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# Canadian Druggist

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

VOL. IX.

TORONTO, MAY, 1897.

No. 5

## "APENTA"

THE BEST NATURAL APERIENT WATER.

Bottled at the Springs, Buda Pest, Hungary.

Under Eminent Scientific Control.

## "APENTA"

THE BEST NATURAL APERIENT WATER.

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

*L. Lieberman*

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## "APENTA"

THE BEST NATURAL APERIENT WATER.

### PRICES TO RETAILERS :

\$5.50 per case of 25 large glass bottles.  
\$8.50 " 50 small " "  
\$8.50 " 100 glass quarter "

## "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.

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### Time to Quit.

The manufacturers of proprietary remedies who have adopted the lately improvised plan of advertising the druggists as substitutors would do well to consider carefully, at an early date, where such tactics are likely to lead them. They will be wise to determine for a surety that coercion is correct in principle, and is applicable to a body of persons whose associations, aims, and prospects are so intimately blended that what affects one injuriously, affects all. Conditions must have changed wonderfully when those who have been fostered and built up by the generous liberality of the drug trade can afford to turn around and stigmatize their former benefactors as thieves and pirates because they have chosen to discontinue the bolstering process. The druggists of Canada may be hard to arouse, but when they become so, thoroughly, we are certain that some of our proprietary friends will be taught a lesson. A single effective exhibition of their power to turn down utterly, any proprietary, would show all of these injudicious advertisers the dangerous ground upon which they are trespassing.

The druggists of Canada do not on an average make more than \$10 each, yearly, out of the sale of the article so freely advertised under the statement, "Substitution the fraud of the day," and it would not be too great a sacrifice for each to refuse to supply a single package in the future. Less than three months would suffice to teach a lesson, beside which past lessons are as nothing. This or something else equally salutary is likely to be meted out to some of the indiscreet would-be coercionists ere long, and we have no doubt their repentance, if too late, will have a monetary consideration attached which will make it none the less distasteful to them.

If they are going to quit, the time to quit is now. They would do themselves a greater kindness if they expended the

sum now being used in antagonistic advertising, to better the relationship heretofore existing, and to maintain their goods in channels in which they formerly gave no trouble.

#### Election of Council, O.C.P.

The election of members of the council of the Ontario College of Pharmacy will be held on Wednesday, July 7th, and all nominations must be in the hands of the registrar not later than Monday, June 7th. Apparently but slight interest is taken in the election of the new council, probably owing to the fact that no questions of a disturbing nature have arisen during the régime of the present council, and the druggists of the province appear to be satisfied with the existing state of affairs as far as that body is concerned. There is no doubt, however, that the coming council will have many questions to deal with which will require men of good judgment and business experience to grapple with, and to neglect to send such men might prove very disastrous to the trade. It comes quite within the province of the council to look after the business interests as well as the educational affairs of the drug trade, and work that has been left to others to undertake in that direction may very well be assumed by the real representatives of the trade.

The Committee on Legislation and Infringement will have work already cut out for them. Fortunately the Finance Committee take hold of their work when everything is in a flourishing condition, but we believe that an additional committee whose special duty it would be to look after the commercial interests of the trade would be a welcome and most opportune addition to the number.

The members representing the various territorial divisions in the present council are: No. 1 Division, Henry Watters, Ottawa; No. 2, J. H. Dickey, Trenton; No. 3, J. McKee, Peterboro; No. 4, C. D. Daniel, Toronto; No. 5, J. H. Mackenzie, Toronto; No. 6, D. H. MacLaren, Barrie; No. 7, A. Turner, Orangeville; No. 8, G. W. Spackman, Hamilton; No. 9, S. Snyder, Waterloo; No. 10, W. A. Karn, Woodstock; No. 11, J. F. Roberts, Parkhill; No. 12, H. Days, Lucknow; No. 13, R. D. Scott, Sarnia. Of these Mr. Watters has been persuaded by his constituents to allow his name to be put in nomination. His election as president of the council is very generally

spoken of, and he is well deserving of the honor. Mr. Mackenzie, who has filled the office of president during the last term with credit to himself and the council, is again a candidate, and Mr. Daniel, the other Toronto representative, who had intended retiring, has, we are pleased to learn, at the solicitation of his friends, consented to stand for election. It would perhaps be invidious for us to go through the whole list of the present members, but one man who should without question be returned is the indefatigable chairman of the Infringement Committee, Mr. Karn, of Woodstock. He is "the right man in the right place." Amongst others who have been mentioned as probable candidates, and any or perhaps all of whom would be excellent men on the council, are Messrs. D'Avignon, of Windsor, Howie, of St. Thomas, Ferrah, of Galt, Wade, of Kingston.

We trust that the druggists of Ontario will sufficiently interest themselves to see that the *best* man in each division is prevailed upon to accept the nomination.

#### Pharmaceutical Examinations.

The Pharmaceutical Association of Quebec at their recent examinations adopted some changes which have been the subject of criticism both favorable and otherwise. One was the dictation of questions to the students, instead of the plan hitherto adopted of having them printed or typewritten. The reason for this change was that for several years complaints have been made that some students obtained access to some of the papers before their submission to the class. Only in one case has this been proven to have been the case, and then the offending parties were speedily dealt with, as our readers will probably remember. In order to prevent any repetition of such cases, or even the utmost chance of such a thing happening, it was decided this year to adopt the plan mentioned above, viz., dictating the questions when the students were in their places ready for the exams. The questions were prepared by the examiners the day before, and only one copy of each paper prepared and it was kept by the examiner. The Board have decided that it was an improvement on the former system and at their regular meeting held last week, approved of its continuance. They say that no complaints were received from the students and that some of them, at

least, expressed themselves as being pleased with the plan, as the fact of having to write down the question, which was given them orally three times, served to familiarize them with it. Another change adopted was the increase of the number of questions submitted, both at the Minor and Major examinations, to six questions on each subject. A number which appears to us not at all out of proportion to the work gone through during the session of the college. Additional time was given for the answering of these questions and the results go to show that the candidates at the recent examinations have done *proportionately* as well as at former ones.

The plan adopted by the examiners of the Ontario College of Pharmacy is somewhat different and we are inclined to think the most feasible. The examination papers are prepared by the examiners and sent by *registered* letter to the chairman of the Board of Examiners, who inspects them with a view to seeing that any two do not cover the same ground. On the morning that the examination commences, the manuscript for the examination papers is placed in the hands of the printers, *after* the students are assembled in their room. Thus all possibility of the questions being known beforehand to the students is avoided, the entire control of the papers being in the hands of the examiners and the chairman of the Board. The plan has been proven to be most successful, and there has heretofore been no difficulty in having the papers ready in ample time on the day they are required.

#### The Tariff.

The suspense incident upon the introduction of a new customs tariff and the uneasiness felt in commercial circles at the supposed change from a protectionist to a "free trade," or "tariff for revenue" stand point has at last been relieved. Hon. Mr. Fielding, finance minister, has decided that no very great radical changes should be made at present, but as some members of the government put it, a commencement has been made to prepare for ultimate free trade, or as nearly so as is compatible with surrounding interests.

To say that the tariff pleases or displeases every one would be entirely outside the mark, and that it displeases many of the supporters of the government and pleases a number of its opponents is also

**IDEAL**  
**Lemonade**  
—and—  
**Root Beer**  
**TABLETS**



We have sold these tablets for two seasons, and they have given the best satisfaction.

PRICE: \$5 cents per dozen. \$10.00 per gross.



**For the Soda Fountain:**

"TANGERETTE" has the full flavor of the delicious Tangerine Orange, combined with other ingredients. 16 oz. bottle, making 8 gallons of syrup, with show card, \$1.25.

"LIME PHOSFIZZ" represents the concentrated juice of Fresh Limes. 16 oz. bottle, making 2 gallons, 75c.

**CANADIAN SPECIALTY CO.**

38 Front St. E., TORONTO, Ont., Dom. Agts.

We Manufacture in Canada a full line of DRUGGISTS and STATIONERS'.....

**RUBBER GOODS**

Including the

"Alpha" and "Omega" Syringes and Atomizers.



**SUMMER GOODS:**  
**BATHING CAPS**  
**SPONGE BAGS**  
**Travellers' Air Pillows**

**ALPHA RUBBER CO.**

(LIMITED)

MONTREAL, QUE.

**Non-Alcoholic Tinctures.**

By the increase of the Excise duty upon spirits from \$1 70 to \$1 50 per gallon of the strength of proof, hopes for cheaper alcohol have been disappointed, and all spirituous preparations necessarily increased in cost. Foremost in this class stand the Tinctures.

Alcohol is an excellent solvent and preservative, but, fortunately, is not the only one available that combines these properties: it is expedient therefore in the circumstances to employ such another menstruum whenever possible, especially if it have the additional virtue of inexpensiveness. This is what we do in the preparation of our NON-ALCOHOLIC TINCTURES. It is true that the matter of cost was only a secondary consideration with their originators, but, in view of the demand for "cheaper alcohol" for the sake of less expensive medication, the fact of their small cost in comparison with the spirituous tinctures might well be advanced as a primary reason for their general use.

Non-Alcoholic Tinctures were first employed by the authorities of the London Temperance Hospital, with whom the prime object was the elimination of spirits from medicines. It was when the experimental stage was passed and their usefulness established that we placed our line upon the market, using the working formula of the London Temperance Hospital.

We recommend them to physicians and chemists upon the following grounds: They are

Essentially Identical with Alcoholic Tinctures,  
Free From the Exciting Action of Spirits,  
Inexpensive.

While nothing but a pharmacopœial tincture may be used in dispensing without distinct specification, the Non-Alcoholic Tinctures may be employed without hindrance in private preparations. The medical profession are respectfully requested to specify our Tinctures in the following manner—Tr. Gent. Co. N.A. "E." Below we quote our full line at list prices:

Tinct. Aloes . . . . .	\$0 30	Tinct. Cinchonæ . . . . .	\$0 30
Tr. Rad. Arnica . . . . .	30	Tr. Cinchonæ Co . . . . .	34
Tinct. Aurantiæ . . . . .	22	Tr. Digitals . . . . .	28
Tinct. Belladonæ . . . . .	26	Tr. Ferr. Perchlor . . . . .	21
Tinct. Buchu . . . . .	26	Tr. Gentian Co. . . . .	28
Tinct. Calumbæ . . . . .	26	Tr. Hyoseyani . . . . .	28
Tinct. Camph. Co. . . . .	32	Tr. Nuclis Vomixæ . . . . .	35
Tinct. Capsici . . . . .	28	Tinct. Opil . . . . .	02
Tr. Cardamomi Co. . . . .	28	Tinct. Rehl . . . . .	37
Tinct. Catechu . . . . .	30	Tinct. Scillæ . . . . .	28

Libera. Discount to Druggists.

Pamphlets Mailed on Application.

Formaldehyde or Formalin. Absolute Alcohol, Merck's, 1 lbs.

Oil of Mustard, Natural and Synthetic.

Guaiacol. Iron Alum. Acid Tannic, light.

Iron-Mortars, Castile Soap Cakes, "Shell," small,

Borden's Evaporated Cream. "Eagle" Condensed Milk.

Benzoldehyde, or Artificial Oil of Bitter Almonds

Merck's Paracetphenetidine. Adeps Lanæ, Anhydrous.

Guaiacol Carbonate. Thymol. Chrome Alum.

Acid Benzoic, German. Phenalgin. Ammonol.

Castile Soap Cakes, "Virgin." Tartarlitine

We have a very complete line of

**Fruit Juices H. B. & W.**

We solicit your patronage.

Inviting correspondence, we remain, yours faithfully,

**ELLIOT & CO., - 5 FRONT STREET EAST, TORONTO.**

—FRAGRANT—

“Sontee Matches”



They purify the air of the Sick Room, Apartment, Toilet, Hotel and Stateroom.

The odor emitted from these fragrant Matches is superior to pastilles and far cheaper.

Retail at 5 cents per Box of 20, and are quick sellers. By Mail, 6 cents.

They are lighted on the side of the box, burn first with a clear light, then smoulder, diffusing delightful odors.

“Spiral Rib” Nipple



See that Spiral Rib

—ITS USE—

Prevents Collapse  
Prevents Colic  
Insures Health  
Saves the Babe



PRICE 5 CENTS.

SAMPLE BY MAIL, 6 CENTS.

Wholesale Price—38 cents per dozen, \$4.25 per gross.

Universal Astringent Pencil

Price  10 Cts.

Will promptly heal

RAZOR CUTS, FEVER BLISTERS,

—AND—

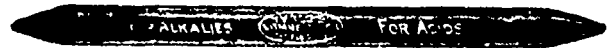
ABRASIONS OF THE SKIN

Many faces cannot be shaved close without bringing a little blood. By simply dipping the end of the Pencil in water and touching the wound, the blood is stopped at once. For neatness and comfort nothing can be better.

Per Dozen, 80 cents.

Sample by Mail, 12 cents.

TYREE'S Litmus Pencil



A Form

That's practical, handy, secure—it's Litmus put in an ordinary wood pencil; not everyday Litmus, but the sort that's chemically purified. Light, heat or air do not hurt it; lasts an age. Sharpen it like any pencil, moisten point, rub it on white paper, insert paper in solution to be examined. Tyree's Pencil is far better than Litmus paper. It is so sensitive that it will detect one part in a hundred thousand, whilst Litmus paper, at its best, only detects one part in fourteen hundred.

SAMPLE BY MAIL, 25 CENTS

Stands Ahead of all these Preparations



FRENCH'S  
“Celery and Caffeine Bromide”  
TRADE MARK

Is entirely different from the many “Bromo” preparations with which the market is now 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  
1 doz. Medium (50c. size) at \$4.00  
½ “ Large (75c. “ ) “ 3.00  
Net, \$7.00

HEIGHT 9¾ IN.  
3½ IN. SQUARE  
CONTENTS ¼ LBS.

We will send one 1½ lb. glass-stoppered, glass-labelled bottle, filled (like cut), worth \$2, retailing at 20c. per oz., or \$4, FREE.

We have the finest line  
of Chewing Gums



—NEW—

SODA MINT, \$1.65 per box  
FRUIT CAKE, of 4 dozen.

KIS-ME..... per box 68c.; 6 boxes, \$4.00  
KIS-ME..... in glass jars of 80, 3.00  
MINT JULEP..... 6 pieces in box, 2 dozen, .53  
FLEER'S GURU-KOLA GUM..... per box, .68  
FLEER'S GURU-KOLA GUM, glass jar, 100 pkgs, 3.40

Withoutless Pepsin and Fruit Chips,  
Tolu Sugar Plums, Celery and Pepsin Gums.

CANADIAN SPECIALTY CO.

38 FRONT ST. E.

Dominion Agents.

TORONTO, ONT.

evident from the confliction of opinion which seems to exist.

Taken on the whole, the drug trade has suffered possibly as much as any other from the changes which have taken place. A number of drugs heretofore chargeable with duty are now free, but on the other hand, the increases of duties on some lines and the mystery surrounding the changes on lines "not otherwise provided for," makes the new tariff quite as unwelcome and even more so than the old one.

Acetic acid, domestic manufacture, is now charged 4 cents per proof gallon. The duty on imported acid of 50° amounts to about 400 per cent., the same as under the old tariff.

Sulphuric acid has been changed from four-tenth cents per pound to 25 per cent. ad valorem. The pharmaceutical acids, as we may term them, have been taken off the free list and a duty of 20 per cent. is now charged. Acids, arsenious, benzoic, butyric, carbonic, chromic, crysophanic, citric, fluoric, gallic, lactic, prussic, pyrogallic, salicylic, tartaric, all come under this category.

The most serious change is in alcohol. Our readers will remember that the Wholesale Druggists' Association through their representatives urged upon the tariff commission the advisability of lowering the duty on alcohol for medicinal purposes. The reply received, we are sorry to say, is, as one of the trade expresses it in an interview with one of the daily papers, "a great disappointment," and "the Conservatives chastised us with whips; the Reformers (?) are chastising us with scorpions."

The excise duty on alcohol has been increased 20 cents per proof gallon, which is equal to 35 cents per gallon on alcohol used by druggists. This will affect the prices of spirits of ammonia, spirits of nitre, fluid extracts, flavoring extracts, tinctures, perfumery extracts, etc.

Those who are holding a stock of surgical and dental instruments feel very much aggrieved by the placing of these articles on the free list. A deputation has recently interviewed the finance minister at Ottawa, in order to have the duty re-imposed, but up to the time of going to press no change has been made.

Electric belts, elastic belts, pessaries, trusses, suspensories, etc., have been changed from 25 per cent. to 20 per cent.

One of the effects of the new tariff will be that "cheap" or lower grade perfumes can be imported in 4 oz. bottles cheaper

than in bulk, the duty being \$2 40 per gallon in place of \$2 25 per gallon and 40 per cent. ad valorem.

Quinine and its salts are all free. Additional items of interest now on the free list are: Student's text books when used in colleges and universities. In drugs, alum, borax, arsenic, cyanide potassium, bromine and its compounds, crude iodine, tannic acid, chloride lime in bulk, sulphates of iron and copper, sulphur, cream tartar, chlorate potash, musk, dyeing and tanning articles, gums and gum resins, otto rose, quicksilver, are all on the free list. We give elsewhere the complete tariff as affecting the drug trade. No doubt some changes will take place before the close of the debate and in committee, but any such changes will probably be minor ones and the tariff as it now is will be law.

The government has decided to give a preferential discount of one-eighth per cent. on import goods of British manufacture; this will apply also to imports from Australia. On and after July, 1898, this discount will be increased to one fourth per cent. The effect of this should be to stimulate trade between Canada and Great Britain, and English papers are loud in their praises of the Canadian government for making this move.

#### Summer Trade.

The advent of the summer season does not usually create pleasurable business anticipations on the part of the retail druggist. The city druggist knows that his best customers are liable to be holidaying, and the country druggist that his are sure to be too busy with agricultural effort to pay him much attention.

Suggestions which would aid in increasing the volume of trade, would, no doubt, be thankfully received by all interested, and, as our columns are ever open for anything which might benefit the trade, we invite ideas from those who have made a success of the cultivation of summer business, and who are fraternally benevolent enough to give them to others. No definite idea can be advanced which we are convinced would meet all cases, but the principle of increased effort to dispose of such goods as the experience of each convinces him he is sure to have a demand for is safe to enunciate. In the city and town stores, the following goods can be pushed: Soda water and its adjunct, confectionery, if choice; sum-

mer drink products, such as root and ginger beer, acid phosphates, liquid, if put up in reasonable size, with directions for use: sherbet, seidlitz powders, citrate magnesia, citric and tartaric acid, cream tartar, fruit salt, effervescent headache preparations, colorings and flavorings for drinks, etc.; while in the country village, more particular attention must be given to insect destroyers, preparations for preserving trees and shrubs from the destructive influence of larvæ, and for killing potato bugs and other pests which seem to multiply from year to year. Select kinds and quantities of farm and garden seeds can frequently be handled to advantage, and through the trade thus developed the druggist can secure a peculiar interest in the success of his customer's crop.

Whatever the line to be followed and the class of trade to be cultivated, superiority in quality must be rigidly maintained, as it is certainly expected. Keeping this in view, and constantly striving to adopt some original way of bringing those products suggestively before his customers, the druggist is sure to make all out of the season which can be secured in his locality.

#### Some Special Features.

Recognizing the fact that the drug trade of Canada cannot depend solely on the sale of drugs and the dispensing of prescriptions, we have at various times placed before our readers for consideration some desirable side lines which could be handled with advantage by some at least of the trade. A few years ago we were convinced that the handling of photographic supplies would be a good line, and commenced devoting a portion of our space each month to "Photographic Notes." At that time, as far as we know, only two pharmaceutical journals had touched this subject at all, one in England and another in Australia, but since then the idea has so readily commended itself that nearly all pharmaceutical publications give more or less attention to it.

Shortly after our adoption of the line mentioned, we decided to allot a portion of space to Optics, as one of the recognized additions to a legitimate drug trade. The rapidly increased interest which this has evoked throughout the entire country shows that the line is one especially desirable and perfectly adapted to the trade, and can be handled to greater advantage and in a more intelligent manner by drug-

gists than by any other business men. The line, in fact, has become so popular that we should not at any time be surprised to hear of any of the old-time journals following in our lead, and devoting space to the Science of Optics and optical work generally.

THE CANADIAN DRUGGIST is ever alive to the fact that new avenues of trade are opening, new lines suggesting themselves which druggists, through their fitness by education, and, it may be, sometimes of necessity, are able to take up and associate them with their existing trade.

#### Wholesale Druggists and Patent Medicine Dealers' Association.

The regular quarterly meeting of the Wholesale Druggists and Patent Medicine Dealers' Association was held at the Windsor Hotel, Montreal, on Thursday, May 6th. The President, Mr. John Henderson, having retired from the drug business, sent in his resignation as President, which was accepted with regret. Chas. McD. Hay, of the Lyman Bros. & Co., Ltd., Toronto, was elected President, and W. S. Elliot, of Elliot & Co., Toronto, was elected Secretary-Treasurer in place of Mr. Hay; the other officers of the association remain as before.

One of the principal items of business was the report of the committee, consisting of jobbers, manufacturers of patent medicines, and retailers, appointed to consider if some means could not be devised to improve the methods that have been employed to prevent the "cutting" that is demoralizing the drug business. As a result of that report it was felt that the manufacturers held the key to the situation, and it was resolved that a committee of jobbers and retailers in both Toronto and Montreal be appointed to confer with the manufacturers with a view to devise some scheme whereby proper prices on patents could be maintained. The tariff question was also thoroughly discussed, and the general opinion was evolved that on the question of spirits, liquid patent medicines, and surgical instruments, the changes were detrimental to the interests of consumers, and it was the duty of the association to memorialize the Government to reconsider their ruling on these articles. The meeting adjourned to meet in Toronto in thirty days, to receive the report of the committee on "cutting" referred to. We might add that the convener of the Montreal Jobbers' Committee in Montreal is Mr. David Watson, of Kerry, Watson & Co., and the Western Committee is Mr. James Mattinson, of the Kerry, Watson Co., London, who will be glad to have the views of any one interested that may be of service when the committee is called together.

#### The New President.

Mr. Charles McDonald Hay, the newly-elected president of the Wholesale Druggists and Patent Medicine Dealers' Association, began his connection with the drug business in 1872, being then an apprentice with the firm of C. S. Mason & Co., doing business in Brantford, Ontario. After his apprenticeship he entered the whole-



sale house with which he is now connected, but then known as Lyman Bros. and Co., and was at the last meeting of the directorate appointed manager of the business of The Lyman Bros. & Co., Limited. Mr. Hay was, we believe, the original promoter of the Wholesale Drug Association, and has been indefatigable in his efforts on behalf of the organization, both in his private capacity and as secretary of the board. The honor which has been conferred on him is a well-deserved one, and we believe he will reflect credit on the association, and fully justify his appointment.

#### Ontario College of Pharmacy.

##### FIFTY-THIRD SEMI-ANNUAL EXAMINATION.

Following are the results of the fifty-third semi-annual examination held at the College of Pharmacy from May 3rd to 10th:

The John Roberts Scholarship—H. S. Monkman and F. Smyth, equal.

The John Roberts Scholarship Medal—H. S. Monkman.

The College Gold Medal—H. S. Monkman and F. Smyth, equal.

The College Silver Medal—W. A. Pond.

The Dispensing Medal—W. B. Kendall, highest in this subject, taking honors.

The Chemistry Medal—H. S. Monkman.

The Materia Medica Medal—D. J. Sutherland.

The Botany Medal—W. A. Pond.

The Pharmacy Medal—D. J. Sutherland.

Passed with honors in order of merit—H. S. Monkman, F. Smyth, W. A. Pond, H. E. Woodland, C. W. Field, W. H. Hunter, D. J. Sutherland, W. H. Van-Winckel, M. H. Allan, C. W. Cable, G. Parr, A. J. Omond, G. H. Ireland, W. A. Doidge, D. A. Zurbrigg, E. J. Thom, F. H. MacCarthy, F. A. Powell, William Anderson, A. W. Roberts, E. F. McKechnie, Fred. Fox, Henry Shoemaker, C. W. Campbell, H. Shafer, H. H. Edmiston, Robert Jackson, R. C. Platt, J. W. Petch, A. C. Sellery, G. M. Hutchings, W. B. Kendall, D. Bradshaw, J. L. Brodie, Gilbert McCorvie, G. Draper, James Chambers, L. H. Cant, W. H. Andrew, S. White, P. M. Tait, J. H. McHaffie, F. A. Wilson, A. J. Wallen, Bert Davis, W. S. Sheek, W. J. Stevenson.

Passed in all subjects—E. W. Ahearn, Andrew Argue, F. A. Bartlett, Henry Brodie, G. S. Borrowman, W. H. Cumming, W. D. Corson, F. T. Carey, A. W. Cowan, A. E. Drewery, A. L. B. Dewar, T. J. Day, A. M. Edwards, John R. K. Graham, A. H. Grifflit, W. W. Gardiner, W. H. Greig, H. E. Hawkins, F. L. Hall, R. H. Hughes, Ross Hurst, D. W. Hastings, James Hawken, Edward Huxtable, Miss H. Alexandria Johnson, Wilmot E. Lehman, J. R. Miller, H. McCurdy, John D. McKee, C. A. Ostrom, W. A. Pirie, G. K. Quarrington, W. H. Rammage, E. A. Rawlings, C. E. Reid, Geo. E. Robb, A. B. Scarff, F. L. Stevenson, T. J. Stillman, T. H. Till, R. F. Unsworth, J. L. Walton, W. H. Wilson, J. L. Walters.

Passed now and on previous occasions—J. M. Plaunt, B. W. T. Tobin.

Passed in part subjects. Jas. M. Blain—dispensing, prescription, pharmacy, materia medica. H. G. G. Craig—dispensing, prescription, pharmacy, materia medica. B. Griffin—dispensing, prescription, materia medica, botany. J. R. Gillespie—dispensing, chemistry, materia medica, botany. Frank A. Gray—dispensing, prescription, chemistry, materia medica. O. O. Hammill—dispensing, prescription, materia medica, botany. N. B. Lauder—dispensing, prescription, pharmacy, materia medica. James Lang—dispensing, chemistry, materia medica, botany. T. E. Mallett—dispensing, chemistry, materia medica, botany. T. B. More—dispensing, pharmacy, materia medica, botany. W. H. McCullough—dispensing, prescription, materia medica, botany. C. B. McCartney—dispensing, prescription, materia medica, botany. W. H. Urquhart—dispensing, chemistry, materia medica, botany.

