstrated to an admiring crowd all day long. The Norton Folgate Rubber Co. exhibited a portable machine for filling collapsible tubes with pastes, paints, or ointments, that should prove a time-saving and neater arrangement than that usually effected. Chemists who put up their own tooth-pastes or cyclists' repairing solution, etc., would find such a machine fill the desired bill.

Sugar-coating is not an art at which probably many chemists excel, but there is no question of the preference given by the public to medicines covered with sugar-coating. Pills have long been popular, chiefly introduced by New York houses, although medical men raise some objection, as the pill has to be made so very hard to stand the coating. This does not, of course, refer to Upjohn's quinine pills, which have been the wonder of practical pharmacists ever since their introduction. But quinine, cascara, and several other similar nauseous or bitter drugs, formerly supplied in compressed

tablet form, are fast becoming unsaleable unless sugar-coated, and the wholesale houses, recognizing the demand, are competing for retail support. For some time past there have been advertisements in the drug journals for qualified pharmacists capable of sugar-coating, but the supply is not equal to the demand. At present most of the firms send their compressed tablets to the confectioners to have the coating put on, but this is not so satisfactory, for obvious reasons, as when done on your own premises, hence the demand for skilled labor. Chemists would do well to put up cascara in convenient bottles containing twenty-five and 100 tablets, suitably finished off in cartons, as more useful to travellers, business men, etc., who are compelled to constantly resort to laxatives.

The advantage of the granular form of hyposulphite of soda for the use of photographers, either amateur or professional, should be made known widely. It dissolves in half the time, it also makes a neater and smaller package, whilst the cost per cwt. is only slightly increased. Many chemists keep "hypo," as it is familiarly called by photographers, in cartons or other convenient packages already weighed and labelled. The granular form, if properly explained to the customer, will always yield a slightly higher price and therefore profit, a point not to be neglected in these days of keen competition. If a carton or wrapper is used care should be taken to push some photographic specialty, such as hydroquinone developer, or particular camera or plates, on the sides not covered by the title and uses of hypo. An electro of a camera, easily loaned from any of the leading camera makers, enhances the effect and remains as a constant advertisement of the chemist and photographic sundries dealer.

Messrs. Barclay & Co., one of our patent medicine and sundries houses, have introduced a new percolator and filter that bids fair to become widely adopted. The top is made to screw tightly down and is then air-tight. By means of an ordinary pneumatic tire valve and pump air is then forced in at the top and the pressure soon makes the percolate hurry on its way or a blocked filter awaken to its own incapacity. After a careful trial I am convinced that this is one of the greatest improvements of recent introduction, and pharmacists who make their own tinctures, etc., will find

that it will soon repay its cost. The combined percolator and pneumatic filter is patented, but only costs about \$7 for a three-gallon size, pumps extra. This is in tinned iron, but a tinned copper apparatus of the same size is only \$2.50 more and will last more than a life-time with careful handling. The pressure that can be obtained would surprise most people, and if the lid is not well screwed it lifts up and the escaping air reminds one of that bug-bear of the cyclist—a punctured tire.

P.A.T.A. of Canada.

The annual meeting of the Proprietary Articles Trade Association of Canada was held at the Queen's Hotel, Toronto, July 6th. The meeting was well attended, and was thoroughly representative. Amongst the firms represented were J. C. Ayer & Co., Brayley, Sons & Co., G. C. Briggs & Co., Common Sense Manufacturing Company, D. Densmore & Co., Dodds Medicine Company, S. G. Detchon, Edmanson & Bates, G. F. Fulford & Co., Gilmour Brothers & Co., G. A. Gibbons, Holgate-Fielding Company, Frances Kahle & Co., E. W. Lepage & Co., Leeming, Miles & Co., Montreal; Milburn & Co., Munyon's H. H. Remedy Company, Northrop & Lyman Company, C. C. Richards & Co., Radway & Co., Quickeure Company, J. H. Sanderson, Scott & Bowne, Slocum Chemical Company, Sloan Medicine Company, Charles A. Vogeler Company, H. K. Wampole & Co., Woodward Medicine Company, The World's Dispensary Medical Association, Sterling Remedy Company, Effervescent Salt Company, California Fig Syrup Co., Dr. Ward Medicine Company, Lawrence A. Wilson & Co., P. C. Larkin, Young & Smith, Pond's Extract Company, Dolber, Goodale Company, Koeng Medicine Company, E. Jardine Company (Pure Gold Manufacturing Co.).

The business transacted was principally of a routine character. The following officers were elected: President, J. H. McKinnon, Toronto; vice-president, G. T. Fulford, Brockville; secretary-treasurer, L. S. Levee, Toronto. Board of Control: Messrs. J. McKee, G. C. Hawkins, E. H. Wooley, W. J. Edmanson. Infringement Committee: S. G. Detchon, H. L. Peiler, J. M. Brayley. Legislative Committee: T. Milburn, H. Miles, D. Densmore. Membership Committee: J. McKee, G. T. Fulford, E. D. Howe.

At the meeting Mr. H. L. Peiler, representing the Abbey Effervescent Salt Co., introduced a resolution looking to a more satisfactory basis of agreement between the manufacturers and wholesale houses. In our opinion it would have been wiser on the part of the members to have appointed the committee asked for, and thus have endeavored to come to some understanding whereby both branches of the trade would work together and thus be in harmony with the retail trade as well.

The Abbey Effervescent Salt Co. have proved to their satisfaction that the retail drug trade can be protected, and have worked faithfully upon these lines—and it should be the endeavor of all parties to adopt some plan whereby the interests of the retailer are maintained. The following is a copy of the resolution referred to:

Whereas, despite the repeated efforts of this Association, aided by the efforts of the Wholesale and Retail Drug Associations, to prevent sales by cutters and persons not entitled to trade in proprietary medicines, no system has as yet been proposed which could be considered feasible or practicable;

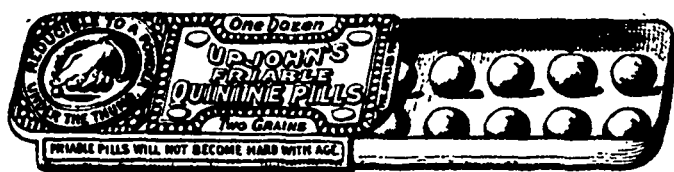
And whereas, at the meeting of this Association, held on the 7th of September, 1897, the proposition of the Wholesale Drug Association was rejected, owing to the general feeling that if adopted by the manufacturers it would not bring about the handling of proprietary medicines by only the legitimate trade;

And whereas, The Abbey Effervescent Salt Co., Limited, of Montreal, at the time of the last meeting of this Association had already adopted a similar plan, and have met with a large measure of success in preventing the sale of their preparation by persons outside of the legitimate drug trade;

Be it resolved, that a committee be now named to reconsider the proposition made at that meeting and the modification of it as adopted and brought into active operation by the Abbey Effervescent Salt Co., Limited, of Montreal, a member of this Association, and report to this meeting upon the advisability of adopting such a scheme, with any modification that would render it generally applicable to the businesses of all the members of this Association.

Largin is a new antiseptic prepared by Prof. Finger and intended for gonorrhoea. Its composition is not known.

NOVELTY, CONVENIENCE AND PROFIT



THE NEW PACKAGE FOR RETAILING

Upjohn's Friable Quinine Pills

The Novelty in the handsome, enamelled metal box, with slide cover, holding 12 pills, each in a separate compartment.

The Convenience is in its size—fits the vest pocket or lady's purse—giving a handy means for carrying quinine pills.

The Profit is 300 per cent., when the package is retailed for 15 cents. The superior quality of the pills and their unique quality of friability insure their ready sale.

Put up in attractive counter display containers holding one gross of boxes.

Order a Gross or $\frac{1}{4}$ Gross from your jobber. They cost no more than the "solid" kind.

GILMOUR BROS. & CO., MONTREAL

Sole agents for Upjohn's Pills

Don't Order

....YOUR....

Calendars

FOR 1899

TILL YOU HAVE SEEN

Lawson & Jones'

SAMPLES.

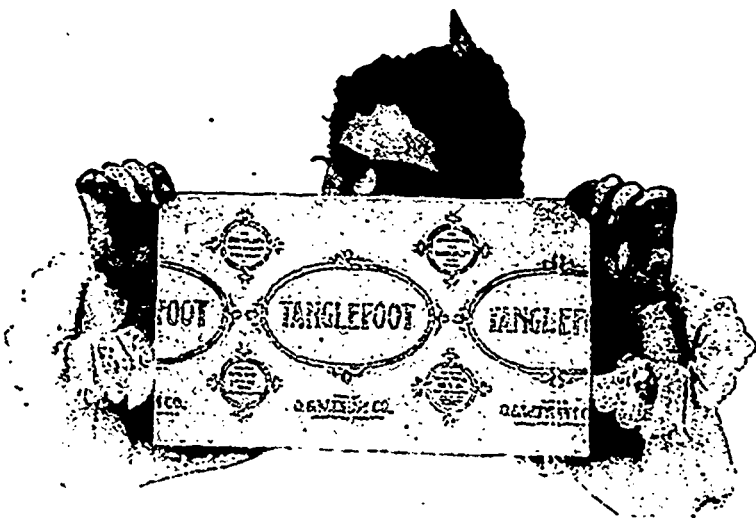
Drop a Card to the Firm

If you are interested in this line and get particulars.

LAWSON & JONES,
LON ON, ONT.

TANGLEFOOT

Sealed Sticky Fly Paper



The principal requirement of Sticky Fly Paper is stability, while in your stock, as well as after it is opened for use.

Stability, Tanglefoot possesses in the highest degree; constant and well-directed experimenting have developed a paper very nearly perfect and not approached by anything else in the line.

Sell Tanglefoot and you will know that you are supplying the latest ideas and improvements as soon as they are out.

See That It Looks Like This.

40 Cents a Box—\$3 40 a Case.

LYMAN'S CONFECTIONERY

We call the attention of the Drug Trade to the special line of Confectionery made specially for ourselves, the quality of which is second to none. One advantage to Druggists handling this line of goods is, they will not be sold except to Retail Druggists, and they will not find their Grocer next door with the same line. We hope our friends will appreciate our efforts to give them a fine class of goods at a popular price, by trying at least a sample with their next order. Price, in less than ten bottles, 85c.; ten bottles and over, 80c. Our own bottles are returnable, with glass stopper complete and our label attached only, at 10c. each, delivered in Toronto.

LIST OF TABLETS :

Acid Drops	Everton Toffee	Mixed Fruit
Acid Drops, small	Horehound	Orange
Butterscotch	Lemon, Strawberry	Pineapple
Chocolate	Lime	Raspberry

The Lyman Bros. & Co., Limited
TORONTO.

