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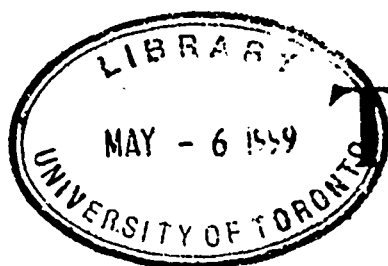
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ONTARIO
COLLEGE OF PHARMACY
44 GERRARD ST. E.
TORONTO.

The Canadian Druggist

A MONTHLY JOURNAL

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

VOLUME XII.

January to December, 1900.

W. J. DYAS,
63 YONGE STREET, TORONTO, CANADA.

The Canadian Druggist

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Canadian Druggist

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

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Optical Department.

Business and Fluctuations in Values During 1899.

The year just passed has been a phenomenal one in all lines of business in Canada. While druggists do not feel the prosperity of the people as quickly as do some other lines of trade, they have shared in the general prosperity, as the report from retailers is that it was the best year's business they have had for some time. We note that those druggists who have adapted themselves to the modern way of doing business are those that report as above, while those that move in the old channels find their business slipping away month by month. What we mean by "modern method" is simply that the time of enormous profits has passed and the successful ones to-day are those who make a large turnover at a reasonable advance. Many druggists in the large cities where the departmental store flourishes make the mistake of supposing that to compete with these stores it is necessary to sell all goods at cost; this, of course, in the light of common sense is folly. The cutter's plan is to lower prices on the articles largely demanded but get the full price on those little in demand; no wise druggist advertises all 25c. articles at 18c., etc. Use common-sense in these matters and push those goods on which the best profit is made, and the year 1900 will be the best yet.

The year has been remarkable on account of fluctuations in values on drugs as there have been many changes, nearly all in favor of the buyer, and now is the time, we believe, for the wise retailer to advance many goods which he should do on account of primary higher values, and it is easier to accomplish this when times are good. Values on many drugs during the year have been somewhat erratic. Quinine has been up and down in price. During June it reached the highest point it has touched for years. The following four months it gradually eased off in

value, and the closing months of the year found it stiffening up in price. The outlook is uncertain, as while the supply of bark has an effect on the value we feel the hand of the speculator is quite influential. Camphor at the opening of the year was higher than it has been since '97, and has gradually worked its way up in price until, at the close of the year, it was 50 per cent. higher. This, no doubt, will cause a demand for naphthaline and other substitutes. The higher prices are due chiefly to the Japanese Government taking control of the output of crude, and proposing to establish a monopoly for purpose of revenue similar to that of France, Italy, etc. Another help in controlling of present stocks has been the large contracts placed by the British Government for war purposes.

Carbolic acid on account of large purchases by the British Government, has advanced 50 per cent., and should the war continue, which seems at present very probable, much higher prices may be looked for. The advance on carbolic acid will also affect prices for salicylic acid and salicylates. Cocaine has shown a wonderful change in price, having advanced during the year fully 100 per cent. This was due entirely to the scarcity of crude material, the crop of cocoa leaves in Peru, the chief source of supply, was small and what was available was held back because of the difficulty of shipping to the coast owing to the revolution. Other articles that have materially advanced during the year are santonine, salicine, golden seal root, ipecac root, oil wintergreen, ergot, blue vitriol, quicksilver, and all mercurial preparations. Ammonia muriate, chloride lime, caustic soda and many changes are quite likely after the first of the year.

We think those who carried over a stock of Paris green last year will have the interest more than paid by the advance that must certainly take place some time before the season opens.

We feel that we should not close this article without warning all our friends that it is just in such times of prosperity that lines of credit are not looked after as closely as they should be; such an oversight is almost sure to lead to trouble.

Study Your Business.

A great many business men win where others would lose simply because they study their business. With druggists, as with other merchants, it is necessary that they study the character of their trade, and adapt themselves to it. In fact the word adaptation frequently explains how success is attained. The city druggist cannot remove to a country village and maintain his city stock and city ways. If he does he will soon have a stock for sale at so much on the dollar. The man in each of the respective positions must conform to the requirements of his customers. He must study their wants, and be prepared to supply them. If he has a country trade he must learn the name of every farmer within a radius of ten miles. As his stock will necessarily include field seeds, cattle foods, condition powders and veterinary remedies, he needs to know which his customers can be interested in, and act accordingly. He must be ready at all times to give free advice and in order to do so to his own personal advantage, as well as to his customer, he must have a knowledge of all kinds of home and stable remedies at his finger ends. He can't afford to be too dignified, as he will find that an occasional visit paid and meal partaken of at his patron's house will be much to his advantage.

If, on the other hand, his business is in a city, he must keep his store neat clean and attractive. His stock must be up to date and his appointments such that he can influence the best medical trade. Women and children who will be his most frequent customers should be especially attended to. Children particularly have long memories for little attentions paid or favors done them, and they are apt to ask their mamma's permission to go to So-and-so's store because he is nice to me—gave me a candy, booklet, picture or some other trifle. Mammias also have good memories for those who treat their children fairly and kindly and they are sure to reward the attention shown by continued and increasing patronage. Under all circumstances of trade it is

imperatively the druggist's duty and wisest policy to cultivate trade as he notes it. It is always easier to develop the trade that is inclined to come than to determine for yourself what you will have and what you will not, and the suggestion to "study your business" is tendered solely along those lines.

Training Clerks.

No duty which the druggist has to perform is more important than that of training his clerks, and yet few are more carelessly fulfilled. The duty is not performed by asking his apprentice to keep his eyes and ears open so he may learn everything as an object lesson. The object of the apprentice should be to learn everything within his power which would enable him to serve his master to advantage and to advance his own interests, by professional education. The aim of his master should be to train him to the best of his ability, so that he may reap intelligent service and fit the young man for the profession which he has undertaken to train him for. How this can best be done may well be enquired into, and following our own experience we would suggest a plan which will on general principles adapt itself anywhere:

First. Establish the plan that, say, one-half or one day shall be at the disposal of each of your employees for study. Second. Map out personally the course of study that must be followed, adopting, if thought fit, that usually outlined in the curriculum of study adopted by your College of Pharmacy. Third. Take such personal supervision of this course that you will be able to know thoroughly the advancement being made.

If you keep a graduate, place the junior under him, and give orders that he shall take your place in instructing as far as possible, you merely quizzing from time to time, to keep in touch with their progress. If no clerk is kept, perform the duty faithfully yourself. Upon the arrival of the apprentice, take him first to your shop bottles, naming them to him in full, and explaining what occurs to you at the time. As the names are being given, get him to repeat after you so that you may note the attention paid. Drawers, lockers, shelves, etc., should be gone through in like manner, until the stock has been entirely visited. The apprentice should then be required to go through the same routine by himself, and

to note all points upon which he would like further information. He should be quizzed from time to time, and a course of reading, rather than study, be first mapped out, the reading to cover primarily the work which later he will be expected to study more closely.

He should be required to prepare and commit to memory a complete list of B.C.P. poisons, with their doses and antidotes, but paying particular attention to those officially included in the Pharmacopœia. The time allowed him for study during his first two years may well be devoted to reading, and the last two to studying. Reading, not being irksome, will lead to study, and will so familiarize the more difficult names, terms, etc., that their retention finally will be comparatively easy.

Conscientious pursuit of this plan, or any analogous one, will give big dividends to both the preceptor and his apprentice, and will establish a feeling of mutual interest which will be sure to remain long after their positions as master and clerk shall have terminated. The master will feel that he has done his duty, and the clerk, when he enters on his college course, will speedily realize the value which the regular study each day during four years has been to him. His honorable graduation is assured, and an incentive given him to treat those entrusted to his care as he has been treated.

Advancing Prices.

As an evidence of good times in general, this continent is witnessing an unusual advance in prices in nearly every line of trade. The manufacturer, being the producer, is obliged to raise his prices because both to his employees, and to the source of his supplies of raw material, he is obliged to pay more. The jobber in turn, and finally the dealer, are obliged to follow suit, and the customer, finding that his former salary will not supply his needs, is obliged to demand more pay for his services.

How is the druggist affected? A combine in glassware increases the price of his bottles. Chemicals are affected because monopolists have stopped manufacturing until the demand exhausts the supply, and creates anxiety enough to enable them to advance prices a few degrees. A meeting of the Patent Medicine Association a few months ago deprived him of a portion of his profits from the sale of such goods.

DON'T

leave it till fall, but attend to your order
for...

Calendars for 1901

at once. If you are interested, send post-
card to

Lawson & Jones

LONDON

stating that you want their traveller to call
with samples.

We have to show our samples from the Atlantic to the
Pacific before importing from Europe.

It will pay you to write us at once.

**Lawson & Jones**

LITHOGRAPHERS, PRINTERS,
EMBOSSERS,
AND BOX MAKERS

LONDON, CANADA

REDUCTIONS**Hypodermic Syringes**

(P. D. pattern) in Alum. Cases, complete with pouch, per doz.

—\$15.00—

Silk Elastic Stockings

—\$1.90 per pair—

English Surgical Gauzes

—50% off the list prices.—

SUNDRIES DEPARTMENT

The **J. STEVENS & SON CO., Limited**

145 Wellington Street West, TORONTO

Prosperity
with
Contentment
and
All Happiness
to the
Trade!

Our
Grateful
Acknowledgments

are most heartily offered to our patrons
for the gratifying results of the past year's
business. We enter on the new year with
bright prospects and great expectancy of
yet better things for ourselves and the drug
trade generally. That every member may
experience the fulfilment of these hopes is
our sincere New Year wish.

We hope the time is opportune to ask
special consideration of our manufactures:

Fluid Extracts
Tinctures
Elixirs
Syrups, Pills, Etc.
Extract of Vanilla
Ground Drugs and Spices
White Lead
Boiled Linsced Oil (Pale)
Putty and Driers
Etc., Etc.

All our products, having received conscientious care in
preparation, are thoroughly to be relied upon. We therefore
hope for favorable consideration and generous specification
of our lines.



The **Elliot & Co., Limited**
... Toronto

HIGHEST AWARDS

Europe, Asia, Africa and America, comprising Forty-four Gold Medals and Grand Diplomas at the World's International Exhibitions for superior excellence.

ORDER

**JOHN BOND'S
'Crystal Palace'
MARKING INK**

AS SUPPLIED TO THE ROYAL HOUSEHOLDS



THE ORIGINAL

AND GENUINE

Has maintained the lead for nearly a century, with an ever increasing sale at home and abroad, and is by far the

CHEAPEST, BEST, AND LARGEST SALE

IMPORTANT NOTICE TO THE TRADE. We are receiving continual complaints of other Inks being substituted. When ordering, please specify John Bond's "CRYSTAL PALACE" Ink required.

Registered Trade Mark—**"THE CRYSTAL PALACE"**

... LARGEST SALE ...

Manufactory: 75 SOUTHGATE ROAD, LONDON, ENG., N

Wholesale Agents—

EVANS & SONS (Limited) MONTREAL and TORONTO (Can. and VICTORIA (British Columbia

CALVERT'S

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

Are the Original and Only Reliable

Have been awarded 100 Medals and Diplomas for Superior Excellence in competition with others.

Imported by

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

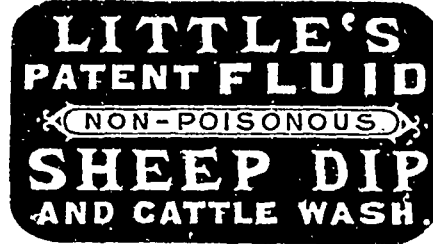
LYMAN BROS. & CO., LIMITED, and EVANS & SONS, LIMITED, Toronto.

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

HENDERSON BROS., Vancouver, B.C.

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

F. C. GALVERT & CO., MANCHESTER, ENG.



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

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

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

Removes the unpleasant smell from Dogs and other animals.

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

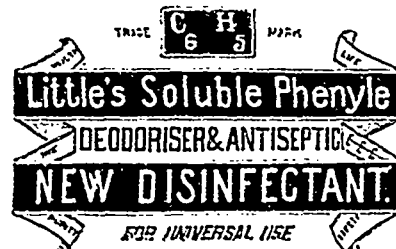
17 Gold, Silver, and other Prize Medals have been awarded to "Little's Sheep and Cattle Wash" in all parts of the world.

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

ROBERT WIGHTMAN, Druggist, OWEN SOUND, ONT.

Sole Agent for the Dominion.

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



Cheap, Harmless, and Effective

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

NON-POISONOUS AND NON-CORROSIVE.

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

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

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

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

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

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

ROBERT WIGHTMAN, Druggist, OWEN SOUND, ONT.

Sole Agent for the Dominion.

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

With better times in general his rent is apt to be advanced, so as to make him feel that his extended service is largely put in to ensure the revenue of his landlord.

How many druggists have thought of these things? How many have raised their prices to withstand them? How many are prepared to make things worse for themselves by trying to go through conditions which, under such circumstances, will be worse than what they have already gone through? How many will sit down and calculate what increase in prices generally will be needed to equalize the decrease in profits? How many will have the courage needed to enable them to do what the larger dealers have done, and are daily doing, to enable them to reap more of the nimble sixpences as they are going their rounds?

The druggist who wants to thrive in the future must put aside professional sentiment and replace it with a determination to adopt a policy of cold, hard, clear-headed business methods which will place him on a par with the men who consider No. 1 first, last, and all the time. The sentiment may not be nice, but it is sound in these precarious days.

Council Criticism.

Before the next issue of THE DRUGGIST, the council of the Ontario College of Pharmacy will have met and performed such work as comes in routine before them. The simple fact that the performance of routine work has been for some years their custom has doubtless given rise to the expressions freely bandied about that recent council bodies have been either thoughtlessly or carelessly inert. The quiet criticism to which the council is being subjected is none the less deep because it is quiet, and none the less deserved because it has been slow of expression.

The council are naturally in a position to gather information regarding the condition of trade in the various parts of the province, and to find out and advise how those conditions might be improved. It is a reflection on the council to note that two men publishing drug journals in this province give more advice and encouragement to the drug trade than does the body elected to do it. In the case of the council, they are furnished with funds of the druggist to use for the advancement of their profession, while, in the case of the publishers, not one cent of

involuntary payment is made for such a purpose. There are matters of more importance to the trade than mere regulation of students, staff and college duties and the disbursement of the funds in connection with them, and it is certainly time that some action should be taken to prove that the council are alive to them.

We are not criticising the individuals who compose the council body. We know them and the capabilities of a number of them, but unless a shaking of the dry bones soon takes place, we will certainly inaugurate a campaign of departmental criticisms, which will prove interesting to our readers, if not wholesome to the parties who will be held responsible.

Being Particular.

In the drug business the habit of being particular will prove of immense value. Being particular means being conscientious, being careful, being exact, being methodical, being watchful and being honest; as the individual who is not particular is almost certain to lack some or all of these qualities. The proprietor whose training along these lines has been neglected, values them sufficiently to demand them in his employees. He realizes that his business is a particular one and that it cannot be successfully conducted on any other plan. He values sureness ahead of speed and will at all times select the applicant for employment whose references state "very reliable" rather than "very rapid."

The public are equally discriminative and the old-fashioned but reputedly reliable pharmacy will get their trade in preference to the more modern creation operated by catch-penny ideas. Being particular has never yet lost a drug clerk his place, but being careless has frequently deprived him of both his place and reputation. The world banks on a safe man, a sure man, and such an one is certain to be particular.

A movement is on foot to establish an association of "Lady Dispensers" in England. It is proposed that an organization be formed to meet alternately in London and Birmingham.

"Is it hard to propose to a girl?" asked the novice in affairs of the heart. "Sometimes it's a good deal harder not to propose," returned the man of worldly experience, thoughtfully. "It's always well to be on your guard."—*Chicago Post*.

Reflections.

The man who courts trade in an agreeably solicitous manner is more apt to get it than the one who courts it in a disagreeable, independent one.

The clerk who performs disagreeable duties with good grace is certain to win the appreciation of his master.

The druggist who treats his clerks pleasantly and kindly will be sure to see a reflection of his own actions in the manner in which the clerks treat his customers.

The smallest child that comes as a customer if kindly treated may prove a sufficiently good advertiser to secure the permanent patronage of its parents.

Pleasant civility is the most potent factor in the successful conduct of business, and the person whose nature evolves it naturally has a great advantage over the one who is obliged to manufacture it from policy.

The man who will carefully calculate the profits and losses of some feature of his business each day for a month will have learned lessons in that time that ordinary conduct of business would not teach him in years.

The man who spends his money pushing ideas rather than the results they produce for him, will be apt to find his "bank account" on the wrong side of the ledger.

The young man who loads himself with debt to get into business and become his own master, soon finds that the governor of his load is the worst boss he ever had.

Success secured by good luck rather than good management is as quickly lost by bad luck and bad management.

If the public were always willing to pay for good quality they would always be able to get it, but when they are only willing to pay the price of poor quality they are almost sure to get it.

Quality has its value in men as in goods.

Ontario College of Pharmacy.

The college classes opened last week with an attendance of 120 students, embracing a number from the Northwest Territories, Quebec, and New Brunswick.

It is customary to have a students' banquet during the session, usually in the month of February, but the class of

1900 have decided that instead of holding a banquet they will devote the amount towards the "Patriotic Fund," which has been inaugurated for the benefit of the soldiers who are engaged in the war in South Africa, together with their wives and families.

This decision reflects the greatest credit on the class, not only in demonstrating their loyal sympathy, which also pervades all the community, but in showing their appreciation and acknowledgment of the valor displayed by our own "boys" in their co-operation with Imperial troops for the maintenance of the rights of the Empire.

The amount subscribed so far is about \$150, amongst the subscribers being several wholesale drug firms. It is hoped to secure \$200 by next week.

A Successful Business Man's Advice.

Keep good company or none. Never be idle. If your hands cannot be fully employed, attend to the cultivation of your mind. Always speak the truth. Make few promises. Live up to your engagements. Keep your secrets, if you have any. When you speak to a person, look him in the face. Good company and good conversation are the very signs of virtue. Good character is above all things else. Your character cannot be essentially injured except by your own acts. If any one speaks evil of you, let your life be so that none will believe him. Drink no kind of intoxicating liquors. Ever live (misfortune excepted) within your income. When you retire, think over what you have been doing during the day. Never play at a game of chance. Avoid temptation, through fear that you may not withstand it. Earn money before you spend it. Never run into debt unless you see a way out of it again. Never borrow if you can possibly avoid it. Do not marry until you are able to support a wife. Never speak evil of any one. Be just before you are generous. Keep yourself innocent, if you would be happy. Save when you are young, to spend when you are old.

CHARLES B. ROUSS.

Mr. J. M. Henderson, of Henderson Bros., wholesale druggists, Victoria and Vancouver, B.C., has recently returned from Los Angeles, Cal., where he has been staying on account of his health.

Practical Hints on Advertising.

By CHARLES AUSTIN BATES, New York.

Where there is one man who fails in business through audacity, there are ten who fail in business through timidity and over-caution.

I know this to be a fact.

* * *

I have done a great deal of proprietary medicine advertising, consequently I have become familiar with most of the problems that confront the proprietary medicine advertiser. I have also become familiar with their methods. I noticed among other things that one of their strongest cards was their symptom blanks; blanks that put questions to people about how they felt in this way and that way. Upon receipt of these blanks, with the proper answers, any proprietary concerns gave free advice to their correspondents. Now, it struck me that this style of a blank would be advantageous in my business as an advertising expert. I got up a series of blanks. The questions were of a nature that would bring out the vital points and show me the perplexing problems in pretty near any business.

I advertised these blanks and offered to write a letter of advice and give a plan of advertising to firms or business men who would fill out the answers to my questions.

A great many—I do not know exactly how many—but a very great many business men have filled out these blanks and paid me for letters of advice.

* * *

At the outset I said that more men failed in business through timidity than through audacity. That statement was based upon the information contained in the answers of business men to the questions in my blank. I find scattered all over the country, retailers in minor cities, who are carrying, for instance, \$60,000 worth of stock and doing only \$30,000 worth of business. In a little larger cities I find men who are carrying \$150,000 worth of stock and doing only seventy or eighty thousand dollars' worth of business. Of course, I mean annually.

* * *

Nine out of ten minor city retailers who apply to me for advice are in this position. They don't seem to comprehend where the trouble is, or what it is. They know that their competitor across the street is carrying an even smaller

stock, but doing a larger business. They seem to imagine because they carry a larger stock than their competitor that they should do a larger business.

* * *

A careful consideration of their answers shows that they give very little consideration to advertising. A man who is doing \$30,000 worth of business, and carrying \$60,000 worth of stock, states very calmly that he is spending only 2 per cent. for advertising. He admits that his more successful competitor across the street is spending more, but thinks he is a chump for doing so. He can't see his own weak spot. He recognizes that a great deal of his stock is getting dead on his shelves, but he doesn't seem to know how to avoid this.

