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Vol. X.

TORONTO, CANADA, FEBRUARY, 1908.

No. 2.

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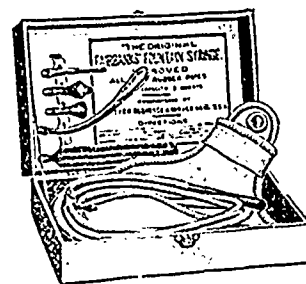
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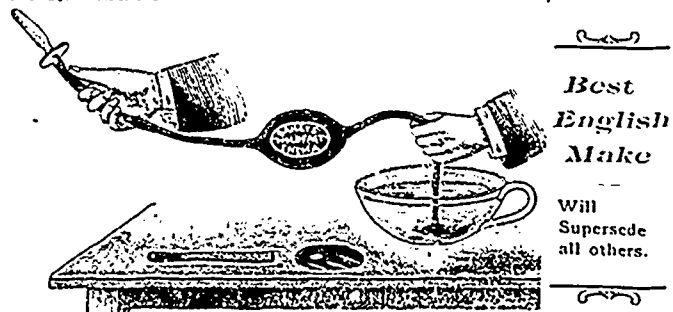
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will be pleased to quote rates on application, or trade lists and circulars
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Canadian Druggist

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

Vol. X.

TORONTO, FEBRUARY, 1898.

No. 2

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THE BEST NATURAL APERIENT WATER.

Bottled at the Springs, Buda Pest, Hungary.

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THE BEST NATURAL APERIENT WATER.

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

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WILLIAM J. DYAS, PUBLISHER.

Subscription \$1 per year in advance.

Advertising rates on application.

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32 COLBORNE STREET,

TORONTO, ONT.

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CONTENTS.

Sentiment or Profit
An Undesirable Trait.
Amendments to the Amended Act.
Profitable Helps.
A Splendid Showing.
Drugs at the Klondike.
Preparation and Coating of Pills.
Ontario College of Pharmacy Semi-annual Council Meeting.
TRADE NOTES.
Montreal Notes.
Prince Edward Island Notes.
To Prevent Errors in Compounding.
CORRESPONDENCE.
An Explanation.
Pharmacy Students Dinner.
Breathing in Rooms Filled with Noxious Gases.
PHARMACY IN ENGLAND.
Pharmaceutical Examinations.
W. D. and P. M. D. Association.
Changing Methods in the Drug Trade.
Prescription Cabinet for Druggists.
Acetylene Gas.
Gelante, a New Dressing for Skin Diseases.
Geosote.
Captol.
Pharmaceutical Education in France.
Handling Photographic Supplies.
The Bleaching of Sponges.
Some Scarce Resins.
Preparing Inorganic Salts by Electricity.
Ossalin.
Autone as a Resin Solvent.
Patents and Trade Marks Relating to Pharmacy.
The Measurement of Prisms by the Metric System.
Incompatibility Between Fluid Extracts.
Liquid Benzoin for Benzoinating Lard.
Obituary.
Iodoform Substitutes.
Useful Insect Products.
PHOTOGRAPHIC NOTES.
OPTICAL DEPARTMENT.
THE SCIENCE OF OPTICS.
Myopia.
Practice vs. Theory.
FORMULARY.
ADVERTISING.
Practical Hints on Advertising.
AMONGST OUR ADVERTISERS.
DRUG REPORTS.

Sentiment, or Profit.

Every little while we see the hackneyed query appearing in the pharmaceutical press, "Is it a profession or trade?" referring, as our readers are aware, to the avocation of the retail druggists.

If we look at it purely as a matter of sentiment we may say it is a profession and point with pride to the fact that no man can enter the ranks without a certificate of competence and a diploma granted under the sanction of an act of parliament, exactly as in the case of any other profession.

This we all claim and it is everywhere acknowledged entitles the holder to rank as a professional man. But what is a profession without a means of livelihood, or where does sentiment bring in the wherewithal to live on. There is no use in starving on the prestige of a name, neither is there any indignity in any kind of honest labor.

The more fully the retail druggist, pharmacist, chemist, or whatever he may choose to term himself realizes the fact that labor and professional ability must be combined, and that in a very marked degree, the sooner will he realize the full aim and ambition of the sphere in life which he has mapped out for himself.

As he has had to strain every nerve, as we might say, to gain his diploma, granting him the privileges which he has obtained, so he must keep on in business methods leaving nothing undone to ensure honest success in what he has undertaken.

These are difficulties in the way of doing business to-day which were not even thought of years ago, when it appeared to many to be only necessary to open a "chemist's shop," to ensure a good livelihood or perhaps a competency.

Now, however, the changed conditions of mercantile life, the keen competition existing in all lines of business and the

constant inroads on what at one time was considered the legitimate "preserves" of the druggist has not only made him feel how very little the "professional" part of his calling does towards warding off competition, but also convinces him that he must be on the aggressive and look to the furtherance of the practical, common-sense business part which leaves behind the sentiment and plunges into the reality of the situation. We claim, therefore, that as a professional man, the druggist should never forget his standing as such, nor allow the title which his license conferred on him to be sullied by any unprofessional conduct, nor do anything degrading or demeaning to that profession. Yet, he must, as a practiser of a profession put forward his best efforts not only to convince the general public of his ability but also to gain for himself the results of well-earned efforts.

To this end it is necessary to extend his branches of trade in directions which may appear to him to be best adapted to an increase in his money-earning power, to choose "outside lines," as they are frequently called which adapt themselves to his own knowledge and to the requirements of the public, to cater for trade in branches which promise a good return for investments, and to endeavor by every honest means to further the increase of his daily profits.

An Undesirable Trait.

It was never intended that man should be a selfish, narrow-minded being, thinking that the world was made for one individual, and for him alone. There are people, however, that, if they do not think this, appearances certainly belie them, and others judge them as they appear. How often do we find men in business so jealous of another in the same line as to earn for themselves the contempt or at least the pity of all who observe them.