WE SELL

Containers

and

Pill Boxes

As well as Fine

Lithographed

and

Printed Labels

~~~~~  
**KNOWLES & CO.**

Lithographers and Printers  
to the Drug Trade.

LONDON, ONT.

## If You Want Rubber Goods

With special brands, and your name and address marked on the label, we shall be glad to receive your orders.

Atomizers  
Fountain Syringes  
Bulb Syringes  
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Hot Water Bottles (4 grades).

And a full line of druggists' rubber sundries

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

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### Canadian Rubber Company

Alpha Branch ]

[ of Montreal

MONTREAL TORONTO WINNIPEG

## Trade Notes

F. C. Fielding has opened a drug store at Coboconk, Ont.

W. C. Lanehland is opening a new drug store at Wardner, B.C.

P. J. Hatton, druggist, St. John's, Newfoundland, is insolvent.

Dr. Macklin, Roland, Man., is said to be selling out his drug business.

G. W. McLaren, of Morden, Man., is opening a branch drug store at Winkler, Man.

The drug stock of the estate of A. Duval, Montreal, was sold by tender June 30th.

The "Qu'Appelle Drug and Stationery Co." is the new name of the business heretofore carried on by Henderson & Parker, Qu'Appelle, N.W.T.

J. B. Mercer is closing his drug business at Battleford, N.W.T., and is, we understand, about to open a wholesale liquor establishment at Edmonton.

J. R. Lee has purchased the drug business of Thos. Johnston, corner Church and Wellesley streets, Toronto, and will conduct it as a branch store under the management of his son, Wm. Lee.

Letters-patent have been issued incorporating D. W. Bole, wholesale druggist, J. Y. Griffin, provision merchant; Alex. Macdonald, wholesale merchant; R. J. Campbell, wholesale merchant; Kenneth Mackenzie, wholesale merchant, all of Winnipeg, under the name of "The Bole Drug Company, Limited," with a total capital stock of \$100,000 divided into 2,000 shares.

### Nova Scotia Notes.

Much regret is expressed in Halifax at the death, in Cape Colony, on May 24th, of Alfred A. Patterson, formerly of Halifax, and who was for some ten years a valued employee of Messrs. Simson Bros. & Co. Mr. Patterson was in poor health, and, having been benefited very much a few years ago by a trip to South Africa, he determined to go there to reside permanently. He left Halifax in February last, accompanied by his brother, and the reports of his health on the voyage and since his arrival in Africa were favorable, but death came to him very suddenly. His remains were interred at Beaufort West, Cape Colony. Mr. Patterson had many friends, who deeply regret his death, at the early age of twenty-seven.

The popular Sherbrooke druggist, Mr.

E. F. L. Jenner, was in the city a few days ago. Mr. Jenner came to Halifax to meet his mother, who arrived on the S.S. *St. John City* from England on the 19th ult. Mrs. Jenner has accompanied her son to Sherbrooke, and will remain with him for some time.

Another drug store has been opened in Halifax, at the west end of Spring Garden Road. Mr. W. A. Diamond is the proprietor.

The drug store opened recently at Parrsboro by Dr. P. A. Holmes is said to be an establishment creditable to the town. Dr. Holmes is also practising his profession there.

The death occurred, a short time since, at Charlottetown, P.E.I., of Judge Reddin, father of the Messrs. Reddin Bros., druggists, of that town.

Mr. C. E. McDormand, of Halifax, and Mr. D. A. McKinnon, of Charlottetown, were the successful candidates at the recent examinations of the Nova Scotia Pharmaceutical Society, which took place on the 14th and 15th ult. A number also presented themselves for the preliminary, the average being successful.

Mr. Morrison, of the firm of R. C. Fuller & Co., of Amherst, and Mr. R. M. Jackson, of New Glasgow, were both in Halifax for a few days, fulfilling their duties as members of the board of examiners. Both these gentlemen being well known and deservedly popular, their Halifax friends are glad to welcome them to the metropolitan city.

Mr. Laurence Blackwood, who has been for several years chief accountant with Messrs. Simson Bros. & Co., has resigned his position to seek his fortune in the west, and left a few days since for Vancouver. Mr. H. Mackenzie, formerly with Messrs. Forsythe, Sutcliffe & Co., has secured the position vacated by Mr. Blackwood.

The regular annual meeting of the Nova Scotia Pharmaceutical Society was held last week, and the executive elected with but few changes. There were no matters of special importance dealt with. Some little criticism was indulged in at the expense of the legal committee, but these gentlemen ably defended their actions.

Halifax, N.S., July 1st, 1898.

### British Columbia Notes.

Mr. E. H. Hiscocks is evidently a favorite with the druggists as evidenced by his re-election.

George Chadwick enjoys the distinction of being the first clerk to become a member of the Council of the B.C. P.A.

The B.P., 1898, has received its first official and formal recognition in B.C. The association will examine its candidates with it after January, 1899. When will the druggists of British Columbia decide to use it, and when will the physicians wish their prescriptions dispensed by it?

It is high time that some effort was made to establish a school of pharmacy in British Columbia. With twenty-eight apprentices to pass both minor and major examinations, and four clerks with the "major" overshadowing them, surely some means should be devised to furnish the essential education.

### Pharmaceutical Association.

#### ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

At the first meeting of the new council of the Pharmaceutical Association of the Province of Quebec, held on the 6th instant, the following officers were elected, namely: President, R. W. Williams, Three Rivers; 1st vice-president, S. Lachance, Montreal; 2nd vice president, J. Emile Roy, Quebec; treasurer, C. J. Covernton, Montreal; board of examiners, W. H. Chapman, A. J. Laurance, J. R. Parkin, H. R. Lanciot, Montreal; R. W. Williams, Three Rivers, and J. Emile Roy, Quebec; preliminary board of examiners, Rev. Abbé Verreau, principal Jacques Cartier Normal School, and Prof. Isaac Gammell, of the High School, Montreal, with Mr. J. E. Dubé, of Quebec, as supervisor for Quebec city and district; auditors, Messrs. James D. Webb and J. A. Picotte, Montreal. The council, after conference with the Medico-Chirurgical Society, decided that on and after October 1st all physicians' prescriptions would be dispensed with preparations of the new British Pharmacopœia of 1898, unless otherwise ordered, and that a circular to that effect be sent to every physician in the province, in which would be given the preparations of the old and new B.P. in which changes in strength and dose are made, and also the new preparations added to the B.P. of 1898. The council also decided that the old B.P. would be used for the October major and minor examinations, but after that date the questions would be formulated according to the new B.P. of 1898.

E. MUIR,

Secretary-Registrar and Assistant-Treasurer.



**Kola Preparations.**

L. Bernegau gives, in the *Pharmaceutische Zeitung*, the following formulæ for various kola preparations :

**KOLA TABLETS.**

|                                                          | Parts. |
|----------------------------------------------------------|--------|
| Dry extract of kola.....                                 | 50     |
| Vanillin sugar (vanillin, 1 part; sugar, 500 parts)..... | 35     |
| Chocolate powder.....                                    | 15     |
| Starch, sufficient.                                      |        |

Mix and form into tablets of 15 grains each.

**KOLA PEPPERMINT TABLETS.**

|                          | Parts. |
|--------------------------|--------|
| Dry extract of kola..... | 50     |
| Powdered sugar.....      | 49     |
| Oil of peppermint.....   | 1      |
| Starch, sufficient.      |        |

Proceed as before.

**KOLA AND CITRIC ACID TABLETS.**

|                                             | Parts. |
|---------------------------------------------|--------|
| Dry extract of kola.....                    | 50     |
| Vanillin sugar.....                         | 45     |
| Citric acid.....                            | 5      |
| Oil of lemon, 2 drops to every 100 tablets. |        |

Mix and proceed as before.

If pastilles are preferable, mucilage of acacia or tragacanth may be added, and the mass formed into pastilles in the usual way.

**KOLA MORSELS.**

|                            | Parts. |
|----------------------------|--------|
| Dry extract of kola.....   | 60     |
| White sugar, powdered..... | 600    |
| Rosewater.....             | 150    |

Mix and boil together and add :

|                              | Parts. |
|------------------------------|--------|
| Sweet almonds, blanched..... | 60     |
| Citron, preserved.....       | 60     |
| Orange peel, preserved.....  | 45     |

Cut into fine pieces, and, if desired, color. After sufficient agitation to thoroughly mix the ingredients, pour the hot mass into suitable moulds, which should be dampened beforehand. The mass may also be poured on a marble slab, let cool, and cut into the desired sizes and shapes.

**KOLA MALT EXTRACT.**

|                          | Parts. |
|--------------------------|--------|
| Dry extract of kola..... | 10     |
| Boiling water.....       | 10     |
| Dry extract of malt..... | 90     |

Dissolve the kola in the hot water; add the malt extract, and evaporate (best *in vacuo*) down to 100 parts. In this preparation the excitant properties of kola are combined with the nutrient properties of malt. Iron may be advantageously combined with kola-malt extract.

**KOLA-PEPSIN TABLETS.**

|                              | Parts. |
|------------------------------|--------|
| Pepsin.....                  | 10     |
| Acid, hydrochloric, c.p..... | 2      |

|                          |    |
|--------------------------|----|
| Sugar of milk.....       | 38 |
| Dry extract of kola..... | 50 |
| Starch, sufficient.      |    |

Mix and compress into 100 tablets.—*National Druggist.*

**Cacao Preparation in Cameroon.**

In Cameroon, Africa, according to Friederici, the best grade of cacao known is made. The golden-yellow fruits are cut from the trees, opened, and the seeds removed. The process of curing follows a fermentation, which is carried on in the curing-house. Fermentation, which is hastened by the self-heating of the product, is varied in duration according to the size of the harvest and according to the weather prevailing. During this process the seeds lose their originally bitter taste without sacrifice of the qualities desired. When the violet-colored cotyledons have taken on a chocolate-brown color, fermentation has gone far enough. This lasts usually about sixty hours, the temperature ranging between 30° and 43° C. The seeds are now washed to free them from impurities, dried in the air, and packed in sacks. Throughout the entire process, contact with metal is anxiously avoided.—*Apoth. Zeit. 15; from Der Tropenpflanzer: Phar. Review.*

**Cocaine Manufacture in India.**

The coca plant, *Erythroxylon coca*, was introduced into Ceylon from Kew in 1870 and it is probable that the plants now cultivated in Madras came from the same source. Three years later the experimental cultivation made at the Sikkim Cinchona Plantations proved a failure, and further attempts to raise the plant were abandoned. In 1894, however, the Madras Government was again approached as to the advisability of instituting experimental cultivation on the lower slopes of the Nilgiris, the failure of the Sikkim crop being apparently due to the too great elevation as well as to the unsuitable climate of that plantation. The government decided that the demand in India for the alkaloid was too small to justify anything beyond experimental cultivation. The latter was accordingly commenced, and the results which are now at hand are eminently satisfactory. In the early part of this year the collector and the chemical examiner of the Nilgiri Gardens submitted further reports dealing with the expenses in growing the plant and in extracting the alkaloid, and

as the Madras Government is assured that the use of the drug has greatly increased, that the alkaloid can be readily extracted and that the plant flourishes on the Nilgiris, it considers that it might, for some time to come, be profitable to private individuals to take up the cultivation of coca.

The enormous consumption of the alkaloid throughout the world may be judged by the fact that 22½ million pounds of dried leaves are produced annually in Peru and Bolivia. This represents about 55,000 pounds of cocaine. It is owing most probably to the great increase in the exportation of the plant from South America and its consequent cheapening in the European market that coca cultivation has not materially developed in India.—*Imperial Institute Journal, Phar. Review.*

**A CEMENT FOR METALS.**—A cement which firmly unites metals—which, in fact, will stick to almost anything with which it is brought into contact—is made as follows: Take the best white glue, cover it with cold water and let remain over night in a cool place. In the morning drain off all superfluous water by throwing the glue on a towel or cloth and whirling it around until all water not taken up by the glue is driven off. Put into a melting pot hung within a pot of water, after the fashion of a water bath, and heat until the glue has become fluid. To this add sufficient wood ashes to make a mass not too thick for use. The ashes should be sifted again and again until they are in the state of an impalpable powder before being used. This cement should be applied hot, and the substances to be united should be pressed together as tightly as possible. For tin, either in block or in foil, instead of ashes use about two per cent. of boric acid.—*Nat. Druggist.*

**THE BRAIN.**—It is a popular idea that the heavier the brain is the higher are the intellectual possibilities of its possessor. Sir William Turner now says that a heavy brain is no indication of intellectual eminence. The average weight of the European brain is from forty-nine to fifty ounces, yet five out of thirty-one male lunatics, taken without selection from post-mortem records, had brains ranging from fifty to fifty-six ounces. The brains of three female lunatics out of twenty-two exceeded fifty ounces. It is, moreover, a well-known fact that epileptics usually have large brains.

We know that our non-secret preparations are not always the cheapest in price, and those druggists who look for cheap prices, regardless of quality, do not favor us with their patronage; but those who want the best goods at fair prices generally do. We know that there are pharmacists who believe that in medicine "the best of everything is none too good," and who take a pride in having their names appear on preparations of merit which will do their business credit, and give satisfaction to their customers. These are the ones we are interested in, and are the kind we have on our books as customers by the thousands, and it is to such as these that we cater.



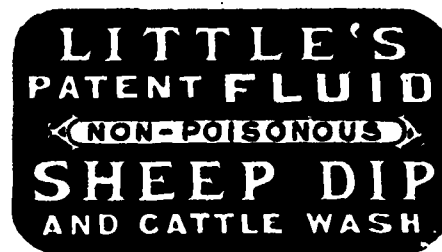
**Frederick Stearns & Co.,** Manufacturing Pharmacists,

**Windsor, Ont.**

Detroit, Mich.

London, Eng.

New York City.



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.

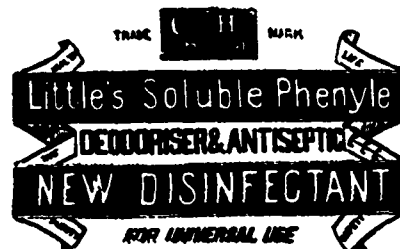
17 Gold, Silver, and other Prize Medals have been awarded to "Little's Sheep and Cattle Wash" in all parts of the world.

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.

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

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Are conscientiously made from the best tobaccos by expert union workmen in one of the cleanest factories in Canada. We offer to the drug trade only those lines which we know have given satisfaction and we are confident cannot fail to give satisfaction to the superior class of trade which druggists receive.

These goods are all handsomely put up in neat boxes of 50 each and have proved sellers wherever they have been placed. We solicit your orders and undertake to accept return of goods if they are not as we represent. Small or large, your order will be promptly attended to. Write us to-day.

**THE NATIONAL CIGAR CO., Limited**  
9 & 11 FRANCIS ST., TORONTO

# Our Lord Nelson

Where it is known is recognised as having no superior and few equals as a high-class 10c. cigar. It has been a seller from the start.

# Our La Cresta

is a very high grade five-center—equal to many ten-centers.

# Our National Five And Monte Cristo

Are our regular 5 cent lines, and while hardly as good as La Crestas are yet better than the majority of 5 cent cigars on the market

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| 2 Boxes Davis' Fly Felts retail for .....                       | \$10 00 |
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| Price to retailer.....                                          | 4 50    |
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Really making 2 boxes Fly Felts retailing at \$10 cost but \$3 50

Special Offer. Time extended till further notice. Send order direct to us, naming wholesaler that goods are to be shipped through. Handle and push Davis Fly Felts, the popular Fly Poison. Affords largest profit of any fly poison in the market Every package guaranteed effective

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**Sticky  
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#### SPECIAL OFFER

In every case of "SURE CATCH" Sticky Fly Paper, we shall pack to sheets of "SURE CATCH" Poison Fly Paper Free (one sheet in each carton). At the usual price, this nets the dealer 66% per cent. per case more than the usual profit on Sticky Fly Paper.

"SURE CATCH" POISON FLY PAPER. Made of Extra Heavy absorbent Felt Paper. Packed six sections in an envelope.

PRICE LIST.—1 Box, 50 Envelopes, \$1.25.

1 Case, 10 Boxes, 500 Envelopes, \$10.00.

## J. HUNGERFORD SMITH CO.

Rochester, N.Y.

Manufacturing Chemists.

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We also manufacture "TRUE FRUIT" Fountain Syrups

### A NEW LINE FOR CANADIAN AND ENGLISH CHEMISTS

# YEAST TABLETS for families in town and country

A PURE CANADIAN MANUFACTURE

Recommended by all Druggists for Purity, Keeping Properties and Economy. Sample Box, containing 3 doz. five-cent packages, \$1.

## VICTORIA YEAST CO., Manufacturers of Victoria Yeast Tablets

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## Correspondence.

### Society of Opticians.

Toronto, June 13th, 1898.

Editor CANADIAN DRUGGIST:

DEAR SIR,—In the interest of optics in general, and Canadian optics in particular, may I request a small corner in your valuable columns in which to air a grievance.

I notice in the various trade papers published across the border regular reports of the progress of the various state optical societies; in many of them regular meetings being held, and interesting papers on optical topics being read, and a universal look-out being kept that the rights of opticians are not curtailed, and also a constant endeavor being made to enlarge their sphere and elevate the standard of the graduate optician. That their achievements have not been of little worth is shown in the recent vain attempt to rush through the New York legislature a bill practically barring any but medical men from fitting glasses.

While in Canada the growth of the optical trade, together with the spread of optical knowledge, has been quite in proportion to that of our neighbors, we have a complete lack of organization. It is true we may not be immediately threatened by hostile legislation, but it is fair to assume that as our opticians improve in knowledge and ability that the increased trade thereby acquired at the expense of the oculist will arouse antagonism, and attempts are sure to be made to restrict and, if possible, throttle the optician.

The oculists are organized, and discussions along this line have already been held. Any action therefore taken by them will be an organized effort. How is the optical profession prepared to cope with the question when it comes? There is no organization, and an association in name only.

The Optical Association founded a year or two ago is apparently lifeless, and any attempt to resurrect and re-organize it will, I am sure, receive the support of its present officers, through no fault of whom does it owe its want of success.

