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Vol. VIII.

TORONTO, CANADA, AUGUST, 1906.

No. 8.

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a well assorted STOCK OF
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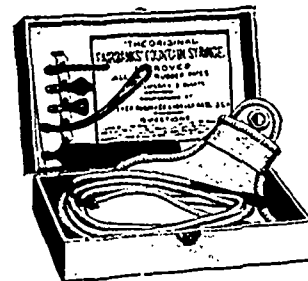
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Fairbanks' Fountain Syringe



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full line of Druggists' rubber goods. Write for catalogue
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Perfumery, Toilet Articles,
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Drug Sundries

These goods have been specially selected for us and many of the lines
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As we sell these goods to the retail trade only we hope our friends will
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Edison Automatic Mimeograph...

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Samples of work FREE.

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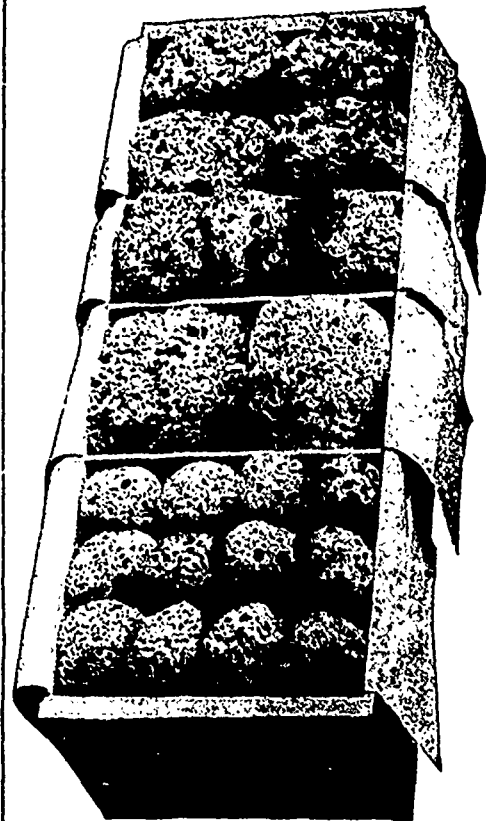
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In stock and to arrive.

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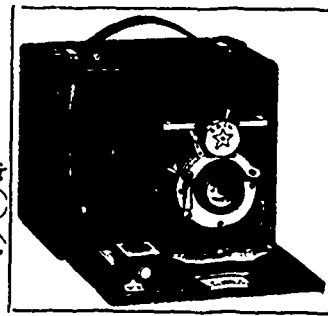
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Special Prices to Regular Druggists.

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Canadian Druggist

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

VOL. VIII.

TORONTO, AUGUST, 1896.

No. 8

"APENTA" THE BEST NATURAL APERIENT WATER.

Bottled at the **UJ HUNYADI**
SPRINGS, Buda Pest, Hungary.

Under the absolute control of the Royal
Hungarian Chemical Institute (Ministry of
Agriculture), Buda Pest.

"APENTA" THE BEST NATURAL APERIENT WATER.

"We know of no stronger or more
favourably-constituted Natural Aperient
Water than that yielded by the Uj Hunyadi
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L. Libermanu

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

"APENTA" THE BEST NATURAL APERIENT WATER.

By instructions from the Apollinaris Company,
Limited, now offered to the Trade at

\$5.50 per case of 25 large glass bottles.
\$8.00 " 50 small " "
\$8.00 " 100 glass quarter "

SHOULD THE PRICE OF

"APENTA"

be reduced, we guarantee to allow such reduction
to our Buyers on their unsold stock, and, as far as
possible, to secure a corresponding reduction to
Retailers upon their unsold stock.

SOLE EXPORTERS:

THE APOLLINARIS COMPANY, Ltd.,
LONDON.

CANADIAN SUB-AGENTS:

WALTER R. WOHAM & SONS,
Montreal.

Canadian Druggist

WILLIAM J. DYAS, PUBLISHER.

Subscription \$1 per year in advance.

Advertising rates on application.

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

New advertisements or changes to be addressed

Canadian Druggist,

11½ RICHMOND ST. WEST,
TORONTO, ONT.

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Substitution Uncovered.

The co-operative attempt of the whole-
sale and retail druggists' associations, to-
gether with proprietary medicine manu-
facturers, to evolve a satisfactory solution
of the trade difficulty, has brought for-
ward some very peculiar phases of trade.
There does not appear to be the slightest
doubt but all three interests realize the
benefit which would accrue to each by a
restoration of the good, honest old
method of each being allowed to main-
tain unmolested his own department of
commercial enterprise; yet how to bring
such about to the satisfaction of each one
has not been solved. The wholesale and
retail druggists know how they stand to-
wards each other, but up to the present
the retailer, at least, has given very little
consideration to the rights of the parties
of the third part. The Retailers' Associa-
tion has demanded definite terms of
acknowledgment from the manufacturing
and advertising proprietary medicine
dealers, but have given them but little
reciprocal part in the terms of partner-
ship. Many of these men have con-
tributed to the funds of the Retailers'
Association, others have cancelled trade
connections which were worth thousands
of dollars to them to serve the same body,
and yet they have been made to feel that
it was a case of giving without taking.
To illustrate: Dr. Brent Good, the popu-
lar proprietor of Carter's Liver Pills, finds
that in no part of the world containing a
similar number of druggists is there a
greater degree of substituting effort than
is put forth in Canada at the present
time. Within one week, in the city of
Toronto, he secured enough imitations by
direct purchase, when asking for Carter's
Pills, to prove that over one-half of the
demand he creates for his pills is tam-
pered with. In cold, calculative terms it
means that, when he spends two thousand
dollars there in advertising, the druggists
have appropriated over one-half of it to

enable them to palm off some colorable imitation.

Mr. Good has always taken a very active interest in all matters pertaining to the welfare of the retail drug trade, and has given unstintingly of his time and means in support of every worthy organization to promote its prosperity, yet he feels that, apart from voluntary contributions, he should not be expected to devote the bulk of his means to aid retailers in robbing him of his rightful interests. We do not believe that these druggists planned to injure Mr. Good deliberately; but, under any circumstances, the imitative assortment of pills which they furnished him provides an object lesson which does not redound to the ethical honesty of the druggists of Ontario, and particularly of Toronto. We regret at all times having to use the columns of *THE DRUGGIST* for such a purpose as this; but we trust that, in doing our duty by bringing to the attention of the trade a wrong that needs righting, we will help to secure the righting of a wrong which should never have been perpetrated.

The Commercial Druggist.

It is a well-known fact that many capable druggists are a complete failure in a commercial sense. The training which has given them theoretical knowledge will not ensure their success if business instinct and training are lacking. The druggist who expects to be successful in the business part of his profession must be a merchant. He must be able to buy as well as to sell. He must be prepared to adopt the same methods in business which make other merchants around him successful. He must learn, and that quickly, that the public care more for good goods at right prices than they do for being served by a Ph.G., or Phm.B., who seeks to impress himself as such. The principles of business are not governed by theory; they are too definite to theorize with. The winner works, or knows how to get others to do it profitably. Some of the features which are necessary for the druggist, at least, are attention, affability, promptitude, exactitude, personal interest, and untiring energy. These are personal, but their application to the demands of the public will ensure a reputation for having stock, keeping it well, and dispensing it to the satisfaction of customers.

The merchant druggist never feels he knows it all. He puts personality in the background and brings business ideas to the fore, changing and adapting the methods and ideas of others at any and all times when they answer his purpose.

He is a thinker as well as a worker, a planner as well as a plodder. He is ever alive to do business when it is to be done, and as thoughtful to arrange for the future as to toil for the present. He studies his customers, their wants, and their peculiarities. He knows when to give credit and when to refuse, doing the latter always so as to dispel the sting that hurts. He ever keeps in mind the knowledge that he is a servant of the public, and that his aptitude to serve their wants, rather than his own wishes, will determine more than anything else how often they will use him to his profit.

American Pharmaceutical Association.

ANNUAL MEETING.

FIRST DAY—WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 12.

The morning was taken up with the council meeting, while the members renewed acquaintanceship and passed the time in pleasant conversation on the rotunda. Up to noon over two hundred delegates had registered at the local secretary's office. The afternoon session opened in the Ladies' Ordinary at 3-45 with Mr. James H. Goode, president, in the chair. Mr. R. W. Williams, president of the Pharmaceutical Association of the Province of Quebec, welcomed the visitors, stating that this was the second time that the association had met on Canadian soil. Mr. W. H. Chapman, president of the Montreal College of Pharmacy, who also welcomed the visitors, and hoped that they would return home benefited and pleased with their visit.

Professor Patch, of Boston, in returning thanks for the association, referred to the historical associations connected with the city of Montreal, and concluded with the remark that while they had brought some *good* people with them he had already found that all the *good* people were not confined to other side of the line. Mr. Charles E. Dohme, vice-president, having taken the chair, the president then delivered his address, which was declared by the members of the association, who applauded the many good points in the speech, to be eminently business-like and practical. After referring to the fact that the limits of the American Pharmaceutical Association were the whole continent of North America, the president went on to speak of the work done by the special committee on weights and measures during the past year. It had co-operated with the American Historical Society and other societies in petitioning Congress to pass a law making the use of the metric system compulsory at an early date in all transactions where weights or measures, or both, were used. They had not succeeded, but that was no cause for discouragement. The wonder was that they had done so well, for they had almost succeeded. They had an immense deal to contend with; it was no easy matter to change a system of weights and measures—a system absolutely without a sys-

tem, but which by education and use had become a part of the people themselves. The metric system would have to be persistently pressed by scientific organizations and more thoroughly taught in all their schools before the people would be ready to accept it in measuring values in the daily transactions of life. He hoped that soon the reproach that Britain and the United States were the only nations not using the metric system would be removed. During the year a new edition of the National Formulary had been issued. The first edition was a popular work, and the second, an improvement on the first, was likely to be more so.

The president, after referring to the aims of the association, said: "We invite membership of a desirable quality. Mutual benefit comes with co-operation, and the discovery is made that we all have much in common. Personal contact develops personal kindness, and both the business and the professional man will find the spirit of antagonism melt away under genial influences."

In the evening a very pleasing reception was held in parlors of the Windsor Hotel, tendered by the Pharmaceutical Association of the Province of Quebec and the Montreal College of Pharmacy. Over one hundred and fifty of the visiting delegates were present, and many of the prominent pharmacists in the city. The guests were received by Mr. W. H. Chapman, president of the Montreal College of Pharmacy, and Mr. R. W. Williams, president of the Pharmaceutical Association of the Province of Quebec.

SECOND DAY.

At half-past ten o'clock the president called the association to order. Owing to the exertions of the previous evening possibly, and the great heat of the previous day, but few of the delegates were in attendance at the opening of the session. After the reading of the minutes by the secretary, it was intimated that the nominating committee had made the following nominations: President, J. E. Morrison, Montreal; first vice-president, Dr. Geo. F. Payne, Atlantic, Georgia; second vice president, W. A. Frost, St. Paul, Minn.; third vice-president, G. W. Parisen, Perth, Embroy, N.J.; treasurer, S. A. D. Sheppard, Boston; general secretary, Prof. Chas. Caspari, Baltimore; reporter on *Progress of Pharmacy*, Prof. C. Lewis Diehl, Louisville, Ky.; members of council, Chas. Dohme, Baltimore, J. M. Good, St. Louis, J. P. Remington, Philadelphia.

These were approved by the meeting, and, after the usual ballot for the position of president, declared unanimously elected. After much discussion, and after the claims of Nashville, Tenn., had been vigorously urged by Mr. J. C. Burge, who read a special invitation from the Chamber of Commerce and other parties, it was finally decided that the next place of meeting should be Lake Minnetonka, Minnesota, and the time the fourth Monday of August, 1897.

(Balance of report next month.)

Protonuclein..

Tablets. (100 3-grain Tablets in bottle) per doz. \$9.00
 " (1000 3-grain Tablets in bottle) . each 6.75
 Powder. (1 oz. bottles) per doz. 5.00
 " (3 oz. in bottle) each 5.50

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

Duncan, Flockhart & Co.'s

Blaud Pill Capsules

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

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

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

Toilet Soaps

Messrs. FELS & CO., Philadelphia, Pa., are known as one of the largest Toilet Soap manufacturing establishments in the States, who only make first-class

MILLED SOAPS

Having sold many thousands of dollars worth of their goods in former years, many of our customers know that the quality and style of their soaps cannot be excelled. But from those who have never handled them we solicit a trial order. Prices range from \$3.00 per gross to \$4.00 and over a dozen.

WE CAN GIVE YOU A GOOD MEDIUM-PRICED SOAP THAT WILL PLEASE YOU.

If our travellers don't reach you with samples, order a small sample shipment, stating the prices you are willing to pay, and we will send you a nice selection. Repeat orders from our customers also welcome.

A fresh shipment of CHAPIREAU'S Cacheteuses and Cachets, also Faultless Pepsin Chips and Fruit Chips to hand.

Canadian Specialty Comp'y

38 Front Street East, TORONTO, ONT.



MEETING OF
Ontario Society of Retail Druggists
 SEPTEMBER 9TH.

AT **Toronto...**

CANADA'S GREATEST FAIR
 SEPTEMBER 1ST TO 11TH.

WE trust that a great many of our friends will arrange to attend the meeting of the Association next month, and spend a few days in our city. We hope to be favored with a call early in your visit, and shall be heartily pleased to show you anything that may be of interest to you in our stock or premises.

As usual, we mention on this page a few articles worthy of special attention, hoping for your careful perusal of our notes, and your much-valued orders.



This month we bring under your notice

Canadian Gattle Spice

The best value upon the market, we believe, in the line of Condition Powders. Build up a country trade! Sold in 100 lb. cotton bags, and 10c. packages (about one quart).



"Triangle" Tooth Soap



The 10c. size is the only one upon the market, and the 25c. size is almost twice as large as any other. The cut represents the hinged display tray. The box contains two dozen 10c. size and one dozen 25c. size. Price, \$3.50 per box

Yours faithfully,

ELLIOT & CO.
 5 Front St. E., Toronto

DRUGGISTS

NOW IS THE TIME TO STOCK UP WITH

DAVIS' FLY FELTS

The Reliable Fly Poison **5c.**

THIS PACKAGE CONTAINS FOUR FELTS.

DAVIS' FLY POISON FELTS

| | | |
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| NEVER FAILS TO DESTROY |  | SUPERSEDES FLY PAPER AND ALL OTHER POISONS, Being the most and EFFECTIVE |
|------------------------|---|--|

DIRECTIONS.
Place one of the Feltz upon a dish or plate; keep wet with water. Use only enough water to soak the Feltz. Fly will drink the poisoned water off the Feltz and die immediately.
Place no dose Feltz on a dish or plate on a table; hence for humbles and delica Use a saucerment as a dish or plate for the Feltz. Use roughes for most I can empalaciones, sortiroo do Feltz as most of the insects.

CAUTION.—Should the Feltz be swallowed by accident at once administer in large doses, Lime Water, Flaxseed Tea, or Iron Bark, followed by an emetic and drinks of Milk or Flour and Water.

PRICE 5 CENTS.

MANUFACTURED BY
POWELL & DAVIS CO., CHATHAM, ONT.

SPECIAL PRICE :

Three Box Lots, . . . \$6.75
Single Cases, . . . 2.70

ORDER THROUGH WHOLESALE DRUG AND PATENT MEDICINE DEALERS.

Manufactured by

Powell & Davis Co.,
Chatham, Ontario

The Popular Fly Poison... **5c.**

LIVE DRUGGISTS

KEEP ON HAND

Dr. Campbell's Safe Arsenic Complexion Wafers ...

AND

FOULD'S MEDICATED ARSENIC COMPLEXION SOAP

THE ONLY REAL BEAUTIFIER OF THE COMPLEXION, SKIN, AND FORM

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CANADIAN AGENTS
71 Front St. E., Toronto, Ont.

"We believe cutting of prices detrimental to our interests."

Druggists

Who will sell Manley's Celery Nerve Compound and Indian Woman's Balm at the regular prices are authorized to guarantee the preparation to give satisfaction or refund the money and reclaim same by addressing

The Balm Medicine Co., Ltd.
71 Victoria St., TORONTO

The Stearns Bicycle Is known throughout cycling as a light, staunch, stylish, speedy mount. There's a best in everything; the '96 Stearns is a veritable edition de luxe among bicycles. Finished in black or orange. Stearns riders are satisfied riders, and always proud as kings of their mounts. Your address will insure receipt of our handsome new catalogue when issued.

"The Yellow Fellow"

AMERICAN RATTAN CO., TORONTO, ONT.
CANADIAN SELLING AGENTS

Pharmacy in England.

Annual Meeting of Society of Chemical Industry—Chemists' Shops, New and Old—Sir James Sawyer on Borax Soap—Eucaine, the Cocaine Rival—Impure Cream of Tartar and the B.P. Test—New Duty on Cocoa Butter.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

The annual meeting of the Society of Chemical Industry has just been held in London under the presidency of Mr. Thos. Tyrer, F.I.C., F.C.S. The general meeting only occupied a morning's work, which included Mr. Tyrer's address, election of officers for the ensuing year, and presentation of the society's medal to Mr. John Glover, the inventor of the "Glover" tower. Luncheon followed at Cannon Street Hotel, and then the members and friends divided into various parties, in order to visit the Tower Bridge, several breweries, and a refrigerating company's machinery. In the evening Sir Walter Wilkin, Lord Mayor of London, held a reception at the Mansion House, which was attended by some four hundred guests. Further excursions were arranged for succeeding days and the proceedings concluded by a dinner and smoking concert at the Hotel Cecil. The arrangements throughout were very satisfactory, and the committee were heartily congratulated on their success. Early in the year Mr. Tyrer may be said to have started collecting the material for his address when he made his visit to the United States and Canada, because one of the avowed objects of his journey was a comparative examination on the spot of the technical education question and to ascertain in what manner practical manufacturing chemists are trained in the new world. With the German system he was well acquainted, and he himself is a good specimen of how the best English chemical manufacturers are produced. Born in 1812, he was educated at the Grammar School at Sidsley, in Staffordshire, and at seventeen came to London and attended the course at the Royal School of Mines, and Professor Hofmann's lectures at the Royal College of Science. He then went to the laboratory of Messrs. May & Baker, at Battersea, and for many years was a director of that concern, until 1891, when he acquired the Stirling chemical works at Stratford, London E., and commenced business on his own account. He was treasurer for many years of the Society of Chemical Industry, and has been on the council of the Chemical Society, and was formerly chairman of the chemical section of the London Chamber of Commerce. He has any amount of energy, a deliberate and somewhat diffusive style of speaking, wide chemical knowledge, and keen business instincts. It was during his term of office in the chemical trades section of the London Chamber of Commerce that the negotiations were concluded with the Board of Inland Revenue whereby English tinctures were allowed drawback according to the amount of alcohol present when exported abroad.

He has always taken a deep interest in the subject, although, probably, he has never exported a gallon of tinctures, as he is not a wholesale druggist. Still he has wisely foreseen that this step on the part of a great State department is possibly only the forerunner of further concessions as to the use of free alcohol in chemical manufactures generally.

"I am often told by the public," said a chemist to me the other day, "that chemists' shops are not half so pleasant to enter into now-a-days as they used to be, and that our pharmacies are not so interesting as they are on the continent." I thought that there was some truth in the observation, as in my early days it was a practice to gently spray some scent round the establishment two or three times a day, and customers entering used to remark on the pleasant perfume, which frequently led to sales of both perfume and odorators—oratomizers as they are dubbed in the States. Then there is a lamentable absence of floral and foliar decoration that serves to relieve the stereotyped appearance of a pharmacy, and this is certainly better managed abroad. The modern store principle of doing business is probably accountable for the deterioration, as every inch of space is wanted for glaring displays, in order to delude the public as to the vast quantity of stock contained in the—dummies!

Sir James Sawyer, M.D., F.R.C.P., is one of those practical therapists that are ever seeking after new methods for the exhibition of old remedies. Not many years ago, he was not satisfied with the old-fashioned chillie paste and tincture of capsicum, but advocated an ethereal tincture of capsicum and a liniment composed of ammonia, turpentine, linseed oil, and the ethereal tincture. Incidentally, he omitted to mention how the combination in the latter instance was to form an elegant preparation, but most druggists appear to have solved the problem by the simple plan of omitting the ammonia. In this way a clear preparation is obtained, and there is quite enough rubefacient action for any ordinary skin. Now Sir James is appearing in the pages of the *Lancet* as an advocate that chemists should undertake the preparation of medicated soaps. It appears that in certain skin diseases a ten per cent. borax soap is very useful, and it would be advantageous to physician, patient, and pharmacist, so Sir James argues, if the chemist would undertake this little matter, as then varying proportions might be prescribed, or certain other additions. The *Chemist and Druggist* offers a very hasty and badly-conceived *non pro. numus* to this suggestion. It seems to me that, if properly undertaken, there is no difficulty in the matter whatever, provided that the demand is sufficient to pay for the outlay. There would be no great difficulty in obtaining a small machine capable of incorporating the medicine with the soap basis and milling the same. Of course, it could not be satisfactorily done whilst the patient

waited, but a creditable article could be turned out after a few hours. But there is another suggestion that might be made to Sir James Sawyer. Why not prescribe these in the form of a liquid soap? There would be no difficulty then in turning out a liquid preparation containing the soap basis, borax, etc., dissolved in water, in practically a few minutes. It always seems to me a pity to receive suggestions from physicians, which are openly made in order to benefit pharmacists, with a cold shoulder or thinly-veiled sarcasm. This is hardly the way to encourage better relations.

Eucaine, the new local anæsthetic that was announced as likely to drive cocaine out of the market, has not made much headway in England as yet, but the article by Mr. Brudenell Carter, the experienced ophthalmic surgeon, will doubtless attract considerable attention. Mr. Carter performed the necessary operation for cataract removal and the only anæsthetic employed was a five per cent. solution of eucaine. This was dropped on the eyeball every few minutes, and the only feeling expressed during the operation by the patient was that something seemed to be moving over the eye, but it was not in the least degree painful. Eucaine is a synthetic preparation, and produced at about two-thirds the cost of cocaine, whilst its greatest advantage, according to the evidence so far, is that toxic effects are not produced even when as much as thirty grains have been injected in solution.

Mr. A. H. Allen, the active public analyst for Sheffield, and author of "Commercial Organic Analysis," has drawn attention to sophisticated cream of tartar, and advocates the direct titration method as superior to the ignition and then titration of the B.P. test for purity. The matter has been under consideration of the B.P. Pharmaceutical Committee, and there is very little reason to doubt that direct titration of the dried salt will be suggested, with appropriate tests for detecting the presence of calcium tartrate or acid potassium sulphate, which sometimes occur as the result of faulty methods of preparation, and whose presence materially vitiates the advantage of direct titration.

Mainly through the influence of Sir Howard Vincent, who is always keenly alive to some of the anomalies under which free trade has to be carried on in Britain, the Chancellor of the Exchequer has added cocoa-butter to the very select and limited number of dutiable goods. The real object of this move was that some of the German and Dutch cocoa products are bounty-free and therefore obtained an unfair advantage when introduced into England. It will make very little difference to the drug trade, although it is the basis of nearly all suppositories, but its principal use for some years has been in confectionery and special toilet soaps of the superfatted character. Most of the foreign cocoa butter will not compare in odor, appearance, and purity with that emanating from Fry's, Cadbury's,

and other well-known cocoa houses in England.

All the journals of pharmacy in England have announced the visit to England of Mr. W. J. Dyas, editor and proprietor of THE CANADIAN DRUGGIST, and the *Chemist and Druggist* appears to have done its best to extract Mr. Dyas' views on the subject of Canada's trade relations with England. Several of the principal daily papers have recently taken a very active interest in the question of a tariff that would establish a preference to colonial produce, provided that some scheme of reciprocity could be established. This is a profound problem, worthy of the energies of our best statesmen, and would go further to consolidate the Empire than anything else. Mr. Dyas seems to have made good use of his time in England, and carried back with him the best wishes of his English confreres, not only for the continued success of his journal, but also in his efforts in uniting the members of the craft throughout the Dominion and his active opposition to the cut-rate fraternity.

The Testing of Disinfectants.