* * *

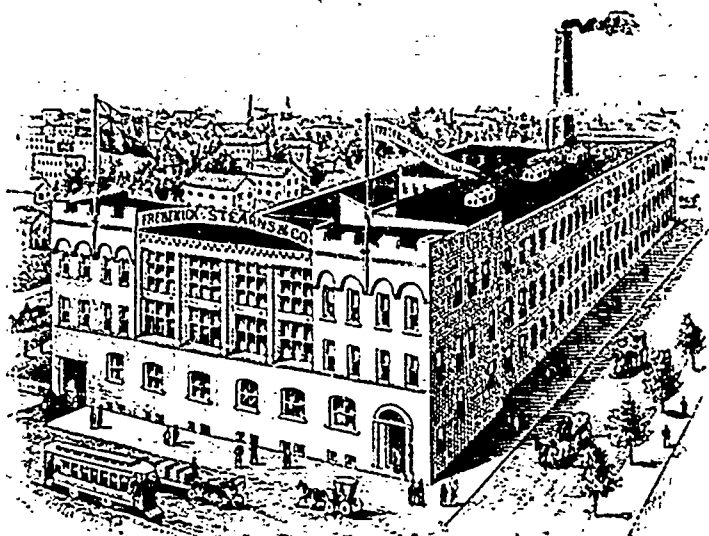
The man who does only \$30,000 worth of business on a \$60,000 stock can see his finish, if he is at all shrewd. He is piling up dead stock every day and every hour and every minute. There is only one possible solution of this problem. That is—more advertising. It doesn't make any difference how much he is spending now—whether it is 2 per cent., or 3 per cent., or 4 per cent.—he has got to do one of two things. He has either got to cut down his stock tremendously, or increase his advertising. If he doesn't do one or the other, he is bound to be a bankrupt within a very short time. There is no money in dead stock on the shelves of a store. Better give it away for half-price than keep it there. And take my word for it—a retailer can't even give away dead stock without advertising.

* * *

The theory of the bargain is this: The retailer sells certain lines at low prices without profit, if necessary, to bring people to the store. The people buy the bargains, and they will buy other things that are being sold at the regular margin of profit, and in that way the retailer gets his money back, and a little bit more. Or they will find the thing advertised not just what they wanted, and will take something better at a higher price. That nets the retailer a greater profit. This is all perfectly fair and legitimate.

* * *

The best lines to use for bargains are the slow-selling ones, or those that are going out of season, or that will depreciate in value, or that have become damaged or shop worn. The retailer should be frank with his reasons; tell the truth about the goods and the prices. Have a bargain counter. Use the bargain counter judiciously and clean up stocks, thus preventing accumulation, which will eat up all profits.



NEW CANADIAN LABORATORY, WINDSOR, ONT.

1900



OLD LABORATORY AT WINDSOR, ONT.

WHY WE MOVE!

BECAUSE

YOU found our goods were RIGHT.

YOU found our methods JUST.

YOU found we helped you to make a losing business a SUCCESS.

IN 1900

We want more of your trade!

IN 1900

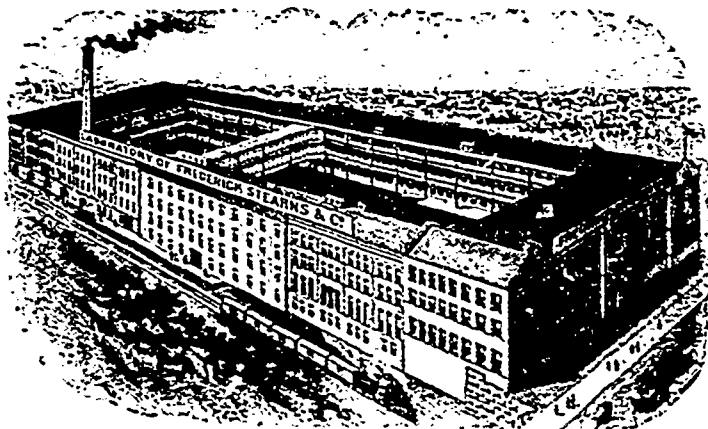
SUCCESS TO YOU!

FREDERICK STEARNS & CO., Windsor, Ont.

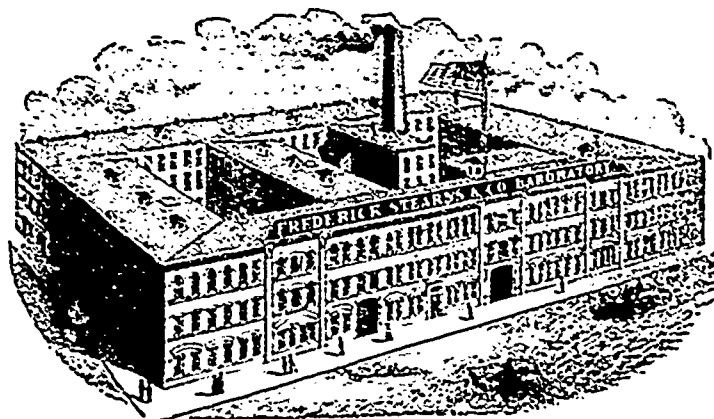
DETROIT, Mich.

NEW YORK CITY,

LONDON, ENG.



NEW LABORATORY AT DETROIT, MICH., U.S.A.



OLD LABORATORY AT DETROIT, MICH.

Druggists' Sundries



The Sundry Department of our business has developed so much of late years that we have found it necessary to employ a **special traveller**, and were fortunate in securing the services of **Mr. Harry Rosser**, who is so well known to the drug trade throughout Canada. We have no hesitation in saying that the line of samples with which he starts out this year is far ahead of anything ever shown in Canada.

Mr. Rosser will in due time visit all points in our territory. Should anyone be anxious to sort up sooner than advised by him of his coming, kindly drop us a note, as we feel sure it will pay you to reserve your orders until you see our samples, either for **import** or **immediate** delivery.



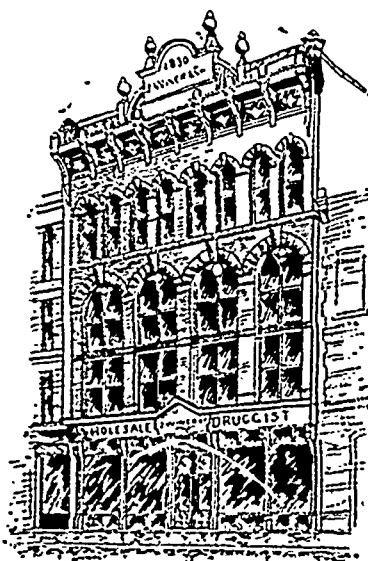
The LYMAN BROS. & CO., Limited

...Wholesale Druggists...

TORONTO

1830

J. Winer & Co.



1900

Hamilton

We are prepared to quote low prices to the drug trade only on all requirements for the coming season, and we will be pleased to book orders now for spring delivery.

Special attention given to **Mail Orders**, and prompt shipment guaranteed in all cases. Enclosures will be carefully attended to in the interests of low freight charges.

With our best wishes for a pleasant and prosperous New Year, we remain in all commands,

Yours truly,

J. WINER & CO.

Trade Notes

Geo. Davis, druggist, Napinka, Man., died Dec. 25th.

John Boyle has opened a new drug store at Phcenix, B.C.

J. A. Stuart, druggist, St. Catharines, Ont., has made an assignment.

George Orchard has opened a new drug business in Strathroy, Ont.

W. B. McLean has purchased the drug business of R. C. Ward, at Fernie, B.C.

G. J. Brocklehurst & Co. have opened a new drug store in St. John's, Newfoundland.

The drug store of P. Dawden, Ridgetown, Ont., was destroyed by fire, January 2nd.

The Milburn Co. Limited, Toronto, has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$100,000.

S. D. Radley, Chatham, Ont., is moving his drug business to his new stand near the Garner House.

W. L. B. Barkwell has purchased the wholesale drug business of James A. Kennedy & Co., London, Ont.

The Standard Chemical Co. Limited, Toronto, has been authorized to increase its capital from \$80,000 to \$450,000.

Thos. M. Power, druggist, Halifax, N. S., has admitted his son, E. S. Power, as a partner in the business. The firm will be T. M. Power & Son.

W. Latimer, doing business under the name of Neil C. Love & Co., druggists, Toronto, Ont., has removed to No. 169 Yonge street, nearly opposite his old stand.

Mr. Keyes, lately with The Dowell, Atkins, Watson Co., is opening a commission agency in Vancouver, B.C. He is agent for John Wyeth & Bros., of Philadelphia.

Personal.

Geo. D. McDonald, druggist, Shelburne, N.S., was married Dec. 28th to Miss Murray, of the same place.

R. C. Post, of Trenton, Ont., president of the Junior Class O.C.P., 1899, was married in Trenton, Jan. 1st.

Mr. Thomas Payment, druggist, was re-elected mayor of Ottawa, Ont., Jan. 1st. He had a majority of 500 over his opponent.

News Items.

Hurlbert H. Warner, New York, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities \$2,310,027 and no assets. Mr. Warner has been prominently identified with the patent medicine business in years past, and was also interested in mining schemes and other enterprises. All the debts were contracted at Rochester, N.Y., prior to 1893, when he made an assignment on March 5th of that year.

The Ontario Glass Co. have their factory at Kingsville, Ont., in full operation, having commenced January 9th with a staff of about one hundred men. It is the intention of the company, we understand, to double the number of employees before long. Natural gas is used in all the furnaces.

Montreal Notes.

Dr. T. D. Reed, Dean of the Montreal College of Pharmacy, and Senior Professor of Materia Medica, has recovered from the effects of his late accident.

Edmund Giroux, chemist, "Pharmacie Nationale," 216 St. Lawrence street, has assigned at the instance of Lyman, Sons & Co., with liabilities of about \$7,000. The chief creditors are J. N. Fulton, \$2,500; Tuft & Co., Boston, \$1,400; Union Bank, \$2,500.

Dr. J. Baker Edwards, Government Analyst, is in the Montreal General Hospital, and is rapidly recovering from his late accident. Dr. J. Baker Edwards was one of the first lecturers of the old Montreal Chemists' Association.

A meeting of the Quebec Retail Druggists' Society took place last week, at which it was decided to accept the terms of affiliation proposed by the N.A.R.D. of the U.S., and the officers of the Society were directed to move in that direction at once. The meeting was well attended by representative druggists from all parts of the province, and various matters affecting the well-being of the body were discussed at length, amongst others the amount of retailing done by wholesale druggists; the selling direct to doctors by certain manufacturing pharmacists; the difficulty of getting able business men as assistants; and all-day Sunday work. It was decidedly the best meeting held by the Society. As soon

as the affiliation is completed another general meeting of the Society is to be held.

The Celery Compound advertisement was brought up and talked over informally at the late meeting of the Quebec Retail Druggists' Society, and a good laugh was raised at a druggist expecting to improve his prescription business and puffing a patent medicine by the same advertisement. Druggists are certainly funny people.

Quebec Preliminary Examinations.

The Preliminary Board of Examiners of the Pharmaceutical Association of the Province of Quebec held their quarterly examinations in Montreal and Quebec on Thursday, January 4th, 1900, when twenty-three candidates presented themselves for the examination necessary to entitle them to enter the study of pharmacy. Of these the following passed, and are named in order of merit, and are entitled to be registered as certified apprentices, namely: Arthur Hirbour, P. E. Frechette, H. C. Smith, Albert Lanctot, Louis Lacasse, Joseph LaRoche, A. Desjardins, George Carle, Joseph R. Comtois, J. A. Lejeunesse. The following passed upon all subjects but arithmetic, namely, Charles Lippens and Olivier Bertrand. These two candidates will require to present themselves in April for examination on that subject, the remainder of the candidates being referred back for further study. The subjects examined upon were French, English, Latin, arithmetic, geography and history.

The examiners were Prof. Isaac Gammill, of the High School, and Prof. J. O. Cassegrain, of Jacques Cartier Normal School, Montreal.

The next examination will be held on Thursday, April 5th, 1900.

The kind-hearted clergyman was condoling with the broken-hearted widow.

"Calm yourself, my good woman, your poor husband has gone the way of all flesh, and I am convinced he has reached the place of eternal rest."

"I am afraid," said she, remembering how he used to go cycling on Sundays instead of going to church, "that he is scorching yet."

See Lawson & Jones' calendar announcement for 1901 goods.

Pharmaceutical Examination Results:

Montreal College of Pharmacy.

At the Christmas sessional examinations of the Montreal College of Pharmacy the following students passed, and are named in order of merit, namely:

BOTANY CLASS.—J. M. McFarland, A. Savage, J. B. Bisailon, F. G. Dastous, S. A. Lamoureux, J. A. Monat, J. A. Dearden, W. Jos. Shea, H. C. Brossard, J. A. Goyer, T. A. Swift.

MATERIA MEDICA.—Junior Class—D. A. Farley, J. P. H. Lalonde, H. C. Brossard, Oscar O. Paquette, J. A. Marceau, J. A. Laviolette, Alph. Dansereau, Bruno Sylvestre.

MATERIA MEDICA.—Senior Class—J. M. McFarlane, L. G. Ryan, T. A. Swift, J. A. Dearden, J. J. Wemfeld and W. Jos. Shea (equal).

CHEMISTRY.—Junior Class—A. S. Hart, L. G. Ryan.

CHEMISTRY.—Senior Class—E. Vadboncoeur, Joseph Valois.

The next examination will be held at the close of the college session, at the end of March, when the marks then obtained will be added to those obtained at the December examination, and the totals will give the standing of the respective students.

Ontario College of Pharmacy.

In the senior supplemental examination at the Ontario College of Pharmacy seventeen candidates presented themselves. The following are the results:

PASSED IN ALL SUBJECTS.—John L. Neilson, Napanee. Passed.—A. L. O. Baker, Gilt; George F. Halpin, Peterborough; Robert B. Hannah, Collingwood; Charles A. Ramshaw, Erin; O. E. Rennie, Linwood; D. C. Worts, Orangeville.

PASSED IN CHEMISTRY.—Frank L. Houghton, Lindsay.

PASSED IN PHARMACY.—S. M. Tarrant, Kingston.

W. S. Bryers Barkwell, having purchased the wholesale business of James A. Kennedy & Co., London, Ont., is offering his retail business for sale. This is considered one of the best retail drug stands in London, and was established by the late George W. Harkness some 27 years ago, and as retail druggists get regular prices on all lines of patent medicines in London, this will be a grand opening for some druggist.

The Bole Drug Co.'s Wholesale Warehouse.

We recently alluded briefly to the fact that the Bole Drug Co., Winnipeg, had moved into a new warehouse built specially for them on Princess street. The *Commercial* gives the following description of the premises: The building is a handsome brick and stone block located on the southeast corner of Princess street and McDermott avenue, which has been built this summer for the Ames Holden Co., wholesale boots and shoes, and the Bole Drug Company jointly. The latter company occupy the southern or Princess street end of the building. They occupy 50x50 feet of the block, four storeys and basement. On entering from Princess street by the main entrance the visitor finds himself in the general business office, which is roomy and well-lighted. The woodwork finishing here is of British Columbia cedar, oiled. On the left and separated from the general office by partition are private offices, including Mr. Bole's. This floor also contains the sample rooms which are separated from the other compartments by opaque glass partitions and also the shipping room where every facility for the rapid handling and packing of goods has been provided.

The basement floor is devoted to original or unbroken packages of goods.

The second floor is reserved for a sundry room where all kinds of drug sundries and toilet preparations are kept. From the dimensions of this building, which have already been given at 50x50 feet, it might be taken for granted that the shelving accommodation of this and other floors would be limited to the 200 feet actual wall space. As a matter of fact, by an ingenious arrangement of the shelves in a projecting fashion, the total length has been increased to 375 feet, which yields when the height of the ceilings is considered ample shelf space.

The third floor is technically called the wet room. Here all drugs of a liquid character are stored. It contains a number of large galvanized iron tanks in which the various oils and other fluids are kept, being pumped in in quantities and drawn off as required. In addition to its ample shelf accommodation this room contains floor space for over 50 barrels on tap. Eight hands are constantly employed here putting up orders for the retail trade.

The fourth floor is used as a dry room. All drugs of a dry nature are kept here. Powders, barks, roots, herbs, chemicals and pharmaceutical preparations of all kinds have each their place. Over 100 barrels and casks containing various raw materials are constantly kept open on the floors for regular use besides a multitude of boxes and receptacles in the shelves.

This completes a rough survey of the several floors of this new warehouse. They are lighted throughout with electric light, and have a most complete system of speaking tubes with electric calls connecting all the floors with each other and with the business office, and also with Mr. Bole's private office. The building is heated by steam and has an electric freight elevator. This elevator apparatus is driven by electricity and is fitted on all floors with automatic safety door devices which makes it impossible for any person to fall into the shaft or meet with any of the accidents so common to freight elevators.

Each floor or department of the new warehouse is under the supervision of a qualified chemist who is responsible for all the details of its management, thus ensuring correctness in the filling of orders. Mr. Bole gives a great deal of personal attention to the technical management as well as looking after the business affairs of the company.

An Extensive and Up-to-Date Laboratory.

On page 41 of this issue Messrs. Frederick Stearns & Co., in their announcement to the trade, give illustrations which show the rapid progress and development of their business both in Canada and the United States. In the upper left hand corner is shown the building which the firm at present occupy as a laboratory and warehouse in Windsor, and on the right hand corner the splendid structure which is now nearly ready for occupancy. The new building faces the Detroit river, and is favorably situated in every respect.

Everything is being done to make this one of the most complete and well-arranged laboratories in this country, and no expense is being spared with this object in view.

In a future issue we hope to give a more extended notice of this firm's premises.

20th Century

There may be some difference of opinion as to when the new century begins, but there should be none as to the advisability of placing your import orders for fall and

CHRISTMAS TRADE 1900

at an early date.

Our sundry men are now on the road with the handsomest line of samples we have ever shown. **Druggists** will do well to make a point of seeing them before placing any orders.

ARCHDALE WILSON & CO.

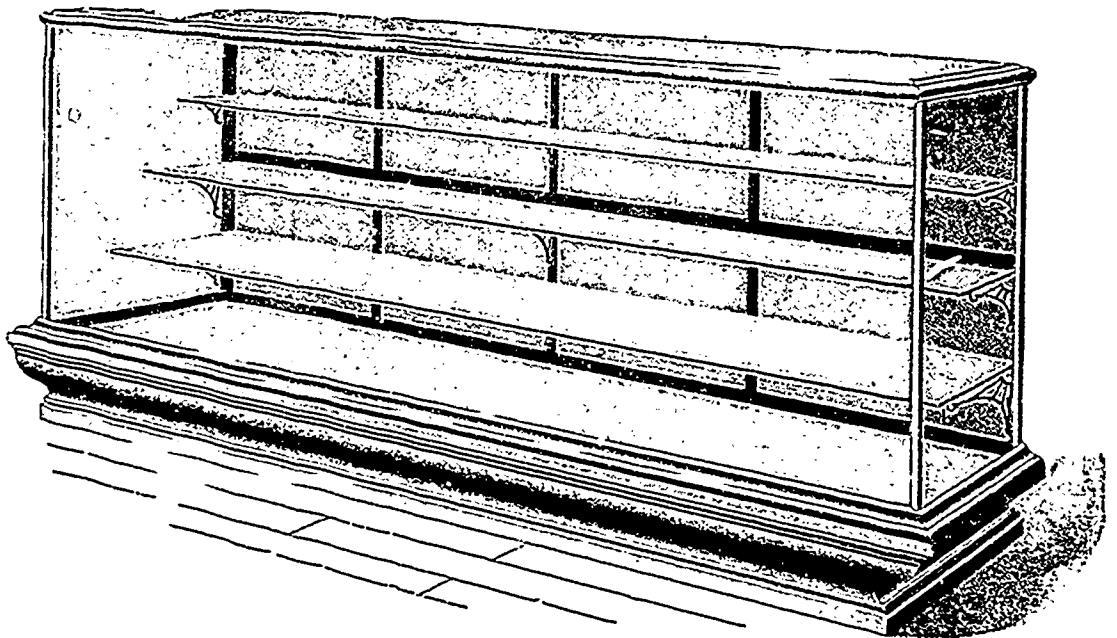
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,

HAMILTON,

ONTARIO.

...FREE OF DUTY...

Our high-grade **SHOW CASES** are sold to the Canadian trade F.O.B. Windsor. Being heavy buyers of English glass enables us to sell our best cases in Canada for less than they can be obtained in the American market. If interested, write for particulars.



JOHN PHILLIPS & CO., Limited

DETROIT, MICH., and WINDSOR, ONT.

Manufacturers of the

Silent Salesman
TRADE MARK

Show Cases

Address all communications to Detroit.

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

OUR NEW TABLETS

Well Advertised—Demand Assured

ANTIKAMNIA LAXATIVE TABLETS

FIVE GRAINS EACH



FAC SIMILE—ENLARGED

(A Laxative Analgesic and Antipyretic)

—AND—

ANTIKAMNIA AND QUININE

LAXATIVE TABLETS

FIVE GRAINS EACH



FAC-SIMILE—ENLARGED

(A Tonic-Laxative, Analgesic and Antipyretic)

☼ ☼ | ONE SIZE ONLY | ☼ ☼

THE ANTIKAMNIA CHEMICAL COMPANY

ST. LOUIS, U. S. A.

From all Canadian Jobbers—Ounce Packages Only.

All Antikamnia Preparations from Canadian Jobbers—\$1.25 per ounce

If You Want Rubber Goods

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

Atomizers

Fountain Syringes

Bulb Syringes

Combination Fountain Syringes

Hot Water Bottles (4 grades).

And a full line of druggists' rubber sundries

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

SEND FOR CATALOGUE.

Canadian Rubber Company

Alpha Branch]

[of Montreal

MONTREAL

TORONTO

WINNIPEG

Pharmacy in England

A Pharmaceutical Review—The Ethics of New Remedies—Proprietary Articles and the B.P.C. Formulary.

(By our own Correspondent.)