We see so frequently the spirit of bitterness and envy displayed where nothing but harmonious feelings should exist, that it causes us to wonder how anyone could expect that a whole town or locality was set apart for a single individual. The small-souled, envious person who cannot bear to see even any evidence of prosperity in his neighbor is to be pitied.

How much better is it for all, and now we specially refer to those engaged in one line of business, to work together harmoniously. Better results can be obtained,

life made more worth living, animosities set aside by mutual repression of our worst natures and the development of what is manly and right.

We see this unfortunate spirit of envy rampant in all classes of individuals. We have them in the drug trade as in other occupations, they are not lacking in the press, and amongst politicians and public men they are everywhere to be seen. The business man who cultivates the spirits of meanness and envy is not only a nuisance to those whom he comes in contact with, but is a veritable curse to himself, bringing on his own head, as a rule, that which he would wish to see inflicted on others.

If we would make our business, ourselves, our commercial and our social life a success we must cultivate a feeling of live-and-let-live principles, and recognize the fact that each one of us constitutes but a very small portion of the population of this world.

Amendments to the Amended Act.

In our last issue we gave the full text of the "Act respecting the sale of patent and other medicines and of alcohol for the purposes of the arts and manufactures."

The various interests that, through their representatives, waited on the Government tended to complicate matters and the evident desire to please all parties, as well as to safeguard the public welfare, led to changes up to the very hour of the dissolution of the Legislature. The retail drug trade asked to be relieved of the very unfair and unwarrantable wording of the amendments of 1897, the manufacturing interests wished concessions in reference to the use of alcohol in manufacturing, the temperance organizations asked for radical changes, and the liquor dealers had suggestions and objections to make. After the third reading of the Act, it was found that without further alterations the sale of alcoholic medicines would be open to all general stores as well as to druggists, and in consequence, Premier Hardy introduced the following amendments:

The first was to amend clause 1 by adding the following words: "And the word 'manufacturer' shall mean a manufacturer for sale by wholesale."

Clause 3 is amended so as to read: Nor shall anything in the said Liquor License Act contained prevent the sale by a chemist or by the manufacturer of any tincture, fluid, extract, essence, or

medicated spirit containing alcohol, prepared according to the formula of the British Pharmacopœia, or other recognized standard work on pharmacy, medicine, or other similar official compound or preparation, nor the sale by him for purely medicinal purposes of any mixture prepared as aforesaid containing alcohol or the sale of perfumes, drugs, or medicines; nor shall the said Liquor License Act prevent the sale thereof in the original packages, as put up by the chemist, by a merchant who deals in drugs or medicines; nor shall the Liquor License Act prevent the sale by a merchant who deals in drugs or medicines of such compounds, mixtures, and preparations as are in this section heretofore mentioned and as are made or put up by a chemist or a manufacturer by reason only that the same contains alcohol; nor shall the said Act prevent the sale by a chemist of alcohol in quantities of not more than one gallon at any one time, or for use in the arts or for illuminating purposes.

Section 8 is struck out and the following clauses added:

9. Where a company or corporation is, notwithstanding the Pharmacy Act or any law, entitled to sell drugs, medicines, or poisons, or compounds, or preparations thereof, when such sale is duly conducted by a duly qualified and registered chemist, such sale shall not be an offence against the Liquor License Act when the drugs, medicines, poisons, compounds, or preparations thereof are mixed with alcohol if the provisions of the Act and the restrictions thereby imposed are observed and conformed to upon such sale. But this section shall neither enlarge nor diminish the rights of a corporation to sell the articles aforesaid, except as to the article of alcohol.

10. Nothing in this Act contained shall authorize any person to act as a chemist or to compound prescriptions or to sell drugs and medicines heretofore prohibited from so doing by the Pharmacy Act; nor shall anything in this Act contained prohibit any person from so doing who was not heretofore so prohibited by the Pharmacy Act or otherwise by law, but the said Pharmacy Act shall not be affected by this Act.

The Act, therefore, as given last month, is amended as above, and is now in force.

Prof. Hare says that styes may be frequently aborted by application of the yellow oxide of mercury ointment.



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The Bovox Company: Laconia, N.H.
 Gentlemen,—It affords me pleasure to recommend Bovox from personal experience, having used the preparation in private practice with marked success, more especially in the convalescence from pneumonia and peritonitis, where other Extracts of Beef could not be retained.
 T. KITSON BRUCE, M.D.

5 oz. bottles (50 cts.) per doz., \$4.50
 11 oz. " (\$1.00) " 8.50



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Moses', 24x 5cts. packages,	-	\$1.35
Loring's Celery, 30x 5cts. packages,	-	.95
Heide's Licorice Pastilles,	-	1.15
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Heide's Assorted Jujubes (48x 5cts.),	-	1.65

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Glycoleum.

Superior to either Oil of Almond, or Olive Oil, as a base for fine Ointments and Cold Cream. It never becomes rancid, and is more effective.

CE-ESS-CO'S Hypophosphite Tablets.

CE-ESS-CO'S Black Ink Tablets.

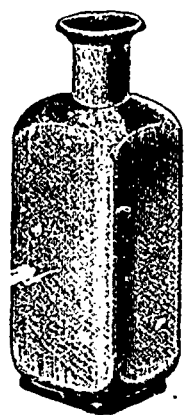
Just the thing for the Klondike.

CANADIAN SPECIALTY CO.,

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Are You

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



IF NOT YOU ARE

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 ABACO VELVET, 3½c, 7c, 16c, 25c, 35c.
 SHEEP WOOL, 6c, 12c, 17c, 34c, 45c, 55c, 65c, 75c.
 SURGEON'S SPONGES, on strings, 50 pieces each, \$1.00.
 MEDITERRANEAN BATH, strings of 16, \$9 50.
 MEDITERRANEAN TOILET, strings of 25, \$2.50.
 ELEPHANT'S EARS, SCHOOL SPONGES and others.