There are a number of disinfectants on the market of more or less value, and it is the object of this paper to give the dealer and consumer some method of determining the relative value of these various products. Infections are caused by various kinds of bacteria, but all these bacteria do not thrive under the same conditions. A substance may form an excellent medium for the growth of one kind of bacteria, while it may be positively fatal to other kinds. So, in determining the value of a disinfectant, it is necessary to determine its effect upon specific forms of bacteria.

Although the chemical constitution and strength of a disinfectant can be determined by chemical means, it is necessary to resort to a bacteriological examination in order to be certain of its value as a disinfectant. A bacteriological examination may be conducted as follows:

A series of test tubes are filled with solutions of disinfectants of different degrees of strength, and in each of them is placed a silk thread impregnated with some specific form of bacteria (e.g., bacterium coli). At the end of definite intervals of time the threads are removed, washed with sterilized water, and placed in a culture medium of gelatine or agar. The culture tubes, containing the culture medium, are then placed in a sterilized chamber until the bacteria shall have had time to develop. If the solutions are strong enough, and if sufficient time be allowed for the action of the disinfectants, no colonies of bacteria will be found; but if, on the other hand, the solutions were too weak, or if the time for the action of the disinfectant be too short, numerous colonies of bacteria will be found. In every case it will be found that in a certain strength of solution the bacteria will thrive, while in a somewhat

stronger solution they will be killed. Thus, a solution of one part of thymol in three thousand of water will prevent alcoholic fermentation, but if the solution be diluted to one in thirty-five hundred the fermentation will proceed. A solution of one part salicylic acid in one thousand parts of water will prevent fermentation, but if diluted to one in twelve hundred fermentation will take place. A solution of one part thymol in three thousand of water is the weakest solution of that antiseptic that will prevent fermentation, while a solution of one part of salicylic acid in one thousand of water is the equivalent strength of that solution for hindering fermentation.

Therefore, it may be said that thymol has three times the disinfecting power of salicylic acid. In a similar way all antiseptics may be compared. The following table gives the minimum strength of some well-known antiseptics that will prevent alcoholic fermentation:

| Antiseptic. | Weakest concentration to prevent fermentation. |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| Corrosive sublimate..... | 1.20000 |
| Potassium permanganate..... | 1.10000 |
| Copper sulphate (blue vitriol)..... | 1.4000 |
| Bromin..... | 1.3000 |
| Thymol..... | 1.3000 |
| Benzoic acid..... | 1.2000 |
| Salicylic acid..... | 1.1000 |
| Quinine..... | 1.400 |
| Carbolic acid..... | 1.200 |
| Sulphuric acid..... | 1.100 |
| Resorcin..... | 1.100 |
| Pyrogallol..... | 1.50 |
| Boric acid..... | 1.25 |
| Chloral hydrate..... | 1.25 |

—Foreign and Colonial Importer.

Mannocitin.

A rust-preventing compound, called mannocitin, of German invention, is attracting much attention. The compound is composed of greases and volatile oils, and is applied in a thin coating, and has the advantage of spreading so that a little covers a large surface. One gallon will protect the surface of over eleven hundred square feet. The volatile oils evaporate after application, and leave a thin film tightly adhering to the metal, forming a coating which affords perfect and permanent protection, and also prevents corrosion and rust.

It is claimed that this mannocitin is absolutely neutral, containing no acid. One coat of the preparation, and it is easily applied with a rag, will protect the metal for years, whether it be the finest and smallest tools or the largest machinery. It forms a protection against salt air, dampness, fresh or salt water, perspiration, and the fumes of ammonia and hydrochloric acid.

It does not rub off by handling or by the contact of wrapping paper or dust; it is transparent, so it does not influence color, and as its melting point is high it will be of use on boilers.

It may be removed by an application of benzine or turpentine so that scratching is avoided, making it useful as a protective coat for engravers' plates when not

in use. It may be bought in any quantities and seems to be a valuable invention. —*Scientific American*.

Acknowledgments.

The editor tenders his sincere thanks to the editor of the *British and Colonial Druggist* and the *Chemist and Druggist* of London, for courtesies extended on his recent visit to England; also to the Society of Chemical Industry, for invitation and tickets to the annual dinner, excursion, etc., which, unfortunately, previous engagements prevented his participating in.

To Increase Sales.

There is a great complaint among retail druggists on account of small individual sales. One druggist says on a day's sales of thirty-five dollars only one sale of a dollar, and the majority were about ten cents. The fault is largely owing to the improper education of clerks as salesmen when a customer comes in and asks for a patent medicine put up in three sizes, 25c., 50c., and \$1. The majority ask if they want the 25c. size, instead of trying the \$1 package (which is usually cheaper in proportion); and if not \$1 size, then 50c., leaving the 25c. size as a last resort. In many cases only a 25c. package can be sold, but anyone trying this plan will be surprised how many times the larger sale can be made. This also applies to drugs as well. If asked for Rochelle salts, for instance, many times a quarter pound or ten cents worth can be sold, when if the customer was asked if he wanted five cents worth the invariable answer will be yes. One druggist, on buying a business, said he found various goods put up in two and three cent packets. These he bundled out, and instructed his clerks they were not to sell less than five cents worth of anything, and the result was most satisfactory. A little education along this line will make many a business more profitable.

Metherell & Co., druggists, Vancouver, B.C., have closed their business.

H. R. Carter, of Picton, who was formerly with Messrs. C. B. Allison & Co., at that place, has purchased the drug business of Mr. J. H. Landreth, Berlin, Ont.

W. G. Smith, druggist, Guelph, Ont., died suddenly from apoplexy on August 12th. Deceased was for some years mayor of the city, and was highly esteemed by his fellow citizens.

PARADIPHENOL.—Synonym of hydroquinone.

Camphor and creasote, like camphor and carbolic acid, are incompatible.

Oil of turpentine is recommended for the removal of the odor of iodoform.

Artificial plumbago can be made by heating carbon in an electric furnace.

A Wonderful Record

Out of the many millions of
FLY PADS
*Sold by us no pad has ever been returned which,
upon being properly tested, would not kill flies in very
large quantities.*

TRUE, we have a few complaints yearly, but failure may always be traced to one of the following reasons, viz. :

EITHER the plates have been placed in a window where there is a strong draft, and consequently no flies (it being well known that they will not stay in a draft),

OR, they have been placed in a dark part of the room where there are very few flies to be killed,

OR, the pads have been flooded with water so that the flies cannot light on them.

If our retail drug friends will see that the above mistakes are avoided,

We Guarantee FLY PADS to Give Satisfaction in Every case

**Avoid unsatisfactory
Imitations**



**WILSON'S
FLY PADS**

Are the original
and only genuine

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A CREAM PITCHER

With 36 Bars regular Tutti Frutti, being the same as one box.

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If Not, Why Not?

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The Perfect Tooth Powder

Has captured the market wherever it has been introduced. If it is a new thing to you, here are a few reasons why you should handle it:

- It is cleansing, antiseptic, fragrant, refreshing.
- It is perfectly harmless.
- It has been analyzed by the most expert chemists, who all report in the most favorable terms.
- It sells at a glance in the first instance, and on its reputation thereafter.
- It yields more profit to the retailer, and to the consumer a greater quantity of the best quality, than any other tooth powder in the world.

Order from your wholesale house

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The J. STEVENS & SON CO'Y, Ltd.,
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- Druggists' Specialties.
- Surgical Dressings,
- Elastic Stockings,
- Clinical Thermometers,
- Glass Importers.
- Trusses and Suspensories,
- Medical Batteries,
- Lints and Cottons.
- Abdominal Belts,
- Instruments of all kinds.

Send for quarterly quotations.

PRICE LIST



Common Sense Exterminator
FOR ROACHES
25c. each, \$1.75 doz.; 50c. each, \$3.75 doz.; \$1.00 each, \$8.00 doz.

Common Sense Exterminator
FOR RATS AND MICE:
15c. each, \$1.00 doz.; 25c. each, \$1.75 doz.; 50c. each, \$3.50 doz.; \$1.00 each, \$8.00 doz.

Only infallible remedy known. No smell from Dead Vermin. Not Poisonous to man or beast. Once used always recommended. Sold by Wholesalers at MONTREAL, TORONTO, and LONDON.

Common Sense Mfg. Co.,
523 King Street West, Toronto.
Manufacturers of Common Sense Stove Polish, and Common Sense Bicycle Lubricator.

Seasonable Goods

- DAVIS' FLY FELTS
- LUCHEN'S FLY PAPER
- L.D.Co. STICKY FLY
- MARSHALL'S FLY CATCHER
- SMITH'S FLY SQUARES
- TANGLEFOOT
- TANGLEFOOT LITTLE
- WILSON'S FLY PADS

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Sponges! Direct from the Fisheries

Sponges!

In original packages, unbleached; or in cases, bleached.

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Bath Honeycomb, Forns and Half Forns, Extra Fine Silk Toilet, Fine Silk Pottery, Zincohy Pottery in every size and grade.

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Fine Sheepwool, Velvet, Grass, Reef, Surgical, Slate, Yellow, in every size and grade.

Exceptional advantages in buying enable us to sell cheaper than any other house in the trade.

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New Goods

Roger & Gullet's Marachale Rose
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Pepsine

Hoff's Malt Extract
Mellin's Food
Hunt's Catarrh Snuff

WHITE'S BOSTON MODEL

Water Pad Trusses

Fresh Garlic

Trade Notes.

G. A. Fraser has opened a new drug store at Rossland, B.C.

W. A. Dymond, Dartmouth, N.S., has sold his drug business to D. P. Mott.

John O. Wood, druggist, Toronto, Ont., died August 7th from Bright's disease.

G. K. Thompson, of Annapolis and Yarmouth, N.S., has taken Allen Jost into partnership.

J. L. Beaudry has opened a drug store at the corner of City Hall avenue and St. Catharines street, Montreal.

G. W. W. Davidson, druggist, of Hamilton, Ont., was drowned in the Grand River, at Brantford, while bathing, August 3rd.

Hargreaves Bros., druggists, formerly on the corner of Queen street west and Simcoe streets, Toronto, have removed to 162 Queen street west.

R. D. Scott, Sarnia, has sold his drug business to Albert Johnson, for many years with S. Fraleigh, St. Marys. Mr. Scott is going to study medicine at Ann Arbor, Mich.

A. W. Bleadell & Co. intend closing their drug business at Macleod, N.W.T., and opening at Fort Steele, East Kootenay, B.C., where they have purchased land, and intend erecting a building, which they hope to have completed by October 1st.

Sir Leonard Tilley, K.C.B., whose death occurred June 26, was at one time a prominent druggist of St. John, N.B., having been apprenticed to Mr. William O. Smith, of that city, in 1830, and afterwards carried on a very successful business on his own account.

The annual meeting of the Wholesale Drug and Proprietary Medicine Association will be held at the Windsor Hotel, Montreal, on Thursday, August 20th. A number of western members are going to make a party to go down by boat from Toronto on the 18th.

The annual meeting of the British Medical Association for 1897 will be held in Montreal. Dr. Thomas G. Roddick, M.P., of that city, has been elected president for the ensuing year, the first time in the history of the association when any member outside of the British Isles has been elected to that office.

Dr. F. E. Stewart, Ph.G., 106 Charlotte avenue, Detroit, Mich., has been chosen chairman of the section on materia medica, pharmacy, and therapeutics of the American Medical Association. The doctor is eminently fitted for this important position, his thorough knowledge of the subjects in that department being practical as well as theoretical.

During a heavy wind and rain storm of Tuesday, 28th inst., in Brantford, a large plate glass window, 6 feet by 10, of B.

Batchelor's drug store, in the east ward, was blown in. The force of the storm was such that not a piece of glass one and a half feet square was left whole. Had the storm not soon abated the store would have been flooded. As it soon stopped, no particular damage was done to the stock.

Nova Scotia Notes.

During the past week many of the druggists throughout the province visited Halifax, to take part in the carnival festivities. Mr. R. C. Fuller, wife and daughter, of Amherst, Mr. W. F. Odell, of Truro, and Dr. A. D. MacGillvary, of Sydney, were among the visitors. The drug fraternity gave two enthusiastic yachtsmen to the regatta, Mr. Augustus Cann, of the firm of C. C. Richards & Co., of Yarmouth, whose yacht, *Sabot*, made a good showing in the race, and Mr. Gordon MacGillvary, of Sydney, who personally sailed the *Duchess* all the distance from Sydney, C.B., to Halifax in order to enter the competition.

The Nova Scotia Pharmaceutical Society sends three delegates from its ranks to the meeting of the American Pharmaceutical Association, in Montreal, beginning August 12th. The gentlemen named are Mr. Frank C. Simson, Mr. A. H. Buckley, and Mr. Walter Irwin. Some other members of the N.S. Society have signified their intention of being present. A large meeting is expected and an enjoyable time anticipated.

The annual meeting of the N.S. Society took place on June 17th, and Mr. Frank C. Simson was re-elected president. The officers of the association are now as follows: Frank C. Simson, president; A. H. Buckley, vice-president; L. J. Mylius, treasurer; A. F. Buckley, secretary; W. A. Dymond, registrar.

Reports show the society to be in a flourishing condition.

Manitoba Notes.

Dr. R. P. Crookshank, of Rapid City, spent two weeks in and about Winnipeg, enjoying a well deserved holiday. The doctor is a first-class trap shooter, and along with a few members of our city gun clubs represented Manitoba in the annual shoot of the Dakota Clubs held at Neche last month.

Mr. J. K. Patton, of Minnedosa, was in Winnipeg last week, attending the annual communication of the Masonic Grand Lodge.

Mr. A. P. Jeffery, representing The Martin, Bole & Wynne Company, of Winnipeg, left last week on a business trip to the Pacific Coast.

Mr. G. W. McLaren, of Morden, was in Winnipeg a few days ago on business.

Dr. L. A. Knight has opened up a drug business at Ninga, Manitoba.

Mr. F. E. Arkell, for some years in business at Wawanesa, has gone to Calgary to take charge of a drug business at that point.

Mr. A. E. Waldon, druggist, of Calgary, passed through Winnipeg last week on his way to the East.

Mr. W. J. Edmonson of Edmonson, Bates & Co., Toronto, has been touring the province recently in the interests of his firm, and has met with good success.

Mr. M. LaT. Thompson, of Pilot Mound, left last week for Eastern Canada, on a pleasure trip.

Dr. Macklin, formerly of Portage la Prairie, has opened up a drug business in connection with his practice at Roland, Man.

Messrs. Creaux Bros., of Qu'Appelle, have sold their business at that point to Messrs. J. A. Unsworth & Co.

Messrs. Arthur Young & Co., of Neepawa, have disposed of their branch store at Arden, Man., to Mr. N. VanBlaricon, who will conduct the business under the name of The Arden Drug Store.

Ontario College of Pharmacy.

SEMI-ANNUAL MEETING.

The regular semi-annual meeting of the council of the Ontario College of Pharmacy was held on Tuesday, August 4th, and three succeeding days, in the college building, Gerrard street, Toronto, under the presidency of Mr. J. H. Mackenzie. There was a full attendance of members, and the business was disposed of promptly. No matters of special moment or unusual importance came up for consideration, but the regular accumulation of routine work gave the committees plenty to keep them busy. The condition of the college, educationally and financially, was shown to be remarkably satisfactory; the students have passed the examination with special credit in spite of the natural drawback which the unfortunate illness of the dean might have occasioned, and the finances had improved over \$6,000 in the past twelve months. These very gratifying conditions are but a continuance of what has been reported at several sessions in the past, and the council is to be again congratulated.

That other very important branch of the council work, the law-enforcement department, was shown to be much alive by the report of Chairman Karn, of the Infringement Committee, and the trade throughout the province will be gratified to know that their interests are being so energetically protected.

The council was called to order at 2.30 o'clock on Tuesday afternoon, with the following members present: President J. H. Mackenzie, Toronto, in the chair; Messrs. Harry Days, Lucknow; C. D. Daniel, Toronto; W. A. Karn, Woodstock; D. H. McLaren, Barrie; John McKee, Peterboro; J. F. Roberts, Parkhill; R. D. Scott, Sarnia; Simon Snyder, Waterloo; G. W. Spockman, Hamilton; A. Turner, Orangeville; H. Watters, Ottawa. Mr. James H. Dickey, of Trenton, was not present at the first day's session, but arrived on Wednesday.

After the reading and adoption of the minutes of last meeting, a large number of communications were read by the registrar. The majority of these had reference to the matter of fees, and none of them contained matter of interest to any but the individual correspondent. In most cases they were referred to the registrar-treasurer to be dealt with in accordance with the action ordered by the council in similar instances. The others were referred to the various committees under whose jurisdiction they naturally fell.

One communication, however, received some immediate consideration by the council. This was a letter requesting that delegates be sent by the council to attend the forty-fourth annual convention of the American Pharmaceutical Association, which will open in Montreal on the 12th inst. It was suggested that President Mackenzie and Mr. H. Watters be appointed. Mr. Mackenzie doubted the utility of sending representatives at all. The association, he said, according to the opinion expressed by a former president, existed rather for educational purposes than for the advancement of trade interests in the direction of legislation. Mr. Karn and other members, however, stated that the retail druggists in the United States were now beginning to take an increased interest in the association, and that, in consequence of this, there had been a large addition to the membership. It would be showing scant courtesy to the association, too, if when they held their convention in a Canadian city they were ignored by the Ontario College. He urged very strongly that representatives be sent and that the president of the council be one of them.

The matter was finally left over for future consideration.

The registrar-treasurer, Mr. Isaac T. Lewis, then presented his report for the past six months.

The report was in every respect a most encouraging one. It stated that since the first of February of 1896 the following medical practitioners had taken out registration: S. B. Beans, Elmwood; J. G. M. Sloan, Shallow Lake; F. C. Delahey, Cobden; J. L. Smith, Darnoch; R. W. Shaw, Springfield; and certificates were being awaited from J. A. Meldrum, Belmont, and A. E. Hanna, Perth. The number of applications of apprentices for registration had been 78, a few of whom were under abeyance for the council to deal with. The amounts for renewals received since the 1st of February, 1896, were as follows: 1889, \$4; 1890, \$8; 1891, \$8; 1892, \$12; 1893, \$18; 1894, \$8; 1895, \$156; 1896, \$2,826; total, \$3,114, less rebates on 1895 and 1896, \$1,302, making the net amount \$1812.

The following detailed statement of receipts and disbursements for the last six months, ending 1st August, was given:

RECEIPTS.

To cash balance..... \$ 47 73
Balance in bank..... 6,526 18

Balance in Bank of Commerce savings department..... 1,015 02
Renewal fees (less rebates)..... \$7,588 93
Apprentices' registration fees..... 1,804 00
Registration fees, M.D.'s..... 78 00
Poison books..... 26 00
License sales books..... 14 13
Diplomas..... 6 76
Matriculation fees, junior courses..... 8 30
Teaching department..... 22 00
Examination account..... 212 00
Microscopic supplies..... \$56 46
Total..... \$10,638 22

DISBURSEMENTS.

By Ontario College of Pharmacy, for small supplies..... \$ 265 06
Addition to college building..... 42 52
Rental of lane..... 30 00
Interest account..... 288 72
Council meeting..... 362 65
Library fund..... 12 00
Auditors..... 10 00
Salary account..... 3,977 15
Deposit fees..... 570 00
Postage account..... 54 23
Petty expenses..... 8 55
Coal account..... 147 72
Law account..... 66 00
Water account..... 6 49
Gas account..... 43 66
Apparatus and appliances..... 209 01
Supplies (pharmacy department)..... 313 09
Laboratory apparatus..... 147 90
The Synod, paid 30th May..... 1,000 00
Infringement account..... 93 67
By balances..... 2,089 80
Total..... \$10,638 22

The report was referred to the Committee on Finance.

The report of the auditors stated that the books and vouchers of the college had been examined, and the accounts of the registrar-treasurer found correct. The following statement of assets and liabilities was attached:

ASSETS.

College building..... \$33,656 82
Furniture, apparatus, etc..... 11,100 00
College lot..... 5,000 00
Outstanding fees..... 5,000 00
Supplies estimated to date..... 320 00
Poison and liquor books..... 160 00
Cash balance..... 49 57
Bank balance..... 391 26
Bank of Commerce, savings department..... 2,548 97
Total..... \$53,726 62

LIABILITIES.

Mortgage, the synod..... \$11,000 00
Interest to date..... 100 84
Salary account..... 125 00
Library fund..... 66 19
Accounts, sundry..... 486 23
Examiners, May, 1896..... 415 06
To balance..... 41,533 28
Total..... \$53,726 62

This report was also sent to the Committee on Finance for consideration.

The first day's session was brought to a conclusion by the adoption of the following resolution:

Moved by G. W. Spockman, seconded by Mr. Turner, "That the Committee on By-laws and Legislation be asked to present a report on the advisability of this council petitioning the Minister of Customs for a reduction on the import duty on 65 per cent. O.P. alcohol, to equal excise duty."

The council reassembled on Wednesday morning at 10.30 o'clock, when the following resolution was moved by Mr. A. Turner, seconded by Mr. G. W. Spockman, and carried: "That the president of this Council Committee and H. Watters be appointed delegates to attend the annual meeting of the American Pharmaceutical Association in Montreal on August 12th."

After the reading of a number of communications which did not possess any general interest, the council adjourned for the purpose of allowing the committees to prepare their reports.

At the afternoon session, which began at two o'clock, the report of the Committee on By-laws and Legislation was submitted by Mr. Henry Watters, and was adopted as read. It dealt almost entirely with individual applications for rebate in fees, for registration by apprentices, and other matters containing no general interest to the trade. In reference to a recommendation from the committee of District No. 10, the report stated: "Whilst your committee is in hearty sympathy with the resolution of District No. 10 in recommending application to the Legislature to amend the Act regulating the sale of Paris green and sulphate of copper, we feel that, owing to the unfavorable results of recent application, it is inadvisable to make any further application at present."

Report No. 1 of the Executive and Finance Committees, which was then read, recommended the payment of the following accounts: The *Toronto World*, \$5.40; Jos. Iredale, \$7.20; Rice Lewis & Son, \$16.25; *The Monetary Times*, \$15; Rowsell & Hutchison, \$5.55; the Bain Book Company, \$1.70; Joseph Doust, \$11.25; Edgar & Malone, \$275; W. A. Karn (infringement expenses), \$23.50; total, \$360.85. "It is with much pleasure," the report stated, "that your Finance Committee call your attention to the very creditable advancement the college has made financially during the past year. In August, 1895, there was: Cash (and in savings bank), \$1,315.20; mortgage indebtedness, \$13,000; balance assets, \$38,242.24. In August of 1896 there is: Cash (and in savings bank), \$2,940.23; mortgage indebtedness, \$11,000; balance assets, \$41,533.28. Comparing these figures, it will be seen that the college has in the past year made a net gain of \$6,916.07." The report recommended that the salary of the janitor, Mr. Young, be advanced to the sum of \$600 per annum.

The report was adopted without discussion, and the council adjourned until 11 o'clock on Thursday morning.

Thursday morning's session was taken up chiefly with the consideration of the Education Committee's report. A lengthy discussion ensued over the representation by President Mackenzie that the four gold medals offered for competition in the different departments of work might be graded, so that, instead of going to one

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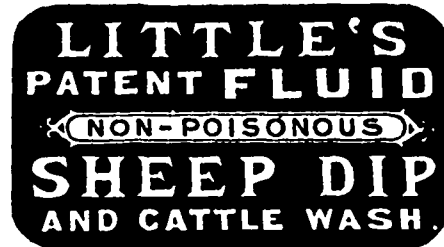
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Superior to Carbolic Acid for Ulcers, Wounds, Sores, etc.

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

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"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.

27 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 \$1.00. Is wanted by every Farmer and Breeder in the Dominion.

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CHEAP, HARMLESS, AND EFFECTIVE

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

NON-POISONOUS AND NON-CORROSIVE.

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

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

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

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

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

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is one of the articles to be considered in the practice of "elegant pharmacy," as it furnishes the finest transparent wrappers for bottles, packages, etc. It must be seen and tried to be appreciated. We send samples.

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| 22 | For Magnesia and general use, | 31 | Large Seidlitz, Blue, 6 x 6, |
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Repairs China, Glassware, Meerschaum, Bric-a-Brac, to put on cloth, corn and bunion plasters; to hold a bandage on a wound or sore finger. 15c., 25c.