A judge's little daughter, who had attended her father's court for the first time, was very much interested in the proceedings. After her return home she told her mother: "Papa made a speech and several other men made speeches to twelve men who sat altogether and then these twelve men were put in a dark chamber to be developed."—*Pittsburgh Chronicle*.

# "FLY PADS"

We intend advertising Wilson's Fly Poison Pads this season more largely than ever.

CAUTION. Our retail drug friends are cautioned against selling any imitation of "Fly Pads," and also against substituting any other goods for ours when "Fly Pads," or "Wilson's Fly Pads," or "Wilson's Fly Poison Pads" are asked for.

**We must protect our vested rights in this article wherever interfered with**

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## Archdale Wilson & Co.

Wholesale Druggists, - - - HAMILTON, ONT.

# Ottawa Truss and Surgical Manufacturing Co.

LIMITED

OTTAWA, ONT.

The Only Truss Manufacturing House in Canada.

The Only Silk Elastic Knitting Machines in Canada.

Save customs duty as well as the trouble of getting goods from across the line! Lose no more customers, but consult our catalogue and send orders to us. We make

The Wetmore Truss

Abdominal Supporters

Hard Rubber Trusses

Elastic Hosiery

Leather Trusses

Suspensory Bandages

Elastic Trusses

Shoulder Braces

Etc., Etc., Etc.

*All Kinds, Sizes, Styles, and Patterns*

**PRICES** about twenty-five per cent. lower than you have been accustomed to



## A Suggestion

TO

## Wall Paper Dealers

Look over your stock of Wall Paper now and see if you have sufficient variety in *Style* and *Price* to meet all possible demands this Spring. You may find a few more attractive patterns are needed, if so write us for samples of our stock of quick selling papers. Goods that you can make money on. Do this while our assortment is large. Samples delivered free.

**M. STAUNTON & CO.**

Manufacturers

944-950 Yonge St., Toronto.

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OUR PHARMACEUTICAL PRODUCTS are unsurpassed for elegance in appearance, reliability in action, and of standard strength.

Some of our Leading Specialties are



Aromatic Cascara, S. & M.  
Bitter Cascara,  
Vitallic Hypophosphites,  
Apodyne,  
Syrup Trifolium Compound,  
Calisaya Cordial.

Our lines of PERFUMES and TOILET WATERS are handled by

**THE DRUG TRADE ONLY**

And have proved excellent sellers. New Odors, New Designs, Attractive Goods.

See our Traveller's Samples.

**The Scott & MacMillan Co., Ltd.**

14 & 16 MINCING LANE, TORONTO.

## ADAMS'

# TUTTI FRUTTI

SEND FOR NEW ADVERTISING MATTER TO  
DECORATE YOUR WINDOW AND DRAW  
TRADE.

**ADAMS & SONS CO.**

11 and 13 Jarvis St., - - Toronto, Ont.

Ontario College of Pharmacy.

SEMI-ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS, MAY, 1897.

The following are the questions submitted at the Semi-Annual Examinations, held May 3rd and following days:

PRESCRIPTIONS.

Examiner A. R. FRASER. Time allowed, two hours.

1. Translate into English and give manner of mixing the following prescription:

RECIPE— Codeine grana sex  
Oleum jecoris asselli unciam cum semisse  
Creasote guttas triginti  
Pulveris tragacantha  
Quantum sufficit.  
Aquam adde uncias quatuor  
Misce et fiat emulsio.  
Capiat cochlearia meridie, et hora quinta pomeridiana, per septimanam integram vel longius, si opus fuerit.

State quantity of gum tragac.

2. Write a prescription for a four-ounce bottle. Give manner of mixing. Six doses to the bottle, and direct one dose to be given every 3 hours, each dose to contain: Quinine, 5 grs.; tr. aconite, 10 drops; paregoric, a teaspoonful; syrup wild cherry, half a teaspoonful; hive syrup, half a teaspoonful; simple elixir, 20 drops. Water to make the desired quantity.

P.S.—Are there any errors as to dose in the prescription?

3. Give full Latin and English for the following abbreviations: Hor un spatio; sum tal; H. S.; det; C.M.S.; fiat tales; febris adest; om. bid; jusc aven; trid.

4. Give Latin name and dose of following: Oil of thyme, Plummer's Pills, white vitriol, solution trinitrin, cocaine, muriate, hieca picra, iodide of lead, acetanilid, menthol, red iodide of mercury.

5. Give dose and name two incompatibilities of the following: Sweet spirits of nitre, bromide of ammonia, perchloride of mercury.

6. Define the terms antiseptics, chologogues, styptics, dessicants.

7. What rules are necessary to observe by druggists in engagement of apprentices (as required by the Pharmacy Act) as to qualifications, service, registration, etc.?

7 to 10. Oral examination.

MATERIA MEDICA.

Examiner J. T. PERRY. Time allowed, two hours.

1. *Nux Vomica*.—(a) Give full Latin name of the plant from which it is obtained. (b) Which part of the plant constitutes the official portion? (c) Name the chief active constituents of *nux vomica*. (d) Name another drug which contains the same alkaloidal constituents. (e) With what acid are these alkaloidal constituents combined in *nux vomica*? (f) What are the medicinal properties of *nux vomica*? (g) What is the B.P. dose of its most import-

ant alkaloid? (h) Into what official preparation does this alkaloid enter? (i) Name the official preparation of *nux vomica*.

2. Name two volatile oils obtained from woods, two from flowers, two from herbs, and two from seeds, all official in the B.P.

3. Give brief explanations for the following terms used in the study of *materia medica*: Common name, official name, natural order, habitat, parts used, adulteration, tests, preservation, medical uses, and modes of administration.

4. *Fluxseed*.—(a) Give B. P. official name of the plant. (b) Name official products obtained from this plant. (c) What are the chief medicinal and pharmaceutical uses of these products? (d) What other very important commercial product is also obtained from this plant? (e) What article formerly extensively used in surgery is made from this product? (f) By what other article is this replaced in modern surgery?

5. *Soap bark*.—(a) Where is it grown? (b) Who are our principal customers for soap bark? (c) What do they use it for? (d) What is its most noticeable medicinal quality?

6. Name a drug as an example of each of the following parts of a plant: Root, rhizome, tuber, corm, bulb, wood, bark, bud, leaf, flower, fruit, seed.

7. *Anise*.—(a) Give full official B.P. name of plant. (b) Name the part used. (c) Name official preparations into which it enters. (d) From what fruit is most of the commercial oil of anise derived? (e) What other drug from the umbelliferae, very similar in appearance, possesses no oil tubes?

8, 9, 10. Recognition of crude drugs and oral examination.

DISPENSING.

Examiner W. MURPHY. Time allowed, three hours.

MRS. DAVIS.

R Ol. terebinth..... ʒi  
Tr. tulotani..... ʒi  
Emulsio. ol. morrhue ʒo. ad. ʒiv  
Misce bene ut fiat emulsio, et sig.  
Cap. coch. mod. statim. et repet p.c.

MISS ROGERS.

R Quin. sulph..... gr. ʒʒ  
Zinci oxydi..... gr. ʒʒ  
M. Ft. pil. Mute viij.  
Cap. unum q.q. quarta sextave hora.

MR. RUSSELL.

R Camphora..... ʒi  
P. rhei..... ʒi  
Misce intume et divide in chart. viij.  
I. bis indies nocte et maneque.

JAMES ROSS.

R Ext. bellad..... ʒi  
Plumbi acet..... ʒss  
Ac. tannici..... ʒss  
Vaseline..... ʒiv  
Misc. Fiat ung. et sig.  
Sape utend ut dicto.

MR. LAKE.

Mitte emp plumbi ʒi/ʒi/ʒi in  
Super alutani induendum.  
Sig. Modo prescripto applicand

PHARMACY.

Examiner F. T. HARRISON. Time allowed, two hours.

1. What is the influence of each of the following upon the rate of evaporation? (a) Change of temperature. (b) State of surrounding atmosphere. (c) Reduction of pressure. (d) Surface of liquid. (e) Area of heated surface.

2. Explain the object of the following: Glycerine in liniment of iodine.

Chloride of ammonium in solution of perchloride of mercury.

Water in ointment of iodide of potassium.

Carbonate of lead in solution of gutta percha.

3. Outline briefly the assay of opium, and state what quantity of each of the following preparations contains the equivalent of 1 gr. of powdered opium: Tr. camph. co., pulv. kino co., vin. opii., pil. plumbi cum opio., pulv. ip. co., tr. opii.

4. (a) What do you understand by alcohol 50 o. p.?

(b) How much alcohol of this strength would be required to make 1 pint imp of proof spirits?

5. Describe the preparation of the following, noting any points of practical importance to be observed: Ointment of nitrate of mercury, strong solution of perchloride of iron, solution of subacetate of lead.

6. Name the ingredients in the following: Resin ointment, compound tincture of cinchona, compound powder of jalap, compound tincture of gentian, aromatic sulphuric acid.

7. Enumerate the official decoctions. State the general mode of preparation, and give cases in which the process is varied in any detail, with reason for same.

8. Name the common constituents of drugs which are extracted by (a) ether, (b) cold water.

9 and 10. Oral and recognition of specimens.

BOTANY.

Examiner CHAS. R. SNEATH, M.D., C.M.  
Time, Two hours.

1. Describe the fruit of the cruciferae, and the flower of the leguminosae.

2. What is a fruit? Classify and explain your classification.

3. Name in order, and describe the parts of a typical flower (a) Enumerate and explain the various modifications of the androecium.

4. Write short, descriptive notes on (a) Chlorophyll, (b) plant cells, (c) fibrovascular bundles.

5. Describe manner of growth and reproduction of either (a) *claviceps purpurea*, (b) *puccinia graminis*.

6. Describe minute structure and manner of growth of the stem of the maple.

7, 8, 9. Oral examination.

#### CHEMISTRY.

Examiner: PAUL I. SCOTT Time Allowed, Two Hours.

1. Mention two independent methods of determining approximately the atomic weight of an element.

2. Describe briefly the arrangement of the elements according to the periodic system, and illustrate by examples the manner in which the chemical and physical characteristics of an element are indicated by its position in that system.

3. Describe the manufacture of phosphorus from bones, giving equations. Give the names and formulae of four oxygen acids of phosphorus.

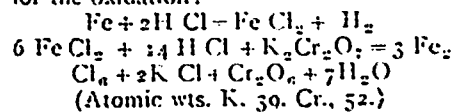
4. A solution of salts is submitted to a systematic examination for the determination of the bases. If iron be the first metal detected, describe the course of the analysis down to the point at which it is shown to be present, including one confirmatory test. Give equations for the reactions occurring, assuming that the iron existed in the original solution in the form of ferric chloride.

5. Mention the impurities, giving tests for each, likely to be present in ammonium carbonate, sulphuric acid, mercuric iodide, silver nitrate, and chloroform.

6. Give the chief sources of potassium. State how the metal may be isolated. Describe the preparation of potassium chlorate, giving equations.

7. Define isomerism, polymerism, and metamerism. Give probable explanation of the occurrence of metamerism.

8. A sample of iron wire is dissolved in dilute hydrochloric acid, and the resulting ferrous chloride oxidized with potassium dichromate. If 2 litres of hydrogen—measured at 91°C. under a pressure of 750 mm.—be liberated in the first reaction, what weight of dichromate will be required for the oxidation?



The following may be substituted for any one of the above questions:

Give the graphic formula of benzene, and the general formula of the series to which it belongs. Give the formulae of aniline and phenol, and show how each is related to benzene. Explain what is meant by saturated and unsaturated compounds and give an example of each.

9 and 10. Recognition of specimens and oral examination.

**UROTROPIN.**—Hexamethylenetetramin, a uric acid solvent easily soluble in water, not so much in alcohol, and almost insoluble in ether.

**AMYLORFORM.**—Is a combination of formaldehyde with starch, which undergoes a double decomposition in the presence of tissues and secretions.

## Pharmacy in England.

Ramsay vs. Dewar at the Chemical Society.—Dr. Murrell on Face Powders—Mother Selgel's Syrup at \$5,000,000—Bleyclists' Outfits as Profitable Extras.

(By our own Correspondent.)

When in February I penned the remarks upon Professor Ramsay and the Chemical Society, published in the March issue of the *Canadian Druggist*, no one anticipated that such a revolt would occur in the peaceful circles of that learned body as has since taken place. The true account has not yet appeared, although the *British and Colonial Druggist* has got hold of most of the facts, it may be as well therefore to put it on record. Most of these societies elect their officers by what is known as a house-list, that is to say, the out-going council or that portion that has to seek election, recommend certain names for the officers and as a rule the fellows accept without a word. But it is quite possible for the fellows, upon giving proper notice, to suggest other names than those on the house-list and the ballot is invoked. For some few years a number of the "young bloods" in the Chemical Society, emanating from the city and Guilds, Institute, and the Royal College of Science, have not been satisfied with the present condition of affairs. Last year an unorganized attempt was made to black ball the secretary, Professor Dunstan, owing to some objection to his dictatorial manner in connection with his duties, but as no other name was substituted no harm was done. This year, the announcement that Professor Dewar, F.R.S., of the Royal Institution was the nominee of the council for the presidency aroused the dissentients to fever heat, and a determined effort was made by organizing all the elements that felt dissatisfied with Professor Dewar to vote in favor of Ramsay as president. There was found very little difficulty in rallying a number of distinguished men to their cause for a number of reasons. First of all they had the black-ball party, principally consisting of public analysts and their assistants who arrogate to themselves the function of censors of the certificates of new candidates for election as fellows. This party has lived for the last five or six years in more or less open revolt, as they think that the council should exercise some sort of discrimination regarding candidates. Then several past officers of the society joined as a protest to the method of electing a president. Owing to an absurd by-law, that should be repealed, all past presidents are *ex officio* members of the council. It is stated that they only exercise their functions on the occasion of the discussion of the house-list and in more than one instance have carried their candidate in spite of the opposition by those duly elected to their position on the council. Then all Ramsay's past students supported him, whilst the Cambridge men showed their affection for their Professor, Dewar, by backing Ramsay. All the assistants

of the past-presidents voted "on principle" against Dewar. In one case, that of Dr. Armstrong of the city and Guilds Institute, this so upset him that it was reported that if it had been in his power he would have dismissed them. As it was he penned a bitter protest to *Nature* on the subject and thereby strengthened the opposition to Dewar, as reprints were sent to all the fellows and his intemperate and ill-advised language was universally condemned. Manifestos were issued by each side, some manufacturing chemists supporting Dewar for no other reason than that he was selected by the council—thus ignoring the motive of the opposition. Finally Ramsay's position was strengthened by Dewar's incautious statement during the early days of the Argon discovery that there could be no such gas as he would have discovered it when liquefying air; a statement that he must have regretted considerably since. On the election day it was anticipated that recrimination would be indulged in, but so much time was taken in voting that the other proceedings were tame. In the end Dewar was elected, but his majority will never be known, although it is quite certain that the figures were close. Thus ended an unseemly trial that ought never to have been attempted.

Dr. Murrell, the lecturer on pharmacology at a London school of medicine, has for the past few years been attempting to make sensational discoveries. Since his discovery of the value of terebene in winter cough (which, by the way, has suffered an eclipse like many another boomed specific, although its use in certain cases cannot be gainsaid,) he has been on the *qui vive*. About three years ago he gave a guarded panegyric respecting the use of *Senecio fatolæa* in amenorrhœa, yet it cannot be said to have found favor in the profession. Then he started on an analytical cruise accompanied by Dr. Wilson Hake, the lecturer on chemistry at the same college. Turkish and Egyptian cigarettes were stated to be laboring under the awful suspicion of containing arsenic, although why that poison should be added is still a mystery. Sufficient was it for the two doctors to issue their report that no such ingredient occurred, although there were traces in the gold embossing on some cigarettes. Now they have investigated the composition of a number of face powders, and while their analytical results are probably correct enough, the deductions are simply ridiculous. Of course, they found starch and zinc as a frequent ingredient, and one consisted of boric acid pure and simple. Half the so-called rice-starch powders were innocent of rice, although that does not seem very dreadful. But it is absurd to abuse zinc oxide and boric acid as ingredients in face powder, and the doctor bolsters up the case against the boric by a reference to the use of borax in cases of epilepsy!

Some short time ago it was announced that Vinolia was to be floated as a company and offered to the public for the

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Powdered  
Drugs?

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Ox Beef.

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is invaluable to dyspeptics, it  
can be assimilated by the weak-  
est stomach.

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is a perfect food for Brain, Blood,  
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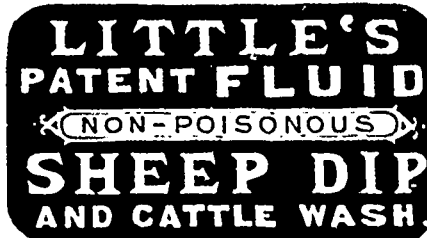
## BOVRIL

is to be obtained from all first-  
class Druggists and Grocers.

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**BOVRIL, LTD.**

27 St. Peter Street, MONTREAL.



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 che. pest and most effective remedy on the market.

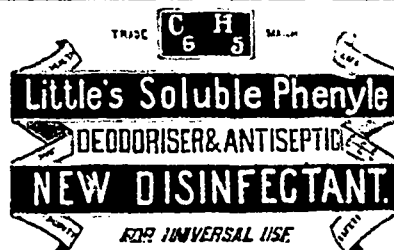
48 Gold, Silver, and other Prize Medals have been awarded to  
"Little's Sheep and Cattle Wash" in all parts of the world.

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 Gov-  
ernment, "Little's Soluble Phenyle" was proved to be the best Disin-  
fectant, 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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"A malt tonic of surpassing value in its action on the nerves."  
 "Admirably adapted to the wants of ladies before and after confinement."  
 "Highly nutritious, and its use will be found very satisfactory in the rearing of strong, healthy children."  
 "Ahead of porter or strong ale, whether imported or domestic."  
 "Endorsed by the medical profession as the standard of perfection."

**Reinhardt & Co.**  
 Lager Brewers, Toronto.

The only Pills which purge without pain




**BOISSY'S**  
**SAPONACEOUS**  
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**LAXATIVE**  
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The Box of 10 Pills: 2/- free by Post.  
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## Czarina Complexion Powder

Contains no lead or other substances poisonous to the skin, but is a delicately pure and delightfully perfumed complexion beautifier. As a toilet powder it has no equal.

—IN FOUR SHADES—  
 White, Cream, Brunette, Flesh.

**FRANZ JAHN,** 73 1/2 King St. W.  
 TORONTO, ONT.

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 is 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.*

## Mainer's Cough Drops



BROWN  
 BLACK  
 MENTHOL and  
 ACID TABLETS

Will keep in summer weather.  
 Ask your Wholesale Druggist for them

A. MAINER, - TORONTO.

## BIRD SEED



Is put up by us in attractive 1-lb. packages. Each package contains a five-cent cake of "Bird Treat" and piece of cuttlefish bone.

It is well advertised, and sells readily at 10 cents, leaving retailers large profit.

Sold in 24 lb. and 35 lb. cases by all wholesalers, or

NICHOLSON & BROCK  
 Colborne Street - Toronto, Ont.

## WE ARE GROWING! WHO ARE GROWING? Saunders & Evans

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

30 Wellington St. East  
 Toronto

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

## Sponges and Chamois Skins

In Canada. Our Sponges are purchased for us at the fisheries, and come direct from Nassau, Florida, Cuba, Abaco, Acklins, Exuma, and the far-famed isles of Greece.

Our Chamois are imported from the headquarters for this article in England and the United States.

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

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

## Levy & Co. Printers

Druggists' Labels,  
 Supplies, etc.

A SPECIALTY.

Toronto, Ont.

## THE Lyman Bros. & Co. LIMITED

TORONTO

## Fruit Juices FOR Fountain Syrups

In quart champagne bottles

HANCE BROS. & WHITE	SEELEY'S
Raspberry	Pineapple
Banana	Cherry
Red Messina Orange	Raspberry
Strawberry	Blood Orange
Calisaya Phosphate	Peach
Peach	Cherry Ripe
Cherry Ripe	Catawba Grape
Catawba Grape	Imperial Sicily Lemon
Imperial Sicily Lemon	Orange
Pineapple	Strawberry
BAKER'S Chocolate (1 lb. tins)	Hance Bros. & White

## Some arrivals during the month

Acid Chrysophanic	Bismuth Beta Naphthol
Chlorophyll	Europhen
Ether Butyric	Extract Malt
Eucaine Hydrochlor.	Koda Lactophenin
Lanoline	Iodol
Oil Mace	Potass. Sulphocyanide
Phenalginate Powder	Phenalginate Tablets
Paracetphenetidine	Merck's, in ozs. and lbs.
Phenacetine (Bayer).	Sparteine Sulph.

GROSSMITH'S PERFUMES AND SACHET POWDERS
QUICKCURE, 25c., 50c., and \$1 sizes.
QUICKHEAL (Q.C. Veterinary Cure)
Q.C. LIQUID TOOTH POWDER
LIEBIG'S ASTHMA CURE
LIEBIG'S FIT CURE
O'KEEFE'S LIQUID EXTRACT MALT

## Lyman's Log Cabin ROOT BEER

10c. and 25c. Bottles.

THE LYMAN BROS. & CO.  
 LIMITED  
 Wholesale Druggists  
 TORONTO.

usual round million pounds. But the prospectus has not appeared and instead, A. J. White, Limited, proprietors of Mother Seigel's Syrup, etc., has taken the field first, with the same round sum as capital. The business was only established in London in 1877, and the last four years have shown an average net profit of about \$450,000 per annum. The extension of the business amongst the English colonies and India has been an enormous benefit to the company, for in no other places are these patent medicines consumed in such quantities and the profits cut extremely fine.

The introduction of agencies to bicycle manufacturers is a new feature of the extension of the "profitable extra." Many British pharmacists have, however, for some time past catered for the small wants of the ever growing bicycle fraternity, and these include repairs for the muscles of the cyclist and repairing outfits for the punctured tire. The former is best composed of a diluted lanoline and witch hazel jelly, that is rapidly absorbed in the skin by friction, and leaves a cool and soothing sensation afterwards. The outfit chiefly consists of a little sheet of rubber tissue and a solution of rubber in benzene or carbon disulphide supplied in a collapsible tube. It is as well that the chemist should make a prominent display of these requisites now and again, and the introduction of the ubiquitous bicycle into the window would doubtless fill the bill. I must confess that I have not noticed it yet in any English pharmacy, but already the tailors are finding good business in it.

#### Buffalo Bug Destroyer.

A reader—H.W.T.—asks for a formula for this preparation. It is as follows:

Spts. turpentine.....	4 parts.
Benzine .....	8 parts.
Moth camphor.....	¼ to ½ or to 1 pint.
Coal oil.....	4 parts.
Alant root.....	Sufficient to color.

Directions—Spray well the edge of the carpet with the compound, closing the room securely, if possible. When impossible to do this, soak some porous paper, such as blotting or filter paper or old rags or cloth, with the mixture, placing it under the carpet; the vapor arising permeates the carpet, destroying both the moth and the eggs. All beetles should be killed when discovered.

The bottle requires to be continually shaken, as the mixture separates rapidly, and especial care must be taken to avoid contact with fire or lights.

CITRUREA is the name given by Radlauer (*Pharm. Centralh.*) to tablets composed of urea and lithium bromide, with a very small proportion citric acid.

BORALID is a mixture of equal parts of acetanilid and boric acid (*Pharm. Zeit.*) which has been recommended for use in the treatment of eczema, etc.

## Trade Notes.

A. Eby has sold his drug business at Sebringville, Ont.

Albert Boyce has opened a drug store at Sydenham, Ont.

William Watson has opened a new drug store at Hintonburg, Ont.

John R. Byers has purchased the drug business of F. J. Capell, Oakville, Ont.

J. A. McGuire has purchased the drug business of J. Carscallen, Morris, Man.

Mr. Snider has purchased the drug business of W. M. Woodburn, Ottawa, Ont.

James B. Ditman, manufacturer of patent medicines, Clementsvalle, N.S., is dead.

F. Dowling, formerly of Sydenham, Ont., has opened a new drug store in Belleville, Ont.

C. A. Nettleton, of Penetanguishene, has purchased the drug business of G. F. Proctor, Midland, Ont.

The drug stock of R. C. Houston, corner Queen and Elizabeth streets, Toronto, has been sold by the bailiff.

The drug store of R. Stewart, Norwood, Ont., was destroyed by fire April 20th. The most of the stock was removed.

The firm of A. G. Peuchen Co., manufacturers of acetic acid, Paris green, etc., has been dissolved. Mr. Peuchen continues the business.

T. E. Huot has purchased the drug business of T. E. Barbeau, St. Catherine street, Montreal, the latter opening a new store on St. James street.

G. W. Pettingill, druggist; C. H. Black, stationer; and The Martin & Lamont Co., Ltd., druggists and stationers, all of Regina, Assinibora, are amalgamating.

Dr. W. E. Hamill has returned from Montreal where he was instructing a class in Optics for the Optical Institute of Canada, and reports a pleasant trip and interesting class.

George C. Briggs, Hamilton, Ont., one of the oldest wholesale druggists and proprietary medicine manufacturers of Canada, died April 23rd. Deceased was seventy years old at the time of his death, and was head of the firm of G. C. Briggs & Son.

H. Watters has moved into his new and handsome drug store, No. 197 Sparks street, Ottawa, Ont., nearly opposite his old stand. The new store is thoroughly modern in design and appointments, and a credit to the proprietor and to the capital city.

#### Montreal Notes.

Mr. Woolley, it is reported, has purchased the business lately carried on by Mr. P. O. Giroux, Notre Dame street. Mr. Woolley is a Licentiate of the Pharmaceutical Association, and was lately employed in a pharmacy on St. Catherine street.

#### British Columbia Notes.

Business is quiet. Vancouver and Victoria have got to wait their time apparently. There are lots of men waiting in these cities for the melting of the snow on the mountains and then will follow the rush for gold. It is to be hoped that success will attend this summer's work, for the province is in great need of it. When there is such universal talk of hard times it is somewhat encouraging to meet a citizen who has travelled the Coast as far as Frisco, and yet is able to report "Victoria the best yet."

The examinations for apprentices, clerks, and licentiates were held in Vancouver on the 15th and 16th of April. The result has not yet been published.