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SHEEP WOOL, ABACO VELVET, CUBA YELLOW, REEF, GRASS, FORMS and CUTS, etc., etc.
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CITRATE of MAGNESIA

5 lb. Cans, 3 lb. and 1 lb. Bottles

You usually sell a little more in the spring than at other seasons. Try some of our line now if you have not already done so. Our customers express great satisfaction. Can you handle 25 lbs.? Ask for prices.

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Note particularly that we absolutely guarantee this Powder to contain nothing but the flowers of

Chrysanthemum Cinerararfolia reduced to a fine powder.

We import the flowers and do our own grinding. A little thought will decide you in favor of the home-manufactured, protected article. Your advance orders will oblige.

CAMPHOR	MOTH CAMPHOR
FINE TRIMMED CHAMOIS	HELLEBORE
BAKING POWDER, "E."	"SHELL" CASTILE SOAP BARS
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Conducted by DR. W. E. HAMILL
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Full data of about a dozen Stores
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RADLAUER'S ANTISEPTIC PERLES

Of Pleasant Taste and Fragrance.

Non-Poisonous and strongly Antiseptic.

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

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

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

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

METHOD OF APPLICATION:

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

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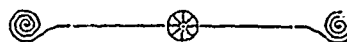
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Profitable Helps.

Elsewhere in this issue we have pointed out the fact that in order for a druggist to be successful in the keen competition which exists to-day, it is an *actual necessity* that he should in a large majority of instances, at least, look about for extra lines which will help in some measure to recoup him for the inroads made into his regular business. We have at various times spoken of lines which we believed could be handled with profit, and all of which are quite in keeping with his usual business. Due regard must, however, be had for circumstances. All suggestions which may be given are not practicable nor even expedient in many cases. The druggist must be the judge of his own capability to handle them and of his customers' wants and the possibilities of cultivating the trade which he desires. As our aim is to help the retail druggists in every way to "earn an honest penny" we will from time to time put before him ideas, not always necessarily our own, which will at least be worth enquiring into, and we will also be glad at times to have suggestions from our readers, approving or condemning the plans submitted, or giving suggestions of their own. A line which is receiving considerable attention now is that of

PHOTOGRAPHIC SUPPLIES.

For some time we have felt that no line was more adapted to the serious consideration of druggists than that of photographic supplies, including cameras, chemicals and necessary accessories. Many druggists throughout Canada have, since the commencement of our page of "Photographic Notes," added this line to their stock, and we have yet to learn of any disappointing results. There is a pleasure in handling these goods, especially if the dealer is an amateur photographer himself, and the profits to be obtained in their sale is considerable.

In many cases the setting apart of a "dark room" for the use of amateurs has proved a drawing scheme, and the general knowledge of the average druggist is always sure to be sought when the fact is known that he is acquainted with the working of the camera as well as the nature of chemicals. The season is now nearly on and it is time for those who contemplate this departure to look into the matter and lay their plans accordingly. The only other line which we will mention this month is that of

TEA.

In Great Britain the sale of tea has always been considered a part of the regular business of the chemist, and although it perhaps does not prevail to so great an extent as formerly, yet it is considered a profitable and a consistent part of a druggist's stock-in-trade. Up to about the sixteenth century we are told that none but apothecaries could lawfully sell tea in France, and the same thing prevailed in other European countries. It is quite natural, therefore, that the custom should prevail as it still does in the older countries, and there are druggists in Canada who have found that the handling of package teas has more than made up for losses incurred through falling away of trade in other lines. We know of no "side line" which may be so easily handled and with as much satisfaction as a *good* tea in packages. We emphasize these two words because they are both necessary in order to make a success of the venture. Commence with *good* tea, keep on with *good* tea and never keep in stock, whether tea or anything else, any article that cannot be strictly called *good*.

A Splendid Showing.

It cannot but be with a feeling of pride that the pharmacists of Ontario will look upon the showing of the Finance Committee of the Ontario College of Pharmacy, as it appears in our columns in this issue. The fact that they have in this city a college which, together with the fittings, etc., valued at \$40,000 and *free from debt*, is a showing which must be most gratifying, not only to the original promoters of the college and their successors in office, but to pharmacists at large. That this is due in a great part to the successful and careful efforts of the various councils must be admitted, and we must congratulate Mr. Watters and his colleagues at the council board on being in office at a time when they can show all liabilities paid off.

Another portion of the report which we believe will be generally approved is the appointment of an additional committee to be known as a "Committee on Commerce"—thus adopting the suggestion made in our issue of May, 1897, where we said we believed "that an additional committee, whose duty it would be to look after the commercial interests of the trade would be a welcome and opportune addition to their number."

We have always maintained that it was "quite within the province of the council to look after the business interests as well as the educational affairs of the drug trade," and as the council is a responsible body, in the sense of being elected representatives of the pharmacists of the Province, business interests should be guarded by them instead of by any organization which might come into existence merely through the exigencies of the time.

There is plenty of scope for this committee, and we believe that the selection made for members of that committee is a good one, and that they will give a good account of themselves.

The council have also shown their good judgment in adopting our advice in the proposition to add the study of optics to the curriculum. It was felt that owing to the present crowded condition of the college the matter would have to stand over; but the report of the committee appointed which signified its approval of the suggestion, was adopted by the council.

As long ago as February, 1896, we expressed the opinion that "the council of the college would, at no distant date, adopt the establishment of a course of instruction" (in optics).

We presume that when it is finally placed in the curriculum it will be as an optional subject, for there would probably be some students who would have no use for it and to whom it might seem so much time lost, although as a study for its own sake it is not only instructive, but very interesting.

The council is now in a position to be liberal with the students in attendance, and anything which gives them a still better chance of adding to their knowledge a subject which, to many at least, will be a source of pecuniary gain, should be provided.

The position taken in reference to the recognition of the time passed by an apprentice in a drug store in another province, provided he is under a registered druggist, is the right one, and is the beginning of what we hope to see before long, a reciprocal agreement as to recognition of certificates by the various provinces of Canada.

The work done in this session of the council has been practical and business-like, and we repeat again, gives reason for congratulation.