The year of 1899 will not be distinguished for any epoch-making feature when its pharmaceutical history comes to be written, but the step towards the production of a truly Imperial pharmacopœia, following on the issue of the 1898 British Pharmacopœia, is especially noteworthy. Canada, India, and Australia have issued reports that are intended to be incorporated in an official addendum, and will probably be found to embrace all the most useful suggestions for the various needs of the colonies. The collection of these reports has been the particular work of Professor John Attfield during the past year, and, as editor of the B.P., will be a fitting close to the labors of the last four or five years. The alterations and additions introduced by the B.P. 1898 are now thoroughly understood, if not generally appreciated, and the medical and pharmaceutical professions have, on the whole, loyally accepted what are intended to be considered as improvements. In Great Britain an attempt to deal with company pharmacy, with its attendant soil of extreme cutting, has been inaugurated by the Pharmaceutical Society in the shape of amended legislation under a Companies Bill which has been promised by the Government. It must be admitted, however, that the authors are not unanimous in their ideas and by no means sanguine as to the effects. The problem is of considerable complexity, and surrounded with difficulties, and, if chemists are divided amongst themselves, will never reach a satisfactory solution. The unfortunate outbreak of the war in South Africa has already diminished some of the prospects of contested legislation being considered by a Parliament that has not two years to last, but it may afford a good opportunity for pharmacists to evolve a plan that will unite them in one concerted action.

The flood of new remedies continues, although there is some indication that the expense in successfully introducing new synthetic preparations to the medical profession has a considerable influence upon their staying properties. An antipyrin or a saccharin is not daily discovered, and the majority of the recently-

introduced remedies disappear as speedily as they come. Many of these, which are popularly called new, have been introduced some time ago, but their properties are only slowly being located. The silver preparations, such as largin, argonin, protargol, etc., have failed to realize all the expectations placed in them. Utopin has made very little progress as a remedy for either gout or cystitis. Creosote and guaiacol preparations increase in number daily, and several of the combinations appear to have secured a considerable body of believers. Naftalan has been in some demand. Larthin is a new remedy for rheumatism.

In chemistry, pure and applied, there has been the same steady progress that has marked each year for some time past. The death of Ladenburg has removed another alkaloid chemist from the scene of his labors. But we are daily learning more about the constitution of alkaloids and other plant products, and the progress in solving the composition and chemical constituents of essential oils has been wonderful. Many of these constituents are non synthetically prepared and largely employed in perfumery. The constitution of camphor and its many derivatives is still the bone of contention amongst whole schools of chemists. Low temperature research has progressed in the hands of Professor D. Ewar, one of the latest experiments proving that even after subjecting seeds to a temperature at which no animal life could exist, they will subsequently germinate when exposed to the proper conditions of warmth and moisture.

In the chemical arts much attention has been paid to electrolytic process, whilst the application of aluminium is making considerable progress. Substitutes for ivory, leather and other articles are being invented, and Japanese wood oil has been found a valuable substitute for linseed oil as a drying agent.

In pharmacy, attention has naturally centred on the new B.P. preparations and a good deal of evidence has been published not wholly satisfactory to these articles. The assay of liquid extract of ipecacuanha and belladonna has been

improved by Alcock, and his modification confirmed by Henderson. The B.P. requirements for *asafetida* have been shown by Umay to be impossible, unless the strained variety be used. The melting-points of several well-known drugs such as acetanilide, etc., have occupied the attention of Tyrer and in some instances indicate alterations in the B.P. description. Apparatus for the rapid filling of collapsible tubes is a distinct novelty advantageous to the pharmacist.

Counter machines for the manufacture of compressed tablets are appearing with the utmost regularity, most of them from America. C.chet machines, on the other hand, come from Germany, and apparatus for making capsules or similar medicaments come from France. A machine for automatically filling bottles with a definite quantity of liquid has been invented in England and will shortly be on the market.

An interesting point in the ethics of new remedies is shown by some of the wholesale price-lists bearing urotropin at 60 cents per ounce, and hexamethylene tetramic (synonym urotropin) at 24 cents per ounce. Apparently someone has registered the name urotropin, and when prescribed under this name the 60 cent article is intended, but if the physician should like to disclose his chemical knowledge, and some few do, then he may use the longer term and the pharmacist is justified in using the cheaper synonym. A similar point occurs with dermatol, which is simply the trivial name of bismuth subgalate, although it is only fair to say that of late no one seems to have claimed the exclusive right to use the name derivative. It is high time that this practice of using trivial names for chemical compounds and then claiming proprietary rights should receive some control. No one is anxious to deprive an inventor of his rights, but when a compound which is well known in chemistry is claimed on the ground of a fancy name having been given to it, some line ought to be drawn. It would not be a bad idea if the A.P.A., or committee of the B.P.C. formulary, would periodically issue a list of new remedies with semi-official fancy names by which physician and pharmacist might identify six-syllable chemical compounds. Such a proceeding was taken officially in the case of antipyrin and saccharin which were described under the fancy

names of phenaronum and glusidam respectively.

A new agitation has been started in the press on the subject of proprietary preparations and physicians prescribing them instead of articles to be found in the B.P. It is hinted that Dr. Luff, a former pharmaceutical chemist, is at the bottom of the agitation, and so far it has been very successfully engineered. An editorial on the folly and wickedness of prescribing these factory made articles appeared first in one of the medical journals that depends largely for its income upon the advertisements of these same preparations. It was followed up by a letter signed by half-a-dozen West-end chemists who ventured to place on record their concordance with the principles laid down in the editorial article. Curiously enough, this letter was *not* signed by the leading West-end dispensing chemists, such as Savory and Moore, Squire and Sons, Godfrey and Cooke, etc. Then the *Lancet* had a very circumspect article on the same subject, but preferred to look upon it as a question of prescribing a particular brand of compressed tablet, capsule, etc., and finished with the weighty remark, that to affix the name of a proprietor to the title of an article, is in the nature of a free advertisement. As the *Lancet* does not give free advertisements, except to prospective advertisers, it naturally looks displeased at this view of the subject. The most tangible and practical suggestion emanates from the Formulary Committee of the B. P. C., who announce their intention to publish formulæ for many of the private proprietaries now being prescribed by the medical profession. The only person who will probably gain by this will be the wholesale druggist, as ninety-nine per cent. of the trade will procure these articles, as they do their tinctures, liquid extracts, and even ointments, from the wholesaler. It will be interesting to see if the committee have formulæ handy for Beecham's Pills, Mother Siegel's Syrup, etc., and if not, it is curious that proprietaries that have the largest sale are not to be officially represented. Does any one seriously believe that the publication of these formulæ will induce any but a very few to abandon their practice of prescribing an article of which they have full knowledge for one that is quite new to them? If so, the fate of the American official article that was supposed to represent Bromidia should be a warning.

The American substitute has never, to my knowledge, been asked for in England, but nearly every wholesale druggist has a preparation under the name of Liquor Chloral, Et Pot Bromid or Miso. Bromide Co, which is his own substitute for Bromidia. Yet, I presume the sales of Bromidia go merrily on, and all this in spite of an enormous difference in price in favor of the substitutes.

United States Notes.

The war tax continues to be a source of considerable worry to manufacturing chemists and retail druggists all over the United States. The latest decision of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, makes articles taxable in bulk if any quantities of them, however small, are so made up as to convey directions to the general public regarding their use.

A new germicide for gonorrhœa is being used at the New York Post-Graduate Hospital and elsewhere. It is a proteid compound of mercury and nucleol, whence its name, Mercuriol, and is said to be preferable to the proteids of silver, inasmuch as its action, being physiological and not chemical, it does not disintegrate, and so has no irritating effect on the mucous membrane. Professor Ramon Guiteras, at the hospital referred to, and Dr. Frederick Fraley, Jun., of Philadelphia, have obtained excellent results from the use of the new remedy. It is easily administered, and is eminently safe.

Interest in the subject of vaccination has been revived by the prevalence of small-pox among the troops in the Philippine Islands. The necessity of rendering soldiers immune from varioloid is strongly insisted on, and it is affirmed that this can be effected by repeated vaccination. As to the danger of infection from the employment of impure vaccine, the advice of Surgeon-General Wyman, of the Marine Hospital Service, is worth bearing in mind: "Use nothing but glycerized lymph."

Several eminent practitioners are conducting series of cases with chloretone, a new hypnotic and anesthetic which Parke, Davis & Co. have put on the American market. It is derived from the mixture of potash with equal quantities of chloroform and acetone, and has properties which make it available not only as a local anesthetic, but also as a

dressing for wounds. As a remedy for insomnia, it has the advantage of being easily taken, being made up into three grain tablets, of which two or three make an ordinary dose. It is customary to prescribe a drink of hot soda or some similar beverage as a diluent.

Edward Otto, a druggist of Chicago, Ill., has been enjoined by the U. S. District Court from dispensing or selling any substance in imitation of, or as a substitute for, Fairchild's Essence of Pepsin, when that preparation is prescribed or asked for, and he is also required to pay all costs of suits, which amount to about \$500.

Liquid Dentifrices.

BOAS' DENTIFRICE.

	Parts.
Anise fruits	15
Chamomiles	10
Cloves	10
Alcohol (90 per cent.).....	200
Cinnamon	7.5

Macerate for four days, filter, and add oil of peppermint 5, tincture of ambergris 5.

GUNTHER'S DENTIFRICE.

	Parts.
Tincture of alkanet (1.10).....	200
Compound spirit of balm (Codex) ..	70
Alcohol (90 per cent.)	800
Otto of rose	3
Oil of peppermint	9

SCHROEDER'S DENTIFRICE.

	Parts.
Gunther's dentifrice, as above.....	100
Salicylic acid	2

COCA DENTIFRICE.

	Parts.
Coca leaves	100
Alum in powder	15
Cochineal	100
Alcohol (90 per cent.).....	

Macerate for four days, press, add oil of peppermint 4, oil of cloves 4, otto of rose 1, compound spirit of cochlearia (Codex) 400, saccharin 0.4. Filter.

—*Monde Dentaire* (Phar II).

A Kink in Making Tincture of Iodine.

M. Pées, writing to the *Bulletin Commercial*, after enumerating the various methods of making tincture of iodine, with the view of shortening the process of solution, says that the following is the most satisfactory to him: Take a small percolator, or one of size suitable to the amount of tincture to be made, with a glass cover, and provided with a glass stopcock. Put at the bottom a wad of absorbent cotton of moderate thickness, and on this put the iodine. Finally pour in your alcohol. Now turn the stopcock very slightly or just enough to allow the liquid to escape into a receiver, drop by drop. Do this at night, and the next morning you will find your solution ready.—*Nat. Druggist*.

Roll Holders Roll Wrapping Paper

WHITE AND MANILLA

White and blue powder paper

TOILET PAPER
DRUG ENVELOPES
STATIONERY

Canada Paper Co., Limited,
Toronto and Montreal

WHEAT MARROW

AN IDEAL FOOD FOR
INVALIDS, INFANTS, OLD PEOPLE

Is Nutritious, easily digested, and satisfying. Prepared from
the Choicest Winter Wheats.

Physicians recommend it. Patients like it.
All druggists should keep it in stock.

Manufactured by
The Express Roller Mills
Wm. Mack, Proprietor. CORNWALL, ONT.

No Profit for Me

I don't pretend to make any money from customers who send me one or two orders and stop there—permanent trade is what I am after. I will take every cent's worth of risk if a druggist will let me send him an assortment of my Cigars, the whole order to cost him from \$20 upwards.

Any druggist will be at liberty to return the Cigars at my expense at any time for thirty days after he gets them, and, moreover, if in six months after the order is received the druggist finds that the Cigars have not sold, I will even then take them back and refund the druggist his money. Let me write you more in detail about this proposition in which

I take all the Risk.

J. BRUCE PAYNE, Mfr.,
Granby, Que.

LALONDE'S AUTOMATIC COMBINATION CUSHION SYRINGE



and Hot-Water Bag.

This Syringe is used while in a sitting posture, and has been pronounced by physicians and patients as superior to any other make, and very effective in bowel, nasal and vaginal ailments. Retail at \$3.50, \$5.00 and \$6.00 each. Complete with all attachments. It will pay druggists to introduce it to their doctors and customers.

J. LALONDE,

Sole Manufacturer. 955 St. Catherine St.,
MONTREAL

SOVEREIGN FRUIT JUICE

The equal of the best in flavor, color and strength, but cheaper in price. In 24, 20 and 6 oz. bottles, attractively labelled and capped.

Cases of 1 doz. 24 oz. (Tom Gins)
Brls. of 4 doz. " "
Cases of 1 doz. 20 oz. (Hocks)
Brls. of 6 doz. 20 oz. " "
Cases of 4 doz. 6 oz. (Splits)
Brls. of 1 gross. 6 oz. " "

Bulk in barrels and puncheons. Write us for prices and terms.

SIMSON BROS. & GO.

Wholesale Druggists Halifax, N.S.



ARE MADE BY
Joseph G. Taite's Sons,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Wide-Awake Dealers

ALL SELL

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

The Choicest Goods in the Market...

W. S. RUSSELL

MANUFACTURER

BERLIN, ONT

GOMBAULT'S Caustic Balsam

IS THE ONLY **Genuine**

The greatest veterinary remedy and blister in the market.

Put up with both English and French directions.

PRICE TO TRADE \$12 DOZ.

RETAILS AT \$1.50.

See that Our Name is on Every Bottle

TAKE NO OTHER.

The Lawrence-Williams Co.,

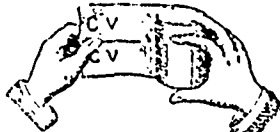
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TORONTO, Ont.

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

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The Largest Manufacturer of
SURGICAL APPLIANCES
In the World.



THE EUREKA "CREPE VELPEAU"

Absolute maker of Trusses, Surgical Elastic Hosiery, Suspensory Bandages, Abdominal Belts, Chest and Lungs Protectors, Corsets, Bandages, Elastics and Surgical Appliances generally.

Send for Price List.

4 Albion Place, Blackfriars Bridge, London S.E., Eng.
Steam Mills and Factories—Nottingham, London and Carlton.

Statuettes, Electros, Show Cards Free on Loan

TO THE TRADE :

INDIAN CATARRH CURE

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

For sale by

THE INDIAN CATARRH CURE CO.

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

NOTWITHSTANDING THE FAMINE IN SPONGES

the world over, we have lately received from our Nassau, Florida and London agents a complete and splendid assortment, as follows:

In Bales, weighing from 25 to 75 lbs, unbleached, Florida, Abaco and Nassau Sheep Wools, No. 1 and 2 quality.

Abaco and Nassau Velvets, No. 1 and 2 quality.

Acklins and Nassau Reef, No. 1 quality.

Acklins and Nassau Grass, No. 1 and 2 quality.

Florida and Nassau Yellow, No. 1 quality.

Cuba Hard Heads—extra nice.

Also all the above lines in Cases, bleached, graded and packed by ourselves.

—NO CULLS OR RUBBISH IN BOXES—

Also a magnificent assortment of Mandroka and Honeycomb Bath, in extra fine forms, half forms and coupes.

Fine Turkey Cup, Surgeons' and Baby Sponges, Currier's Sponges, School Sponges, Carriage Sponges and Painter's Sponges.

SAUNDERS & EVANS

40 WELLINGTON ST. EAST

50TH YEARS SALE
And still unappreciable for Killing Flies.

MATHER'S

ORIGINAL CHEMICAL

FLY PAPERS

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

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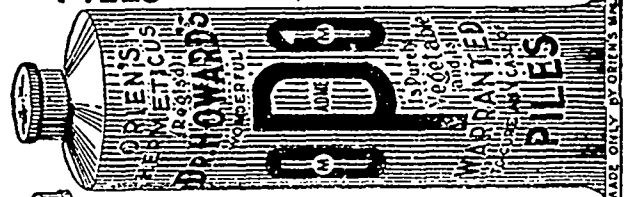
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LEGAL.

A TRADE MARK CASE.

Mr. Justice Doherty gave judgment recently at Montreal in the case of B. E. McGale against Geo. A. Sinard *et al.*, arising out of an infringement of rights to the use of the name of "Dr. Coderre" in connection with certain medicinal preparations.

The plaintiff asked for \$25,000 damages, for an injunction to enjoin the defendants from further using the name, and to render an account.

The plaintiff purchased from the heirs of the late Dr. J. Emery Coderre the right to manufacture and sell all his medical preparations, and to use the name of Coderre. He contended that the defendants were illegally, and to his detriment, using the name of Coderre in connection with certain pills which they sell and advertise extensively. This was of a nature to cause him prejudice and damage, even though the preparations were not the same, and could not be possibly mistaken.

The learned judge went over the evidence and the facts in the case at very great length, and was very severe in his remarks concerning the defendants. The court was satisfied that the use of the name of Dr. Coderre by the defendants was illegal, and intended to mislead the public in the belief that the pills sold by them were made from a prescription by Dr. Coderre.

Though the court could not pronounce as to the value of the pills sold by the defendants, it had no doubt whatever that the defendants had no right to use the name of Dr. Coderre as they had done. The name of Coderre constituted a trade mark, and its use by others than the rightful person was of a nature to prejudice the person having a right to it, and to the preparations of Dr. Coderre. For these reasons, among others, the plaintiff is entitled to the injunction which he prays for to enjoin the defendants from using the name of Dr. Coderre in connection with their preparations. The court would not allow any damages, because none had been proven, nor would it order the defendants to render an account up to the time of the institution of the action, because this would be well-nigh impossible.

Drop Lawson & Jones a post card re calendars for 1901.

Dispensing Difficulties.

We give below reports of "dispensing difficulties," etc., which have appeared in several of our contemporaries, believing they will be of interest to practical pharmacists as well as students.

At a meeting of the Liverpool School of Pharmacy, T. S. Wokes, Ph. Ch., read some notes concerning certain prescriptions, the dispensing of which had given rise to peculiar reactions and several difficulties.

No. 1.—Unpreventable liberation of iodine took place in the following through the agency of the ferric salt.

Potass. iodid.	ʒiiss.
Liq. ferr. perchlor.	ʒj.
Liq. arsenici hydroch.	ʒj.
Spt. chlorof.	ʒj.
Aquæ ad.	ʒvj.
M. Ft. mist.	

The doctor when spoken to altered the prescription.

No. 2.—Mucilage had to be employed to suspend the tincture of benzoin, which is in rather unusual amount:—

Tr. benzoini co.	ʒi ʒ20
Oxymellis scilicet.	ʒj.
Vini ipecac.	ʒi ʒ80
Syrupi tolu.	ʒi ʒ80
Aquæ ad.	ʒviij.
M. Ft. mist.	

No. 3.—The peculiarity of this was the large dose of bromide and tincture of hyoscyamus. This, however, was explained by the direction—one dose daily:

Potass. bromidi.	ʒj.
Tr. belladonnæ.	ʒi ʒ80
Tr. hyoscyami.	ʒj.
Aquæ camphoræ ad.	ʒviij.
M. Ft. mist.	

Sd. ʒj. hora somni.

No. 4.—This gargle did not require mucilage to suspend the tincture of myrrh, as the glycerin was sufficient.

Potassæ chloratis.	ʒj.
Tr. catechu.	ʒiv.
Tr. myrrhæ.	ʒiij.
Glycerini.	ʒi.
Aquæ ad.	ʒvj.
M. Ft. gargarisma.	

No. 5.—The meaning of the writer of the prescription was rather difficult to get at:—

Suppos. acid. borici.	aa. gr. xv.
Mitte vj. ut dictu.	

An ordinary 15-gr. suppository, containing 2 gr. to 3 gr. of boric acid, seemed at first sight to be intended, but communication with the doctor revealed the fact that he really wanted a pessary with 15 gr. of boric acid in a 60-gr. mass, six to be sent.

No. 6.—A lotion for the scalp, with elaborate Latin directions, gave no difficulty. An emulsion was first made, and,

when strained, it was mixed with the other ingredients:—

Amygd. amar.	ʒi.
Aquæ rosmarini.	ʒvi.
Contunde et tere simul dein, cola, et adde—	
Hydr. perchlor.	gr. xv.
Spt. vini rect.	ʒj.
Ft. lotio.	

No. 7.—The active ingredient in this is somewhat unusual—at any rate in pessary form:—

Tr. benzoini co.	ʒi.
Olei theobromi ad.	gr. 60
Ft. pessus.	

Made by heat this was a failure, but by cold compression it was a very satisfactory mass.

No. 8.—Effervescence took place in this, which was not due to acidity of the mucilage, which was fresh. Perhaps the codeine had been acted on by the bicarbonate:—

Sodii bicarbonatis.	gr. ʒi
Tr. cotonis (i).	ʒi ʒ80
Tr. chlorof. co.	ʒiv.
Codeinæ.	gr. j.
Mucilaginis.	ʒj.
Aquæ cinnamomi ad.	ʒviij.
M. Ft. mist.	

At a meeting of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland held at Dublin, Mr. Johnston submitted some prescriptions which had been sent by Mr. Boardman.

They were a mixture, and an ointment respectively. The former was as follows:

℞ Chlorodya.	ʒiiss.
Acidi gallici.	ʒiij.
Tr. kino.	ʒii.
Mist. cretae.	ad. ʒvi.

A tablespoonful every third hour.

And the latter:

℞ Liq. carbonis deterg.	
Adipis.	aa. ʒss.

The ointment "strong."

The component parts of the mixture were spoken of in detail. Mr. Smith said that in any case it was a case for reference to the prescriber.

Mr. O'Connor submitted three specimen mixtures kindly sent for discussion by the president, Mr. Downes. The prescription ran as follows:

℞ Urotopine.	ʒii.
Liq. strychnin.	ʒi ʒ36.
Quin. sulph.	gr. xii.
Acid. sulph. dil.	ʒi.
Acid. phos. dil.	ʒij.
Syr. limonis.	ʒss.
Aquæ.	ad. ʒvi.