Major's Rubber Cement, 2-oz. bottle, or in collapsible tubes, for repairing rubber boots and shoes, bicycle tires, rubber garments, silk umbrellas, etc. 15c.

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Major's Liquid Glue repairs furniture, books. 10c.

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351 St. Paul Street,

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Wampole's

BEEF, WINE, AND IRON.

In Pint Bottles... \$5 00 per doz.

Winchester (1/2 Imp. Gal.)..... 2 00 each.

Imp. Gallon, in 5 gal. lots, and over 3 50 per gal.

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

1/4 Gross lots, and over\$60 00 per gross.
(Packed in One-Dozen Cases.)

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

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

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

Henry K. Wampole & Co.,

MANUFACTURING PHARMACISTS,
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Hair and Cloth

Tooth and Nail

TEN CASES NEW GOODS JUST IN
WRITE US FOR SAMPLES AND PRICES

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**Sovereign . .
Lime Fruit Juice**

Is the Strongest, Purest, and of Finest Flavor

We are the largest refiners of LIME JUICE
in America, and solicit enquiries.

For Sale in Barrels, Demijohns, and twenty-four ounce Bottles
by wholesale in

TORONTO, HAMILTON, KINGSTON, AND WINNIPEG

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Sick
Men
Smile

after trying the one
great sure-to-help,
pleasant, and sus-
taining strengthener.

**Wilson's
Invalids'
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The big bracing tonic.

Physicians swear by it—Sick men
recover by it.

For Sale Everywhere.

750. PER QUART BOTTLE

AGENTS FOR CANADA:

BORDEAUX CLARET CO.

30 Hospital Street, Montreal.

man, as was possible now, and was very often the case, they would be distributed. No action, however, was taken in the matter, but a tacit understanding was arrived at that a conference should be held with the donors of these medals for the purpose of seeing what could be done in this direction. One or two classes in the report of the Committee on Education were sent back to the committee for reconstruction.

The report as finally adopted congratulated the college upon the high standard attained. "The reputation of the college," it stated, "has become continental, and justly so, for, thanks to the untiring efforts of the members of the faculty, the students turned out of our college are able to take positions in any part of the continent, and they are very much sought after by our friends across the lines. The illness of the dean, we were afraid, would be a very serious interference with the work of past sessions, but we were fortunate enough to have the services of Messrs. Murchison and Ashton, who performed the duties with great acceptability. We are pleased to report that the dean is rapidly recovering, and will be able to resume his duties at the beginning of the junior term. Your committee beg to report that a further grant of \$200 be made to the dean, on account of prolonged illness, to assist him in remunerating assistants necessitated during his absence. In the matter of the John Roberts scholarship and medal, your committee recommend that they be awarded to R. A. Gausby, of Guelph, entitled to the same as per examination. With reference to the students who have been successful in passing their examinations, but who have not yet attained the age of twenty-one years, your committee recommend that on advice of their having attained their majority their diplomas be granted them. In view of the fact that the health of Prof. Fotheringham will not permit him to continue the course in microscopy and Dr. H. B. Anderson having consented to perform that duty during the coming session, your committee recommend that the Committee on Executive and Finance set apart a sum of money that will be equal to \$25 for every class of thirty students that may attend the senior courses, to enable Prof. Fotheringham to reimburse the assistant.

To the report was appended the list of students who had passed in the recent examinations, details of which have been already published.

When the council assembled in the afternoon the following supplementary report was presented by the committee on by-laws and resolutions: "Regarding the advisability of petitioning the Minister of Customs for a reduction in the import duty on 65 O.P. alcohol, your committee would recommend that the president have a petition drawn up and circulated for signatures of the druggists of this province, and that the president, vice-president, H. Watters, and S. Snyder be appointed to present said petition and

urge our claims before the Minister of Customs, and that the registrar-treasurer be instructed to communicate with the registrars of the various provincial associations setting forth the desirability for the petition and requesting their co-operation in the movement." The recommendation of the committee was adopted.

In presenting the report of the Committee on Infringements, Mr. W. A. Karn, the chairman, said that since the last meeting the committee had been pushing its work with vigor and did not purpose resting now. The convictions secured simply stimulated to fresh effort, and it was determined that in those places where through any cause justice had failed the cases should be brought up again, and, if need be, again and again brought up until success should be achieved. The report read:

Your Committee on Infringements beg to report as follows: That the communication of W. Anderson has been considered, and your committee beg to report that, as the college has not received any fine or any information in reference to the case no action be taken in the matter.

Since the last meeting of the council your committee have been pushing their work with the utmost vigor, and have had many cases of a troublesome nature to deal with.

We have had the usual trouble in securing the services of a reliable detective to prosecute, and after many trials and much tribulation we now have the work proceeding in a manner satisfactory to the committee. Your committee beg further to report that the cost of carrying on its work during the past six months has been \$233.67, details of which appear in the financial report, and that the total number of convictions are twelve, as follows: Robert Simpson, Toronto, \$20; J. Corbitt, Brownsville, \$20; H. P. Ostrosser, Brownsville, \$20; A. Gamsby, Folden's Corners, \$20; H. Sealey, Sweaburg, \$20; James H. S. McKay, Toledo, \$20; John Simpson & Son, Alexandria, \$20; Charles G. Lindsay, Kars P.O., \$20; William Bruce, North Gower, \$20; George Craig & Son, North Gower, \$20; making in all a total of \$240 in convictions during the last six months, which we are pleased to say is slightly in excess of the expenditure. We would also call the council's attention to the fact that upwards of \$100 in long-standing dues has been collected through the efforts of our officers.

We would also refer to the fact that we have failed in getting a conviction in one case in which we should have succeeded, if justice had been properly dispensed. We have also several cases standing that will no doubt result in conviction during the next few days.

We would again refer to the fact that much better work could be done if the members of the trade would render their assistance which is certainly due the committee.

After due consideration of the judgment

recovered by your committee, and after thorough and complete consultation with our solicitor, we would recommend that the Simpson case be pursued still further, so that the various evasions now existing be cleared up.

Your committee are extremely gratified with the success of the case against the big departmental store, which has made it plain and cleared up any doubt that may have existed favoring the contention that an unqualified person could keep open shop.

Your committee ask the consent of the council to pursue the same course in the matter of infringements that we have followed during the past six months.

W. A. KARN, Chairman.

Before the council adjourned for the afternoon Mr. George E. Gibbard was permitted to occupy its attention for several minutes. He drew the attention of the members to the fact that delegates to the convention of the American Pharmaceutical Association, which is to be held in Montreal on the 12th, would pass through the city on the 11th, and he urged that some steps should be taken to give them a welcome and entertain them during the few hours they were in the city. He thought if the council would make a small grant for this purpose it would be increased by private subscriptions.

At the final session of the council on Friday morning the matter of entertaining the members of the American Pharmaceutical Association again came up, but no action resulted from the discussion, it being clear to the council that the college funds could not be used for the purpose suggested.

A motion was passed granting Mr. Isaac T. Lewis, the registrar-treasurer, two weeks' holidays.

Report number two of the Executive and Finance committees was then presented. Accounts amounting to \$92.71 were recommended for payment, and a number of repairs were suggested to the college building. The committee did not think it advisable to take any steps towards forming a museum for materia medica specimens at the present time. Owing to the continued illness of the dean the committee recommended that under these circumstances the special grant for pharmacy, which had not been expended, be allowed to remain to the credit of that department, if used before the February meeting of the council. It was recommended that, in view of the increased attendance at the college, the grant recommended by the Committee on Education in reference to an assistant in microscopy be granted. It was also recommended that the sum of \$150 be granted to the dean to assist in paying the assistants who lectured in his place during his late illness, this said grant being in the same ratio as was given to Dr. Fotheringham during his illness.

The report was carried, and the business of the meeting having been concluded, the council adjourned until February next.

Window Dressing.

Is there any longer a shadow of doubt as to the trade-bringing potentiality of a dressed window? Those who have tried its efficacy as a means of drawing trade are enthusiastic. We consider the store-keeper's window his cheapest advertisement. In his window he can display the goods with or without prices, as he deems best. Is not the dealer's window his sign of cleanliness, thrift, taste, and business enterprise? The window stands there, gazing out upon the particular spot wherever located. It stands there, no matter where its owner may be, continually enticing the public to the spot. Window advertising catches a class of custom that is well worth the baiting. There is also a trade caught by attractive window advertising that never would materialize were it not for the show; just as the huckster creates an appetite that would never have been developed were it not for the polishing of his red ripe apples.

The style of the window is the first thing to consider. In this connection we may say that it is one of the requisites of a good trade, where there is any sort of intelligent competition, that there be a maximum of unbroken window glass in the store front. If the front is a single one, say twenty-two feet, the best disposition to make of it is to place the door at one side and make one window. By all means let the store front be a light color, even if the paint has to be applied twice a year. It suggests neatness on the inside. A pale cream with gold lining is one of the latest and most tasteful things in colored fronts.

The lettering on the windows is a thing worth attention. The old style of white enameled letters is not bad, but one of the new things is a gold script, a thick letter some half an inch or more deep. The lettering should not interfere with the display.

The custom of keeping stores open late in the evening is still prevalent, and there is no better time for a display if the window and store be well lighted. If your store is situated on a prominent thoroughfare, where a great many persons are likely to pass after sundown, the windows should be well lighted, so that the goods in them may be viewed, and so that the advertising value of your window may go on while your store is closed. As bearing on the matter of lighting, it would be well if the backs and sides of each window were lined with mirrors. Nothing can be more effective or give more light, and at the same time do away with all clumsy draping to hide the wooden backs or partitions. For artificial light, of course, electric lamps are by far the best and safest, but where these cannot be had there are many covered lamps that are very effective.

As a rule, windows are overcrowded, and various classes of goods are indiscriminately mixed, whereby the eye becomes confused and the mind is unable

to grasp any particular object shown. Do not dress too high up, and let any special line or bargain be as near as possible on a level with the eyes of the passer-by. All price tickets and descriptions should be plainly written, with as little ornamentation as possible, and in a color to suit the goods.

The window-dresser must keep in mind the object in view and be guided accordingly. He aims to set forth a fair sample of the goods to be found within. They must be so displayed as to prove an attraction to the people upon the street, most of whom are intent upon going somewhere else. Their attention must be diverted from their original purpose. To do this the goods displayed must be of such a character as will appeal with force to the purchaser at the time. In a word, the window must be dressed with seasonable goods.

Every legitimate method for attracting the attention of those who pass your way must be used. The ways by which you can get the people of your town in sympathy with your methods are numerous. First of all you must be sincere, and try to please. Then keep up with local and current history.

The general success which comes from window-dressing is enough to warrant a merchant in going to any expense necessary to make his display effective. The display should be made first-class in every particular. Nothing should be left half done, and nothing should be left undone. Even if your window is expensive it will pay for itself twice over if it is properly made.—*Keystone*.

Building Up a Business:

By JOHN C. GRAHAM, New York.

The man who aspires to establish a permanent paying business will take great care in laying his foundations. No matter what particular line he may be in, he may have the very laudable ambition to lead in his trade, to make his name pre-eminent among his fellows, and to have his goods mentioned as the best of their class. The grandest advertisement ever penned is poor compared to a reputation for keeping honest goods and telling the truth about them. In building up a business, be careful not to make a false start by neglecting this. Found your business on truth, and the superstructure is bound to be a success, but if your foundation rests on false goods and false statements, your business is in danger of tottering at any minute and is almost certain of collapse sooner or later.

If you are in business "for keeps" you must strive to please the public permanently. It won't do to give real bargains occasionally, and practise a "skin" game in between. Never advertise what you haven't got and can't supply. To the crowd who visit your store in response to such ads you are simply furnishing an object lesson in lying. You will make more

enemies than friends that way. It is a great thing to have your advertisements implicitly believed. It is easy, too, if you always tell the truth. People are as quick to appreciate the truth as they are to condemn falsehood.

In building up a business you should choose your employes with great care and discrimination. Every one of your salespeople should be polite. Courtesy to all is one of the first essentials in a well-organized store. And the best way to teach your employees politeness is to set the example yourself in your relations with them. Don't earn a reputation for being mean or over-strict with your help. Try to make each individual feel that he or she is a part of the firm, and that much depends on his or her personal efforts. Do everything you can to make your help comfortable—kindness goes further than bullying. Well-treated employes are great advertisements. People will talk about where they work and how they are treated. Don't forget this item—it is a very important one. Your help, when out of the store, can do you a great deal of good or harm—just according to the way they are treated. And the more help you employ the more good or bad advertising you will get.

No big business is built up in a hurry. It takes time, patience, care, and watchfulness. It can't very well be done without advertising, and plenty of it, but such advertising is not so much an expense as a source of profit. Without it the business could not grow so fast or so extensively. With it, done judiciously, it can't help growing.

The advertising should be proportionate to the business. Never do more than you can afford to. At the commencement you have to be sparing of space. As the store grows so should your space—you can pay for it better, and the added advertising will make the store grow still bigger.

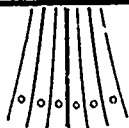
Another point in building up a business is to get a reputation for prompt pay. That's a big advertisement in itself. If you can pay cash for everything you buy you'll get the best, and you'll get it cheaper than the thirty or sixty-days man could. People will be glad to deal with you, are sure to talk favorably of you, and you'll get plenty of first offers or "options" on goods that credit men would not be asked to buy. The big businesses that have been built up in this and other countries were chiefly started and managed on the above lines.—*Printer's Ink*.

Injections of lime water administered every morning for two or three days is said to be a positive cure for pin worms.

The *Pharmaceutische Wochenschrift* says: In order to mix balsam of Peru with oils, you must first mix it with a little castor oil. With this it makes a homogeneous mixture, with which any other fixed oil easily combines.



A Few Reasons



why every druggist should handle our

Aromatic Cascara

S. & M.

1. It is quite palatable.
2. One minim represents one grain of prime three-year-old Cascara bark.
3. Its small dose—10 to 30 min. We guarantee that it contains no foreign laxative or cathartic.
4. The price is reasonable, and consistent with purity and accuracy.
5. It is the most economical Cascara on the market.

Our Specialties . . .

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 Bitter Cascara
 Vitalic Hypophosphites
 Calisaya Cordial
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 Toilet Waters
 etc., etc.

Agents for

Andrew Jergens Toilet
 and Medicated Soaps

Home-Made Graduated Measures.

Graduations on glass bottles, measures, etc., may be easily engraved with the aid of a few small files, a set of six of which, of various shapes, can be bought at most tool shops for about one shilling. A small bottle of oil of turpentine, in which some camphor has been dissolved, is also very useful as a lubricant, although it is not absolutely necessary.

Suppose it is wished to graduate a bottle which will hold about ten ounces or half a pint of water. First fix a strip of gummed paper, about three-quarters of an inch wide, vertically on the outside of the glass, taking care that it is long enough to come slightly above the place where the ten-ounce mark will be. When the gum is dry and the paper slip firmly secured to the glass, pour exactly ten ounces of water into the bottle, place the latter on a flat table, and when the surface of the water has become level and perfectly steady mark the height in pencil on the paper strip. Now take a dry graduated two-ounce measure, pour two ounces of water from the bottle and mark the level of the eight ounces remaining; in the same way register the position of the six, four, and two ounce marks. Then empty the bottle and proceed to refill it, one ounce at a time, marking the level of the water at each addition: every second ounce to agree with the marks made at first, and in this way the correctness of the measurements will be checked.

When satisfied with the accuracy of the graduations, file with one edge of a fine triangular file through the paper where each mark occurs, until you feel that the tool is cutting into the glass. The marks can be made any length you please; the file cannot slip, as the paper will keep it in the proper place. When all the lines have been well cut in, the paper can be removed and the marks deepened or made wider by using a differently-shaped file; the angle of a square or the edge of a very thin, flat one dipped in turpentine and camphor will make good, broad lines, that can easily be seen. If it is wished to number the graduations, Roman numerals are the easiest to make, but they should all be pencilled on the paper and cut through, as before described. It will generally be found on trial that two or three of the small files will easily cut the surface of the glass when used at the point like pencils; and in this case any sort of numerals or letters can easily be engraved, provided that they are first started through the paper.

The oil of turpentine should not be used until the paper has been removed, as it is important to keep the latter dry, but afterward the files will work much more easily and quickly with the aid of the lubricant. If thick, bold lettering is required, it should be drawn on the paper and the thick lines removed with a sharp-pointed penknife. In most cases it is better to cut through all pencil lines with a sharp knife before filing, as this prevents the files from becoming clogged.

If very broad lines are required, it is as well to commence them by making two thinner lines the proper distance apart; the surface of glass between the lines can then be easily chipped away with the end of a file.

There is not the slightest difficulty with any part of the operation excepting when elaborate writing is attempted, and even this can easily be mastered by anyone who is accustomed to use the pencil. The precautions to be observed are: First mark upon the paper every line that is required to appear upon the glass, and do not remove the paper until every line has been cut, or rather scratched, on the surface of the glass. Special care must be taken to ensure this in the case of lettering, as it is very difficult to remedy omissions in the absence of the paper.

Numbers or lettering will always look neater if placed between two parallel lines, which need only be lightly scratched on the glass. These will, in a great measure, prevent the tool from overshooting the mark.

If these instructions are carefully carried out, with very little practice measures and bottles can easily be graduated in such a manner as to give no evidence of the work of an amateur engraver.—*Photographic News*.

Preparation of Opium in Persia.

By no means a small or unimportant industry in Ispahan is the preparation of opium. Almost every native or European merchant who trades in this drug sees the opium prepared under his own eye. The following is the usual manner of doing this in Ispahan: The people commence to collect the drug early in May. The poppy-head is lanced in the afternoon, and the opium, which exudes and dries during the night, is collected into copper pots early the following morning. The opium gathered is kept in store, until it is required to be prepared, in thick earthenware or copper pots. For the process of preparing into cakes, special men are engaged who understand the manipulation of crude opium. First the opium is taken out of the pots and assorted; it is then put into a very large copper pot (as the quality of various villages give different "touch" and morphine, for this reason they are obliged to mix the bulk together so that all the cakes should be of one quality). Each manipulator has a smooth board about 23 inches long and 11 inches broad; he takes from the bulk about 1 lb. of the crude opium and rubs it on the board; puts in the sun about ten minutes, and afterwards takes it into the shade and rubs it continuously on the same board with an iron implement having a wooden handle something like a small solid spade, and continues in the same manner until it dries up to a certain degree; it is then collected in a mass sufficient for about a day's work, and then heated over a slow charcoal fire, in trays, until it becomes plastic; again each man takes about a

$\frac{1}{4}$ lb. weight and keeps kneading it on the board and manipulating it with the implement, as already described, until it dries up to the standard degree and assumes a somewhat golden color.

The opium is then collected and made up into cakes of 1 lb. each. The cakes after a couple of days are wrapped up in pink paper and tied round with string, then put into tin boxes, packed in layers with poppy chaff, so that the cakes do not roll about, then again packed into wooden boxes; the boxes are covered with hide and gunny, and the opium is then ready for exportation. If the drug is prepared in cold weather, it has to be dried in the beginning by artificial warmth and by rubbing on the board, and keeping the boards while in manipulation near a charcoal fire. The highest morphine of Persian opium is 12 per cent., and the "touch" 90 per cent. The tests are made by the best known methods as used in London.—*Consular Report (Phar. Journal)*.

Medicine and Pharmacy in China.

In many Buddhist monasteries in China the science of medicine is taught to those who wish to dedicate themselves to its practice, and some of these establishments are, either directly or indirectly, under imperial patronage. There are some extremely well-endowed monasteries, which, in addition to the fat income they enjoy, are the possessors of libraries of medical literature, consisting of more than 40,000 volumes; but the teaching given is of the poorest and most deficient description one can well imagine. Official protection exists only in name, and the exercise of the medical and pharmaceutical professions is entirely free. Any individual becoming tired of his proper calling, be it laborer or cobbler, can soon become a doctor if he has a wish to do so, and to attain his object must first enter one of these monasteries, where he is allowed to copy out certain volumes of medical books, particularly such as treat of the pulse and of herbal remedies. Afterwards, without any other instruction or information than what he has derived from these books, he is a fully fledged medical man, ready to practise, and when he wishes to do so he locates himself in some central position, at a street corner, in a square or market, or any spot where there is plenty of traffic and people passing to and fro, there to wait consultations. But in order that a consultation should bear fruit, our improvised doctor must give an air of mystery to his acts and words. With this in view, he procures a small bird about the size of a sparrow, which he trains to draw a little folded paper from a tin box. This paper has written upon it, in Chinese characters, the number of a certain paragraph in his dictionary of medicine, which is thereupon turned to, and such remedies as are therein mentioned are applied to the patient, whether they are

appropriate or not. The bird, when its duty is accomplished, is regaled with a grain of rice, and hops back into its cage. Before proceeding to specify the remedies to the patient, the doctor feels his client's pulse, and whilst noting its peculiarities discourses learnedly on the infirmities from which the sick man's ancestors suffered, which he pretends are revealed by the pulsation. The advice and remedies having been given the consultation is paid for at the rate of ten or a dozen "cash." If the doctor succeeds in making a name for himself in this fashion, which in China is not difficult, he stops his street practice and establishes himself in a house, whereupon the fees increase in amount until, if he be very fortunate, he may even receive one or two dollars for each, or about 1600 to 2000 cash. In China a doctor's fame is measured not by his numerous *clients*, or by his learning, but by the number of sick patients who have died under his treatment; and whenever a patient dies in his hands the authorities place a small lantern by night over the doctor's door, so that the public may know of his want of success. To lend an air of wisdom and gravity to their appearance, Chinese doctors wear large spectacles with gold or silver mounts, and with smoked glasses; they clothe themselves with brown or yellow silk garments, and for headgear adopt a sort of black biretta, shaped like a Grecian helmet, and topped with a red ball the size of a walnut.

They wear the Chinese shoe, more or less artistically worked according to lucrativeness of their practice. A long pig-tail is by them regarded as a sign of distinction and well-being, so that they all have the adornment carefully plaited and dressed: but if this, by reason of its scantiness, does not lend the requisite tone to their presence, they increase its length artificially until it meets with their approval. During the time the medical apprentice remains in the monastery, his tonsured masters, the monks, feed him upon boiled rice, vegetables, and tea, so that by simplicity of diet he may become impressed with the small amount of food really necessary to bodily well-being. By this means he is so imbued with the monkish ideas concerning medicine that on his setting up in practice he tells his clients that the origin of all suffering are the good or bad spirits, cold, heat, hunger, or abundance. Medical schools on the European system have been established by the English Protestant missionaries in various parts of the Chinese Empire, but their halls are nearly deserted, for the Chinese say that European doctors' science consists simply in the use of the knife—an instrument for which the Chinese have an ineradicable horror.—*Pharmaceutical Journal*.

SULFINIDUM ABSOLUTUM.—Pure, 100 per cent. or absolute saccharin, or saccharin freed from *para* acids.

Hints for Successful Window Dressing.

By "MARTINE."

If possible, fill window with one preparation only. Let it express *one idea*, whether it be variety of styles or prices of a certain article or quantity kept in stock. If tooth brushes be the idea, let your window express one or other or both of the two ideas, either that you have tooth brushes of all values, or a large stock of one good-value brush which you thought such good value that you bought a large lot of these brushes. If the idea be toilet articles, see that every requisite or luxury for the toilet is displayed; but if it be one toilet article only, such as sponges, pile up the window with sponges, and if you can make the window attractive by curious sponges do so. If you are running advertisements in the daily papers of your town see that they attract attention to your window. If your window is filled with whisks let the ad. tell the advantages of your stock of whisks over every other merchant's stock; and if it be babies' requisites that pile your window, herald forth the every need of infants in the daily newspapers.

Remember the saying, "Everything in its season." When flies come fill up the window with fly paper, sticky fly paper, fly traps, insect powder, and insect guns. When bathing time has come let it be pocket combs, bathing caps and hoods, bath towels, bath gloves, bath brushes, and floating soap. When Oddfellows' day is at hand make use of the three links for window dressing. On the 24th of May reproduce in arrangement of goods, or display as a background, the good old lady of England, and on Christmas day let Santa Claus or some suggestion of the season be conspicuous in your window. Let no anniversary or event capable of lending color to your window decoration pass without calling in its aid to the claims of your window.