The man who relies on luck is lucky if he keeps out of the poorhouse.

Drugs at the Klondike.

The large influx of population which is predicted for the Klondike this coming spring will, no doubt, embrace within its numbers many of the drug fraternity. While many of them will be purely gold-seekers, others are going in who can see gold in their legitimate business as well. From all reports received there will be a good demand for drugs, not only from the vast concourse of people who will expose themselves to an inordinate extent in their search for the precious metal, but from the trying nature of the climate. We are informed from official reports that not only typhoid fever, but pneumonia, bronchitis, scurvy and lung troubles are prevalent, and the exposure renders the residents susceptible to these as well as other diseases.

Already we hear of several druggists who are about to try their success in our far west. Dr. Clarke, formerly of Dresden, Ont., but for the past twelve years in the drug business in Kamloops, B.C. will make an early start. Dr. Richardson, of Victoria, B.C., and Chas. A. Kelly, of Seattle, are both awaiting the opening of the "passes" to bring in stocks of drugs, and Dr. Clendenning, we believe, intends following suit.

These all go to Dawson City, the "mining centre" of the territory, and which people venture to say will, within six months, have a population of many thousands, although at present only consisting of a few scattered houses and tents.

Preparation and Coating of Pills.

From a number of experiments made, Havasse (*Jour. de Ph. de Liege*) draws the following conclusions: (1) If the excipient contains wax, it must not be present in so great a quantity as to raise the melting point of the mixture above the temperature of the stomach. The maximum quantity of wax is 1 part to 10 parts of active substance. (2) Pills intended to be keratinized should not be made with ordinary excipients. (3) Coating and excipient should be such as to permit ready solution or disintegration of the pills in the gastric fluid. (4) In cases where the preceding conditions cannot be fulfilled, it is better to abandon the pill form and administer the remedy in capsules or wafers.—*Ph. Era.*

Luck longs for a dinner, while labor goes out and earns one.

Ontario College of Pharmacy

Semi-Annual Council Meeting.

The February semi-annual meeting of the Council of the Ontario College of Pharmacy opened its session at the college building on Tuesday afternoon, February 1st, at half past two o'clock.

The chair was taken by the president, Mr. H. Watters, and the following members of the Council were present: J. H. Dickey, A. J. Davis, T. Curry, J. H. Mackenzie, Simon Snyder, W. A. Karn, J. F. Roberts and W. B. Graham.

The small attendance was accounted for by the fact that the heavy snow-storm of the night previous had delayed trains considerably.

The minutes of the August semi-annual meeting were read by Registrar Lewis, and on motion of Mr. Roberts, seconded by Mr. Snyder, were accepted as printed.

The next order of business was the reading and receiving of communications, the greater number of these were referred for consideration to various committees.

Messrs. J. H. Mackenzie and T. Curry were appointed delegates to the Industrial Fair Board and Messrs. John Calland of London and J. F. Roberts of Parkhill, representatives to the Western Fair Board. The report of the registrar-treasurer was then read by Mr. Lewis. It showed that since August 1st, 1897, the following medical practitioners had taken out registration:

F. W. Stockton, Otterville; F. L. Thompson, Hanover; Alex. Mackay, Cookstown; A. D. Naismith, Milverton; Jno. Golden, Highgate; Jno. W. Sifton, Comber; G. Buchanan, Zurich; J. H. Rivers, Crediton; D. W. Shier, Lindsay; A. A. Hunter, Orangeville; D. P. McPhail, Highgate.

The number of applications of apprentices for registration has been 122, a few of which applications are held in abeyance, to be dealt with by the Council.

The number of renewals issued since August, 1897, is as follows: 1891, 1; 1892, 1, and \$1 and \$3 on account; 1893, 3; 1894, 7, and \$1 on account; 1895, 10; 1896, 16; 1897, 64; 1898, 7.

The financial statement shows receipts of \$12,830.42, disbursements, \$6,600.60, leaving a balance in cash \$31.93; balance in Bank of Commerce, \$1,953.14; balance in Savings Bank Department, \$4,144.75, or a total cash balance of \$6,129.82. This was considered by the

members of the Council to be a most satisfactory statement.

One further item to show the splendid financial condition of the college is the fact that \$1,000 has been paid during the past year on the synod mortgage, reducing the principle of this to \$4,000. The announcement of this was received with applause by the members of the Council. The funds for the paying off of the remainder of this mortgage are in sight, and the remaining \$4,000 liability will be crossed off the books in the course of a few weeks.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 2ND.

At eleven o'clock in the morning the members of the Council assembled, but as no committees were ready to report an adjournment was made until 3.30 p.m.

In the afternoon the first report of the Educational Committee was read by the chairman of the committee, Mr. J. H. McKenzie.

The committee found considerable cause for satisfaction and congratulation, in the fact that the attendance has been the largest of any year so far, and that the general conduct of the students had been good.

Proceeding, the report says: "Your committee would recommend that the Council make an effort to raise the standard of the college, and that the increased standard be that recognized by the Educational Department of Ontario, as the primary standing with the Latin option."

Regarding the two year course the report states: "Respectively the recommendation to make the college courses of instruction one, covering two consecutive academic years, we would recommend that it is desirable if at all possible that the two courses, viz: senior and junior courses, run concurrently from October 1st, 1899 to April 1st, 1900, and that a draft containing details of a curriculum and its arrangement be presented to this Council on request of your committee."

A very important feature of the report was the statement regarding reciprocity with other Pharmaceutical Colleges in Canada. The committee hoped that at an early date an arrangement might be effected whereby the students of the O. C. P. would receive the proper recognition in all parts of Canada.

“FLY PADS.”

ARCHDALE WILSON & CO.

Direct the attention of the Drug Trade to the judgment of Hon Mr. Justice Rose, restraining The Lyman Brothers and Company (Limited) from imitating “Fly Pads,” and give public

NOTICE

that all parties manufacturing or selling imitations of “Fly Pads” will be proceeded against in the Courts.

In the High Court of Justice.