Three bottles of this were shown. The first bottle was made up by the president, the second in a local pharmacy, and the third came from an English compounder. The prescriber was a well-known Dublin doctor. When the mixture was obtained

in a precipitated state it was shown to the doctor. The crystals in the bottle were at first thought to be strychnine, but they turned out to be phosphate of quinine.

Dr. Walsh commented on the strangeness of urotropine having such an effect. There were only 12 grains of quinine in the mixture.

Mr. Smith said the mixture certainly presented a very suspicious appearance. The crystals were much heavier in one bottle than in the other, but that was probably accounted for by the bottle having lain undisturbed for a longer period.

Dr. Walsh referred to a difficult prescription, in connection with which he had to send across to Germany. He spoke at some length on the subject, and was followed by Mr. Watson, who submitted the following powder.

℞ Ammon. chlor.
Hyd. subchlor.aa gr. iv.
Fiat. pulv. mitte iii tales

One immediately as directed.

Mr. Smith and Mr. O'Connor agreed that the powder in question might be dispensed without hesitation, and Mr. O'Connor further observed that the chemist's responsibility ought to cease when the patient took the powder.

Complaint had been made that the following mixture, dispensed in different pharmacies, was sometimes an opalescent mixture, sometimes quite clear, and sometimes clear but colored brown:

℞ Liq. Sodii Arseniat. ℥xl.
Syr. Ferri Iodidiad. ℥i.

On adding the solution of sodium arseniate to freshly-made syrup of ferrous iodide there is immediate precipitation of ferrous arseniate, which makes the mixture opalescent. The ingredients are, therefore, chemically incompatible. But most wholesale houses send out a liquor ferri iodidi or syrupus ferri iodidi, to which hypophosphorous acid has been added as a preservative, and when such a syrup is used in dispensing the mixture there is no precipitation, the result being a clear, colorless mixture. This result is probably due to the fact that the free hypophosphorous acid dissolves the ferrous arseniate. But a curious circumstance is that the mixture soon acquires a brown color and indicates free iodine, and on standing a few days again it becomes colorless. The coloration may be due to oxidation of ferrous iodide with formation first of oxyiodide, and subsequently of

ferric oxide and free iodine. The preservative action of the hypophosphorous acid depends on a reaction between free iodine, water, and hypophosphorous acid, with production of phosphoric and hydriodic acids. The phosphoric acid then seizes the ferric oxide formed in the previous reaction with formation of ferric phosphate, which is dissolved by the hydriodic acid formed in the preceding reaction, and thus a colorless solution results. The coloration and subsequent decoloration may be due to the fact that the iodine is liberated more rapidly than it is reacted upon, and that it takes a little time to reach the point of decoloration, but further inquiry is needed to decide. When citric acid is used as the preservative the mixture is clear, and there is no coloration.

Protose.

Our readers will, no doubt, remember a report of an interesting military test mentioned last summer in our columns, made in Kingston with "Hatch Protose" powder, where soldiers of the "A" Battery, R.C.A., under Lieut. Col. Drury (now going to sail for South Africa), have been successfully fed thirty days exclusively on this protose.

We learn now, that besides several successful cures recently performed with "Protose" in cases of defective nutrition, namely by Dr. Dame in St. Boniface Hospital (in diabetes), by Dr. E. Dubé, of Montreal, (in general debility), and by Dr. Corbett, of Port Hope, (in dyspepsia), a series of interesting experiments has been carried on by the Surgeon Dr. Coytéux Prévost in St. Luc Hospital, Ottawa, in feeding patients, after abdominal operations, on small doses of "Protose" frequently repeated. It has been found possible to feed them, from the very first day after the laparotomy, without causing nausea, vomiting or uneasiness, and all the fifteen patients, hitherto experimented with, found the food very palatable and strengthening. This seems to be due principally to the small demand of this preparation upon the digestive fluids and machinery involved.

It is a well-known fact that after serious operations the patient is experiencing a certain bodily and mental lassitude and inability to perform well the acts of digestion, as well as an enfeebled action of the heart. Therefore the reconstituting agent in this instance must be something

better than the usual beef teas and meat extracts, which are beginning to be tabooed by the majority of surgeons in cases where a hemoglobin making agent is indicated.

An eminent French surgeon not long since made the remark that "beef tea is a veritable solution of ptomaines" and its toxic character and insufficient nourishment is now well understood. Common sense itself would seem to teach us, that an extract from the tissues of a dead and decomposing animal is about the last thing that ought to be given to an operated or enfeebled patient or in cases of general debility.

The Story of Acetylene Gas.

An interesting bit of history, given in *Electricity*, concerning acetylene gas, shows the remarkable genesis of that peculiar article. It was discovered some years ago by Thomas L. Wilson, of St. Thomas, Ont., and this was while smelting for metallurgical purposes. From time to time he used a great deal of rock salt in his furnace stock, and also limestone as a flux: whenever these two were fused together the slag produced by the immense electrical heat included a dirty greyish substance wholly unlike anything he had ever seen. He simply dumped this stuff into the stream near the furnace. One day, when the pile of slag was so large that its top rose above the surface of the water, a minute or two after dropping the slag as usual into the stream—some of it underneath and some remaining above the water in a red-hot state—the sizzling and steaming was followed by a bright burst of flame. The next time rock salt and limestone were used the blaze again appeared over the slag after it had been cast into the river, and it being at night he was much struck by the brilliant white light; so that on again having a batch of the queer, greyish residue to dispose of, he did not waste it, but saved it, and poured over it some water for experiment. To Mr. Wilson's surprise there was not any flame, but after puzzling a while over this feature he held a lighted match over the pile, when instantly there was a white, glowing flame.

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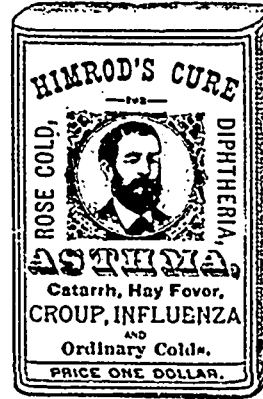
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Agents for Canada.

The following "Report of Progress" on the Indian and Colonial Addendum to the *British Pharmacopœia*, has been forwarded to us by the editor of *Pharmacopœia*, Mr. John Attfield, F.R.S.

BRITISH PHARMACOPŒIA, 1898.

INDIAN AND COLONIAL ADDENDUM

A REPORT OF PROGRESS, 1899.

BY THE EDITOR.

PRESENTED TO THE PHARMACOPŒIA-COMMITTEE OF THE GENERAL MEDICAL COUNCIL ON NOVEMBER 29, 1899.

The *British Pharmacopœia* of 1898 is already largely an *Imperial British Pharmacopœia*, for medical and pharmaceutical authorities within the seventy areas of administration which comprises India and the British Colonies were invited to aid, and did aid, in the compilation of the book, and it may be added, have very generally expressed their satisfaction at the manner in which their recommendations have been embodied in the volume.

But included in the recommendations were many locally important drugs for which local recognition only, within the respective areas of administration, was requested. To have delayed the publication of the *Pharmacopœia* until, by necessarily slow correspondence, full local information respecting those drugs could be obtained, and locally satisfactory pharmaceutical preparations of the drugs be devised, was obviously undesirable.

Immediately, however, after the issue of the *Pharmacopœia* in May, 1898, steps were taken to obtain trustworthy descriptions of the drugs in question, and these, with appropriate notes, were printed and laid before the MEDICAL COUNCIL at its succeeding Session in November, 1898, in the form of a 32-page, wide-margin, quarto pamphlet, entitled "A Report on the proposed Indian and Colonial Addendum to the *British Pharmacopœia* of 1898." The COUNCIL ordered that copies of this "incomplete draft Addendum, freely open to additions, omissions, and alterations," be sent, either through the Indian and Colonial Offices by the continued kind permission of the Right Honourable the Secretaries, or with the concurrence of those Secretaries, direct from the Medical Council, to medical and pharmaceutical authorities in India and the Colonies. Nearly nine hundred copies, or an average of twelve copies to each of the seventy areas of British administration, were thus distributed before the end of the succeeding February, 1899. Each copy was accompanied by a printed official explanatory letter from the editor.

An abstract of the replies (53 from the 70 areas) and the result of 250 quarto pages of letters from the editor (transcripts of which have been laid before the Chairman of the Committee), with some intimation of what is still required before the Addendum can be completed, together form the present Editorial Report.

INDIAN AND THE COLONIES.

Areas of Administration.

INDIA.—Ajmere-Merwara, the Andamans, Assam, Bengal, Berar Bombay, British Baluchistan, Burma, The Central Provinces, Coorg, The Deccan and Madras, The North-West Provinces and Oudh, The Punjab. Total, 14 or 15.

AFRICAN COLONIES.—Basutoland, Bechuanaland Protectorate, Cape of Good Hope or Cape Colony, Gambia, Gold Coast, Lagos, Natal, Saint Helena, Sierra Leone. Total, 9.

AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES.—British New Guinea, Fiji Islands, New South Wales, New Zealand, Queensland, South Australia, Tasmania, Victoria, Western Australia, Western Pacific. Total, 10.

EASTERN COLONIES.—Ceylon, Hong Kong, Labuan, Mauritius, Seychelles Islands, Straits Settlements. Total, 6.

MEDITERRANEAN COLONIES.—Cyprus, Gibraltar, Malta. Total, 3.

MISCELLANEOUS COLONIES.—Falkland Islands. 1 Administration.

NORTH AMERICAN COLONIES.—British Columbia, Manitoba, New Brunswick, North-West Territories, Nova Scotia, Ontario, Prince Edward Island, Quebec: forming the 8 Provinces of Canada, Newfoundland. Total, 9.

WEST INDIAN COLONIES.—Bahama Islands, Barbados, Bermuda Islands, British Guiana, British Honduras, Jamaica and Turks and Caicos Islands, Leeward Island (Antigua, Dominica, Montserrat, Saint Christopher and Nevis, Virgin Islands), Trinidad and Tobago, Windward Islands (Grenada, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent). Total, 18.

Total British Dependencies in India

and in the Colonies, 70, more or slightly less, according to combinations.

All correspondents and contributors have been reminded that the Medical Council desires to publish an Indian and Colonial Addendum as a part of the *British Pharmacopœia* of 1898, hence that only drugs which are already fairly well known can find place in that Addendum; and that drugs of which little is known or the investigation of which cannot be completed soon, may possibly be included in the next *Pharmacopœia* or in an Appendix thereto, and that certainly reports respecting them will always be welcomed by the Council, but that publication of the Addendum cannot be much longer delayed for their insertion.

INDIA.

The interests of the provinces of India, in relation to the imperialization of the *British Pharmacopœia*, were centred in a special Committee appointed by the Government of India in 1894. The committee consisted of Surgeon-Colonel R. Harvey, D.S.O., Officiating Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, Bengal (President); the Medical Storekeeper, Calcutta, and the Senior Medical Officer, British Troops at Calcutta. These officers assembled in the capital of British India, themselves drew up two reports which furnished important contributions to the *Pharmacopœia* of 1898, and received from the Principal of the Madras Medical College a report in reply to a letter written by the Secretary of the Committee and laid before the Madras College Council, and which report included nearly all the drugs that now appear under "India" in the draft Addendum. With the issue of these reports the labors of the Committee came to an end, and the three reports were in due time transmitted through the Privy Council to the Medical Council.

The officers who, at the instance of the Madras College Council, drew up the third report just mentioned were Surgeon-Captain (now Surgeon-Major) F. J. Crawford, M.D., Professor of Materia Medica in the College, and R. Hattingsworth, Esq., Lecturer on Botany. With these authorities there is now (1899) associated Lt.-Col. H. St. Clare Carruthers, the Government Medical Storekeeper, a highly skilled enthusiast in all matters pertaining to the treatment of drugs and the production of efficient pharmaceutical

preparations. Through the Surgeon General with the Government of Madras, C. Sibthorpe, C.B., voluminous correspondence has passed between the Editor and Major Crawford, who, in a letter received at the Medical Council Office on November 5, 1899, says, in relation to the whole of the Indian drugs of the draft *Addendum* and their preparation: "I shall soon write to you further and perhaps be able to state when a final communication may be expected from us."

Surgeon-General C. Sibthorpe, C.B., also forwards a statement showing that *Picrorrhiza Kurrson*, Royle, *Adhatoda Vasica*, Nees, and *Alstonia Scholaris*, R. Br., are being investigated by an Indigenous Drugs Committee in Madras.

Some voluminous but unofficial correspondence has also passed between the Editor and Dr. George Watt, C.I.E., Secretary of the Indigenous Drugs Committee, Calcutta. The members of this Committee are, it is believed, framing a letter which will convey to the Medical Council their views on the general question, and probably will also forward documents showing the course they are adopting to secure much needed chemical, physiological and therapeutical investigation of Indian indigenous drugs. Such a committee can obviously give valuable aid to the Medical Council in the early production of the first, as well as in the compilation of every future, Indian and Colonial *Addendum* to the *British Pharmacopœia*, and as Indian contributors to the text of future *British Pharmacopœias*.

Surgeon Major-General Bidie (Retd.) has contributed a long report, which is already in the hands of the Pharmacopœia-Committee of the Medical Council. It includes notes on each of the Indian drugs of the draft *Addendum*, and also on *Thevetia Neriifolia*, Juss., and *Ipomœa Hederacea*, Jacq.

Mr. David Hooper, one of the authors of *Pharmacographia Indica*, has been good enough, in response to editorial appeal, to contribute information on many of the Indian drugs of the Draft *Addendum*.

Mr. David Kemp, long resident in India, has published pharmaceutical notes on eleven of the Indian drugs of the draft *Addendum*.

Dr. E. M. de Souza, Member of the Council of the Burma branch of the British Medical Association, and writing also from what as a pharmacist of Rangoon he has observed of medical practice in

Burma, considers that the *Pharmacopœia* of 1898 suffices for the requirements of the province.

AFRICAN COLONIES.

From Basutoland comes an official statement that "the *British Pharmacopœia* of 1898 suffices for the medical and pharmaceutical requirements of this territory."

From the Bechuanaland Protectorate no reply has been received.

From the Cape of Good Hope, or Cape Colony, come several official and unofficial communications. They show that while the *British Pharmacopœia* of 1898 suffices broadly for present needs, many South African plants have known medicinal value, and are being investigated, both locally and in England, with a view to probable inclusion in a future *Pharmacopœia*, either text or addendum. The secretary of the Colonial Medical Council in Cape Town, writing on August 9th, 1899, by desire of the president, states "that the Council is extremely anxious to do all in its power to help the object, and the question is now engaging earnest attention." The secretary of the Eastern Province Branch of the British Medical Association, writing from Grahamstown on June 26th, 1899, makes a similar statement. The *South African Medical Journal* for April and for May, 1899, publishes several contributions on the subject, Dr. Hewat, of the Cape Medical Council, drawing attention to the following drugs as probably worthy of official recognition: *Monsonia Ovata*, *Monocia monodelphia*, *Matricaria glabrata*, *Geruleum bipinnatum*, and *Laetrea athamantica*; also *Mylabris bifaciata*.

The Natal Medical Council has taken the matter in hand, and, "as soon as the Council is in a position to report on the subject, will do so." Sixty Zulu medicines have been sent from the Protectorate, through the Natal Administration, to England for investigation.

From neither Gambia, the Gold Coast, Lagos, or St. Helena has any reply been received.

The colonial surgeon of Sierra Leone considers that the value of the *Addendum* would be great, but that the west coast of Africa affords neither chemical, pharmaceutical, nor medical opportunities for the investigation of the powerful, the mildly diaphoretic, or the other native drugs.

AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES.

The Australasian drugs of the draft *Addendum* were introduced under medi-

cal advice and responsibility, but with the concurrence of authorities in pharmacy. The *Chemist and Druggist of Australasia* has reprinted the text of the Queensland and Victoria sections and the chief prefatory paragraphs of the draft; has invited and received special contributions from experts (G. Watkins, E. C. Blake, H. G. Smith, R. T. Baker, J. H. Maiden, P. Bancroft) respecting the included drugs, and has gone to some trouble to ascertain how often those drugs and their preparations have been called for in the chief pharmacies of the Australasian colonies. The resulting details will be useful when the *Addendum* comes to be settled. But pharmaceutical data as to the frequency of use of a drug, valuable when the medical question is one of exclusion of an old drug, is obviously of less value when the question relates to the inclusion of a new drug, the introduction being a medical matter and necessarily antecedent to the general employment of the drug. An editorial note in the same journal includes two remarks which go to the root of the relations of the Australasian colonies to the projected *Addendum*. "One of the most striking features of the practice of pharmacy in Australia is the very small variation from the practice of the Old Country. . . . The climatic conditions do not differ very greatly from those of the Old Country." Another journal, the *Australasian Journal of Pharmacy*, also reprinted the paragraphs of the draft *Addendum*.

The authorities in British New Guinea have not yet replied.

The chief medical officer of the Fiji Islands supports the inclusion of *arachis oil*, which has been used with satisfaction for the past ten years, in place of olive oil, at the hospital and other Government institutions. He and his official medical colleagues also strongly recommend the insertion of the dried rhizome of *Piper Methysticum*, the local "Yaqona" (yang-gona) or "Kava Root," or "Ava Root" (see *Pharmaceutical Journal*, 2nd Ser., Vol. IV., p. 85, 1862). Several dozens of cases of the abandonment of the alcoholic habit have taken place in this colony by the adoption of regular doses of the cold aqueous unfermented infusion. Twelve pounds of the dried rhizome have been received at the Medical Council's office.

In New South Wales the officers and members of the Eastern Suburbs Medical Association, of Sydney, strongly sup-

port the proposed complete imperialization, sooner or later, of the *British Pharmacopœia*, on the lines now being followed. The Pharmaceutical Society of New South Wales, acting on an official communication from the Health Department, as well as on the general invitation from the Medical Council, has appointed a committee to deal with the subject of the *Addendum*.

The New Zealand branch of the British Medical Association, the Otago Pharmaceutical Association of New Zealand, and the New Zealand Pharmacy Board have the draft *Addendum* before them.

In Queensland the Pharmacy Board has confirmed the previous medical and pharmaceutical action as now reflected in the draft *Addendum*, and has decided to supply such further descriptions as have been desired.

From South Australia comes an opinion from the Council of the South Australian Branch of the British Medical Association that the *British Pharmacopœia* of 1898 suffices for the medical and pharmaceutical requirements of the province. The Pharmacy Board of South Australia, replying through the Government Colonial Surgeon and the Colonial Office, consider that the *materia medica* of the *British Pharmacopœia* of 1898 fills all requirements.

The council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Tasmania expresses the opinion that the *British Pharmacopœia* is sufficient for all purposes at present, "as we can adapt it to our climatic and other requirements," but cordially approves of the principle of an Indian and Colonial *Addendum*, and would contribute to any fund for defraying the costs of researches on colonial drugs having fairly good local reputation. The Court of Medical Examiners are not prepared to take further steps in the matter.

The "Victoria" drugs in the draft *Addendum* were recommended by the Victorian Branch of the British Medical Association in conjunction with the late Government botanist, Baron von Mueller, the late Mr. J. Bosisto, C. M. G., and five representatives of the Pharmacy Board and the Pharmaceutical Society of Victoria. For the further consideration of the *Addendum*, representatives of the medical societies of Victoria and of the Melbourne Medical Association have been conjoined with representatives of the Pharmacy Board and the Pharmaceutical Society of Australasia, and have furnished the Premier with a report for

transmission through the Colonial Office to the Medical Council. Replies to each of the queries raised in the draft *Addendum* have been forwarded. The inclusion of *Acacia Cortex* is supported and a description forwarded. *Aconitum Napellus*, cultivated experimentally in Victoria, corresponds with that cultivated in Britain. The inclusion of *Duboisia* and *Duboisine* is proposed to be deferred, for the reasons mentioned in the draft *Addendum*. As to *Eucalyptus Suppositories*, *Syrup* and *Tincture*, it is agreed that, like the official *Lozenge*, they be made with the official gum; but "this committee would prefer to see the true 'red gum' (of *E. rostrata*) alone official." *Fennel* grown in Victoria does not differ from the official. As to *Kino Eucalypti*, "this committee entirely approves of the proposed use of 'Botany Bay Kino' in the Australasian parts of the Empire when it possesses the characters and responds to the tests of the official Kino." [*Grindelia Robusta* was recommended by the Queensland authorities.—ED.] A committee of the Faculty of Medicine of the University of Melbourne concludes that besides *Duboisia* and *Fenicula Fructus*, the *Acacia Cortex* and *Kino Eucalypti* of the draft *Addendum* may be omitted.

The medical authorities in Western Australia have no suggestion to offer.

The many islands of the Western Pacific are administered by the High Commissioner of the Fiji Islands. See Fiji Islands.

EASTERN COLONIES.