The many ways in which opticians associated together can benefit each other, in addition to the question of legislation, are so numerous and well defined as to make it not a question of "shall we organize"—but rather on what plan?

I should like to hear from our opticians throughout the country either through THE CANADIAN DRUGGIST, or personally, whether they consider a society of opticians advisable, and if so along what lines.

Thanking you,

I remain yours sincerely,

LIONEL G. AMSDEN,

Principal Canadian Ophthalmic College.

### Krypton.

The discovery of a new gaseous element was announced at a recent meeting of the Royal Society, London, by Professor Ramsay, F.R.S. This element he has named Krypton. It will be remembered that at the meeting of the British Association held in Toronto last year, a report of which appeared in these columns, the learned professor in his address to the Chemical Section propounded



Prof. Wm. Ramsay, Ph.D., F.R.S.

a theory that it was possible that there existed an intermediate element between the gaseous argon and the terrestrial helium. The following report of the communication made by Professor Ramsay and Mr. Morris H. Travers is taken from *The British and Colonial Druggist*. The discoverers conclude that the atmosphere contains a hitherto unknown gas heavier than argon, transparent and like that element inactive, with a characteristic spectrum, and less volatile than oxygen, nitrogen or argon. The spectrum presents, besides the weakly-defined spectrum of argon, two exceedingly brilliant lines, one being almost identical with the D 3 yellow line of helium, and the other green, which may be compared in inten-

sity with the green line of helium. Its wave length was 5566.3. Another slightly weaker gave 5557.3. The density of the gas was approximately 22.5, that of oxygen being 16. According to the velocity of sound, the ratio of specific calorics is 1.666, the same as that of argon and helium. It therefore follows that the new gas is monatomic, and constitutes an element. The position in the periodical table is not yet possible to determine in an absolute manner. They, however, hazard the conjecture that the pure gas has a density of 40 and an atomic weight of 80, and that it may be classed with helium.

### Liquefaction of Hydrogen and Helium.\*

It will be remembered that these two gases have until now defied all attempts which have been made to liquefy them. It is true that in 1895 Professor Olszewski momentarily obtained indications of the liquefaction of hydrogen, but was baffled in his attempts to obtain even a small quantity of it in the form of a coherent liquid. His method consisted in subjecting hydrogen to great pressure, and the cold produced by boiling liquid oxygen *in vacuo*. By this means a temperature of  $-211^{\circ}\text{C}$ . was reached, and by suddenly relieving the pressure and allowing the hydrogen to expand, Olszewski observed the indications of liquefaction referred to. He was able, however, to determine approximately the critical temperature ( $-233^{\circ}\text{C}$ .) and the boiling point ( $-243^{\circ}\text{C}$ .) of hydrogen, and came to the conclusion that the critical point of helium is below  $-233^{\circ}\text{C}$ ., and its boiling point below  $-264^{\circ}$ . These determinations have, however, generally been considered to have been theoretically determined, and until last week it seems highly probable that hydrogen and helium remained unliquefied. In the course of his remarks Professor Dewar recalled the fact that in 1895 he described an apparatus to produce a jet of hydrogen containing liquid, showing how such a jet might be employed as a means of cooling substances below temperatures which can be reached by the aid of liquid air. All his attempts to liquefy the hydrogen were unsuccessful, but up to the present no other investigator has been able to press the investigation further with any degree of success. As the apparatus mentioned worked well, the professor had caused to be constructed a

\*Read at a meeting of the Royal Society by Prof. Dewar.

larger plant on the same plan, adding to it the special arrangements for the liquefaction of hydrogen. The apparatus took a whole year to build and perfect, and after many trial tests, followed by defeat, he started on May 10th to cool hydrogen down to  $-205^{\circ}\text{C}$ ., allowing it to escape continually under a pressure of 180 atmospheres from the nozzle of a coil of pipe at the rate of ten to fifteen cubic feet per minute. As it escaped it was conducted directly into a vacuum vessel doubly silvered and of special construction, surrounded by a space which was kept below the temperature of  $-200^{\circ}\text{C}$ .

These elaborate precautions were successful, for liquid hydrogen began to drop from this vacuum vessel into another, doubly isolated by being enclosed within a third vessel, and in five minutes 20 C.c. of hydrogen were collected. Had a sufficient supply of hydrogen been available, Professor Dewar thought he could have obtained a whole pailful of the interesting liquid. As it was, the hydrogen jet quickly became frozen up, owing to the solidification of air inside the pipes. The yield of liquid hydrogen was about one per cent. of the gas taken. Repeating this operation on May 12, 40 C.c. were collected. The Professor contented himself with mentioning a few characters and properties of the liquid obtained, reserving a more complete description of them for a future communication. Liquid hydrogen, as obtained above, is a colorless liquid, showing a meniscus as distinct as that of water; its refractive index and dispersion are high, and it shows no absorption spectra. A piece of glass tubing was sealed at one end, and this end was immersed in the liquid. Abundance of solid air immediately collected inside the glass tube. A sample of helium most carefully prepared from the gas from the King's Well at Bath was immersed in the liquid hydrogen, when the helium at once appeared as a liquid. Much interest must naturally centre round this experiment, because it will be remembered that there appeared, in the Cracow Academy *Bulletin* of 1896, a paper by Olszewski, announcing a research on the liquefaction of helium. Olszewski considered helium might possibly prove to be a permanent gas, considering that it is much more difficult to liquefy than hydrogen. About that time Professor Dewar suggested that they might prove to possess about the same degree of volatility, just as is the case with oxygen and fluorine.

Passing on to the last property of liquid hydrogen that has so far been determined, the lecturer remarked that the density of the liquid hydrogen must be in excess of the theoretical values, viz., about 0.18 or 0.12, reduced respectively from considerations respecting the atomic volume of gaseous compounds and the limiting density found by Amagat for hydrogen gas under infinite compression. Many years ago the professor himself had determined by experiment the density of hydrogen in palladium at 0.62 for the combined substance. It remains to be proved what is the real density of liquid hydrogen at its boiling point. But the boiling point has not yet been determined with accuracy. In conclusion, and speaking more generally, Professor Dewar went on to say that all the so-called permanent gases have now been condensed by the aid of manipulative skill at atmospheric pressure in spite of doubts on the subject expressed by so renowned a physicist as Clark Maxwell. The fact that at last we have arrived at a temperature within  $20^{\circ}$  or  $30^{\circ}$  of absolute zero opens up quite a new field to scientific enquiry and investigation, for the problem of the near future will be to find out the properties of matter at absolute zero. It is historically interesting to note that Faraday in 1823 liquefied the first gas, viz., chlorine. Sixty years later air was liquefied by Wroblewski and Olszewski, and now in 1898 the last two gases to resist liquefaction, viz., hydrogen and helium, are obtained as astatic liquids. Assuming, in a thermodynamic sense, the gap bridged over between the liquefaction of chlorine and air to be the same as that between the liquefaction of air and hydrogen, we may take it as an index of the rapid rate of scientific progress at the present day in that the latter was accomplished in one-fourth the time required by the former. But this result must have been long delayed but for the engineering skill which Mr. Lennox has brought to bear on the problem, together with the manipulative ability and loyal perseverance of both Mr. Lennox and Mr. Heath.

In the discussion that followed, Sir William Crookes, Sir J. Crichton Browne, Sir Edward Frankland, Mr. Ludwig Mond, and others expressed their admiration of Professor Dewar's achievement. They all concurred in congratulating him and his assistants on this fine piece of work. Like Alexander, said Sir Edward Frankland, there remained no worlds for

him to conquer. Lord Rayleigh testified to having seen the first droppings of this interesting liquid, and said that, from the little he had seen of it, there was no doubt in his own mind that the liquid was hydrogen.

Professor Ramsay questioned the purity of the sample of helium operated upon, and mentioned that, in 1895, Professor Olszewski had written him a personal letter, conveying the information that he had obtained liquid hydrogen. It would be interesting if Professor Dewar corroborated the determinations of critical and boiling points made by Olszewski. In reply, Professor Dewar warmly repudiated the suggestion that hydrogen had been liquefied by Olszewski, and called upon Professor Ramsay to produce the letter in public.—*Phar. Jour.*

#### Pills with Woolfat as Excipient.

The viscosity of woolfat makes it a very desirable aid in the formation of pill masses. These pills remain plastic, contrary to those prepared with wax and oil, soften readily between the fingers, and disintegrate at the temperature of the body. Mercurial pills: Concentrated mercurial ointment (75 p. c.) 10 Gm. (155 grains), powdered althea root 6 Gm. (92 grains), to make 75 pills. Each pill contains 0.1 Gm. ( $1\frac{1}{2}$  grain) of mercury. The mercurial ointment consists of mercury 75 p. c., woolfat 18.75 p. c., liquid paraffin 6.25 p. c. Pills of silver nitrate: Silver nitrate 0.3 Gm. ( $4\frac{1}{2}$  grains), cacao butter 3 Gm. (45 grains), woolfat 0.3 Gm. ( $4\frac{1}{2}$  grains), to make 30 pills. Each pill contains 0.01 Gm. (one-seventh grain) of silver nitrate. The pills have a yellowish-white color, which they retain longer than is usually the case, since a reduction of silver does not take place, when the salt is not dissolved in water, as frequently done. Calomel pills: Calomel 3.6 Gm. (55 grains), cacao butter 4 Gm. (60 grains), woolfat 1 Gm. (15 grains), to make 60 pills. Each pill contains 0.06 Gm. (9-10 grain) of calomel. Potassium iodide pills: Potassium iodide 15 Gm. (230 grains), magnesium carbonate 1 Gm. (15 grains), cacao butter 5 Gm. (77 grains), woolfat 2.5 Gm. (40 grains), to make 30 pills. Each pill contains 0.5 Gm. (8 grains) of potassium iodide. Toothache pills: Powdered opium 1 Gm. (15 grains), powdered belladonna root 1 Gm. (15 grains), powdered pyrethrum root 1 Gm. (15 grains), oil of cajeput 3 drops, oil of clove 3 drops, yellow wax 1.5 Gm. (23 grains), woolfat 0.5 Gm. (8 grains), to make 100 pills. (Ap. Ztg.)

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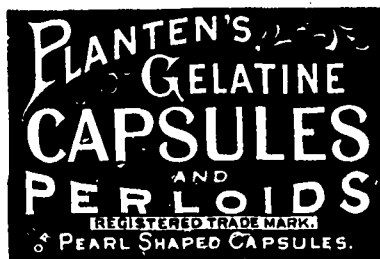
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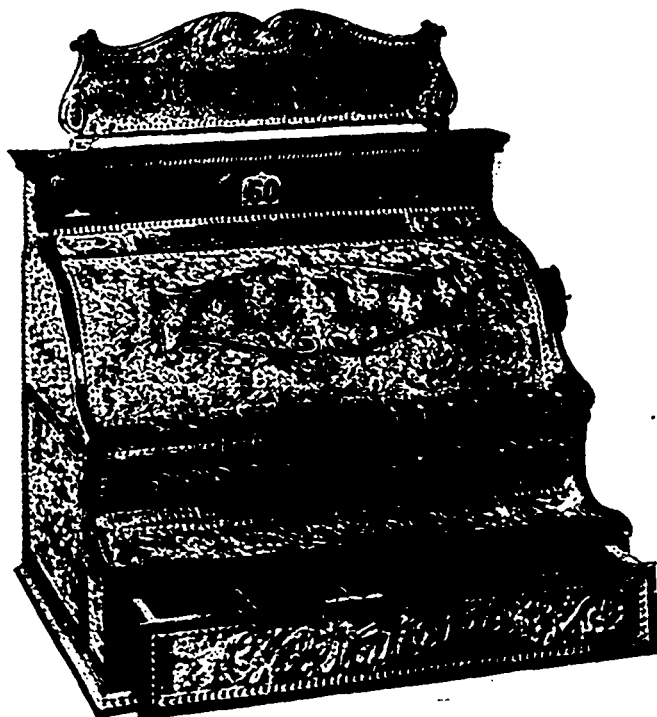
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## For a Detail-Adding Cash Register.

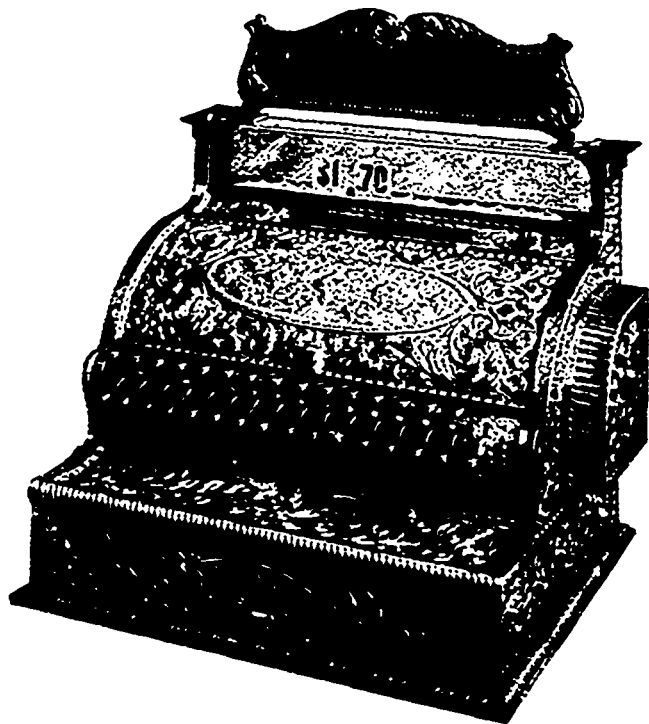
Detail-adding cash registers were put on the market years ago. Most merchants now prefer total-adding or total and detail adding and check-printing registers. Merchants who desire detail-adding registers should not pay more than \$80 for the best register it is possible to manufacture. See prices below:



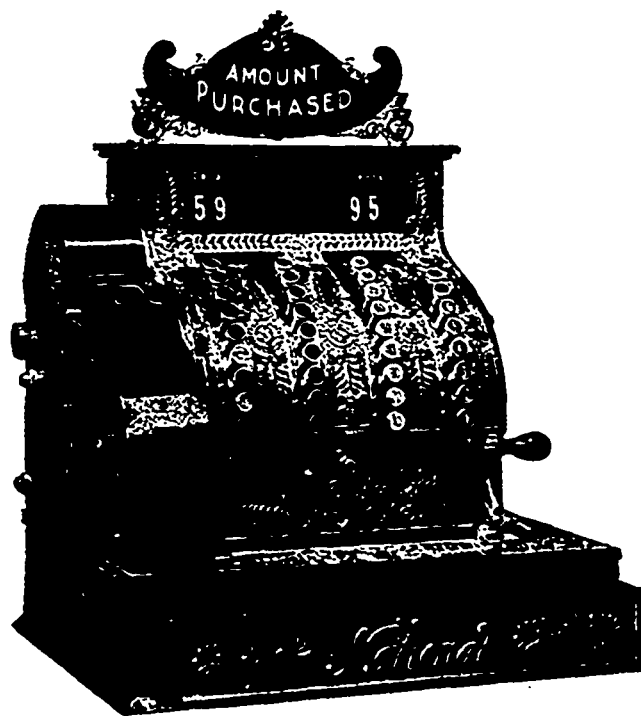
No. 303 Detail-Adding National Cash Register—Price \$70.  
In a high-grade solid cast-brass cabinet.



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In a high-grade solid cast-brass cabinet.



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Ninety kinds and sizes of registers, from \$15 to \$375. Samples at 6 Rossin Block, King Street W., Toronto, Ont.; 1685 Notre D. me Street, Montreal, P.Q.; Winnipeg, Manitoba, and Vancouver, B.C. **THE NATIONAL CASH REGISTER COMPANY**

## Metric Weights and Measures.

## EQUIVALENTS OF METRIC AND IMPERIAL WEIGHTS AND MEASURES FOR USE IN TRADE.

An Order-in-Council of the Government of Great Britain has been passed under date of May 19, 1898, giving the following new table of metric equivalents. These are to take the place of those enumerated in the Weights and Measures Act of 1878. We are indebted for this table to *The Pharmaceutical Journal* (England). In the form given it will be found useful as a guide in the transformation of the Imperial to the Metric Systems and *vice versa*.

## METRIC TO IMPERIAL.

## LINEAR MEASURE :

- 1 Millimetre (Mm.) (1/1000th M.) = 0.03937 inch.  
 1 Centimetre (1/100th M.) = 0.3937 inch.  
 1 Decimetre (1/10th M.) = 3.937 inches.  
 1 Metre (M.) =  $\begin{cases} 39.370113 \text{ inches.} \\ 3.280843 \text{ feet.} \\ 1.0936143 \text{ yards.} \end{cases}$   
 1 Decametre (10 M.) = 10.936 yards.  
 1 Hectometre (100 M.) = 109.36 yards.  
 1 Kilometre (1000 M.) = 0.62137 mile.

## SQUARE MEASURE :

- 1 Square centimetre = 0.15500 square inch.  
 1 Square decimetre (100 square centimetres) = 15.500 square inches.  
 1 Square metre (100 square decimetres) =  $\begin{cases} 10.7639 \text{ sq. feet.} \\ 1.1960 \text{ sq. yards.} \end{cases}$   
 1 Are (100 square metres) = 119.60 square yards.  
 1 Hectare (100 Ares or 10,000 square metres) = 2.4711 acres.

## CUBIC MEASURE :

- 1 Cubic centimetre = 0.0610 cubic inch.  
 1 Cubic decimetre (C. d.) (1000 cubic centimetres) = 61.024 cubic inches.  
 1 Cubic metre (1000 cubic decimetres) =  $\begin{cases} 35.3148 \text{ cubic feet.} \\ 1.307954 \text{ cubic yards.} \end{cases}$

## MEASURE OF CAPACITY :

- 1 Centilitre (1/100th litre) = 0.070 gill.  
 1 Decilitre (1/10th litre) = 0.176 pint.  
 1 Litre = 1.75980 pints.  
 1 Dekalitre (10 litres) = 2.200 gallons.  
 1 Hectolitre (100 litres) = 2.75 bushels.

## WEIGHT :

- Avoirdupois.*  
 1 Milligram (1/1000th gm.) = 0.015 grain.  
 1 Centigram (1/100th gm.) = 0.154 grain.  
 1 Decigram (1/10 gm.) = 1.543 grains.  
 1 Gramme (1 gm.) = 15.432 grains.  
 1 Dekagram (10 gm.) = 5.644 drams.  
 1 Hectogram (100 gm.) = 3.527 ounces.  
 1 Kilogram (1000 gm.) = 2.2046223 pounds, or 15.432-3564 grains.  
 1 Myriagram (10 kilog.) = 22.046 lbs.  
 1 Quintal (100 kilog.) = 1.968 cwt.  
 1 Tonne (1000 kilog.) = 0.9842 ton.

*Troy.*

- 1 Gramme (1 gm.) =  $\begin{cases} 0.03215 \text{ oz. Troy.} \\ 15.432 \text{ grains.} \end{cases}$

*Apothecaries.*

- 1 Gramme (1 gm.) =  $\begin{cases} 0.2572 \text{ drachm.} \\ 0.7716 \text{ scruple.} \\ 15.432 \text{ grains.} \end{cases}$

## IMPERIAL TO METRIC.

## LINEAR MEASURE :

- 1 Inch = 25.400 millimetres.  
 1 Foot (12 inches) = 0.30480 metre.  
 1 Yard (3 feet) = 0.914399 metre.  
 1 Fathom (6 feet) = 1.8288 metres.  
 1 Pole (5½ yards) = 5.0292 metres.  
 1 Chain (22 yards) = 20.1168 metres.  
 1 Furlong (220 yards) = 201.168 metres.  
 1 Mile (8 furlongs) = 1.6093 kilometres.

## SQUARE MEASURE :

- 1 Square inch = 6.4516 sq. centimetres.  
 1 Square foot (144 square inches) = 9.2903 sq. decimetres.  
 1 Square yard (9 square feet) = 0.836126 square metre.  
 1 Perch (30¼ square yards) = 25.293 square metres.  
 1 Rood (40 perches) = 10.117 ares.  
 1 Acre (4840 square yards) = 0.40468 hectare.  
 1 Square mile (640 acres) = 259.00 hectares.

## CUBIC MEASURE :

- 1 Cubic inch = 16.387 cubic centimetres.  
 1 Cubic foot (1728 cubic inches) = 0.28317 cubic metre.  
 1 Cubic yard (27 cubic feet) = 0.764553 cubic metre.

## MEASURES OF CAPACITY :

- 1 Gill = 1.42 decilitres.  
 1 Pint (4 gills) = 0.568 litre.  
 1 Quart (2 pints) = 1.136 litres.  
 1 Gallon (4 quarts) = 4.5459631 litres.  
 1 Peck (2 gallons) = 9.092 litres.  
 1 Bushel (8 gallons) = 3.637 dekalitres.  
 1 Quarter (8 bushels) = 2.909 hectolitres.

## APOTHECARIES MEASURE :

- 1 Minim = 0.059 millilitre.  
 1 Fluid scruple = 1.184 millilitres.  
 1 Fluid drachm (60 minims) = 3.552 millilitres.  
 1 Fluid ounce (8 drachms) = 2.84123 centilitres.  
 1 Pint = 0.568 litre.  
 1 Gallon (8 pints or 160 fluid ounces) = 4.5459631 litres.

## AVOIRDUPOIS WEIGHT :

- 1 Grain = 0.0648 gramme.  
 1 Dram = 1.772 grammes.  
 1 Ounce (16 drams) = 28.350 grammes.  
 1 Pound (16 ozs. or 7000 grains) = 0.45359243 kilogram.  
 1 Stone (14 lbs.) = 6.350 kilograms.  
 1 Quarter (28 lbs.) = 12.70 " "  
 1 Hundredweight (cwt.) =  $\begin{cases} 50.80 \text{ kilograms.} \\ 112 \text{ lbs.} \end{cases}$  = 10.5080 quintal.  
 1 Ton (20 cwt.) = 1.0160 tonnes or 1016 kilograms.

## TROY WEIGHT :

- 1 Grain = 0.0648 gramme.  
 1 Pennyweight (24 grains) = 1.5552 grammes.  
 1 Troy ounce (20 pennyweights) = 31.1035 grammes.

## APOTHECARIES WEIGHT :

- 1 Grain = 0.0648 gramme.  
 1 Scruple (20 grains) = 1.296 grammes.  
 1 Drachm (3 scruples) = 3.888 grammes.  
 1 Ounce (8 drachms) = 31.1035 grammes.

NOTE.—Approximately 1 litre equals 1000 cubic centimetres, and 1 millimetre equals 1.00016 cubic centimetres.

Galacton.—A preparation of skimmed milk, made by a special fermentive process, which gives a much pleasanter product than kefir, etc. It is used in the preparation of a beer and a wine, both of which are said to be rich in soluble albuminoids and of most pleasant odor and taste.

## Prescription Difficulties.

We have often heard druggists say that the average time of preparing a prescription was about five minutes, although we never could understand how so short a time should be sufficient even in places where the majority of prescriptions call for ready-made articles. These "five-minute-prescription" druggists would soon change their estimates if prescriptions like the following were presented once or twice a day:

19.—Hydrag. Metall. .... 40  
 Vasogeni ..... 110  
 M. et ft. ungt. sec. art.  
 Div. in part. eq. No. xxx., et disp. in chart. cerat.

It need hardly be said that it took more than three hours of continuous work to "extinguish" the mercury thoroughly.

The selection of a proper excipient and preparation of a mass for pills and capsules is not always so simple as appears from the reading of pharmaceutical textbooks. A terror to all pharmacists is the following:

20.—Methylene Blue. .... 0.1  
 Mitte dos. tal. No. c. in caps.

Whosoever has tried to make pills or capsules of methylene blue knows that they are not only apt to make him feel blue, but that they actually color the whole store blue by the least carelessness in handling. As we have to make them of various sizes almost every week, we had occasion to experiment a good deal with them, in order to find the quickest and cleanest method of their preparation. Here it is: Take methylene blue in crystals—the powder is liable to fly out of the mortar on trituration; use glucose as excipient, and roll in charcoal powder, covering also the hands with charcoal. By this method they can be made without soiling clothes or counter; and, while it is troublesome to clean the hands thoroughly from charcoal dust, it is a hundred times less annoying than the customary blue stains. All implements, as mortar, pestle, pill machine, tile, etc., should be scoured and scrubbed after the pills or capsules are finished; and, where orders for them come often, separate apparatus should be used for them.

21.—Calcii glycerinophosph.  
 Zinci valerian.  
 Sodii glycerinophosph. ... 22 gr. xv.  
 M. et ft. caps. No. xx.

The three ingredients become liquid when triturated together, and present some difficulty in making a mass. Magnesium oxide is the best excipient. The question whether a mass shall be pre-



pared or not, when capsules are ordered, is an old one. We contend that the ingredient should be put into the capsules unmassed, whenever their properties admit of such manipulations, unless the physician states expressly "fiat massa." This principle should be followed particularly when plain oils are ordered.

22.—*Ol. chenopodii*. . . . . ʒi ss  
Ft. caps. No. xii.