BETWEEN ARCHDALE WILSON & COMPANY, Plaintiffs,

—AND—

LYMAN BROTHERS & COMPANY (Limited), Defendants.

The 23rd day of June, A.D. 1897.

1. This action having on the 25th and 26th days of January, A.D. 1897, been tried before the Hon. Mr. Justice Rose, and the said the Hon. Mr. Justice Rose on the 23rd day of June, A.D. 1897, having adjudged that the way in which the defendants have put up their fly paper, both as to the form, the envelopes, the packing into boxes and the ornamentation of the boxes, and the advertisements, was calculated to mislead.

2. It is THIS DAY ADJUDGED that the defendants, their servants, agents and workmen, be, and they are hereby, restrained from continuing to put up and advertise such matter as to mislead.

3. And this Court doth not think fit to make any other order in the matter.

4. And it is further ordered that there be no costs of and incidental to the trial of this action to either party.

Judgment entered 15th October, 1897.

S. H. GHENT, Deputy Clerk at Hamilton.

SPRUCE BARK BED CLOTHING

Is made of the tender inner bark of the Canadian Balsam Spruce Tree, stripped early in the Spring when the sap is rising in the tree. By a special process the bark is made into thin sheets as smooth, soft and pliable as cloth, and in which all the power, aromatic and balsamic qualities of the spruce are permanently retained.

SPRUCE BARK BED SHEETS AND COMFORTABLES

Size 64 x 72 inches, each one enclosed in a natural wood bag. Retail Price, \$1.00 each.
To the Trade, \$8.40 per dozen.

Over 10,000 sold in the United States and Canada since Nov. 1st, when Spruce Bark Bed Comfortables were first advertised in the leading American Magazines.

A Showy Package

Each Spruce Bark Bed Comfortable and Sheet is packed in a curious wooden bag highly polished, showing the natural grain of the wood, also silk-lined and trimmed, the most unique and attractive package on the market.

Comfortables or Sheets

Spruce Bark Bed Comfortables weigh less than one pound each, and are therefore a very light bed covering even for summer use, but to meet any demand that there might be for a still lighter article for the coming summer we are making a Spruce Bark Bed Sheet weighing less than three quarters of a pound.

Their Merits Tested

Physicians recommend Spruce Bark Bed Clothing in La Grippe, Neuralgia, Insomnia, Pulmonary and most Nervous Complaints, and as a protection against colic, and infections from sleeping in strange beds in hotels and on train and boats.

As we do not open accounts with the retail trade, retail druggists favoring us with an order will kindly furnish us with name of Jobber through whom they wish the goods shipped, and we will see that their order is filled at above-mentioned price.

THE KING-JONES CO., Toronto, Canada
JONES & CO., Niagara Falls, N.Y.

The Fletcher Mfg. Co.

TORONTO

Manufacturers of

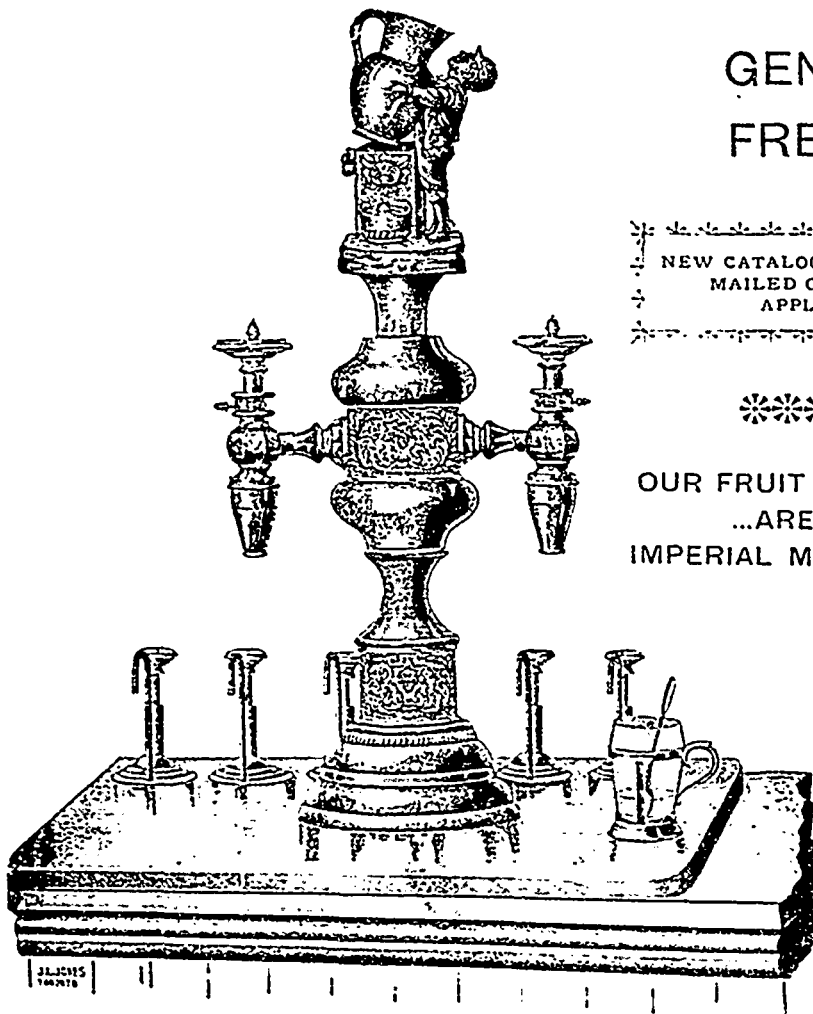
SODA FOUNTAINS.

DEALERS IN

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

in OYX, MARBLE, or
SILVER PLATE.