From Ceylon comes a comprehensive report by Dr. VanDort, strongly supported by the principal civil medical officer. Nearly every one of the drugs of the draft *Addendum* is reviewed, and the following statements are made: "With few exceptions the drugs are well known in this island, are of great repute, and largely used in native practice. . . . European practitioners (in Ceylon) testify to their real value and to their fitness to supersede . . . the various official European drugs for which they have been proposed as equivalents. . . . Nearly all are indigenous." Dr. VanDort says that many other indigenous drugs have reputation in Ceylon, but mentions only three as being known to and used by him, namely: *Ipomea turpethum*, R. Br.; *Justicia Adhatoda*, Linn., vel *Adhatoda Vasica*, Nees (vide *Madras*, Ed.); and the *Hygrophila Spinosa*, T. And., vel *Asteracantha longifolia*. Dr. VanDort and the principal civil medical officer were thereupon re-

quested by the editor, writing from the Council's offices on June 1st, 1899, to obtain details concerning the best pharmaceutical forms of these or other Sinhalese or Tamil drugs used by the Vederals, or native doctors, and to obtain any further general medical opinions from European practitioners that would be likely to be useful. A reply, dated Nov. 9th, 1899, and received in London on Nov. 25th, shows that a sub-committee of the Ceylon Branch of the British Medical Association sent a private circular to the qualified medical practitioners in the island, requesting opinions on the above and other drugs, with the result that the recommendation to include the foregoing three drugs is confirmed. The president of the Branch, Dr. Allan Perry, who also is principal civil medical officer, sends a copy of the Report by the Sub Committee. Of this report two sentences may be quoted: "Even if the native drugs of proved efficacy are never likely to supersede the official drugs of the *British Pharmacopœia*, the importance of being able to substitute the former for the latter in remote villages where European drugs are not always available, or in dispensary practice as a measure of economy, does not seem to have been recognized hitherto in its proper light." Again: "Your committee, fully impressed with the importance of a systematic and experimental study of native drugs, from a strictly medical as well as from a commercial point of view, beg to recommend that the subject be brought before the notice of the Ceylon Government by the association, with a view to secure its assistance in carrying out a properly-organized scheme for such study." The formation of a special central Research Committee is then recommended, with the object of aiding the Medical Council in producing, in due time, an *Imperial British Pharmacopœia*. The report concludes with an acknowledgment of the services rendered by the pharmacists who had prepared fluid extracts and tinctures of the drugs for the committee.

The suggestions from Hong Kong in 1894 having been embodied in the *British Pharmacopœia* of 1898, the hope is now expressed by the resident officers that the drugs of the draft *Addendum* will be made official, and that the requirements of the colony will then be fully satisfied.

From Labuan, Mauritius, and the Seychelles Islands no communication has been received.

From the Straits Settlements comes the opinion of the Colonial Surgeon-in-Charge, Singapore, dated April 13, 1896, that the *British Pharmacopœia* of 1898 suffices for the requirements of the colony. On October 17, 1899, the Principal Civil Medical Officer finds "the universal opinion to be that the *British Pharmacopœia* of 1898 suffices for the medical and pharmaceutical requirements of this colony."

MEDITERRANEAN COLONIES.

The Cyprus authorities have no suggestion to offer.

The Surgeon of the Colonial Hospital in Gibraltar reports to the Governor that native remedies are derived from plants represented in the *British Pharmacopœia* of 1898, and that in any case the limited vegetation could not furnish a constant supply of the local remedies.

The Chief Government Medical Officer in Malta, replying through the Governor, strongly recommends the inclusion, in the *Addendum*, of "*Cucurbitæ Semina*, Melon Pumpkin Seeds," as an agreeable, safe and certain renifuge. He encloses a complete botanical description, and regards the seeds of this *Cucurbita Maxima* as quite distinct from those of *C. Pepo*. This remedy is extensively used in Malta in preference to kousso and male fern, both of which grow in the colony, and to the pomegranate bark, and is more easily taken than either. The dose is four ounces of the cleaned and peeled fresh seeds pounded up to a creamy consistence by aid of a very little water gradually added. It is almost inviting to take, but a little flavoring of sugar may be included if desired. The remedy should be taken in the morning, fasting, the patient having had a small dose of castor oil the preceding evening. The seeds should in no case be more than a month old.

Miscellaneous Colonies.—No reply has been received from the Falkland Islands.

NORTH AMERICAN COLONIES.

The medical and pharmaceutical interests, in the *Addendum*, of the eight provinces of Canada are centred in an influential committee sitting in Montreal. The editor has corresponded with Drs. Adams, Bazin, Blackader, and Prof. Morrison, but the committee includes presidents of various medical and pharmaceutical societies and associations, professors of pharmacology, therapeutics, chemistry, botany and pharmacy, editors of journals

and other representative men. A draft report including some thirty or forty drugs and preparations has been circulated for comment throughout the Dominion, a copy being sent to the editor of the *Addendum*. This report, together with voluminous "suggestions" by Prof. Morrison, has been printed in the *Canadian Pharmaceutical Journal* for March, 1899, and reprinted in the *British Pharmaceutical Journal* for September 2, 1899, pages 230 to 233. An endeavor will be made to secure, without undue delay, harmony of treatment between the Canadian portion of the *Addendum* and the *United States Pharmacopœia* of 1900. On October 28 last, the editor received from the secretary of the Canadian committee a letter stating that "very shortly we expect to send you a revised draft report." [The latter came to hand on December 1, 1899.—ED.]

No official reply from Newfoundland has yet been received.

WEST INDIAN COLONIES.

The Governor of the Bahama Islands has brought the desires of the Medical Council before the medical authorities of the colony, but no report has yet been made.

The medical authorities of Barbados have no suggestion to offer.

The secretary of the Bermuda branch of the British Medical Association reported to the Colonial Secretary of Bermuda that the respective papers should be brought before the association, but no further communication has yet been received.

In British Guiana the Acting-Surgeon General, after consulting other medical authorities and the Chemists and Druggists' Association, is of opinion that the *British Pharmacopœia* of 1898 suffices for the medical and pharmaceutical requirements of the colony.

In British Honduras "the *British Pharmacopœia* of 1898 suffices for all requirements so far as this colony is concerned."

From Jamaica, including Turks and Caicos Islands, valuable contributions to the *British Pharmacopœia* of 1898 were received, and were incorporated. Presumably therefore no further addition is yet desired.

From the Leeward Islands, the medical officer of No. 2 District, Montserrat, states that several of the plants mentioned in the draft *Addendum* grow wild

in the islands, and that he will welcome the official recognition of those drugs. The *British Pharmacopœia* will then meet all requirements. No direct replies have yet been received from Antigua, Dominica, Saint Christopher and Nevis, or the Virgin Islands.

The Governor of Trinidad and Tobago referred the draft *Addendum* to the Surgeon-General and to the Pharmaceutical Society of Trinidad. The secretary of the Medical Board of Trinidad replies that the many popular local remedies scarcely deserve official recognition. There appear, however, to be some local drugs of considerable reputation, but they have not been even cursorily examined pharmacologically, and their investigation would take far too long for their possible inclusion in the forthcoming *Addendum*.

As regards the Windward Islands, the administrator of Saint Lucia states that: "The members of the medical staff are unanimous in the opinion that there are many plants growing in St. Lucia which possess valuable medicinal properties; but they do not make any general recommendation for the official recognition of any of them." The Colonial Surgeon points out that Gresbach's "*Flora of the British West Indian Islands*," and Duss and Heckel's "*Flore Phanéragameque des Antilles Françaises*," deal fully with the subject.

Writing from St. Vincent, also for Grenada, the Colonial Surgeon reports to the administrator that the *British Pharmacopœia* of 1898 suffices for the requirements of the colony.

GENERAL CONCLUSION.

It will be seen that fifty-three of the seventy British administrations of India and the Colonies have already communicated to the Medical Council their views respecting an *Indian and Colonial Addendum* to the *British Pharmacopœia*, and, so far, without exception, concur in supporting the broad principle of imperialization of the great national book of medicines; while every one of the seven important classes of colonies or provinces which form the British Empire beyond the boundaries of the United Kingdom, heartily joins with England, Scotland, and Ireland in doing all that can be done from time to time to promote the ultimate production of an *Imperial British Pharmacopœia*.

JOHN ATTFIELD, F.R.S.,
Editor of the *Pharmacopœia*, and of the

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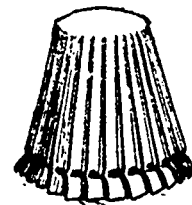
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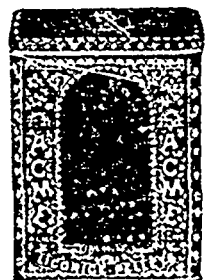
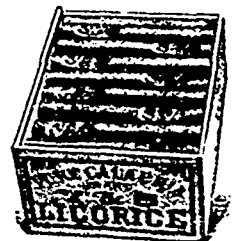
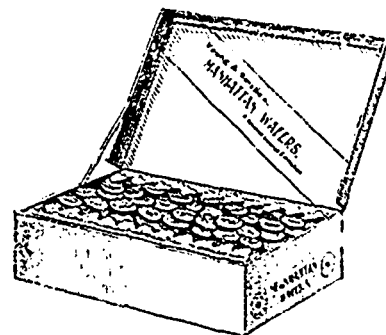


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Extract from the report of the Pharmacopœia Committee of the General Medical Council, received and adopted by the Council on December 5th, 1899.

RESPECTING THE INDIAN AND COLONIAL ADDENDUM.

"Fifty-three of the seventy British administrations of India and the colonies have already communicated their views to the Medical Council. The committee desire to express their cordial thanks to those who have thus contributed much valuable assistance, and to note with gratification that in many colonies the *British Pharmacopœia* in its present form has completely satisfied all requirements."

Patent Medicines in Japan.

In an article in the *Rikugo Zasshi*, quoted in the *British and Colonial Druggist*, Yamagata Tokon discourses in an interesting manner on the advertising and sale of patent medicines in Japan. According to the writer, there are at least one hundred quack remedies and cosmetics whose sale is solely dependent on the persistence with which they are advertised in newspapers. The advertising mediums are usually one or two of the smaller dailies, but the names of patent medicines may frequently be seen in the pages of Buddhist magazines. The Japanese names given to the various articles for sale show a considerable originality. They are either made up of names derived from the original foreign name of the article, names based on the disease which the specific is designed to cure, or abstract names describing the general effects of the article recommended.

As examples of the latter, Taiyo-gan (sun pills), Taiyo-san (sun powders), Beppin-sui (beauty water), Tekimen-sui (immediate effect water), Kime chinki (skin texture tincture), and Tsuya-king (the chief of gloss-producing cosmetics) are given. The number of patent medicines advertised is large, Mr. Yamagata, in a casual investigation, noting seventy-eight different specifics in the columns of a few newspapers. These are principally pills for insuring and preventing conception; tonics of all kinds, including Imori

no kuroyaki (burnt water lizard, used as an aphrodisiac); and poison antidotes and disease cures. The methods of advertising employed are similar to Western ideas, and the practice of offering 5,000 yen to anyone who proves the inefficacy of the article recommended is very common. In 1896 in Tokyo alone there were registered 1,401 inventors and 5,145 vendors of patent medicines. In the writer's opinion, restrictions should be placed on the manufacture and the sale of patent medicines and cosmetics.

Artificial Sponges.

A process patented by Dr. Gustav Pum, of Graz, Germany, consists principally in the action of zinc chloride solution on pure cellulose. The results are amyloid and hydro-cellulose like products, which swell up with water, but turn horny and hard on drying. In order to retain for the product the property of also absorbing water after drying, alkali-haloids are employed in treating the cellulose with zinc chloride, and finally the product is subjected to a mechanical treatment. Thus for example, 2,000 grammes of concentrated zinc chloride solution and 2000 grammes of sodium chloride are used for 100 grammes of cellulose, whereby a pasty viscous mass is obtained which is mixed with about 1 kilo of coarse grained rock salt. The plastic mass thus obtained is pierced in a press mold with pins, after whose removal the pressed material appears traversed by small canals in all directions. The excess of salts is removed by washing one or two days with alcohol and water. The product thus obtained can take the place of natural sponges in all its uses, and may especially serve for filtering water for sanitary and industrial purposes. It is also suitable for filling up life preservers, for the production of anchor buoys, as well as in surgery for absorbing secretions, etc.—*Scientific American*.

Selections

HEROINE HYDROCHLORATE—This new derivative of morphine has been carefully investigated therapeutically by Dr. Ferreira. He finds it acts as an excellent sedative in asthmatic and tubercular cases, and finds also that it is always far better tolerated than morphine by patients who are not used to the administration of narcotics.

Santonate of lime is a white, tasteless

powder, entirely insoluble in water. It may be obtained by heating santonin with milk of lime and drying the mixture. Owing to its lack of solubility and consequent slow absorption, this compound is claimed to be a far superior vermifuge to santonin. Being tasteless, it is well suited for administration in form of pastilles. (Ap. Ztg)

MELON ROOT AS A SUBSTITUTE FOR IPECAC.—Heberger, describing the bitter principle of the cucurbitaceæ, attributes emetic and purgative properties to the root of the melon. The characteristics of this principle are as follows: A compact, brownish mass, breaking with a shining fracture, very deliquescent. The aqueous solution has a bitter, slightly pungent taste. It is not affected by acids or alkalies. It is readily soluble in alcohol, and from this solution is thrown down by acetate of lead or an infusion of nutgall. Ammonia and caustic potash dissolve it readily, and acids produce in these solutions a gray brown precipitate that is sparingly soluble in water. According to Dr. Langewicz, the powdered root of the cultivated plant may be safely taken in ounce doses. The wild plants are more active, 0.5 to 0.7 gm. (8 to 10 grains) constituting an effective emetic. The bitter principle itself causes vomiting in doses of 0.09 gm. (1½ grain).—*L'Union Pharm.*

ANTISEPTIC MOUTH PERLES.—According to Von Rudlauer these may be prepared in the form of cachous, each containing 0.001 gm. of thymol, menthol, eucalyptol, saccharin, and vanillin. They may be used in place of tooth or mouth washes and gargles, especially in case of children not old enough to use a gargle. For adults, two perles are allowed to completely dissolve in the mouth, the solution being swallowed.—*Pharm. Central*.

TO RENDER CREOSOTE SOLUBLE IN WATER.—Saponin is said to have the property of rendering creosote soluble in water. To 10 grammes of beechwood creosote add 80 grammes tincture quillia and 60 grammes distilled water. This mixture forms a solution which can be diluted with tepid water and administered as an enema or otherwise.

Benzoyl peroxide is a disinfectant and bleaching agent, obtained by the interaction of benzoyl chloride, hydrogen dioxide and sodium hydrate. It is a white powder slightly soluble in water, very soluble in alcohol, glycerine and

fatty oils. It is a more powerful disinfectant than benzoic acid. As a bleaching agent it is most effective at a water-bath temperature or when exposed to sunlight, but is somewhat weaker than hydrogen dioxide. — *Pharm. Centr.*

SODIUM SULPHUROSO-BENZOATE. — A white powder soluble in water, found by F. Heckel to have a decided antiseptic power toward various microbes. (*Apoth. Zeit.*) Said to be non-toxic to the human organism even in large doses. For medical practice the remedy is a convenient antiseptic, and has decided advantages over the mercury salts, because of its non-toxic and non-irritant effects, although it is not so effective an antiseptic.

Laboratory Hints.

CLEANING FUNNELS AND MEASURES.

Funnels and measures used for measuring varnishes, oils, etc., may be cleaned by soaking them in a strong solution of lye or pearlash (*Pharmaceutical Era.*) Another mixture for the same purpose consists of pearlash with quicklime in aqueous solution. The measures are allowed to soak in the solution for a short time, when the resinous matter of the paint or varnish is easily removed. A thin coating of petroleum lubricating oils may be removed, it is said, by the use of naphtha or petroleum benzine.

A practical powder mixer has been devised by Garraud. The apparatus consists of an elliptical box of varnished pasteboard, hard wood, glass, stone, or celluloid, and may be obtained in various sizes to take the place of powder mortars. The powders are placed in the box with a few glass balls, whose size must be in proportion to the dimensions of the box. The admixture is accomplished by a rapid rotary movement, and requires from one to two minutes, depending upon the nature of the ingredients. — (*Ztsch f. Pharm.*)

A SOAP FOR CLEANING INSTRUMENTS.

A soap for cleaning surgical instruments, and other articles of polished steel, which have become flaked with rust by exposure in show case, is made by adding precipitated chalk to a strong solution of cyanide of potassium in water until a cream-like paste is obtained. Add to this white castile soap in fine shavings,

and rub the whole together in a mortar until thoroughly incorporated. The article to be cleaned should be first immersed, if possible, in a solution of one part of cyanide of potash, in four parts of water, and kept there until the surface dirt and rust disappears. It should then be polished with the soap, made as above directed. Articles so treated look as "good as new." — *Monthly Magazine of Pharmacy.*

STRENGTHENED FILTER PAPER.

When ordinary filter paper is dipped into nitric acid (s. g. 1.42), thoroughly washed and dried, it becomes a tissue of remarkable properties, and one that deserves to be better known by chemists and pharmacists. It shrinks somewhat in size and in weight, and gives on burning a diminished ash. It yields no nitrogen, nor does it in the slightest manner affect liquids traversing it. It remains perfectly pervious to liquids, its filtering properties being in no wise affected, which, it is needless to say, is very different from the behavior of the same paper "parchmented" by sulphuric acid. It is as supple as a rag, yet may be very roughly handled, even when wet, without tearing or giving way. These qualities make it very valuable for use in filtration under pressure or exhaust. It fits closely to the funnel, upon which it may be used direct, without any supports, and it thus prevents undue access of air. As to strength, we can say from actual experiment that it is increased upward of 1,000 per cent. A strip of ordinary white Swedish paper, one-fifth of an inch wide, will sustain a load of from half to three-quarters of a pound avoirdupois, according to the quality of the paper. A similar strip of the toughened paper broke, in three trials, with 5 lbs. 7 ozs. and 3 drams; 5 lbs. 4 ozs. and 36 grains, and 5 lbs. 10 ozs. respectively. These are facts that deserve to be better known than they seem to be to the profession at large. — *Nat. Druggist.*

A Valuable Invention.

We would call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of Lalonde's Automatic Combination Cushion Syringe, which appears in this issue. The proprietor has been manufacturing these syringes in a small way, but is now offering them to physicians and the trade in response to the many enquiries made. The principle of the syringe certainly ap-

pears to be the correct one; the person using it sits with comfort on the instrument and is not subject to any inconvenience, while the syringe empties itself rapidly and gives quick relief. Attachments for vaginal and nasal use also accompany each syringe, making it a perfect household appliance. The following is but a sample of scores of testimonials in Mr. Lalonde's possession:

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(Signed),

H. LAMOUCHE,

1329 St. Andre street,

Montreal.

Proposed British Travellers' Association.

An interesting proposal comes from Chester, England. At a meeting held by the foreign travellers of various well-known Manchester and Birmingham houses, several speakers dwelt upon the advisableness of forming an "Association of British Transatlantic Travellers," for the purpose of promoting social intercourse, of promoting assistance in cases of sickness abroad, of prosecuting claims of various descriptions abroad, furnishing information as to sea routes, overland journeys into the interior of various republics, facilities as to travel, collaboration with consuls abroad and chambers of commerce at home. Questions of life insurance as affecting foreign travel, questions of arbitration, registered trade marks, and many other matters of great importance to foreign travellers as a body, and the shipping trades in general, were also discussed. The opinions expressed proved the desirableness of forming such a society, to embrace the representatives of all classes of British exporters, and it was decided to discuss the matters put forward at a special meeting.

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FOR FEMALES. AND
* **Steel Pills.**
Quickly correct all irregularities, remove all obstructions, and relieve the distressing symptoms so prevalent with the sex.
PREPARED ONLY BY THE SOLE PROPRIETORS
E. T. TOWLE & CO.
Nottingham, England

And sold in Boxes at 50c. and \$1 each (the latter containing three times the quantity of the former), by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World.
Wholesale Agents, **EVANS & SONS, MONTREAL.**
"Druggists" Corporation, **TORONTO.**

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 reasons for these variations in sales are that one orders from his jobber in not less quantity than one dozen Wood's Phosphodine, one dozen Cook's Cotton Root Compound No. 1, and a half dozen Cook's Cotton Root Compound No. 2, and places the dozen cartons on his show case where they can be seen and examined by customers. The other orders a few boxes and hides them in a drawer behind his counter where they cannot be seen, or what is still worse, waits until a customer asks for the goods and then orders a box or two; thus one druggist sells many dozens, the other a few boxes or none at all. These goods all afford a liberal profit to the retailer, and are liberally advertised in nearly all papers from Cape Breton to British Columbia. No retail druggist can make a mistake in ordering from his jobber at least one dozen each of these goods and placing them on his show case where they can be seen. Druggists who have only purchased a few boxes and placed them in a drawer behind the 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.*

Gold Medal presented by His HOLINESS (POPE LEO XIII) to M. ANGELO MARIANI for Benefits derived from VIN MARIANI.



THE POPULAR TONIC
VIN MARIANI
(MARIANI WINE)
NOURISHES - STRENGTHENS - REFRESHES -
OVERWORKED MEN, DELICATE WOMEN
SICKLY CHILDREN
BOOK OF PORTRAITS & ENDORSEMENTS SENT FREE
MARIANI & CO. 52 West 15th ST. N.Y.
Recommended by all who try it.
Written endorsements from 8000 doctors



The Marshal of the Chancery of the Imperial Court requests you to send immediately to the Palace of His Majesty the CZAR, another case (sixty bottles) of VIN MARIANI.


Lawrence A. Wilson & Co.
MONTREAL,
Sole Agents for Canada.

New Sauce and New Chutney.
Formula for East Indian Paste Sauce.
A very delicious sauce, a quite different in preparation from the other sauces. Excellent with all kinds of meat and fish. King of all sauces. The consistency is that of concentrated syrup. A fortune in this preparation to all those who will properly prepare and introduce it Original East Indian recipe. Entirely novel, and formula not known to have been published before.
Formula for Apple Chutney.
According to the Bengal (India) system: This Apple Chutney differs from the ordinary common, mango preparations, and is the only one of its kind that will give satisfaction and sell well. Original East Indian recipe.
The two formulae sent to any part of the United States of America for
ONE DOLLAR.
Remittance by coin, in registered letter, to accompany order
WILLIAM BOWEN, CHEMIST,
MOMBASA, British East Africa.