Nominations for three councillors are called for by the secretary, John K. Sutherland. Messrs J. R. Seymour, Vancouver; Thos. Shotbolt, Victoria, and E. McG. Van Houten, Nanaimo, are the retiring councillors, while Messrs. T. E. Atkins, Vancouver; E. H. Hiscocks, Victoria; and R. G. McPherson, Kamloops, will hold office for one more year. There are twenty three licentiates of pharmacy eligible for nomination as councillors in Victoria, 18 in Vancouver, 4 in New Westminster, 5 in Nanaimo, 2 in Kamloops, 1 each in Kaslo, Nelson, and Vernon, and 2 each in Rossland and Wellington.

The amendment to the Poison Act, introduced by Mr. Kennedy in the Legislature, did not pass the second reading. Dr. Walkem, Nanaimo, spoke directly against the bill, as did several others. The object was to make the use of blue poison bottles, with sharp spikes on exterior, compulsory, as will be seen on reference to April CANADIAN DRUGGIST.

I would like to ask your readers what is their experience with tinctura arnicae P.B.? Any cases of eczematous inflammation arising from the use of the P.B. tincture? When tincture of arnica is called for which is generally supplied, P.B. or U.S.P.? We have had cases of the inflammation aforesaid, and would like to know.

#### Manitoba Notes.

The Council for the Pharmaceutical Association of Manitoba held its spring meeting on Friday, 7th inst., at the Clarendon Hotel, Winnipeg, for the purpose of considering the report of examiners for the spring examinations, concluded some few days ago. A full report of the examinations and meeting of the Council will appear in the next issue of THE CANADIAN DRUGGIST.

Mr. Will R. Bartlett, druggist, Brandon, was in Winnipeg attending the meeting of the Council.

Mr. W. R. Austin, late of Toronto, has bought out the branch store of W. R. Inman & Co., Higgins street, Winnipeg.

Mr. R. J. McKee, of the Dodds Medicine Co., of Toronto, who has been travel-

ing in the west for some weeks in the interests of the company, went east last week. He reports good business done, and is specially pleased with the prospects for the sale of the products of his company in the west.

Dr. R. F. Greer, formerly in the drug business at Morden, Man., has just returned from the east, where he completed his course in Medicine. He intends opening up in Manitoba.

Messrs. Dixon & Kelly, retail druggists, Main street, Winnipeg, have dissolved partnership. Mr. Rowton Dixon continues.

Mr. D. W. Bole, of the Martin, Bole & Wynn Company, Winnipeg, left last week for an extended tour in the Kootenay country.

Dr. J. W. Cartwell, of Glenboro, was in Winnipeg last week, enjoying a well-earned holiday.

#### Changes in the Lyman Bros. Co.'s Drug House.

Some very important changes were made in the management of the Lyman Brothers Co., Limited, of Toronto, at the annual meeting held April 15th. Mr. John Henderson, who has so ably filled the position of managing director for nearly twenty years, has retired from the company, as has also Mr. G. W. Lillie, secretary-treasurer. The faces of these two men, so familiar to the drug trade of this province, will be greatly missed. They have both been long and intimately connected with the firm with which they have now severed their connection, and Mr. Henderson more particularly from the prominent position held by him was an especial favorite amongst the trade. Mr. C. McD. Hay, who has been appointed managing director, is a worthy successor to the recent manager. His large and varied experience, first in the retail trade—having learned the business with C. S. Mason & Co., of Brantford, commencing with them in 1872, and since that time as travelling representative for the old firm of Lyman Bros. & Co., until the formation of the joint stock company, when he was made one of the directors and appointed assistant manager, fits him peculiarly for the position which he is now called upon to fill.

Mr. James Watt, who has been placed in the position of secretary-treasurer in succession to Mr. Lillie, is an old employee of the company, having begun with them when only 16 years of age.

By patient perseverance and close attention he has won his way, and is now considered one of the best financial managers in Toronto, and from his intimate association with the firm during a number of years, is particularly well adapted for his present position. We congratulate both these gentlemen on their appointments and the company in its selection of officers.

#### Optical Class in Winnipeg.

Mr. J. S. Leo, principal of the Optical Institute of Canada, is making arrangements to hold an optical class in Winnipeg, at an early date, under the instruction of Dr. W. E. Hamill. This will be a boon to the western trade who desire to secure a knowledge of optics at a minimum of expense and time, and parties interested should lose no time in communicating with Mr. Leo for date and fuller information.

#### Montreal College of Pharmacy.

##### ANNUAL MEETING.

The twenty-ninth annual meeting of the Montreal College of Pharmacy was held in the College Building, 595 Palace Street, Thursday evening, May 6th, Mr. W. H. Chapman, president, in the chair. The attendance was fair. From the council's report it was learned that the year's work had been most successful. Ninety students, including one woman, had been in attendance. The financial statement showed a surplus of \$800, notwithstanding several large items of extraordinary expenditure. Total receipts, \$7,105.20. The election of officers resulted as follows: President, W. H. Chapman, re-elected; vice president, A. J. Laurence, re-elected; council, C. J. Covernton, J. E. Tremble, C. E. Scarff, H. W. Reynolds, H. R. Lanctot, R. W. Williams, T. E. Barbeau, A. M. McMillan, J. R. Parkin. During the evening the Dean, Dr. T. D. Reed, gave a short lecture on "Acetylene and its Applications in Lantern Projection."

A very good disc was obtained by means of a specially prepared apparatus. A number of fine illustrations, photographic and art, were thrown on the screen, concluding with some amusing local hits. A vote of thanks was cordially passed to the doctor for his entertaining discourse. The meeting then adjourned to the chemistry classroom, where light refreshments were served, and an informal conference was held on matters pertaining to pharmacy. It is in contemplation to have a re-union of the pharmacists of the province, at a banquet at the Windsor, some time in June.

The prizes obtained at the recent examinations were presented to the successful students.

#### The Pharmaceutical Association Wins.

In the Court of Sessions at Montreal, May 14th, Judge Dugas rendered judgment in the cases recently instituted by the Pharmaceutical Association of Quebec against the departmental stores selling patent medicines. The S. Carsley Company, H. & N. E. Hamilton, and Boisvert Freres, were each condemned to pay a fine of twenty-five dollars. The three cases were all tried at once, the complaint being laid under section 4,035 of the

Pharmaceutical Act of Canada, which virtually charged the defendants with conducting a drug business without a license, and thereby endangering the public. The defence maintained that whereas the only drugs handled in their stores were patent medicines, which were received wrapped up, there was no more danger of a person being poisoned by buying it in their establishments than there was in a drug store. In both cases the clerk would simply take the bottle or package from a shelf and hand it over. They did not fill prescriptions, and therefore did not see the necessity of passing an examination. Judge Dugas, in rendering judgment, said the French version of the Act was not very clear, but under the English law it was quite apparent there was an offence, and he rendered judgment accordingly.

#### Cash or Credit.

The present thorough discussion of the methods which have made the department stores successful has served to emphasize the importance of merchants placing their trade upon a cash basis, or at least to refuse credit within the narrowest limits. The *Maritime Merchant* reports a Halifax dry goods trader as having stated that there was no difficulty in adopting cash methods, provided the merchant "had backbone enough to carry out the proposition in its entirety. On the assumption that thirty days is equivalent to cash, or is a means towards attaining such a desirable basis, firmness and promptness in sending out and collecting the bills would seem to be one of the strongest levers that can be used to gain the desired end. The great evil of a large portion of the retail dry goods trade in Halifax is caused by the six months credit system which has been so prominent a feature of the business in the past. If merchants who are tied down by the existence of such a custom would but make an effort, steady and persistent, in reducing this long term, it would not take a great while to educate the customers that the short time or spot cash method was the most satisfactory in the long run. As it is at present, when the long-term system is in vogue, a customer looks upon the receipt of a bill in the light of an impertinence, and if the amount is at all large the dealer stands a chance of offending a person who owes him, and everyone knows that it is very much easier to offend a customer who is largely indebted to you than a cash buyer."

The genial young man slapped the merchant on the back and exclaimed:

"How's business?"

"How's business?" the merchant repeated thoughtfully. Then he took a bundle of notes at anything from thirty days to six months from his pocket and, with an effort at cheer, exclaimed:

"My boy, I never saw a time when business was more promising."

# EVERY DRUGGIST

Should Sell



Put up with his own name on the envelope enclosing them.

Each Envelope contains 3 Felt Discs, 6 inches in diameter.

*The Quality is Right. The Price is Right.  
The Style is Right.*



Write for Price and a Sample Envelope to --

The TORONTO PHARMACAL CO., Ltd.

136 BAY STREET, TORONTO

OUR TRAVELLERS

ARE ON THE ROAD NOW  
WITH OUR NEW LINE OF

# IMPORT SAMPLES

WHICH SURPASS

ANYTHING SHOWN  
BEFORE.

Gents' Leather Travelling Cases

Atomizers and Cut Glass Perfumers

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Bronze Bric-a-Brac

Scores of Novelties

The latest productions, personally selected.  
Direct from the manufacturers in Europe.

IMMENSE VARIETY.  
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BUY NOW AS YOU SAVE  
MONEY BY BUYING IMPORT.

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**PLANTEN'S**  
**GELATINE**  
**CAPSULES**  
 AND  
**PERLOIDS**  
REGISTERED TRADE MARK.  
 PEARL SHAPED CAPSULES.

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**H. Planten & Son**  
 ESTABLISHED 1836  
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 SPECIAL PRICES for EXPORT  
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**PLANTEN'S** Comp. C. & C. or Black and Sandal Wood Oil **CAPSULES**  
 Are Celebrated the World over for Uniformity and Reliability.  
 Sold by all Druggists in the Dominion of Canada.  
 Specify Planten's on all Orders.

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

**Brown's**  
**Specific**

**Will Cure**  
**DRUNKENNESS**

A secret, safe and positive remedy. No taste, no odor. Can be given without the patient's knowledge. It destroys the diseased appetite for stimulants and restores to the victim his powers of resistance to temptation. Cure guaranteed.

SEND ME YOUR MAILING LIST.

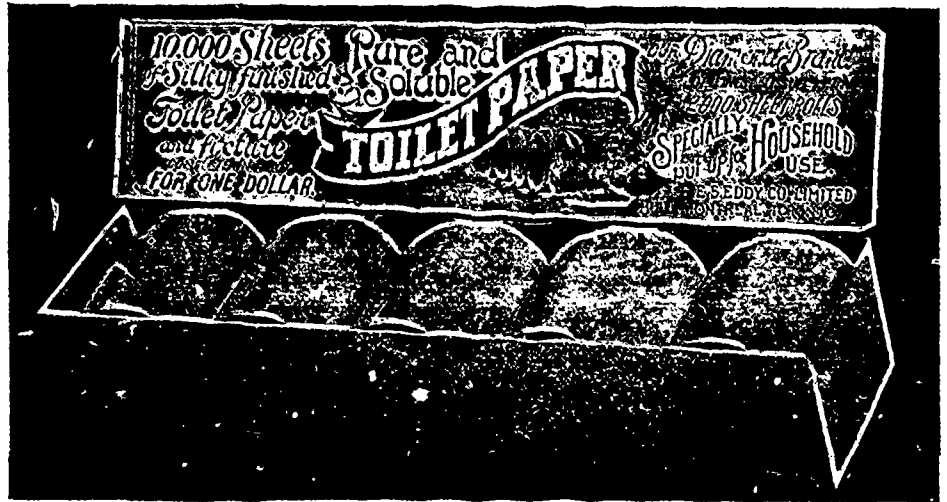
**N. A. MORKILL,**  
 805 Dorchester St. - Montreal.

More Profit to the Dealer.

More Economy to the Consumer.

The Latest and Best Paying Line for Druggists.

**The E. B. EDDY CO., Ltd.**  
 HULL MONTREAL TORONTO



**JUST OUT**

Our '97 Creation

**"PEACHO"**

A Rich Fruit Juice-Flavored addition to

**HYGEIA BEST BEVERAGES**

Our '95 success, "CHERRY SOUR," had the largest sale of any single carbonated beverage ever on this market. It was imitated by every firm in the business.

Avoid imitations of "PEACHO."

50 per cent. profit by the bottle, 100 per cent. by the glass. Every live druggist should carry a line of these goods.

**J. J. McLAUGHLIN,**  
 Manufacturing Chemist,  
**TORONTO**

**RADLAUER'S**  
**ANTISEPTIC PERLES**

Of Pleasant Taste and Fragrance.

Non-Poisonous and strongly Antiseptic.

These Perles closely resemble the sublimates and carbolic acid in their antiseptic action. A preventive of diphtheric infection.

For the rational cleansing and disinfection of the mouth, teeth, pharynx, and especially of the tonsils, and for immediately removing disagreeable odors emanating from the mouth and nose.

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

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

**METHOD OF APPLICATION:**

Take 2-4 Perles, let them dissolve slowly in the mouth, and then swallow. Being packed in small and handy tins, Radlauer's Antiseptic Perles can always be carried in the pocket.

MANUFACTURED BY

**S. RADLAUER** - Pharmaceutical Chemist  
 BERLIN W., GERMANY

W. J. DYAS, Toronto, Ont., Wholesale Agent for Canada.

### It Belongs to the Druggist.

The ownership of the prescription has been settled by law in New York, Massachusetts, and a few other states, says the *Albany Medical Annals*. They all give the prescription to the druggist. Some time ago a judge of a court in Berlin, Germany, gave a similar decision. The text of the decision from the judge of the Supreme Court of one of our states is as follows. "The question before the court seems to be very simple, indeed. A patient applies to a physician and receives from him certain advice, for which he tenders a fee. The physician hands a piece of paper to the patient, purporting to be a written order for certain goods called drugs, which order is filled by a merchant or apothecary. The payment of the fee and the delivery of the goods or drugs terminates the verbal contract, and the druggist keeps the prescription as an evidence that the contract has been fulfilled, as far as he is concerned. The druggist can, if he so please, on his own responsibility, renew the drugs, for he is but a merchant, and has a perfect right to sell drugs to anyone and in any shape. He need not keep the prescription, nor is he bound to give a copy, but should error occur, he has no protection in case of suit."—*The Pharmacologist*.

### Adulteration of Olive Oil by Castor oil.

Ferraro Annibale states that the adulteration of olive oil by castor oil has risen to such a degree that the Italian Government intends to legislate against the practice. A simple test will suffice to detect this falsification, since castor oil will dissolve readily in absolute or high-grade alcohol and itself dissolves fuchsin. The reagent consists of 25 vols. of alcohol and 1.2 vols. of a 0.05 per cent. solution of fuchsin in alcohol, and 25 parts of this mixture are carefully poured into a tube containing 5 parts of the oil to be tested, the height of the plane of contact being marked by a strip of gummed paper or other means. The tube is then agitated for a few minutes, and left at rest for half an hour, whereupon the alteration in the level of contact will afford a direct measure of the castor oil originally present in the oil and extracted by the alcohol. The method is equally adapted for the detection of adulteration in castor oil itself.—*Bolletino Pharm.*

### Pearl Coating Pills.

The following paper was read at the meeting of the Edinburgh Chemists' Assistants' Association:

Mr. James Gauld stated that after being made, the pills should be allowed to dry for a day or two. They should then receive two coats of varnish (either tolu one drachm and ether one ounce, or sandarac one part and absolute alcohol one part). This prevents pitting and the

exudation of essential oil, which colors the coating. The apparatus for coating consists of three covered pots, a sieve, and a marble slab. The coating-powder is French chalk, or a mixture of French chalk and starch (one drachm to one ounce), which is whiter. A small quantity of Martindale's mucilage of tragacanth (four grs. to one ounce, with one drachm sp. vin. rect.) is placed in one of the covered pots, and the pills are evenly coated with this by shaking them up in the pot. They are then transferred to a covered pot containing the chalk, and rotated for a minute or so. Then they are turned into the sieve, which removes excess of chalk. They are then placed upon the slab, and carefully rolled under the palm of the hand gently, and gradually increasing the pressure as the coating dries. They are next turned into a clean pot, and rotated gently so as to make the coating adhere more firmly. The process is then repeated, two coatings being sufficient. To give the pills the high polish so much desired, they should be allowed to stand for a day to dry, then vigorously rotate them for some time in a clean smooth covered pot. For prescription pills the same perfect finish cannot be obtained, but with a little practice two or three dozen pills can be finished satisfactorily in about fifteen minutes. Pink pills are easily made by adding a little carmine to the chalk.—*Mo. Mag. Phar.*

### Detecting Nitrites.

Zambelli recommends the following colorimetric method for determining nitrites. A reagent is made by dissolving 2 grammes of sulphuric acid and 2 grammes of phenol in 50 cc. of equal parts of sulphuric acid and water. A measured quantity of the solution to be tested is placed in a flask, and 2 or 3 cc. of the above solution added. In ten to fifteen minutes the solution is made just alkaline with ammonia; if nitrous acid be present a yellow coloration will be produced. This color is matched by repeating the reaction, using a standard solution of silver nitrite.—*Four. Soc. Chem.*

### Drugs Made in Germany.

The *Medical Record* says that a German pharmaceutical journal is authority for the estimate that 117 new drugs were brought on the market in Germany during six months last year. It is said that there are already more than 10,000 different medicinal substances in use. If the introduction of new therapeutic agents is continued at the present rate for the next fifty years the consequences will be appalling. It will take a large sized book to even mention them. An encyclopedia will be required to describe them. The medical student of the next century will have a great deal to learn.

### An Electric Plant.

Nicaragua produces a plant which appears to be charged with electricity to such an extent that, if its branches are touched with the bare hand, a perfect shock is felt, similar to that given by electricity. It influences the magnetic needle at a distance of half a dozen yards, and the nearer it is placed the greater this influence is apparent, while if the instrument is placed in the centre of the bush a steady circular movement is observable. The time of day exerts a marked influence upon the activity of the plant, the maximum of its electrical influence being evinced at about two o'clock in the afternoon, while during the night it appears to have no effect whatever. Stormy weather increases its remarkable demonstrations. The plant is called the *Phytolacca electrica*.

### Business Maxims.

The good will and esteem of all your employees is especially desirable.

Always be busy. See that your store is not a place for loafers.

Be conscientious, careful, and economical, though generous.

Take an interest in your customers' and your employees' welfare.

Above all things, be exactly what you pretend to be. Possess a character unimpeachable.

Always have your place of business open promptly and at a stated time.

Never be too busy to settle accounts and receive money due.

Always treat your customers pleasantly and politely.

Ambition is a business necessity, but conceit is a stumbling block to success.

What you do, do thoroughly; leave nothing half done.

Enterprise and "goaheadtiveness" are as essential as capital.

A progressive age demands the progressive business man.

An untiring effort is bound to win in the end.

Push, perseverance, and sound judgment pave the way to success.

—*Iron Age*.

### Oil of Spike.

True oil of spike is obtained from *Lavandula spica*, a native of maritime Southern France, where its distillation is an important industry. "Spike" is the corruption of "aspic," the colloquial French term. Much of the commercial spike oil is little more than turpentine flavored with the genuine "essence d'aspic."—*Phar. Jour.*

### Sacrificing to Secure Trade.

"Throwing a minnow to catch a whale" is a familiar hyperbolic expression to indicate the policy of sacrificing a small object to secure a larger one. In trade this policy is no novelty in itself, but the extent to which the practice is carried is one of the features of modern business.

In numerous cases of insolvency which have come under our notice, the bankrupt trader has been found to have so far over-shot the mark as to have sacrificed so large an amount of valuable bait without catching more valuable fish as to have left himself without the profits necessary to maintain his solvency. The result in such cases was the sacrifice of the wholesalers who supplied his stock; and his other creditors; and the trader's own reputation. A merchant, wholesale or retail, carries on his business for the sole purpose of clearing an amount of profit by the sale of goods as will pay interest on his invested capital, cover the running expenses of his store, will provide enough for his private needs, and, as far as possible, enable him to lay by a fund for the contingencies of his business and his family. By whatever degree his business fails to meet these essential requirements and objects, to that extent it is a failure, and in proportion to its failure to secure these rewards for his enterprise and labors, his business is being so conducted as to be dragging him gradually towards the brink of insolvency. The sacrificing of goods, the selling them that is, without a fair amount of profit to meet the above needs, is a violation of the basal principal of honest business.

The trader who invites custom by sacrificing to ensure trade practically appeals to the public to encourage a style of business dealing which runs very close to the border between imprudence and fraud.

Buyers watch this strife between the different stores, and buy on the culling system; they go to one store for its "leading article," and to others for those each one is offering as a bait. This is great sport to shoppers, but it is death to profitable trading. The departmental stores meet this condition by declaring their whole stock to be selling on the lines of sacrifice on particular days. It is perfectly notorious to experts in dry goods that not one retail buyer in a thousand knows whether goods are cheap or dear as compared with their real cost, or in comparison with goods in another store. The glaring advertisements that certain goods worth so much are to be sold for one-half that sum, are the rankest buncombe in most cases. Those goods which are really sacrificed are cleverly selected to act as baits or set down in price as a blow at some rival.

Whenever the opportunity occurs the buyer is the sacrificial victim, not the goods. But the system demoralizes the whole trade, and the general effect is to so stimulate competition as to bring profits below the line of safety. Upon buyers the effect of the excitement kept up by

incessant appeals to secure sacrifice goods, is most mischievous.

The perpetual hunting after so-called bargains in drygoods is becoming a mania, as many men of limited income know to their cost. The whole system is radically wrong. If a trader is really sacrificing goods, he is doing business on dishonest principles; he is preparing to victimize his creditors. If he is not doing so when he proclaims that he is in order to catch custom, he is showing a talent for deception which makes those dealing with him run great risk of being sacrificed.—*Canadian Journal of Commerce.*

### Acetylene for Blowpipe Work.

In a letter to the editor of *Nature*, Prof. A. E. Munby says the cheap production of acetylene has come as a great boon, and is now in regular use for laboratory blowpipe work. The apparatus in use consists of an aspirator holding about fifteen litres, permanently connected with a water supply, and possessing a quarter-inch aperture exit tap—the water flows in from below to minimize absorption; at the top a three-hole rubber cork carries an upright pipe, passing through the table, which serves for filling the aspirator with gas or using the gas on the table, a second pipe goes to the blowpipe, and a third carries an open mercury manometer. For filling the jar the calcium carbide is placed in a four-ounce bottle, closed by a cork carrying a small separating funnel from which the water drops; the gas passes to the aspirator through a wide glass tube, which acts as a reversed condenser, returning most of the water vapor to the bottle. With the large exit to the aspirator the gas can always be collected under a reduced pressure of several centimetres of mercury, which quite provides against any sudden rushes of gas; the operation takes some ten minutes, and requires practically no attention. In using the gas the water is turned on with all taps closed for a few seconds, to correct any reduced pressure caused by absorption, as shown by the gauge—this is very slight indeed—and then the gas tap fully opened and the flame regulated entirely by the water entrance. To bring the gas into use takes hardly any longer than with an ordinary gas blowpipe.

### Ergotinol.

This new preparation of ergot is obtained by exhausting powdered and oil-free ergot with water. The extracts obtained are treated with acids and hydrolysed. The acid is then neutralised and alcoholic fermentation induced. The product is then subjected to dialysis, and concentrated until 1 C.c. of ergotinol corresponds to 0.5 gm. of extractum secalis cornutum. Ergotinol is said to be a substitute for the extract, without possessing the unpleasant properties of the latter.—*Pharm. Zeitsg., Phar. Jl.*

### Books for Druggists.

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

British Pharmacopœia.....	\$1 75
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U.S. Dispensary (in cloth).....	7 50
U.S. Dispensary (in leather).....	8 25
U.S. Dispensary (in leather (1894)).....	7 25
National Dispensary (1894).....	7 00
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Atfield's Chemistry.....	2 25
Gray's Botany, first lessons.....	1 50
Maisch's Materia Medica.....	2 80
Martindale's Extra Pharmacopœia.....	2 00
Pereira's Prescriptions.....	1 25
Parrish's Pharmacy.....	5 25
Squire's Companion.....	3 00
Remington's Pharmacy.....	5 25
Practical Dispensing.....	50
Minor Ailments.....	1 50
Heebner's Practical Synopsis of B.P.....	1 00
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Veterinary Counter Practice.....	75
Haines' Electro Therapeutics.....	1 00
U.S. Pharmacopœia.....	4 00
Jones' Practical Chemistry.....	65
Maisch's Materia Medica.....	2 80
National Dispensary (leather) (1894).....	7 00
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Dick's Encyclopædia of Practical Receipts (6422).....	2 50
Fowne's Chemistry.....	2 25
Principles of Pharmacognosy, Fluecker and Tirsch.....	2 25
Bartley's Medical Chemistry.....	3 00
Oldberg's Home Study in Pharmacy.....	3 00
Duane's Medical Dictionary.....	4 00
Culbreth's Materia Medica and Pharmacology.....	4 00
Leonard's Materia Medica and Therapeutics.....	1 00
Leonard's Vest Pocket Anatomist.....	1 00
Beasley's Receipt Book.....	2 00
Robinson's Latin Grammar.....	1 75
Refraction of the Eye (Morton).....	1 00
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Toronto, Canada.

# Pure Paris Green

Guaranteed above the Government Standard.

In Bulk and Packets.

# Pure Carbonate of Copper

For Spraying Fruit Trees, etc.

The Fungicide Recommended by the Department of Agriculture . .

Packed in Kegs, Pounds, and in 3 oz. Packets. Two Doz. in a box.

**The** ● ●  
**Canada**  
**Paint Co.**  
Limited,  
● ● **Montreal**

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Very Finest Quality.

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Our acid is more expensive than the so called "Canadian" Acetic Acid, but is much superior in quality.

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### STILL FURTHER IMPROVED

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DESIGN	- - -	NEW AND PRETTIER
PRICE	- - -	LOWER
PROFIT	- - -	LARGER

### PRICES FOR 1907

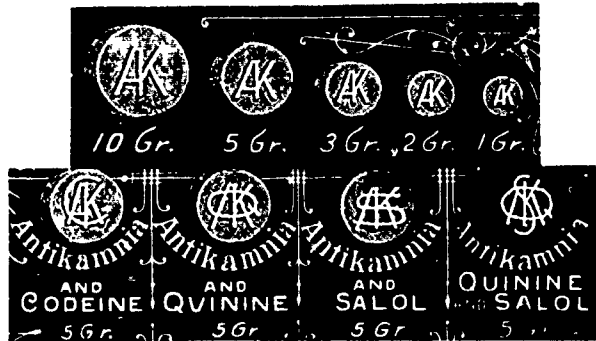
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HOLDERS,	\$1.00 per Box of 50	

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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.

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

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# 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,

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# VIN MARIANI

(MARIANI WINE)

THE IDEAL FRENCH TONIC.

Nourishes, Strengthens, Stimulates, Fortifies and Refreshes the Entire System.