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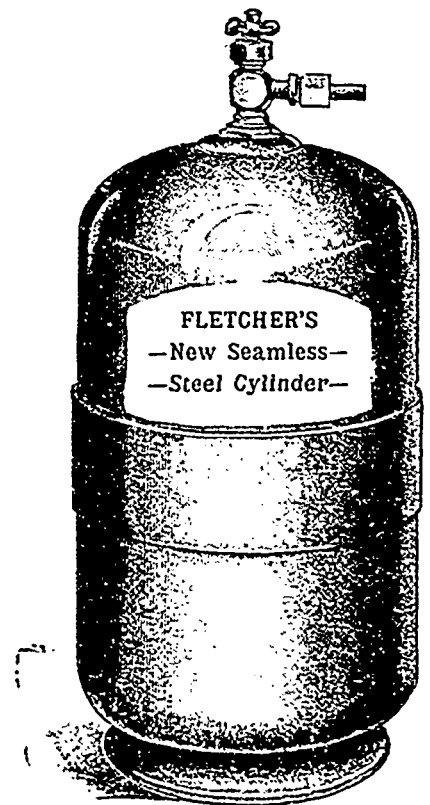
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Our Counter Apparatus, fitted with Pneumatic Syrup Jars,
is the handiest and most suitable for a Drug Store. . . .

NEW CATALOGUE
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OUR FRUIT JUICES
...ARE...
IMPERIAL MEASURE.



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PURE FRUIT JUICES, FLAVOURING EXTRACTS, COLOURS, ETC.

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

The Council was asked to also consider the advisability of increasing the capacity of the college building at an early date. Even with the present attendance the building was overcrowded making it almost impossible for any more students to be received.

At the last examinations this lack of room was very much felt, as students were compelled to write on their examinations so close to one another as to make it very inconvenient, besides opening the possibility of connivance in action.

The committee therefore asked that the chairman of the Board of Examiners be empowered to find suitable additional accommodation for the May examinations, and that the Council take into their immediate consideration an increase in the size of the college building.

The committee recommended that the next session of the college should date as follows: Junior course, September 6th to December 15th, 1898; senior term of 17 weeks commencing January 3rd.

The recent appointment of Mr. W. B. Kendall as assistant was asked to be confirmed and at the same time the committee advised all senior students of the college to study with the possible prospect of teaching in view, as a staff of senior students at all times prepared to teach would very frequently prove of inestimable value to the professors of the college.

The report was received and adopted as read.

A motion was made by Mr. T. Curry and seconded by M. S. Snyder as follows:

That this Council instruct the Educational Committee to consider the advisability of adding the study of optics to the college curriculum.

A number of the members of the Council spoke in favour of this motion, after which the Council adjourned until 11 o'clock Thursday morning.

THURSDAY'S SESSION.

The council met at eleven o'clock on Thursday morning, with a full attendance of members, and President Waters in the chair.

At the opening of the meeting Mr. Hargreaves addressed the council *re* his notice of motion at the August meeting, which was as follows: That at the February meeting next we will move that By-Law No. 7 be amended and made to read, "That there shall be five Standing Committees instead of four, and that the fifth be a Committee on Commerce."

Mr. Hargreaves said that he scarcely needed to point out to the members of the council the great importance of this proposal. It was a subject on which he felt assured that the council was practically agreed, in as far as the advisability of forming such a committee was concerned.

Mr. J. H. McKenzie said that he quite agreed with Mr. Hargreaves, but had some doubt as to the power of the council in such a case, considering it necessary that the consent of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council should be first obtained. This Mr. Hargreaves, in reply, said he did not consider necessary.

The matter was finally referred to the committee on by-laws and legislation on motion of Messrs. Mackenzie and Karn.

The report of the committee on by-laws and legislation was then read by Mr. A. Turner, the chairman of this committee. It dealt mainly with the applications of various apprentices to have their date of starting their apprenticeship fixed so as to conform with the four-year apprenticeship rule of the college.

One of these applications had a rather important bearing on the present policy of the council, and was the subject of some considerable discussion. This apprentice stated that he had served two years of his time in Ontario, and then, through circumstances beyond his control, was forced to move to Manitoba. Here he shortly obtained a position under a duly qualified druggist, and asked that the remainder of his apprenticeship time as served in the Manitoba province be placed to his credit.

Messrs. Mackenzie, Karn, and others, spoke regarding this case, and it was finally referred back to the committee for further discussion. They brought the report down later with the amended recommendation that in this case and others of a similar nature, the time served by an apprentice in the store of any duly qualified druggist be placed to his credit, and that he be granted the same diploma competing privilege. This amended report was passed by the council.

In the afternoon a further report was presented by the same committee dealing entirely with the replacing of diplomas lost or stolen. This report passed the council without comment.

The report of the Finance Committee was then read by Mr. Snyder. It recommended the payment of the various accounts as outlined in the report of the Registrar-Treasurer, and concluded with a very congratulatory statement to the

council *re* the present excellent financial condition of the college.

When this report had been read Mr. McKenzie asked the permission of the chairman to say a few words.

He said that he felt an especial thrill of satisfaction at the state of affairs in the business of the college as indicated by the report just read. He, in company with the president, were the only members of the council at the present time who were also members when the mortgage of \$5,000 was placed against the college, and he felt extremely gratified that he had been permitted to retain the confidence of his fellow druggist, and remain a member of the council until it could be said that the college was practically free of debt. The progress made by the college had been remarkable, especially when the fact was considered that it was the only educational institution in Ontario that did not receive State aid. It was a great thing to say to the pharmacists of Canada, and a thing to be proud of. The report was adopted.

This was followed by the reading of the report of the Infringement Committee by Chairman W. A. Karn. The committee reported that they had no power to deal with the case of Mr. R. A. Hill, of Otterville.

Continuing, the report said:

"Your committee beg further to say that we have carefully gone over the report submitted to us by the inspector and find that during the half year, now completed, no less than 146 cases have been inquired into, the greater number of which were only trivial matters of imaginary infringements that were easily put right without the necessity of recourse to anything more than ordinary explanation and instructions on the part of the representative of the college. It is a source of considerable satisfaction to your committee to be able to report that where in years past there has been little interest taken on the part of members of the college in compliance with the Act, in displaying their diplomas in their places of business, that in the whole province our inspector has only found six drug stores in which no diploma was exhibited, all of which were promptly instructed to comply with the Act. This we take as an evidence of the earnest desire of the members of the college to fully appreciate and respect the provisions of the Act.