British Business Chances
FIRMS desirous of getting into communication with British manufacturers or merchants; or who wish to buy British goods on the best possible terms; or who are willing to become agents for British manufacturers, are invited to send particulars of their requirements for
FREE INSERTION
in "Commercial Intelligence," to the Editor
"SELL'S COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE"
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"Commercial Intelligence" circulates all over the United Kingdom amongst the best firms. Firms communicating should give references as to bona fides.
A specimen copy will be sent on receipt of a postcard.

JOSEPH E. SEAGRAM
Waterloo, Ontario.
MANUFACTURER OF
ALCOHOL
Pure Spirits
Rye and Malt Whiskies
"OLD TIMES" AND "WHITE WHEAT"

Work no More
until you have read this. For ten cents we will send to any pharmacist not already a subscriber, the Spatula for three months and a handsome copper plate engraving entitled "The Doctor," or "The Druggist's Wife;" or 32 illustrated ads. ready for immediate use. For one dollar we will send to any one not already a subscriber, the Spatula until January, 1901, and a book of 1,300 druggists' shop labels.
THE SPATULA.
10 1/2 Oliver St., Boston.



WE would be very glad to supply the Drug Trade and Medical Profession with our Catalogue of Fine
Pharmaceutical Specialties....
Our Standard Fluid Extracts will compare with products of any other Laboratory on the continent.
Martin, Bole & Wynne Co.
Wholesale Druggists, Winnipeg, Man

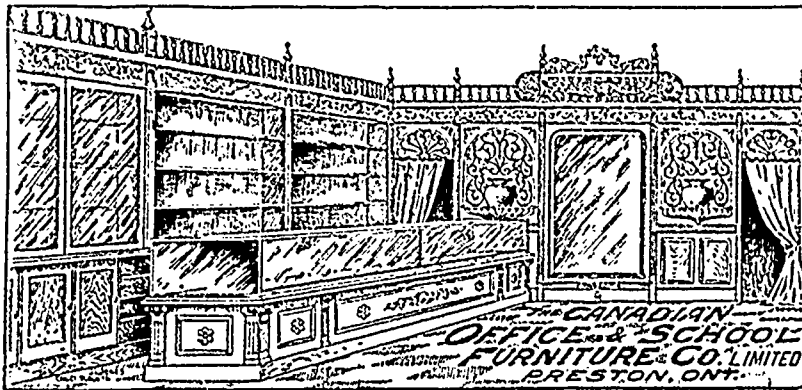
Labatt's Porter



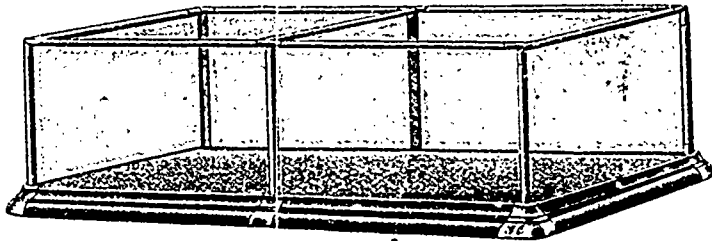
Undoubtedly the BEST

brewed on the continent PROVED to be so by Analyses of four Chemists, and by Awards of the World's Great Exhibitions, especially Chicago, 1893, where it received ninety six points out of a hundred—much higher than any other Porter in the United States or Canada.

JOHN LABATT,
Brewer, LONDON



London Show Case Works



Manufacturers of Show Cases in all the latest designs

673 BATHURST ST. - LONDON, ONT.

Druggists' Fittings.

WRITE US FOR ESTIMATES.

COUNTERS. WALL CASES.
SILENT SALESMEN.
SPONGE CASES.
CIGAR CASES.
SHOWCASES (of all Descriptions).
MIRRORS
Cobban Manfg. Co.
(LIMITED)
TORONTO, ONT.

Diseases of the Stomach.

COCAINE, PEPSINE, NARCEINE

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

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

Winckler Antigastralgie Pills

COCAINE, PEPSINE, NARCEINE

Same direction as for the WINCKLER ANTIGASTRALGIQUE.

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

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

TORONTO: The Druggists' Corporation of Canada, Limited

STIMULATING and REFRESHING

LIQUEUR HOR

KOLA, COCA and LIME GLYCEROPHOSPHATE

A Stimulating Tonic. It Strengthens the Entero System.

Perfect specific for Albuminuria, Nervous Irritability, Phosphaturia, Neuralgia, Consumption, General Debility, Exhaustions.

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

TORONTO: The Druggists' Corporation of Canada, Limited.

Gray's

CASTOR-FLUID

For the hair.

DENTAL PEARLINE

An excellent antiseptic tooth wash.

SULPHUR PASTILLES

For burning in diphtheritic cases.

SAPONACEOUS DENTIFRICE

An excellent antiseptic dentifrice.

These Specialties

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

HENRY R. GRAY

ESTABLISHED 1859.

Pharmaceutical Chemist

122 St. Lawrence Main Street
(Cor. of Lagacheiere)

MONTREAL

The Commercial Traveller.

John A. Lee, of St. Louis, recently delivered an address to the tenth annual convention of the 'Travellers' Protective Association, which has gained wide notice as a bit of oratory of the most effective kind. After an introduction, in which he deftly used the note of pathos, he came down to the consideration of the evolution of the commercial traveller in these days. What he said upon this subject is of value:

"The man who formerly expectorated large streams of tobacco juice and swore resounding oaths because he thought it dignified to do so, now refrains from both for a stronger reason, viz.: because he knows it is not dignified to do so.

"The man who formerly crushed and crowded up to the hotel register, eager to secure the best room, no matter whether or not older and feebler men might thereby be inconvenienced, is yielding to the dictates of public opinion which have made that characteristic one of the accepted indications of an undesirable acquaintance.

"The fellow who bases his qualifications upon an ability to tell filthy stories, finds but few patient listeners, either among customers or other salesman, and is frequently puzzled to know why his sales are falling off and his society being shunned.

"The clean, bright, neat, moral, cheerful man, who not only impresses you as a gentleman on first acquaintance, but who on a better acquaintanceship convinces you that your first impressions were correct, is the man who to-day sells the goods on the road and who is the typical modern commercial traveller.

"He is the type of business in motion and of motion in business, the force in the commercial chronometer which makes the wheels go round, the soul of the song of industry, the evangel of that great power which, in the world's progress, precedes even the influence of education and religion.

"The mission of bringing the world's peoples together upon terms of amity and fraternity is his. He it is who is destined to break down obstructive restraints to commerce, to bring about a great common unit of value and accepted medium of exchange, through an international banking system, which will tend to a commercial and industrial unification of all God's people, which will bring to pass the blessings of universal peace and which will

deliver the world from the dwarfing and retarding curse of war and of great standing armies.

"He represents the power of 'Peace,' for commerce stands for comfort, for education, for enlightenment, for the up-building and creative force, the great agency which will, in God's own time, be utilized to teach people how wisely to govern themselves, and to use the opportunities of life as our Creator intended them to be used."—*Mirror*, St. Louis.

Recent Patents Relating to Pharmacy, etc.

638,619, Medicine case, Wm. F. Barnes, Waldron, Michigan.

638,445, Atomizer, George F. Cott and J. Lees, Buffalo, N.Y.

638,258, Suppository, Daniel H. Murphy, Hartford, Conn.

638,481, Atomizer and Nebulizer, Cyrus J. Seltzer, Philadelphia, Pa.

638,365, Truss, Lucius A. and C. Smith, Topeka, Kan.

639,147, Galvanic Truss Pad, Sylvester S. Carpenter, Boston, Mass.

639,024, Atomizer, Anton C. Eggers, New York, N.Y.

638,755, Hospital bed, Harry L. Piper and W. H. Fox, Toronto, Canada.

639,575, Syringe nozzle, Frank Harbut, Chicago, Ill.

639,260, Suspensory bandage, George A. Mattern, Berkeley, Cal.

639,444, Speculum, Wilhelm Scheurer, Tuttingen, Germany.

639,808, Inhaler, Elmer E. Gardner and J. C. Smith, New York, N.Y.

639,864, Medical tampon, Feodor von Raitz, New York, N.Y.

TRADE MARKS.

33,851, Liniment for certain named diseases, Alfred B. Ckham, Grand Prairie, Texas.

33,830, Pharmaceutical preparations, Day & Welser, New York, N.Y.

33,842, Remedy for skin eruptions, Goodwill Chemical Company, Baltimore, Md.

33,848, Medicinal Compound for certain named diseases, James N. Greenlee, Fort Smith, Ark.

33,853, Certain named medicinal beverages, Star Chemical Company, Indianapolis, Ind.

33,893, Certain named pharmaceutical compound, Farbenfabriken of Elberfeld Company, New York, N.Y.

33,894, New hypnotic, Farbenfabriken of Elberfeld Company, New York, N.Y.

33,892, Certain named drugs and chemicals, I. Pomeroy Company, Newark, N.J.

33,890, Medicine for a certain named disease, Smith, Kline and French Company, Philadelphia, Pa.

33,891, Medicine for a certain named disease, Smith, Kline and French Company, Philadelphia, Pa.

33,913, Pharmaceutical and dietetical preparation, Farbenfabriken of Elberfeld Company, New York, N.Y.

33,917, Liniments, Hiram G. Farrell, Peoria, Ill.

33,918, Salves, John W. Gaslin, Belle Vernon, Pa.

33,916, Medicines for internal and external application, Manila Drug Company, Chicago, Ill.

33,949, Vermifuge, Farbenfabriken of Elberfeld Company, New York, N.Y.

33,950, Herbal medicines, George W. Johnston, Washington, D.C.

LABELS.

7,230, "Ozone" for a medicine, Chas. E. Baker, Des Moines, Iowa.

7,231, "Lithuanian Stomach Bitters." For stomach bitters, Firm of Josef Lowenthal, New York, N.Y.

7,229, "Heretone." For Medicine, F. M. Peironnet, San Francisco, Cal.

7,238, "Klondyke Koff Kura." For a medicine, A. S. Lewis, Louisville, Ky.

7,267, "P. K. Antiseptic Compound." For a medicine, John P. Piquet, Baltimore, Md.

PRINTS.

188, "Laxative Fruit Juice." For a laxative, Joseph Von Werthen, San Francisco, Cal.

Copies of above patents may be obtained for ten cents each by addressing John A. Saul, Solicitor of Patents, Fendall Building, Washington, D.C.

Lea's Series of Pocket Text-Books.

The volumes of this series will hereafter be bound in red cloth, heavy bevelled-edge boards and also in flexible red leather with round corners and with margins trimmed to facilitate carrying in the pocket. The leather bound books will cost fifty cents more than the cloth bound.

Formulary

CREOSOTE PILLS.

Creosote (Beech-wood).....	12 grn.
Distilled water.....	3 grn.
Powdered licorice.....	30 grn.

Divide into 12 pills.

Pills so made weigh about $3\frac{3}{4}$ grn. each, have a firm consistency, and retain the creosote perfectly.—*F. A. Smith.*

CREOSOTE EMULSION.

Creosote.....	dr. 2
Acacia.....	dr. 1
Sugar.....	dr. 1
Oil gaultheria.....	gtt. 6
Oil cassia.....	gtt. 6
Tinct. calumba.....	m. 30
Milk, enough to make.....	oz. 6

Make an emulsion. Dose, 2 fluid drams in milk after meals.

EXHIBITION OF THE PHOSPHITES OF GUAYACOL AND OF CREOSOTE.

Dr. Fonzes-Diacon, of the Faculty of Montpellier, recommends the following as methods for the exhibition of the phosphites of guayacol and of creosote ("Guayacophosphal" and "Phosphotat.")

ELIXIR.

Phosphate of either substance.....	10	Parts,
Elixir of garus.....	150	
Rum.....	150	

Mix. Dose, 1 tablespoonful, which contains about 50 cgm. of the substance.

TINCTURE.

Phosphates of either substance.....	10	Parts.
Tincture of kola.....	50	
Tincture of coca.....	50	

Mix. Dose, 1 teaspoonful, which contains about 50 cgm. of the substance.

WINE.

Phosphite of the substance..	10 gm.
Malaga or other similar wine	1,000 gm.

—*National Druggist.*

CREOSOTAL MIXTURE.

Prof. Zoltan has devised the following combination as an elegant and not disagreeable form of administering creosotal:

Creosotal.....	15 gr.
Oil sweet almonds.....	15 gr.
Acacia.....	15 gr.
Water.....	15 gr.

Mix, make an emulsion, and add:

Peppermint water.....	100 cc.
Syrup orange peel.....	15 gr.

This mixture will last about three days.—*Phar. Cent.*

LIQ. FERRI PEPTONATI CUM MANGANO.

This contains 0.6 per cent. iron and 0.1 per cent. manganese.

	Gms.
Peptonate iron, dry, soluble, L. & F.	24.0
Hot distilled water.....	200.0
Syrup, simple.....	200.0
Liq. sodiv (2:100).....	100.0
Liq. mangani glucosit.....	50.0
Dist. water.....	320.0
Alcohol.....	100.0
Tr. orange.....	3.0
Tr. vanilla.....	1.5
Acetic ether.....	0.5
Tr. aromatic.....	1.5
Aqua q. s. ft.....	1000.0

Dissolve peptonate iron in 200grammes of hot distilled water. When cool add the other ingredients and filter.—*R. S. Vitt, St. Louis, Mo.*

LIQUOR HAEMALBUMINATUS.

Hemalbumin.....	parts 30
Water.....	parts 652

Dissolve by the aid of heat, then add:

Syrup.....	parts 200
Alcohol.....	parts 100
Aromatic solution saccharin (infra).....	8
Arrack.....	parts 7
Spirit nitrous ether.....	parts 2
Eresaccharum bitter almond.....	parts 0.4
Eresaccharum rose.....	parts 0.4
Cumarin sugar, (1 : 1000).....	parts 0.4

—*Pharm. Centralth.*

LAXATIVE TABLETS.

Mass licorice.....	4 ozs.
Acacia.....	1 oz.
Water.....	5 ozs.
Fl. ext. cascara arom.....	1 oz.
Fl. ext. senna.....	3 ozs.
Glycerin.....	4 drs.
Senna, fine powder.....	10 ozs.
Oil anise.....	4 gtt.
Oil peppermint.....	4 gtt.

Dissolve the licorice and gum in the water by aid of a water bath. Add the fluid extract and glycerin. Triturate the oils with the senna, then add the foregoing mixture, making the whole into a stiff dough. Roll with pressure to the required thickness and cut with an appropriate (perforated) tin cutter. Dry by moderate heat. Each tablet, when dry, should weigh 30 grains,

LAXATIVE QUININE TABLETS.

Quinine hydrobromid.....	2 grs.
Aloin.....	$\frac{1}{8}$ gr
Podophyllin.....	1-12 gr.
Atrophine sulfate.....	1-240 gr.
Strychnine.....	1-120 gr.

Or the following:

Quinine sulfate.....	5 grs.
Cinchonidine sulfate.....	5 grs.
Acetanilid.....	11 grs.
Sodium bicarbonate.....	6 grs.
Aloin.....	2 grs.
Podophyllin.....	1 gr.

Make into 6 (5 grain) tablets, of which one or two are a dose.—*West. Drug.*

PAPER COURT-PLASTER.

Th. Koller (*Pharm. Centralth.*) gives the following formula for a paper court-plaster which may be used instead of that made with silk:

	Parts.
Salicylic acid.....	1
Acacia.....	45
Water.....	55
Glycerine.....	2 to 3

The mixture made as above is spread on thin silk paper, such as cigarette-paper, by means of a soft, flat, wide brush.

CHILBLAIN LOTION.

	Ounces.
Balm Peru.....	$\frac{1}{2}$
Alcohol.....	$1\frac{1}{2}$

Dissolve and add:

Hydrochloric acid.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ dr.
Tinct. benzoin comp.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.

Directions: Apply twice a day.

AROMATIC SOLUTION SACCHARIN.

	Parts.
Refined saccharin.....	5
Vanillin.....	1
Alcohol, absolute.....	190

Dissolve and to the solution add:

Oil Ceylon cinnamon.....	4
--------------------------	---

AROMATIC COD LIVER OIL.

	Parts.
Aromatic solution saccharin.....	20
Cod liver oil.....	980

AROMATIC CASTOR OIL.

	Parts.
Aromatic solution saccharin.....	20
Castor oil.....	980

NON-DRYING TYPEWRITER INK.

A large proportion of typewriter inks are made with glycerine and water for a vehicle, and this is the cause of their drying in the ribbons after a length of time. In order to prevent this unpleasant result the vehicle must be of a fatty nature, and the following is a formula of this type.

Coaltar dye (fat-soluble).....	oz. 2
Carbolic acid.....	oz. 2
Oil cassia.....	oz. 1
Castor oil.....	oz. 2

Warm together the last three ingredients, then incorporate the dye.

By using lampblack, mixing it with petrolatum and thinning with a mixture of equal parts of oil of turpentine and benzine, an indelible ink may be obtained.

..1900..

THE opening of the last year of the century naturally creates a desire on the part of every business man to make it a successful one. We are free to admit our wish to secure, if possible, more extended relations with our old customers, and, at the same time, to establish a trial relationship with those who have not yet dealt with us. We have in the past striven earnestly and faithfully to merit the confidence of our customers, and can only promise to continue the conscientious performance of the same duty.

With increasing trade, our facilities for production have naturally grown, and while our formulas and processes remain the same, our goods are more elegantly produced. We are entering the year with a considerably extended list of preparations, and without any advance in prices, although many lines are costing more to produce than formerly. Our aim will be to assist in making the year not only a successful one to ourselves, but to our patrons as well. We would like to have the confidence of every druggist in Canada. We would do our best to merit it, and would fully appreciate it if we got it.

The
Toronto Pharmacal Co.
 Limited
 TORONTO AND MONTREAL



Aerm. Weissenburger Co.
 Stampers, Piercers, Spinners
 Platers and Japanners
 Cannstatt (Germany)

We Excel

In the
 Manufacture of

Fine Paper Boxes Bottle Cartons and Labels

We should be pleased to receive your order and can assure you that everything will be satisfactory, including the price.

Our Catalogue of Lithographed Labels is the most complete issued in the Dominion.

Dominion Paper Box Co.,

38 and 40 Adelaide St. West,
 TORONTO.

"HOFBRAU"

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

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

You will sell more **Hofbrau** than any Malt Extract you ever kept if you once put it in stock, and you have 50 per cent. profit.

W. H. LEE, Chemist, TORONTO
 CANADIAN AGENT

Write for a Case.
 We Pay Freight.

Tuberculous Meat

Tuberculous Milk

Canned Ptomaine

And the danger of certain food preparations, liable to contain germs or germ poisons, are best avoided by invalids, convalescents and generally those in need of a special diet or a strong nourishment, if they use an *absolutely pure Vegetable* preparation.

The concentrated food "PROTOSE," of exclusively vegetable origin, contains no uric acid or other excretory substances, which are always found in animal meats, and is *proof* against all possible contamination with disease, a condition to which the flesh of animals is always liable.

"PROTOSE" may be appropriately used in all *wasting diseases*, in *Dyspepsia*, *Emaciation*, *Anæmia*, *Obesity*, and other cases of defective nutrition.

The Hatch Protose Co.
10 RICHMOND SQUARE, MONTREAL

IN TORONTO: W. Lloyd Wood, Druggist,
Church and Gerrard Streets

IN OTTAWA: C. G. Culbert, Druggist,
Rideau and Cumberland Sts.

IN CHICAGO: Peter Van Schaack & Sons,
140 Lake Street.

IN NEW YORK: Wm. B. Selden,
426 Central Park West.

Photographic Notes.

The Preparation of Platinotype Paper.

This now well-known paper was first introduced in 1879, though it is only of late years that it has come into general use. The method of preparation is by no means a difficult one, and with a moderate amount of care, a paper of excellent printing qualities can be made. The paper is first soaked in a mixture of the following: alum, 29 grs.; arrowroot, 80 grs.; gelatine, 25 grs. Water to 20 ozs. The object of this is to size the paper without giving it a glaze.

Nearly Smokeless Flash-Light.

Dr. Lainer, in the *Photogr. Corresp.*, recommends a perfectly dry ammonium nitrate as an addition to magnesium as a flash producer far superior at all points, and especially in the manner of the evolution of smoke, to any other substance yet suggested or used. It may be added to the magnesium in any proportion, from equal parts up to three parts of magnesium to one of the nitrate, according to the rapidity of flash desired. "Already," says the professor, "in the proportion of

MOUNTING—G. W. Tottem objects to the use of those slip shod things, "Snap Mounts." His plan of mounting a print is to take a large glass (cutting shape, say), spread mountant, lay print down, rub well into contact, peel off, lay on mount and rub well down, which is as simple and quick in practice as it is to write. The advantages are that one's fingers do not get messed up, only enough mountant is left on print to make it adhere to card, no dirty edges, no finger marks on face, and, in case of glazed prints, no backing. He can mount a 23 x 17 enlargement just as readily as a pocket Kodak print in this way, and so do those to whom he has shown the method.



In the Highlands of Scotland.

Half-tone by Moore & Alexander, 16 Adelaide W., Toronto.

The sensitizing solution is prepared as follows:

Ferric oxalate.....	60 grs.
Potassium chloro-platinic.....	60 grs.
Water to.....	1 oz.

This is sufficient for four pieces of paper twenty-two inches by eighteen inches, and should be applied evenly over the surface of the paper by means of a flannel squeegee. The paper is then hung up until surface dry, which should be in about eight minutes, then quickly dried over a gas stove and stored in the usual way.