Each capsule should contain  $7\frac{1}{2}$  grains of oil. The first capsule was prepared by putting it in an upright position on the balance. (This was accomplished by cutting a round hole into a small block of compressed magnesium carbonate and using this as a holder.) The oil was then carefully dropped from a fine pipette into the capsule until the required weight was obtained. From this first sample the proper size of capsules could be ascertained, and the number of drops to be put into it. Before closing the capsules, the inside of the cover was moistened, by means of a camel's-hair pencil, with a weak solution of acacia, to prevent leaking. A solution of gelatin would, of course, be preferable if at hand. It is always advisable, in preparing capsules containing oils, to put the finished capsules on a piece of white paper for half an hour before dispensing, when even the smallest leak can be detected by the oil-stain on the paper. In stores where prescriptions of this kind are often presented, it is advisable to prepare a block of wood with holes corresponding to the various sizes of capsules, for the purpose of holding the empty capsules in an upright position.

23.—*Ol. sabinæ*.  
*Apollis*. . . . . aa gtt. vii.  
*Aloes*. . . . . gr. iii.  
D. tal. dos. No. xxiv.

The empty capsules were put in an upright position, three grains of aloes weighed into them, and then the prescribed number of drops put into each one, closing them as described before. In this way capsules No. 0 conveniently held the prescribed drugs, while a mass made of the ingredients would be too bulky for convenient handling.—*Meric's Report*.

**Orexinum Tannicum.**—New preparation designed to create an appetite in children. It appears as a yellowish-white, odorless powder, with a taste resembling powdered chalk, insoluble in water, but easily soluble in weak acids, especially hydrochloric acid dilute.

## Gleanings.

**CYPRESS OIL.**—This oil is finding much use in the treatment of whooping-cough. If a little of it is sprinkled on the patient's pillow and sprayed about the room, abatement of the symptoms sets in in a few days.

**A SENSITIVE TEST FOR TANNIN.**—A solution containing 1 gm. of sodium wolframate and 2 gm. of sodium acetate in each 10 cc. This gives with tannin in acid or alkaline solution an insoluble yellow precipitate.

**OCTOL.**—*The Medical Brief* says that many physicians, who do not believe in the use of antitoxin, are prescribing a solution of one-eighth of one per cent. carbolic acid, in pure water, under the name of octol. The paper mentioned contends that whatever of medicinal virtue there may be in antitoxin is due to the carbolic acid, or other antiseptic, in which the serum is preserved, and recommends to such of its readers as are unfavorable to antitoxin, when the families of patients insist on its use, that they prescribe octol, as containing all the therapeutic virtues of antitoxin, and as being inexpensive, easy of preparation, and entirely free from the danger of infection.

**VANILLA.**—At the present time thirty-three species of vanilla are recognized by the *Index Kewensis*. The New World contributes eighteen species; three from Mexico, five from the West Indies, two from Guiana, three from Brazil, three from Peru, and one each from New Granada and Ecuador. A plant which Dr. Rusby collected in Bolivia may belong to one of the Peruvian species, or it may constitute an additional one. In the Old World fifteen species are known; four from Tropical Africa, three from the East Indies, two from Java, and one each from Ceylon, Sumatra, Bourbon, the Seychelles, the Philippines, and the Malay Peninsula. Dr. Rusby has observed orchidaceous fruits in another genus, closely related to vanilla, having a strong vanilla odor, evidently due to vanillin. The curing and cultivation of vanilla were illustrated by dried specimens of the plants, by colored lantern slides showing the different stages of curing, the structure of the flowers and the methods of artificial pollination.

**JAPANESE PAPER WATER BAGS.**—The expensiveness and lack of durability of

rubber water and ice bags has led to much fruitless research to discover an efficient substitute for rubber. Prof. Jacobsohn announces that the Japanese rice paper articles of the kind are a distinct advance in the technique of the care and comfort of the sick. They are made of several layers of the soft, flexible rice paper used for so many purposes in Japan, with resin between, finished on the outside with a coat of the famous Japanese lacquer. He exhibited some air cushions thus made, at the meeting of the Berlin Society of Internal Medicine, demonstrating that the cushions were absolutely air tight, flexible, "feather-light," remarkably enduring, bearing a permanent weight of 150 kilograms, folding into extremely small compass when not in use and costing less than a sixth of the corresponding rubber articles now in use. His report was made after long and careful personal tests.—*Philadelphia Medical Journal*.

**SOLUBLE STARCH.**—All efforts hitherto made in this direction, while partially successful, and the products have even gone into trade, have been handicapped by the large proportion of dextrin produced by the action of the acid on the amylaceous matter. At a recent meeting of the Berliner Chemische Gesellschaft a paper was read showing that this difficulty can be avoided if sodium hyperoxide be used in the place of the acids hitherto employed. The method is as follows: Into 500 ccm. of water, with the usual precautions and under cooling introduce all at once 50 gm. of sodium hyperoxide. Stir 50 gm. of starch in 500 gm. of cold water, and pour the mixture into the sodium oxide solution. A mass at once separates, which in the course of an hour becomes entirely liquid, large volumes of gas being developed in the meantime. As soon as the mass is dissolved add alcohol until a soft sticky precipitate is thrown down, continuing little by little until the precipitate no longer falls. Let stand awhile to settle, then pour off the supernatant fluid, and dissolve the precipitate in cold water, and neutralize the solution with acetic or with muriatic acid. From this neutral solution, again precipitate the mass with alcohol of ninety-five per cent., and repeat the operation until the precipitate on incineration leaves scarcely any ash. The last precipitation should be washed with absolute alcohol, rubbing well and breaking down all lumpy particles. Filter off the alcohol,

and again wash the precipitate on the filter with ether and dry with considerable heat, *in vacuo*. The result is a snow white, morpous, odorless, tasteless powder, which dissolves completely in cold water, and reacts with iodine with a beautiful, pure blue color. The product equals about ninety per cent. of the original starch.—*National Druggist*.

#### Testing Egg Albumen.

The value of albumen as a clarifying agent is so great, and its technical application so wide, that it is important to have practical tests to determine the value of commercial samples, which have been found to vary greatly in purity and effectiveness. The following test, by Carles will be useful: Two grams of the albumen are weighed out, mixed thoroughly with a little water, then more water is gradually added, with thorough agitation, to bring the volume to 200 cubic centimeters. If the albumen is free from coagulated particles this solution will be clear. One hundred cubic centimeters of it are taken and 35 cubic centimeters of a 1 per cent. pure tannin solution are added to them, together with a pinch of potassium bitartrate. After brisk shaking, 10 or 15 cubic centimeters are thrown on to a small filter, and the filtrate divided into two equal parts in twin tubes. To one of these a few drops of tannin solution are added; to the other a little 5 per cent. solution of transparent gelatine. If neither tubes show a precipitate, the sample is of a good quality. If the gelatine solution gives a precipitate from tannin still being present, it shows that the albumen is weak, either from being overheated or from admixture with inert matter. If, on the other hand, tannin gives a turbidity, it shows that a gelatine having a higher precipitating power for tannin than egg albumen is present. If the presence of gelatine or other bodies is suspected, they may be proved by gradually warming a solution of the sample on the water bath to a 100° C. The whole of the egg albumen is coagulated, while gelatine, dextrin, and other bodies are unaffected, and may be found in the filtrate.—*Journal de Pharmacie*.—*Oil, Paint, and Drug Reporter*.

**Pediculin.**—A substance recently introduced in Germany as a remedy for lice, and other similar parasites. It consists, according to the *Pharmaceutische Zeitung*, of 65% powdered chalk, and 35% commercial naphthalin.

#### New Solvent for Cellulose.

The great drawback hitherto attaching to products formed from dissolved cellulose is their inflammability, which is due to the nitration process necessary in order to bring the cellulose into a soluble condition. Various methods of denitration have been proposed, the most efficient of them being that employing ammonium sulphhydrate, but without complete success. The new invention of R. Langlaus, of Berlin, however, does away with nitration altogether, and effects the direct solution of the cellulose by means of sulpho phosphoric acid. With this object purified cellulose is steeped in a mixture of four parts of phosphoric acid and one part of 66° Be. sulphuric acid, and the paste is cooled and diluted with bihydrated sulphuric acid (85 per cent.) until homogeneous and tenacious, which, on further dilution with concentrated phosphoric acid, forms a consistent, transparent, viscous syrup.

To prevent the conversion of the cellulose into glucose under the influence of these acids, the inventor adds a little glycerine, alcohol, or nitric acid.

#### The Missouri Pharmaceutical Association.

The china anniversary (twentieth annual meeting) of this association continued at St. Louis for five days, commencing Tuesday, June 7th. The business and scientific sessions were held at the Lindell Hotel from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. during the first four days. The outdoor sports occurred at the grounds surrounding the Forest Park Cottage from 4 to 6 p.m. during the first four days of the meeting. The evenings were devoted to musical, theatrical and other entertainments at the Cottage. A social dance occurred Wednesday night and a German commers on Friday evening. Saturday included a visit to the Telephone Exchange, the National White Lead Co. works, and the City Hall in forenoon. The afternoon was spent seeing the sights at the plant of the Anheuser-Busch Brewing Association.

The Tuesday meeting was opened with music by the Paragon Quartette, followed by an address of welcome from Mr. C. F. G. Meyer, of St. Louis, which was responded to by treasurer William Mittelbach, of Boonville.

Twenty-three applications for membership were presented by the committee, and duly elected.

President Thomas Layton, of St. Louis, read his address, covering trade, legislative, and professional questions. It was referred to a committee, and at a subsequent session the recommendations made were adopted.

Treasurer Mittelbach reported the association in a good financial condition. He presented a list of 123 names of members to be suspended for non-payment of dues. It was found that the majority of them joined the association before applicants were required to be registered pharmacists. Having no special interest in the organization, they have permitted their dues to accumulate, and were dropped.

The death of M. W. Alexander, which had occurred the morning before, was commented upon in an appropriate manner by Francis Hemm, and a committee, consisting of J. M. Good, A. T. Fleischman, Francis Hemm, H. T. Rohlfing, T. A. Moseley, was appointed to draft suitable resolutions.

Papers for reading and discussion were reported by Francis Hemm, chairman of that committee. Sixteen were presented, covering a wide range of subjects, but principally dealing with commercial topics.

The National Wholesale Druggists' Association was represented by C. M. West, of St. Louis.

Legislative topics were presented by A. Brandenberger, chairman of that committee. Re-registration was suggested, and the association approved of the same. A recommendation to ask for recognition by the Board of Pharmacy of diplomas from reputable colleges of pharmacy was voted down.

The death of John B. Watters, of Jefferson City, was announced by A. Brandenberger, and a committee on resolutions requested to report on the same.

The Transportation Committee reported that it was impossible to secure return tickets at one-third regular fare, as the number of certificates had not reached one hundred. It was found that many of the members travelled on mileage, thus reducing the number to buy regular tickets and secure certificates.

Exhibits to the number of six were reported by chairman H. F. Hassebrock, of that committee. They were principally from retail druggists and such firms as the United States Pharmacal Co. He announced that several prizes, including \$10 in gold from St. Louis College of Pharmacy, were offered for exhibits of pharmaceuticals made by retail druggists.

Druggists in the United States' employ were considered by a communication from the A.Ph.A. Committee, and the Missouri association endorsed the action of the national association.

The Committee on Necrology reported the death of six members, the names being accompanied by appropriate memorials.

The Illinois Pharmaceutical Association being in session at Clifton Terrace, twenty-five miles from St. Louis, President Layton appointed the following committee to visit the convention and invite the Illinois friends to St. Louis at the close of their meeting: A. T. Fleischman, H. F. Hassebrock, W. K. Ilkhardt, C. L. Wright, T. A. Moseley, Theo. F. Hagenow, Francis Hemm, L. P. Hemm, O. F. C. Bausch, Miss F. Dewyl, C. P. Bobb, and H. M. Whelpley.

Candidates for the Board of Pharmacy were considered at the Wednesday meeting. A. T. Fleischman, of Sedalia, whose term expired July 1st, was unanimously nominated for re-appointment.

The time and place of meeting had been referred to a committee on Tuesday. The report was unanimous for Jefferson City. This was unanimously adopted, and the first Tuesday in June, 1899, selected as the time. Among the novelties of the meeting will be a regular prison dinner, tendered the association within its walls by the State of Missouri.

President Thomas Layton appointed H. T. Rohlfing, J. M. Good, O. F. C. Bausch, and H. F. A. Spilker as a committee to attend the funeral of M. W. Alexander.

The greetings of the Missouri association were wired the Indiana and Ohio organizations, then in session.

The United States Pharmacopœia Committee, through its chairman, G. H. Chas. Klie, presented an extended report. It was compiled from about 500 replies to questions the committee had mailed to the physicians of Missouri.

Thursday morning a large Illinois delegation met with the association. Extended remarks were made by C. S. N. Hallberg, Dr. H. Lee Hatch, W. B. Day, Prof. Hereth, Frank Fleury, Geo. C. Bartells, and E. J. Frost.

The Missouri Board of Pharmacy, through its secretary, F. W. Sennwald, reported to the association.

A private trade mark for prescriptions was the topic of a communication from the Minnesota Pharmaceutical Association. It was referred to a committee

consisting of J. M. Good, G. H. Chas. Klie, and H. F. Hassebrock. At a subsequent session the committee reported favoring the co-operation of Missouri pharmacists with the Minnesota Association. The report was adopted.

A national pharmaceutical law was considered through a communication from the A.Ph.A. Prof. Hallberg explained the position of the committee of the national association, and the M.Ph.A. took action upon each proposition.

The war tax was presented by a communication from the Indiana Pharmaceutical Association, announcing that that organization would refuse to handle the goods of manufacturers advancing the price on account of the tax. The subject was discussed, but no action taken.

A proposition to reduce the dues from \$2 to \$1.50 per year was made, but lost.

The advantages of being a member and attending the meetings of the A.Ph.A. were presented by Geo. C. Bartells, vice-president of that association, and endorsed by the M.Ph.A.

Officers were elected as follows: President, T. A. Moseley, Harrisonville; first vice-president, C. L. Wright, Webb City; second vice-president, Theo. F. Hagenow, St. Louis; third vice-president, Miss F. DeWyl, Jefferson City; treasurer, William Mittelbach, Boonville; permanent secretary, H. M. Whelpley, St. Louis; assistant secretary, Ambrose Mueller, Old Orchard; local secretary, A. Brandenberger, Jefferson City; members of council: Thos. Layton, Francis Hemm, W. C. Bolm, H. F. A. Spilker, St. Louis; A. Brandenberger, Jefferson City.

The national formulary was considered by the committee on that subject, which presented several important formulas.

The secretary read a letter of resignation from C. E. Corcoran. Same was accepted.

After the usual vote of thanks the association adjourned.

H. M. WHELPLEY, Secretary,  
St. Louis, Mo.

Glucose.—A new form of sugar, described by Lobry de Bruyn and Van Elkenstein, in the *Chemiker Zeitung*, and isolated by them from the decomposition products of other glucoses. It is not susceptible to fermentation, and its presence furnishes the probable explanation of the often noticed phenomenon that in certain kinds of molasses there is always a residue left after fermentation.

### Methylated Spirit in Photography.

By J. RUTHERFORD HILL (*Phar. Jour.*)

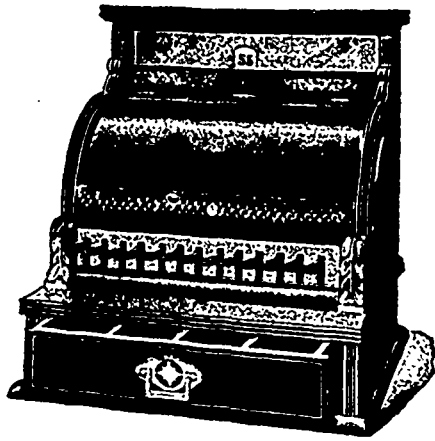
Certain objections to the use of methylated spirit containing rock oil, in photography, have been brought under my notice by a professional photographer. Thus, in the process of enamelling collodion is used. As received, the collodion is too dense, and has to be diluted in the proportion of one part of collodion, one part of ether, and one part of methylated spirit. Before the addition of rock oil to the spirit this process was in constant use, and gave uniformly satisfactory results. After the addition of the oil it was found that the finished picture was spoiled by a white hazy opalescence, particularly at one corner.

The process of enamelling is as follows: The diluted collodion is made to flow over a plate of glass, and is then drained off at one corner and allowed to dry. The print is placed in a bath of hot solution of gelatin in water and then "squeegeed" onto the collodion-coated plate. After it is dry the print is peeled off, the resultant picture possessing a highly-glazed or enamelled surface. But, after the use of the rock oil spirit, a very large proportion of the pictures were completely spoiled in the way above indicated. At first no explanation of this untoward circumstance was thought of, and it was assumed that the fault lay in the collodion. After several new quantities of collodion had been tried without any improvement, suspicion was ultimately attached to the methylated spirit. This was found to be the source of the evil, and on using methylated spirit free from rock oil the results were again uniformly satisfactory. The explanation arrived at was that rock oil in the spirit and the water in the gelatin were the cause of the opalescence complained of.

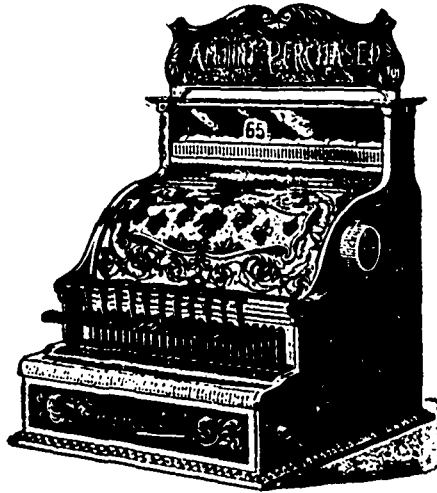
It may be interesting to note that a liquid called "pyroxylin solvent" is extensively sold for the foregoing and other technical purposes. To all appearance it is simply a mixture of ether and methylated spirit, free from rock oil. This, of course, is quite free from objection for the purpose, but the legality of the sale of such a mixture is surely a point that requires to be cleared up.

It frequently happens that a picture is wanted in a hurry, and, in such cases, after the negative has been developed and washed, it is dried in a very short time by dipping it into methylated spirit, and then removing it and letting it dry,

**Do not pay more than \$100 for the best Key Total-Adder....**



No. 17.—Price, \$10.00.



No. 322.—Price, \$65.00.



No. 301.—Price, \$45.00. (Same as National 301 1/2.)

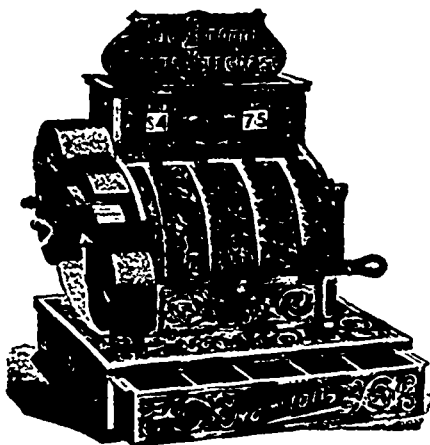
# The Hamilton Cash Register

IS THE

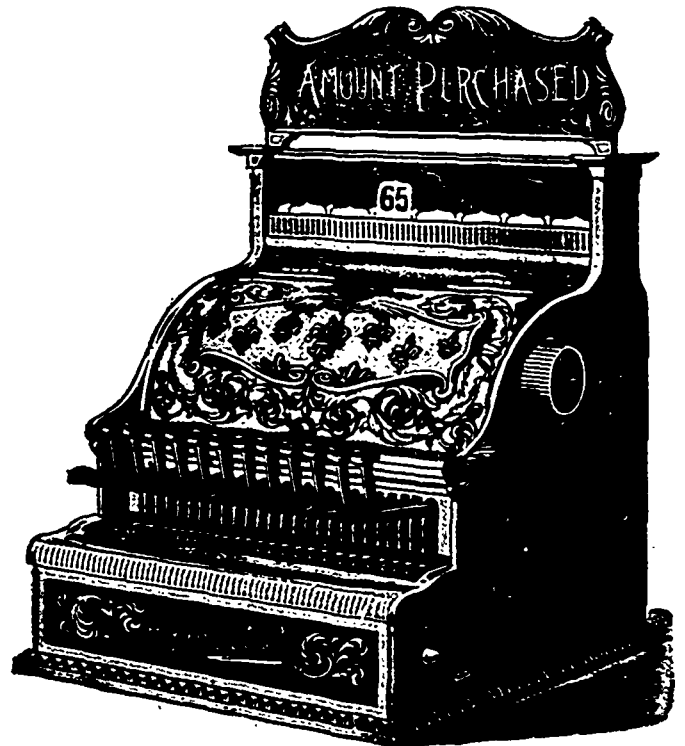
## National Cash Register

We guarantee to save you from \$5.00 to \$100.00 if you buy a HAMILTON CASH REGISTER

**Detail-Adders and Total-Adders of all kinds**



No. 79.—Price, \$200.00.



No. 2.—Price, \$150.00.

**259 to 265 James St. N., - - Hamilton, Ont.**

The...

“D. C.”

# Druggists' Corporation

INVALID'S

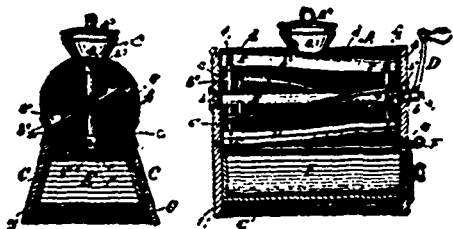