For invalids, *fatigued brain and body*, loss of appetite, stomach and lung troubles, and impoverished blood.

Effect Immediate and Lasting.

Prescribed by the medical profession for 30 years throughout Europe and America. The most popular tonic stimulant in hospitals, public, private and religious institutions.

As palatable as the choicest old wines.

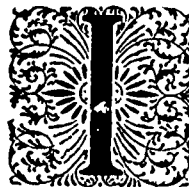
Sold at Druggists and Grocers. Avoid substitutions.

ASK FOR VIN MARIANI.

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Sole Agents for Canada for

GOLD LACK SEC CHAMPAGNE, ♦ OLD EMPIRE RYE WHISKEY  
BOUTELLEAU FILS, DOCTORS' SPECIAL BRANDY.



WISH to call the attention of the Retail Druggists to the fact that I have been elected the Sole Agent of the concern of D. RANSOM, SON & COMPANY, for the Dominion of Canada

and Great Britain, and manufacture the following preparations: Ransom's Hive Syrup, Trask's Magnetic Ointment, and Ransom's King of the Blood. I am desirous of securing the co-operation of the Retail Druggists, and to that end I beg to ask all who are interested in these preparations, and wish to secure advertising matter, to write to me for my special offer. It is my purpose to advertise extensively, thereby enhancing your sales. I am sure we can be of much service to you. These preparations have been upon the market in the neighborhood of about 50 years. They are true and trustworthy, and the Druggist that recommends them is sure to give his patrons the very best remedies that are upon the market. We believe "The laborer is worthy of his hire, and the merchant of his profits," and to that end we ask to be put in direct touch with the retailer himself.

FRANCIS U. KAHLE,  
127 BAY STREET, TORONTO, ONT.

### School of Practical Science.

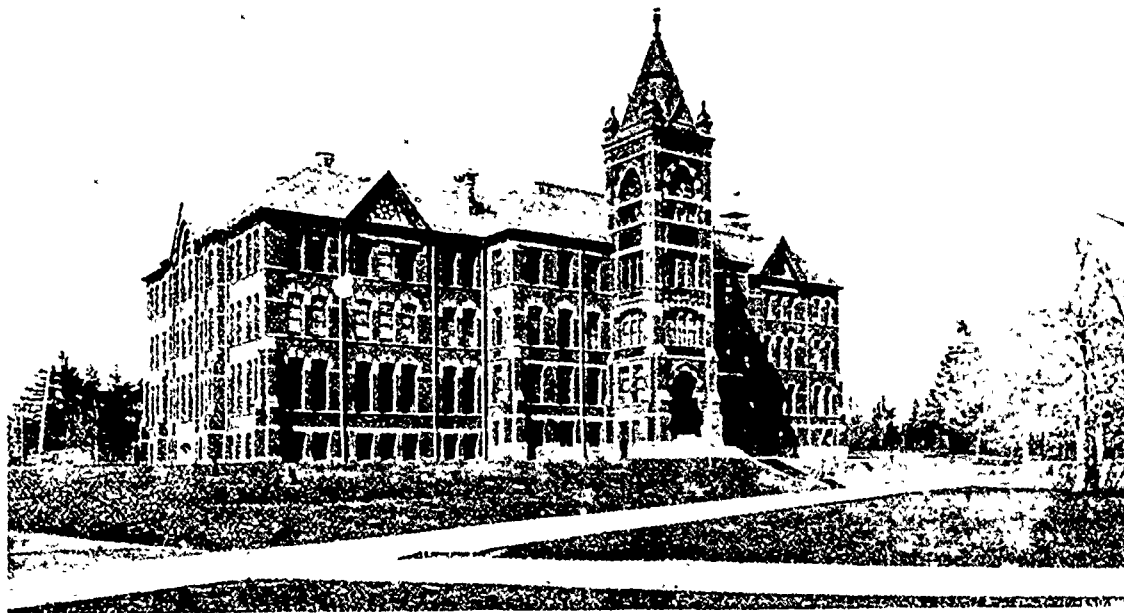
In 1887 a bill was passed in the Legislature of Ontario sanctioning the establishment of a School of Practical Science, and an arrangement was effected with the Council of the University College, whereby the students attending the school enjoyed the advantage of the instruction given by the lecturers and professors in the university in the departments of science. In 1889 the school was affiliated with Toronto University, Prof. Galbraith being appointed principal of the school. That the school has been a marked success is due in a great measure to the excellent teaching staff and the splendidly equipped laboratories which the school contains. There are five regular departments of instruction, in each of which

In addition to the advantages afforded by this splendid equipment the students of the school, as already stated, have access to the physical laboratory in connection with the University of Toronto. It is furnished with a large collection of apparatus for lecture experiments in the departments of mechanics, sound, light, heat, and electricity. It is also well supplied with instruments of precision for individual work in the same departments. In addition to an elementary laboratory there are several special laboratories, which offer unusual facilities for the conduct of experiments in the various branches of physics.

The electrical apparatus includes electrometers, galvanometers, resistance coils and bridges, testing keys, batteries, electrical machines (Holz and Carre),

gold region of western Ontario. His lectures at the School of Science treat of the subjects of geology, mineralogy, lithology, and the ore deposits of Canada. Besides Prof. Coleman, there are on the staff Mr. G. R. Muckle, B.A., a graduate of the School of Science, who has had an extensive course at the Freiberg School of Mines, Saxony, and who has practised as a mining engineer in the Sudbury and Rossland mining regions, and Mr. W. E. Boustead, B.A., trained at the School of Science and at McGill University. Mr. Muckle takes up metallurgy, mines, ore dressing, and cognate subjects, while Mr. Boustead has charge of the assaying and blow-pipe work.

One of the most important of the branches in the department of mining is that devoted to assay work. The labora-



School of Practical Science.

diplomas are granted; these are civil engineering (including sanitary engineering), mechanical and electrical engineering, mining engineering, architecture, analytical and applied chemistry. The regular course is of three years' duration. Fellowships of the value of \$500 per annum are open to graduates of the school. The equipment of the school is very complete, and it takes rank with the best institutions of its kind on the continent.

The chemical laboratories comprise a laboratory for qualitative analysis, with accommodation for forty students working at one time, a laboratory for quantitative analysis capable of accommodating twenty students at a time, and smaller rooms for special work, such as water analysis, technical gas analysis, etc. The laboratories are fitted with the usual appliances.

Ruhmkorff coils, Crookes' tubes, telephones, etc.

At this time, when the mineral resources of the Dominion, and particularly of Ontario, are attracting so much attention at home and abroad, it is gratifying to know that the School of Science is thoroughly equipped on the geological side. Long before the mining boom began, the Minister of Education, recognizing the importance in a country so rich in mineral resources of this branch of national education, established a course of instruction in mining, and entrusted it to a gentleman whose attainments eminently qualify him for the position which he holds. Dr. Coleman, whose name is well known in the scientific world, is a graduate of Breslau University in Germany. He has had a wide experience as a field geologist, particularly in British Columbia and the

tory is provided with both gas and charcoal furnaces, balances, and all other necessary appliances. A great many ore samples are taken to the School of Science for assay. One reason for this is that persons interested in mining locations know that the work will be properly done, and that absolute reliance may be placed in the impartiality of the report. It is advisable to send a considerable quantity of ore—several pounds—for an assay that a fair sample may be obtained. For a mill test a ton is necessary to obtain a definite result.

The mineralogical and blow pipe department is an exceedingly interesting feature. The museum mineralogical collection numbers over a thousand specimens, of which about 400 are from different parts of Ontario. A great deal of attention is now being devoted to the

minerals of this Province. In addition there are two students' collections, one for advanced work of about 1,600 specimens, the other for junior students numbering 500 specimens. The department has a well-equipped blow pipe laboratory, possessing all the latest appliances and affording facilities for the practice of the most recent methods. Lithology is a very important subject, because the successful prospector and miner must be acquainted with rock indications. Certain ores are associated with certain rocks. In this branch there is a collection of considerably over a thousand rock specimens, many of them, especially country rocks, being from Ontario. Then there are over 1,200 thin sections for microscopic study. Of the four lithological microscopes which have been provided for use in this work

manned and as thoroughly equipped as it is to-day. The fact that graduates of the school are taking prominent places as mining engineers in the Dominion, in the United States, and in South Africa is evidence that from the point of view of applied science, geology and related subjects have not been neglected in the University.

#### Quebec Pharmaceutical Association.

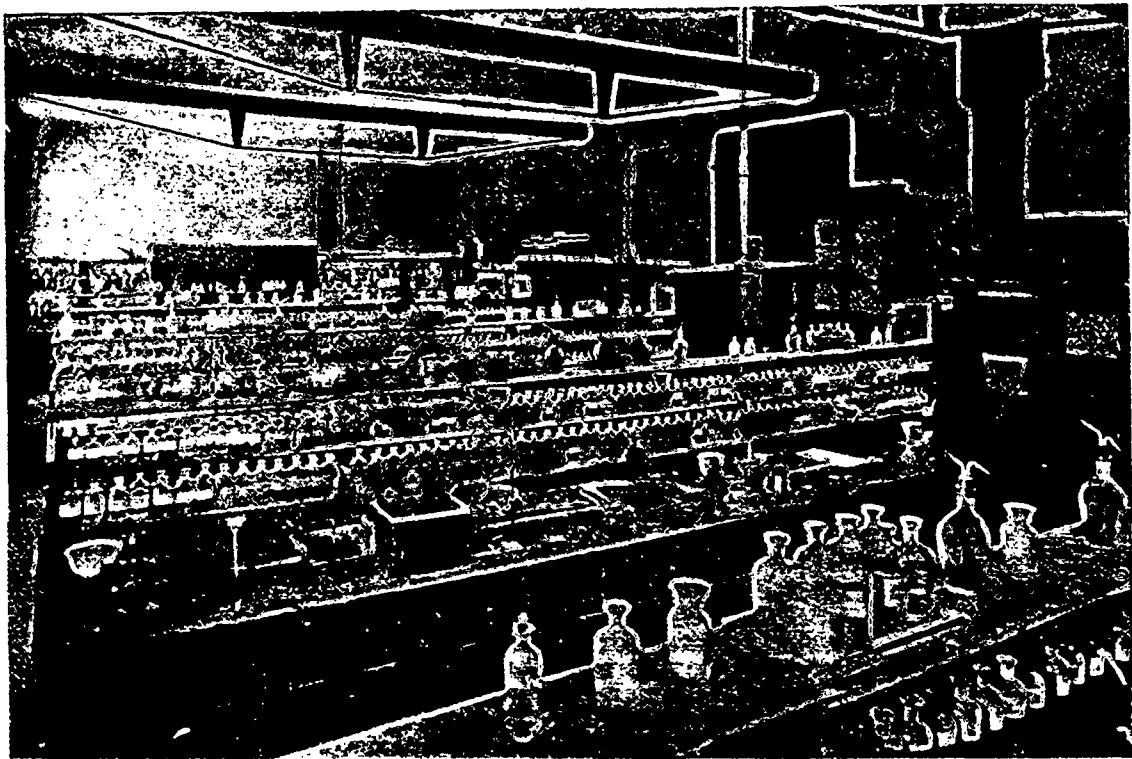
The semi-annual examinations of the Pharmaceutical Association of the Province of Quebec, for major and minor candidates, were held in the College of Pharmacy, 595 Lagauchetiere street, Montreal, commencing on Tuesday, April 20th, and closing on Saturday, April 24th. Twenty-four candidates for the

severe written and oral examination, the subjects examined upon being chemistry and physics, materia medica and toxicology, botany, pharmacy, practical dispensing, reading of prescriptions, and weights and measures. The examiners were as follows: R. W. Williams, Three Rivers; A. E. DuBerger, Waterloo; J. Emile Roy, Quebec; W. H. Chapman, A. J. Laurence, and J. R. Parkin, Montreal. E. Muir, secretary of the Board.

MAJOR EXAMINATION, APRIL 20TH, 1897.

#### MATERIA MEDICA.

1. Give source, habitat, natural order, parts used, physical characteristics and B.P. preparation with percentage, composition, and dose of the following: aloe



Chemical Laboratory, School of Practical Science.

two are from T'uess, of Berlin, the most famous maker in the world. About 800 of these thin sections are from Canadian rocks, and especially from those of Ontario. A number of them have been made in working up materials for the Bureau of Mines, so that the students have had the advantage of dealing with the rocks of actual or prospective mines in Ontario. The students can make their own sections with the aid of the equipment for rock section cutting.

The Minister of Education is to be congratulated on the fact that even before the public had manifested any great interest in mining matters, such an important side of an institution for the teaching of applied science in a new country as the department of mineralogy, geology, metallurgy and assaying, was as well

The candidates were subjected to a major and twenty for the minor examinations presented themselves. Of these, the following passed and are entitled to their respective certificates, namely: As "Licentiates of Pharmacy," Arthur Carruthers, James Franckum, E. H. Lawson, R. J. Lunny, Chas. S. Webb, Henry Willis, W. S. Stone. As "Certified Clerks," D. R. O'Neill, Jos. E. Migneron, Gilbert Faulkner, Louis Rogalsky, Oscar Turgeon, Maurice O. Dion, Jos. R. Cassegrain, Patrick G. Mount, J. O. Quenneville. Of the major candidates two passed upon all subjects but one, namely, pharmacy and chemistry, respectively, and of the minor candidates one failed in pharmacy; these will require to present themselves at the October examination to be examined on those subjects only.

barb, buchu and taraxaci.

2. Give sources, habitat, natural order, parts used, physical characteristics, and B.P. preparation with percentage, composition, and doses of following: pareira, copaiba, and santal.

3. Pomgranate, worm seed. What are the official names, parts used, active principles, and the nature of those active principles?

4. Explain the actions of antidotes. In case of alkaloidal poisoning, what is the general treatment?

5. Nux Vomica. State all you know about it.

6. What important constituents characterize the drugs of the following groups: aromatic, refrigerent, and astringent? What are the best menstrua for the extraction of such principles?



## FREDERICK STEARNS & CO.

Short Talks on  
Pharmaceutical Subjects.  
No. 4.

# "Diastase-Stearns"

20

March 27, 1897.

WE claim that **Diastase-Stearns** in starch converting power is unexcelled by any other diastatic ferment to be found on the market. Any physician or pharmacist can easily prove our claim, if he questions it, by testing **Diastase-Stearns** in comparison with other similar products by simple methods, which we will be glad to mail on application. We will gladly send samples of **Diastase-Stearns** to any physician or pharmacist who may desire to experiment with it clinically or analytically, or, if deemed preferable for the latter purpose, it may be obtained in the open market.

Not only is **Diastase-Stearns** unexcelled by any other diastase on the market, but it is an animal diastase. It is the natural diastase of the pancreatic juice taken from the fresh pancreas of the omnivorous pig, and, therefore, specially fitted for aiding the digestive functions of dyspeptic, omnivorous man. The function of diastase is to convert starch into sugar. But what kind of sugar? Sugars differ from one another in their nourishing power. Cane sugar is more nourishing than glucose. This is due to the fact that glucose is lower on the scale of sugars than cane sugar. Before sugar can be used in the body as nourishment it must be converted back again into animal starch, or glycogen. The lower sugars require more energy to raise them to the plane of animal starch, which is higher than the highest sugars, than is needed by those sugars not so low on the scale. When **Diastase-Stearns** acts on starch it first converts it into various forms of sugar peculiarly adapted to nourish the animal body. In these forms it is absorbed before it sinks lower in the scale of sugars to be converted into glucose. Sir William Roberts lays special stress on this point regarding the change of starch into sugar and its reconversion into animal starch by the action of diastase; and Prof. Chittenden, of Yale, has pointed out the importance of the highest form of sugar in the nourishment of the body. Now vegetable diastase, such as the diastase of malt and that produced by the growth of vegetable fungus, belongs to the vegetable kingdom, and is designed by nature to take part in the nutrition of plants. Animal diastase has been designed by nature to take part in the nutrition of animals, and the various forms of sugar into which starch is converted by the action of animal diastase, are peculiarly fitted to nourish the animal body. **Diastase-Stearns**, therefore, is not only unexcelled as a starch converter by other preparations of diastase on the market, but it is better adapted as a therapeutic agent in the treatment of starch indigestion than any diastase from vegetable sources.

Further information, including literature, methods of testing and samples will be sent on request, mentioning this journal.



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New York City.  
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Manufacturing Pharmacists.

WINDSOR, ONT.

# Canadian Druggists' Exchange

We have full details of all offers made, which buyers can obtain free upon writing to or calling at this office, intimating their financial ability, and pledging their word as to secrecy and honorable dealing.

## Offers For This Month

INTIMATE BY NUMBER THE ONES  
YOU WISH DETAILS OF.

**No. 1** is a \$2,000 stock in a city of 15,000. A good chance for a young man to work up. Stock is offered cheap. County of Brant.

**No. 2** is a \$4,500 stock in a city of 10,000 population, averaging from \$15 to \$20 per day. Silent partner wishes to retire. This will be found a very inviting offer upon investigation. Terms to suit yourself. County of Lincoln.

**No. 3** is a stock of \$2,000 in a town of 3,500 population, averaging from \$7 to \$10 per day cash. Ill health forces proprietor to retire, and a good offer is held out. County of Brant.

**No. 4** is a \$6,000 stock in a city of 20,000 population in British Columbia, averaging over \$20 per day cash. The owner, owing to ill health, offers special price and invites inspection. A very inviting proposition.

**No. 5.** The proprietor of three proprietary medicines which have a fine sale offers them owing to his advancing age. They pay a profit of \$3,000 per year, and that with almost no effort to push them. A first class credit is established throughout Canada with the newspapers and no huck can possibly occur. The formulae, letters patent, stamps, etc., are offered for less than half their value and at a figure upon which 30 per cent. can be cleared the first year.

Vendors' blanks for description and details of their offers furnished free by this office.

We have numerous other offers, and the list is constantly increasing, so that prospective purchasers can obtain much information by using this office, and be piloted to what they desire at a minimum expense of time or money.

Letters must enclose stamp for reply, otherwise they will remain unnoticed. Address

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ROOM 11

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CASCARETS are put up on beautiful standers (the "Pyramid of Health") ready for counter display, and sell at sight. Order only unbroken standers as follows: 1 doz. 10c size; 1 doz. 25c size; ½ doz. 50c size; or an assortment of ½ doz. 10c size, ¼ doz. 25c size, and 1-12 doz. 50c size. Order in these quantities only from your jobber or direct from the **STERLING REMEDY COMPANY**, Chicago, Montreal, New York.

# WE CREATE THE DEMAND.



# WE CREATE THE DEMAND.

Our advertising will bring buyers into your store, so send your mailing list, and we will start at once. Our goods have merit, and you can sell them under absolute guarantee to cure or money refunded. We make it good.

## MAKES WEAK MEN STRONG **NO-TO-BAC** BEST NERVE TONIC Known

50c., \$1.00. | ORIGINAL GUARANTEED TOBACCO HABIT CURE. | 50c., \$1.00.

NO-TO-BAC is the only genuine, original, effective cure for the tobacco habit, 1,500,000 boxes sold; 500,000 cured. Known the world over. Half of a dollar box often made a cure, so we have just put on the market a 50c size which met with instantaneous success. Advertising has started, so write to-day the **STERLING REMEDY COMPANY**, Chicago, Montreal, New York, and

# SEND YOUR MAILING LIST!



# The Fletcher Mfg. Co.

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MANUFACTURERS OF

## Soda Fountains

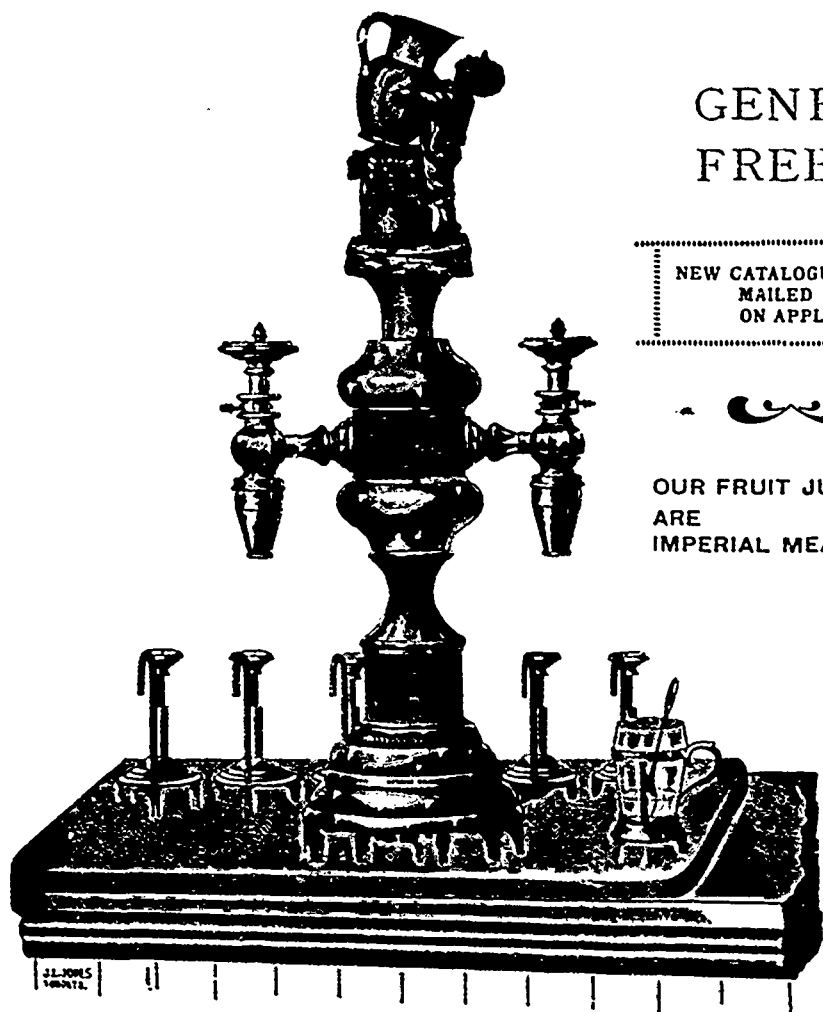
DEALERS IN

*Glassware, Julip Straws,*  
and every requisite for the  
Soda Water business.

In Onyx, Marble, or  
Silver Plate

GENERATORS, CYLINDERS,  
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NEW CATALOGUE  
MAILED  
ON APPLICATION.



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Our Counter Apparatus, fitted with Pneumatic Syrup Jars, is the handiest and most suitable for a Drug Store.....

QUALITY THE BEST.

PRICES REASONABLE.

EASY TERMS OF PAYMENT.

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FACTORY, - - - - - 440 and 442 YONGE STREET, TORONTO.



OUR FRUIT JUICES  
ARE  
IMPERIAL MEASURE.

**Windsor Bicycles**

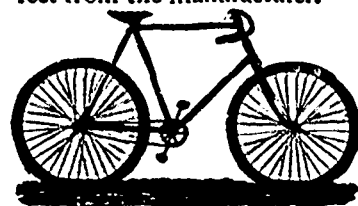
STRONGEST MADE  
OUR ROYAL ARCH TORK CROWN

**THE AMERICAN BEAUTIES**

SALESROOMS  
**CHAS. H. SIEG MFG. CO.** NEW YORK: 101-103 DUANE STREET  
KENOSHA, WIS. CHICAGO 285 WABASH AVENUE

**You Get the Profits**

Of Dealers, Agents, Jobbers and Middlemen by buying direct from the manufacturer.



No better wheel made than the

**Acme Bicycle**

Built in our own factory by skilled workmen, using the best material and the most improved machinery. *We have no agents* Sold direct from factory to the rider, fully warranted. Shipped anywhere for examination.

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WHITE ENAMEL LETTERS

Estimates furnished on all kinds of 40 Adelaide St  
Glass, Wood and Brass Signs, Wire East  
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635 - ADELAIDE ST. TORONTO, ONT.

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The most beautiful Art Production of the century. "A small bunch of the most fragrant of blossoms gathered from the broad acres of Eugene Field's Farm of Love." Contains a selection of the most beautiful of the poems of Eugene Field. Handsomely illustrated by thirty-five of the world's greatest artists as their contribution to the Monument Fund. But for the noble contributions of the great artists this book could not have been manufactured for \$7.00. For sale at book stores, or sent prepaid on receipt of \$1.10. The love offering to the Child's Poet Laureate, published by the Committee to create a fund to build the Monument and to care for the family of the beloved poet.

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Our Packages are Neat and Attractive

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1. Having to make an eight oz. solution of salicylate of soda containing 1 oz. troy of the salt and not having this salt in stock, how would you proceed to make it yourself? Illustrate by equations, and give quantities necessary to obtain the requisite weight.
2. Explain by a chemical equation the action of ferric hydrate as an antidote to arsenious acid.
3. A colorless opaque salt gives when heated strongly in a dry test tube brown vapors and finally leaves a yellowish residue. The salt is soluble in water, the solution gives a black precipitate with  $H_2S$ , a white precipitate with  $H_2SO_4$ , and a yellow precipitate with a solution of  $KI$ . What salt is it?
4. What is a volumetric solution? For what and how used? How would you make the volumetric solution of soda?
5. What is tri-iodo-methane? Give its formula, mode of preparation, and with what group of hydro carbons it is analogous.
6. What is the relation of the specific heat to the atomic weight in the case of most of the elements? Calculate the specific heat of mercury.

PHARMACY.

1. Distilled water—Give and explain its mode of preparation, physical and chemical characters for purity.
2. A piece of metal of Sp. Gr. 7.84 weighs in the air 30 oz., when dipped in a certain liquid at  $59^\circ F$  it weighs but 25.2168 oz. What is the Sp. Gr. of this liquid?
3. What quantity of distilled water should be added to a litre of alcohol of 91.17 centissimal Sp. Gr. .830 to reduce it to 56.98 centissimal .920 Sp. Gr., and what will be the final volume?
4. By what chemical means would you detect the presence in a sample of wax of (a) soap, (b) fats, (c) resin.
5. The following is the *modus operandi* for extracting an alkaloid. Explain fully the reasons for the different steps in the process:
  - (a) The substance is exhausted with alcohol of 80 per cent. acidulated.
  - (b) The tincture obtained is evaporated to consistence of a soft extract; this is then dissolved in a suitable quantity of water and solution filtered.
  - (c) To the aqueous solution is added carbonate of sodium and agitated with ether. The ethereal liquid is then separated and evaporated.
  - (d) The product is then re-dissolved in acidulated water, filtered, and carbonate of sodium added, then agitated with ether and the ethereal liquid again separated.
  - (e) The ethereal liquid treated with animal charcoal, acidulated and crystallized.
6. Nitrite of Amyl—Give chemical formula, how prepared, and how should it be preserved, its physical characteristics, its uses and dose.