Cocaine glycerino phosphate contains 79 per cent. of cocaine. It is readily soluble in water and in alcohol.

thirty centigrams of magnesium to a gram of the nitrate, a light sufficient to make excellent negatives of the *carte de visite* size is obtained."

His recommendation as to burning is to cut a slip of nitre-paper 0.4 inch wide and 2 inches long, and to strew the powder on the end of it. This is touched off on a tin plate or any convenient bit of metal. The essentials for success with this powder are: Absolute dryness of the ammonium nitrate; it must be reduced to the finest possible powder; the mixture should be made on paper, using a quill as a mixer, and finally, the use of either pyroxylin or nitre paper, as described, as a lighter.

From practical experience of the method it can be recommended.—*Brit. Journ. Photog.*

AN ENERGETIC REDUCER.—If a strong and even reduction of a negative appears desirable, an energetic solution may be prepared as follows:

SOLUTION I.

Water.....	100 ccm
Hypo.....	5 grammes

SOLUTION II.

Water....	100 ccm
Red liver of sulphur..	5 grammes

For use, take an equal part of each solution.—*Chronik.*

Photographic Paragraphs.

Contributed by our Readers and Selected from our Exchanges.

A white background is generally best for machinery.

Negatives washed in grooved troughs should be considerably above the bottom. The hypo-laden solution from the negatives will then mostly sink to the bottom, leaving comparatively pure water in contact with the negative.

A convenient substitute for backing can be made at a pinch by rubbing up a little red, brown, or black powder with one of the commercial mountants. "Higgins' Photo-mounter" has a refraction index very close to that of glass, and most of the other mountants are very similar.

To remove pyro stains from fingers it has been recommended to make a strong solution of commercial bleaching powder. Dip the fingers which are stained in this, and rub the stains with a large crystal of citric acid. Apply the bleaching powder and acid alternately until the stain is removed; then rinse under a tap.

To clean off negative films quickly pass them through a solution of chrome alum, soak in a solution of carbonate of soda, and transfer to a dilute acid bath, when the films will peel clean off.

To print a title on a print in white letters. Before putting the sensitized paper in the frame write the title with vermilion water color upon it, using either a pen or, what is better, a No. 2 sable brush. Adjust it on the negative, and print as usual. When the print is put in the first washing water the color will wash off, leaving the lettering in white.

Light struck plates need not be thrown away. By treating them with a solution of silver nitrate 10 grains, citric acid 5 grains, and water 2 ounces, with sufficient ammonia added to disperse any precipitate, they may be used for printing out transparencies. Slow plates answer best, and the results may, if desired, be subsequently toned.

Dark-room illumination. Use a fair amount of light in the dark room, but keep the developing dish covered as much as possible.

With bromide printing as with other printing processes very weak thin negatives should be printed under green glass.

The time of exposure requires to be increased at least ten times.

A solution can be rapidly cooled in the hottest weather by wrapping the bottle containing it in a wet rag, hanging it by a long string, and keeping it rapidly swinging to and fro. In a few minutes the contents of the bottle will be much cooler than the air.

Buckle's brush is not as well known as it deserves. It consists of a tuft of cotton wool which is stuffed into the end of a glass tube. This is done by passing a looped string through the tube and partly dragging the wool into the mouth of the tube by means of it.

Photographing Interiors.

At this time of the year, when outdoor photography is at a minimum, the camera should not find a resting place on the shelf to collect dust, but its use and the worker's attention should be directed to that somewhat difficult field of work, interiors. Probably the difficulties attached to this class of work has deterred many from attempting it, or after one or two trials, without success, to have given it up. This kind of photographic work has many charms, owing to the wealth of subjects offered on every hand, and the fact that it can be practised, to a large extent, independent of the weather. Difficulties will be encountered by all, no matter how much experience they may have, as any rule which may be given will meet with so many exceptions that each exposure is a rule unto itself. The only rule that can be given will be good judgment intensified by practice.

Taking interior subjects as we find them, a greater variation of conditions will be found than is likely to be encountered in any other class of photographic work, with less control over them. The exposure will be governed by:

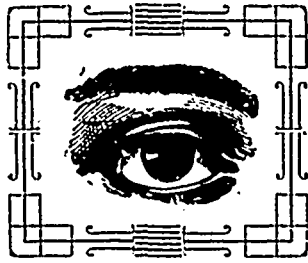
- 1st. The sensitometer of the plate used.
- 2nd. The size of the stop.
- 3rd. The intensity of the light falling on poorest lighted portion of the subject.
- 4th. Quality (actinic or non-actinic) of the light reflected to the lens from the subject.

When proper account is taken of the above influencing conditions in making an exposure, the result will be a correctly exposed plate. Taking up these items in order the plate sensitometer will be con-

sidered first. The plate should be a rapid plate well backed, or a multiple-coated non-halation plate, which is also rapid. The object of this kind of plate is to free the photograph from one of its most common faults, halation, which is caused by the light from a window exposed to the bright light, or from very bright objects in the view passing through the sensitive film to the back surface of the glass and from there reflected back to the film, forming a blurred white halo round the window or bright object, destroying all detail of it. Halation will always be present if ordinary plates are used on subjects with windows or very bright subjects and can be obviated by the use of the non-halation or well-backed plate, preferably the former, as it allows a much greater latitude in the exposure. The multiple coated non-halation plate prevents the halation by using up the entire light in the film, preventing it from reaching the back of the glass. The backing put on the glass side of the ordinary plate prevents the trouble by absorbing all the light that reaches the back of the glass. The following backing will give excellent results:

Turpentine two parts, oil of cloves six parts, with enough dry lampblack or fine soot to make a paste. This is spread on the back of the plate with a rag or tuft of cotton just before putting into the plate-holder and wiped off with a rag before developing, not that it will injure the developer but to enable the worker to examine the progress of development by transmitted light.

In reference to the size stop, use the largest one that will give you the desired sharpness of definition, for two reasons: first, to make the exposure as short as possible by allowing more light to reach the plate in a given time, and, second, to get better artistic perspective by not having the foreground and distance equally sharp. The foreground should be sharply defined, but a little falling off in the distance is desirable if the photograph is to have artistic merit. The size of the stop controls the amount of light reaching the plate through the lens in a given time, and the depth of focus or depth of definition (the power of the lens to define sharply objects at different distances from the camera). The smaller the stop the greater the depth of focus and longer the time of exposure; the larger the stop the less the depth of focus and shorter the time of exposure.



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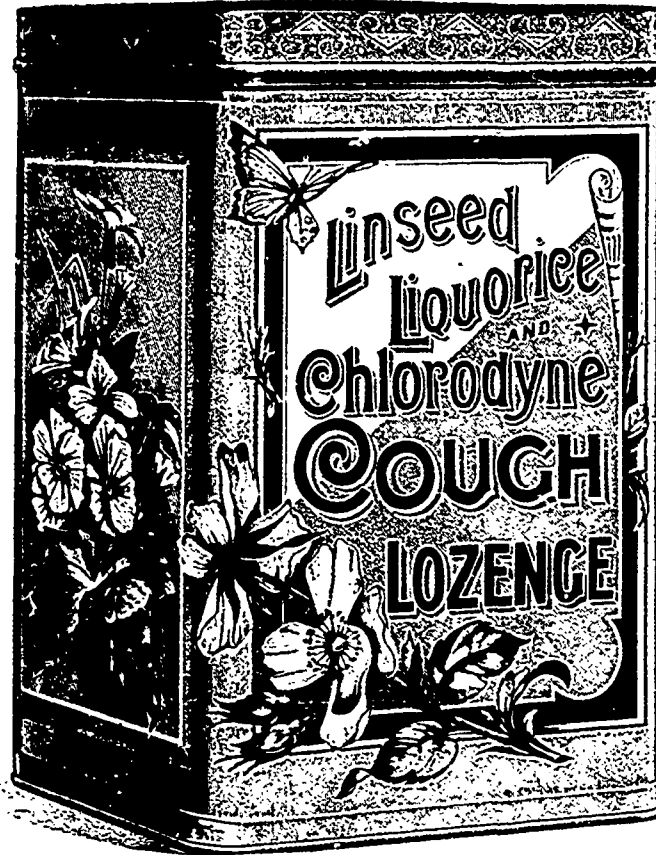
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PRICE LISTS ON APPLICATION.

The third point is one that gives trouble, that is the lighting of the interior. The region near the windows being strongly illuminated while the parts of the room, corners especially, away from the windows, are poorly illuminated. The result of this condition is if correctly exposed near the windows under-exposure will be the result in the parts away from the windows or the poorly illuminated parts, giving a negative with excessive contrasts (a common fault in interior work), that is, too much black and white with little of the intermediate tones. This is best controlled by over-exposure, which tends towards softening the brilliantly illuminated parts, and builds up the dark parts, and developing with a weak developer to control the quality of the negative; and if any parts of the negative had the tendency, during development, to get too dense, paint them with a brush charged with a ten per cent. solution of potassium bromide; on the other hand, the thin parts can be helped by painting them with a very weak alkaline solution.

If the interior is very poorly illuminated, the flash light will be of great help to light up the very dark parts, and for this the pure powdered magnesium metal, with about one-fourth its bulk of lycopodium powder added, used in a flash lamp, is the most desirable, and is entirely safe. (Under no circumstances use any of the prepared flash powders or cartridges in a flash lamp, unless you desire to commit suicide.) The explosive flash powders or cartridges on the market are dangerous, and should be used with great care. In lighting them, fasten the match to a stick to avoid burning the hands.

In using the flash light in daytime, do so at the end of the exposure, and in such a manner that will avoid cross lighting with the natural light from the windows.

In regard to the fourth point; the quality of the light reflected from the subject. If there is much red, orange and yellow reflected light, the time of exposure will be much longer than it would be if the light was gray, blue, white or violet, for the reason that white, blue or violet are what is called actinic light, that is very active on the sensitive film of the negative, while the red, orange and yellow exert little or no effect on the plate unless orthochromatic plates are used.

Dark objects should be placed near the source of light, and light ones in the dark corners, if possible. If there are any pictures with glass over them, care should be exercised in noting whether they show reflections on the ground glass, and if they do, their angles toward the camera should be slightly changed to avoid the reflections. Avoid taking interiors with sunlight streaming in through the windows showing in the picture. Wherever the sunlight falls there will be nothing but a white spot. The best condition of light is a slightly overcast sky, if the sunlight would fall on parts of the subject to be photographed.—*Prof. J. N. Bradford, in Midland Druggist.*

Optical Department.

In charge of W. E. HAMILL, M.D., Inspector of the Optical Institute of Canada, 60 Yonge Street, Toronto.



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

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

R.E.V. $\frac{20}{0}$ with + 1.50 $\frac{20}{0}$
L.E.V. $\frac{20}{0}$ with + 1.50 $\frac{20}{0}$

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

L.A.R.: Will you explain the meaning of Static Refraction and Dynamic Refraction of the eye?

Ans.—The static refraction is the refraction of an eye when the eye is in a state of rest. This answer leads to another question, *viz.*, when is the eye in a state of rest? An eye is said to be in a state of rest when there is no accommodation used. Certain medicines called cycloplegics have the power over the ciliary muscle of producing temporary paralysis and consequent inability of the production of any accommodation, *e.g.*, atropine, etc.

An eye under the influence of atropine is not, strictly speaking, in a state of rest because the effect of the drug usually produces an abnormal flattening of the crystalline lens which must be allowed for in the measurement of an eye under atropine. The static refraction of an eye therefore scientifically stated is that refraction which the eye possesses when in its normal condition with no accommodation in use. Nearly all emmetropic eyes are at rest when looking at an ob-

ject situated at least twenty feet away from the eye. If an emmetropic eye is not at rest, as above, it is because of some sympathetic action of the ciliary muscle owing to causes either in or remote from the eye.

But as stated an emmetropic eye is nearly always at rest when looking at infinity. What is infinity? That distance in optics from which when rays of light come from any given point these rays are said to be parallel. An emmetropic eye, therefore, when looking at an object in "infinity" will receive parallel rays of light and these rays of light by means of the dioptrics (static refraction) of the eye alone will be united to a common point (called a focus) on the retina and an image will be formed on the retina, of the object from which the rays of light emanated.

The emmetropic eye, therefore, has its retina just at the right distance (in measure) for the static refraction to form the focus of parallel rays—the word emmetropia comes from three Greek words meaning "eye," "in," "measure."

What is in measure? And what is it in measure for? It is plain now that it means the retina is in measure for parallel rays, *i.e.*, at the right distance to receive a perfect focus (or image) made by the eye in a state of rest. But suppose this emmetropic eye wished to look at an object ten inches away from the eye. Now in this case the rays of light would come divergent from the object to pass through the same dioptrics of the eye with the retina in the same place. It is manifestly impossible for the rays coming from a distance of ten inches to be brought to a focus as soon by the same dioptrics as parallel rays from "infinity" would be. If we let parallel rays from "infinity" pass through a .40.00 dioptric lens, we would receive the focus on a screen (retina) one inch back of the lens—but if we let rays of light from an object so close as ten inches pass through this same .40.00 D. glass, we would have to move the screen back to get a clear and perfect focus (image). In the eye it is evident that the retina which corresponds to the screen cannot be moved back, and hence for an eye to focus rays of light on its retina coming from an object situated at ten inches away from the eye, it is neces-

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By MARTINDALE AND WESTCOTT.

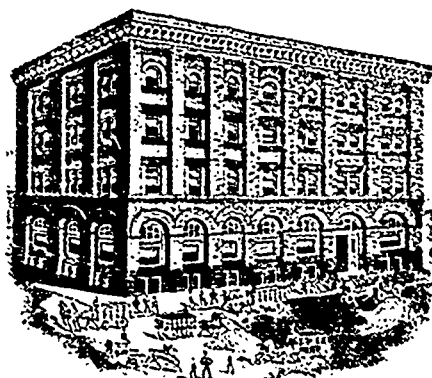
"It will be found to be replete with just that new information connected with the subject which every practitioner and Pharmacist would do well to possess."—*The Lancet.*

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sary that the focus be brought up on the retina, which can be done only by increasing the refraction of the eye, which is accomplished by bringing the accommodation or dynamic refraction into play—by increasing the curve of the anterior surface of the crystalline lens of the eye. If we take a 40 00 D. lens and get a focus for parallel rays on a screen one inch back of the glass, we can keep the focus on the screen at one inch, no difference how near the object be brought to the lens simply by increasing the strength of the lens, by placing other lenses in front of it and the presbyopic eye can see objects situated anywhere (within certain limits) between itself and "infinity" simply by increasing the curve of the crystalline by means of the dynamic or accommodative power of the eye.

Removal.

The Brown Bros., Limited, wholesale stationers and bookbinders, will remove shortly to the new warehouse which they are erecting at 51 & 53 Wellington St. W., Toronto. The decidedly handsome and artistic front which adorns the building is a credit to the architect and the owners, and no doubt the interior will be quite in keeping with it.



The Bole Drug Co.,

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,

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We carry a full range of Drugs, Sundries, and Patent Medicines, and can quote to the trade between Port Arthur and the East against any other house in Canada.

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

Tin Boxes, etc.

We desire to call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of Joseph G. Taite's Sons which appears in this issue. This old-established firm offers a superior line of goods, and asks for the patronage of Canadian druggists.

Show Cases.

John Phillips & Co, Limited, Detroit, Mich, whose advertisement appears in this issue, announce to the drug trade of Canada that, having opened a branch at Windsor, Ont., they can now supply all cases free of duty. This firm have been making cases for thirty-five years, and being large buyers of English glass, they are in a position to sell show-cases made of British plate at reasonable prices.

The celebrated "Silent Salesman" manufactured by this firm makes one of the handsomest cases that can be placed in a drug store, and the new illuminating device which they are placing in these cases adds greatly to their beauty and utility. If in need of show-cases, write for a catalogue.

Optical and Photographic Goods.

The attention of dealers is directed to the advertisement of Ross, Ltd., 111 New Bond street, London W., England, which appears on page 20a of this issue.

This firm, established nearly 70 years ago, is one of the largest dealers in these lines of goods in Great Britain, and handles everything pertaining to optical, photographic, mathematical, microscopical, and histological instruments and supplies.

A SLOW REDUCING BATH.—Sometimes, where the reduction of a negative is necessary, it is well to have at command a reducer which will act very slowly, and it is possible that the following bath, recommended some time ago by Professor Lainer, may in such cases be useful: Potassium iodide, 1 part; Hypo-solution, (1 to 4) 100 parts. The

reduction proceeds gradually, without loss of the more delicate detail. After an hour the action can be observed, and in from eight to ten hours even dense fog will disappear. The gelatine film is not loosened—in fact, a hardness can be observed. Iron, copper and mercury chlorides, if added to the fixing bath, will also have a reducing action, but are less applicable, because they re-act with the hyposulphite of soda. No advantage is gained by using a larger quantity of potassium iodide.—*Dry Plates.*

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By communicating with the undersigned, an energetic young druggist can learn of a first-class business chance—a handsome store, select stock, choice stand, and but little cutting of prices. Address,

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Drug Business for Sale.

A CLEAN, up-to-date stock of Drugs and Drug Sundries in the best village in Western Ontario. No old stock. Address, CHURCH, care of Archdale Wilson & Co., Hamilton.

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DO YOU Want { To Buy a Business
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We will deal honorably with you. All communications strictly confidential. WRITE US.

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Phone 1153

To the Drug Trade of Canada:

WE desire to thank you for your liberal patronage during the past year. We ask for its continuance during the coming one; and if good goods and strict attention to the filling and shipping of orders intrusted to us will merit it, we shall claim it. We want to make our good reputation better still by giving universal satisfaction to our patrons. We wish you all a Happy and Prosperous New Year.

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DETROIT, MICH.

WINDSOR, ONT.

CANADIAN DRUGGIST PRICES CURRENT

Corrected to Jan. 8th, 1900.

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

ALCOHOL, gal.....	\$4 75	\$5 00	Powdered, lb.....	\$ 30	\$ 35	Kino, true, lb.....	\$ 2 50	\$3 00
Methyl.....	1 90	2 50	CARRON, Bisulphide, lb.....	15	16	Myrrh, lb.....	45	40
ALLSPICE, lb.....	13	15	CARMINE, No. 40, oz.....	30	40	Powdered, lb.....	55	60
Powdered, lb.....	15	17	CASTOR, Fibre, lb.....	20 00	20 00	Opium, lb.....	4 50	4 75
ALOIN, oz.....	40	45	CHALK, French, powdered, lb...	10	12	Powdered, lb.....	5 75	6 00
ANODYNE, Hoffman's bot., lbs...	50	55	Precip., see Calcium, lb.....	10	13	Scammony, pure Resin, lb.....	12 50	13 00
ARROWROOT, Bermuda, lb.....	40	45	Prepared, lb.....	5		Shellac, lb.....	55	40
St. Vincent, lb.....	15	18	CHARCOAL, Animal, powd., lb...	4	5	Bleached, lb.....	40	45
BALSAM, Fir, lb.....	45	50	Willow, powdered, lb.....	20	25	Spruce, true, lb.....	30	35
Copaiba, lb.....	70	85	CLOVE, lb.....	17	20	Tragacanth, flake, 1st, lb.....	85	90
Peru, lb.....	3 25	3 50	Powdered, lb.....	18	22	Powdered, lb.....	1 10	1 25
Tolu, can or less, lb.....	70	75	COCHINEAL, S.G., lb.....	40	45	Sorts, lb.....	55	70
BARK, Barberrry, lb.....	22	25	COLLODION, lb.....	75	80	Thus, lb.....	8	10
Bayberry, lb.....	15	18	Cantharidal, lb.....	2 50	2 75	HERB, Althea, lb.....	27	35
Ruckthorn, lb.....	15	17	CONFECTON, Senna, lb.....	40	45	Bitterwort, lb.....	36	40
Canella, lb.....	15	17	CREOSOTE, Wood, lb.....	1 30	2 50	Burdock, lb.....	16	18
Cascara Sagrada.....	25	30	CRENASOLE (JRYKS) 4-oz. bottles, per doz.	4 50	4 50	Bonsect, oz., lb.....	15	17
Casarilla, select, lb.....	18	20	" " 12-oz. bottles, per doz.	10 50	10 50	Catnip, oz., lb.....	17	20
Cassia, in mats, lb.....	25	28	CUTTLEFISH BONE, lb.....	35	40	Chiretta, lb.....	25	30
Cinchona, red, lb.....	60	65	DEXTRINE, lb.....	10	12	Coltsfoot, lb.....	20	38
Powdered, lb.....	65	70	DOVRE'S POWDER, lb.....	1 50	1 60	Peverfew, oz., lb.....	53	55
Yellow, lb.....	35	40	ERGOT, Spanish, lb.....	80	85	Grindelia robusta, lb.....	45	50
Pale, lb.....	40	45	Powdered, lb.....	1 10	1 20	Horchound, oz., lb.....	18	20
Elm, selected, lb.....	18	20	Ergotin, Keith's, oz.....	2 00	2 10	Jaborandi, lb.....	45	50
Ground, lb.....	17	20	EXTRACT LOGWOOD, bulk, lb...	13	14	Lemon Balm, lb.....	38	40
Powdered, lb.....	20	28	Pounds, lb.....	14	17	Liverwort, German, lb.....	38	40
Hemlock, crushed, lb.....	18	20	FLOWERS, Arnica, lb.....	15	20	Lobelia, oz., lb.....	15	20
Oak, white, crushed lb.....	15	17	Calendula, lb.....	55	60	Motherwort, oz., lb.....	20	20
Orange peel, bitter, lb.....	15	16	Camomile, Roman, lb.....	25	30	Mullein, German, lb.....	17	20
Prickly ash, lb.....	35	40	German, lb.....	40	45	Pennyroyal, oz., lb.....	18	22
Sassafras, lb.....	15	16	Elder, lb.....	20	22	Peppermint, oz., lb.....	21	20
Soap (quillaya), lb.....	13	15	Lavender, lb.....	12	15	Rue, oz., lb.....	30	30
Wild cherry, lb.....	13	15	Rose, red, French, lb.....	1 60	2 00	Sage, oz., lb.....	18	22
BEANS, Calabar, lb.....	45	50	Rosemary, lb.....	25	30	Spearmint, lb.....	21	25
Tonka, lb.....	1 20	1 75	Saffron, American, lb.....	65	70	Thyme, oz., lb.....	18	20
Vanilla, lb.....	\$ 00	15 00	Spanish, Val'a, oz.....	1 00	1 25	Tansy, oz., lb.....	15	15
BERRIES, Cubeb, sifted, lb.....	20	25	GELATINE, Cooper's, lb.....	75	80	Wormwood, oz.....	20	25
powdered, lb.....	25	30	French, white, lb.....	35	40	Yerba Santa, lb.....	38	48
Juniper, lb.....	7	10	GLYCERINE, lb.....	18	20	HONEY, lb.....	13	12
Ground, lb.....	12	14	GUARANA.....	1 00	1 10	HOPS, fresh, lb.....	20	24
Prickly ash, lb.....	40	45	Powdered, lb.....	1 25	1 35	INDIGO, Madras, lb.....	75	85
BUDS, Balm of Gilead, lb.....	55	60	GUM ALOES, Cape, lb.....	18	20	INSECT POWDER, lb.....	35	35
Cassia, lb.....	25	30	Barbadoes, lb.....	30	50	ISINGLASS, Brazil, lb.....	2 00	2 10
BUTTER, Cacao, lb.....	60	65	Socotrine, lb.....	65	70	Russian, true, lb.....	6 00	6 58
CAMPHOR, lb.....	75	80	Asafetida, lb.....	40	45	LEAF, Aconite, lb.....	25	30
CANTHARIDES, Russian, lb.....	1 40	1 50	Arabic, 1st, lb.....	70	75	Bay, lb.....	18	20
Powdered, lb.....	1 50	1 60	Powdered, lb.....	80	95	Belladonna, lb.....	25	33
ARSCUM, lb.....	2 5	30	Sifted sorts, lb.....	45	50	Buchu, long, lb.....	50	45
			Sorts, lb.....	30	35	Short, lb.....	35	40
			Benzoin, lb.....	50	1 00	Coca, lb.....	55	60
			Catechu, Black, lb.....	9	20	Digitalis, lb.....	15	70
			Gamboge, powdered, lb.....	2 00	1 25	Eucalyptus, lb.....	18	20
			Guaiaic, lb.....	50	1 00	Hyoxyamus.....	20	55
			Powdered, lb.....	90		Matico, lb.....	70	25