An advertisement of spring requisites chills one in midsummer, so does a display of sarsaparillas in August, of fly papers in January, or of root beer in April. Be timely, neither anticipating nor lagging behind hand.

Let your window be artistic and original. Study contrast and harmony of color, and arrange different colored articles in sympathy with rules of harmony and contrast. Adopt and copy every new idea so long as it was not originated by your competitor, for in this case you declare openly, "He leads, I follow."

Above all, change your window dressing frequently. Old ads. are useless, so are old window dressings: finally, as "cleanliness is next to godliness," see that your window glass and everything it encloses is as spotless as the fairest linen cloth or the reputation you admire and work for.

A New Aperient Water.

By GEHEIMRATH PROFESSOR OSCAR LIEBERMANN, M.D.

It has oftentimes been pointed out—and that, too, with reference to mineral

waters—that the first condition of therapeutic efficacy is the constancy of the remedy employed. In the case of natural mineral waters this point is of the greatest importance. The aperient waters offer the one sole exception in regard to this constancy among our natural mineral springs. These are formed by impregnation of the natural basis which supply the mineral constituents. From this, as observation teaches us, there arises an extraordinary inconstancy of the chemical constituents. The aperient waters, therefore, form an exception to the mineral springs proper. For medical purposes it is absolutely necessary, in prescribing this water, to know the dose. It has happened, not infrequently, that a wineglassful of aperient water has been shown to contain the same amount of mineral constituents as the practitioner would, from the analysis, expect to be present in a tumblerful. It is obvious, therefore, that neither the practitioner nor the patient can form a correct opinion in this manner; and under these circumstances it may even happen that an unexpectedly great degree of concentration may do harm by useless irritation of the intestines. There is a further disadvantage arising from changes in mineral constituents, so that, instead of the sulphates which the water should contain, chlorides are present in an injurious amount. The opinion has very often been expressed that the bottling of such waters should be under scientific control, so that their proper constitution should be ensured exactly in the same way as that of other medicines is regulated by the Pharmacopœia. It is, therefore, a matter for high satisfaction that the aperient water, "Apenta," from the Uj Hunyadi springs in Ofen, has been placed under state control. The Royal Hungarian Chemical State Institute (Ministry of Agriculture) has undertaken this charge, and, therefore, it is now possible to obtain a water which is free from injurious extraneous waters infected with organic substances. The analysis has been published by Professor Liebermann, director of the said Institute. The proportion of sulphate of soda to sulphate of magnesia is 15.432 to 24.4968 in the litre, so that this water is to be classed with the best aperient waters, and may be pronounced one of the strongest. Owing to the constancy of the Apenta water, ensured by the state guarantee, that confidence in aperient waters which had been lost will be revived through this important therapeutic agent. The constancy of the Apenta water makes the use of it indicated, not only as an occasional purgative, but in systematic courses of treatment. It is particularly recommended for the regulation of tissue change in the most diverse diseases, in obesity, chronic constipation, portal obstruction, hæmorrhoids. Whether the lithia contained in this water is of any therapeutic importance is at present doubtful, but its presence is a distinctive feature in the analysis.—*Therapeutische Monatshefte*.

TO RENT.



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The most desirable unoccupied stand in Canada is the corner store of the MASONIC TEMPLE, LONDON, and very little investigation will convince anyone of the fact.

It is the nearest to all the hotels, the railway station, and the market, besides adjoining the Grand Opera House, and a large transient trade can be had.

The shop is on the corner of Richmond and King streets, is heated by steam, and the rent (which is very moderate) includes both heat and taxes.

A smart, active man who has the confidence of the medical profession should make a fortune here. There are several wholesalers in the city, and only a moderate stock need be carried.

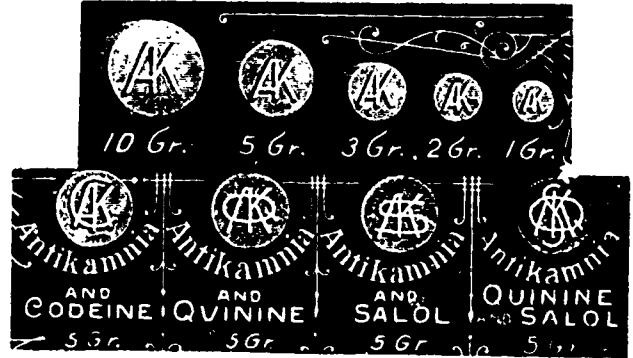
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- ANTIKAMNIA and QUININE TABLETS, (2 1/2 gr. Antikamnia, 2 1/2 gr. Sulph. Quinine.)
- ANTIKAMNIA and SALOL TABLETS, (2 1/2 gr. Antikamnia, 2 1/2 gr. Salol.)
- ANTIKAMNIA, QUININE and SALOL TABLETS, (2 gr. Antikamnia, 2 gr. Sulph. Quinine, 1 gr. Salol.)



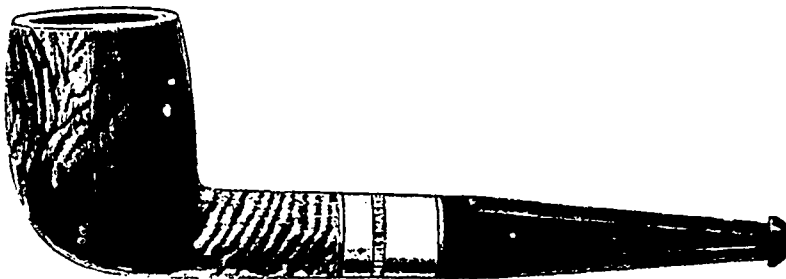
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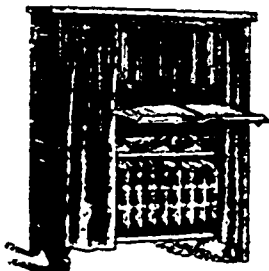
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P. R. WRIGHT, Proprietor.

Report of the Annual Meeting of the New Brunswick Pharmaceutical Society.

The twelfth annual meeting of the New Brunswick Pharmaceutical Society was held at St. Andrews, N.B., June 24th, 1896. The meeting was called to order by President M. N. Paddock at 4 p.m.

Members present: Messrs. J. M. Wiley, of Fredericton; W. H. Clark, of St. Stephen; J. D. B. F. Mackenzie, of Chatham; T. R. Wren and E. A. Cockburn, of St. Andrews; M. V. Paddock, R. E. Coupe, R. W. McCarty, C. Walter Clarke, Thos. Crockett, Clinton Brown, S. MacDiarmid, Chas. F. Wade, W. H. Mowatt, of St. John.

The meeting being held on the day following the Dominion elections, the attendance was smaller than usual, many familiar faces being "conspicuous by their absence."

The minutes of the last meeting having been read and confirmed, the report of the council was presented as follows:

To the President and Members of the New Brunswick Pharmaceutical Society:

GENTLEMEN,—Your council has the pleasure of reporting a quiet and uneventful year in the administration of the affairs of the society, a year showing improvement and advance in membership and in finances.

The Pharmacy Act would appear to be becoming better known, respected, and appreciated.

The eight meetings of the council during this period have been devoted entirely to the consideration of business of a routine character, and we have not found it necessary to resort either to litigation or legislation.

One examination was held, namely, on the 9th of the present month, sixteen candidates having notified the registrar of their intention to present themselves before the board of examiners. Of these two passed in preliminary subjects, and four completed the qualifying examination and became entitled to the diploma of the society. Section 8 of the Pharmacy Act, requiring the general meeting of the society to be held in June of each year, is found to cause inconvenience and your council would suggest that legislation be obtained permitting the meeting to be held in June or July. Some changes are also necessary in the regulations of examinations.

Respectfully submitted,
W. H. MOWATT,
Secretary.

St. John, N.B., June 19th, 1896.

The secretary then read the treasurer's report, as follows:

TREASURER'S REPORT.
Receipts.

| | | |
|-------------------|---|----------|
| 1895. | June 17—To balance in Bank of New Brunswick | \$ 82 89 |
| 1896 | June 15—To cash from Registrar | 205 20 |
| " 18— " " " | 2 00 | |
| " 19— " " " | 15 80 | |
| | \$305 89 | |

Expenditure.

| | | |
|---|---|---------|
| 1895. | Nov. 13—Geo. E. Day, printing..... | \$ 2 00 |
| " 13— " " post-cards, etc. | 1 75 | |
| " 13—Telegraph Publishing Co., notice | 4 50 | |
| " 13—Sun Publishing Co., notice.. | 4 50 | |
| 1896. | May 9—New Brunswick Historical Society, rent..... | 3 50 |
| " 10—R. W. L. Tibbets, <i>Royal Gazette</i> | 15 30 | |
| June 10—E. I. Armstrong, printing.. | 5c | |
| " 18—M. V. Paddock, examination fee..... | 10 00 | |
| " 18—C. Walter Clarke, examination fee | 10 00 | |
| " 18—L. C. Allison, M.D., examination fee..... | 10 00 | |
| " 18—W. H. Mowatt, examination fee..... | 10 00 | |
| " 18—W. H. Mowatt, stationery.. | 3 03 | |
| " 18—W. H. Mowatt, Secretary's fee | 25 00 | |
| " 19—R. W. McCarty, Registrar's fee | 50 00 | |
| " 19—R. W. McCarty, stamps, etc. fee | 4 25 | |
| " 19—By balance in Bank of New Brunswick. | 151 56 | |
| | \$305 89 | |

HAZEN J. DICK,
Treasurer.

St. John, June 19, 1896.

Report of the treasurer was followed by reading of registrar's report.

Statistical report of Registrar of the New Brunswick Pharmaceutical Society for the year ending June, 1896.

Mr. President and Gentlemen:

The total membership of the society is now 129—an increase of 2 from last year—and is made up as follows:

| | |
|-----------------------------|------------|
| Business qualification..... | 57 |
| Diploma holders..... | 50 |
| Physicians..... | 12 |
| Servitude..... | 10 |
| | — |
| Total..... | 129 |

Three have gone out of business. Three diploma holders have gone into business on their own account. Four physicians have received certificates qualifying them, and have opened drug stores, and are as follows: Dr. Lewis, succeeding to the late John A. Beatty, at Hillsboro'; Dr. Irvine, of Boiestown; Dr. Churchill, at Bristol, Kent Co.; and Dr. Case, of St. John North, succeeding the late Dr. McLean. The number of drug stores under certificates to physicians is on the increase.

One death has occurred, that of Dr. H. H. McLean, of St. John North. The late doctor was well and favorably known, and was always zealous for the welfare of the society, and took a deep interest in the debates at the meetings.

Six members are not gazetted this year, their remittances being received too late to permit their being published in the *Royal Gazette*.

No examination was held in January last; at the June examinations sixteen applications were received by the registrar—four for preliminary and twelve for final. Four candidates passed, and are entitled to receive diplomas. The re-

ceipts from applicants are not as large as usual, all but three of them having been up before.

The past year has been an exceedingly quiet one for the society. Much credit is due the members for the prompt manner in which they have remitted their fees, and for their general desire to conform to the rules. There is but one unpaid member this year. As a society, I feel we compare favorably with similar bodies. I desire, as registrar, to express my sincere thanks to you all for advice and assistance rendered through the year, and for the courteous manner in which the registrar's demands have been met.

FINANCE REPORT OF REGISTRAR, 1895-6.

Receipts.

| | |
|--|-----------------|
| To fees for registration from 100 members at \$2 each..... | \$200 00 |
| For diploma..... | 5 00 |
| Arreatages..... | 5 00 |
| Cash from applicants for examination... | 15 00 |
| | \$225 00 |

Expenditures.

| | |
|---------------------------------------|-----------------|
| By fee received from Dr. L. Chapman.. | \$ 2 00 |
| By cash paid treasurer..... | 223 00 |
| | \$225 00 |

R. W. McCARTY,
Registrar.

St. John, June 19th, 1896.

Your committee appointed to audit the accounts of the registrar and treasurer beg to report that they have attended to that duty, and find the same correct. The balance on hand of \$151.56 has been duly deposited in the Bank of New Brunswick.

C. P. CLARKE, }
H. L. GANTER, } Auditors.

St. John, N.B., June 22nd, 1896.

On motion of Mr. R. E. Coupe, seconded by Mr. E. A. Cockburn, it was resolved that the reports of the council, treasurer, registrar, and auditors be received and entered on the minutes.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

The committee appointed to make provision for lectures to students of pharmacy reported as follows:

The Lecture Committee appointed by the Pharmaceutical Council beg to report that after considerable difficulty a course of twenty-five lectures on pharmaceutical chemistry was arranged for. The course was advertised in the city papers, but it was only after the committee had made a personal canvass of the drug clerks that a sufficient number of students was obtained to warrant proceeding with the lectures. The committee fortunately secured the services of a member of our society, and have every reason to believe that the clerks who attended have received considerable benefit from his careful instruction. Annexed is the financial statement, showing a balance on hand of \$52.67. Your committee ask to be discharged.

S. McDIARMID, }
ROBERT E. COUPE, } Committee.

St. John, N.B., June 17th, 1896.

LECTURE COMMITTEE ACCOUNT.

| <i>Received.</i> | |
|---|----------|
| Balance from last committee | \$ 96 07 |
| 1895. | |
| Nov.—12 students at \$3 each..... | 36 00 |
| | \$132 07 |
| <i>Paid.</i> | |
| 1895. | |
| Nov. 7th— <i>Sun</i> advertisement..... | \$ 2 50 |
| “ 7th— <i>Telegraph</i> advertisement.... | 3 00 |
| “ 7th— <i>Globe</i> advertisement..... | 3 50 |
| “ 7th—Coal..... | 55 |
| 1896. | |
| March 9th—Coal..... | 55 |
| June—Postage..... | 20 |
| “—Care of room..... | 3 00 |
| “—Lecturer..... | 49 00 |
| “—Chemicals, per bill..... | 23 00 |
| “—Chemicals (W.H.M.)..... | 3 10 |
| | \$ 79 40 |
| Balance on hand..... | \$ 52 67 |

The account of the Lecture Committee with the vouchers has been examined by the auditors and found correct. It shows an expenditure of \$79.40 and receipts of \$56 for the last course of lectures. They have been enabled to meet this by the previous balance on hand of \$96.07, leaving for future purposes a balance now on hand of \$52.67.

C. P. CLARKE, J. Auditors.
H. L. GAUTER, J

June 23rd, 1896.

It was moved by Mr. R. W. McCarty, seconded by Mr. Clinton Brown, that report of Lecture Committee and auditors' report be received and entered in the minutes. Carried.

ELECTION OF COUNCIL.

The following nominations were made: F. R. Wren, Clinton Brown, J. M. Wiley, W. H. Clark, W. H. Mowatt, M. V. Paddock, E. A. Cockburn, R. E. Coupe, C. Walter Clarke, H. J. Dick, Struan Robertson, T. A. Crockett, Chas. F. Wade, J. D. B. Mackenzie, Geo. A. Moore, J. Sutton Clarke, R. W. McCarty, Chas. W. Parker, C. T. Nevins. Balloting was next in order, and Messrs. S. McDiarmid and R. E. Coupe were appointed scrutineers. The ballots being collected and counted, the following were declared elected for the ensuing year: Messrs. M. V. Paddock, Chas. W. Parker, Struan Robertson, R. E. Coupe, C. Walter Clarke, W. H. Mowatt, H. J. Dick, Thos. Crockett, R. W. McCarty, F. R. Wren, Clinton Brown. Messrs. C. F. Wade and John M. Wiley having received an equal number of votes, a second ballot was taken, and Mr. Wiley was elected.

The retiring president then addressed the members as follows:

Gentlemen of the Pharmaceutical Society

On looking over the by-laws of the act of incorporation of this society, I find the duties of the president stated to be, that he shall preside at the meetings of the society and council, have the custody of the seal, sign certificates of membership, diplomas, etc. This comprises the written duty; but there is, I take it,

a larger and more important unwritten duty or obligation which the president owes the society—a duty he owes in common with the members, differing only in degree, it being manifestly the duty of the president to make a more strenuous effort and keep a more watchful eye over the interests of the body over which he is elected to preside. Whilst attempting to keep this object in view, and at the same time to be as concise as possible and take up as little as possible of your valuable time, I will bring before you a short review of the past year, and endeavor to direct your attention to what I consider to be the interests of the society for the coming term.

You have learned from the reports of the secretary, registrar, and treasurer how the affairs of the society stand. You have noted in the secretary's report that we held only one examination last year, there being an insufficient number of candidates in January. I might here direct your attention to the fact that the balance in the bank is, in consequence, from \$60 to \$70 larger than it otherwise would have been, and I would suggest that it would lessen the cost of running the society if members would use their influence to induce their clerks to come up for examination in June. The larger part of the expenses of this society is the cost of holding examinations. Twelve candidates in June can be examined for just one-half the cost of six in June and six in January. You have also heard the report of the lecture committee. The result in the number taking the course was rather disappointing. The facilities for an instructive course of lectures on chemistry were provided at a very small cost, but many of the young men apparently did not think it worth while to avail themselves of the opportunity, preferring when the time comes around to run their chance of scrambling through the examination as best they may; under these circumstances it cannot be a matter for surprise if young men who will not make use of opportunities like these should fail when they come up for examination. Those who did take the course have profited very materially by the instruction gained therein.

Since last June a change has been made in the N.B. Liquor License Act, which, although it contains some changes of importance to liquor dealers, does not materially affect the druggist, the regulations, as far as they are concerned, being very similar to the old act, the druggist being required in the new act, as in the old, to keep a record of liquors sold, a prescription being required for any quantity larger than six ounces. Members will find the poison register useful in this respect; the liquor may be entered under name and quantity of poison sold. The affairs of the society seem to be running smoothly, and the delinquents fewer than ever before. Occasionally complaints come from members that they would like to know what we are doing; of course, it

may be said that they might attend the annual meeting and find out; but there are two classes, some who will not attend, and some whose circumstances are such that they cannot, and for the benefit of this latter I would suggest that the secretary should make his report of the annual meeting as full as possible, and the report should be printed each year. One year the report was printed, and, through the kindness of the publisher of THE CANADIAN DRUGGIST, the printing cost the society nothing but expense of mailing. It certainly does not seem unreasonable that parties so situated that they cannot attend these meetings should wish to know what we are doing, and that the sending to them a report of the proceedings would be no more than their due.

The druggists generally throughout the province seems to be holding their own, and the times are fairly prosperous with the most of us, but, while, as a matter of fact, there is hardly any retail business, so much what the proprietor himself chooses to make it as the retail drug business we must not allow ourselves to lose sight of the fact that as far as human foresight can judge in the future, the lot of the retail druggist in the cities will be no exception to that of other retail trades. The department store, that huge octopus whose feelers seem to reach out to the ends of the earth, and into which a process of evolution seems to be changing our most successful dry goods establishments, is not any more likely to respect the retail drug trade in New Brunswick than in any part of the world, and the fact that we have been free from them in the past is no criterion that this state of things will continue, and although this subject does not perhaps come within the exact scope of this society, still, as it pertains very much to the interests of us all, I may be permitted on this occasion, when we are met together, to make a few remarks. To the historian of the future, looking back to the latter part of the nineteenth century, one of the most noticeable points will be the sudden breaking away from old methods, methods of doing business, methods of thought, locomotion, specialization in the sciences, greater educational facilities in all branches, a grand broadening and widening of all the arena of life, and all this is going on amidst the keenest competition. The very facilities of education, so much greater than they were when some of us left school, have served to increase the competition. It is eminently an age of the survival of the fittest; man cannot stand still, he must move with the current, or be left stranded. The individual himself has no say in the matter; borne on by the resistless current, he must work, and compete, and strive, must make his prices as low as the lowest, be it either his neighbor, a druggist on the next corner, or the large department store five blocks away. In no line of business has the change been greater than in the retail drug trade; cut into on all sides, the future at times looks most

dubious; the manufacturing pharmacist with his ready made prescriptions, the grocer with his soap, the dry goods man with perfumes and toilet goods, the confectioner with soda water, are all dividing the druggist's trade with him, and all this leaving out of the question the department store. I do not wish to be pessimistic, nor to send the members of this society away in doubt as to whether they will have any business left in ten years, but the question to which we must give our attention is, What can we do, either as a society or as a movement under the auspices of a society, to enable us to hold back the storm for a few more years and to be ready when it comes? While this question may not be pertinent to this meeting, still, as I said before, it will do no harm to think it over, even if we take a year to do so. That something can be done to hold back the movement for a time the action of the Ontario druggists has demonstrated to us, and as additional evidence of success I would point out a case which is now before the Supreme Court of New York, in which a certain wholesale firm is applying for an injunction against the National Wholesale Druggists' Association, because the members of this society are cutting off the firm's supplies, knowing that it is in the habit of supplying cutters. As we stand here in New Brunswick we have been fortunate so far, but in Upper Canada, and even in Nova Scotia, the members of our calling have not been so lucky. I have given the matter some little thought, and it has occurred to me, merely as a suggestion to be offered to this society, that a committee might be formed under its auspices, to report from time to time to the council, whose duty it should be to put themselves in communication with the Society of Ontario Retail Druggists, and when it is thought necessary to send notices to the retail trade in this province, and so furnish them with such information as may enable them to guide themselves according to circumstances. The cost of postal cards and printing would be small, and the utility to the trade would certainly be appreciable, but this is for you to decide. The question is one of vital importance to us all, and I have felt it to be my duty to bring it before you. There is another matter that might perhaps be dealt with by the new council, that is, having a clause added to the act relating to the time of holding the annual meeting. I think I am stating the sentiments of the present council when I say that they consider June a little too early in the year for holding the meeting, and that a clause might be added allowing us a little more latitude in this respect.

I wish to tender my thanks to officers and members of the council for the kind and courteous manner in which they have given me their assistance during the term, and thanking you all, gentlemen, for the patience with which you have listened to this address, I have the honor to be,

Yours faithfully,

M. V. PADDOCK, President.

Vigorous applause followed the delivery of the president's able and instructive address, and Mr. R. W. McCarty voiced the sentiments of all present when he moved a hearty vote of thanks. This was seconded by Mr. Clinton Brown, and carried unanimously. It was also resolved that the address should be embalmed in the minutes. As the hour was getting late, it was resolved to have Mr. C. W. Clarke's paper on pharmaceutical subjects read after dinner.

Mr. W. H. Clarke enquired if council had taken any steps towards obtaining legislation exempting registered druggists from jury duty. It was found that a committee had been appointed, but on account of various delays no decided action had been taken. It was resolved that this matter and also time of holding the annual meeting and the changes required in regulations of examinations, including Mr. Wiley's motion concerning apprentices, should all be referred to the new council to deal with, accompanied by a request that they shall have early and thorough attention.

Mr. T. R. Wren called attention to the cutting of prices in Ontario and the efforts being made to suppress the cutters, and, after short speeches from several members, Mr. W. H. Clark moved that a committee be formed to correspond with the Retail Druggists' Associations of Ontario and elsewhere, and report at next annual meeting, and suggested as such committee Messrs. R. E. Coupe, M. V. Paddock, and C. Walter Clarke. This was seconded and carried.

On motion of Mr. C. W. Clarke, the President requested Messrs. W. H. Clark and W. H. Mowatt to prepare and read papers on pharmaceutical subjects at next annual meeting. Mr. R. E. Coupe moved that the proceedings be printed and a copy mailed to each member of the society. This was seconded and carried.

There being no further business to come before the meeting—and the supper gong of the neighboring hotel having sounded—a motion to adjourn was put and carried with commendable promptness.

Annual Meeting of District No. 10— Perth, Oxford, and Norfolk.

BUSINESS AND PLEASURE—ALL ENTERTAINED—EVERYONE HAPPY—MORE WILL MEET THE NEXT MEETING.