BOTANY.

1. What do you understand by vascular tissue of plants? In what do vascular plants differ from cellular plants? Give five (5) examples of each kind.
2. What role does moisture play in vegetation? Why are plants grown in the dark white? Explain why field plants grow green. Do the leaves of aquatic plants have stomata? If so where are they situated?
3. What do you understand by vegetable histology? Describe briefly vegetable physiology.
4. Describe the principal kind of inflorescence. What is a cyme 218, and to what kind of inflorescence does it belong?
5. What are spores? Describe their growth and the manner in which they reproduce their species. To what series belong the plants that bear spores?
6. Give an idea of the Linnæus system of classification. How many classes are there in the de Jussier system, and in the de Candolle system?

MINOR EXAMINATIONS—APRIL 20TH, 1897.

MATERIA MEDICA.

1. What is pepsin? Describe fully the mode of preparation, give dose and in what liquid it is most active.
2. What is camphor? What is cantharides? From what obtained and how? Name official preparations of each.
3. Spermaceti, hard paraffin—Give source, and physical appearance.
4. Thymol—what is it? Give source, habitat, medical properties and name its best solvent.
5. Lanolin—what is its B. P. name, source and B. P. preparations, with proportions?
6. Benzoin—what is its source, habitat, physical characteristics? To what substance does it owe its medical properties, and how is this substance obtained?

CHEMISTRY.

1. Enumerate the chief non metallic elements. Describe a process for preparing oxygen. What are its physical and chemical properties and atomic weight? How can you store gases for some time?
2. Define a chemical equation, a solid, a liquid and a gas.
3. What is the difference between potash and potassium, soda and sodium, ammonia and ammonium? Give formula of each.
4. What are the names and molecular weights of the following:  $K_2C_2H_3O_2$ ,  $K_2Mn_2O_8$ ,  $NH_4C_2H_3O_2$ ,  $CuSO_4$ ,  $5H_2O$ ?
5. What is the difference between a physical and a chemical phenomenon? Give examples.
6. The average pressure of the air is 15 lbs. per square inch, how much is this in grammes (approximately) per square centimetres?

PHARMACY.

1. In what proportions must three samples of solution of ammonia containing respectively 20, 12, and 7 per cent. by weight of  $NH_3$  gas be mixed so as to obtain the official solution?
2. An imperial pint of glycerine weighs 23 oz., what is its sp. gr.? Is it the official? What is the official sp. gr.?
3. Define solution. Are there many kinds of solutions, and define each of them? State the physical phenomena by which they are accompanied, and give examples.
4. Liq. ammonia acet. ft. B. P., how is it prepared? Explain the reaction by an equation. Give proportion of the Liq. ammonia acet. dil. medicinal properties and dose.
5. Acid Tannic—From what obtained, and by means of what solvent according to the B. P.? Give a few of its physical and chemical characters, its uses in medicine and dose.
6. How much pulv. opii is required to make 19 oz. of tincture of opium B. P.? What is the difference between the tinct. opii B. P. and Sydenham's laudanum?

DISPENSING AND TOXICOLOGY.

- How would you test the accuracy of a 2-oz. glass measure? What is the most reliable form for glass measures and why?
2. A 16-oz. solution of ferri et ammon. cit. containing 1 grain in 3 minims is required for the dispensing counter. How would you prepare it and what quantity of ferri et ammon. cit. is required?
  3. What general rules are to be observed in the dispensing of a mixture, basing your reasons on the following prescriptions?

R Magnes Sulph ..... ʒj.  
 Ferri Sulph. .... ʒij.  
 Acid sulph. dil. .... ʒij.  
 Syr. gingib ..... ʒiiss.  
 Aq. ad. .... ʒvj. m.  
 R Ac. hydrocyanic dil. .... m. viij.  
 Bismuth trinit. .... ʒj.  
 Mucilage acacia. .... ʒss.  
 Tr. card cr ..... ʒss.  
 Aq. ad. .... ʒivj.

4. How would you dispense the following:

R Potass. iodid ..... ʒij.  
 Spts. ether nit. .... ʒss.  
 Aq. mend pip ad. .... ʒij.

Mft. ʒss ex aa quarta quaque horis, and write the directions in French.

R Pil pot permang grs i.

Mft. mtti xij.

Sig. One before meals followed by a tumbler of water. Write the directions in French.

5. What is an antidote? Give three examples of chemical antidotes and how do they so act?
6. Criticize the following prescription.

R  
 Potass iodid. .... ʒiv  
 Hydrargo perchlor ..... grs. iij  
 Liq. morph. .... ʒij.  
 Aq. ad. .... ʒvj.

Mft. ʒss. ex aqua ter in die.

## The New Tariff.

The following is the schedule of duties charged on goods handled by the drug trade. Unless the context otherwise requires:

(a) The initials "N.E.S." represent and have the meaning of the words, "Not elsewhere specified."

(b) The initials "N.O.P." represent and have the meaning of the words, "Not otherwise provided for."

(c) The expression "gallon" means an imperial gallon.

(d) The expression "ton" means two thousand pounds avoirdupois.

(e) The expression "proof" or "proof spirits," when applied to wines or spirits of any kind, means spirits of a strength equal to that of pure ethyl-alcohol compounded with distilled water in such proportions that the resultant mixture shall, at a temperature of sixty degrees Fahrenheit, have a specific gravity of 0.9198 as compared with that of distilled water at the same temperature.

All medicinal or toilet preparations imported for the completing the manufacture thereof, or for the manufacture of any other article by the addition of any ingredient or ingredients, or by mixing such preparations, or by putting up or labelling the same, alone or with other articles or compounds, under any proprietary or trade name, shall be, irrespective of cost, valued for duty and duty shall be paid thereon at the ordinary market value in the country whence imported of the completed preparation when put up and labelled under such proprietary or trade mark, less the actual cost of labor and material used or expended in Canada in completing the manufacture thereof of putting up or labelling the same.

That all medicinal preparations, whether chemical or other, usually imported with the name of the manufacturer, shall have the true name of such manufacturer and place where they are prepared, permanently and legibly affixed to each parcel by stamp, label, or otherwise; and all medicinal preparations imported without such names so affixed, shall be forfeited.

Packages, when imported, shall be subject to the payment of the following duties:

(a) All bottles, flasks, jars, demijohns, carboys, casks, hogsheads, pipes, barrels, and all other vessels or packages, manufactured of tin, iron, lead, zinc, glass, or any other material capable of holding liquids, and all packages in which goods are commonly placed for home consumption, including cases, not otherwise provided for, in which bottled spirits, wines or malt liquors or other liquids are contained, and every package being the first receptacle or covering inclosing goods for purpose of sale, shall in all cases, not otherwise provided for, in which they contain goods subject to an *ad valorem* duty, or a specific and *ad valorem* duty, be charged with the same rate of *ad valorem* duty as is to be levied and collected on the goods they contain, and

the value of the packages may be included in the value of such goods:

(b) Provided that all such packages as aforesaid containing goods subject to a specific duty only, and not otherwise provided for, shall be charged with a duty of twenty per cent. *ad valorem*.

## ACETIC ACID AND REGULATIONS FOR MANUFACTURE OF.

Acetic acid, produced by the destructive distillation of wood, 4 cents per proof gallon.

Provided that the Governor-General-in-Council may establish regulations exempting acetic acid from excise duty, in whole or in part, when used in the mechanical arts.

That it is expedient that a license fee of \$50 be collected in each fiscal year from every manufacturer of acetic acid.

## DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.

Acid, acetic acid, and pyroligneous, n.e.s., and vinegar, a specific duty of 15 cents per gallon for each gallon of its strength not exceeding the strength of proof, and for each degree of strength in excess of the strength of proof, an additional duty of 2 cents per degree. The strength of proof shall be held to be equal to 6 per cent. of absolute acid, and in all cases the strength shall be determined in such a manner as is established by the Governor-in-Council. Unchanged.

Acid, acetic, crude, and pyroligneous crude, of any strength not exceeding 30 per cent., 25 per cent. *ad valorem*. Old rate varied.

Acid, muriatic and nitric, and all mixed or other acids, n.e.s., 20 per cent. *ad valorem*. Unchanged.

Acid, sulphuric, 25 per cent. *ad valorem*. Old rate, 4-10c. per lb.

Acid, phosphate, n.o.p., 25 per cent. *ad valorem*. Old rate 2c. per lb.

Sulphuric, ether, and chloroform, 25 per cent. *ad valorem*. Old rate, 5c. per lb.

All medicinal, chemical, and pharmaceutical preparations, when compounded of more than one substance, including patent and proprietary preparations, tinctures, pills, powders, troches, lozenges, syrups, cordials, bitters, anodynes, tonics, plasters, liniments, salves, ointments, pastes, drops, waters, essences, and oils, n.o.p., provided that drugs, pill mass, and preparations not including pills and medicinal plasters, recognized by the British or the United States Pharmacopœia or the French Codex as official, shall not be held to be covered by this item—all liquids, 35 per cent. *ad valorem*, and all others 25 per cent. *ad valorem*. Old rates, 50 per cent. and 25 per cent.

Pomades, French or flower odors preserved in fat or oil for the purpose of conserving the odors of flowers which do not bear the heat of distillation, when imported in tins of not less than 10 pounds each, 15 per cent. *ad valorem*. Unchanged.

Perfumery, including toilet preparations

(non-alcoholic), viz., hair oils, tooth and other powders and washes, pomatums, pastes, and all other perfumed preparations, n.o.p., used for the hair, mouth, or skin, 30 per cent. *ad valorem*. Unchanged.

Liquorice paste and liquorice in rolls and sticks, 20 per cent. *ad valorem*.

Paraffin wax, 30 per cent. *ad valorem*. Old rate 2 cents per lb.

Antiseptic surgical dressing, such as absorbent cotton, cotton wool, lint, lamb's wool, tow, jute, gauzes, and oakum, prepared for use as surgical dressings, plain or medicated surgical belts and trusses, electrical belts, pessarie and suspensory bandages of all kinds, 20 per cent. *ad valorem*.

Cod liver oil, 20 per cent. *ad valorem*. Unchanged.

Opium, crude, the outward ball or covering to be free of duty, \$1 per lb. Unchanged.

Opium, powdered, \$1.35 per lb. Unchanged.

Opium, prepared for smoking, \$5 per lb. Unchanged.

Beeswax, 10 per cent. *ad valorem*. Unchanged.

Paraffin wax candles, 30 per cent. *ad valorem*. New item.

Soap, n.e.s., pearline and other soap, powders, pumice, silver and mineral soaps, sapollo, and like articles, 35 per cent. *ad valorem*. Unchanged.

Soap, common or laundry, 1 cent per pound. Unchanged.

Castile soap, mottled or white, 2 cents per pound. Unchanged.

Glue, liquid, powdered or sheet, and mucilage, gelatine and isinglass, 25 per cent. *ad valorem*. Unchanged.

Vaseline and all similar preparations of petroleum for toilet, medical and other purposes, 5 per cent. *ad valorem*. Unchanged.

Extract of malt (non-alcoholic) for medicinal and baking purposes, 25 per cent. *ad valorem*. Unchanged.

Hops, 6 cents per pound. Unchanged.

## PAINTS, OILS, ETC.

Dry white and red lead, orange mineral and zinc white, 5 per cent. *ad valorem*. Unchanged.

Ochres, ochrey earths, raw siennas, and colors dry, n.e.s., 20 per cent. *ad valorem*. Unchanged.

Oxides, umbers, burnt siennas and fireproofs, n.e.s., laundry blueing of all kinds, rough stuff and dry and liquid fillers, anti-corrosive and anti-fouling paints, commonly used for ships' hulls, and ground and liquid paints, n.e.s., 25 per cent. *ad valorem*. Unchanged.

Paints and colors, ground in spirits and all spirit varnishes and lacquers, \$1.12½ per gallon. Unchanged.

Paris green, dry, 10 per cent. *ad valorem*. Unchanged.

Ink for writing, 20 per cent. *ad valorem*. Unchanged.

Blacking, shoe and shoemaker's ink, shoe, harness and leather dressing, har-



# HIRES Rootbeer

## Substitution is Dangerous

If it is ever discovered you are apt, in the first place, to lose a customer; and in the second place you make yourself liable to more serious consequences.

However—

Let us consider the subject from a more cheerful standpoint.

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The demand is made—no trouble—no solicitations—no arguments. All you have to do is to sell it. We bring the customer to you.

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We sell a concentrated solution of Hires Rootbeer; one pound package—ready for instant use at the fountain.

Hires Rootbeer never was purer or more delicious; never more sparkling or effervescent. And these points we propose the public shall never forget.

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All Bicycle makers, sellers, users, owners, and riders are hereby warned that we have various patents, both mechanical and design, thoroughly protecting and covering the Burnham & Alsup "Crank Hanger for Bicycles," which embraces the especial feature of cranks having hollow or recessed Hubs adapted to receiving the Ball Bearings; thereby enabling us to build a narrower tread with a greater distance between Bearings.

The above Hanger is known and is manufactured by us as the

## "Racyle Narrow Tread Crank Hanger"

and we will protect and defend the patents and prosecute all infringements to the full extent of the law.

Any and every one making, selling, using, or riding any Bicycle not manufactured by us, which have cranks of the above description, are infringing and are liable.

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## RADAM'S MICROBE KILLER

Is a perfect panacea for the ills of humanity. The sale of one bottle leads to the sale of dozens. We want **Druggists** as Agents in every Town in Canada. Your purchase may be as small as you like, but we want you to have it in stock. Write for prices, supply of advertising matter, etc.

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SPECIAL PRICES THIS MONTH.

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# Wine of the Extract of Cod Liver

Sold by all first-class  
Chemists and Druggists

## CHEVRIER

General Depot:—PARIS,  
21, Faubourg Montmartre, 21

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

# Wine of the Extract of Cod Liver with Creosote

General Depot:—PARIS,  
21, Faubourg Montmartre, 21

## CHEVRIER

Sold by all first-class  
Chemists and Druggists

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

## "St. AUGUSTINE"

Registered at Ottawa.

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

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

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Sole Agents for Canada for the Pele. Island Wine Company

A DRUGGIST'S SPECIALTY.

## Gurtis & Son's Yankee Brand Pure Spruce Gum

Is meeting with the success  
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MAKE THE BEST SEAMLESS TIN

**BOXES**

• 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

ness soap, and knife or other polish or composition, n.o.p., 25 per cent. ad valorem. Unchanged.

Putty, of all kinds, 15 per cent. ad valorem. Unchanged.

Turpentine, spirits o', 5 per cent. ad valorem. Unchanged.

British gum, dextrine, sizing cream, and enamel sizing, 10 per cent. ad valorem. Unchanged.

Varnishes, lacquers, japans, japan driers, liquid driers, and oil finish, n.e.s., 20 cents per gallon and 20 per cent. ad valorem. Unchanged.

Linseed or flax seed oil, raw or boiled, lard oil, neatsfoot oil, and sesame seed oil, 20 per cent. ad valorem. Unchanged.

Illuminating oils, composed wholly or in part of the products of petroleum, coal, shale, or lignite, costing more than 30 cents per gallon, 25 per cent. ad valorem. New item.

Lubricating oils, composed wholly or in part of petroleum, costing less than 25 cents per gallon, 5 cents per gallon. New item.

Crude petroleum, fuel and gas oils (other than naphtha, benzine, or gasoline), when imported by manufacturers (other than oil refiners), for use in their own factories for fuel purposes or for the manufacture of gas, 2½ cents per gallon. Old rate 3 cents per gallon.

Oils, coal and kerosene, distilled, purified or refined naphtha and petroleum and products of petroleum, n.e.s., 5 cents per gallon. Old rate, 6 cents per gallon.

Barrels containing petroleum or its products or any mixture of which petroleum forms a part when such contents are chargeable with a specific duty, 20 cents each. Unchanged.

Lubricating oils, n.e.s., and axle grease, 25 per cent. ad valorem. Unchanged.

Olive oil, n.e.s., 20 per cent. ad valorem.

Essential oils, 10 per cent. ad valorem. Unchanged.

Oils, spermaceti, whale and other fish oils, and all other articles the produce of the fisheries not specially provided for, 20 per cent. ad valorem. Unchanged.

Plaster of paris, or gypsum, ground, not calcined, 15 per cent. ad valorem. Unchanged.

Plaster of paris, or gypsum, calcined or manufactured, the weight of the package to be included in the weight for duty, 12½c. per 100 pounds; old rates 40c. per 300 pounds.

#### ALCOHOL AND ALCOHOLIC LIQUORS.

Spirituous or alcoholic liquors distilled from any material or containing or compounded from or with distilled spirits of any kind, and any mixture thereof with water for every gallon thereof of the strength of proof, and when of a greater strength than that of proof at the same rate on the increased quantity that there would be if the liquors were reduced to the strength of proof. When the liquors are of a less strength than that of proof, the duty shall be at a rate herein provid-

ed, but computed on a reduced quantity of the liquors in proportion to the lesser degree of strength provided, however, that no reduction in quantity shall be computed or made on any liquors below the strength of 15 per cent. under proof, but all such liquors shall be computed as of the strength of 15 per cent. under proof as follows:

(a) Ethyl alcohol, or the substance commonly known as alcohol, hydrated oxide of ethyl or spirits of wine, gin of all kinds, n.e.s., rum, whiskey, and all spirituous or alcoholic liquors, n.o.p., amyl alcohol or fusel oil, or any substance known as potato spirit or potato oil, methyl alcohol, wood alcohol, wood naphtha, pyroxilic spirit, or any substance known as wood spirit or methylated spirits, absinthe, arrack or palm spirit, brandy, including artificial brandy and imitations of brandy, cordials and liquors of all kinds, n.e.s., mescal pulque, rum shrub, schiedam and other schnapps, tafta, angostura, and similar alcoholic bitters or beverages, \$2.40 per gallon. Old duty, \$2.25 per gallon.

(b) Spirits and strong waters of any kind, mixed with any ingredient or ingredients, as being, or known or designated as anodynes, elixirs, essences, extracts, lotions, tinctures, or medicines, or medicinal wines (so called), or ethereal and spirituous fruit essences, n.e.s., \$2.40 per gallon and 30 per cent. Old duty, \$2.25 per gallon and 30 per cent.

(c) Alcoholic perfumes and perfumed spirits, viz. rum, cologne and lavender water, hair, tooth, and skin washes, and other toilet preparations containing spirits of any kind, when in bottles or flasks, containing not more than four ounces each, 50 per cent., when in bottles, flasks, or other packages, containing more than four ounces each, \$2.40 per gallon and 40 per cent. Old duty, \$2.25 per gallon and 40 per cent.

(d) Nitrous ether, sweet spirits, or nitre and aromatic spirits of ammonia, \$2.40 per gallon and 30 per cent. Old duty, \$2.25 and 40 per cent.

(e) Vermouth containing not more than 36 per cent. and ginger wine containing not more than 26 per cent. of proof spirits, 90 cents per gallon, old duty, 80 cents, if containing more than these percentages respectively of proof spirits, \$2.40 per gallon. Old duty, \$2.25 per gallon.

(f) Medicinal or medicated wines containing not more than 40 per cent. of proof spirits, \$1.50 per gallon.

S. Wines of all kinds, except sparkling wines, including orange, lemon, strawberry, raspberry, elder, and currant wines, containing 26 per cent. or less of spirits of the strength of proof, whether imported in wood or bottles (six quart or twelve pint bottles to be held to contain a gallon), 25c. per gallon, and for each degree or fraction of a degree of strength in excess of the 20 per cent. of spirits as aforesaid, an additional duty of three cents, 3 op. deg. until the strength reaches 40 per cent. of proof spirits, and in addition thereto 30 per cent. Unchanged.

But any liquors imported under the name of wine, and containing more than 40 per cent. of spirits of the strength of proof, shall be rated for duty as unenumerated spirits.

Lime juice and fruit juices, fortified with or containing not more than 25 per cent. of proof spirits, 60 cents per gallon, and when containing more than 25 per cent. of proof spirits, \$2 per gallon. Unchanged.

Lime juice and other fruit syrups and fruit juices, n.o.p., 20 per cent. Unchanged.

#### SPICES.

Nutmegs and mace, 25 per cent. ad valorem. Unchanged.

Spices, viz., ginger and spices of all kinds, n.e.s., unground, 12½ per cent. Unchanged.

Ground, 25 per cent. ad valorem. Unchanged.

Mustard, ground, 25 per cent. ad valorem. Unchanged.

Mustard, cake, 15 per cent. ad valorem. Unchanged.

#### GLASS AND GLASSWARE.

Glass demijohns or carboys, empty or filled bottles, decanters, flasks, phials, glass jugs, and glass balls, lamp chimneys, glass shades or globes, cut, pressed, or moulded, crystal or glass tableware, decorated or not, and blown glass tableware, 30 per cent. ad valorem. Unchanged.

Bent plate or other sheet glass, and all other glass and manufactures of glass, n.o.p., 20 per cent. ad valorem. Unchanged.

#### ADVERTISING MATTER.

Advertising pamphlets, pictorial show cards, illustrated advertising periodicals, illustrated price lists, advertising calendars and almanacs, circulars, tailors and mantlemakers' fashion plates, and all chromos, chromo-types, olographs or artistic work of like kind produced by any process other than hand painting or drawing, whether for business or advertising work purposes or not, printed or stamped, on paper, card board or other material, n. o. p., labels for fruits, vegetables, meat, fish, confectionery, and other goods, shipping price or other tags or tickets, also tickets, posters, advertising bills and folders, whether lithographed or printed, or partly printed, n. e. s., 35 per cent. ad valorem. Old rate 6 cents per lb. and 25 per cent., and 15 cents per lb. and 25 per cent. for labels, etc.

#### SUNDRIES.

Albumenized and other papers and films chemically prepared for photographers' use, 30 per cent. ad valorem. Unchanged.

Combs for dress and toilet, including mane combs of all kinds, 35 per cent. ad valorem. Unchanged.

Brushes of all kinds, 25 per cent. ad valorem.

Tobacco pipes of all kinds, pipe mounts, cigar and cigarette holders and cases for



the same, smokers' sets and cases therefor, and tobacco pouches, 35 per cent. ad valorem. Unchanged.

Spectacles and eyeglasses, 30 per cent. ad valorem. Unchanged.

Spectacle and eyeglass frames and metal parts thereof, 20 per cent. ad valorem. Unchanged.

Twine and cordage of all kinds, n. e. s., 20 per cent., ad valorem. Old rate, 25 per cent.

Chamois skins 17½ per cent. ad valorem.

Fancy writing desks, cases for jewellery, watches, silverware, plated-ware, and cutlery, glove, handkerchief and collar boxes or cases, brush or toilet cases and all fancy cases for similar fancy articles of any material, dolls, and toys of all kinds, ornaments or alabaster, spar, amber, terra cotta or composition statuettes and bead ornaments, n.e.s., 35 per cent. ad valorem. Unchanged.

Sugar candy, brown or white, and confectionery, including sweetened gums, candied peel and popcorn, 35 per cent. ad valorem. Old rate 1-2c. per pound and 35 per cent.

#### RUBBER GOODS.

India rubber boots and shoes, and all manufactures of india rubber and gutta percha, n. o. p., 25 per cent. ad valorem. Unchanged.

India rubber clothing, and clothing made water proof, with india rubber, rubber or gutta percha hose, and cotton or linen hose lined with rubber, rubber mats or matting and rubber packing, 35 per cent. ad valorem. Unchanged.

Oiled silk and oiled cloth and tape or other textile india rubbered, flocked or coated, n. o. p., 30 per cent. ad valorem. Old rate 27½ per cent.

#### SEEDS.

Seeds, viz., garden, field, and other seeds for agricultural or other purposes, n.o.p., sunflower, canary, hemp, and millet seed, when in bulk or in large parcels, 10 per cent. ad valorem. Unchanged.

When put in small papers or parcels, 25 per cent. ad valorem. Unchanged.

#### FREE LIST.

Acids used for medicinal, chemical or manufacturing purposes, not specially provided for.

Ambergris, ammonia, sulphate of sal-ammoniac and nitrate of ammonia, arsenic, bromine, burgundy pitch, cinnebar, cochineal, cyanide of potassium, and compounds of bromide, iodine, crude cryolite or cryolite mineral, oxalic acids; quinine, salts of, saltpetre, calcareous tufa, alizarine and artificial alizarine; aniline oil, crude; aniline salts and arseniate of aniline; annato, liquid or solid; aniline dyes and coal tar dyes in bulk or packages of not less than one pound weight.

Antimony salts; antimony, or regulus of, not ground, pulverized or otherwise manufactured.

Asphalt or asphaltum; bone pitch, crude only; and resin, or rosin, in packages of not less than one hundred pounds, and rosin oil.

Anchors for vessels.

Bees.

Bells, when imported for the use of churches only.

Bismuth, metallic, in its natural state; blood albumen and tannic acid.

Chloride of lime, in packages of not less than 25 pounds weight, cobalt ore of, oxide of cobalt, oxide of tin and oxide of copper, precipitate of, crude, dragons blood, gypsum, crude (sulphate of lime), lava unmanufactured, manganese, oxide of phosphorus, litharge, saffron, saffron cake, safflower and extract of, sulphate of iron (copperas), sulphate of copper (blue vitriol), sulphur and brimstone, crude or in roll, or flour, tartar emetic and grey tartar, cream of tartar in crystals and argal or argol, verdigris or subacetate of copper, dry, zinc, salts of.

Drugs, crude, such as barks, beans, berries, flowers, roots, balsams, buds, balbs, fruits, insects, grains, gums and gum resins, herbs, leaves, nuts, fruit and stem seeds which are not edible, and which are in a crude state and not advanced in value by refining or grinding or any other process of manufacture, and not otherwise provided for; egg yolk; fullers earth, in bulk only, not prepared for toilet or other purposes; lead, nitrate and acetate of, not ground; litmus and all lichense, prepared or not prepared; musk in pods or in grain, roots, medicinal, viz., alkanet crude, crushed or ground; aconite, calumba, foliae digitalis, gentian, ginseng, jalap, ipecacuanha, iris, orris root, liquorice, sarsaparilla squills, taraxacum, rhubarb and valerian unground, vaccine and ivory vaccine points, gum chicle or saphate gum, crude; platinum and black oxide of copper, for use in the manufacture of chlorate; potash, chlorate of, not further prepared than ground and free from admixture with any other substance.