Senna, Alexandria, lb.	\$ 30	\$ 35	Rhatany, lb.	\$ 20	\$ 35	ANTIKAMNIA, oz.	\$ 85	\$ 00
Tinnevely, lb.	20	30	Rhubarb, lb.	75	2 50	ANTIPYRIN, oz.	0 55	0 65
Stramonium, lb.	20	25	Sarsaparilla, Hond, lb.	45	55	ARISTOL, oz.	1 85	2 00
Uva Ursi, lb.	15	18	Cut, lb.	50	65	ARSKNIC, Donovan's sol., lb.	25	30
LICORICE, Swedish, doz.	1 00	1 10	Senega, lb.	55	15	Fowler's sol., lb.	10	13
LICORICE, Solazzi.	48	50	Squill, lb.	13	25	Iodide, oz.	50	55
Pignatelli.	35	40	Stillingia, lb.	22	27	White, lb.	6	7
Grasso.	30	35	Powdered, lb.	25	40	ATROPINE, Sulp. in ½ ozs. 8cc.,		
Y & S—Sticks, 6 to 1 lb., per lb.	27	30	Unicorn, lb.	38	25	oz.	6 00	6 25
" Purity, 100 sticks in box	75	75	Valerian, English, lb. true.	20	45	BISMUTH, Ammonia-citrate, oz.	40	45
" Purity, 200 sticks in box	1 50	1 50	Virginia, Snake, lb.	40	18	Iodide, oz.	55	60
" Acme Pellets, 5 lb. tins	2 00	2 00	Yellow Dock, lb.	15	75	Salicylate, oz.	25	30
" Lozenges, 5 lb. tins.	2 00	2 00	RUM, Bay, gal.	2 50	2 25	Subcarbonate, lb.	2 00	2 25
" Tar, Licorice, and Tolu,			Essence, lb.	3 00	3 50	Subnitrate, lb.	1 80	2 60
5 lb. tins.	2 00	2 00	SACCHARIN, oz.	70	75	BORAX, lb.	7	8
LUPULIN, oz.	30	35	SEED, Anise, Italian, sifted, lb.	13	40	Powdered, lb.	8	9
LYCOPODIUM, lb.	70	80	Star, lb.	35	5	BROMINE, oz.	8	13
MACE, lb.	1 25	1 25	Burdock, lb.	30	3	CADMIUM, Bromide, oz.	20	25
MANNA, lb.	1 60	1 75	Canary, bag or less, lb.	4	5	Iodide, oz.	45	50
Moss, Iceland, lb.	9	10	Caraway, lb.	10	13	CAFFEINE, oz.	55	60
Irish, lb.	12	13	Cardamom, lb.	1 15	1 25	Citrate, oz.	35	40
MUSK, Tonquin, oz.	46 00	50 00	Celery	25	30	CALCIUM, Hypophosphite lb.	1 60	1 65
NUTGALLS, lb.	21	25	Colchicum	50	60	Iodide, oz.	95	1 00
Powdered, lb.	25	30	Coriander, lb.	10	12	Phosphate, precip., lb.	35	38
NUTMEGS, lb.	1 00	1 10	Cumin, lb.	15	20	Sulphide, oz.	5	6
NUX VOMICA, lb.	10	12	Fennel, lb.	15	17	CERIUM, Oxalate, oz.	10	12
Powdered, lb.	20	25	Fenugreek, powdered, lb.	7	9	CHINOIDINE, oz.	15	10
OAKUM, lb.	12	15	Flax, cleaned, lb.	3½	4	CHLORAL, Hydrate, lb.	1 25	1 38
OINTMENT, Merc., lb. ½ and ½.	70	75	Ground, lb.	4	5	Croton, oz.	75	80
Citrine, lb.	45	50	Hemp, lb.	3½	4	CHLOROFORM, lb.	60	1 90
PARALDEHYDE, oz.	30	22	Mustard, white, lb.	11	12	CINCHONINE, sulphate, oz.	25	30
PEPPER, black, lb.	16	18	Powdered, lb.	15	20	CINCHONIDINE, Sulph., oz.	28	30
Powdered, lb.	18	20	Pumpkin	25	30	COCAINE, Mur., oz.	7 50	8 50
PITCH, black, lb.	3	4	Quince, lb.	65	70	CODIA, ½ oz.	75	80
Bergundy, true, lb.	10	12	Rape, lb.	5	6	COLLODION, lb.	65	70
PLASTER, Calcined, bbl. cash.	1 25	3 25	Strophanthus, oz.	50	55	COPPER, Sulph., (Blue Vitriol) lb.	8	10
Adhesive, yd.	12	13	Worm, lb.	22	25	Iodide, oz.	65	70
Belladonna, lb.	65	70	SOAP, Castile, Mottled, pure, lb.	10	12	COPPERAS, lb.		3
Galbanum Comp., lb.	80	85	White, Conti's, lb.	15	16	DIURETIC, oz.	1 60	1 65
Lead, lb.	25	30	Powdered, lb.	25	40	ETHER, Acetic, lb.	75	80
POPPY HEADS, per 100.	1 00	1 10	Green (Sapo Viridis), lb.	25	40	Sulphure, lb.	40	50
ROSIN, Common, lb.	2½	3	SERRACRTI, lb.	60	65	EXALGINE, oz.	1 00	1 10
White, lb.	3½	4	TURPENTINE, Chian, oz.	75	80	HYOSCYAMINE, Sulp., crystals, gr.	25	30
RESORCIN, white, oz.	25	0	Venice, lb.	10	12	IODINE, lb.	4 50	5 00
ROCHILLE SALT, lb.	25	28	WAX, White, lb.	50	75	IODIFORM, lb.	5 25	5 50
ROOT, Aconite, lb.	22	25	Yellow.	40	45	IODOL, oz.	1 40	1 50
Althea, cut, lb.	30	35	WOOD, Guaiac, rasped.	5	6	IRON, by Hydrogen.	80	85
Belladonna, lb.	25	30	Quassia chips, lb.	10	12	Carbonate, Precip., lb.	15	16
Blood, lb.	18	25	Fed Saunders, ground, lb.	5	6	Sacch., lb.	30	35
Bitter, lb.	27	30	Santal, ground, lb.	5	6	Chloride, lb.	45	55
B ackberry, lb.	15	18	CHEMICALS.			Sol., lb.	13	16
Burdock, crushed, lb.	18	20	Acid, Acetic, lb.	13		Citrate, U.S.P., lb.	90	1 00
Calamus, sliced, white, lb.	20	25	Glacial, lb.	45	50	And Ammon., lb.	70	75
Canada Snake, lb.	30	35	Benzoic, English, oz.	30	35	And Quinine, lb.	1 65	3 50
Cohosh, black, lb.	15	20	German, oz.	11	13	Quin. and Stry., oz.	25	35
Colchicum, lb.	40	45	Boracic, lb.	12	13	And Strychnine, oz.	13	15
Columbo, lb.	20	22	Carbolic Crystals, lb.	35	40	Dialyzed, Solution, lb.	50	50
Powdered, lb.	25	30	Calvert's No. 1, lb.	2 15	2 20	Ferrocyanide, lb.	55	60
Coltsfoot, lb.	38	40	No. 2, lb.	1 40	1 45	Hypophosphites, oz.	25	35
Comfrey, crushed, lb.	20	18	Citric,	60	65	Iodide, oz.	40	45
Curcuma, powdered, lb.	15	20	Gallic,	10	12	Syrup, lb.	40	45
Dandelion, lb.	20	22	Hydrobromic, diluted, lb.	30	35	Lactate, oz.	5	6
Elecampane, lb.	15	15	Hydrocyanic, diluted, oz. bottles			Pernitrate, solution, lb.	15	16
Galangal, lb.	15	15	doz.	1 50	1 60	Phosphate scales, lb.	1 25	1 30
Gelsenium, lb.	22	23	Lactic, concentrated, oz.	8	10	Sulphate, pure, lb.	7	9
Gentian or Genitan, lb.	12	15	Muriatic, lb.	3	5	Exsiccated, lb.	8	10
Ground, lb.	13	24	Chem. pure, lb.	18	20	And Potass. Tartrate, lb.	80	85
Powdered, lb.	13	15	Nitric, lb.	10½	13	And Ammon Tartrate, lb.	80	85
Ginger, African, lb.	18	10	Chem. pure, lb.	25	30	JRYES' FLUID, 25c. bottles, per doz.	2 28	
Po., lb.	20	22	Oleic, purified, lb.	75	80	" 50c. bottles, per doz.	4 50	
Jamaica, blehd., lb.	30	25	Oxalic, lb.	12	13	LEAD, Acetate, white, lb.	13	15
Po., lb.	35	38	Phosphoric, glacial, lb.	1 00	1 10	Carbonate, lb.	7	8
Ginseng, lb.	4 50	4 35	Dilute, lb.	13	17	Iodide, oz.	35	40
Golden Seal, lb.	1 00	1 20	Pyrogallic, oz.	30	35	Red, lb.	7	9
Gold Thread, lb.	90	15	Salicylic, white, lb.	80	85	LIME, Chlorinated, bulk, lb.	4	5
Hellebore, white, powd., lb.	15	98	Sulphuric, carboy, lb.	2½	2½	In packages, lb.	6	7
Indian Hemp.	18	18	Bottles, lb.	4	5	LITHIUM, Bromide, oz.	30	35
Ipecac, lb.	5 00	5 20	Chem. pure, lb.	18	20	Carbonate, oz.	30	35
Powdered, lb.	5 25	5 55	Tannic, lb.	80	85	Citrate, oz.	25	30
Jalap, lb.	40	40	Tartaric, powdered, lb.	38	40	Iodide, oz.	50	55
Powdered, lb.	45	50	ACETANILID, lb.	65	70	Salicylate, oz.	35	40
Kava Kava, lb.	40	90	ACONITINE, grain.	4	5	MAGNESIUM, Calc., lb.	55	60
Licorice, lb.	12	15	ALUM, cryst., lb.	1½	3	Carbonate, lb.	18	20
Powdered, lb.	13	50	Powdered, lb.	3	4	Citrate, gran., lb.	35	40
Mandrake, lb.	13	15	AMMONIA, Liquor, lb., 88o.	10	12	Sulph. (Epsom salt), lb.	1½	3
Masterwort, lb.	16	18	AMMONIUM, Bromide, lb.	1 05	1 10	MANGANESE, Black Oxide, lb.		50
Orris, Flerretine, lb.	30	40	Carbonate, lb.	15	16	MENTHOL, oz.	30	35
Pawkaed, lb.	40	35	Iodide, oz.	35	40	MERCURY, lb.	90	1 00
Prnidr Brava, true, lb.	40	45	Nitrate crystals, lb.	40	45	Ammon (White Precip.)	1 30	1 35
Par alb.	40	45	Muriate, lb.	12	16	Chloride, Corrosive, lb.	1 05	1 15
Pinsley, lb.	30	45	Valerianate, oz.	55	60	Calomel, lb.	1 20	1 30
Pleursey, lb.	20	35	AMYL, Nitrite, oz.	16	50	With Chalk lb.	50	1 85
Poke, lb.	15	25						
Queen of the Meadow.	18	18						

Literary Notes.

If, as some think, Mr. Rudyard Kipling has been the subject of too much laudation, a wholesome corrective is afforded in the keen and biting treatment which he receives at the hands of Mr. Robert Buchanan, in the paper called "The Voice of 'The Hooligan'" which *The Living Age* for Jan. 6th reprints from *The Contemporary Review*. The true estimate of Kipling lies somewhere between the extreme of laudation and such unsparring criticism as this.

Readers of *The Living Age* are promised a new short story by Selma Lagerlöf in the number for Jan. 13th. It is called "Our Lord and Saint Peter."

Britons and Boers.

Mr. Worsfold recalls in the January *Cassell's Magazine* a reminiscence which is timely: Some idea of the strange position in which the Afrikanders of the Cape Colony are placed may be gathered from the following circumstance. At the time of the last Boer War the two young princes put in at Cape Town on their voyage round the world. While they were at the Cape they were invited, among other festivities, to a garden party at one of the many handsome residences which are to be found in the suburbs of Cape Town. To this party a number of Cape Dutch had been invited to join in welcoming the young princes. Nevertheless, although they had thus assembled to do honor to the grandsons of the Queen, they apparently saw nothing incongruous in circulating at the same time a subscription list in which an appeal was made for funds to supply the Boers—then in arms against the Queen—with artillery.

Substitute for Peppermint.

Kestner & Cie. obtained a patent for a product from tar-oil, intended as a substitute for oil of peppermint. The tar-oil is treated with caustic soda to remove phenols, then shaken with hydrochloric acid. The acid solution is diluted with water to cause separation of the ketones formed, which are distilled with steam. A mixture of ketones is thus obtained, of which the greater proportion distils between 185° and 205° C. By fractional distillation of this mixture and purification of the ketones (through conversion into benzoyl derivatives) two ketones may be isolated, one having the formula

CH^{10}O , melting at 10° and boiling at 192° C., the other answering to the formula $\text{C}^8\text{H}^{10}\text{O}$, with a boiling point of 192° to 193° C. Neither of the compounds combines with bisulphites, but both absorb bromine when dissolved in carbon disulphide. The products so obtained have a fine odor of peppermint.—*Pharm. Post.*

A Pill Counter.

Take the lid of a cardboard box, say, a tooth brush box, and hold it in such a position that a single pill shall run into the nearest right-hand corner, then, keeping it in the same position, count in as many pills as are required for each box, 12 or 18 ad lib., letting them form a single row in the corner of the box nearest to you. Mark the end of the row, and with a pair of scissors cut down the edge of the lid and sufficiently far across the top to give the scissors free play in the lengthway of the lid, then cut parallel with the corner and about half an inch away towards the right-hand end of the lid, thus cutting out a little trough which will hold the required number of pills in a single row, one end being blocked with the remains of the lid end edge. In use, strew in the pills with the left hand until full, and then shoot them into the box.—*Chemist and Druggist of Australasia.*

Purified Coal Tar.

Coal tar is purified for pharmaceutical purposes by being dissolved in three parts of acetone or benzene, and filtered. The solvent is distilled off, leaving about 80 per cent. of purified tar. The purified preparation is a thick fluid in the cold, less dense when warm, having the peculiar tarry odor, and is of a brownish black color. It mixes readily with vaseline, lanoline, etc.—*Pharm. Centralh.*

Posters Old In Service.

A correspondent sends the following letter about posters:

The insistence with which certain posters and hangers reappear in advertisements of various theatrical attractions was referred to by a travelling man the other day, and an ex-advance agent gave him an explanation of the reason. The particular poster which led to the conversation happened to be one of those wood-cut monstrosities, engraved in the days when Januschkew was a young girl, by the

great American Printing Company, which once occupied a building near the *Printers' Ink* offices. The travelling man said he had seen it first nearly a quarter of a century ago, when it advertised a comedy that failed. Afterward it delineated one of the comedians who has since become famous. At a subsequent date it advertised a more modest Thespian, and finally had been seen before a New York beer garden.

DURATION OF DEVELOPMENT.—The *Photographic News* gives the following instructions with reference to duration of development. Have the developer ready in a measure, and place the plate in a dish, and pour the developer over the plate, and note the exact time. Then carefully wash the plate, and as soon as the first sign of the highest light or image appears again note the time, then multiply this lapse of time by a certain factor given in the table below, and you will have the total time of development.

Pyro-soda, 1 gr. pyro to oz., ½ gr. bromide	11	factor
Pyro-soda, 2 gr. pyro to oz., 1 gr. bromide	6	"
Pyro-soda, 3 gr. pyro to oz., 1½ gr. bromide	5½	"
Pyro-soda, 4 gr. pyro to oz., 2 gr. bromide	4½	"
Pyro-soda, 5 gr. pyro to oz., 4 gr. bromide	3½	"
Pyro-soda, Hford, for dense negatives	5	"
Pyro-soda, Hford, for soft negative	6½	"
Hydroquinone (caustic soda or carbonate)	5½	"
Eikonogen	9	"
Metol	25	"
Glycin	14	"
Amidol (2 grs.)	18	"
Velox	12	"
Imperial pyro metol	10	"
Rodinal	40	"
Metol-hydroquinone	13	"

Suppose, for instance, we use the last-named developer, and 20 seconds elapse between the pouring on of developer and the appearance of the highest light, then the total time of development will be $20 \times 13 = 260 = 4 \text{ mins. } 20 \text{ s. cs.}$

DEVELOPER FOR UNDER EXPOSURE.—For an under exposed plate—especially if the plate be a rapid one for snapshot work—the following developer is often used, and gives a good printing negative without too much harshness.

Pyro	2 grains.
Potassium bromide	½ grain.
Strong ammonia	2 or 3 drops.
Water	1 ounce.

First soak the plate in a solution of 1 drop of ammonia to 1 ounce of water for two or three minutes, and then place in the developer without rinsing.—*Wilson's Photographic Magazine.*

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

Drug Reports

Canada.

Business during last month was far ahead of the corresponding month last year, and the report from the retail druggists all along the line is that the Christmas trade has been very satisfactory.

Quinine maintains the fast advance steadily. Pure beeswax is scarce, and a fairly good price has to be paid for an article such as retail druggists handle. Mercurial preparations are steady at the late advance in price. Camphor shows signs of still further advance. Carbolic acid will likely see still higher prices. Salicylic acid and soda salicylates are higher in sympathy with carbolic acid. Salol will likely be dearer owing to the same cause. Saccharin is easier. Paris green, as we have intimated from time to time, has now advanced in price, manufacturers having decided on a price for the coming season at an advance of from 3 to 5c. lb. Higher prices may be looked for on nearly all heavy chemicals in the near future.

English Market Report.

LONDON, Dec. 26th, 1899.

A strong upward tendency has been shown in the drug market for some time, although there are individual cases of lower prices.

Quicksilver has had two quick advances, which has, of course, affected mercurials. Camphor has had a series of advances and is talked to a still higher price in the New Year, it being stated to be the intention of the Japanese Government to limit the output. Cocaine has had a phenomenal jump and remains firm. Santonine has advanced owing to bad crop of seeds, and ergot is steadily moving up from a similar cause. Carbolic acid has advanced fully 25 per cent., and this has led to a rise in salicylic acid and salicylates. Phenacetin has had a small rise, but acetanilide is very weak. Quinine after receding has advanced again owing to the bark sales showing higher prices. A scarcity of cinchonidine has sent up the price beyond quinine. Several alkaloids are dearer, including eserine, codeine, atropine, pelocarpine, etc. Menthol has advanced considerably.

Hydrastis and senega are both dearer in consequence of scarcity in America, but ipecacuanha is easier.

Mr. Podsnapper—Why, I thought that Miss Boggs was a blonde!

Mrs. Podsnapper—She was, but she reformed.—*Harper's Bazar.*

Druggists

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