"Ho for Port Dover!" was what the druggists of District No. 10 said on Thursday, June 25th, and "Hurrah for Port Dover!" was what they said when they returned on Saturday morning in time for business, happy, sunburnt, and feeling much the better for a day's outing. "All work and no play" makes both Jack and his master dull, and the meeting of the Pharmaceutical Association of District No. 10 at Port Dover on Thursday evening was called to allow the members who attended a chance to surprise themselves with a day out of their stores and

away from business. The result of the meeting was a great success; the attendance was not as large as expected, but still more than twenty members were present, and it is safe to say that when the next meeting is called those who were there will be on hand, and will bring others with them. As it was to be an evening meeting, none appeared anxious to go to it until the sights of the village were viewed. The monster new ferry-boat, taking out a moonlight excursion, almost tempted the members to get on board, but about 9.30 they gathered in the parlor of the Dominion Hotel, and proceeded to business. Among those present were Mr. N. A. Bosworth, Stratford; C. E. Nasmyth, Stratford; W. B. Barley, Mitchell; H. W. Ainsley, Port Dover; R. M. Taylor, Port Dover; C. Austin, Simcoe; G. Hyers, Delhi; G. W. Walley, Ingersoll; Dr. Anderson and Mr. Anderson, jr., Burgessville; Messrs. Edmunds and Layton, Norwich; W. A. Karn, J. G. Karn, J. F. Pepper, and D. A. White, Woodstock; Mr. J. S. Mills, Jarvis, of District No. 9; Mr. J. Mattinson, of London Drug Co.

After the secretary read the minutes of the last meeting, President Karn shortly reviewed the work of the year. The officers of the year were then elected, Mr. W. A. Karn declining to be re-elected.

Mr. N. A. Bosworth, of Stratford, elected president; Mr. H. N. Ainsley, of Port Dover, elected vice-president; Mr. D. A. White, of Woodstock, re-elected secretary-treasurer. The members then listened with attention to Messrs. Nasmyth, Bosworth, and Mills tell what it was like to have cutting to compete against, and what they did to combat it, and how they succeeded.

Mr. W. A. Karn told the success the Infringement Committee of the O.C.P. had had, and what they were doing, also giving a full account of his work in college matters.

Messrs. Pepper and Austin then spoke at length as to what the new association had done, what they were doing, and what they intended to do, giving much information and showing that great good had already been accomplished, and still greater was hoped for.

Mr. Mattinson, of the London Drug Company, spoke of the friendly relations existing between the wholesalers and the retailers.

Full discussion on all these subjects ensued, and all the speakers had to answer a running fire of questions that reminded one of an election meeting had it been before the 23rd.

Moved by Mr. Bosworth, seconded by H. W. Ainsley, and *resolved*, "That the secretary write the Ontario Society of Retail Druggists asking them to act with decision in the matter of cutting that still exists."

Moved by C. E. Nasmyth, seconded by H. W. Ainsley, and *resolved*, "That the Council and the Ontario Society of Retail Druggists be requested to use their influence to have Paris green and sulphate

of copper added to the poison list in schedule 'B.'

Moved by W. G. Walley, seconded by W. A. Bosworth, and *resolved*, "That the Druggists' Association for District No. 10 desires to record its deep sorrow at the death of Mr. John Gayfer, of Ingersoll, which sad event has taken place since our last district meeting. That we wish to express our high appreciation of his sterling worth as a gentleman of high character, strictly honest, and a thoroughly good and upright druggist, and we further desire to convey the respectful sympathy of this district to the widow and family in the sadness of their bereavement."

Moved by J. T. Pepper, seconded by C. E. Nasmyth, and *resolved*, "That the district association endorse the action of the Infringement Committee of the O.C.P., and that they be encouraged and urged to prosecute the successes already attained, and that we desire them to go on and let us see where we stand. If our Pharmacy Act is good we want to know it, and desire to profit by it, and if it is not what it is intended to be we are equally anxious to know it."

Membership committees for the counties were appointed as follows: Perth county, Messrs. C. E. Nasmyth, S. Fraleigh, S. Hodge; Norfolk county, Messrs. C. Austin, R. M. Taylor, G. Byers; Oxford county, Messrs. J. T. Pepper, G. W. Walley, W. A. McCollum. After passing the usual votes of thanks the meeting adjourned, all agreeing that it was the best and the liveliest meeting ever held in the district and that no mistake was made in holding it in Norfolk county. Then Mr. Austin, the chairman of the Entertainment Committee, announced that a steam yacht would be at the service of the members to convey them to the Long Point cottages. Nearly all the members were able to take advantage of this, and the few who were not able missed one of the finest trips of the season. All now took part in telling fish stories and of the past struggles with monsters of the deep, etc. "But as the early bird catches or is supposed to catch the worm" some of the members, who were evidently fishermen before taking to dispensing drugs, informed us that an early start was as good as having a basket of black bass already caught, and this inducement led the meeting to adjourn to the wharf, where, after a short delay, we got the captain and engineer of the *Maid of the Mill* to get up steam in a hurry, and by a little after 3 a.m. we were all snug and comfortable in the cabin and busy counting the fish we did not catch. As the storm which spoiled the moonlight trip early in the evening was over, the moon was doing its best to make up for lost time, and it was a grand, bright moon that sparkled in the waters of the bay, and just enough of a swell to cause some to wonder if they would not feel the fish before the trip was over. We had hardly reached open water before all were both surprised and delighted by two sweet tenor singers from

Perth county, under the influence of moonlight and freedom, starting the merry strain, "Moonlight on the lake." "Tommy Atkins," "There is only one girl in the world for me," and other songs followed, keeping all in the best of humor during the trip. The musical capabilities of this district are now acknowledged to be first class. Shortly after 4 a.m. all were called on deck to see the sunrise and it seemed such a surprise to many that you would imagine they loved a "little more sleep," etc., in the morning. After a delightful trip of a little over two hours we reached the celebrated cottages of Long Point, and under Mr. C. Austin we arranged our fishing tackle, and soon all were busy trying their best to drown the poor worms on the end of their fishing lines. The fish had evidently been warned of our visit, or else had not returned from the elections, as the only ones left at home that morning, as far as we can tell, were a pike, a pickerel, one fine large black bass that went to London, and a large snapping turtle that for a time was attached to Stratford. Numerous small fry, such as sun fish, etc., were on hand, but it was Mr. Pepper who found out the perch, and fine large ones they were. This was good, fast sport, and all were busy for a couple of hours, with more or less success, till the bell rang for breakfast, which was served in the large club room. All had their appetites with them, doing justice to an elegant spread. It was now nearly 9 o'clock and many believed the clock to have stopped, as it was certainly a long time since they left their beds. Fishing, sailing, and seeing the sights took up the rest of the day, and when the time for leaving approached it was found that the day was only too short. A pleasant evening trip to Port Rowan, a good night's rest, an early breakfast, and a fast ride home, and we were behind the counters again, just as if we had not been away, if only the sunburn on faces and hands did not tell the story. The arrangements of the outing were splendid, and too much credit cannot be given to Messrs. Austin, Ainsley, and Taylor for their trouble in giving the best outing District No. 10 members ever had; and if Port Dover is not made the annual meeting place it will be because it is gerrymandered and some other district secures it. To the officers and members of other associations we say, Try our scheme; combine business and pleasure; and see if the results are not satisfactory. We were surprised, and did not imagine there was so much fun in the long faces so often seen behind the prescription cases. A proposal has just been received that the annual meeting be made a monthly one, and this will receive due consideration.

NOTES OF THE TRIP.

Words and music of our popular song, "There is only one girl in the world for me," can be obtained from W. B. Barley, Mitchell.

Garden parties are tame after fishing. Even well-worn fishing clothes won't catch fish wholesale.

Oh yes, Messrs. Nasmyth, Bosworth, and Wallinson like to ride in the row-boat in tow of the steamer, but when the captain gave orders for four bells, and the boats began to ship water, they soon cried "man overboard." Brave fishermen!

A Clinical Study of Antikamnia.

The *New York Medical Record* contains an exhaustive article under the above caption by Samuel Wolfe, A.M., M.D., physician to the Philadelphia Hospital; Neurologist to the Samaritan Hospital, Philadelphia. He summarizes as follows:

"I feel justified, from my experience, to formulate the following conclusions:

"That antikamnia is valuable for reducing temperature in febrile complaints.

"That it is of service in many forms of pain connected with febrile diseases.

"That it has a field of use in rheumatic and gouty affections.

"That in neuralgic and myalgic pains it is not only palliative, but along with other measures assists in ultimate cures.

"That in neurasthenia, hysteria, and migraine it is a valuable adjuvant to the other organized therapeutic measures.

"That in organic nervous diseases it has a field of application.

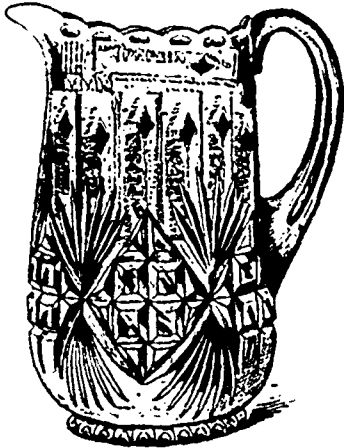
"That it is the least depressing of all the drugs that can exercise so extensive a control of pain, and also least disturbing to the digestive and other organic functions." He further states:

"The scientific physician prefers always to treat a cause or condition, rather than a mere symptom. If he can remove pain by abolishing its cause, he will do so, rather than to blunt the sensory structures so that the pain is not felt. The demand for relief from mere symptoms, however, frequently becomes imperative, and this is especially the case when pain is present. We would cease to respect the physician who, in the presence of an acute agonizing pain, which mechanical or other means could not quickly relieve, would withhold the hypodermic morphia. On the other hand, we applaud the sentiment which seeks for measures to combat these symptoms carrying with them less of the remote dangers which are inherent in the frequently-repeated and long-continued use of opiates."

CASEIN OF MILK.—Wroplewski has made (*Med. and Surg. Bull.*) researches into the comparative properties of casein in woman's and cow's milk. The casein is different in the two kinds of milk. In woman it contains less carbon, nitrogen, and phosphorus, but more hydrogen and sulphur. The solubility of the casein differs, and different chemical changes go on when cow's or woman's casein is submitted to gastric digestion.

A Clear Crystal Glass

PITCHER FREE



Capacity : One-Half Gallon.

Containing the equivalent of five boxes of Pepsin Tutti Frutti. It is also packed with an assortment of half Pepsin and half regular Tutti Frutti. Order early from your wholesaler. Send postal card for new advertising signs for your window.

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"St. AUGUSTINE"
Registered at Ottawa.

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

Our "St. Augustine" (Registered), of 1871 vintage, a choice sweet, mild wine, and equal to imported wines at double the price.

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"OLD TIMES" AND "WHITE WHEAT"

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PLAIN, LACQUERED AND DECORATED

BOXES

MAKE THE BEST SEAMLESS TIN

BOXES

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

Complete Illustrated Price List free on Application

"SANITAS"

NATURE'S GREAT DISINFECTANT.

Non-Poisonous. Does not Stain Linen.

FLUID, OIL, POWDER, &c.

HOW TO DISINFECT - Available Copy right book giving simple directions "How to Disinfect" in cases of the various infectious diseases, is also in every day use will be sent free on application to SANITAS Co., Limited, BRITAIN GLEN, LONDON, ENGLAND

A pushing Agent wanted in each Canadian City.

HERE'S A SELLER
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DISINFECTANT, DEODORIZER, and GERMICIDE.

Genuine good article. No Liquid compares with it. Prevents contagious diseases, kills germs. Indispensable with people understanding sanitary requirements. Don't buy any other for safety's sake. All Druggists sell it. Holds Prof. Ellis' certificate.

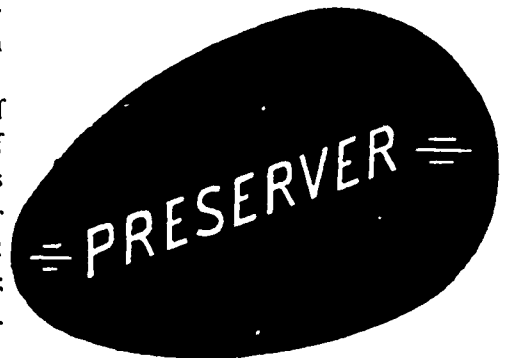
LYMAN BROS. & CO., Toronto.
ALONZO W. SPOONER, Mfr., Port Hope, Ont.

... MOST WONDERFUL DISCOVERY OF THE AGE. ...

Excelsior Egg Preserver

It is no pickle; you simply treat the eggs with **Preserver**. After treating lay them away in a cool, dry place, in a box. The idea is to lay down a supply when eggs are cheap.

The **Preserver**, used according to our directions, will stop all decay of the animal matter of the shell, and, at the same time, seals every pore of the shell, which will keep the yolk in the centre of egg, where it is always found in fresh eggs, as the air cannot escape, nor can it work in, and we guarantee the egg to be as fresh in one year as the day it was treated. It costs less than one cent per dozen to lay them down, and a child can do it; it requires no skill. **Preserver** will be appreciated by all your customers.



FOR SALE BY ALL WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS.

Manufactured by

Canadian Depot . . .

P.O. Box 93,
HAMILTON, ONT.

EXCELSIOR MANUFACTURING CO.,

6344 CHAMPLAIN AVE.,

CHICAGO, ILL.

Legitimate but Neglected Side Lines for Druggists.

The *National Druggist* (St. Louis) in a recent number calls attention to a line of goods which, in many localities, might be handled with profit. It says:

An advertisement now running in the *National Druggist* and several other pharmaceutical journals contains a suggestion well worth consideration by the druggist, now anxiously seeking for legitimate and profitable articles that he may introduce as side lines to his trade. This advertisement reads:

"In England and Scotland all druggists handle 'tea,' and find it a profitable side line. This ought to be the case in the United States, and druggists can make it so if they will."

This statement affords a curious and, as far as we remember, an unique anomaly in the history of the drug trade. Tea—*Thea Chinensis*, in its various subdivisions (*T. viridis*, *T. bohea*, etc.)—was once an article of merchandise entirely in the hands of the druggist, but gradually, as it became of more and more importance, the grocers and spicers took it on, as a side line at first, but finally as a staple. The pharmacists of Europe never relinquished the trade in it, and still carry it, but as a side line only. If it ever was carried as a staple by American druggists, it was so long ago that we have no record of it, and now it is being offered to them, almost apologetically, as a profitable and legitimate side line.

Of course, our advertiser is not playing the philanthropist and paying for advertising space merely to give profitable advice to the druggists. He, naturally enough, wants them to purchase and handle his own particular brand of tea, but this does not make his suggestions any the less valuable and timely—for if there ever was a time when the retail trade needed advice in this direction, it is now. Arguments as to the legitimacy of tea as an article for the apothecary to handle is superfluous. Aside from the fact already mentioned, that it was once a staple with him and was taken away by the encroachments of the spicer and grocer, tea is an article of prime consumption with the ill, and especially with chronic invalids and convalescents. There is scarcely another substance of such universal application, since there are but few conditions of impaired health in which it is contraindicated, and its enormous consumption among those in perfect health is a matter too well known to require a mention. The fact of the matter, however, is that too much stress has hitherto been laid upon the "legitimacy" of this or that article offered as a "side line" for druggists. The time has come, and this article is written mainly to emphasize it, when the urgent necessities of the case demand that that "professional pride" which stands in the way, forbidding the druggist to handle articles, honest and proper in themselves, simply because they are not down in the Pharmacopœia or the lists of druggists' sundries, must be

put aside. That egotistic fallacy has had no small share in the druggist's undoing, and it must go, if the trade hopes to regain its former prosperity.

The druggist must put on his thinking cap, and go over the lists of things now handled by the grocer or by other lines of business, in which there is a profit, and if they are commercially suitable put "ethics" in the background, and boldly appropriate them. The grocer, the general storekeeper, and the department house have had no scruples in usurping his wares, and he should be equally bold and aggressive.

There has been enough appealing to wholesalers and proprietors; enough proposing of "plans" and "ideas," all perfect in theory, but impossible in practice; enough of groaning and complaining of the "inroads of the grocer and department stores on the rights of legitimate pharmacy"; enough of appeals to special legislation—make an end of it all, and help yourselves. Every plan hitherto proposed has failed; every law made to benefit your condition has proved a boomerang and recoiled on yourselves, and, as for complaints and appeals, you have bitterly experienced their futility.

As a matter of fact, you have no more right to complain of the grocer who sells a bottle of patent medicine than the confectioner has to complain of your selling candies, or the tobacconist of your selling cigars. You have adopted these, and they have proven profitable, why stop at them? We by no means wish to see the apothecary shop turned into a "junk shop," nor is this necessary. But we believe that there are other and profitable but neglected opportunities for you. If professional pride stands in the way, so much the worse for you, for as the Scripture says, "Pride goeth before a fall."

Ontario Society of Retail Druggists.

FIRST ANNUAL MEETING.

At one o'clock at the Ontario College of Pharmacy, Toronto, on Wednesday, September 9th, 1896, the second week of the Toronto exhibition.

The officers expect that the druggists will turn out *en masse*, and that this will be a monster meeting. We hope that it will be the largest meeting of retail druggists ever held in the Dominion. Let everyone come. All are welcome. Each one ought to welcome the other. Every druggist should be glad to see every other druggist there. The officers do more work than private members, but each member should have as much interest in the success of the society as the officers. Show this interest by attending this meeting. Help us with your advice and counsel. We need it. This will be a very important meeting. Measures of great importance to every retail druggist and to the success of the society must be decided at this meeting. It is therefore desirable that we should have a large and representative attendance.

Mark September 9th, 1896, on your calendar as the day you intend to go to Toronto to the meeting of the Ontario Society of Retail Druggists. Let nothing else interfere with this date. Try to bring some other druggist with you. Talk it up.

If this society is to be a complete and perfect success, every druggist must take an interest in it, and work for its success. The officers work and are willing to work, but their endeavors must be assisted by every retail druggist. To-day our society is stronger than it ever was, and it can be made stronger by better organization, and by druggists getting in closer touch with each other, by getting acquainted with each other, understanding and sympathizing with each other's difficulties and successes. Success can only be attained by all druggists acting as one man when a particular line of action is decided upon, and such action on the part of every druggist can only be depended upon when perfect organization is obtained.

Come to the meeting. All the officers would like to see you. Personally, after having so much correspondence with different druggists during the past year, I would like to meet every one of you, and become acquainted with you face to face. All come and all help.

J. T. PEPPER,

Sec.-Treas.

Pharmaceutical Association.

The first meeting of the new council of the Pharmaceutical Association of the Province of Quebec was held in the Montreal College of Pharmacy, Wednesday, July 5th, all of the members being present. After the reading of the minutes of the previous council meeting and the report of the preliminary Board of Examiners upon the results of the recent examination, the president announced the meeting open to receive nominations for the various officers, when the following gentlemen were duly elected to fill their respective positions for the ensuing year, namely: President, R. W. Williams, of Three Rivers (re-elected); first vice-president, S. Lachance; second vice-president, R. McNichols; treasurer, C. J. Covernton; Board of Examiners, R. W. Williams, W. H. Chapman, J. R. Parkin, A. J. Laurence, Montreal; A. E. DuBerger, Waterloo; J. Emile Roy, Quebec; preliminary examiners, Prof. Isaac Gammell and Abbi Verrault, Montreal, with J. E. Dube supervisor for Quebec; auditors, Charles Beaupre and J. E. Tremble; special delegates to the annual meeting of the Quebec Pharmaceutical Association, R. W. Williams, S. Lachance, R. McNichols, E. Muir, Montreal, and Dr. E. Morin, of Quebec; secretary-registrar and assistant treasurer, E. Muir.

CUPRATIN.—A copper-albumen combination similar to ferratin, prepared by Filehne, and described by him in the *Deutsche Med. Wochenschr.*

The Science of Optics.

BY LIONEL LAURANCE.

[Entered according to Act of Parliament of Canada, in the year 1896, by Lionel Laurance, at the Department of Agriculture.]

Emmetropia.

Rays of light entering the eye pass through :

- (1) The cornea ;
- (2) The aqueous humour—by the opening in the iris ;
- (3) The crystalline lens ;
- (4) The vitreous humour ;

and, reaching the retina, form there an inverted picture. From the retina communication is made to the brain, by the optic nerve, of the impingement of the rays, and the sensation of light is caused.

The cornea and the humours through which the rays pass form and are termed the dioptric or refractive media of the eye. The three factors which, in addition to the perfect transparency of the media and the nervous power of the retina and the optic nerve, are necessary for perfect binocular (single) vision are :

(1) Refraction. The bending of parallel rays of light so that they come to a sharp focus at the retina.

(2) Accommodation. The combined action of the ciliary and crystalline lens, by which the refraction of the eye is increased so as to bring divergent rays to a sharp focus at the retina.

(3) Convergence. The action of the motor muscles, by means of which the two visual axes are converged to the same point, so that the rays of light from the one object form an image on and around the macula in both eyes at the same time, and a single object is seen.

THE TEST CASE—TEST TYPE—TESTING AND RECORDING V.

A test case consists of a complete series of + and - sphincter lenses numbered from (0.125 to 20D), + and - cylindrical lenses from the weakest up to 6 or 8D. Prisms from 1 to 20', or 30', and various discs and colored glasses. All these lenses and discs are conveniently mounted in rings with handles. The opaque disc is a black plate. The translucent disc is a piece of frosted glass. Both are used for covering one eye while the other is being tested. The former blocks out the light entirely, while the latter transmits a certain quantity without permitting vision of objects, and is, as a rule, preferable.

The stenopaic slits are plates of black rubber or metal, with a narrow opening running across them. They are used in astigmatism.

The pin-hole disc is a plate with a very small central aperture. It is used for determining the possibility of improving the sight with lenses.

The half opaque disc is used in connection with the testing of the field of V.

The red glass is used in connection with tests of the motor muscles.

The blue and smoke glasses are for those cases where diminished light is requisite.

The power and application of prisms will be found in the chapter devoted to that subject, and more complete explanation of the employment of the various discs will be met with in the descriptions of the several defects to which they are applicable.

For testing V the use is universal of a series of various sized letters based upon scientific measurements which are commonly called distance test cards. The largest letter is marked 200, the next is 120, and then 80, 60, 40, 30, 20. These numbers represent the distance at which the letters should be read in feet, and at which they can be read if the eyes be normal. The card was originally devised by Snellen according to the angle under which the smallest object is discernible. The angle formed by drawing lines from the extremities of these letters to the nodal point is exactly the same with each sized letter (as in Fig. 30). Therefore, if line No. 20 is legible at 20 feet, the line No. 200 must be visible at 200 feet, and *vice versa*. The letters are formed in square blocks of the proper size, according to distance, and each division or arm of any letter is just one-fifth of the whole. A great improvement on the original card is the addition of lines Nos. 15 and 10, legible respectively at 15 feet and 10 feet.

The smallest object visible to the average eye is one that subtends at the nodal point an angle of 5', the parts of the object being not less than one-fifth the size of the whole subtending an angle of 1'.

To test V, the customer must be comfortably seated, so that his face is 20 feet from the distant test card, which should be fixed on the wall, so that a good light falls on it, and avoiding, if possible, the light falling upon the face of the customer, let it come over his shoulder. Put on the trial frame and cover the eye nearer to you with the disc, and ask which is the smallest line legible, or make him read from the largest line to the smallest he can. When you know the extent of his visual power for the one eye, note it, and move the disc to the one further from you, and find out and record the vision of the other eye.

The visual acuteness is recorded in this way. If the person read the 20-foot line, his V = $\frac{20}{20}$; if he could not read that line, but only something larger, his V = $\frac{40}{20}$, or $\frac{80}{20}$ of whatever it might be. The numerator of the fraction is the distance at which the test is made, and the smallest line read is the denominator. This fraction is not reduced. Sometimes V = $\frac{7}{15}$, or even $\frac{7}{10}$, that is to say, that the visual acuteness is better than the average, this occurs usually with young people; but if

V = $\frac{20}{20}$ it is up to the average, and must be considered normal. In old people V = $\frac{20}{30}$, or $\frac{7}{10}$, must be taken as normal.

The letters O.D.—oculus dexter—are used for the right eye, and O.S.—oculus sinister—for the left eye; so in a given case you would record

O.D. V = $\frac{20}{40}$.
O.S. V = $\frac{20}{30}$.

When a line is very clearly seen it might be recorded also with a + sign, or, if only partly distinguishable, with a - sign. Thus, O.D. V = + $\frac{20}{20}$; O.S. V = - $\frac{20}{10}$.