Gums, viz., amber, Arabic, Australian, copal, dammar, elmy, Kaurie, mastic, sandarac, senagel, shellac, and white shellac in gum or flake for manufacturing purposes, and gum tragacanth, gum gedda and gum barberry.

Oakum.

Oils, viz., cocoanut and palm in their natural state, and carbolic or heavy oil, oil of roses and ottar or attar of roses, and olive oil for manufacturing soap or for canning fish.

Oil cake and oil cake meal, cotton seed cake and cotton seed meal, and palm nut cake and meal.

Potash, muriate and bichromate of, crude, caustic potash, and red and yellow prussiate of potash; also pot and pearl ash, in packages of not less than 25 pounds weight.

Pumice, and pumice stone, ground or unground.

Quicksilver.

Rennet, raw and prepared.

Soda, sulphate of crude, known as salt

cake, barilla or soda ash, caustic soda, silicate of soda in crystals or in solution, bichromate of soda, nitrate of soda or cubic nitre, salsoda, sulphide of sodium, nitrate of soda, arseniate, binarseniate, chloride, chlorate, bisulphite, and starmate of soda.

Turpentine, raw or crude.

Ultramarine blue, dry or in pulp.

Varnish, black and bright, for ships purposes.

Whiting or whitening, paris white and gilders' whiting, blanc fixe and satin white.

Leeches.

Lime juice, crude only.

Surgical and dental instruments and surgical needles (not being furniture).

#### SCHEDULE "D"—RECIPROCAL TARIFF.

On all the products of countries entitled to the benefits of this reciprocal tariff, under the provisions of section one, the duties mentioned in schedule "A" shall be reduced as follows: "On and after the 23rd day of April, 1897, and until the 30th day of June, 1898, inclusive, the reduction shall in every case be one-eighth of the duty mentioned in schedule "A," and the duty to be levied, collected and paid shall be seven-eighths of the duty mentioned in schedule "A." On and after the first day of July, 1898, the reduction shall in every case be one-fourth of the duty mentioned in schedule "A," and the duty to be levied, collected and paid shall be three-fourths of the duty mentioned in schedule "A." Provided, however, that these reductions shall not apply to any of the following articles, but such articles shall in all cases be subject to the duties mentioned in schedule "A," viz., ales, beers, wines and liquors; sugar, molasses and syrups of all kinds, the product of the sugar cane or beet root; tobacco, cigars, and cigarettes.

#### Lady Doctors in Greece.

Two young Greek ladies, the sisters Angelica and Alexandra Panagiotatos, recently took their degrees as doctors of medicine in the University of Athens. The elder is aged 22, the younger 20. They are natives of Corfu, where they began their studies, continuing them later in the French School at Athens, and afterwards in the University of that classic city.—*British and Colonial Druggist*.

#### Physicians and Druggists.

A Prussian law forbids physicians to direct their patients to any special pharmacist in order to have their prescriptions compounded. A medical man has recently been fined three hundred marks, under this statute, for displaying in his waiting-room a notice requesting his patients to have their prescriptions dispensed by a neighboring druggist. In the course of the trial another law was cited which debarb pharmacists from giving Christmas presents to physicians.—*Medical Record*.



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A Perfect Toilet Gem.

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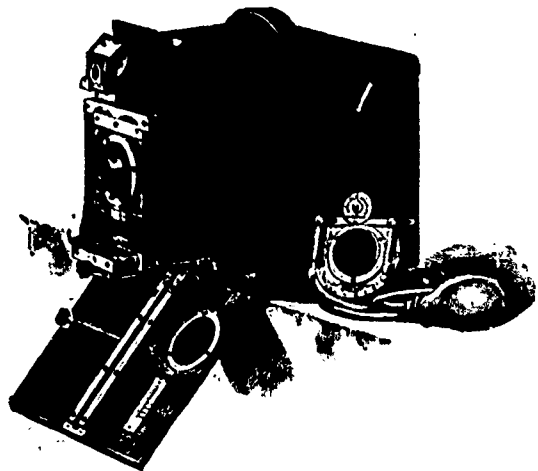
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**MARTIN, BOLE & WYNNE CO.**  
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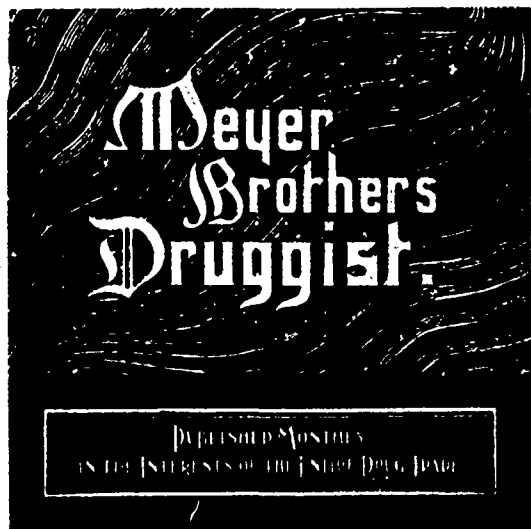
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20 EAST 17th ST. NEW YORK.

## Photographic Notes.

### Photographic Hints and Formulas.\*

\*From Liesegang's Photographischer Almanach.—  
(Amer. Photo. Jt.)

#### Varnish — Ground glass substitute (Lanier)—

Ether.....100 c.cm.  
Sandarak.....10 grams.  
Damar.....3 grams.

Dissolve and filter, then add—

Benzole.....50-60 c.cm.

The more benzoic the coarser the grain.

#### Varnish (Valenta)—

Benzole.....400 c.cm.  
Aceton (Pyroacetic Spirit).....400 c.cm.

### GOLD TONING BATHS FOR ALBUMEN AND ARISTOTYPE PAPERS, ETC.

#### Chalk bath—

Water.....100 c.cm.  
Chloro-aurate of potassium... 1 gram.

#### For use—

Above solution.....10 c.cm.  
Water.....115 c.cm.  
Whitening.....1 gram.

Mix and shake thoroughly at least  
twelve hours before use.

#### Toning Bath (acetate of soda)—

Water.....2 liters.  
Chloride of gold.....1 gram.  
Acetate of soda.....30 grams.

Crystallized acetate of soda gives warm  
red tones; fused, bluish tones. The lat-

ter the gold is entirely exhausted  
prints should be printed up strong.

*Toning Bath* (sulphocyanate of am-  
monium). Two solutions are to be pre-  
pared:

(a) Water.....1 liter.  
Sulphocyanate of ammonium... 30 grams.  
Hyposulphite of soda.....5 grams.  
(b) Water.....200 c.cm.  
Chloride of gold.....1 gram.

For use, pour 40 c.cm. of (b) into 200  
c.cm. of (a) -If in reversed order the bath  
will be precipitated.

#### Combined toning and fixing bath—

Water.....1 liter.  
Hypo.....175 grams.  
Alum.....20 grams.  
Sulphocyanate of ammonium.. 10 grams.  
Common salt.....40 grams.



"Thy Sentinel Am I."

From Photo American.

Alcohol (absolute).....100 g. ams.  
Sandarak.....100 grams.

The solution is to be warmed in a  
water bath and filtered, the negative can  
then be coated without previous warm-  
ing.

#### Retouching Varnish for Negatives—

(a) Alcohol.....80 c.cm.  
Sandarak (pulverized).....15 grams.  
Turpentine.....5 c.cm.  
Oil lavender.....4 c.cm.  
(b) Alcohol.....22 c.cm.  
Ether.....2 grams.  
Camphor (crushed).....5 grams.  
Water.....10 c.cm.

Both solutions are to be mixed several  
days before wanted, then decant and filter.  
The hardness of film increases with time.

ter bath must be made up 24 hours before  
use.

#### Toning bath (borax)—

Water.....1 liter.  
Borax (fused).....8 grams.  
Chloride of gold.....1 gram.

#### Toning Bath (chloride of lime.) -

Acetate of potassium.....12 grams.  
Chloride of lime.....3 grams.  
Carbonate of potash.....6 grams.  
Distilled or boiled water....480 c.cm.

Above is to be well shaken, then al-  
lowed to settle, decanted and filtered  
through cotton. For use—

Above stock solution.....320 c.cm.  
Distilled or boiled water.... 3 liters.  
Chloride of gold.....1 gram.

This bath keeps well and may be used

After a short time this solution becomes  
turbid; it is then to be left to settle for  
8 days, then decanted and filtered: then  
add—

Water.....100 c.cm.  
Chloride of gold.....1 gram.

#### Mountant for silver prints—

Gelatine.....100 grams.

Swell in cold water, the superfluous  
water is then poured off and the gelatine  
dissolved by aid of a gentle heat. Then  
add with constant stirring.

Water.....50 c.cm.  
Alcohol.....150 c.cm.  
Glycerine.....50 c.cm.  
Carbolic acid.....20 drops.

This permanent non-cockling mountant  
thickens in the cold. For use, the bottle

or jar is to be placed in warm water, which liquefies the mass; it is then ready for use.

*A new developer* for transparency and lantern plates—

Water.....	60 ozs.
Sulphite of soda (crystals).....	60 ozs.
Metol.....	1 oz.
Bicarbonate of soda.....	3 ozs.
Bromide of potassium solution (10 per cent.)	a few drops if necessary.

Dissolve in the given rotation.

Clearness is the first requisite in a good lantern slide, while in a transparency for decorative purposes a slight veiling of the high lights is not objectionable.

*Toning and fixing baths for artist types—*

Plain Bath—

Water.....	32 ozs.
Pure gold.....	1/2 gr.

Acetate Soda Bath—

Water.....	24 ozs.
Acetate of soda, saturated sol'n, 1/2 oz.	Gold enough to tone.

Phosphate Soda Bath—

Water.....	28 ozs.
Phosphate soda.....	1/2 oz.
Gold enough to tone.	

Neutralize with bicarbonate of soda or borax. Bath should be as near neutral as possible, or but slightly alkaline. If toning should proceed faster than five minutes, dilute with water. Use strong bath for cold tones and a weak one for warm tones.

Do not overtone, some red should be left in the shadows. When toned put them in running water or—

Salt.....	4 ozs.
Water.....	1 gal.

Wash in a couple of changes of fresh water before fixing.

Fixing Bath—

Cold water.....	1 gal.
Hyposulphite of soda.....	6 1/2 ozs.

Fix ten to fifteen minutes. Never use the same twice.

Should a harder surface be desired, add, after pictures have been in the bath ten minutes, from 3 to 6 ozs. of the following solution:

Alum.....	1 oz.
Water.....	12 ozs.

Fixing bath should be cold.

DR. ANDRESEN'S EIKONOGEN FORMULAS.

(1) One solution:

Sulphite of soda (crystals).....	4 parts
Carbonate of potash.....	2 parts
Eikonogen.....	1 part
Distilled boiling water.....	40 parts

This mixture, whilst still warm, should be put into bottles, which must be well corked. It will then keep in good condition for an indefinite time, provided pure boiling water and a good quality of sulphite of soda have been used.

Should the developer prove too strong, it may be diluted with a sufficient quantity of water; for the production of especially delicate negatives the quantity of carbonate of potash should be reduced by one-half.

In case of over-exposure, start developing with a fresh weak solution, to which a few drops of a solution of bromide of potassium have been added; or better

still, develop with a solution that has already been used.

To develop bromide prints, the developer should be diluted with 5 parts of water.

(2) Separate solutions:

(a) Sulphite of soda (crystals).....	4 parts.
Water.....	60 parts.

To this add 1 part of Eikonogen, and shake till dissolved.

(b) Carbonate of soda (crystals).....	3 parts.
Water.....	20 parts.

For use, mix 3 parts of (a) with 1 part of (b).

Fixing Bath.—Plates which have been developed with Eikonogen should be well washed, and can be advantageously fixed in an acidulated fixing bath. To obtain this, dissolve 1 part of Fixing salt in 8 parts of water or dissolve 5 parts of Sulphite of soda (crystals) in 100 parts of water, acidulate with 1 part of concentrated Sulphuric acid, and then add 20 parts of Hyposulphite of soda.

The bath remains clear even after frequent usage, it hardens the gelatine, and yields negatives of a very fine printing color.

*Metol-Hydro Developer.*—For transparency and lantern plates.

(a) Metol.....	16 oz.
Metol.....	30 grains.
Hydrochinon.....	30 grains.
Sodium sulphite (crystals).....	240 grains.
(b) Water.....	10 oz.
Potassium carbonate.....	120 grains.
(c) Potassium Bromide.....	1 oz.
Water.....	10 oz.

To develop: (a) 1 oz.; (b) 1 oz.; (c) 10 to 20 drops.

Can be used repeatedly. Temperature should be between 70° and 75° F. Too cold a developer will not give density, while a warm developer tends to give fog.

*A BLUE PROCESS.*—M. Makahara, at the convention of the Japanese photographers held in Tokio, exhibited some blue prints of rare beauty. The process by which they were obtained was given as follows: A strongly sized paper is necessary. Dissolve 15 grams of gum arabic in 110 c.c. of hot water, while still hot add

Tartaric acid.....	2 grams.
Chloride of sodium.....	9 grams.
Sulphate of iron.....	10 grams.
Perchloride of iron.....	15 grams.

The mixture is applied with a sponge to the paper, the sponge then squeezed out, and the excess of liquid removed—in fact, as much as possible is removed. Printing is a little longer than for albumen paper; the yellow of the sensitive paper turns white in printing. The prints are developed rapidly with gallic acid, then washed and sponged.

*TINTING GELATIN PRINTS WITH WATER COLORS.*—They are mixed with water as usual, but it is desirable to pre-

pare the print for their reception. Spray it (using a perfume diffuser) with a weak alcoholic solution of white lac (about 1 ounce in 8 of alcohol). Apply just enough to give a wet appearance, and do not apply too much. When dry (in about ten minutes) it will be invisible, but will help wonderfully in the application of water colors. If they should show any sign of "washing up," apply the spray over them again, and proceed with the work.—*Photo Beacon.*

*DEFECTS IN NEGATIVES AND THEIR REMEDIES.*—*Want of Detail in Lights and Shadows.*—It is generally supposed to be due to under-exposure, but this is not always the case. For instance, you expose a plate four seconds. It develops in from one to two and a half minutes, and the result is with the above defect. It is a proof that you have used more pyro than the plate required. Now try again. Take a plate out of the same package, give three seconds exposure, use only half the amount of pyro stock solution to the usual amount of sal soda stock solution, and the negative will develop in three or three and a quarter minutes; result, a fine negative in definitions and brilliancy. On the other hand, a negative may have precisely the same appearance as the foregoing one, but it took from five to ten minutes to develop. Try another and double the amount of exposure.

*Granularity of Negative.*—This defect generally appears during the warm weather. There are two causes, one the result of insufficient mixing of the developer before pouring over the plate, especially if too strong and too high a temperature. Remedy: Dilute the developer with water one-third, or use ice water without the dilution.

Another cause is the fixing bath being too strong, through containing too much alum. Remedy: Never use a fixing bath which is muddy. Filter it.

*Flatness, or Want of High Lights in Negatives.*—This generally is due to over-tinting. The more rapid the plate, the less latitude you have in time of exposure. A slower plate always gives a wider range. Too much sal soda produces flatness, also a developer weak in pyro.

*Small, Round, Sharply Defined Transparent Spots.*—Some photographers wet their plates before applying the developer. If this is not thoroughly done, air bubbles will be formed on the surface, and hence cause the spots above referred to.

Another cause of similar spots is using water for the developer, which contains vegetable matter, causing it to bubble more or less while pouring it on the plate. Remedy: Use distilled water. Good well water might do.

On account of the extreme rapidity of some plates, great care should be taken that they are developed in a suitable light.

Green glass covered with one or more thicknesses of post-office paper makes a pleasant and safe light for rapid plates.

1873

1897

# Montreal Optical Company

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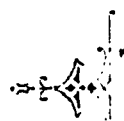
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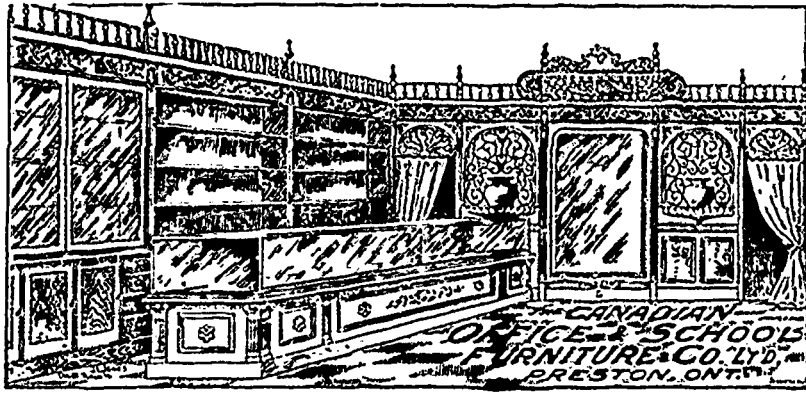
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Intending Students please communicate with MR. J. S. LEO, the Principal, who will furnish all further particulars. Next Class, June 7th.

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The Druggists of the Northwest trade who have decided to take an Optical Course will be pleased to learn that Mr. J. S. LEO, Principal of the Optical Institute of Canada, has arranged with their Instructor, Dr. W. E. HAMILL, to hold a class in Winnipeg at an early date. We feel that this will be appreciated by the Western trade.



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**CASTOR-FLUID**

For the hair.

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An excellent antiseptic tooth wash.

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For burning in diphtheritic cases.

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An excellent antiseptic dentifrice.

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MANUFACTURED BY  
.....WHITE SEWING MACHINE CO.....  
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Who Carry a Complete Line of Parts and Repairs for  
"White Wheels" for the Dominion of Canada.....

Advertisements in THE CANADIAN DRUGGIST reach the drug trade of Canada, and are fruitful in results.

## Formulary.

### INSECTICIDE FOR PLANT LICE.

An effective insecticide for various insect pests on greenhouse plants is composed of the following :

Take of

Methalyated spirit	200 parts
Soft soap	20 "
Quassia wood	6 "
Salicyelic acid	2½ "

Macerate for several days ; dilute with sufficient water, and apply to the infested parts by means of a brush. Allow to dry on ; the following day wash off with plenty of water.—*Rev. Méd. Pharm.*

### ANTISEPTIC MOUTH WASH.

The Presse Médicale contains the following formula :

Thymol	4 grs.
Benzoic acid	14 grs.
Tincture of eucalyptus	225 grs.
Essence of peppermint	9 grs.
Chloroform	15 grs.
Alcohol	3 ozs.

M. Twenty drops of this solution in a glass of water may be used at a time.

### AUREOL, A NEW AND HARMLESS HAIR DYE.

A writer in the *Deutsche Med. Zeitung* contributes the following formula for making a perfectly harmless hair dye which, from the golden tint produced, is called aureol.

The dye consists of two liquids, used in equal parts. The first is a 3 per cent. solution of hydrogen peroxide. The second consists of

Metal	10 parts.
Amidophenol hydrochlorate	3 parts.
Monamidophenylamin	6 parts.
Sodium sulphite	5 parts.
Alcohol	500 parts.

Dissolve the sodium sulphite in the alcohol, and add the rest of the chemicals.

In use equal parts of the two liquids are taken, and only so much as is necessary at the time should be mixed. The hair is first freed from grease, etc., by washing with plenty of soap and thoroughly rinsing, and after drying the dye is applied with a comb with fine teeth.—*National Druggist.*

### MEDICATED PASTILLES FOR HOARSENESS.

Take of

Cocaine hydrochlorate	5 mgm.
Morphine hydrochlorate	5 "
Tincture of aconite	2 drops.
Marshmallow flowers in powder	150 mgm.
Powdered sugar enough to make one pastille.	

Mix. From six to eight should be used daily.

### CELERY SPRING TONICS.

(1) Fl. ext. celery seed	1 oz.
Fl. ext. berberis aquifolium	4 drs.
Fl. ext. cascara amarga	4 drs.
Fl. ext. phytolacca	4 drs.
Fl. ext. lappa minor	4 drs.
Fl. ext. stillingia	4 drs.
Fl. ext. xanthoxylum	4 drs.
Potassium iodide	2 drs.
Symp to make	1 pt.

Mix the fluid extracts, and in the mixture dissolve the potassium iodide, then add the syrup, and strain.

(2) Fl. ext. celery seed	1 oz.
Fl. ext. sarsaparilla	2 ozs.
Fl. ext. lappa minor	2 ozs.
Fl. ext. stillingia	2 ozs.
Fl. ext. phytolacca	2 ozs.
Tincture xanthoxylum	1 oz.
Arom. elixir (N.F.) to make	16 ozs.

(3) Fl. ext. celery seed	1 oz.
Fl. ext. kola	1 oz.
Fl. ext. sarsaparilla	2 ozs.
Fl. ext. stillingia	2 ozs.
Fl. ext. cascara sagrada	2 ozs.
Potassium iodide	2 drs.
Aromatic elixir to make	16 ozs.

(4) Potassium iodide	2 drs.
Iron iodide	15 grs.
Fl. ext. celery seed	1 oz.
Fl. ext. yellow dock	2 ozs.
Fl. ext. colocynth	2 ozs.
Fl. ext. xanthoxylum	1 oz.
Aromatic elixir to make	16 ozs.

(5) R Celery seed	2 ozs.
Bitter orange peel	2 ozs.
Calisaya bark	2 ozs.
Leptandra root	1 oz.
Cascara bark	4 oz.
Cinnamon bark	1 oz.
Capsicum	1 dr.
Alcohol	40 fl. ozs.
Sugar	1 lb.
Water, sufficient to make	1 gallon.

Grind the drugs to a coarse powder, and having mixed the alcohol with five pints of water moisten the powder with the liquid, pack in a percolator, pour the remaining liquid upon the drug, and after standing 24 hours percolate, adding enough water through the percolator to make of the percolate 7½ pints, dissolve the sugar in the percolate, and after standing, filter. Dose, a desertspoonful to a tablepspoonful.

### FROHMANN'S DENTIFRICIAL SOAP.

Dr. Frohmann, the most prominent dentist in Berlin, Germany, recommends a soap with the following formula :

	Parts.
Thymol	25
Extract of rhatany	100
Glycerin, hot	600
Magnesia, burnt	50
Sodium bichorate	400
Oil of peppermint	100
Soap, medicinal, sufficient to make	3,000

Dissolve the thymol and extract of rhatany in the hot glycerin, and add the other ingredients, with constant agitation. He advises the use of this soap after breakfast and dinner, and before going to bed.

### SOLID PERFUMES.

The solidified perfumes brought out, we believe, in France are very easy to prepare. They are, in fact, merely highly scented paraffin wax. The wax is simply melted in a water bath at as low a temperature as possible, and the essences thoroughly mixed in, a little glycerine being added. For instance, 250 grammes of paraffin wax with 3¾ grammes of glycerine is perfumed with 3¾ grammes of neroli, 3¾ grammes of geranium, 3¾ grammes of lavender, 7¼ grammes of bergamot, and ¼ gramme of heliotropine.

The perfumed wax is then moulded into sticks, and used by rubbing lightly over the handkerchief, etc.—*The Perfumer.*

### CARBOLIC ACID PASTILLES.

According to Salzmann, these may be prepared as follows : 95 grammes of official crystalline carbolic acid are melted in the water bath, and 5 grammes stearine soap added. After the solution of the latter, pour out and stir with the pestle until a doughy crystalline mass results. From this pastilles can easily be made which soon set. These pastilles have the advantage that they can be handled without irritating the hands.—*Pharm. Centr.*

### INK ERASER.

The following formulæ will be found effective and uninjurious to the paper if carefully handled :

Citric acid	1 part.
Water, distilled	10 parts.
Concentrated solution of borax	2 parts.

Dissolve the citric acid in the water and add the borax. Apply with a delicate camel's hair pencil, removing any excess of water with a blotter. A mixture of oxalic, citric and tartaric acids in equal parts, dissolved in just enough water to give a clean solution, acts energetically on most inks.

### HECTOGRAPH PREPARATIONS.

(1) Glue, 100 parts, glycerine, 500 parts : finely powdered baryta or kaolin, 25 parts, mixed and melted with 575 parts of water. (2) Gelatine, 1 part, 30° B glycerine, 4 parts, water, 2 parts, mixed and dissolved at moderate heat. (3) Melt 100 parts of finest gelatine with 400 to 500 parts of freshly made barium sulphate in the water bath. stir in 100 parts of dextrin and 1,000 to 1,200 of glycerine until cool, and pour into a flat leaden mould. (4) 400 parts of best gilder's glue are broken in small pieces, and covered with 300 parts of cold water all night, then warmed and stirred over a water bath, along with 700 parts of 28° glycerine until dissolved and so far concentrated that a test drop sets fairly hard, and after pricking any air bubbles that may have formed on the surface the mass is formed into a mould.—*Seifenfabrikant.*

### VERY GENTEEL.

Mrs. White : "Oh, you have a new pair of glasses." Mrs. Greene : "Yes ; when I went into the optician's I didn't know quite what to say when the young man asked me if I'd have concave or complex, but I finally took a pair of peristaltic. The name sounded so genteel, you know, that I made up my mind at once to take them."

"I cannot understand *ze* language," said the despairing Frenchman. "I learn how to pronounce *ze* word 'hydrophobia,' and *zen* I learn *zat ze* doctors sometimes pronounce it fatal!"



## 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 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.  $\frac{2}{30}$  with + 1.50 =  $\frac{2}{30}$   
 Z.E.V.  $\frac{2}{30}$  with + 1.50 =  $\frac{2}{30}$

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

H. A. Hamilton: A young lady, 20 years old—a student—can read with either eye separately, Jæger No. 1, to within five inches of her eye.

R.V.  $\frac{2}{30}$  all but one letter with + 0.75 cyl. axis 90 =  $\frac{2}{30}$ .

L.V.  $\frac{2}{30}$  and some of  $\frac{2}{30}$  with + 1.00 cyl. axis 90 =  $\frac{2}{30}$ .

But these cylinders do not make the lines on the astigmatic chart equally black and distinct. If I increase the cylinders a half a dioptré the clock face looks all alike but she can only read  $\frac{2}{30}$ . Which glasses should I give?

*Answer.*—In all cases of astigmatism an effort should be made to cause all lines of the clock face to appear equally black, but if at the same time the vision by test at Snellen's test types can be improved by increasing or decreasing the cylinders, it should be done. In other words, the crucial test in all cases is the best possible vision obtainable at Snellen's test type at 20 feet distance. This is only a general rule which in some cases must be sacrificed. The anomaly above does not frequently occur, and when it does it is usually due to lenticular astigmatism.