In only two instances have we found branch stores that were not in charge of graduates, in both of which cases the

proprietors promptly complied with the instructions given.

Your committee regret to report that there still seems to be a disposition to procrastinate in the payment of the annual fees. A considerable number of druggists seem to be negligent in this matter and while on the whole the conditions referred to have vastly improved, still there is room for a much greater improvement in this particular as evidenced by the fact that our inspector has been instrumental in collecting \$242 in arrearage of fees, some of which have been for too long outstanding. In this connection your committee desire to forcibly express their determination of insisting on the prompt payment of the same, but in only two instances during the last six months has it been necessary to resort to the majesty of the law in order to accomplish that end, and the result of the West case in which a conviction and fine was recently imposed, will, your committee trust, be a precedent sufficiently strong and established, to convince any and everyone that the college has the power to recover fees and that the committee are in duty bound and determined to proceed accordingly.

During the last six months your committee have instituted proceedings in twelve cases, four of which were lost and in eight we secured convictions. Three of the cases were against unqualified men for keeping "open shop," four against general stores for selling poisons contrary to the Act, and two against druggists for refusing to pay the annual fees.

Following is a list of the convictions:

FIRMS.

W. C. Campbell, Comber, unqualified	\$20 00
L. Banghart, Palmyra, general store	20 00
P. J. Linderman, Eagle P. O., general store	20 00
J. B. McConnell, Port Burwell, unqualified	20 00
A. E. Brasher, Vienna, unqualified	20 00
J. H. Morton, Little Britain, general store	20 00
E. B. Yerex, Little Britain, general store	20 00
E. G. West, Toronto, refusing to pay fees	20 00
J. Dilworth, Toronto, moiety (This prosecution not instigated by the college)	10 00
	\$170 00

Your committee desire also to call the attention of the trade to the fact that the

following drugs have been recommended to be added to Part II. of Schedule A, in the poison list, viz.: Antipyrine, antifebrine, antikamnia, phenacetine, sulphonal, iodoform, creosote, acetate of lead, bichromate of potash, prussiate of potash, and all salts of mercury, excepting such as are already scheduled in Part I., and that cyanide of potassium, now in Part II., be placed in I. of the Schedule. And your committee recommend that application be made to the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council for assent."

In conclusion the report stated that it was certainly a cause for congratulation that the work of the Infringement Committee during the year had been so light, and urged the co-operation of all druggists to see that the various laws relating to pharmacists were properly enforced, and the dignity of the profession thus maintained.

The report was adopted.

A resolution was then passed to the effect that the registrar be requested to embody the various changes in the amended license law of the province, with the printed report of the council meeting.

The report of the Executive and Finance report recommended the payment of \$944.85 in minor accounts. It further recommended the granting of \$25 to Mr. J. H. Mackenzie for special services rendered in the work of obtaining legislation. Congratulatory reference was made to the excellent financial state of the college, and the registrar ordered to pay off the remainder of the mortgage with the funds on hand for the purpose.

FRIDAY'S SESSION.

The council met at twelve o'clock on Friday to conclude the business of the session, and first received the second report of the Educational Committee. The recommendation was made that the Executive and Finance Committee place to the credit of each department of the college sufficient amounts for their proper maintenance. The committee signified its approval of the suggestion to add the study of the science of optics to the curriculum, but considered that, owing to the present crowded condition of the college, the matter should be laid over until the extended course be accomplished. On motion of the chairman of this committee, Mr. J. H. Mackenzie, the report was passed.

A supplementary report of the By-law and Regulation Committee was adopted

recommending that Mr. J. J. McLaughlin be given a new diploma for the one destroyed by fire.

Report number two of the Executive and Finance Committee recommended the payment of certain minor accounts amounting to \$126.78. A new blackboard was ordered for Prof. Scott's room, and an appropriation of \$350 made to the Registrar-Treasurer for the purchase of various needed supplies.

With regard to the appointing of a Divisional Commerce Committee the report stated:

"Re motion of Messrs. Roberts and Hargreaves on Divisional Committee, we recommend that the committee consist of five members as follows: Messrs. Hargreaves (chairman), Roberts, Currie, Dickie, and McCullough, and that \$100 be placed to the credit of the committee for the furtherance of their work."

The postal card notification of annual fees being due was commended and recommended for continuance.

Regarding the John Roberts Scholarship Fund the committee recommended that the chairman of the Finance Committee enquire into the matter and, if necessary in the interests of the college, rearrange to reinvest it.

The sum of \$100 was placed to the credit of the Infringement Committee for incidental expenses.

A grant of \$100 bonus was made to Registrar-Treasurer Lewis for his highly efficient services.

The council then adjourned until August next.

Incompatibility of Calomel with Chlorides, Acids and Albuminoids.

The alleged incompatibility of these substances has been disproved by Jovanne (Sem. med.), who found by test-tube experiments that calomel is not changed into corrosive sublimate either by chlorides, inorganic or organic acids. Further experiments on dogs showed no mercury poisoning. Calomel was also administered to sixty children, with lemonade containing hydrochloric, citric or tartaric acid, with broth containing salt, and with orange juice, milk, etc., without the slightest disturbance ever being noticed.—(Ph. Rundschau).—Phar. Era.

In 1686 ipecac was introduced as a proprietary remedy for the flux, in Paris. After some remarkable cures the king paid one thousand louis d'or for the secret and gave it to the world.

It pays

Every Druggist to put up his own Proprietary Medicines and push their sale as far as compatible with fairness to manufacturers of standard patents.

Lawson & Jones' Containers

are the handiest, most attractive, and cheapest to use.