If, as in the above, the one eye be found better than the other, test the better one first, but if both be about equal test the one nearer to you. Do not cover the one eye with your fingers or allow the customer to do so, as it influences the sight by the pressure on the globe; use the translucent or opaque disc. If the sight be so defective that the card itself is not visible, let the customer approach until it can be seen and record the V as, say, $\frac{20}{30}$, he reading the 200-foot line only at 5 feet, but he must be returned to the 20-foot distance if his sight is by lenses to be made better to any reasonable extent. If V be very defective, instead of using the card let the patient count your fingers as far away as possible, say this be one foot, then his V = $\frac{20}{100}$, your fingers taking the place of the largest letter on the card. If he can only see movements of the hand, it might be so recorded, or only perception of light—P.L.—or V might be *nil*—that is absolute blindness.

If the room or store cannot possibly permit of a 20-foot test, but, say, only 15 feet, then the V is recorded as - $\frac{15}{15}$, or $\frac{10}{15}$, as the case might be. It is, however, very much better to make the test at 20 feet, as at that distance the rays of light from the test card are parallel.

Some test cards are marked in metres 60, 36, 24, 18, 12, 9, 6, 4.50, 3. As 6 metres are equivalent to 20 feet, then normal V is that of $\frac{6}{6}$. Scientifically, and for means of calculation, the metric system is the better one, but I shall use the inch system of measurement in this book, as I think the majority of people are so much more conversant with it.

The refraction of the eye, apart from the accommodation, is tested at 20 feet, because at this distance no accommodation is, or rather should be, exerted, and convergence also is at rest.

The accommodation is tested at the P.P., or, more generally, at the reading distance. This is, in the great majority of people, 16 inches, but a few short people might use a slightly closer point, and some tall people a rather further point. The natural distance of anyone is that found by placing the arms at right angles, the elbows being close to the sides. Of course, where there are visual defects a person might be using a shorter or a longer distance, but the right-angled arms form the natural distance.

The hand reading card is formed of variously sized type based on the principle similar to that of the distance card, that



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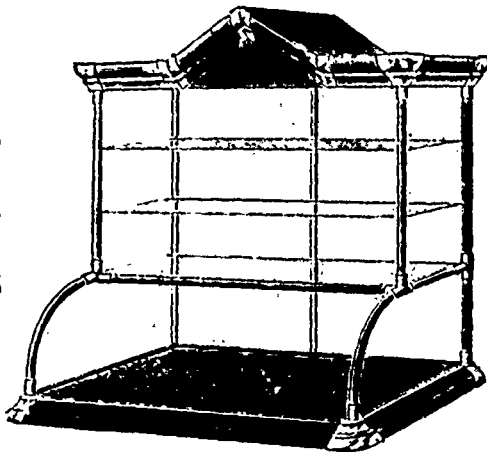
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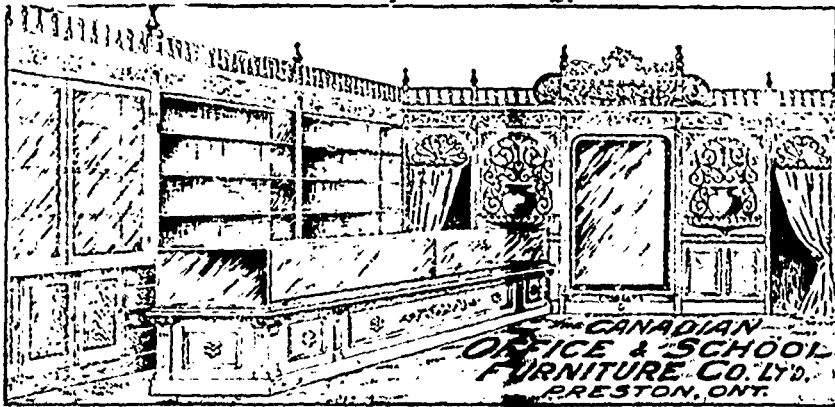


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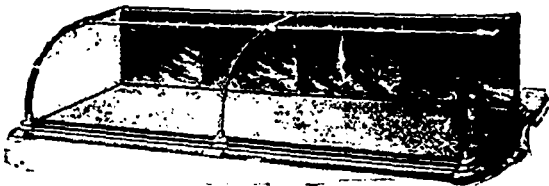
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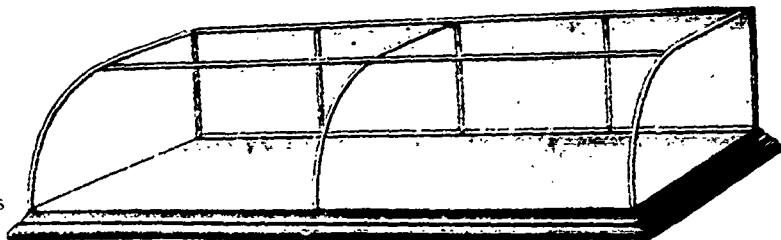
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| Deafness | Absolutely Cured | Head Noises |
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Each One Dollar Package Contains

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THE ONLY CURE FOR PILES

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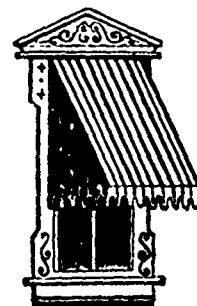
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FOR SALE BY ALL JOBBERS

Awnings AND Window Shades

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Made by experienced workmen, and of the best materials, at prices as low as is consistent with good work and materials.

ESTIMATES FURNISHED

Wm. Bartlett,
16 Adelaide St. West,
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is to say, that a certain type should be legible at a certain distance. More generally, however, instead of marking the distance they give approximately the number of the convex lens that is required if a certain line is the smallest that can be read, and this serves the purpose just as well. The lines are referred to as No. 1, No. 2, No. 3, etc., the smallest of all being No. 1. The type Nos. 1 to 9 on the hand card are in continuous graduation with the type Nos. 10 to 200 on the distance card.

When the distance test has been made, the near vision must be also tested by noting the nearest and furthest point of vision of the finest print on the reading card, both eyes being open. The V should be more comfortable at the natural reading distance than either further away or nearer.

The static refraction is that of the eye when at rest, that is not accommodated; it is, therefore, that of the refraction alone. The dynamic refraction is that of the accommodation when fully exerted. The two together constitute the maximum refraction.

Then the maximum refraction, less the static, is equal to the amplitude of accommodation.

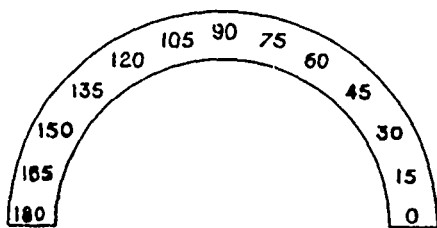


Fig. 31.

If the sight of an eye is = $\frac{2}{30}$, V is normal, but it does not of necessity follow that the eye is emmetropic, because accommodation might be exerted sufficiently to bring parallel rays to a focus at the retina. If $V = \frac{2}{30}$ without accommodation being exerted, then that eye is normal; so emmetropia may also be defined as the condition of an eye in which $V = \frac{2}{30}$, with accommodation suspended.

All testing must be done systematically: that is the grand secret of success. This order of making the tests and the determining of the various defects of V and their correction will be found in the following chapters.

Any deviation from the condition of emmetropia must be ametropia and this can be divided into primary and secondary.

Under primary ametropia are included only the errors of refraction, viz.:

- H. Hyperopia, Far sight.
- M. Myopia, Near sight,
- As. Astigmatism, Mixed sight.

Anisometropia is the condition of refraction where that of the two eyes is different.

In correcting ametropia there are three things that are sought for by the competent optician, viz.:

(1) To make V normal, or as nearly so as possible.

(2) To bring the working point close to the natural distance.

(3) To restore harmony between accommodation and convergence.

V not being normal, the question arises, firstly, as to whether the abnormality be due to defective opacity of the media, defective nerve power, or defective refraction. This point can be decided conclusively by means of the pin-hole disc, which should be used always if there be any difficulty in determining the defect, or if there be doubt as to whether it be correctable by lenses at all.

All rays of light passing through a lens or the eye are refracted except the axial ray, and the nearer any others are to the axis the less they are refracted, while those far from the axis are the most refracted. It follows that where there is an error of refraction the more refracted rays must be further from a focus on the retina than those less refracted. Now, if there be an error of refraction, and V be defective, an improvement in sight must be obtained, on looking at the distant test card through the pin-hole. Nearly all the very refracted rays are blocked out, and only the axial ray, and a few surrounding it, are permitted to pass into the eye.

The disc must be put close to the eye,

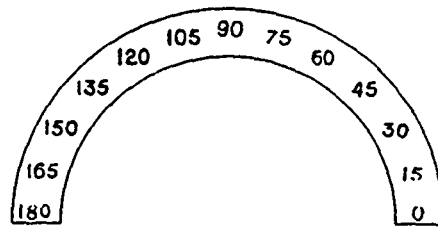


Fig. 31.

and used on one at a time. If V be better through the pin-hole disc than without, it is an error of refraction, and correctable by an optician. If the pin-hole shows no improvement it is certain that it is not an error of refraction, and it should, therefore, be immediately referred to an oculist or eye specialist.

This little instrument is very valuable in the hands of an optician, and it can be absolutely depended upon if properly used.

A proper testing frame should have carriers in each eye for at least three lenses, and it should be adjustable by means of ratchet work both for the P.D. (pupillary distance)—that is the distance between the two pupils—and for Ht. (height of the nose). It should also be adjustable at the sides and for the position of the nose-piece in and out. This adjustability brings the centres of the eye-pieces of the frame immediately in front of the pupils of the eyes and so into the best position for testing. If the trial frame be properly scaled, the measurements of the frame required can also be read off when making the prescription, although this is not the best method. (See chapter on frames.)

The frame is marked with the degrees from 0. to 180, as in Fig. 31.

O commences in both eyes on the left of the patient, that is to the right of the optician when facing the patient or when looking at the front of the frame. Ninety is the vertical meridian, 180 is the horizontal.

The front part of the eye-pieces are generally made to revolve, and where the small scratch on a cylinder points to represents the meridian of the axis of that cylinder, this can be easily seen and noted.

A prescription form is as follows:

| | | |
|----------------|-------|----------------------|
| | | Date. |
| Mr. | | |
| Rx. | | |
| | O. D. | O. S. |
| Sph. | | Sph. |
| Cyl. | Axis | Cyl. |
| Prism | Base | Prism |
| P. D. | | Dis. of temples |
| Ht. | | Width nose top |
| Sides | | Width nose base |
| Nose piece | | Bridge in—out |
| Style of frame | | For reading distance |
| Size of eye | | |
| Remarks | | |

The particulars in the first column are always necessary; those in the second column only occasionally. More will be found concerning these matters in the chapter on frames.

Every optician should keep a record book with the above details, and, in addition, any particulars about the case, such as the visual acuteness before and after correction. The prescription form is what should be sent to the manufacturing optician or wholesale house with any order for special lenses, so that all requisite details be plainly given.

A sample sheet of an optician's ideal record book should contain:

- No. of record—Date.
- Name—Address.
- Age.
- V. of O. D. and O. S. before correction.
- “ “ “ after “
- (with spaces for at least 3 tests).
- The correction found.
- The prismatic aid (if required).
- The additional reading power (if required).
- What lenses are given.
- Particulars of frames.

Cod-Liver Oil from the Pacific Ocean.

A Tacoma company is being organized for the purpose of preparing and marketing cod-liver oil. The developing cod fisheries of the North Pacific Ocean and Behring Sea are highly favorable to the manufacture of this by-product, while the absence of hake, haddock, cusk, and other inferior fish add to the advantages as compared with the North Atlantic cod fisheries.—*West Coast Trade.*

CHLOROBROM.—A mixture of equal parts of chloralamide and potassium bromide. Used as a hypnotic, especially in the treatment of the insane.

PANGADUINE.—Name proposed for the collective alkaloids of cod-liver oil. A crystalline solid, soluble in alcohol and in a mixture of water and glycerin.

Advertising.

Practical Hints on Advertising.

Copyrighted, 1906, by CHARLES AUSTIN BATES, New York, No. 31.

An advertisement that doesn't give information fails of its object. To make an idea plain it must be presented in the simplest possible form. That means merely what it says—the simplest possible form.

Sometimes this means a very simple statement, indeed, and sometimes a longer, more involved statement; but the idea of every writer, whether he is a writer of advertisements or a writer of essays, is to bring out his point as strongly and clearly as possible, so that people may understand what he is saying, and be convinced by it.

Language is not invented to play upon, but to convey ideas, and to facilitate intercourse between people. Different words give different shades of meaning, and naturally the man who knows the greatest number of words and uses them correctly, will be best able to convey his exact meaning.

The best language for any purpose whatever is that which is "terse, succinct, and to the point." Involved sentences are bad, whether their subject is soothing syrup or philosophy.

* * * *

It doesn't make any difference how much cultivation a man has, or how much reading he has done, he will receive impressions and information much more quickly and forcibly from short, quick, clear sentences than he will from long, involved periods, containing unusually long words. We have all heard how very few words Shakespeare used in his writings, and I am inclined to believe that most of the great writers have used comparatively few words. Their writings have been simple, clear expressions of thought.

I do not know of any American writer who expresses himself with so much force and clearness as Ralph Waldo Emerson. His sentences are short. He makes use of few unusual words.

* * * *

I am not a stickler for brevity in advertising. I do not believe in slurring over any point for the sake of being brief. I believe in telling my whole story plainly and completely.

In advocating crispness and clearness of expression, I do not advocate haste. On the other hand, time is precious, and there is no need of losing it, either in writing or reading advertisements.

* * * *

There is enough hard work in the world without making hard work of our reading. There is no use in wrapping a small idea up in a great lot of words, just for the sake of making it hard to get at. If, in the same length of time, a man can receive

two ideas instead of one, he is certainly one idea ahead.

There are times when long sentences and big words are necessary, but these times are few and far between. When these things are necessary, use them by all means. When they are necessary, they are necessary, and that is all there is of it. I do not object to them when this is the case. I protest only when short words and short sentences will convey ideas more quickly, more forcibly, more convincingly.

* * * *

Does anybody ever read or pay any attention to the books that are issued ostensibly to advertise cities or towns? They are usually very handsomely printed and illustrated. They generally contain some little statistical matter of value, but almost invariably the bulk of the book is made up of paid write-ups. These write-ups are charged up on the advertising account of the man who is puffed. Not only is his business written up, but a picture of his residence is inserted.

All he has to do is to pay about four prices for the half-tone plate, and to buy anywhere from ten to one hundred copies at a dollar apiece. Very few of these books are ever sold at less than a dollar. No charge is made for the write-up; that is put in free, but the publisher naturally expects that you will take a few copies of the book. The write-up man travels around from one city to another, generally makes a lot of money with comparative ease, and does a great deal to convince merchants generally that advertising does not pay.

* * * *

Some of the shrewdest business men are caught on this scheme, and it really seems that no man is exempt. The write-up is generally full of gush, and tickles each man's vanity. It gives the number of feet of floor space in his store or factory, and tells all about his "beautiful home." Each man is a prominent citizen, and each man's business has been "marked with intelligent enterprise."

The manufacturer has always "built up and maintained a well-established reputation for the integrity of his product." A man may have a little 6x9 peanut stand, and still have his write-up fixed up in the most grandiloquent style.

The "prominent citizen," with a two hundred dollar investment in the town, may occupy five times as much space in the book as the million dollar manufacturer who doesn't come down with the cash. A man can have anything in these books that he is willing to pay for. And if he doesn't pay for something, he will get nothing, no matter how important he may be in the community.

* * * *

Now, I am far from censuring anybody from going into schemes of this kind. If a man is willing to pay for having his vanity tickled, all right. If he is willing to pay one hundred dollars to read a lot

of flattery about himself and his business, it is his great North American privilege to do so.

The thing that I quarrel about is that he should pay this money for his own personal edification and charge it up to advertising. It is not advertising. It is amusement, and should be charged to the proper account. I should think it would be even more amusing to read this sort of thing in a daily paper than to have it in a hand-somely-printed book that will never be seen. I can understand how a personal write up may be profitable in a newspaper, and may be properly charged to advertising.

* * * *

I think that business men generally do not pay enough attention to holding the customers that they have already secured. Their energies are devoted to getting new people into the store all the time, and when that is accomplished they consider their advertising well ended.

It is just as necessary to advertise to a customer as it is to a prospective customer. As it is in life insurance, so it is in business generally. "Lapses" are a great drain on a business.

You spend considerable money in the effort to convince some one that your store is the best place possible for him to trade. After he comes, he is perhaps treated so that he feels that his trade is not so very desirable, after all.

* * * *

If a business man could only hold all the trade that he gets, and occasionally add a little new trade, he would have all that he could desire. The trouble is that for every five customers he gains, he loses three or four. Of course, some of this loss is unavoidable. You can't please everybody.

An Appreciated Pharmacist.

At a recent special meeting of the trustees of the Detroit Art Museum, Messrs. Frederick Stearns and James E. Scripps were presented with elegant bronze medals in recognition of their valuable gifts and untiring efforts on behalf of the museum during the past twelve years. Mr. Stearns, during his presidency of the past year, has given a large amount of time as well as money to the work of the museum, and many of the valuable objects recently added to its collections have been presented by him.

Mr. Stearns has left for South America, as representing the interests of pharmacy in the delegation from the National Manufacturers' Association, which sailed from New York, July 1st. The delegation, which consists of thirty members, will visit the various South American republics, the trip occupying about two months.

ANTINOSIN.—Name given to the sodium salt of nosophen (tetraiodphenolphthalein). Soluble in water, producing a blue color.

THE BEST WAY TO SELL GOODS

Is by well-written, attractive advertising notices

I WRITE THEM

SAMPLES FREE When sending for samples be sure to send full particulars of what you wish advertised

Advertising Pamphlets, Booklets, Circulars, Dodgers, etc. a specialty Write for terms mentioning size of page and number of pages wanted

W. T. MURRAY,

24 Adelaide Street East, Toronto
Room 20, Equity Chambers

RETAIL DRUGGISTS

CAN MAKE A GOOD PROFIT SELLING

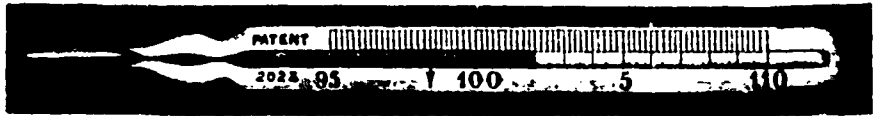
Brock's Bird Seed

It is well advertised and put up in attractive 1 lb. packages. Each package contains cake of "BIRD TREAT" and piece of Cuttle Fish Bone. Sold in 24 and 36 lb. cases by all Wholesalers, or

Nicholson & Brock,
Colborne Street, TORONTO.

"THE LANCET," "BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL," and "THE OPTICIAN," strongly recommend

DENTONS' New Patent "Acme" Lens-Front Clinical Thermometer



STILL MORE EASY TO READ. INDEX AND SCALE IN THE SAME PLANE. WILL NOT ROLL. INDELIBLE ENGRAVING

WHOLESALE ONLY AT

25a Hatton Garden, London, England.

The Harry Lewis DOG SOAP

Made from the Original Recipe



Beautifully got up, and a Good Seller

Whale Oil Soap

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



For killing insects on Rose Bushes, Plants, etc.

THE ALBERT TOILET SOAP CO.,
MONTREAL
Makers and Sellers

Wine of the Extract of Cod Liver

Sold by all first-class Chemists and Druggists

CHEVRIER

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

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

Wine of the Extract of Cod Liver with Creosote

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

CHEVRIER

Sold by all first-class Chemists and Druggists

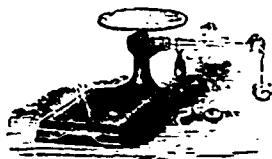
The beech-tree Creosote checks the destructive work of Pulmonary Consumption, as it diminishes expectoration, strengthens the appetite, reduces the fever, and suppresses perspiration. Its effect, combined with Cod Liver Oil, makes the Wine of the Extract of Cod Liver with Creosote an excellent remedy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

Druggists Want

Wilson's Scales

Refrigerators

Show Cases



HIGHEST AWARD AT WORLD'S FAIR, CHICAGO.

SPECIAL PRICES THIS MONTH.

G. WILSON & SON,

79 Esplanade Street East, TORONTO.

We Pay Special Attention

TO THE MAKING OF

Toilet Papers

SEVERE TESTS HAVE SHOWN THE SUPERIORITY OF OUR TOILETS.

We have one machine running continually on Tissues—and it makes good Tissue.

WE WOULD LIKE TO SEND YOU SAMPLES.

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Formulary.

LIN. SAPONIS MOLLIS VEL TR. SAPONIS VIRIDIS.

| | |
|---|--------------|
| Linseed oil..... | 325 grammes. |
| Caustic potash..... | 75 " |
| Oil of lavender..... | 20 c.c. |
| Rectified spirit..... | 300 " |
| Water, a sufficient quantity to make 1000 | " |

Dissolve the potash in 200 c.c. of water; put the solution in a bottle of about 1,500 c.c. capacity, together with the linseed oil and the spirit, and shake the mixture briskly from time to time, until there is no further separation of oil on standing. Let the solution stand in a moderately warm place for twenty-four hours, then dissolve in it the oil of lavender by agitation, and add enough water to make the product measure 1,000 c.c. Mix and filter.—*American Journal of Pharmacy.*

BALSAM OF HONEY.

| | |
|------------------------------------|------------|
| Balsam tolu..... | 2 lbs. |
| Honey, strained..... | 2 lbs. |
| Oil anise..... | 4 drachms. |
| Alcohol..... | 1 gallon |
| Red saunders, sufficient to color. | |

M. Dose: A teaspoonful three or four times a day, or when the cough is troublesome.

TOOTHACHE ESSENCE.

| | |
|------------------------|----------|
| R. Ac. tannic..... | 4 drams. |
| Ac. carbol. cryst..... | 2 " |
| Ol. caryoph..... | |
| .Eth. meth..... | |
| Tr. pyrethri..... | aa 4 " |

A few drops to be applied to the tooth on cotton wool.

A NEW AND EFFECTIVE LAXATIVE.

| | |
|--------------------------------|-----------|
| Rhubarb..... | 1 ounce. |
| Sodium sulphate anhydrous..... | 1/2 " |
| Sodium bicarb..... | 4 sc. |
| Ess. peppermint..... | 10 drops. |

Dose: A teaspoonful in a glass of water on going to bed.

TALCUM DUSTING POWDER.

| | |
|---------------------------------|-----------|
| Finely powdered boric acid..... | 25 parts. |
| Corn starch..... | 50 " |
| Powdered talcum..... | 444 " |
| Oil of rose geranium..... | 1 " |

—*Mod. Med.*

REMEDIES FOR SWEATING FEET AND HANDS.

Heuser, in the *Deutsch. Med. Wochenschr.*, gives the following formulæ against hyperidrosis, or profuse sweating, either of the hands or feet, or of other portions of the body:

Eckstein's remedy is a 5 per cent. solution of chromic acid in water, to be painted over the parts once or twice daily according to profuseness, rebelliousness, etc., of the secretion.

Hellwig's is a 30 per cent. aqueous solution of tartaric acid, used in the same way.

Noffke's is borosalicylic ether, 10 parts; ethyl chloride, 5 parts; rose spirit, 85

parts. It is prepared by passing chlorine through alcohol, interrupting the current of gas before the ethylic chloride is converted into chloral, and the addition of boric and salicylic acids, probably dissolved in water.

TONSILLITIS.

| | |
|----------------------------|-----------|
| R. Ol. eucalypti glob..... | m av. |
| Spir. camphor..... | 1 1/2 oz. |
| Tinct. guaiac..... | 3 1/2 " |
| Glycerin, ad..... | 1 " |

Sig. Ten drops on sugar, to dissolve in the mouth every hour or two.—*Bulletin of Pharmacy.*

A NEW HAIR DYE.

The *Rundschau* (Prag) gives the following, which it is claimed, is entirely free from the dangers present in dyes containing lead, silver, etc.:

| | |
|-------------------------|------------|
| 1. Bismuth citrate..... | 50 parts. |
| Alcohol..... | 33 parts. |
| Rose water..... | 200 parts. |
| Distilled water..... | 300 parts. |

Mix the liquids and add the bismuth salt, adding carefully sufficient ammonia water to dissolve the latter.