T.A.C.: I have not taken an optical course, but read all I can from books and journals which come to our store, and am much interested, but I find so many words the meaning of which I do not know, and cannot find in the Dictionary, that I thought you could tell me what I do.

*Answer.*—There is perhaps no department of science so difficult to master and understand as optics and scientific spectacle fitting when it is attempted as a

home study without any further aid than books and journals. On the other hand, there is nothing easier to learn when piloted and taught by a competent teacher. Any one with average intelligence and an ordinary education can master optics in a short time, and I would advise our correspondent to put his house in order, and take a vacation at some reputable optical institute. In the meantime Gould's pocket Medical Dictionary may help him through with apparently difficult words.

L. T. S.: What is asthenopia, and what causes it?

*Answer.*—Asthenopia is weak or painful vision caused by weakness of the ocular muscles, errors of refraction (*i.e.*, hyperopia myopia astigmatism) strain or over use of eyes, over-sensitiveness of the retina, etc. Asthenopia is usually divided into (1) accommodative, (2) muscular, (3) retinal, nervous, or reflex. Asthenopia in any case signifies nothing whatever as to its cause—just as pain in any organ of the body may be due to many causes; in like manner pain or weakness in or about the eye may be due to any one or more of the above specified causes. Headache is a very constant companion of other symptoms of asthenopia, and over 60 per cent. of all headaches are due to eye strain of one form or another

### Antipyrin as a Reagent for the Nitrites.

As is well-known, nitrous acid is the common reagent for antipyrin, the reaction consisting of a green colored compound—nitroso-phenyl-dimethyl-pyrazolon. It is now proposed by Schuyten (*Deutsch. Chem. Zeit.*) to invert the reaction, and use antipyrin as a test for nitrous acid and the nitrites, the proceeding being as follows: Prepare a solution of 1 part antipyrin in 100 parts of acetic acid of 10%, and to 5 ccm. of this add an equal volume of the liquid to be tested. The acetic acid decomposes the nitrites, with the formation of nitrous acid, which at once combines with the antipyrin to form the green compound, as above. This test is still quite easily recognized when the nitrites exist in the proportion of 1 part to 20,000 of the liquid under examination. Iron oxysalts, in fact all oxidizing bodies, sulphuric and nitric acids, interfere with the sharpness of the reaction, since many organic compounds, and the organic bodies in drinking water form a long series of metallic salts, iron oxysalts included, without preventing, however, the formation of nitroso-antipyrin. The reagent (antipyrin) may also be used in the quantitative determination of nitrites.—*Nat. Druggist.*

### Preservation of Color in Specimens.

Curators of pathological museums have made numerous attempts to obtain a preservative fluid which will enable the original color to be retained by the speci-

mens, but hitherto only indifferent success has rewarded their efforts. Especially has this been the case with the lungs and brains. In the *Berliner Klinische Wochenschrift*, an interesting paper is published by Dr. C. Kaiserling describing a process he has introduced, and with very encouraging results. The organ to be preserved is first placed in a solution of the following composition. Formalin, 750 c.cm.; distilled water, 1000 c.cm.; nitrate of potash, 10 grammes; acetate of potash, 30 grammes. The organ is disposed in such position as to preserve its form as far as possible, and the fluid should be large in proportion to the size of the specimen. This solution does not abstract any color, but remains quite clear, and can be used for a large number of specimens. An immersion of twenty four hours in the fluid is sufficient for any tissue, but double this period will not do any harm. The organ is then allowed to lie for twelve hours in 80 per cent. alcohol, and then for two hours in 95 per cent., and is subsequently preserved in equal parts of water and glycerine, with the addition of thirty parts of acetate of potash. Very delicate tissue, such as intestine, are best kept in equal quantities of glycerine and water, with the addition of the strongest grain alcohol in the proportion of one part of alcohol to ten of the mixture.

### Preservation of Anatomical Specimens in their Natural Colors.

Jones recommends the following mixture for this purpose:

Solution of formaldehyde.....	2 to 10 parts.
Chloride of sodium.....	1 part.
Sulphate of magnesia.....	2 parts.
Sulphate of soda.....	2 parts.
Water.....	100 parts.

Organs are also bleached in this solution; but if, after hardening, the liquid is poured off and replaced by 95% alcohol, the natural color returns after thorough saturation of the preparation, at the latest in 24 hours. The liquid is again changed and in place of the alcohol a mixture of equal parts of glycerin and water is substituted and this brings the natural colors still more in evidence. This method is not only applicable to gross specimens, but it is equally valuable for such as it may be desired to preserve for microscopic examinations, yielding superior results and preserving the tissue elements perfectly.—*Therapie per Gegenwart.*

DETECTION OF APPLE PEEL AS AN ADULTERANT OF ORANGE PEEL.—Moller states (*D. Chem. Zeit.*, 1896, R. 28) that this adulterant, which it is difficult to detect by the microscopic appearance or by a study of the structure, may be detected with certainty by adding to the suspected drug strong crude nitric acid (containing about 55 per cent. of  $N_2O_5$ ), when, if apple peeling is present, it will turn dark green. Orange and lemon peeling show only brownish spots.

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# AS THOUGH RATS WERE GNAWING HIM.

In the original preface to his "Confessions," De Quincey says that Mr. Addington, an Under Secretary of State, and brother to the first Lord Sidmouth, once said to him that he felt as if rats were gnawing at the coats of his stomach. Some time afterwards poor De Quincey entertained the same opinion about himself, and went to Professor Wilson for advice. Observing his patient's morbid mental condition, the Professor said: "De Quincey, I am shocked at you. You say that you have an animal in your stomach, and that he gnaws you. Why shouldn't he? He is hungry. Feed him, and he won't bother you." And the Professor at once administered a bowl of hot soup.

Yet this "gnawing" drove Addington, and also the Dean of Carlisle, to the use of opium, while De Quincey was a well-known devotee to that fearful drug. How many others have become opium eaters from the same cause? Why, almost half the letters we receive mention that "gnawing" sensation; but, thank heaven, the writers have been cured before being tempted to resort to a palliative which is a thousand times worse than the disease.

"In the summer of 1859," says one, "I began to feel weak and ailing. I was tired, languid, and feeble. There seemed to be no life or ambition left in me. After every meal I had great pain at my side and chest, and a horrible gnawing sensation in my stomach. Often I could get no case until I had vomited all the food I had taken. As time went on I grew weaker and weaker, until I was absolutely good for nothing so far as work or responsibility were concerned. None of the many medicines I used had power to relieve the constant pain from which I suffered."

"This was my miserable state when, in September, 1893, a gentleman advised my father to induce me to try Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup. The suggestion was a welcome one, and I got a bottle from Lewis', in Market Street, Manchester, and after using it only one week I felt much better. A bottle or two more completed the good work. The sickness and pains in the stomach ceased, and I was able

to eat with a relish and digest without difficulty. I was as well as ever, and am glad to give the credit of my recovery to Mother Seigel's Syrup. (Signed) (Miss) Mary Williamson, Bispham, near Blackpool, August 1st, 1894."

"My daughter Jane, now seventeen years old," writes another, "was always a strong, healthy girl up to Whitsuntide of this year, 1894. Then she complained of feeling tired, weary and languid, without any reason, so far as we could see. Some strange complaint appeared to have seized upon her. She had a sinking, all-gone feeling, and a constant inclination to be sick. What little she ate gave her pain, especially a gnawing, grinding sensation at the stomach that was hard to bear. Her hands and feet were cold and clammy, and she was pale and bloodless."

"As week after week passed she became so frail and delicate I was alarmed about her. None of the medicines we tried having any good effect, I concluded to administer Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup, which I had read of in a little book that had been left at the house. Getting a bottle from Messrs. Jackson's Drug Stores at Lark Hill, my daughter began to use it. When it was only half gone I saw a great improvement in her. Her food agreed with her, and she enjoyed it. A few weeks' more use of the Syrup and the faintness, sickness, and gnawing sensation disappeared, and she got back her health and strength. (Signed) (Mrs.) Margaret Hall, 89 Anvil Street, Blackburn, September 14th, 1894."

That "gnawing sensation" is one of the numerous symptoms of the prevailing disease of civilization—indigestion and dyspepsia. It means hunger (not appetite). The body is starving, and the disease forbids food. No wonder great men (and lesser ones too) have compared it to living animals devouring them. Often does it drive people to drink and to opium. Don't let that happen to you. Neither will cure it. Do as thousands have learned to do—take Seigel's Syrup and cure the disease. That will stop the "gnawing," and stop it for good.

What does your friend of "next door" say about the

## "ACME" WALLET

Thousands now in use in Canada and the U.S. It sells where it is seen. But it is an article that requires to be shown. Those who buy and use it a time are devoted to it, as the testimonials show. Remit 50c. for sample, 3/4 x 4 1/2. Heavy discounts to druggists, etc.

ENSIGN PUB. CO., St. Thomas, Ont.



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Send us your name and address, and mention this paper, and we will mail you FREE a copy of "Selections from Good Advertising." All we ask is that you send us 10 cents to pay cost of mailing.

"Selections from Good Advertising" is a well-printed book of about 100 pages. It contains 12 chapters taken from Charles Austin Bates' 700-page book "Good Advertising," which sells for \$5.

"Selections from Good Advertising," which we now offer FREE, is the same book we have advertised in this paper heretofore for 50 cents.

If your 10 cents gets here after all the books are gone, we will send your money back.

THE HOLMES PUBLISHING CO.,

15 & 17 Beekman St.,

NEW YORK.

## Advertising.

### Practical Hints on Advertising.

Copyrighted, 1896, by Charles Austin Bates, New York

When an advertiser drifts away from the newspapers, and from circulars and booklets entirely devoted to his own business, he is likely to make an unprofitable investment. If a man wants to be absolutely certain that he is on the right track, he had better stick to the best daily papers. If there is no daily paper that he can use, take the best weekly paper. I don't believe, however, that a daily paper of less than five hundred circulation, or any weekly paper of less than one thousand circulation, is likely to be productive of returns in proportion to the cost. There are exceptions, of course.

\* \* \* \*

An advertisement is a printed salesman. A good advertisement says practically the same thing to a prospective purchaser as the salesman says in the store.

That is the kind of advertising that I believe will produce better results at less cost than any other kind in the world.

It is common-sense advertising.

There are no flourishes about it.

There is nothing very smart about it, but it "gets there"—it arrives.

The trouble with scheme advertising is that you shoot it out in the dark at nothing in particular, and hit it every time.

I don't pretend to be infallible. I make mistakes sometimes. When I express an opinion about advertising, it is merely my honest opinion, based upon a long and varied experience in actual advertising. I am not entirely a theorist. I have had experience with advertising in all its phases. I have managed voting contests and other schemes, and I have never known more than three or four that I believe to have been profitable. As a matter of fact, I can remember only one, and that was profitable, partly because it did not cost much of anything.

\* \* \* \*

I have been told that my judgment on advertising novelties was "warped," inasmuch as I very seldom see one which I think possesses any advertising value.

If any of my readers know of an instance in which there was any positive evidence that the circulation of an advertising novelty brought profitable returns, I would be very glad to know it.

The effort in making an advertising novelty is always to produce something "cute," and the trouble with a great many of them is that they are a trifle "too cute."

\* \* \* \*

Twenty-six business men of a large city in an eastern state were interviewed some time ago on the subject of advertising. With one exception, they were all very much in favor of newspaper advertising as against all other kinds. One man went

so far as to say that "all forms of advertising, except the trade paper and the newspaper, are fakes, and worthless" which is drawing it pretty strong.

There is no doubt in the world that trade paper and newspaper advertising is the best that a retailer can do, but the judicious use of circulars and booklets is also almost certain to be profitable. When it comes to programmes, souvenirs, directories, advertisements on maps and on clocks, in hotel registers, and the thousand and one other advertising dodges which come under the head of "schemes," the advertiser had better save his money. I have had experience on both sides of "scheme" advertising. I have published programmes and schemes of various sorts, and it was quite profitable work—for me. I do not believe that any advertiser ever got enough returns from the advertisements in a scheme to pay for its cost.

\* \* \* \*

It is astonishing how many really good business men can be talked into taking space in a chart or programme, or some other thing that has no possible excuse for existence except the publisher's desire to make some money. A thing which, if possible, is even more astonishing, is the way in which these advertisers will pay the bills for such things without in any way knowing that the contract has been fulfilled by the publisher. The advertising "fakir" will promise any amount of circulation that he thinks would influence the advertiser. It is just as easy for him to say fifty thousand as one thousand, and the "schemer" who really prints as many copies as he promises is an exceedingly rare bird. As far as my personal observation has gone, I have never known more than half a dozen times in which the number promised was printed. Mere numbers amount to nothing any way. Ten thousand circulation in a good paper is better than fifty thousand circulation in some valueless "scheme." If all the money that is paid for these outside schemes were put into the papers, we would not hear of one business man in a thousand who would say that advertising did not pay.

\* \* \* \*

One of the worst kind of "schemes" that is presented to the retailer is the programme for a church fair, or religious entertainment of some kind. These things are always a clear case of blackmail. They cannot be called charity, because a pretence is made of giving something in return for the money spent. It would be very much more honest if the managers of such affairs would simply go around with a subscription paper and ask for the money as a gift. Merchants go into these programmes because they feel that if they do not they will antagonize the members of the church or society, and that they will lose trade. If they would give the money without taking the advertisement for it the society would be better off, because their printing bills would not be so

log, and the merchant would be just as well off, because the advertising is not worth the paper it is printed on.

\* \* \* \*

Postal cards are almost sure to get attention, and if the story told on them is not too long it will be read and digested. It is possible that by and by these postal cards will be used so much that part of their value will be taken away, but that time has not come yet. It is my belief that many retailers could do no better advertising than to publish and mail a postal card once a week at least. Five hundred postal cards, printed and addressed, would not cost over seven dollars. They would reach five hundred families, which is a greater number than the average grocer or druggist or shoe man deals with. Such circulation is positive. You know exactly where it goes, and if you make special offers you know exactly what comes of it.

### A Malt Tonic.

A malt tonic, under the name of "Hof brau," has been placed on the market by Messrs. Reinhardt & Co., of Toronto. It is claimed for it that it has strong nutritive properties, and is particularly adapted for delicate females and convalescents. A trial order will lead to further purchases. See advertisement, and write for prices mentioning this journal.

### Special Notice.

The Canadian Specialty Company, of 38 Front street east, Toronto, are handling again Messrs. Billings, Clapp & Co.'s (Boston) Ideal Lemonade and Root Beer Tablets this season, and have added several new agencies to their druggists' sundry business. They call special attention to their advertisement, on another page, of Santee matches, "Spiral rib" nipples, Universal astringent pencils, litmus pencils, French's celery and caffeine bromide, and finest line of chewing gums in the market. They also report a fresh arrival of Chapireau's cacheteurs and cachets, which are meeting with an ever increasing sale. Write to them for quotations.

### The "Hold Fast."

This is the name of a syringe advertised in our columns this month. It is made of pure rubber in black, maroon, or white. One special feature of the article is the anchor, which is on the principle of a sucker, and will adhere to any vessel, and cannot become detached when in use. No air can by any possibility be injected, and the syringe will inject almost to the last drop.

The syringe is one which should give perfect satisfaction, and with confidence be recommended.

See advertisement on second page of cover. The manufacturers, Messrs. W. H. Bailey & Son, 38 Oxford St., London, Eng.

**Tanglefoot.**

Tell your customers that a box of Tanglefoot will return many times its cost in labor saved, in comfort and cleanliness. As flies are now known to convey disease germs, Tanglefoot is also to be considered in the light of a sanitary measure.

You can safely urge your customers to buy by the box, as it does not spoil; the last sheet will be as perfect as the first.

Where there is a box of Tanglefoot in the house it is used much more liberally and effectively, its usefulness is more sensibly appreciated, and your sales are correspondingly increased.

**Choleo Toilet Articles**

The far-famed reputation of Seely Perfumes—we mean “Seely, the American Perfumer”—is a guarantee of the quality, also of the choice toilet articles prepared by this firm. In general appearance and style of package, in delicacy of perfume, and above all, in excellence of quality, these goods are leaders in their lines. Amongst the most popular and best sellers we might mention, Cherry Tooth Paste, put up both in opaque jars and in collapsible tubes, Odontine tooth wash, Persian Balm, Violet Powder, Brilliantine, Almond Milk Soap, Eau de Quinine tonic for the hair, and other articles for the toilet. All bearing the name “Seely.”

**McClure's Magazine for May.**

The May number of *McClure's Magazine* is especially abundant and interesting in the matter of portraits of famous people. In illustration of a paper by Miss Tarbell on the remarkable work of G. C. Cox in photographic portraiture, there are truly speaking likenesses of Donald G. Mitchell (“Ik Marvel”), Walt Whitman, Eleanor Duse, Henry Ward Beecher, and others; and a series of life portraits of Daniel Webster exhibit that most august and impressive of great men at close intervals from middle life to the year of his death. Some of the Webster portraits have never before been published; and all have interesting histories, which are set forth in notes by Mr. Charles Henry Hart.

**St. Louis College of Pharmacy.**

The commencement exercises of the St. Louis College of Pharmacy were held April 14th, the proceedings consisting of vocal and instrumental selections, distribution of prizes, and the conferring of degrees. Sixty-eight candidates succeeded in passing their examination. The degree of “Bachelor of Pharmacy,” now used for the first time by this college, being conferred on eleven of the graduates. After the exercises a banquet was tendered the class.

**DRUG STORE IN DETROIT FOR SALE.** \$10 per day. Cheap for cash. A fine opportunity to secure a paying business. Write W. G. Rankin, 370 Lafayette Ave., Detroit, Mich., for particulars.

**ADVERTISING COMPETITION.**

The following advertisements are amongst the best of those received for this month. The first place is awarded to the “Ellis Drug Store” advertisement.

**BEAUTY**

Even when but skin deep excites admiration, yet how gratifying to both the possessor and the admirer when such beauty is real. How carefully should this gift be guarded by the strict adherence to Nature's laws and the use of the purest toilet requisites.

**For the Complexion—**

A good sponge, pure toilet soaps, a flesh brush, and, to counteract the effects of inclement weather, our Floral Cream.

**For the Hair—**

The cure of which is so important, the Favorite Hair Tonic is desirable.

**For the Teeth—**

Our Fragrant Dentrifrice is indispensable, being an excellent preservative, possessing antiseptic properties sufficient to prevent the generation of disease germs in the mouth.

Find all at—

ELLIS' Drug Store,  
243 King St. E., Toronto.

**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 receipt.*

**SITUATIONS WANTED.**

**SITUATION WANTED—BY DRUG APPRENTICE,** three years' experience, reliable, industrious, first-class references. Address, Salicine, c/o CANADIAN DRUGGIST.

**SITUATION WANTED—IN WHOLESALE DRUG HOUSE,** by one having three and one-half years' experience in retail drug business, can furnish best of references. Address, "Iodine", c/o CANADIAN DRUGGIST.

**SITUATION WANTED—BY DRUG APPRENTICE,** with three years' experience, best references. Address, R. H. R., Box 31, Clinton, Ont.

**SITUATION WANTED—DRUGGIST GRADUATE,** 8 years' experience, good dispenser and manager. Salary moderate. "Salol," 128 Peter St., Toronto.

**SITUATION WANTED BY A YOUNG MAN** with 4 years' best city experience, attending the O. C. P. Will be ready for engagement after May 15th. Apply, Druggist, 158 Wilton ave., Toronto.

**SITUATIONS VACANT.**

**WANTED—AT ONCE, DRUG IMPROVER WITH** about a years' experience. Address, with references and stating wages expected and other particulars, Box 99, Paris, Ont.

**FOR SALE.**

**FOR SALE—SODA FOUNTAIN—TUFTS' MAKE,** white marble, square, eight syrup taps and one draw tap. Will sell cheap. Apply, Wilson Han, Druggist, Corner King and Hughson streets, Hamilton.

**FOR SALE—NATIONAL CASH REGISTER** cheap, in first-class order, suitable for drug and book store. Address, "Primus," c/o CANADIAN DRUGGIST.

**BUSINESS WANTED.**

**WANTED—DRUG BUSINESS IN NORTH-**west Territory, give all necessary particulars. Address, N. W. T., c/o CANADIAN DRUGGIST.

**To the Trade:**

**Get it at STEELE'S and it is Good.**

Your

**ATTENTION!**

How about your for one minute.

**Toilet Articles?**

Are you satisfied with them?  
Are you not endangering your

**Health AND Beauty**

by using them? No—not if you get them at STEELE'S.

**If you "Get it at STEELE'S it is Good."**

Steele's Drug Store,  
Tavistock, Ont.

**Get it at STEELE'S and it is Good.**

We are wholesale agents for

**MOXON'S**

**Celebrated**

**Liniment**

We have a large quantity in stock. No extra duty to pay. Prices same as the American prices.

Write us for Prices.

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

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS

342 Richmond St., LONDON

# Seely, the American Perfumer

(ESTABLISHED IN 1862.)

**SEELY'S** WHITE ROSE and VIOLET FLOWERS

Perfumes are true to nature, and guaranteed the best Violet and Rose odors on the market.

Price  
WHITE ROSE, \$4.00 PER LB.  
VIOLET FLOWERS, \$8.00 PER LB.



TRADE MARK

**SEELY'S** LILLIAN RUSSELL

Is a strong, refreshing odor, and one of the best selling perfumes that we have ever produced.

One bottle sold creates a demand for another.

PRICE, \$4.00 PER LB

## Seely's Eve Maria Perfume

Is remembered because of its uniqueness, originality, and quality combined. It is creating quite a furore in the hearts of American society.

PRICES : 1 oz Glass Stopped Bottle, 2 in Box, \$4.00 per dozen  
1 oz Screw Top Bottle, 1 in Box, \$5.00 per dozen  
2 oz " " " " " " \$8.00 " "

Not sold in bulk

**SEELY MANUFACTURING CO.**

Detroit, Mich., U.S.A. - Windsor, Ont.

## CANADIAN DRUGGIST PRICES CURRENT

Corrected to May 10th, 1897.

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.....	17	18	Powdered, lb.....	55	60
ALLSPICE, lb.....	13	15	CARMINE, No. 40, oz.....	40	50	Opium, lb.....	3 75	4 00
Powdered, lb.....	15	17	CASTOR, Fibre, lb.....	20 00	20 00	Powdered, lb.....	4 75	5 00
ALON, 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.....	40	45
ARROWROOT, Bermuda, lb.....	50	55	Prepared, lb.....	5	6	Bleached, lb.....	45	50
St. Vincent, lb.....	15	18	CHARCOAL, Animal, powd., lb.....	4	5	Spruce, true, lb.....	30	35
BALSAM, Fir, lb.....	40	45	Willow, powdered, lb.....	20	25	Tragacanth, flake, 1st, lb.....	85	90
Copaiba, lb.....	95	1 10	CLOVE, lb.....	16	17	Powdered, lb.....	1 10	1 25
Peru, lb.....	3 25	3 50	Powdered, lb.....	17	18	Sorts, lb.....	55	70
Tolu, can or less, lb.....	95	1 00	COCHINEAL, S.G., lb.....	40	45	Thus, lb.....	8	10
BARK, Barberrry, lb.....	22	25	COLLODION, lb.....	75	80	HERB, Althea, lb.....	27	35
Bayberry, lb.....	15	18	Cantharidal, lb.....	2 50	2 75	Bitterwort, lb.....	36	40
Buckthorn, lb.....	15	17	CONFECTION, Senna, lb.....	40	45	Burdock, lb.....	16	18
Canella, lb.....	15	17	CREOSOTE, Wood, lb.....	2 00	2 50	Boneset, ozs, lb.....	15	17
Cascara, Sagrada.....	25	30	CUTTLERFISH BONE, lb.....	25	30	Catnip, ozs, lb.....	17	20
Cascarella, 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, ozs, lb.....	53	55
Powdered, lb.....	65	70	Powdered, lb.....	90	1 00	Grindelia robusta, lb.....	45	50
Yellow, lb.....	35	40	Ergotin, Keith's, oz.....	2 00	2 10	Horehound, ozs., lb.....	18	20
Pale, lb.....	40	45	EXTRACT LOGWOOD, bulk, lb.....	13	14	Jaborandi, lb.....	45	50
Elm, selected, lb.....	18	20	Pounds, lb.....	14	17	Lemon Balm, lb.....	38	40
Ground, lb.....	17	20	FLOWERS, Arnica, lb.....	15	20	Liverwort, German, lb.....	38	40
Powdered, lb.....	20	28	Calendula, lb.....	55	60	Lobelia, ozs, lb.....	15	20
Hemlock, crushed, lb.....	18	20	Camomile, Roman, lb.....	25	30	Motherwort, ozs., lb.....	20	22
Oak, white, crushed lb.....	15	17	Coman, lb.....	40	45	Mullein, German, lb.....	17	20
Orange peel, bitter, lb.....	15	16	Elder, lb.....	20	22	Pennyroyal, ozs., lb.....	18	20
Prickly ash, lb.....	35	40	Lavender, lb.....	12	15	Peppermint, ozs., lb.....	21	22
Sassafras, lb.....	15	16	Rose, red, French, lb.....	1 60	2 00	Rue, ozs., lb.....	30	35
Soap (quillaya), lb.....	13	15	Rosemary, lb.....	25	30	Sage, ozs., lb.....	18	20
Wild cherry, lb.....	13	15	Saffron, American, lb.....	65	70	Spearmint, lb.....	21	25
BEANS, Calabar, lb.....	45	50	Spanish, Val'a, oz.....	1 00	1 25	Thyme, ozs., lb.....	18	20
Tonka, lb.....	1 50	2 75	GELATINE, Cooper's, lb.....	75	80	Tansy, ozs., lb.....	15	18
Vanilla, lb.....	11 00	12 00	French, white, lb.....	35	40	Wormwood, oz.....	20	22
BERRIES, Cubeb, sifted, lb.....	30	35	GLYCERINE, lb.....	21	23	Yerba Santa, lb.....	38	44
powdered, lb.....	35	40	GUARANA.....	1 75	2 00	HONKY, lb.....	13	15
Juniper, lb.....	7	10	Powdered, lb.....	2 00	2 25	HOPS, fresh, lb.....	20	25
Ground, lb.....	12	14	GUM ALGINS, Cape, lb.....	18	20	INDIGO, Madras, lb.....	75	80
Prickly ash, lb.....	40	45	Barbadoes, lb.....	30	50	INSRCT POWDRR, 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	Asafetida, lb.....	40	45	Russian, true, lb.....	6 00	6 50
BUTTER, Cacao, lb.....	75	80	Arabic, 1st, lb.....	70	75	LEAF, Aconite, lb.....	25	30
CAMPHOR, lb.....	58	70	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
APSICUM, lb.....	25	30	Benzoin, lb.....	50	1 00	Short, lb.....	25	27
			Catechu, Black, lb.....	9	20	Coca, lb.....	35	40
			Gamboge, powdered, lb.....	1 20	1 25	Digitalis, lb.....	15	20
			Guaiaac, lb.....	50	1 00	Eucalyptus, lb.....	18	20
			Powdered, lb.....	90	95	Hyoseyanus.....	20	25
			Kino, true, lb.....	3 00	3 50	Matico, lb.....	70	75