# Malt Extract

Not a drink, but a pure medicinal preparation made from prime Canadian Malt and Hops. Pleasant to take, rich in diastase, and a perfect food. This MALT EXTRACT is

**SOLD ONLY BY DRUGGISTS**

and is endorsed by the medical faculty. SAMPLE BOTTLES for Physicians supplied with each order. Put up in 16 ounce bottles and packed in cases of one and two dozen.

## THE EXCELSIOR MIXER AND SIFTER.



We have had a large number of this excellent Mixer and Sifter manufactured here, and are a decided improvement on the old machine. We can recommend it as a perfect Mixer and Sifter for the manufacture of Baking Powder or any powder made by the pharmacist.

TO MIX 10 POUNDS, PRICE \$10.

SEND FOR CIRCULAR

## Our Specialties

All bear the signature of  
the Company thus :

*The Druggists' Corporation of Canada  
Limited*

These goods are well advertised and command full retail prices.

Sold only by Druggists, and protected from cutters.

Also

Special Canadian Agents for a number of foreign patent medicine houses.

**The Druggists' Corporation of Canada**

LIMITED

32 Colborne Street, Toronto.

sometimes in a warm place. In this way, what would take several hours may be done in fifteen or twenty minutes. But one difficulty that occurs if methylated spirit with rock oil is used is that the negative is covered all over with a white fog, which is objectionable, and may interfere with the printing, especially in the case of delicate or faint negatives. This white fog appears to be caused by contact of water in and on the film with oil in the methylated spirit.

Another objection in this dipping and drying process, which is in constant use in every large studio, is that the spirit very soon becomes muddy from precipitation of rock oil by water. It cannot, therefore, be used again and again as was the case with the old methylated spirit. Considering that the addition of rock oil seems to have been quite ineffectual for the purpose for which it was added, and that so much may be said against the addition, it certainly seems as if some good reason should be given to justify the retention of the existing regulation or it should be abolished.

#### Patents Relating to Pharmacy of May 31st and June 7th and 14th.

Adelbert H. Alden, Lawrence, N.Y., India-rubber water bag, 604924.

Adelbert H. Alden, Lawrence, N.Y., India-rubber water bag, 604925.

Lorenz F. Diesmeyer, Westphalia, Mo., Pessary, 604958.

Horatio E. Cook, Lake City, Fla., Syringe, 604894.

Annis B. Edghmy, Clifton Springs, N.Y., Bed-pan, 604915.

Herbert R. Hall, Brooklyn, N.Y., Sanitary bowl, 604983.

Wm. B. Hidden, Boston, Mass., Inhaler, 604935.

Matthew J. Bogert, Demerest, N.J., Pill-bottle, design, 28731.

Cyril P. Brown, Spring Lake, Mich., Applicator, 605386.

Wm. F. Jobbins, Aurora, Ill., Apparatus for making caustic soda, 605102.

John H. Kellogg, Battle Creek, Mich., Inhaler, 605436.

Eugene Fournier, Paris, France, Syringe, 605476.

Karl Hohmann, Neukirchen, Germany, Speculum, 605715.

Alexander F. Holland, Berkeley, Cal., Vaginal dilator, 605547.

Thomas S. Pirt, Boston, Mass., Endoscopic instrument, 605652.

Elisabet Seibert, Chicago, Ill., Vaginal syringe, 605682.

Charles A. Way, Charlestown, N.H., Tricycle for invalids, 605530.

#### TRADE MARKS.

Markar G. Dadirrian, New York, N.Y., Medicated tonic wines, 31637.

James T. Regan Co., Boone, Iowa, Internal remedy for rheumatism, 31641.

Max Cramer, Boston, Mass., Tonics and restoratives, 31662.

Wilhelm Ernst, Hanover, Germany, Hemorrhoidal suppositories, 31667.

Per Hakansson, Eslof, Sweden, Antiseptic preparation, 31660.

Meyer-Bieck, Elisabeth, Germany, Medicinal herb-compounds, prepared after a certain named system, 31661.

Raffaele Naopletano, New York, N.Y., Stomach bitters, 31664.

Wm. A. Prout, London, England, Pills, 31666.

Charles Trevisanello, Newark, N.J., Medicinal tonics, 31563.

Robert A. Walker, Buffalo, N.Y., Remedy in tablet form, 31665.

Allen & Hanbury's (Limited), London, England, Fluid extract of malt, 31694.

Armstrong Manufacturing Company, Berwick, Maine, and Boston, Mass., Effervescent granules for beverages and medicinal purposes, 31680.

Bauer & Cie, Berlin, Germany, Dietetic albuminous preparations, 31688.

#### LABELS.

Charles F. Myers, Washington, D.C., "Ger-American Herb Compound, the Great Blood Purifier, Liver and System Regulator," 6594.

American Chemical Company, Cleveland, Ohio, "Pearls of Health Tablets," 6602.

Lydia Phillips, Fort Plain, N.Y., "Eureka Hair Restorer," 6600.

Wm. Rold, Chicago, Ill., "Herbarium System Bitters," 6601.

#### Patents of June 21st and 28th Relating to Pharmacy.

Thomas W. McCue, Akron, Ohio, Antiseptic surgical dressing, 606019.

Glenn B. Murray, Lakeland, Fla., Cabinet for medicines, etc., 606018.

Christian Patberg, Brooklyn, N.Y., Tonsilotone, 606078.

Oscar B. Schier, Baltimore, Md., Apparatus for pasteurizing and sterilizing milk, etc., 605920.

Joseph T. Comross, New York, N.Y., Fumigator, 606446.

Carl F. Dewitt, Berlin, Germany, Thermocauter, 606380.

Susannah L. Fowler, Kensington, Md., Abdominal supporter, 606410.

Francis Gizzi, New York, N.Y., Disinfecting apparatus, 606338.

Aaron Harris and C. Stahl, New York, N.Y., Druggist's and medicine labels, 606457.

Wm. F. Le Seur, New York, N.Y., Truss, 606465.

Robert W. Prescott, Cleveland, Ohio, Atomizer, 606240.

John M. Scribner, Balsover, Canada, Invalid bed, 606247.

#### TRADE MARKS.

Giambatista Ardito, Hoboken, N.J., Remedy for rheumatism, 31714.

L. Boyer's Sons, New York, N.Y., Certain named beverages and mineral waters, 31720.

Charles C. Cook, Baltimore, Md., Certain named medicinal remedies, 31716.

Sprudel W. Gerolsteiner, Castendyck, Cologne, Germany, Mineral water, 31719.

John Linden, Cleveland, Ohio, Certain named medical preparation, 31713.

Pillow Inhaler Co., Washington, D.C., Pillow inhalers, 31711.

Sharp & Dohme, Baltimore, Md., New York, and Chicago, Ill., Tonic alterative compound, 31715.

Tidman & Son, Ltd., London, England, Sea-salt, 31731.

Henry S. Blackmore, Mount Vernon, N.Y., and Philadelphia, Pa., Disinfectants, germicides, or deodorizing compounds, 31758.

Charles L. Dorn, Malvern, Ark., Pile remedy, 31756.

Walter E. Ellis, Edgewater, N.J., Medical compound for the cure of rheumatism, 31755.

Charles I. Hood, Lowell, Mass, Antiseptic medicated soap, 31759.

Abel Mishler, Philadelphia, Pa., Extracts in tablet or solid form, and tinctures and spirits in liquid form, 31750.

Sulphure Company, Chicago, Ill., Remedy for skin and blood disorders, 31754.

White Rock Mineral Spring Co., Waukesha, Wis., Mineral waters, 31753.

#### LABELS.

Silver Suds Manufacturing Co., Philadelphia, Pa., "Medicated French Tissue." For a preparation for corns and the like, 6613.

W. P. Frank Cabler, Council Bluffs, Iowa, "Hadaah." For medicine, 6618.

Scotch Remedy Co., Wheeling, West Va., "Creme De Menthe Balm." For a medicine, 6617.

Albert H. Tryon, New York, N.Y., "Death sure Drops." For an insecticide, 6619.

### Stamp Taxes on Drug Trade.

The War Revenue Bill, as finally passed by the U.S. Congress, imposes the following stamp taxes, which will affect the drug trade.—*Phar. Era*.

**WHAT IS INCLUDED.**—Revenue stamps must be affixed to every enclosure containing any proprietary medicinal preparation or article, or any essence, extract, toilet water, cosmetics, vaseline, petroleum, hair oil, pomade, hair dressing, hair restorative, hair dye, tooth wash, dentifrice, tooth paste, and similar substances or articles; to every package of chewing gum, and to every bottle of sparkling wine.

**RATE OF TAX.**—On proprietary medicinal articles, perfumery, and cosmetics,  $\frac{1}{2}$  of one cent for each 5 cents in retail price.

On chewing gum, 4 cents on each package of retail value of \$1 or less.

On wines, sparkling or other, bottled, 1 cent for each pint or less; 2 cents on bottles containing more than one pint.

**GOODS IN STOCK.**—Articles on hand on July 1 will be subject to the tax, but dealers who are not manufacturers may affix the stamp when the article is sold at retail.

**PRIVATE STAMPS.**—Manufacturers of proprietary medicinal preparations and articles have the privilege of furnishing their own designs for special revenue stamps.

**PENALTY** for evasion of stamp taxes, fine of \$500 or imprisonment for six months.

### The Cash Principle in Retail Business.

By F. J. HORNIS.

The advantages of cash dealings are many; the objections are few, and yet the objections are so strong that they have dominated the human race from the beginning down to the present time. Only now and then has a brave, hard-headed merchant dared to conduct his business on the right principle. None of us is in business for his health, nor yet for amusement. The first object is to make money. That system bearing

plainly the stamp of honesty, which will secure us the largest net gain and afford us the greatest contentment of mind while operating it, is the best to employ.

I wish to be understood as referring to the cash principle in its perfect form. There are no books except the cash book. All goods are sold for cash and all purchases are discounted. This plan is feasible if sufficient capital is provided to conduct the business. One great advantage of the system is the reduction in the actual expense of conducting the business. There is no bookkeeping, no collecting, no loss from bad accounts, and no charge for interest. In place of the latter there is an important credit to profit account secured by the discount on purchases. This is a source of gain entirely unknown to the man who does an extensive credit business, even though he operates on the same capital as his neighbor. Goods rightly bought are half sold, is an old adage, and experience shows how true it is. We all realize that cash, other things being equal, is that with which to purchase. It buys goods right.

A man who is not obliged to use his time and ability in running after what should have been his when the goods were passed over the counter, or to stand off some importunate creditor, has opportunity to keep posted as to prices and as to general condition of the markets. He is able to keep abreast of the times. Who will say, then, that the up-to-date merchant has not an important advantage in many ways, and who will believe that by the employment of his time in the business, as just described, he does not find means to add to his profits?

Perhaps you ask why, if the cash principle leads to this superior management of business and to contentment of mind, and in various respects is a panacea for the ills of business life, it is not universally adopted? I reply that in a majority of cases it is the same as in your own case. You have not the courage to make the change. You fear that you will lose trade, that you will offend certain old customers who are "perfectly good," and that your trade will go to your competitor. This last would probably be true, if you kept your prices where you found it necessary to put them to enable you, under the old system, to show a profit. Let me ask, do you not owe something to the dear public, or at least to that portion of it which has the cash or has always paid you promptly, and is it fair that you


should longer ask cash customers to pay the premium you once demanded because certain deadbeats never paid anything?

The cash system treats all alike. No one pays the debts of another. It is a recognized fact that the price of goods in stores selling for cash is less than in those where business is transacted on the credit basis. In many cases the difference is as much as ten per cent., and in some even fifteen per cent. If this advantage in price will not bring to you as liberal a trade as you heretofore enjoyed, then it is to be concluded that you are for a fact operating in a very dry community. Consider the cases of the few merchants scattered throughout the country who have had the nerve and courage to adopt the cash system. Inquire of them if they would return to the old way. Ask them as to their net profits, and whether or not they sleep well nights. Their answers will heartily commend the cash system. The profits actually realized upon the business and the amount of wear upon the merchant in conducting it include the whole question.—*Drugs, Oils and Paints*.

**PURIFYING TURPENTINE — FRENCH PATENT.**—In the De la Roche process—which is designed to remove from Bordeaux turpentine the deteriorating elements, water and resin oil—the crude turpentine is melted in a still and mixed with 10 to 20 per cent. of turpentine spirit. As soon as the boiling point is reached 8 to 10 per cent. of finely powdered pipeclay is strewn over the surface in successive small portions, and absorbs the whole of the water and the greater part of the resin oil, the boiling liquid then gradually becoming quite limpid, at which stage the fire is drawn and the still allowed to cool. The clay in settling down clarifies the turpentine, which when cold is decanted, the sediment being thrown on to a sieve to drain. The spirit evaporated during the process is recovered by condensation and used over again.—*O. C. & D.*

**FOR DRILLING GLASS.**—An optician recommends the following method: Dip a drill heated to white heat first into quicksilver, whereby it is excellently hardened, and sharpen by grinding on a whetstone. If the drill thus prepared is moistened with a saturated solution of camphor and oil of turpentine and the borehole is kept rather moist, glass may be drilled like wood.—*Scientific American*.

**TAYLORS**  
**White Violet**



**John Taylor & Co.**

**Club Cologne Glycerine**  
**...Toilet Soap...**

Manufactured by a new process, under the supervision of the Inland Revenue Department of Canada.



GUARANTEED PURE AND FREE FROM ALKALI. HIGHLY RECOMMENDED FOR THE COMPLEXION, AND PERFUMED WITH OTTO OF ROSES.



Manufactured only by

**JOHN TAYLOR & CO.**

TORONTO



Proprietors Morse Soap Works

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 variations 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 examined 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 customer 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 Canadian Druggist

is a

**..Klondike..**

to its advertisers

**CLARETS**

**"Chateau Pelee"  
 Medoc.**

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

Equal to Imported Claret at double the price.

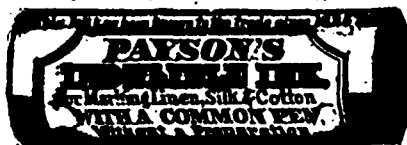
If your Wine Merchant does not keep OUR CLARET send in order direct.

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

General Agents Pelee Island Wine Company, Limited.

**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.

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

**BOVES**

MAKE THE BEST SEAMLESS TIN

PLAIN, LACQUERED

ANTHROPOMETRIC

• IN THE MARKET •

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

Complete Illustrated Price List free on Application

DR. HARTE'S

**CELERY**

IRON

PILLS. NUTRATIVE, TONIC, NERVE RESTORING.



# 'Facile'



Is a registered mark on our Clinical Thermometer.

Every instrument bearing this mark is guaranteed to be accurate.

Net Price to the Trade, \$4.00 per doz.

Remember, each thermometer is guaranteed.

We also sell an ordinary Leuz front Thermometer at \$3.00 per doz.

**WE SOLICIT YOUR TRADE**



SUNDRIES DEPARTMENT

**The J. Stevens & Son Co., Limited**

145 Wellington St. West, Toronto

N.B.—British Goods are now enjoying the preferential tariff.

# THE BROWN BROS., LIMITED

**Stationers, Bookbinders,**

**64-68 KING STREET EAST, TORONTO**

Manufacturers of

**Account Books**

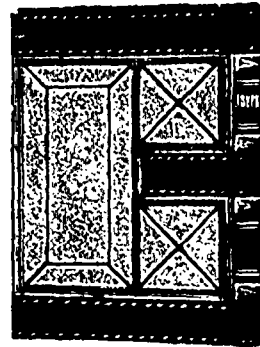
—every description

**Leather Goods**

Wallets, Portfolios, Card Cases, etc.

**Office and Pocket Diaries**

250 varieties



Dealers in

**Stationery**

—all kinds

**Office Supplies**

**Typewriters' Supplies**

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—Agents for—

**Caligraph Typewriter, Edison Mimeograph,**

**Wirt Fountain Pens,**

**Esterbrook Steel Pens**

We aim to have the most complete Stationery House in the Dominion.

# RANSOM'S CROUP

The only medicine known that will cure Membranous Croup or any kind of Croup, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, Enlarged Tonsils or Colds. In a private practice of 30 years it has never failed to cure any kind of Croup.

**Ransom's Hive (Croup) Syrup and Tolu**

You can recommend it to your customers and can rest assured it will do all that is claimed for it.

Sold by all Druggists and Wholesalers

**FRANCIS U. KAHLE**

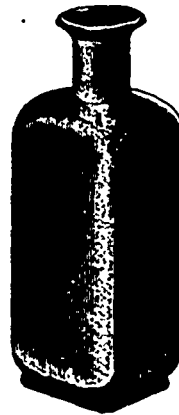
Toronto, Ont.

# REMEDY

# Are You

Using our Prescription Bottles, made up in our special *Wallaceburg White Glass*?

IF NOT YOU ARE



# Cheating

# Yourselves



HANDLED BY ALL THE LEADING JOBBERS.

**SYDENHAM GLASS CO.,**

*Of Wallaceburg, Limited.*

# Formulary.

## NON-EFFERVESCENT HEADACHE POWDERS.

|                            |         |
|----------------------------|---------|
|                            | Grains. |
| (a) Acetanilid (opt.)..... | 40      |
| Caffeine.....              | 10      |

Make into 10 powders. One powder, as required.

|                            |         |
|----------------------------|---------|
|                            | Grains. |
| (b) Antifebrin (opt.)..... | 36      |
| Sodium salicylate.....     | 36      |
| Caffeine.....              | 18      |

Divide into 12 powders. One at a dose.

|                            |        |
|----------------------------|--------|
|                            | Parts. |
| (c) Phenacetin (opt.)..... | 25     |
| Caffeine.....              | 10     |
| Milk sugar.....            | 25     |

Dose: 10 grains, repeated in two hours if necessary.

|                            |         |
|----------------------------|---------|
|                            | Grains. |
| (d) Acetanilid (opt.)..... | 5       |
| Sodium bicarbonate.....    | 9       |
| Caffeine.....              | 1       |

Make into one powder.—*Phar. Jour.*

## MENTHOL SNUFF, FOR COLDS.

|                     |        |
|---------------------|--------|
|                     | Parts. |
| Boric acid.....     | 30     |
| Orris root.....     | 7      |
| Roasted coffee..... | 30     |
| Sugar.....          | 10     |
| Menthol.....        | 3      |

Reduce the solid ingredients to the finest powder, mix, and then work in the menthol.—*Dieterich.*

## BLEACHING OINTMENT FOR THE SKIN.

|                                |            |
|--------------------------------|------------|
| Alum in very fine powder.....  | gr. 30.    |
| Solution hydrogen dioxide..... | fl. dr. 5. |
| Oil of sweet almond.....       | dr. 2½.    |
| Lanolin.....                   | dr. 2½.    |

Triturate the alum with the hydrogen dioxide, add the lanolin and when well incorporated mix in the oil of almond.

Directions: To be applied at night.

## CEMENT FOR MENDING RUBBER GOODS.

The following method of repairing the cracks or fissures in articles of caoutchouc is given in *L'Industrie Textile*. First clean very carefully the surface of fissure or parts to be united, and apply a cement composed of:

|                         |           |
|-------------------------|-----------|
| Sulphide of carbon..... | 26 parts. |
| Gutta-percha.....       | 2 "       |
| Caoutchouc.....         | 4 "       |
| Fish glue.....          | 1 part.   |

The edges of the rent should be kept together by means of thread and the article left to dry. At the end of from twenty-four to thirty-six hours the binding thread may be removed and the cement which may have squeezed out of the fissure cut away.—*India Rubber World.*

## INSECTICIDES.

### Ant Exterminator.

1.

|                 |       |
|-----------------|-------|
| Cape aloes..... | 4 oz. |
| Water.....      | 1 qt. |

Boil together and add to the mixture:

|                               |        |
|-------------------------------|--------|
| Camphor, in small pieces..... | 1½ oz. |
|-------------------------------|--------|

This can also be used for other insects by means of a water-sprinkler.

The use of turpentine by means of an oil can, or powdered borax, sprinkled around the infested places, is also said to be very effective.

2.

|                          |           |
|--------------------------|-----------|
| Quicklime, powdered..... | 20 parts. |
| Camphor, powdered.....   | 1 part.   |

### Bedbug Disturber.

|                  |       |
|------------------|-------|
| Kerosene.....    | 1 qt. |
| Common soap..... | 1 oz. |
| Water.....       | 1 qt. |

Heat the solution of the soap in the water, and, when boiling hot, add the kerosene, churning constantly until a perfect emulsion results.