2. Dissolve 60 parts of sodium hypophosphite in 200 parts of distilled water.

To use: At night, before retiring, wash the scalp with soap and water, thus freeing the hair of grease. Rinse to remove traces of soap. In the morning wet the hair with the bismuth acetate solution, and let it dry on during the day, and at night, before retiring, apply the sodium hypophosphite solution. If a deeper tint is required, repeat the operation.—*National Druggist.*

HAIR TONIC.

| | |
|------------------------------|----------|
| Tincture cantharides..... | fl.dr. 3 |
| Tincture cinchona..... | " 4 |
| Aromatic spirit ammonia..... | " 2 |
| Glycerin..... | fl.oz. 1 |
| Alcohol..... | " 4 |
| Water..... | " 12 |
| Cologne water..... | fl.dr. 4 |

Mix, and shake occasionally for two or three hours; allow to stand for twenty-four hours, then filter.

WINE OF IRON AND QUASSIA.

Le Monde Pharmaceutique suggests a formula for a bitter wine of iron under the name of *Vin de Quassia Ferrugineux* (ferruginous wine of quassia) as follows:

| | |
|---------------------------------------|-------------|
| Tincture of quassia..... | 30 parts. |
| Pyrophosphate of iron and sodium..... | 5 parts. |
| Malaga wine..... | 1000 parts. |

Mix. Tablespoonful before each principal meal.

DELSOL'S FURNITURE POLISH.

The following is given in the *Drögisten Zeitung*:

| | |
|---------------------------|-------------|
| Sodium carbonate..... | 100 parts. |
| White wax..... | 200 parts. |
| Alcohol..... | 50 parts. |
| Water enough to make..... | 3000 parts. |

Dissolve the sodium carbonate in 1,500 parts of the water, and bring to a boil. When boiling, add the wax, broken into small bits, and continue the heat until solution is complete. Let cool down somewhat, under constant stirring, and then add, little by little, the rest of the water, and finally the alcohol. Any desired color may be given by using an aniline or any transparent color.

Perfumed Papers.

PAPIER D'ARMENIE.

This paper is made in the following manner: An unsized paper, such as filtering paper, is plunged into a cold saturated solution of saltpetre, and hung on cords to dry. It is then perfumed by dipping in an alcoholic solution of balsms and essences, which may be varied as desired. The following are two examples:

| | |
|------------------|-----|
| I. | |
| Alcohol..... | 300 |
| Musk..... | 10 |
| Oil of Rose..... | 1 |
| Benzoin..... | 100 |
| Myrrh..... | 12 |
| Orris..... | 250 |

| | |
|---------------------|-----|
| II. | |
| Alcohol..... | 200 |
| Benzoin..... | 80 |
| Balsam of Tolu..... | 20 |
| Storax..... | 27 |
| Sandal Wood..... | 20 |
| Myrrh..... | 10 |
| Cascarilla..... | 20 |
| Musk..... | 1 |

PAPIER D'ORIENT.

This is used to perfume rooms, and is treated in similar manner to the foregoing, with one or other of the following:

| | |
|--------------------------|-----|
| I. | |
| Oil of cloves..... | 30 |
| " cinnamon..... | 36 |
| " bergamot..... | 48 |
| " lavender..... | 48 |
| Tincture of benzoin..... | 420 |

| | |
|-----------------------|-----|
| II. | |
| Balsam of Peru..... | 15 |
| Oil of cloves..... | 30 |
| " bergamot..... | 30 |
| Acetic ether..... | 30 |
| Tincture of musk..... | 6 |
| " vanilla..... | 60 |
| " benzoin..... | 160 |
| " cedar wood..... | 30 |

PAPIER RUSSE.

This paper had a large sale at the recent Franco-Russian fêtes, and is treated with the following mixture:

| | |
|--------------------------|-----|
| Tincture of benzoin..... | 250 |
| " musk..... | 10 |
| " cloves..... | 5 |
| " lavender..... | 5 |
| " rose..... | 5 |
| " geranium..... | 10 |
| " violet..... | 5 |

PAPIER ANGLAIS.

This paper is treated first of all with a solution containing 100 to 150 grams of saltpetre to each litre of warm water. On drying it is dipped in the following:

| | |
|----------------------|---------|
| Benzoin..... | 150 |
| Sandal wood..... | 100 |
| Incense..... | 100 |
| Oil of vitivert..... | 50 |
| Alcohol..... | 1 litre |

FUMIGATING PAPER, OR RIBBON OF BRUGES.

This consists of bands of paper impregnated with substances that disengage a strong aroma when heated. To prepare it, the strips of paper are dipped in a hot solution containing 100 grams of alum per litre, and afterwards in this mixture:

| | |
|----------------------------|-----|
| Benzoin..... | 200 |
| Balsam of Tolu..... | 200 |
| Extract of Tonki bean..... | 200 |
| " vivivert..... | 200 |
| Alcohol..... | 500 |

This paper, when heated, gives rise to a very agreeable odor. It will not burn, but is easily carbonized by a strong heat.—*R. de Chin. Industrielle. (The Soapmaker and Perfumer.)*

Photographic Notes

HINTS FOR AMATEUR PHOTOGRAPHERS.

—To prevent chemicals from running down the side of the bottle when pouring, coat the rim of the bottle with paraffine wax by dipping the mouth of the bottle in the melted wax.

All trays must be washed after using. The decomposition of chemicals in an unwashed tray will often spoil fresh solutions if put into the tray. Never leave solutions standing in trays; when through using turn the solution into a glass bottle. When not in use trays should be turned upside down on a shelf or table.

Developing solutions should be filtered between each using. Bits of film often come off the plate and if left in the developer will settle on the plate and cause a spot on the negative. The better way is to filter a solution after using and before returning to the bottle.

To ensure perfectly clear negatives always use clean hypo. Hypo which has been used several times becomes a dark muddy color, and is apt to stain the negative. Hypo is so cheap that one can afford to use fresh, and run no risk of spoiling negatives.

In placing plates in the holders, instead of using a brush for dusting, take a piece of surgeon's cotton, roll it into a soft ball, and rub lightly over the plate. This will remove the specks of dust, and will not scratch the plate.

It often happens when travelling that a dark room is not always to be found in which to change plates in the holders. The provident amateur carries a candle with him, and when no dark room is convenient he lights the candle, sets it *under* a table, and changes the plates *on* the table. This can be done with perfect safety if care is taken that no reflected light strikes the plates. The plates being in the shadow, and the light from the candle being rather dim, the plates are not injured any more than by a red light.—*From Harper's Round Table.*

CLEARING SOLUTION.—To remove yellow stains caused by developer:

| | |
|-----------------------|---------------------|
| Sulphate of iron..... | 3 ozs. or 90 gms. |
| Sulphuric acid..... | 1 oz. or 30 c.c. |
| Alum..... | 1 oz. or 30 gms. |
| Water..... | 20 ozs. or 600 c.c. |

First wash well to remove all hypo from the negative, then immerse in the above solution until the stain is removed; again wash well and dry.—*American Journal Photography.*

GLAZING GELATINE PRINTS.—Many amateurs are troubled by having their prints adhere very firmly to the glasses to which they have been squeezed for glossing. In some cases this is caused by putting them on the side of the glass which was not prepared for them. To remedy this, paint a large B with Brunswick black on the back of the glass. This will ensure the same side always being used. Pieces of paper put on for this purpose are often washed off. To clean the glasses thoroughly, take a few drops of solution made by dissolving 30 grains spermaceti wax in five ounces of benzene, and rub it all over the glass with a piece of paper until the surface is polished. Repeat this every time the glass is used.—*Photo. News.*

THE KOENIGEN RAYS IN PHARMACY.—Dr. Ferdinand Ranwez has made use of the "X" rays to detect mineral substances added to saffron as adulterants. Out of four specimens so examined, only one was found to be pure; another contained 62.13 per cent. of barium sulphate, and a third 11.75 per cent. of that compound, together with a certain proportion of potassium nitrate. The fourth specimen contained 50 per cent. of pure saffron, and the rest consisted of some substitute for that drug, faced with barium sulphate to the extent of 28.6 per cent. The plan adopted was to wrap a gelatino-bromide plate in black paper, place the saffron upon this on the same side as the sensitive film, then allow the rays to act for four minutes, afterwards developing and fixing in the usual manner. The foreign matter is very sharply indicated in the print illustrating the paper, which appears in the *Annals de Pharmacie* for May. *Pharmaceutical Journal.*

HYPOTHALMIS IN WARM WEATHER.

In warm weather the hypo bath is apt to be troublesome. It rapidly evaporates, changes color, and stains the negatives, and often acts deleteriously on the gelatine film. I add to my bath chrome alum and acid sulphite of soda. The bath now not only remains quite clear and clean, but clears and hardens the negative, making washing easier, in that the tendency to frill is minimized. The bath may be kept for several weeks; indeed, it may be used until it changes from a bright green color to a brownish tint. Of course, in very warm weather the bath should be kept cold by standing the tray containing it in a pan of ice-water an

hour or so before development is commenced. The bath I prefer is made up as follows:

| | |
|----------------------------|--------|
| Hypo..... | 4 ozs. |
| Chrome alum..... | ¼ oz. |
| Acid sulphite of soda..... | ½ oz. |
| Water..... | 1 qt. |

Dissolve the hypo, add the chrome alum, then filter and add the sulphite. Evaporation of the bath is prevented by keeping the dish covered when not in use.—*Helping Hints.*

SNAPSHOT DEVELOPMENT.—

No. 1.

| | |
|-------------------------|------------|
| Pyro..... | 55 grains. |
| Metol..... | 45 " |
| Potash metabisulph..... | 120 " |
| Potash bromide..... | 15 " |
| Distilled water to..... | 20 ounces. |

No. 2.

| | |
|-------------------------|-----------|
| Washing soda..... | 4 ounces. |
| Distilled water to..... | 20 " |

Mix in equal parts. In this way the image should appear in from 30 to 40 seconds, and development be complete in from 4½ to 6 minutes.—*Canadian Photographic Journal.*

British Columbia Pharmaceutical Association.

ANNUAL MEETING, 1896-7.

The Association convened in the Board of Trade rooms, New Westminster, B.C., at 8.30 p.m., and was called to order by Vice-President Atkins, the following being present:

Vice-president, T. E. Atkins; councilors, Messrs. Thos. Shotbolt, J. R. Seymour, T. A. Muir, E. McG. Van Houten; registrar, C. Nelson; and Messrs. H. McDowell, John Reed, J. M. Atkins, W. A. Griffiths, D. S. Curtis, H. Ryall, and J. K. Sutherland, members of the association. Mr. Wright, of Montreal, and Mr. Teppoorten, of Vancouver, by request, joined the meeting.

The minutes of the last annual meeting were read and adopted.

The secretary read the

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE COUNCIL, YEAR 1895-6.

To the Members of the British Columbia Pharmaceutical Association:

GENTLEMEN,—Your Council met directly after their election, in the Manor House, Vancouver, on the evening of June 13th, 1895, and elected the following officers for the ensuing year: President, T. M. Henderson; vice-president, T. E. Atkins; secretary-treasurer-registrar, Chas. Nelson.

The Board of Examiners was appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council.

Your council directed that \$400 of the surplus be placed out at interest, which has been done.

On Sept. 19th your council met in Victoria and considered many points vital to the interests of the association and its



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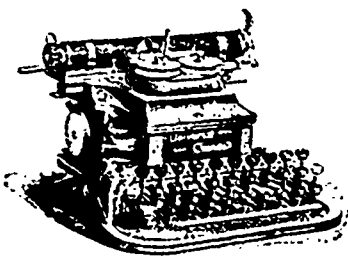
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- Dr. Wilson's Sarsaparillian Elixir
- French Magnetic Oil
- Dr. Wilson's Worm Lozenges
- Dr. Wilson's Pulmonary Cherry Balsam
- Dr. Wilson's Cramp and Pain Reliever
- Dr. Wilson's Dead Shot Worm Sticks
- Nurse Wilson's Soothing Syrup
- Clark Derby's Condition Powders
- Wright's Vermifuge
- Robert's Eye Water
- Hurd's Hair Vitaliser
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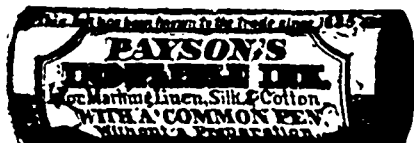
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UNITED STATES HEALTH REPORTS (Official Endorsement June 19, 1895, page 10.)

"In the interest of the masses for whom these Reports are compiled, the United States Health Reports have examined and investigated many preparations having for their object the cure of the tobacco habit, but among them all we have no hesitancy in giving the editorial and official endorsement of these Reports to the remedy known as **Uncle Sam's Tobacco Cure**, manufactured by the Keystone Remedy Co., at 217 LaSalle Street, Chicago. We have demonstrated by personal tests that this antidote positively destroys the taste and desire for tobacco in ten days, leaving the system in a perfectly healthy condition, and the person using the same forever free from the habit. "In the light of our examinations and tests of **Uncle Sam's Tobacco Cure**, we are but performing a duty we owe the public when we endorse the same, and stamp it as the crowning achievement of the nineteenth century in the way of destroying a habit as disgusting as it is common (for only \$1.00), hence we earnestly advise you to write them for particulars."

For Sale by all Wholesale Druggists

members. The report of the Board of Examiners was read at this meeting.

The next meeting was held at Nanaimo on Dec. 13th. Numerous communications received by the secretary were read, and several applications for privileges contrary to the provisions of the Pharmacy Act were declined.

Your Board had directed the solicitors of the association to procure evidence as to the manner in which the provisions of the poison clauses were being carried out by the druggists of the province. The detective employed reported in person at this meeting, and his report showed gross negligence on the part of a few, and carelessness on the part of many, in not following the minor details. Your council hope that a hint to the wise will be sufficient. The solicitors were instructed to prosecute any violators of the Act.

Your council next met in Vancouver on March 12th, all the members being present. The solicitors reported having prosecuted one J. A. McAlpine, a registered druggist, for employing an unqualified man; and also one Lapsley (the unqualified person referred to) for selling poisons; judgment being gained in both cases.

A letter from the Retail Druggists' Association was received at this meeting, and your council passed a resolution strongly sympathizing with the movement.

The next meeting was held this day at New Westminster. Some ninety communications received by the registrar were considered and his replies endorsed.

The registrar notified the council at this meeting of his decision not to accept reappointment.

C. NELSON,
Registrar.

REGISTRAR'S REPORT.

To the Officers and Members of the British Columbia Pharmaceutical Association:

GENTLEMEN,—The report which I have the pleasure of laying before you to-night is in many ways gratifying. The progress we have made shows itself by the increased register and the better feeling of the members as a whole. We cannot say any improvement has been made in the payment of dues, as last year every member of the association had paid up by May 31st. This year several members have neglected to do so, and, I presume, will have to pay the fine before being again placed on the register.

Some fifty members have this year used the ballot, a small decrease on last year. Out of twenty-four members nominated, all but six declined the nomination, some for very good reasons, but many for no other reason than that they decline to give the time to the work.

The total number of licentiates on the register is 71; of these 53 are in business for themselves, and 18 employed as clerks, as follows: Victoria, 19 in business, 11 as clerks; Vancouver, 16 in business, 4 as clerks; New Westminster,

5 in business; Nanaimo, five in business, 1 as clerk; Kamloops, 2 in business; Nelson, 3 in business; Wellington, 2 in business; Kaslo, 1 in business; Vernon, 2 in business.

There are 24 apprentices: Victoria, 5; Vancouver, 8; Nanaimo, 4; New Westminster, 3; Vernon, 1; Kamloops, 1; Kaslo, 1; Nelson, 1.

The examinations, held on the 3rd and 4th of this month, will probably advance some of these to certified clerks, there being four apprentices trying for the minor and one for the major; three candidates are trying for the preliminary.

In retiring from active work in this association, it is not from any feeling of indifference, as I always have had and hope still to feel great interest in the advancement of our pharmaceutical profession and standing, and I hope my successor will receive the unanimous support of the members.

I cannot conclude without here thanking the members of the council and the members of the association at large for the assistance and good-will they have given and shown, in the past three years.

I hope that our association will prosper, not only financially, but to that professional advancement we have been striving to attain.

CHARLES NELSON, registrar.

TREASURER'S ANNUAL STATEMENT FOR CURRENT YEAR, ENDING MAY 31ST, 1896.

Cash Received.

| | |
|-----------------------------------|---------------|
| June 1, 1895. | |
| Balance in hand, Bank of B.C. | \$859 63 |
| To cash, fees annual to March 15. | \$78 00 |
| “ “ examination “ | 70 00 |
| “ “ poison books | 2 00 |
| “ “ fees annual, 1895-6 | 434 00 |
| | <u>584 00</u> |
| | \$1443 63 |

Cash Disbursed.

| | |
|-------------------------------------|---------------|
| June 1, 1895. | |
| By Cash, expenses—council meetings. | 184 50 |
| “ Examinations | 45 00 |
| “ Advertising | 12 00 |
| “ Law | 5 00 |
| “ Detective work | 27 50 |
| “ Printing | 55 75 |
| “ B. C. Gazette | 52 50 |
| “ Postages | 5 00 |
| “ P. O. box | 4 00 |
| “ Fees returned | 2 00 |
| “ Registrar | 112 50 |
| “ Deposit on interest Bank of B.C. | 400 00 |
| “ Banquet annual meeting | 50 00 |
| | <u>955 75</u> |

Cash balance. . . . \$487 88
Savings Bank, \$400.00

AUDITOR'S REPORT.

On being called, there was no report from the appointed auditors. The meeting then appointed Messrs. H. McDowell and D. S. Curtis auditors, and adjourned to give them time to examine the books and report.

On resuming, the auditors reported having examined books and accounts and found all correct.

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

In the absence of President Henderson, his address was then read by Vice-President Atkins.

To the members of the British Columbia Pharmaceutical Association.

GENTLEMEN,—As has been customary in the past, it becomes my duty as president of this association to address you at the close of another year in its existence.

The registrar, in his report, will, no doubt, give you a faithful account of the duties performed by your council during the year now at its close. This leaves me only a few general points to touch upon. I may say here that this address should, to a great extent, be taken part in by your vice-president, Mr. T. E. Atkins, upon whom many of the duties have devolved, he having been more favorably situated to the registrar, and I would here bear testimony to the faithful manner in which he has fulfilled these duties. Your council have had many perplexing questions to consider and decide, and while their decisions have not been well-pleasing to all concerned, yet they have endeavored to faithfully carry out the provisions of the Act.

Let the members of this association not forget that the council is elected by them to look after the interests of the association as a whole, and, in doing this, should some individual member suffer it is for the general good. I trust that any friction thus caused will cease to be remembered.

As one who from the inception of the B.C.P.A., has done his little best to forward the interests of the druggists of British Columbia, you will bear with me when I ask you not to forget that the Pharmacy Act is yours, not the council's, and that it was obtained after many a hard battle; therefore, instead of putting obstacles in the path of the men you from year to year elect to this board, to look after your interests, let me urge that you give them all the assistance and encouragement you can in the performance of the duties thus assigned to them.

A word as to cutting. Unfortunately, some of our members have thought it to their advantage to engage in this species of—I was about to say warfare—but can only call it folly. Able men have written volumes on this subject, and I will leave it with them, only urging that those of our number who have thus broken from the ranks repent and be forgiven.

You will see from the registrar's report that a test was made of the poison clause of the Act, with results not by any means flattering to the association, but we trust that good results will follow.

We regret that there are not more of our young apprentices presenting themselves for examination. Feeling that this may to some extent be due to a lack of facilities for study, such as are afforded students in the older provinces of the Dominion, your council are taking steps to have a course of lectures delivered in Victoria, in connection with the Bureau of Mines, and also in Vancouver. We trust that the incoming council will find themselves in a position to inaugurate these lectures in the fall of this year.

Death has during the past few months robbed us of one of our members, in the person of the late Hon. A. J. Langley. While he was unable, on account of his advanced age, to take an active part in the affairs of the association, yet, as one long associated with him, I can bear testimony to the interest he took in the welfare of his confreres in the drug business. Coming to the province in the early days, one of, if not the pioneer druggist, he has left us a worthy example of the virtue of strict attention to business and straightforward dealings with all with whom he came in contact.

Let me congratulate the druggists of this province on the noble heritage we have in this great and growing part of our Dominion. We have a future before us, and opportunities such as are not often granted. Since the formation of this association in 1891, only five years ago, our province has developed in a wonderful manner, and yet we are only on the threshold of its development, and with the prosperity of this province goes hand-in-hand the prosperity of the druggists. Let us be worthy of our great opportunities, and bring credit to ourselves and to our country.

Believing that the time has come when others should share in guiding the affairs of the association, let me in, retiring from active service, wish you, one and all, continued health, wealth, and prosperity.

T. M. HENDERSON,
President.

Mr. Seymour moved, and Mr. J. M. Atkins seconded, a hearty vote of thanks to the president, which, on being put by the vice-president, was carried unanimously.

Messrs. J. A. Wright and J. A. Te-poorten were then appointed scrutineers of the election, and the sealed ballots were then placed in their hands, which, on examination and count, proved that Messrs. T. E. Atkins, E. H. Hiscocks, and R. G. Macpherson were the elect of the large majority of the members.

It was then moved by Mr. Seymour, seconded by Mr. Ryall, that Messrs. John Reed and W. A. Griffiths be appointed auditors. Carried.

Mr. Thomas Shotbolt then moved the following resolution—Resolved, that we deeply regret the loss sustained by the druggists of this association in the death of the Hon. A. J. Langley, who was the pioneer druggist of the province. This was seconded by Mr. Seymour and carried.

Mr. Seymour spoke referring to the last resolution, and it was agreed to have a copy of the same drafted by the registrar and sent to the family.

Mr. Seymour then referred to the work done by the B.C.R.D.A., explaining its inception. Several of the letters received were read by Mr. Sutherland, all of which were favorable to the object of the association.

Nothing further transpiring, the meet-

ing adjourned to meet in Victoria, in June, 1897.

OFFICERS AND COUNCIL FOR 1896-7.

Officers.—President, T. E. Atkins, Vancouver; vice-president, E. McG. Van Houten, Nanaimo; sec.-treas. registrar, John K. Sutherland, Vancouver.

Council.—Thos. Shotbolt, E. H. Hiscocks, Victoria; E. McG. Van Houten, Nanaimo; J. R. Seymour, T. E. Atkins, Vancouver; R. G. Macpherson, Kamloops.

Examiners for licentiate of pharmacy examination.—John Cochrane, Victoria; T. A. Muir, New Westminster; H. H. Watson, Vancouver.

A Curious and Interesting Experiment.

Fold a piece of strong brown paper once, either longitudinally or through the shortest dimension, and fold it over a lamp or before a fire until it begins to smoke. Now put it on the carpet or on any woolen stuff and rub it gently with a bit of silk velvet, or even flannel, and it will be found to be in a state of strong electrical excitement, emitting a strong spark. If held close to the head it will make the hair stand on end. Now make a little ball of dry elder pith, or, in its absence, of dry, smooth, velvety cork, and drop it on the paper, the latter being held horizontally in the air by two persons. Now attempt to pick up the ball, and you will find that it seems to be endowed with life and intelligence, as it will dart away from the approaching fingers in the most curious manner. This experiment is capable of many interesting variations.—*National Druggist.*

Method of Distinguishing Guaiacol from Wood Tar Creosote.

M. Vreven proposes the following method: Put a drop of the suspected liquid into a test tube, add two or three drops of ether, a drop or two of concentrated nitric acid, and as much of concentrated hydrochloric acid, and agitate. A reddish brown coloration first appears, especially on the ethereal layer. With the spontaneous evaporation of the latter if creosote be present oily drops appear, but if the substance be guaiacol crystals will make their appearance. Sometimes the latter fail to form when the tube is kept very still, but it suffices merely to give the tube a shake to produce them. Carboic acid, under similar circumstances, also yields crystals, but they do not resemble those of guaiacol in the least. These latter are composed of minute needles, grouped together in the shape of stars, which may be very easily differentiated from almost any others under the microscope. *National Druggist.*

WANTED, FIRST-CLASS DRUG STOCK IN good town. State best terms, and whether there is any opposition. Address H. N. W., Box 277, Port Huron, Ont.

WANTS, FOR SALE, ETC.

Advertisements under the head of Business Wanted, School or Wanted, Situations Vacant, Business for Sale etc. will be inserted free of charge. In success will not be sent in care of this office, but postage stamps are forwarded to them weekly.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

SITUATION WANTED AS MANAGER OR ASSISTANT BY MEDICIST (O. C. P.). Good experience in city and town. Best of references. Address Box 177, Watford, Ont.