Senna, Alexandria, lb.....	\$ 25	\$ 30
Tinnevely, lb.....	15	25
Stramonium, lb.....	20	25
Uva Ursi, lb.....	15	18
LRCHUS, Swedish, doz.....	1 00	1 10
LICORICE, Solazzi.....	45	50
Pignatelli.....	35	40
Grasso.....	30	35
Y & S—Sticks, 6 to 1 lb., per lb.	27	30
“ Purity, 100 sticks in box	75	75
“ Purity, 200 sticks in box	1 50	1 50
“ Acme Pellets, 5 lb. tins	2 00	2 00
“ Lozenges, 5 lb. tins...	2 00	2 00
“ Tar, Licorice, and Tolu,		
5 lb. tins.....	2 00	2 00
LUPULIN, oz.....	30	35
LYCOPodium, lb.....	70	80
MACK, lb.....	1 20	1 25
MANNA, lb.....	1 60	1 75
Moss, Iceland, lb.....	9	10
Irish, lb.....	12	13
MUSK, Tonquin, oz.....	46 00	50 00
NUTGALLS, lb.....	21	25
Powdered, lb.....	25	30
NUTMEGS, lb.....	1 00	1 10
NUX VOMICA, lb.....	10	12
Powdered, lb.....	25	27
OAKUM, lb.....	12	15
OINTMENT, Merc., lb. ½ and ½.	70	75
Citrine, lb.....	45	50
PARALDEHYDE, oz.....	20	22
PEPPER, black, lb.....	12	13
Powdered, lb.....	15	16
PITCH, black, lb.....	3	4
Bergundy, true, lb.....	10	12
PLASTER, Calcined, hbl. cash...	4 25	3 25
Adhesive, yd.....	12	13
Belladonna, lb.....	65	70
Galbanum Comp., lb.....	80	85
Lead, lb.....	25	30
POPPY HEADS, per 100.....	1 00	1 10
ROSIN, Common, lb.....	2½	3
White, lb.....	3½	4
RSORCIN, white, oz.....	25	30
ROCHELLE SALT, lb.....	25	28
ROOF, Aconite, lb.....	22	25
Althea, cut, lb.....	30	35
Belladonna, lb.....	25	30
Blood, lb.....	15	16
Bitter, lb.....	27	30
Blackberry, lb.....	15	18
Burdock, crushed, lb.....	18	20
Calamus, sliced, white, lb.....	20	25
Canada Snake, lb.....	30	35
Cohosh, black, lb.....	15	20
Colchicum, lb.....	40	45
Columbo, lb.....	20	22
Powdered, lb.....	25	30
Coltsfoot, lb.....	38	40
Comfrey, crushed, lb.....	20	25
Cureuma, powdered, lb.....	13	14
Dandelion, lb.....	15	18
Elecampane, lb.....	15	20
Galangal, lb.....	15	18
Gelsemium, lb.....	22	25
Gentian or Genitan, lb.....	12	13
Ground, lb.....	13	14
Powdered, lb.....	13	15
Ginger, African, lb.....	18	20
Po., lb.....	20	22
Jamaica, blehd, lb.....	27	30
Po., lb.....	30	35
Ginseng, lb.....	4 50	4 75
Golden Seal, lb.....	75	80
Gold Thread, lb.....	90	95
Hellebore, white, powd., lb.....	12	15
Indian Hemp.....	18	20
Ipecac, lb.....	1 75	2 00
Powdered, lb.....	2 00	2 25
Jalap, lb.....	55	60
Powdered, lb.....	60	65
Kava Kava, lb.....	40	90
Licorice, lb.....	12	15
Powdered, lb.....	13	15
Mandrake, lb.....	13	18
Masterwort, lb.....	16	40
Orris, Florentine, lb.....	30	35
Powdered, lb.....	40	45
Pareira Brava, true, lb.....	40	45
Pink, lb.....	40	45
Parsley, lb.....	30	35
Pleurisy, lb.....	20	25
Poke, lb.....	15	18

Queen of the Meadow, lb.....	\$ 18	\$ 20
Rhatany, lb.....	20	30
Rhubarb, lb.....	75	2 50
Sarsaparilla, Hond, lb.....	40	45
Cut, lb.....	50	55
Senega, lb.....	55	65
Squill, lb.....	13	15
Stillingia, lb.....	22	25
Powdered, lb.....	25	27
Unicorn, lb.....	38	40
Valerian, English, lb. true.....	20	25
Virginia, Snake, lb.....	40	45
Yellow Dock, lb.....	15	18
RUM, Bay, gal.....	2 50	2 75
Essence, lb.....	3 00	3 25
SACCHARIN, oz.....	1 25	1 50
SRED, Anise, Italian, sifted, lb...	13	15
Star, lb.....	35	40
Burdock, lb.....	30	35
Canary, bag or less, lb.....	4	5
Caraway, lb.....	10	13
Cardamom, lb.....	1 25	1 50
Celery.....	25	30
Colchicum.....	50	60
Coriander, lb.....	10	12
Cumin, lb.....	15	20
Fennel, lb.....	15	17
Fenugreek, powdered, lb.....	7	9
Flax, cleaned, lb.....	3½	4
Ground, lb.....	4	5
Hemp, lb.....	3½	4
Mustard, white, lb.....	11	12
Powdered, lb.....	15	20
Pumpkin.....	25	30
Quince, lb.....	65	70
Rape, lb.....	5	6
Strophanthus, oz.....	50	55
Worm, lb.....	22	25
SEIDLITZ MIXTURE, lb.....	25	30
SOAP, Castile, Mottled, pure, lb...	10	12
White, Conti's, lb.....	15	16
Powdered, lb.....	25	40
Green (Sapo Viridis), lb.....	25	25
SPERMACKTI, lb.....	60	65
TURPENTINE, Chian, oz.....	75	80
Venice, lb.....	10	12
WAX, White, lb.....	50	75
Yellow.....	40	45
WOOD, Guaiac, rasped.....	5	6
Quassia chips, lb.....	10	12
Red Saunders, ground, lb.....	5	6
Santal, ground, lb.....	5	6

CHEMICALS.

ACID, Acetic, lb.....	12	13
Glacial, lb.....	45	50
Benzoic, English, oz.....	20	25
German, oz.....	10	12
Boracic, lb.....	13	14
Carbolic Crystals, lb.....	28	30
Calvert's No. 1, lb.....	2 10	2 15
No. 2, lb.....	1 35	1 40
Citric, lb.....	50	55
Gallic, oz.....	10	12
Hydrobromic, diluted, lb.....	30	35
Hydrocyanic, diluted, oz. bottles		
doz.....	1 50	1 60
Lactic, concentrated, oz.....	8	10
Muriatic, lb.....	3	5
Chem. pure, lb.....	18	20
Nitric, lb.....	10½	13
Chem. pure, lb.....	25	30
Oleic, purified, lb.....	75	80
Oxalic, lb.....	12	13
Phosphoric, glacial, lb.....	1 00	1 10
Dilute, lb.....	13	17
Pyrogallic, oz.....	30	35
Salicylic, white, lb.....	75	80
Sulphuric, carboy, lb.....	2½	2½
Bottles, lb.....	5	6
Chem. pure, lb.....	18	20
Tannic, lb.....	80	85
Tartaric, powdered, lb.....	40	45
ACETANILID, lb.....	70	75
ACONITINE, gram.....	4	5
ALUM, cryst., lb.....	1½	3
Powdered, lb.....	3	4
AMMONIA, Liquor, lb., 88o.....	10	12
AMMONIUM, Bromide, lb.....	80	85
Carbonate, lb.....	14	15
Iodide, oz.....	35	40
Nitrate crystals, lb.....	40	45
Muriate, lb.....	12	16

Valerianate, oz.....	\$ 55	\$ 6
AMYL, Nitrite, oz.....	16	18
ANTHRVIN, oz.....	85	00
ANTIKAMINIA.....	1 30	1 35
ANTIPYRIN, oz.....	1 10	1 20
ARISTOI, oz.....	1 85	2 00
ARSENIC, Donovan's sol., lb.....	25	30
Fowler's sol., lb.....	10	13
Iodide, oz.....	50	55
White, lb.....	6	7
ATROPINE, Sulp. in ¼ ozs. 8oc.,		
oz.....	6 00	6 25
BISMUTH, Ammonia-citrate, oz.....	40	45
Iodide, oz.....	55	60
Salicylate, oz.....	25	30
Subcarbonate, lb.....	2 00	2 25
Subnitrate, lb.....	1 80	2 00
BORAX, lb.....	7	8
Powdered, lb.....	8	9
BROMINE, oz.....	8	13
CADMIUM, Bromide, oz.....	20	25
Iodide, oz.....	45	50
CAFFEINE, oz.....	55	60
Citrate, oz.....	45	50
CALCIUM, Hypophosphite, lb.....	1 50	1 60
Iodide, oz.....	95	1 00
Phosphate, precip., lb.....	35	38
Sulphide, oz.....	5	6
CERIUM, Oxalate, oz.....	10	12
CHINIDINE, lb.....	15	18
CHLORAL, Hydrate, lb.....	1 25	1 30
Croton, oz.....	75	80
CHLOROFORM, lb.....	60	1 00
CINCHONINE, sulphate, oz.....	25	30
CINCHONIDINE, Sulph., oz.....	15	20
COCAINE, Mur., oz.....	3 50	4 00
CODRIN, ½ oz.....	70	75
COLLOIDION, lb.....	65	70
COPPER, Sulph., (Blue Vitriol) lb.	6	7
Iodide, oz.....	65	70
COPPERAS, lb.....	1	3
DIURETIN, oz.....	1 60	1 65
ETHER, Acetic, lb.....	75	80
Sulphuric, lb.....	40	50
EXALGINE, oz.....	1 00	1 10
HYOSCYAMINE, Sulp., crystals, gr.	4 75	5 30
IODINE, lb.....	4 25	5 50
IODOFORM, lb.....	6 00	7 00
IODOL, oz.....	1 40	1 50
IRON, by Hydrogen.....	80	85
Carbonate, Precip., lb.....	15	16
Sach., lb.....	30	35
Chloride, lb.....	45	55
Sol., lb.....	13	16
Citrate, U.S.P., lb.....	90	1 00
And Ammon., lb.....	70	75
And Quinine, lb.....	1 50	3 00
Quin. and Stry., oz.....	18	30
And Strychnine, oz.....	13	15
Dialyzed, Solution, lb.....	50	55
Ferrocyanide, lb.....	55	60
Hypophosphites, oz.....	25	30
Iodide, oz.....	40	45
Syrup, lb.....	40	45
Lactate, oz.....	5	6
Pernitrate, solution, lb.....	15	16
Phosphate scales, lb.....	1 25	1 30
Sulphate, pure, lb.....	7	9
Exsiccated, lb.....	8	10
And Potass. Tartrate, lb.....	80	85
And Ammon. Tartrate, lb.....	80	85
LEAD, Acetate, white, lb.....	13	15
Carbonate, lb.....	7	8
Iodide, oz.....	35	40
Red, lb.....	7	9
LIME, Chlorinated, bulk, lb.....	4	5
In packages, lb.....	6	7
LITHIUM, Bromide, oz.....	30	35
Carbonate, oz.....	30	35
Citrate, oz.....	25	30
Iodide, oz.....	50	55
Salicylate, oz.....	35	40
MAGNESIUM, Calc., lb.....	55	60
Carbonate, lb.....	18	20
Citrate, gran., lb.....	35	40
Sulph. (Epsom salt), lb.....	12	3
MANGANESE, Black Oxide, lb.....	5	7
MENTHOL, oz.....	40	45
MERCURY, lb.....	75	80
Ammon (White Precip.).....	1 25	1 30
Chloride, Corrosive, lb.....	85	90
Calomel, lb.....	90	1 00
With Chalk, lb.....	60	65



## Amongst Our Advertisers.

It is not generally known that E. C. Stearns & Company, of Syracuse, N.Y., the bicycle manufacturers, have an extensive hardware business as well. They have just put out a new line of Ice Cream Freezers, and have issued a dainty book let, entitled "Novelties in Creams and Ices," which may be had free on application to the firm.

The *Canadian Medical Review* of January stated that the "Apenta" Water is used with good success in hospital and private practice in Toronto and Montreal. We are, in fact, informed that "Apenta" is in use in the leading hospitals in Canada, among them being: Montreal General Hospital, Royal Victoria Hospital, Hospital Notre Dame, Montreal; Toronto General Hospital, The Hospital for Sick Children, Grace Hospital, Toronto; County Carleton General Protestant Hospital, Sick Children's Hospital, Ottawa; London General Hospital, London; Victoria Hospital, Halifax, etc.

If you are going to handle stationery keep some fine goods in note paper, envelopes, etc. There is nothing in which the fair sex is more particular about than their correspondence, and a certain amount of good trade can be done in this line. Among the popular papers at present are the Century Linen—a cream-laid paper of medium finish and weight. Velvet Finish, a heavy, pure cream-weave, whose name is descriptive of its appearance. Roman Flax, a good, weighty, mottled paper, which comes in white and delicate tints; and Japan Linen Bond, a hard surface, thin paper, in azure cream weave. These papers can be had in all sizes of note paper and tablet, with envelopes to match, and are most attractively put up. These papers are all kept in stock by Buntin, Gillies & Co., Hamilton, Ont.

The Chas. E. Hires Co., proprietors of Hires' Root Beer, in offering an issue of \$200,000 worth of stock to the public, among other statements make the following, which are interesting from an advertising point of view:

The business of Hires' Root Beer was established in 1870. Its sale the first year it was introduced was only a few hundred packages. The second year it was 3,000, and so on upward until in the tenth year the output was nearly 400,000 packages. The last eight years have, however, witnessed still greater growth, the figures going up sometimes in jumps of 50 per cent., until the sale last year was over 3,500,000 packages, the equivalent of 17,000,000 gallons. The company has spent in advertising over \$2,000,000. It states that it has no liabilities whatever—an excellent showing in these days of business done largely upon credit.

Did you secure one of the 1897 special offers Davis' Fly Felts? If not, better write wholesaler to secure one, if not all sold. Davis' Fly Felts have been sold by druggists for the past ten years. It pays



to handle a reliable article, and Davis' Fly Felts are one of those articles that have stood the test. Its sale is large. Manufactured by Powell & Davis Co., Chatham, Ont. See adv.

### Fly Pads.

The attention of our readers is directed to Messrs. Archdale Wilson & Co.'s advertisement of "Fly Pads" on page 52a of this issue.

### Sponges.

Messrs. Lyman, Knox & Co. advise the trade this month of their choice stock of sponges, carded and baled, which they are selling at lowest prices. See travellers' samples or write for quotations.

### Boissy's Saponaceous Pills.

These pills which have such a large sale in Europe, and are now offered to the Canadian trade as a most satisfactory and well-tried proprietary, may be obtained from M. Decary, Montreal.

### Fruit Syrups, Etc.

To make a success of the soda water trade, only the best and truest flavors should be used. We can confidently recommend those advertised by J. J. McLaughlin in this issue of the *DRUGGIST*, and would advise a trial order. See advertisement.

### Trusses and Bandages.

We would call the special attention of our readers to the advertisement of the Ottawa Truss Co., which appears for the first time in this month's issue. This firm, although but a short time in existence, is already doing a very large business in trusses, surgical bandages, cottons, and surgical appliances generally.

At this season of the year special attention is directed to their stock of suspensories, so largely in demand amongst cyc-

lists. Write for catalogue, mentioning this journal.

### For the Liquor Habit.

Brown's Specific, advertised on p. 104b, of this issue, is identical with a preparation sold under a different name in the United States, and which has proved a specific for the unfortunate liquor habit. The drug may be administered without the knowledge or most remote suspicion of the recipient, and numerous remarkable cases of cure have been given us. Write for particulars, mentioning *THE CANADIAN DRUGGIST*.

### Rubber Goods.

We understand that the druggists' rubber goods of the Alpha Rubber Co. are now being largely handled by the Ottawa Truss and Surgical Mfg. Co. The three representatives of the former company are now with the latter, in addition to their other representatives. The Alpha goods are now being stocked in Montreal, Toronto, and Ottawa, from any of which places customers may be supplied.

### A Perfect Filter.

On second page of cover will be found the advertisement of the Aikenhead Hardware Co., who are sole Canadian agents for the celebrated Pasteur Filter. Since the introduction of this filter in Canada its sales have been very large, and it is spoken of in the highest terms by users. No druggist's establishment is complete without something of this kind, as pure water is an absolute necessity.

### The Still Favorite Steamers.

The Niagara Navigation Company have issued a beautiful colored engraving of their three steamers—the Chicora, the Chippawa, and the Corona—crossing the placid waters of Lake Ontario. The picture is an excellent one, and the three magnificent boats are shown off to splendid advantage, the colors flying at the bows and mastheads. The public will be glad to know that the boats are under the same courteous management as in the past year, and these most commodious lake palaces will be as popular as ever.

### A New Mineral Water.

Isham's California Waters of Life are taken from a spring in Southern California and an analysis made by well-known chemists, would indicate their use in dissolving calcareous or lime deposits. They are recommended as being particularly efficacious in rheumatism, kidney complaints, bladder troubles and gall stones, and, what may appear at first thought rather singular, in the prevention and cure of baldness. Write N. A. Morkill, 805 Dorchester street, Montreal, for pamphlets and testimonials, mentioning *THE CANADIAN DRUGGIST*.



Iodide, Proto, oz.....	\$ 35	\$ 40	Iodide, oz.....	\$ 40	\$ 43	Geranium, oz.....	\$1 75	\$1 80
Bin., oz.....	25	30	Salicylate, lb.....	1 00	1 10	Rose, lb.....	3 20	3 50
Oxide, Red, lb.....	1 15	1 20	Sulphate, lb.....	2	5	Juniper berries (English), lb...	4 50	5 00
Pill (Blue Mass), lb.....	70	75	Sulphite, lb.....	8	10	Wood, lb.....	70	75
MILK SUGAR, powdered, lb.....	30	35	SOMNAL, oz.....	85	00	Lavender, Chiris. Fleur, lb....	3 00	3 50
MORPHINE, Acetate, oz.....	1 80	1 85	SPRIT NERRE, lb.....	38	68	Garden, lb.....	1 50	1 75
Muriate, oz.....	1 80	1 85	STRONTIUM, Nitrate, lb.....	18	20	Lemon, lb.....	1 90	2 00
Sulphate, oz.....	1 85	1 90	STRYCHNINE, crystals, oz.....	80	85	Lemongrass, lb.....	1 50	1 60
PRUSIN, Saccharated, oz.....	35	40	SULFONAL, oz.....	28	30	Mustard, Essential, oz.....	60	65
PIRNACETIN, oz.....	40	42	SULPHUR, Flowers of, lb.....	2 1/2	4	Neroli, oz.....	4 25	4 50
PILOCARPINE, Muriate, grain....	35	38	Pure precipitated, lb.....	13	20	Orange, lb.....	2 75	3 00
PIPERIN, oz.....	1 00	1 10	TARTAR EMETIC, lb.....	50	55	Sweet, lb.....	2 75	3 00
PHOSPHORUS, lb.....	90	1 10	THYMOL (Thymic acid), oz.....	55	60	Origanum, lb.....	65	70
POTASSA, Caustic, white, lb.....	60	65	VIKATRINE, oz.....	2 00	2 10	Patchouli, oz.....	80	85
POTASSIUM, Acetate, lb.....	35	40	ZINC, Acetate, lb.....	70	75	Pennyroyal, lb.....	2 50	2 75
Bicarbonate, lb.....	15	17	Carbonate lb.....	25	30	Peppermint, lb.....	2 25	2 50
Bichromate, lb.....	14	15	Chloride, granular, oz.....	13	15	Pimento, lb.....	2 60	2 75
Bitrat (Cream Tart.), lb.....	25	28	Iodide, oz.....	60	65	Rhodium, oz.....	80	85
Bromide, lb.....	65	70	Oxide, lb.....	13	60	Rose, oz.....	7 50	11 00
Carbonate, lb.....	12	13	Sulphate, lb.....	9	11	Rosemary, lb.....	70	75
Chlorate, Eng., lb.....	18	20	Valerianate, oz.....	25	30	Sue, oz.....	25	30
Powdered, lb.....	20	22	ESSENTIAL OILS.					
Citrate, lb.....	70	75	Oil, Almond, bitter, oz.....	75	80	Sandalwood, lb.....	5 50	7 50
Cyanide, lb.....	40	50	Sweet, lb.....	40	50	Sassafras, lb.....	75	80
Hypophosphites, oz.....	10	12	Amber, crude, lb.....	40	45	Savin, lb.....	1 60	1 75
Iodide, lb.....	3 75	3 85	Rec'd, lb.....	60	65	Spearmint, lb.....	3 75	4 00
Nitrate, gran, lb.....	8	10	Anise, lb.....	2 75	3 00	Spruce, lb.....	65	70
Pernanganate, lb.....	40	45	Bay, oz.....	50	60	Tansy, lb.....	4 25	4 50
Prussiate, Red, lb.....	50	55	Bergamot, lb.....	3 25	3 50	Thyme, white, lb.....	1 80	1 90
Yellow, lb.....	32	35	Cade, lb.....	90	1 00	Wintergreen, lb.....	2 75	3 00
And Sod. Tartrate, lb.....	25	30	Cajuput, lb.....	1 60	1 70	Wormseed, lb.....	3 50	3 70
Sulphuret, lb.....	25	30	Capsicum, oz.....	60	65	Wormwood, lb.....	4 25	4 55
PROPHYLAMINE, oz.....	35	46	Caraway, lb.....	2 75	3 00	FIXED OILS.		
QUININE, Sulph, bulk.....	21	28	Cassia, lb.....	2 75	3 00	CASTOR, lb.....	11	12
Ozs., oz.....	30	35	Cedar.....	55	85	COD LIVER, N.F., gal.....	1 80	2 50
QUINIDINE, Sulphate, ozs., oz...	16	20	Cinnamon, Ceylon, oz.....	2 75	3 00	Norwegian, gal.....	2 00	2 25
SALICIN, lb.....	75	4 00	Citronella, lb.....	80	85	COTTONSEED, gal.....	1 10	1 20
SANTONIN, oz.....	20	22	Clove, lb.....	1 10	1 20	LARD, gal.....	90	1 00
SILVER, Nitrate, cryst, oz.....	90	1 00	Copaiba, lb.....	1 75	2 00	LINSBRO, boiled, gal.....	56	59
Fused, oz.....	1 00	1 10	Cotton, lb.....	1 50	1 75	Raw, gal.....	55	58
SODIUM, Acetate, lb.....	30	35	Cube, lb.....	2 50	3 00	NEATSFOOT, gal.....	1 20	1 30
Bicarbonate, kgs., lb.....	2 75	3 00	Cumin, lb.....	5 50	6 00	OLIVE, gal.....	1 20	1 25
Bromide, lb.....	65	70	Erigeron, oz.....	20	25	Salad, gal.....	2 50	2 60
Carbonate, lb.....	3	6	Eucalyptus, lb.....	1 50	1 75	PALM, lb.....	12	13
Hypophosphite, oz.....	10	12	Fennel, lb.....	1 60	1 75	SPERM, gal.....	1 35	1 40
Hyposulphite, lb.....	3	6				TURPENTINE, gal.....	60	65

## Drug Reports.

### Canada.

Except the change in duty on alcohol, which has advanced about 35 cents a gallon, there are no radical changes affecting the retail drug trade in the recent tariff changes, unless it be an adjunct to the trade, viz., surgical instruments, which have been put on the free list. The advance on alcohol is far-reaching in the drug trade, as it enters into the composition of so many preparations. The most prominent of these is pure spirit tinctures, which will be about 5 cents a pint, and proof tinctures, 3 cents a pint higher. Spirits nitre will also be higher.

Acetic acid is also much higher.

Iron mortars, 27 1/2 per cent., now 30 per cent.

Confectionery, 35 per cent. and 1/2c. lb., now 35 per cent.

Oiled silk, 27 1/2 per cent., now 30 per cent.

All acids except tannic, oxalic, and boracic, are now dutiable at 20 per cent. This will affect principally benzoic, tartaric, citric, salicylic, which will be all 20 per cent. higher.

There is some doubt about the ruling on "combinations of bromine, free," all this would affect bromide potash, bromide of soda, etc. The reciprocal tariff of

one eighth of the duty will not make a material difference on account of the small quantities of any one article used in the drug trade, as in many cases the variation of shipping changes, etc., will nullify this. Outside of the tariff, the principal changes in prices has been the drop in price by the manufacturers of sulphonal; it is quoted here now from 28 to 30 cents. There has been a break in the combination on iodine. The decline on iodide potash so far is about 40 cents lb.; outlook uncertain.

Iodine has declined about 15 cents.

Glycerine is easier.

Cod liver oil is lower.

Quinine, unchanged, and demand light.

Scotch and Maccaboy snuff, higher.

Mercury, somewhat easier in primary markets, although mercurial preparations have advanced a few cents.

Opium, many sellers, but light demand; large stocks are held in New York and Philadelphia.

### England.

London, April 24th, 1897.

The markets have been dull, as the Easter holidays have cut up the auctions. Carbolic acid is easier, and the demand for India has dropped, but permanganate is still firm, owing to scarcity. The iodine convention has been signed for a further

three years, exactly as I predicted. Cocaine having been down to the lowest recorded price, is now harder. Cloves are expected to advance, owing to the change at Zanzibar, but stocks are plentiful. Cod liver oil is dull and featureless. Opium is firmer, and an advance is probable if the war continues for any length of time. Saccharin, after ruling very cheap, is moving upwards in consequence of a combination of rival makers. Vanilla is exceptionally cheap.

Iodine has fallen and is full 60 cents a pound lower than it has been for some years. Enquiries from Messrs. Howard, Atkinson, and other iodine makers show that potassium iodide is lower in proportion. The report that a new combination had been formed is somewhat premature.

FOR

## Good Printing

TRY

## THE BRYANT PRESS

20 BAY STREET. - - TORONTO