This solution may be diluted with from 10 to 15 parts of water, if desirable, and can be used for plant-lice and other insects as well.

This is considered to be a most excellent preparation:

|                              |           |
|------------------------------|-----------|
| Soft soap.....               | 1 part.   |
| Soda lye (10 per cent.)..... | 5 parts.  |
| Water.....                   | 15 parts. |

### Flea Exterminator.

This preparation is also good for banishing flies and mosquitoes.

|                      |              |
|----------------------|--------------|
| Ox gall.....         |              |
| Oil camphor.....     |              |
| Oil pennyroyal.....  |              |
| Extract gentian..... |              |
| Alcohol.....         | equal parts. |

The above is specially intended for fleas on dogs, horses and cattle.

## ROACH POWDERS.

|                             |           |
|-----------------------------|-----------|
| Naphtalin.....              | 2 parts   |
| Powdered angelica root..... | 200 parts |
| Powdered melilot.....       | 50 parts  |
| Oil Eucalyptus.....         | 5 parts   |

|             |             |
|-------------|-------------|
| Borax.....  | 10 av. ozs. |
| Starch..... | 4 av. ozs.  |
| Sugar.....  | 2 av. ozs.  |

All should be fine powdered and well mixed.

|                  |             |
|------------------|-------------|
| Borax.....       | 12 av. ozs. |
| Wheat flour..... | 3 av. ozs.  |
| Sugar.....       | 1 av. oz.   |

Mix thoroughly by passing through fine sieve.

|                                 |             |
|---------------------------------|-------------|
| Chamomile, German.....          | 1 av. oz.   |
| Borax.....                      | 12 av. ozs. |
| Sulphur.....                    | 1 av. oz.   |
| Plaster Paris.....              | 2 av. ozs.  |
| Arsenic (so-called cobalt)..... | 120 grains  |

All to be in powder and well mixed.

|                  |            |
|------------------|------------|
| Borax.....       | 8 av. ozs. |
| Paris green..... | 4 av. ozs. |
| Wheat flour..... | 3 av. ozs. |
| Sugar.....       | 1 av. oz.  |

Mix. All to be in fine powder.

## ROACH PASTES.

|                  |             |
|------------------|-------------|
| Red lead.....    | 4 av. ozs.  |
| Wheat flour..... | 12 av. ozs. |

Molasses or syrup sufficient to make a soft paste.

|                         |             |
|-------------------------|-------------|
| Carbonate of lead.....  | 4 av. ozs.  |
| Cornmeal or starch..... | 12 av. ozs. |

Molasses or syrup sufficient to make a soft paste.

## ANTISEPTICS.

### Douglass' Antiseptic Nose and Throat Spray.

|                   |            |
|-------------------|------------|
| Thymol.....       | gr. 20     |
| Eucalyptol.....   | gr. 40     |
| Menthol.....      | gr. 60     |
| Oil cubeb.....    | gr. 80     |
| Paraffin oil..... | fl. oz. 16 |
| Oil rose.....     | enough.    |

### Antiseptic Mouth Wash.

Under the name of elixir antiseptique, *Le Monde Pharmaceutique* publishes the following formula for a pleasant antiseptic mouth wash:

|                           |                        |
|---------------------------|------------------------|
| Thymic acid.....          | G 3                    |
| Tincture eucalyptus.....  | G 100                  |
| Tincture vanilla.....     | G 100                  |
| Essence mint.....         | G 15                   |
| Essence clove.....        | G 10                   |
| Essence lemon.....        | G 10                   |
| Alcohol, 90 per cent..... | G 1000                 |
| Tincture cochineal.....   | to color a bright red. |

Twenty drops to half a tumbler of water as a mouth wash.

### Antiseptic Mouth Wash Tablets.

|                     |         |
|---------------------|---------|
| Heliotropin.....    | G 0.01  |
| Saccharin.....      | G 0.01  |
| Salicylic acid..... | G 0.01  |
| Menthol.....        | G 1.00  |
| Milk sugar.....     | G 5.00  |
| Spirit rose.....    | enough. |

Make 100 tablets.

The tablets may be colored green with chlorophyl, red with eosin, and blue with indigo-carmine.

In the *Revue Intern. de Médecine et de Chirurgie* the following prescriptions are given for the removal of "bad breath," the same to be used as mouth washes, gargles, etc.—*Nat. Druggist.*

|                                |            |
|--------------------------------|------------|
| 1. Potassium permanganate..... | 3 parts.   |
| Distilled water.....           | 300 parts. |

Add from 5 to 8 drops to every glass of water.

2. Concentrated infusion of sage  
leaves..... 250 parts.  
Pure Glycerin..... 30 parts.  
Tincture of myrrh..... 12 parts.  
Tincture of lavender..... 12 parts.  
Labarraque's solution..... 30 parts.

Use as a gargle.

3. Decoction of chamomile  
flowers..... 300 parts.  
Glycerin..... 80 parts.  
Chlorinated water..... 15 parts.

Use as a gargle.

4. Saccharin..... 1 part.  
Sodium bicarbonate..... 1 part.  
Salicylic acid..... 4 parts.  
Alcohol, 95 per cent..... 200 parts.

A few drops in a glass of water, to be used as a gargle.

#### For Sweating Hands.

*Les Nouveaux Remèdes* gives the following, which it is claimed is very effectual in preventing sweating of the hands. It can be perfumed, and, judging from the numerous queries concerning this trouble, would prove a good article to "keep on hand":

|                     |           |
|---------------------|-----------|
| Borax.....          | 15 parts. |
| Salicylic acid..... | 15 "      |
| Boric acid.....     | 5 "       |
| Glycerin.....       | 60 "      |
| Alcohol dilute..... | 60 "      |

Mix. Directions: Rub on the hands three times a day.

The *Pharmaceutische Zeitung* is authoritative for the following:

|                   |            |
|-------------------|------------|
| Zinc oxide.....   | 345 parts. |
| Starch.....       | 652 "      |
| Formaldehyde..... | 1.3 "      |
| Thymol.....       | 1 part.    |

M. —Nat. Drug.

#### Useful Photographic Formulae

The following formulae have all been tested in practice, and may be relied upon to yield satisfactory products:

**GLYCIN DEVELOPER.**—Glycin or oxyphenyl-glycin,  $C_6H_4OH \cdot NH \cdot CH_2 \cdot CO \cdot OH$ , is very slightly soluble in water, but more so in alkalies and alkaline sulphites, and it is better made up in the form of one-solution developer:

|                       |             |
|-----------------------|-------------|
| Glycin.....           | 16 g.       |
| Sodium sulphite.....  | 40 g.       |
| Sodium carbonate..... | 60 g.       |
| Distilled water.....  | to 500 c.c. |

For use dilute with three times the quantity of water.

Useful for negative and positive work.

**ORTOL DEVELOPER.**—The latest developer is chemically a mixture of ortho-methyl-amido-phenol plus some hydroquinone. It is an extremely valuable

\*Pharmaceutical Journal (Eng.)

developer, and is finding considerable favor:

|                               |              |
|-------------------------------|--------------|
| No. 1.                        |              |
| Ortol.....                    | 15 g.        |
| Potassium metabisulphite..... | 7.5 g.       |
| Distilled water.....          | to 1000 c.c. |

|                       |              |
|-----------------------|--------------|
| No. 2.                |              |
| Sodium carbonate..... | 120 g.       |
| " sulphite.....       | 130 g.       |
| Distilled water.....  | to 1000 c.c. |

For use mix in equal parts.

Useful alike for negative and positive work.

**THE FIXING BATH.**—As a rule the amateur will be content to make up his own, but it might be useful to know that the best fixing bath for negatives, especially with pyro as a developer, is an acid one, which may be made as follows:

|                                             |           |
|---------------------------------------------|-----------|
| Solution of tartaric acid, 50 per cent..... | 30 c.c.   |
| " " sodium sulphite, 25 per cent.....       | 70 c.c.   |
| Mix and add to                              |           |
| Solution of hypo., 25 per cent.....         | 1000 c.c. |

**INTENSIFIERS.**—The most satisfactory is that generally known as Monckhoven's:

|                        |           |
|------------------------|-----------|
| No. 1                  |           |
| Mercuric Chloride..... | 20 g.     |
| Potassium Bromide..... | 20 g.     |
| Distilled Water.....   | 1000 c.c. |

The negative must be thoroughly free from hypo. and soaked in the above till quite white, then well washed and immersed in the following till blackened right through, and then well washed and dried:

|                      |          |
|----------------------|----------|
| Silver Nitrate.....  | 20 g.    |
| Distilled Water..... | 750 c.c. |

Dissolve and add gradually *quant. suff.*

|                        |          |
|------------------------|----------|
| Potassium Cyanide..... | 20 g.    |
| Distilled Water.....   | 250 c.c. |

This must be added and the mixture thoroughly shaken after each addition. At first a precipitate of silver cyanide is thrown down, which gradually re-dissolves in excess of potassium cyanide, but some of the flocculent cyanide should always be left floating in the bottle.

**THE COPPER INTENSIFIER.**—This has lately been placed on the market, both as an intensifier and a reducer. It is prepared as follows:—

|                           |          |
|---------------------------|----------|
| a. Copper Sulphate.....   | 240 g.   |
| Distilled Water.....      | 500 c.c. |
| b. Potassium Bromide..... | 180 g.   |
| Distilled Water.....      | 500 c.c. |

Mix. In this the well-washed negative should be bleached, then well washed. To intensify, the negative may be re-developed with any old developer, or for reduction only partially bleached and then re-fixed.

**THE URANIUM INTENSIFIER.**—The action of this is so energetic that it is only applicable to very thin negatives.

|                             |             |
|-----------------------------|-------------|
| Uranium Nitrate.....        | 5 g.        |
| Potassium Ferricyanide..... | 5 g.        |
| Glacial Acetic Acid.....    | 10 g.       |
| Distilled Water.....        | to 500 c.c. |

The negative must be thoroughly freed from hypo., and then immersed in the above solution till sufficiently dense.

The color of the image is a reddish-brown, which is far more non-actinic than it looks.

Great care must be exercised in mixing this, and it should be kept in the dark. The ferricyanide must be well rinsed in water prior to solution, or else the solution quickly spoils.

**REDUCERS.**—The best of these is undoubtedly Belitzski's; it keeps well in the dark, and may be used over and over again till the solution turns yellow and does not require the negative to be freed from hypo.

|                                                                                                          |                   |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------|
| Potassium Ferric Oxalate.....                                                                            | 20 g.             |
| Sodium Sulphite.....                                                                                     | 20 g.             |
| Distilled Water.....                                                                                     | 250 c.c.          |
| Dissolve and add                                                                                         |                   |
| Oxalic Acid (crystal).....                                                                               | 7.5 g.            |
| And shake till the blood-red solution turns green, decant from any undissolved acid, and filter, and add |                   |
| Hypo.....                                                                                                | 125 g.            |
| Distilled Water.....                                                                                     | to make 1000 c.c. |

This is applicable to negatives, transparencies, and bromide papers.

**VARNISHES.**—Amateurs are not fond of varnishing, but the advantages are decidedly great as regards the permanency of the negatives. One of the greatest objections to the use of varnish is the necessity of heating the negative. Therefore a cold varnish is preferable.

#### Gold Size Varnish.

|                                  |                |
|----------------------------------|----------------|
| Japanners' Gold Size (best)..... | } Equal parts. |
| Benzole.....                     |                |

This is to be applied cold, and sets in half-an-hour to a very hard resistant film.

#### Zapon Varnish.

|                                 |          |
|---------------------------------|----------|
| Thin transparent celluloid..... | 20 g.    |
| Acetone.....                    | 300 c.c. |
| Amyl acetate.....               | 200 c.c. |

The objection to this is the unpleasant smell and the time the varnish takes to thoroughly harden.

**FILM VARNISH.**—As the basis of all films is celluloid, it is obvious that some varnish without a celluloid solvent as the vehicle must be used.

|                                                                                               |              |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------|
| Bleached or pale shellac (powdered).....                                                      | 125 g.       |
| Liq. ammonia fort.....                                                                        | 250 c.c.     |
| Absolute alcohol.....                                                                         | 250 c.c.     |
| Macerate for 48 hours and then digest in a water bath till the shellac has dissolved, and add |              |
| Distilled water.....                                                                          | to 1000 c.c. |

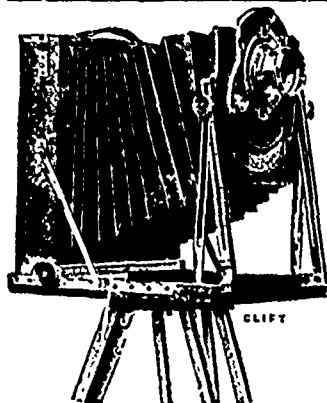
Filter.

This may be applied to the wet or dry films, and the best way is to put sufficient varnish in a dish and bodily immerse the films, and then hang up to dry.

#### Ordinary Negative Varnish.

|                                           |           |
|-------------------------------------------|-----------|
| Pale yellow shellac.....                  | 150 g.    |
| Sandarac.....                             | 18 g.     |
| Castor oil.....                           | 1 c.c.    |
| Absolute alcohol (or old methylated)..... | 1000 c.c. |

The negative must be heated before this is applied.



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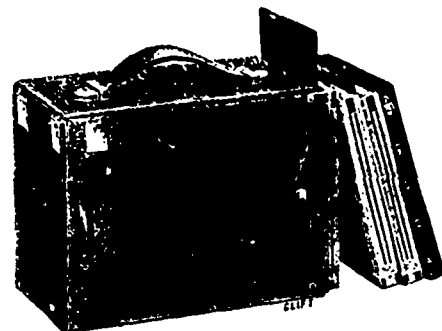
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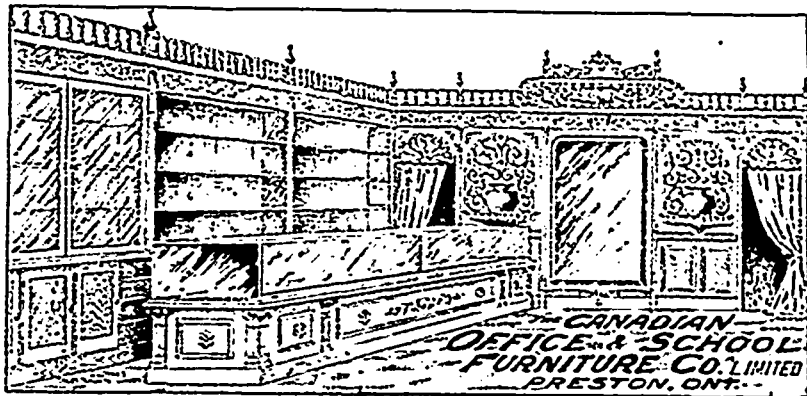
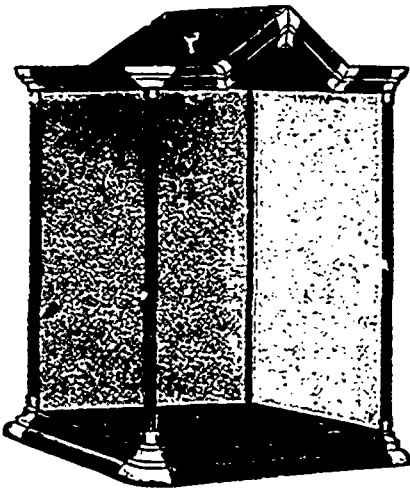
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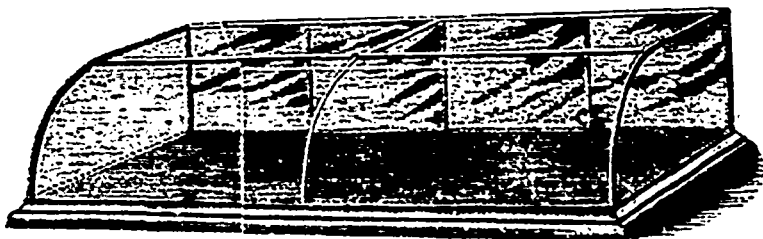
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*Crystal Varnish (for transparencies).*

Gum Dammar..... 50 g.  
Benzole..... 1000 c.c.

This can be used cold. It is not so resistant as those given above.

**TONING BATHS.**—For the old albumenized paper it is usual to employ neutral or alkaline baths, and acetate, phosphate, tungstate, or borate of soda are generally used. A typical formula is:

Gold chloride..... 0.4 g.  
Sodium acetate..... 16 g.  
Distilled water..... to 1000 c.c.

**GELATINO CHLORIDE OR P.O.P. TONING BATHS.**—The best formula is the following; it is suitable for all kinds of papers, though with some it yields finer tones than others:

Gold chloride..... 1 g.  
Potassium sulphocyanide..... 2 g.  
Distilled water..... to 100 c.c.

Dissolve and heat to the boiling point for 5 minutes, and add distilled water to make 200 c.c. For use mix 1 part of this with 15 parts of water.

**COMBINED TONING AND FIXING BATHS.**—Amateurs will have these, but their use should be discouraged as much as possible, but the following is a simple formula:

## No. 1.

Lead nitrate..... 10 g.  
Hypo..... 200 g.  
Distilled water..... to 1000 c.c.

This solution must be absolutely free from acid.

## No. 2.

Chloride of gold..... 10 g.  
Distilled water..... to 1000 c.c.

Just before use mix 5 parts of No. 2 with 1000 parts of No. 1. The prints must be lathed in a 1 per cent. solution of bicarbonate of soda, well washed, and then immersed in the toning bath.

**A COMBINED TONING BATH WITHOUT LEAD.**—

Hypo..... 240 g.  
Ammonium sulphocyanide..... 45 g.  
Sodium acetate (fused)..... 45 g.  
Distilled water..... to 1000 c.c.

To this just before use add 1 gramme of neutral chloride of gold.

**PLATINUM TONING BATHS.**—The tones obtained on gelatino and collodio chloride papers with platinum are much in favor at the present time. The tones tend from warm sepia to brownish-black. The most satisfactory is—

Potassium chloroplatinite..... 2 g.  
Dilute phosphoric acid..... 120 g.  
Distilled water..... to 1000 c.c.

This bath may be made up in concentrated form, the total bulk being made up to 200 c.c.

For black tones the procedure is somewhat more complicated, but so many amateurs want black tones on these papers that a set of baths that would give these ought to sell well.

## No. 1.—A.

Sodium acetate..... 10 g.  
Borax..... 8 g.  
Distilled water..... to 100 c.c.

## No. 1.—B.

Gold chloride..... 1 g.  
Distilled water..... to 10 c.c.  
For use mix 10 c.c. of A and 0.2 c.c. of B, and water to 100 c.c.

## No. 2.

Acid phosph. dil..... 25 c.c.  
Distilled water..... to 100 c.c.  
Potassium chloroplatinite..... 2 g.  
For use mix 1 part with 9 parts of water.

## No. 3.

Ammonium sulphocyanide..... 100 g.  
Chloride of gold (neutral)..... 2 g.  
Distilled water..... to 1000 c.c.

*Directions.* Print rather deeply and wash the prints in two changes of water for fifteen minutes. Immerse the washed prints in the gold bath No. 1 till they assume a brown tone, and then rinse in water and transfer to the platinum bath No. 2, in which they should be left till they assume a violet tone. Wash for ten minutes, and transfer to a 10 per cent. solution of hypo., in which they should be left for ten minutes, then well washed in four or five changes of water for twenty minutes, and, if the tone is satisfactory (and it will be brownish), they may be mounted. If black, blue-black, or grey tones are required, wash the prints for five minutes only after fixing, and transfer to No. 3 solution, and in this they may be left till the desired tone is attained.

**DEVELOPER FOR P. O. P.**—It is not generally known that gelatino or collodio-chloride paper can be developed, and in the winter time or in summer, when a large number of prints have to be obtained. This is a great advantage. The paper should only be faintly printed, just sufficient to show all the details, and then developed with the following:

## No. 1.

Hydroquinone..... 10 g.  
Alcohol..... 100 g.

## No. 2.

Sodium sulphite..... 100 g.  
Citric acid..... 5 g.  
Distilled water..... to 500 c.c.

For use mix 50 parts of No. 1, 50 parts of No. 2, and 1000 parts of water. Development will be complete in from 10 to 15 minutes, and the prints should be transferred to a 5 per cent. solution of salt, well washed, and then washed in the combined toning and fixing bath.

**MOUNTANTS.**—The following is a satisfactory mountant for all kinds of prints:

White dextrin..... 75 g.  
Aium (powdered)..... 4 g.  
White sugar..... 15 g.  
Distilled water..... 120 c.c.

Dissolve by heat, and when cool add:  
Alcohol sol. thymol (10 percent.) 6 c.c.

*Liquid Mountant.*

Soft gelatin..... 40 g.  
Distilled water..... 120 c.c.

Allow to soak for twenty-four hours and add:  
Chloral hydrate..... 20 g.

Heat on a water bath till liquid or for about an hour, and then neutralize with a few drops of solution of carbonate of soda.

## Diamond Cut Diamond.

At one of the annual fairs held at a small town in Russia a gentleman observed a gipsy and a Jew haggling over the sale of a horse. Full of curiosity when the two separated, and anxious to know how two such shrewd characters had bargained, the gentleman called the gipsy to him and inquired how much he had got for his animal. The gipsy opened his hand and showed a ten-rouble note.

"But isn't that very cheap?"

"No," said the gipsy, "he is dead lame."

The gentleman then sought out the Jew and said:

"So you have given ten roubles for a lame horse?"

The Israelite laid his finger on his nose and said:

"Lame! He's as sound as you are; I saw he was badly shod, and only limped in consequence."

The inquirer returned to the gipsy and reported what the Jew said. The former gave a tremendous and most significant wink, and whispered:

"He's as lame as two-legged stool. I had him badly shod on purpose, to make them believe that was the cause of his limping."

When this was communicated to the Jew he seemed for the moment taken aback, and hung his head; then, with a little sigh and shrug of the shoulder, he said quietly:

"Ah, well—it's all right—it was a bad ten-rouble note!"—*Exchange.*

**LIQUID GLYCERINE SOAP.**—One hundred parts of olein, melted over water, are stirred up with 300 parts of 28° Bè glycerine (free from lime), and the whole warmed up to about 145° F. Saponification is effected with 52 parts of 38° potash lye, and the fairly thick soap is allowed to cool. A solution of 6 parts of potash in 10 parts of hot water is then crutched in, and after standing covered for three days the soap is shaken up with a solution of 20 parts of perfume in 30 parts of 96 per cent. spirit. It is then set aside for several days longer, and is then filtered and packed in bottles. Another method is by dissolving a pure, clear soft soap in its own weight of alcohol and water (1:1), and adding some scent and 1½ part of glycerine to the filtered solution.—*Seifenfabrikant.*

## Optical Department.

In charge of W. E. HAMIL, M.D., Toronto.



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

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

R.E.V.  $\frac{2}{8}$  with  $+1.50 = \frac{20}{8}$   
 Z.E.V.  $\frac{2}{8}$  with  $+1.50 = \frac{20}{8}$

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

F.E.L.: How is the best way to be sure when minus cyl's axis horizontal are indicated that plus cyl's axis vertical are not required?

Ans.—The above is a good question, as many people are wearing  $-.50$  to  $-1.00$  cyl's axis horizontal when they ought to be wearing  $+$  cyl's axis vertical. To avoid this error the fogging system is the one I use until some line of the astigmatic chart is plainly visible and completely the correction with a minus cyl. in front of the plus sphere and then making the proper reduction. For instance, if a person requires a  $-.50$  cyl. ax. 180 to see all lines equally black, we take a  $+4.00$  sphere and reduce gradually and if  $\frac{1}{8}$  cyl's are needed when we get down to  $+50$  the vertical lines will be clear and with a  $-.50$  cyl. ax. 180 in front of it the horizontal lines will also be made plain. This reduced is the same thing as a  $+.50$  cyl. ax. 90.

## Optical Institute of Canada.

### EXAMINATION QUESTIONS.

- How are rays of light bent in passing from a rarer to a denser medium, and from a denser to a rarer medium?
- What is a plane glass, a prism, a spherical, a cylindrical glass?
- How may convex sph's be supposed to be formed? Also concave sph's, convex cyl's, and concave cyl's?
- What do you mean by the principal focus of a glass?
- What do you mean by neutralization?
- How do you neutralize a prism, a spherical, a cylindrical glass?
- What do you mean by a one dioptric glass?
- What do you mean by a twenty-inch glass?
- How do you find the focal distance of a glass marked in the dioptric system, in inches, in centimeters?
- What do you mean by the accommodation of the eye?
- Explain how it is produced.
- How much accommodation has an emmetrope at twenty years of age? a myope? a hyperope (same age)?
- What do you mean by the p.r. (far point), also p.p. (near point)?
- Where would the p.p. of an emmetrope be at twenty years of age, a hyperope at twenty years of age who had 3 D. of hyperopia, and a myope at twenty years of age who had 3 D. of myopia?
- What is the visual angle?
- Upon what does its size depend?
- Explain the construction of Snellen's test types.
- What does a vision of  $\frac{2}{8}$  indicate?
- Give the definition of a hyperopic eye.
- How is hyperopia divided?
- What convex glass would you give to a hyperope?
- What are the evil effects of hyperopia?
- How can you tell a hyperope?
- Give the definition of myopia.
- How can you tell a myope?
- What concave glass do you give to a myope?
- What is an astigmatic eye?
- What do you mean by the principal meridians in astigmatism?
- How do you tell a case of astigmatism?
- How do you correct simple astigmatism?

31. What meridian of the eye refracts the vertical line of a clock face?

32. What lines of the clock face does a person with simple astigmatism see plainly?

33. Give definition of presbyopia.

34. What convex glass would you give to a presbyope under sixty-five years of age; over sixty-five years of age?

35. What effect has hyperopia or myopia on the appearance of Pb?

36. If the vertical meridian of the eye requires  $+150$  D. and the horizontal meridian  $+200$ , write Rx. for glass required.

37. If the vertical meridian requires  $-200$  and the horizontal a  $+400$  write Rx. for glass required.

38. What causes cataract?

39. Why can some children wear their grandfathers' glasses with comfort?

40. Write a short essay on the anatomy of the eye.

### South African Trade.

Our readers will be interested in a series of letters which are appearing from our special correspondent in Cape Town, South Africa.

Manufacturers who have suitable lines to export to Cape Colony, and there are many of them in Canada, might find a good opening for business there.

The import duties on goods pertaining to the drug and chemical trade are as follows:

- Acetic acid, 3s. per imperial gallon.
- Condensed milk, 4s. 2d. per 100 lbs.
- Paraffin and kerosene oils and benzine, 3d. per imperial gallon.
- Cotton seed, palm and hemp seed oils, £10 per £100.
- Essential and perfumed oils, £20 per £100.
- Fish oil, 1s. per imperial gallon.
- Soap, laundry, 4s. 2d. per 100 lbs.
- Perfumed spirit, £1 per imperial gallon.
- Infants' food, 9 per cent. ad valorem.
- Extracts and essences for flavoring or perfumery, 20 per cent. ad valorem.
- Saccharine, 20 per cent. ad valorem.
- Patent and proprietary chemical drugs or medicines, 20 per cent. ad valorem.
- Medicated foods, 20 per cent. ad valorem.
- Perfumery and cosmetics, 20 per cent. ad valorem.
- Toilet soaps and soap powder, 20 per cent. ad valorem.
- The following are admitted free:
  - Dye-woods, etc., in bulk.
  - Engravings, lithographs and photographs.
  - Flowers of sulphur.
  - Glue.
  - Potash and soda, carbonate and bicarbonate, caustic.
  - Crystals and silicate (in bulk).
  - Sheep dip and sheep dipping powder.
  - Vaccine virus and toxin.



**OUR GRADUATES** have achieved the greatest measure of success, and  
**ARE AT THE TOP** of the Profession

**Because** the training received is especially arranged to suit the requirements of those who engage in the Optical business, and being instructed in connection with our Dispensary Department, our students possess a thorough knowledge of optics in the form in which it can be of service in doing practical eye work.

Write for Prospectus and read what is said about our course by those who have taken it.

IN CONNECTION WITH

**COHEN BROTHERS**

32-34 ADELAIDE STREET WEST,  
 The Only Manufacturers of Spectacles and Eyeglasses in Canada.

The **Optical Institute of Canada**



The result of six years' experience in teaching optics has developed such a thorough, systematic and complete course of instruction that you cannot afford to take an inferior course, even if you are offered one free. You will take only one course in optics, so **get the best.** Our graduates are all good opticians.

For dates of classes, terms and free prospectus, address

**DR. W. E. HAMILL**

88 Yonge St., Toronto.

INTERESTING NEWS.....

MOST PRACTICAL INFORMATION.

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

C. F. G. Meyer  
 PUBLISHER.

**Meyer Brothers Druggist**

To New Subscribers.

Two Publications at the Price of One.

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

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

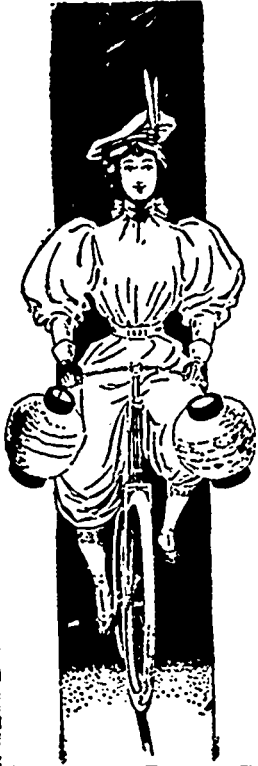
Address MEYER BROTHERS DRUGGIST, 316 Clark Avenue, St. Louis, Mo., U. S. A.

BEST PRICE LIST.....

MONEY MAKING ADVERTISEMENTS.



# Pictures...



I have in stock over 10,000 cuts, made expressly to illustrate ads for over thirty distinctly different retail lines. All of these cuts were made under my direction in my own art department. I supply a ready-made or made-to-order ad. to fit each cut. I have over 4,000 customers in this department of my business—but I want more.



The retailer who wants the best cuts on earth for his business will do well to write for full particulars.



**CHARLES AUSTIN BATES**  
VANDERBILT BLDG.,  
NEW YORK



## Photographic Notes.

**DIAMIDO-RESORCIN AS A DEVELOPER.**—Diamido-resorcin is a new developer for photographic purposes, brought into the market by Grandjean Zimmermann & Co., of Brugg, Switzerland. The following mixture is used as a bath: Water, 100; anhydrous sodium sulphite, 3; diamido-resorcin, 1. The latter must only be added immediately before use, or a concentrated stock solution may be kept.—*Pharm. Cent.*

**CELLULOID FILMS.**—One of the problems that have not been solved by the photographic chemist is the preparation of a celluloid film which does not react with a layer of sensitive silver salt in gelatine. The chemical inertness of a glass plate has long been aimed at, but it is far from having been reached in the present makes of celluloid. Paper is the greatest rival to glass in this respect, but the granularity and degradation of the fine detail of an image which are inseparable from the use of that support only assure for it a limited degree of popularity. The camphor and nitrous acid of the celluloid have been alleged to be the active agents in fogging the sensitive film, although the evidence under those heads is somewhat obscure. Be that as it may, it is undeniably risky to keep celluloid films for more than a very few months, in the expectation that they will then be perfectly fresh, and it is beyond all doubt that they are peculiarly susceptible to alterations of temperature. A glass plate may be relied upon to stand a journey to the tropics and back without undergoing deterioration either before or after exposure, but the same immunity can hardly be assigned to celluloid with certainty.

**RECOVERY OF SILVER.**—To recover silver from photographic baths in which it exists as the soluble silver sodium thiosulphate, boil first with ammonium sulphide, thus precipitating the metal as sulphide; this is then collected, washed, dried, and reduced to the metallic state by heating with charcoal.—*Scientific American.*

**DEVELOPING WITH GLYCIN.**—Glycin is the hydrochloride of *p*-oxyphenol amido-acetic acid. According to Hubi, it is best used by preparing a concentrated solution for permanent use. Twenty-five grammes sodium sulphite are dissolved

in 40 C.c. of hot water, 10 grammes glycin added, heated to boiling, and then 50 grammes potassium carbonate are added. For a normal or short exposure, 1 part of this solution is diluted with 20 parts of water (temperature, 20 to 25° C.), and, if necessary, a little caustic soda solution, 1 to 10, is added. When developing plates of doubtful exposure, 1 part of the solution is diluted with 20 parts of water, or when exposing plates, the sensitiveness of which are quite uncertain, 1 part of the solution is diluted with 80 parts of water. One to 2 C.c. of potassium bromide solution are added to 1 litre of the fluid, and the developer is cooled to 10° C. by ice. The development takes a very long time, but this method allows almost any errors in exposure to be corrected.—*Chem. Zeit. Report., after Wiener photo Bl. (Phar. Journal.)*

**ACID FIXING-BATH.**—This is preferred by some amateurs as it gives more brilliant negatives owing to its slight reducing action removing fog. It also keeps very well, which makes it liked by occasional workers. My formula is:

|                     |              |
|---------------------|--------------|
| Citric acid (powd.) | ..... ½ oz.  |
| Sodium sulphite     | ..... 2 ozs. |
| Sodium hyposulphite | ..... 8 ozs. |
| Water, to make      | ..... 2 pts. |

Mix.

—*Chem. & Drug.*

**VANADIUM DEVELOPER.**—According to Prof. Tobin, the following formula produces a very satisfactory photographic developer:

|                          |              |
|--------------------------|--------------|
| Vanadium pentoxid (best) | ..... 1 dr.  |
| Sulphuric acid           | ..... 2 drs. |
| Water                    | ..... 2 ozs. |

Add metallic zinc in excess; after effervescing has ceased, and the solution is lavender-colored, filter quickly and cork tightly. One dram of the solution to one pint of water makes a very good developer, and is intensified by dilute acetic acid. The concentrated solution does not keep well, but can be quickly restored to activity by adding sulphuric acid and metallic zinc in excess, until lavender colored as originally.

### Hints for Druggist Dealers in Photographic Supplies.

The following, while not a complete list of photographic chemicals, will be found sufficiently comprehensive for all the demands of an ordinary trade:

Acetone.

Acid Hydrofluoric.  
Acid Pyrogallic.  
Alum Chrome.  
Ammonium Sulphocyanide.  
Anidol.  
Asphaltum.  
Calcium Chloride (anhydrous).  
Caramel.  
Dextrine.  
Diphenal.  
Eikonogen.  
Ferric Chloride (dry).  
Gelatin, Nelson's soft.  
Gelatin, Nelson's hard.  
Glycin.  
Gold Chloride.  
Hydroquinone.  
India rubber (pure masticated).  
Methol.  
Ortol.  
Potassium Bichromate.  
Potassium Chloroplatinite.  
Potassium Ferric Oxalate.  
Potassium Hydrate.  
Potassium Metabisulphite.  
Potassium Oxalate (neutral).  
Potassium Sulphocyanide.  
Pyroxylin (high temperature).  
Rodinal.  
Silver nitrate.  
Sodium Carbonate.  
Sodium Hydrate.  
Sodium Hyposulphite.  
Sodium Sulphantimoniate (Schlippe's salt).  
Sodium Sulphite.  
Thiocarbamide.  
Uranium Nitrate.

From the above table have been omitted those which are likely to be in the ordinary stock. Above all things, be careful to supply what is asked for. Carbonate of soda is not the bicarbonate, neither is sulphite the sulphate, both of which have before now been obtained in mistake. Mercuric chloride is not calomel, nor is oxalate of potash the binoxalate.

Frequently a formula is bought with a request that it should be made up. In such cases the man whose custom is worth having will never object to an extra charge over cost of materials, though he will probably grumble if prescription rates are charged.—*N. E. Druggist.*

Acetol is a remedy for toothache, found by Dr. Aufrecht to consist of acetic acid 8.46, alum 3.07, and water 88.5 per cent., with small quantities of the essential oils of sage, peppermint, and clove. (Ph. Ztg.)

All Wide-Awake Druggists Handle

# Dr. Jim <sup>5c.</sup> Little Governor <sup>5c.</sup>

For Sale by  
all Jobbers

and Cecil Rhodes <sup>10c.</sup>

Cigars  
as Leaders

By far the best advertised brands at present before the public

**The Canadian Cigar Co., MANUFACTURERS Toronto, Ont.**

## Practical Hints on Advertising.

By CHARLES AUSTIN BATES, New York.

Too many advertisers give more consideration to how an ad is going to sound than to what it is going to say.

\* \* \*

Nowadays an advertisement has to be a little better than the average if particularly good results are to be expected from it. By "better" I mean more forceful—more convincing.

\* \* \*

A certain wise man who has now been dead some years, said: "Of the making of many books there is no end." He must have foreseen the booklet era in the history of advertising. There are more booklets used nowadays than were ever used before in the world. It seems that no business of any kind can get along without a booklet, and booklets are good things. There is no question about that. A booklet enables a man to tell a longer story than he could tell in an advertisement, unless he has a great deal of money and a great deal of nerve. Sometimes I am inclined to think that an advertisement covering the entire ground might be published in the right sort of papers and get a good deal wider circulation for the same amount of money that can be obtained by the publication of a booklet. However, a booklet is a sort of stock advertisement, and may be used effectively in the regular daily correspondence or in the daily outgo of packages and boxes.

\* \* \*

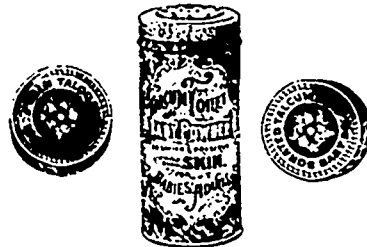
I believe in a booklet that tells quickly whatever it was written to tell. I do not mean that I would sacrifice clearness for the sake of brevity, but I would start immediately to tell my story, whether it was long or short.

\* \* \*

As a rule, flippancy is not a good thing in advertising. It is likely to cause a lack of confidence. The advertiser ought

to follow the example of Oliver Wendell Holmes and not be as funny as he is capable of being. There is no use, however, of carrying the matter to the other extreme

## Amongst Our Advertisers.



Boxes.

The accompanying cut illustrates the stock Talcum Powder Box manufactured by Joseph G. Taite's Sons, Philadelphia. They are handsomely decorated in blue, white and gold, with four different lids, viz., plain, perfumed, carbolated and borated. Special designs made to order. Ask your jobber for Taite's boxes if you want the best.

## Fly Pads.

There is one feature of the fly pad controversy which Archdale Wilson & Co. would like all retail druggists to bear in mind and that is that no other fly poison which has ever been offered on the Canadian market compares with Wilson's fly pads in destructiveness.

It is a fact attested by an unsolicited testimonial sent through a prominent western druggist that one packet of Wilson's fly pads has actually killed a bushel of flies.

This record has never been approached by any other fly poison or fly killer of any kind.

The immense sale which Wilson's fly pads now enjoy is accounted for by the fact that they give universal satisfaction to the public.

## WANTS, FOR SALE, ETC.

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

## BUSINESS CHANCES.

DR. HAMILL, WHO CONDUCTS THE DRUGGISTS' exchange for the convenience and protection of druggists who wish to sell their stocks, wishes us to say through our columns that he has a number of cash buyers who are desirous of securing paying drug stocks, and prospective vendors consult their own interests by placing their stores in Dr. Hamill's hands.

## FOR SALE.

DRUG BUSINESS.—Old Established; Toronto; Steady paying trade; rent low; residence over store. Owner has two stores; must sell one. Apply at once to W. E., care "CANADIAN DRUGGIST," Toronto.

## Optical Goods for Sale Cheap.

GOOD test case, along with stock of gold, gold filled and nickel Spectacle, riding, sun and eyeglass frames, all in good condition, at 50 per cent of invoice prices. Apply to 9 and 11 Francis St., Toronto.

## We Solicit Your Trade

We offer a well-assorted stock of

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

CALL AND SEE US

**JAMES A. KENNEDY & CO.,**

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS

423 Richmond St.,

LONDON, Ont.

# SEELY'S

CELEBRATED

Not a Common Mixture, but made from a formula of great merit....

Put up in 25c. and 50c. sizes



PARISIAN BALM

"REGISTERED"

For Toilet Use.

Whitens the hands and beautifies the skin.

## SEELY The American Perfumer

Detroit, Mich., U.S.A.

ESTABLISHED 1862

Windsor, Ont.

### CANADIAN DRUGGIST PRICES CURRENT

Corrected to July 11th, 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 | Myrrh, lb.....                  | \$ 45 | \$ 48 |
| Methyl.....                       | 1 90   | 2 00   | CARBON, Bisulphide, lb.....      | 15    | 16    | Powdered, lb.....               | 55    | 60    |
| ALLSPICE, lb.....                 | 13     | 15     | CARMINE, No. 40, oz.....         | 40    | 50    | Opium, lb.....                  | 5 00  | 5 25  |
| Powdered, lb.....                 | 15     | 17     | CASTOR, Fibre, lb.....           | 20 00 | 20 00 | Powdered, lb.....               | 6 50  | 6 75  |
| ALOIN, oz.....                    | 40     | 45     | CHALK, French, powdered, lb..... | 10    | 12    | Scammony, pure Resin, lb.....   | 12 50 | 13 00 |
| ANODYNE, Hoffman's bot., lbs..... | 50     | 55     | Precip., see Calcium, lb.....    | 10    | 12    | Shellac, lb.....                | 35    | 40    |
| ARROWROOT, Bermuda, lb.....       | 40     | 45     | Prepared, lb.....                | 5     |       | Bleached, lb.....               | 40    | 45    |
| St. Vincent, lb.....              | 15     | 18     | CHARCOAL, Animal, powd., lb..... | 4     | 5     | Spruce, true, lb.....           | 30    | 35    |
| BALSAM, Fir, lb.....              | 45     | 50     | Willow, powdered, lb.....        | 20    | 25    | Tragacanth, flake, 1st, lb..... | 85    | 90    |