SITUATION WANTED BY DRUG CLERK. About September 1st. Three years' experience. Telegraph operator. References as to character and competency as clerk furnished. "Drug Clerk," Drawer 14, HANOVER, ONT.

SITUATION WANTED BY AN APPRENTICE. With two years' experience in country and city. Good dispenser. Address "Drug Clerk," 10 D'Arcy Street, Toronto.

SITUATION AS ASSISTANT OR MANAGER BY young man with five years' experience; good dispenser; first-class references; graduate of O.C.P. Taken Hon. B. Diploma of Toronto University; also sound operator. Address A. P. McKel, Box 177, Watford.

FOR SALE.

A WELL ESTABLISHED AND PAYING DRUG BUSINESS IN N.W. Territories, the only one in the town and having other sources of revenue in connection with it. Stock small and in good condition. Also dwelling above, nicely decorated and in good order. The business and property must be sold together. Good reasons for selling. Address, in first instance, Box 45, CANADIAN DRUGGIST.

Drug Business

Carried on by G. S. Hobart & Sons, stock about \$10,000, will be sold at a sacrifice. Finest location in the city of Kingston. Apply at once to

A. B. CUNNINGHAM,
KINGSTON, Vendor's Solicitor.

We are offering in lots to
Suit Customers, Barrels,
Kegs, or Parcels . . .

Blue Vitriol Xtal,
Blue Vitriol Granulated,
Powdered Hellebore,
Carbonate of Copper,
Insect Powder,
Copperas,
Moth Camphor Balls,
Blocks, or Powder,
Paris Green,
Sulphur Sublimed,
Sulphur Roll,
Alum Xtal,
Alum Powdered.

SEND US YOUR ORDERS.

ASK FOR QUOTATIONS.

JAMES A. KENNEDY & CO.,
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS

342 Richmond St., - LONDON.

Ave Maria

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

Up-to-date Ideas in Perfumes

Pay

SEND IN YOUR ORDER. EASILY SOLD.
SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

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

.....
NOT SOLD IN BULK
.....

Send for Catalogue

Seely Manufacturing Co.

DETROIT, MICH. WINDSOR, ONT.

CANADIAN DRUGGIST PRICES CURRENT

Corrected to August 10th, 1896.



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

| | | |
|-------------------------------|--------|--------|
| ALCOHOL, gal. | \$4 37 | \$4 65 |
| Methyl. | 1 90 | 2 00 |
| ALSPICE, lb. | 13 | 15 |
| Powdered, lb. | 15 | 17 |
| ALOIN, oz. | 40 | 45 |
| ANODYNE, Hoffman's bot., lbs. | 50 | 55 |
| ARROWROOT, Bermuda, lb. | 50 | 55 |
| St. Vincent, lb. | 15 | 18 |
| BA: AM, Fir, lb. | 40 | 45 |
| Copaiba, lb. | 65 | 75 |
| Peru, lb. | 3 75 | 4 00 |
| Tolu, can or less, lb. | 95 | 1 00 |
| BARK, Barberrry, lb. | 22 | 25 |
| Bayberry, lb. | 15 | 18 |
| Buckthorn, lb. | 15 | 17 |
| Canela, lb. | 15 | 17 |
| Caseara, Sagrada. | 25 | 30 |
| Casearilla, select, lb. | 18 | 20 |
| Cassia, in mats, lb. | 18 | 20 |
| Cinchona, red, lb. | 60 | 65 |
| Powdered, lb. | 65 | 70 |
| Yellow, lb. | 35 | 40 |
| Pale, lb. | 40 | 45 |
| Elm, selected, lb. | 18 | 20 |
| Ground, lb. | 17 | 20 |
| Powdered, lb. | 20 | 28 |
| Hemlock, crushed, lb. | 18 | 20 |
| Oak, white, crushed lb. | 15 | 17 |
| Orange peel, bitter, lb. | 15 | 16 |
| Prickly ash, lb. | 35 | 40 |
| Sassafras, lb. | 15 | 16 |
| Soap (quillaya), lb. | 13 | 15 |
| Wild cherry, lb. | 13 | 15 |
| BLANS, Calabar, lb. | 45 | 50 |
| Tonka, lb. | 1 50 | 2 75 |
| Vanilla, lb. | 5 50 | 9 00 |
| BLERRIES, Cubeb, sifted, lb. | 30 | 35 |
| powdered, lb. | 35 | 40 |
| Juniper, lb. | 7 | 10 |
| Ground, lb. | 12 | 14 |
| Prickly ash, lb. | 40 | 45 |
| BUDS, Balm of Gilead, lb. | 55 | 60 |
| Cassia, lb. | 25 | 30 |
| BUTTER, Cacao, lb. | 75 | 80 |
| CAMPHOR, lb. | 65 | 75 |
| CANTHARIDES, Russian, lb. | 1 40 | 1 50 |
| Powdered, lb. | 1 50 | 1 60 |
| CAPSICUM, lb. | 25 | 30 |

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

| | | |
|-----------------------------|-------|-------|
| Myrrh, lb. | \$ 45 | \$ 4 |
| Powdered, lb. | 55 | 60 |
| Opium, lb. | 4 00 | 4 25 |
| Powdered, lb. | 5 25 | 5 50 |
| Scammony, puce Resin, lb. | 12 50 | 13 00 |
| Shellac, lb. | 40 | 45 |
| Bleached, lb. | 45 | 50 |
| Spruce, true, lb. | 30 | 35 |
| Tragacanth, flake, 1st, lb. | 85 | 90 |
| Powdered, lb. | 1 10 | 1 25 |
| Sorts, lb. | 55 | 70 |
| Thus, lb. | 8 | 10 |
| HERB, Althea, lb. | 27 | 35 |
| Bitterwort, lb. | 36 | 40 |
| Burdock, lb. | 16 | 18 |
| Boneset, ozs, lb. | 15 | 17 |
| Catnip, ozs, lb. | 17 | 20 |
| Chiretta, lb. | 25 | 30 |
| Coltsfoot, lb. | 20 | 35 |
| Feverfew, ozs, lb. | 53 | 55 |
| Grindelia robusta, lb. | 45 | 50 |
| Horehound, ozs., lb. | 18 | 20 |
| Jaborandi, lb. | 45 | 50 |
| Lemon Balm, lb. | 38 | 40 |
| Liverwort, German, lb. | 38 | 40 |
| Lobelia, ozs, lb. | 15 | 20 |
| Motherwort, ozs., lb. | 20 | 22 |
| Mullein, German, lb. | 17 | 20 |
| Pennyroyal, ozs., lb. | 18 | 20 |
| Peppermint, ozs., lb. | 21 | 22 |
| Rue, ozs., lb. | 30 | 35 |
| Sage, ozs., lb. | 18 | 20 |
| Spearwort, lb. | 21 | 25 |
| Thyme, ozs., lb. | 18 | 20 |
| Tansy, ozs., lb. | 15 | 18 |
| Wormwood, oz. | 20 | 22 |
| Verba Santa, lb. | 38 | 44 |
| HONEY, lb. | 13 | 15 |
| HORS, fresh, lb. | 20 | 25 |
| INDIGO, Madras, lb. | 75 | 80 |
| INSECT POWDER, lb. | 32 | 35 |
| ISINGLASS, Brazil, lb. | 2 00 | 2 10 |
| Russian, true, lb. | 6 00 | 6 50 |
| LEAF, Aconite, lb. | 25 | 30 |
| Bay, lb. | 18 | 20 |
| Belladonna, lb. | 25 | 30 |
| Buchu, long, lb. | 50 | 55 |
| Short, lb. | 25 | 27 |
| Coca, lb. | 35 | 40 |
| Digitalis, lb. | 15 | 20 |
| Eucalyptus, lb. | 18 | 20 |
| Hyoscyamus | 20 | 25 |
| Matico, lb. | 70 | 75 |

Magazines.

Publications Received.

"The Practice of Pharmacy as a Liberal Profession." An address delivered in the section on Materia Medica, Pharmacy, and Therapeutics at annual meeting of the American Medical Association. By F. E. Stewart, M.D., Ph.G.

"Eucaine Hydrochlorate," a new local anesthetic, from Schering & Glatz, New York.

Dr. F. Von Heyden's Non-Toxic Remedies—Betanaphthol, Bismuth, Phenol-Bismuth, Tribromphenol-Bismuth— from Schering & Glatz, New York.

"Clinical Report on Duretine"—Knoll. From McKesson & Robbins, New York.

Announcements from the Colleges of Pharmacy of Manitoba, Philadelphia, Massachusetts.

"Clinical Notes for Rapid Reference on Nosophen, Antinosine, and Eudoxine," from Stallman & Fulton, New York.

"Systems Nos. 4 and 6 for Drug Stores," from the National Cash Register Company, Dayton, Ohio.

Programme of entertainment of 18th annual meeting of the Missouri Pharmaceutical Association, from Dr. H. M. Whelpley, St. Louis, Mo.

Business Notices.

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

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

We beg to draw the attention of our advertising patrons to Mr. Murray's card, which will be seen on the opposite page. Mr. Murray is a writer of advertisements of long experience, and all advertisers who rely mainly on the wording of their advertisements to bring them in business should communicate with him. Write him for terms.

An Improvement in Spectacle Frames.

The loss of time which is involved in hanging lenses and the too frequent breakage of the lens in the act of hanging has always been a drawback to the dealer in optical goods.

The use of the screw-driver has now been done away with in the improved spectacle frame which is shortly to be placed in the market by a person well known to the trade, and who has made this matter one of study for some years, and it is impossible for the glass to jump out, no matter what tension is placed on the frame. The danger of chipping the lens is greatly diminished, and the facility with which the change can be made is a strong feature in its favor.

We have tried the displacement and re-

insertion of the lens in several pairs of spectacles and eyeglasses submitted to us, and find it practicable and very expeditious. We look for quite a revolution in the trade when these goods are placed for sale, which will be as soon as letters patent are granted.

World's Fair Diploma.

A handsome reproduction of the diploma of awards given Messrs. Frederick Stearns & Co., Detroit, Mich., by the World's Columbian Exposition appears on page 176a of this number. It is claimed by this company that they received more awards than any other pharmaceutical house represented at the fair, whether of this continent or abroad. The list is certainly a long one, and shows the enterprise and standing of this well-known house. We take pleasure in reprinting it below:

(1) For the extent and importance of the exhibit and general skill in their productions.

(2) For the solubility of the tablets intended for hypodermatic medication.

(3) For the improved process in the manufacture of gelatine-coated pills, resulting in perfect protection from atmospheric influences, solubility, and handsome display.

(4) For carefully ground, well dried, and strictly pure powdered drugs.

(5) For the skill evidenced in the subdivision of the ingredients, and in the preparation of ointments and cerates.

(6) For gelatin capsules skilfully prepared, handsome in appearance, readily soluble, and put up in good style.

(7) For the ready solubility and digestive powers of Dike's pepsin, its freedom from odor, and non-hygroscopic character.

(8) For medicinal syrups, free from precipitation, discoloration, and oxidation.

(9) For the effervescent quality of granular effervescent preparations.

(10) For the palatable, agreeable, and efficient cascara aromatic.

(11) For the conscientious care taken in the manufacture of non-secret preparations, and the attractive manner in which they are put upon the market.

(12) For an unproved method for preparing wine of cod-liver oil with peptonate of iron, whereby the full medicinal effects of the oil are retained, at the same time getting rid of the taste and fatty parts so that it is agreeable to the taste, and can be readily taken by the most delicate stomach.

(13) For assayed fluid extracts of good condition, excellent appearance, freedom from precipitates, and of uniform strength.

(14) For the delicacy and permanence of odor in the perfumes.

(15) For the excellent quality of the toilet articles.

To induce sleep administer a moderate amount of warm liquid food before the patient goes to bed.

Mr. John Kerry.

Mr. John Kerry, whose death occurred last month, was the senior partner in the firm of Kerry, Watson & Co. wholesale druggists, of Montreal, and has been prominent in drug circles since 1849. He was born in England in 1825, and settled in Montreal in 1849, where he entered the firm of Carter, Kerry & Co., afterwards Kerry Bros. & Crathern, and finally the firm as it now stands. Mr. Kerry was a prominent member of St. George's Society, of which he was at one time president. He was a member of the Church of England, and was also one of the original promoters of the Pharmaceutical Association of Quebec, of which he had filled the offices of president and treasurer, as well as one of the oldest members of the Board of Trade. He leaves three sons and two daughters. Of the former, one is a member of the firm of Kerry, Watson & Co., another is a civil engineer, and the third a physician, who is taking a post-graduate course in Hamburg, Germany.

Mr. Kerry's death was probably due to apoplexy, he having had an attack of this nature about eighteen months ago. He was a liberal contributor to local charities, and will be very much missed in both business and social circles. At a meeting of the Board of Trade the following resolution was passed:

That the council of the Montreal Board of Trade deeply regrets the death of Mr. John Kerry, a prominent merchant of this city, and an old and highly esteemed member of this board.

That the council gratefully recalls the valuable services rendered by Mr. Kerry during the seventeen consecutive years he held office on the board, he being its treasurer from 1868 to 1879, its vice-president during 1880, 1881, 1882, and 1883, and its president in 1884 and 1885.

That the council assures the family of the deceased of its sincerest sympathy with them in this bereavement, and trusts that they may find some consolation in the knowledge that Mr. Kerry's high principles, genial manner, and gentle personality will long be kindly remembered by the members of this board, and by all with whom he came in contact.

A Correction.

Editor CANADIAN DRUGGIST:

SIR,—I notice that in my letter to you of May 26th, *re* "cracked" emulsions, which you have published in the June CANADIAN DRUGGIST, you have printed in each case "crooked." Now, I fancy your readers will have some difficulty in deciding what a "crooked" emulsion means. The term "cracking" is, however, I think, aptly applied to the separating of an emulsion during manipulation.

H. H. GAETZ.

Red Deer, June 23rd, 1896.

| | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------------------|-------|-------|--------------------------------|-------|-------|----------------------------------|---------|---------|
| Iodide, Proto, oz..... | \$ 35 | \$ 40 | Iodide, oz..... | \$ 40 | \$ 43 | Geranium, oz..... | \$ 1 75 | \$ 1 80 |
| Bin., oz..... | 25 | 30 | Sulphate, lb..... | 1 00 | 1 10 | Rose, lb..... | 3 20 | 3 50 |
| Oxide, Red, lb..... | 1 15 | 1 20 | Salicylate, lb..... | 2 | 5 | Juniper berries (English), lb... | 4 50 | 5 00 |
| Pill (Blue Mass), lb..... | 70 | 75 | Sulphite, lb..... | 8 | 10 | Wood, lb..... | 70 | 75 |
| MILK SUGAR, powdered, lb..... | 30 | 35 | SOMNOL, oz..... | 85 | 00 | Lavender, Chiris. Fleur, lb... | 3 00 | 3 50 |
| MORPHINE, Acetate, oz..... | 1 80 | 1 85 | SPIRIT NITRE, lb..... | 35 | 65 | Garden, lb..... | 1 50 | 1 75 |
| Muriate, oz..... | 1 80 | 1 85 | STRONLIUM, Nitrate, lb..... | 18 | 20 | Lemon, lb..... | 1 90 | 2 00 |
| Sulphate, oz..... | 1 00 | 1 00 | STRYCHNINE, crystals, oz..... | 80 | 85 | Lemongrass, lb..... | 1 50 | 1 60 |
| PEPSIN, Saccharated, oz..... | 35 | 40 | SULFONAL, oz..... | 40 | 42 | Mustard, Essential, oz..... | 60 | 65 |
| PHENACETINE, oz..... | 40 | 42 | SULPHUR, Flowers of, lb..... | 24 | 4 | Neroli, oz..... | 4 25 | 4 50 |
| PHOCARPINE, Muriate, gram.... | 35 | 38 | Pure precipitated, lb..... | 13 | 20 | Orange, lb..... | 2 75 | 3 00 |
| PIPERIN, oz..... | 1 00 | 1 10 | TARTAR EME TIC, lb..... | 50 | 55 | Sweet, lb..... | 2 75 | 3 00 |
| PHOSPHORUS, lb..... | 90 | 1 10 | THYMOI. (Thymic acid), oz..... | 55 | 60 | Origanum, lb..... | 65 | 70 |
| POFASSA, Caustic, white, lb..... | 00 | 65 | VERATRINE, oz..... | 2 00 | 2 10 | Patchouli, oz..... | 80 | 85 |
| POFASSIUM, Acetate, lb..... | 35 | 40 | ZINC, Acetate, lb..... | 70 | 75 | Pennyroyal, lb..... | 2 50 | 2 75 |
| Bicarbonate, lb..... | 15 | 17 | Carbonate lb..... | 25 | 30 | Peppermint, lb..... | 3 00 | 3 25 |
| Bichromate, lb..... | 14 | 15 | Chloride, granular, oz..... | 13 | 15 | Pimento, lb..... | 2 60 | 2 75 |
| Birat (Cream Part.), lb..... | 29 | 30 | Iodide, oz..... | 60 | 65 | Rhodium, oz..... | 80 | 85 |
| Bromide, lb..... | 65 | 70 | Oxide, lb..... | 13 | 60 | Rose, oz..... | 7 50 | 11 00 |
| Carbonate, lb..... | 12 | 13 | Sulphate, lb..... | 9 | 11 | Rosemary, lb..... | 70 | 75 |
| Chlorate, Eng., lb..... | 18 | 20 | Valerianate, oz..... | 25 | 30 | Rue, oz..... | 25 | 30 |
| Powdered, lb..... | 20 | 22 | ESSENTIAL OILS. | | | | | |
| Citrate, lb..... | 70 | 75 | Oil, Almond, bitter, oz..... | 75 | 80 | Sandalwood, lb..... | 5 50 | 7 50 |
| Cyanide, lb..... | 40 | 50 | Sweet, lb..... | 50 | 60 | Sassafras, lb..... | 75 | 80 |
| Hypophosphites, oz..... | 10 | 12 | Amber, crude, lb..... | 40 | 45 | Savin, lb..... | 1 60 | 1 75 |
| Iodide, lb..... | 4 00 | 4 10 | Rect., lb..... | 60 | 65 | Spearmint, lb..... | 3 75 | 4 00 |
| Nitrate, gran., lb..... | 8 | 10 | Anise, lb..... | 3 75 | 3 90 | Spruce, lb..... | 65 | 70 |
| Permanganate, lb..... | 40 | 45 | Bay, oz..... | 50 | 60 | Tansy, lb..... | 4 25 | 4 50 |
| Prussiate, Red, lb..... | 50 | 55 | Bergamot, lb..... | 3 75 | 4 00 | Thyme, white, lb..... | 1 80 | 1 90 |
| Yellow, lb..... | 32 | 35 | Cade, lb..... | 90 | 1 00 | Wintergreen, lb..... | 2 75 | 3 00 |
| And Sod. Tartrate, lb..... | 25 | 30 | Cajuput, lb..... | 1 60 | 1 70 | Wormseed, lb..... | 3 50 | 3 75 |
| Sulphuret, lb..... | 25 | 30 | Capsicum, oz..... | 60 | 65 | Wormwood, lb..... | 4 25 | 4 50 |
| PROHYLAMINE, oz..... | 35 | 46 | Caraway, lb..... | 2 75 | 3 00 | FIXED OILS. | | |
| QUININE, Sulph. bulk..... | 35 | 38 | Cassia, lb..... | 3 30 | 3 50 | CASTOR, lb..... | 9 | 11 |
| Ozs., oz..... | 38 | 42 | Cedar..... | 55 | 85 | COD LIVER, N.F., gal..... | 2 25 | 2 30 |
| QUINIDINE, Sulphate, ozs., oz.. | 16 | 20 | Cinnamon, Ceylon, oz..... | 2 75 | 3 00 | Norwegian, gal..... | 3 00 | 3 25 |
| QUINICIN, lb..... | 75 | 4 00 | Citronelle, lb..... | 80 | 85 | COTTONSEED, gal..... | 1 10 | 1 20 |
| SANTONIN, oz..... | 20 | 22 | Clove, lb..... | 1 10 | 1 20 | LARD, gal..... | 90 | 1 00 |
| SILVER, Nitrate, cryst, oz..... | 90 | 1 00 | Copaiba, lb..... | 1 75 | 2 00 | LINSEED, boiled, gal..... | 62 | 65 |
| Fused, oz..... | 1 00 | 1 10 | Croton, lb..... | 1 50 | 1 75 | Raw, gal..... | 60 | 62 |
| SODIUM, Acetate, lb..... | 30 | 35 | Cubeb, lb..... | 2 50 | 3 00 | NEATSFOOT, gal..... | 1 20 | 1 30 |
| Bicarbonate, kgs., lb..... | 2 75 | 3 00 | Cumin, lb..... | 5 50 | 6 00 | OLIVE, gal..... | 1 20 | 1 25 |
| Bromide, lb..... | 65 | 70 | Frigeron, oz..... | 20 | 25 | Salad, gal..... | 2 50 | 2 60 |
| Carbonate, lb..... | 3 | 6 | Eucalyptus, lb..... | 1 50 | 1 75 | PALM, lb..... | 12 | 13 |
| Hypophosphite, oz..... | 10 | 12 | Fennel, lb..... | 1 60 | 1 75 | SPERM, gal..... | 1 35 | 1 40 |
| Hyposulphite, lb..... | 5 | 6 | | | | TURPENTINE, gal..... | 60 | 65 |

Drug Reports.

Canada.

The general report for last month is quiet business. If it is any consolation, other lines of business are the same. Opium and morphia are higher. If reports of the opium crop are correct, higher prices may be looked for.

Glycerine firm. Higher prices are looked for later on. Camphor has advanced abroad. The future of acacia is not hopeful for lower prices. Balsam tolu, dearer. Insect powder, according to present price of flour, would be worth at least 40c.

Carbolic acid good demand, very firm in price.

Vaseline goods are lower in price. Seigel's syrup has been advanced by makers. Apenta water, smallest size, now retails at 15c.

England.

London, July 25th, 1896.

The drug and chemical markets appear in a state of suspended animation during the hot weather and stagnation in trade. Wholesalers report that business is very slack, except for export trade, which is exceptionally brisk considering the time of the year.

Gum acacia is easier and the Soudan campaign has hardly affected supplies. Camphor is down to about its old level again. Tartaric and citric acids are firm, as this is the principal consuming period at home. Glycerin is firmly held and it would not be surprising if rates were put up. Menthol very quiet and a trifle easier. French essential oils are moving upward and Mitcham oils are quoted dearer, owing to the protracted drought having injuriously affected the crop. Cod liver oil is flat and prices are barely maintained. Opium is very firm and an early advance seems very probable. Balsams of tolu and copaiba dearer.

To increase the digestibility of milk add two teaspoonfuls of bicarbonate of sodium to the pint.

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is a new 15c. pkg., put up in 1 doz. 5 lb. pkgs. per case, price, \$1; per gross (12 cases) \$11. Wholesale houses sell it. Pkg. is a new patent cardboard one, and handsomely printed. Sales of first week in Toronto 120 cases. The salt is clear as glass and of a size that dissolves readily. It never gets damp, and contains no dirt or grit. Analyzes 99.98 per cent. pure salt. You can work up a good salt trade if you try. Why not do it?

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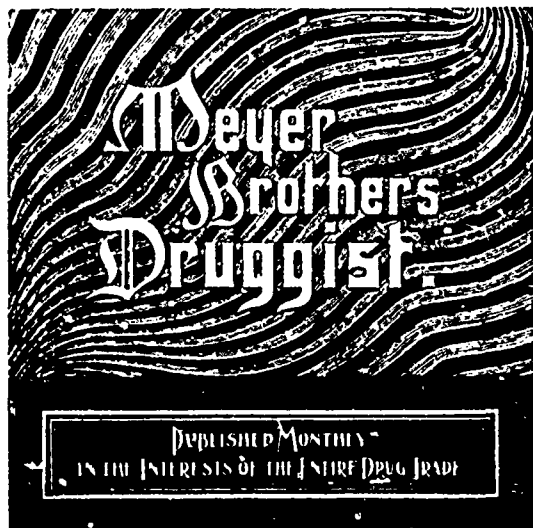
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METHOD OF APPLICATION:

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

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