| Copaiba, lb.....                  | 70     | 85     | CLOVE, lb.....                   | 16    | 17    | Powdered, lb.....               | 1 10  | 1 25  |
| Petu, lb.....                     | 3 25   | 3 50   | Powdered, lb.....                | 17    | 18    | Sorts, lb.....                  | 55    | 70    |
| Tolu, can or less, lb.....        | 70     | 75     | COCHINEAL, S.G., lb.....         | 40    | 45    | Thus, lb.....                   | 8     | 10    |
| BARK, Barberrry, lb.....          | 22     | 25     | COLLOIDION, lb.....              | 75    | 80    | HERB, Althea, lb.....           | 27    | 35    |
| Bayberry, lb.....                 | 15     | 18     | Cantharidal, lb.....             | 2 50  | 2 75  | Bitterwort, lb.....             | 36    | 40    |
| Ruckthorn, lb.....                | 15     | 17     | CONFECTION, Senna, lb.....       | 40    | 45    | Burdock, lb.....                | 16    | 18    |
| Canella, lb.....                  | 15     | 17     | CREOSOTE, Wood, lb.....          | 1 25  | 2 50  | Boneset, oz., lb.....           | 15    | 17    |
| Cascara Sagrada.....              | 25     | 30     | CUTTLEFISH BONE, lb.....         | 25    | 30    | Catnip, oz., lb.....            | 17    | 20    |
| Casarilla, select, lb.....        | 18     | 20     | DENTRINE, lb.....                | 10    | 12    | Chiretta, lb.....               | 25    | 30    |
| Cassia, in mats, lb.....          | 18     | 20     | DOVER'S POWDER, lb.....          | 1 50  | 1 60  | Coltsfoot, lb.....              | 20    | 38    |
| Cinchona, red, lb.....            | 60     | 65     | ERGOT, Spanish, lb.....          | 75    | 80    | Feverfew, oz., lb.....          | 53    | 55    |
| Powdered, lb.....                 | 65     | 70     | Powdered, lb.....                | 90    | 1 00  | Grindelia robusta, lb.....      | 45    | 50    |
| Yellow, lb.....                   | 35     | 40     | Egotin, Keith's, oz.....         | 2 00  | 2 10  | Horehound, oz., lb.....         | 18    | 20    |
| Pale, lb.....                     | 40     | 45     | EXTRACT LOGWOOD, bulk, lb.....   | 13    | 14    | Jaborandi, lb.....              | 45    | 50    |
| Elm, selected, lb.....            | 18     | 20     | Pounds, lb.....                  | 14    | 17    | Lemon Balm, lb.....             | 38    | 40    |
| Ground, lb.....                   | 17     | 20     | FLOWERS, Amica, lb.....          | 15    | 20    | Liverwort, German, lb.....      | 38    | 40    |
| Powdered, lb.....                 | 20     | 28     | Calendula, lb.....               | 55    | 60    | Lobelia, oz., lb.....           | 15    | 20    |
| Hemlock, crushed, lb.....         | 18     | 20     | Camomile, Roman, lb.....         | 25    | 30    | Motherwort, oz., lb.....        | 20    | 22    |
| Oak, white, crushed lb.....       | 15     | 17     | German, lb.....                  | 40    | 45    | Mullein, German, lb.....        | 17    | 20    |
| Orange peel, bitter, lb.....      | 15     | 16     | Elder, lb.....                   | 20    | 22    | Pennyroyal, oz., lb.....        | 18    | 20    |
| Prickly ash, lb.....              | 35     | 40     | Lavender, lb.....                | 12    | 15    | Peppermint, oz., lb.....        | 21    | 22    |
| Sassafras, lb.....                | 15     | 16     | Rose, red, French, lb.....       | 1 60  | 2 00  | Rue, oz., lb.....               | 30    | 35    |
| Soap (quillaya), lb.....          | 13     | 15     | Rosemary, lb.....                | 25    | 30    | Sage, oz., lb.....              | 18    | 20    |
| Wild cherry, lb.....              | 13     | 15     | Saffron, American, lb.....       | 65    | 70    | Spearmint, lb.....              | 21    | 25    |
| BEANS, Calabar, lb.....           | 45     | 50     | Spanish, Val'a, oz.....          | 1 00  | 1 25  | Thyme, oz., lb.....             | 18    | 20    |
| Tonka, lb.....                    | 1 50   | 2 75   | GELATINE, Cooper's, lb.....      | 75    | 80    | Tansy, oz., lb.....             | 15    | 18    |
| Vanilla, lb.....                  | 11 00  | 16 00  | FRENCH, white, lb.....           | 35    | 40    | Wormwood, oz.....               | 20    | 22    |
| BRINKS, Cubeb, sifted, lb.....    | 20     | 25     | GLYCERINE, lb.....               | 17    | 20    | Yerba Santa, lb.....            | 38    | 44    |
| powdered, lb.....                 | 25     | 30     | GUARANA.....                     | 1 25  | 1 50  | HONEY, lb.....                  | 13    | 15    |
| Juniper, lb.....                  | 7      | 10     | Powdered, lb.....                | 1 50  | 1 75  | HOPS, fresh, lb.....            | 20    | 25    |
| Ground, lb.....                   | 12     | 14     | GUM ALOES, Cape, lb.....         | 18    | 20    | INDIGO, Madras, lb.....         | 75    | 80    |
| Prickly ash, lb.....              | 40     | 45     | Barbadoes, lb.....               | 30    | 50    | INSECT POWDER, lb.....          | 35    | 38    |
| BUDS; Balm of Gilead, lb.....     | 55     | 60     | Socotrine, lb.....               | 65    | 70    | ISINGLASS, Brazil, lb.....      | 2 00  | 2 10  |
| Cassia, lb.....                   | 25     | 30     | Asafoetida, lb.....              | 40    | 45    | Russian, true, lb.....          | 6 00  | 6 50  |
| BUTTER, Cacao, lb.....            | 60     | 65     | Arabic, 1st, lb.....             | 70    | 75    | LEAF, Aconite, lb.....          | 25    | 30    |
| CAMPHOR, lb.....                  | 50     | 55     | Powdered, lb.....                | 80    | 95    | Bay, lb.....                    | 18    | 20    |
| CANTHARIDES, Russian, lb.....     | 1 40   | 1 50   | Sifted sorts, lb.....            | 45    | 50    | Belladonna, lb.....             | 25    | 30    |
| Powdered, lb.....                 | 1 50   | 1 60   | Sorts, lb.....                   | 30    | 35    | Buchu, long, lb.....            | 50    | 55    |
| CARSCUM, lb.....                  | 25     | 30     | Benzoin, lb.....                 | 50    | 1 00  | Short, lb.....                  | 25    | 27    |
|                                   |        |        | Catechu, Black, lb.....          | 9     | 20    | Coca, lb.....                   | 35    | 40    |
|                                   |        |        | Gamboge, powdered, lb.....       | 1 70  | 1 25  | Digitalis, lb.....              | 15    | 20    |
|                                   |        |        | Guaiac, lb.....                  | 50    | 1 00  | Eucalyptus, lb.....             | 18    | 25    |
|                                   |        |        | Powdered, lb.....                | 90    | 95    | Hyoseyamus.....                 | 20    | 25    |
|                                   |        |        | Kino, true, lb.....              | 4 25  | 4 50  | Matico, lb.....                 | 70    | 70    |



### To The Trade.

The Antikamnia Chemical Company has just unearthed and broken up a nest of counterfeiters of the Antikamnia Preparations, in Atlanta, Ga., and seized all machinery, dies, punches, stock, etc., used in making the fraudulent goods. The parties engaged in this scheme to defraud were D. B. Comer, J. E. King, Chas. E. Bostwick, J. F. Gibbs. The Milam Medicine Company, The Gibbs Drug Company, and the King Drug Company. These medicine and drug companies are reported as simply creations of the counterfeiters for the furtherance of their schemes.

The Antikamnia Chemical Company first obtained word that its goods were being counterfeited through a person who was at one time connected with the gang, but who quarrelled with the rest over the division of the prospective spoils. The secretary of our company, Mr. J. W. Cox immediately went to Atlanta, and within two days after his arrival he had the plant located, and the machinery and supplies confiscated.

The Chief of Police of Atlanta secured a full confession from J. E. King, implicating certain druggists in Southern cities. The counterfeit goods in the possession of all these parties are now being confiscated, and the guilty parties will all be prosecuted.

D. B. Comer has been connected with several crooked transactions, notably in the manufacture and disposal of Carter's, Morse's, and Tutt's Liver Pills. He held a very good position with a leading Southern jobbing house, which, however, immediately discharged him upon receiving advice of his connection with these operations, recognizing that it would be a serious mistake to allow its interests to be represented by so distinctly tattooed a subject.

Mr. Cox a short time ago was called to California to investigate the sale of counterfeit goods, and there, as in this case, he was enabled within a week to gather up all the machinery, dies, stock, literature, etc., etc., used by the counterfeiters. Four persons were implicated in this case as manufacturers, and some fifty druggists who had purchased the fraudulent goods were fined from \$100.00 to \$300.00, and received sentences ranging from three months to a year. The ring-leaders in the operation are out under bonds, and will be tried at the next term of court.

Considering the great risks attached to counterfeiting, and the small profits made before the scheme is exposed, it is surprising that any one should undertake such dangerous operations. The druggists who purchase the counterfeit are always discovered, their reputations are ruined, the fraudulent goods are confiscated, and in many cases, they are, as stated, heavily fined, and even sentenced to gaol.

When it is remembered that for every dishonest druggist the counterfeiters approach, a large number of honest ones are also approached, it will be seen that the manufacturer cannot long be kept in ignorance, and that the whole scheme will be exposed. The exposure invariably connects the buyer of the fraudulent goods with the maker thereof, and, as one is as guilty as the other, all receive the same treatment at the hands of the law, and by the exposure are placed in their proper light before their competitors, patrons and friends.

The Antikamnia Chemical Company will be pleased to correspond with all reliable persons or firms regarding the offer and sale of fraudulent Antikamnia Preparations, and will, as well, amply reward any one assisting them in running down frauds.

In conclusion, we wish to state that we are determined to protect our rights, and shall in future leave no measure untried to bring about the conviction of any person or persons detected in the manufacture of fraudulent Antikamnia Preparations.

Sincerely yours,

THE ANTIKAMNIA CHEMICAL CO.,  
1725 Olive Street.

### Cigars for Druggists.

We take pleasure in calling the attention of the trade to the advertisement which appears in this issue, of the National Cigar Co., of Toronto, Limited. This company has lately been reorganized into a limited liability company with which are connected two prominent western druggists. Well knowing the requirements of the drug trade they are sparing no pains to give them goods that are really superior. Evidently, too, they propose to do business in an up-to-date way for we notice they undertake to accept return of their goods from anyone who finds them unsatisfactory after a fair trial. There ought to be an advantage in buying from a firm such as this who prove their confidence in their goods in such a way.

### Books.

"The Extra Pharmacopœia." Ninth edition, by Martindale and Westcott. Price, 10s. 6d. This work, which is now indispensable to every pharmacist, has been revised to correspond with the British Pharmacopœia of 1898. The volume begins with a summary of the imperial and metric systems of weights and measures, together with a table of the approximate equivalent doses in terms of both systems. Then we have an analysis of 25,500 prescriptions which have been dispensed in Great Britain, Ireland and the colonies, giving the number of times that the 121 specified articles were dispensed. There is also given a synopsis of the principal changes in the new Pharmacopœia, especially those preparations which are used in practical dispensing. In the body of the work will be found a number of changes, noting a number of new remedies and giving formulæ of practical use to the dispenser. The work, on the whole, is by far the most complete and most useful edition yet published, and no practical pharmacist should be without one continually within his reach.

"Pharmaceutical Formulas," a book of useful recipes for the drug trade, by Peter MacEwan, F.C.S. This admirable work contains over 2,000 valuable formulæ for all kinds of preparations relative to pharmacy. They have been reprinted chiefly from the columns of the *Chemist and Druggist*, of which paper the compiler is one of the editorial staff.

The book is certainly well adapted for the use of the manufacturing pharmacist and the trade generally. Published at the office of the *Chemist and Druggist*, 42 Camden street, London, E.C.; England.

### Mrs. Leslie in Business Again.

An interesting news item to the publishing world is the reorganization and incorporation, on July 1st, of the Frank Leslie Publishing House, founded in 1855 by Frank Leslie and since 1880 the exclusive property of Mrs. Frank Leslie. The president of the new company is Mrs. Frank Leslie, while Mr. Frederic L. Colver, who has managed the property for the past three years, is secretary and treasurer. Extensive improvements will be made in the printing plant and in all departments of Frank Leslie's popular monthly this fall.

|                                  |       |       |                               |       |       |                                  |        |        |
|----------------------------------|-------|-------|-------------------------------|-------|-------|----------------------------------|--------|--------|
| 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    | 00    | Lavender, Chiris. Fleur, lb....  | 3 00   | 3 55   |
| MORPHINE, Acetate, oz.....       | 1 75  | 1 80  | SPIRIT NITRE, lb.....         | 38    | 68    | Garden, lb.....                  | 75     | 1 50   |
| Muriate, oz.....                 | 1 75  | 1 80  | STRONTIUM, Nitrate, lb.....   | 18    | 20    | Lemon, lb.....                   | 1 75   | 1 90   |
| Sulphate, oz.....                | 1 80  | 1 85  | STRYCHNINE, crystals, oz..... | 80    | 85    | Lemongrass, lb.....              | 1 50   | 1 00   |
| PERFIN, Saccharated, oz.....     | 35    | 40    | SULFONAL, oz.....             | 28    | 30    | Mustard, Essential, oz.....      | 60     | 60     |
| PHENACETINE, oz.....             | 38    | 40    | SULPHUR, Flowers of, lb.....  | 24    | 4     | Neroli, oz.....                  | 4 25   | 4 60   |
| PILOCARPINE, Muriate, gram....   | 7     | 8     | Pure precipitated, lb.....    | 13    | 20    | Orange, lb.....                  | 2 75   | 3 75   |
| PIPERIN, oz.....                 | 1 00  | 1 10  | TARTAR EMEIC, lb.....         | 50    | 55    | Sweet, lb.....                   | 2 75   | 3 00   |
| PHOSPHORUS, lb.....              | 90    | 1 10  | THYMOL (Thymic acid), oz..... | 55    | 60    | Origanum, lb.....                | 65     | 50     |
| POTASSA, Caustic, white, lb..... | 60    | 65    | VERATRINE, oz.....            | 2 00  | 2 10  | Patchouli, oz.....               | 80     | 50     |
| POTASSIUM, Acetate, lb.....      | 35    | 40    | ZINC, Acetate, lb.....        | 70    | 75    | Pennyroyal, lb.....              | 2 50   | 2 05   |
| Bicarbonate, lb.....             | 15    | 17    | Carbonate lb.....             | 25    | 30    | Peppermint, lb.....              | 2 25   | 2 07   |
| Bichromate, lb.....              | 14    | 15    | Chloride, granular, oz.....   | 13    | 15    | Pimento, lb.....                 | 2 60   | 2 05   |
| Birat (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    | 75    | 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, gram, 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.....             | 2 75   | 3 00   |
| Yellow, lb.....                  | 32    | 35    | Cade, lb.....                 | 90    | 1 00  | Wormseed, lb.....                | 3 50   | 3 70   |
| And Sod. Taurate, lb.....        | 25    | 30    | Cajuput, lb.....              | 1 60  | 1 70  | Wormwood, lb.....                | 4 25   | 4 55   |
| Sulphuret, lb.....               | 25    | 30    | Capsicum, oz.....             | 60    | 65    | FIXED OILS.                      |        |        |
| PROPHYLAMINE, oz.....            | 35    | 46    | Caraway, lb.....              | 2 75  | 3 00  | CASTOR, lb.....                  | 13     | 15     |
| QUININE, Sulph. bulk.....        | 35    | 40    | Cassia, lb.....               | 2 75  | 3 00  | COD LIVER, N.F., gal.....        | 90     | 95     |
| Ozs., oz.....                    | 40    | 45    | Cedar.....                    | 55    | 55    | 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 10  | 1 20  | 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   |
| SONIUM, 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.....                    | 12     | 13     |
| Carbonate, lb.....               | 3     | 6     | Eucalyptus, lb.....           | 1 50  | 1 75  | SPERM, gal.....                  | 1 30   | 1 60   |
| Hypophosphite, oz.....           | 10    | 12    | Fennel, lb.....               | 1 60  | 1 75  | TURPENTINE, gal.....             | 60     | 65     |
| Hyposulphite, lb.....            | 3     | 6     |                               |       |       |                                  |        |        |

## Drug Reports.

### Canada.

Business is very good for the holiday season. There are no important changes to note. The most important items in changes have been the advance in some American patents on account of war stamp tax. From information received this war stamp tax does not apply to goods exported, but some manufacturers seem to take the ground that they will make it apply to export goods, so indirectly we are in a small way assisting our friends financially.

The principal items are Cuticura goods. The new selling price of these is as follows: Ointment, \$6.50; resolvent, liquid, \$15.50; resolvent, dry, \$13; soap, \$3.50; shaving soap, \$2.25; plasters, \$3.25; Collin's plasters, \$3.25; Sanford's cure, \$15.50; Sanford's ginger, \$6. Others affected are advanced as follows: Resinol, small, \$5; resinol, large, \$10; Pettit's eye salve, \$2.25; antikamnia, \$1.35 oz.; Marshall's snuff, \$2.50; Lyon's American tooth powder, \$2.90; Ripan's tablets, 25c. at \$2.90, Ripan's tablets, large,

\$5.75. Changes in drugs are unimportant.

### English Market Report.

LONDON, June 27th, 1898.

The market remains dull and quiet, the little life infused into prices by the Spanish American war having waned. Another advance in India-rubber of fully 10 per cent. was freely mentioned on Change. Quinine is in a disappointing position, and a further drop is possible. Acid boric is dull and cheaper. Cocaine is hardly firm at recent advance. Glycerin steady and very firm for crude, but re-distilled does not respond. Ipecacuanha is very dear, and Carthagena variety is moving upward. Mercurials unaffected by the war. Menthol easier. Oils are generally in good position, but absence of demand depresses prices. Quinine cheaper. Opium distinctly firmer and slight advance.

Creolalbin is a synonym for crealbin, a creolalbumin compound for internal use.

## R. H. BUTT

Fire and Accident  
Insurance Agent.

26 WELLINGTON ST. EAST.

PHONE 1064

TORONTO.

## Druggists

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

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# "ROUGH ON RATS"

THE GREATEST INSECT AND BUG DESTROYER ON EARTH



**SOLD ALL AROUND THE WORLD.**

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

**CLEARs OUT**

**Rats, Mice, Ants,  
Hen. Lice, Sparrows,  
Skunks, Squirrels,  
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**CLEANS OUT**

**Flies, Water Bugs,  
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Moths, Potato Bugs,  
Gophers, etc.**

Gone where the Woodbine Twineth.

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

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FROM April 18 to 23 inclusive, our Pharmacological Department rejected samples representing three large parcels of Ergot offered us for purchase, and aggregating 20,000 lbs. The Ergot was irreproachable in appearance, but when tested physiologically, it lacked fully one-half of the required activity which forms our standard. Query: What became of the 20,000 lbs.?

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