We have the most complete facilities in Canada for

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IT WILL PAY YOU TO WRITE US

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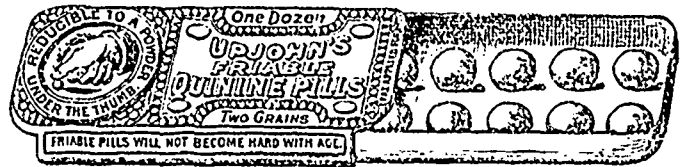
are reduced to such a state of minute subdivisions that they can be easily assimilated by the weakest stomach.

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Upjohn's Friable Quinine Pills

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

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

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

Order a Gross or 1/4 Gross from your jobber. They cost no more than the "solid" kind.

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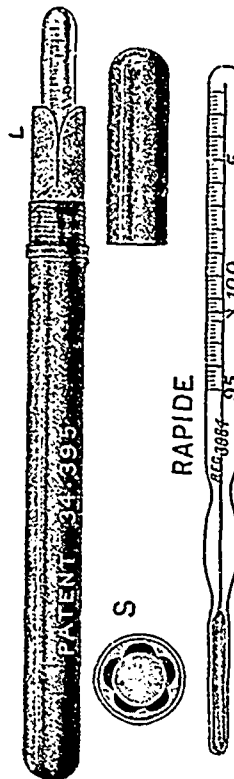
This Thermometer is always reliable. It registers in one minute. It is made of crystal glass. It is supplied in our Patent Safety Case as illustrated here.

Net Price to the trade In Patent Safety Cases \$15 doz.

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Terms: 5% Thirty Days, or Three Months Net

The J. Stevens & Son, London, Thermometers are strictly high class. Each one bearing the name of J. Stevens & Son, London, is guaranteed by us, and exchange or money refunded if not satisfactory.



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Unsalable Patents.

MR. DRUGGIST: Send us your list of unsalable patent medicines. We exchange and buy. A sure way of getting your money out of dead stock.
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Exclusively devoted to the FRENCH teaching, PRACTICAL teaching by NATIVE teachers, under the direction of MAURICE QUENEAU.
N.B.—Ask for the Programme.

The only Pills which purge without pain

BOISSY'S
SAPONACEOUS
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The Box of 40 Pills: 2/- free by Post.
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BOXES
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MAKE THE BEST SEAMLESS TIN

IN THE MARKET

For sale at Manufacturers' Prices by the leading wholesale druggists and druggists' sundrymen throughout Canada.
Complete Illustrated Price List free on Application

All Wholesale Druggists keep in stock and will supply retail druggists with
Wood's Phosphodine, Retail \$1.
Cook's Cotton Root Compound, No. 1, Retail \$1.
Cook's Cotton Root Compound, No. 2, Retail \$3.
Many retail druggists sell dozens of these goods while others only sell a few boxes. The reason for these variations in sales are that one orders from his jobber in not less quantity than one dozen Wood's Phosphodine, one dozen Cook's Cotton Root Compound No. 1, and a half dozen Cook's Cotton Root Compound No. 2, and places the dozen cartons on his show case where they can be seen and examined by customers. The other orders a few boxes and hides them in a drawer behind his counter where they cannot be seen, or what is still worse, waits until a customer asks for the goods and then orders a box or two; thus one druggist sells many dozens, the other a few boxes or none at all. These goods all afford a liberal profit to the retailer, and are liberally advertised in nearly all papers from Cape Breton to British Columbia. No retail druggist can make a mistake in ordering from his jobber at least one dozen each of these goods and placing them on his show case where they can be seen. Druggists who have only purchased a few boxes and placed them in a drawer behind their counter will, by purchasing in quantity and placing where they can be seen, be surprised how quickly they will be sold. There is only one way to sell goods, and that is to keep a supply.

R. H. BUTT

Fire and Accident Insurance Agent.

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COCAINE, PEPSINE, NARGEINE.

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

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

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STIMULATING and REFRESHING LIQUEUR HOR.

KOLA, COCA and LIME GLYCEROPHOSPHATE.

A Stimulating Tonic. It Strengthens the Entire System.

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

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

Czarina
Complexion
Powder

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

—IN FOUR SHADES—

White, Cream, Brunette, Flesh.

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

PROVIDENCE FUR CO.
104 Westminster St.
PROVIDENCE, R.I., U.S.A.

Buyers of Raw Furs and Skins
Ginseng and Seneca Root

We will pay \$4.50 to \$5.00 per lb. for all Ginseng, cleaned and properly handled, shipped to our house during the months of November and December.

Price List of Furs forwarded on Application

LYMAN'S INSECT POWDER.

We import the closed flowers, and do our own powdering, therefore we know it is **PURE**.

LYMAN'S GRANULAR EFFERVESCENT CITRATE OF MAGNESIA

This preparation is made with the greatest care from the finest materials, and will be found very much superior to the ordinary brands both in flavor and medicinal value.

LYMAN'S AROMATIC CASCARA

(Rhamnus cathartica)

A fluid extract entirely free from bitterness, yet retaining the full medicinal qualities of the bark.

LYMAN'S CONCENTRATED FLUID MAGNESIA

Is used with great benefit as an aperient antacid in Dyspepsia Complaints, as a pleasant sedative and aperient in all cases of Irritation or Acidity of the Stomach.

LYMAN'S QUININE WINE

Is specially adapted for use in an enfeebled or debilitated state of the system, or as a preventive of Miasmatic disorders.

THE
Lyman Bros. & Co.
LIMITED
TORONTO.

Write for special prices on above goods.

Trade Notes

The Kaslo Drug Co., Kaslo, B.C., has made an assignment.

Proctor, druggist, Drayton, Ont., has made an assignment.

R. E. Beattie is opening a new drug store at Cranbrook, Man.

A. H. Ross, druggist, Hamilton, Ont., has made an assignment.

Dr. Brothers is opening a new drug store at Shoal Lake, Man.

R. B. Ostrom, druggist, Frankford, Ont., has made an assignment.

H. W. Cameron has purchased the drug business of D. L. Tremain, Halifax, N.S.

The drug store of S. B. Stevenson, 982 Bloor Street West, Toronto, was destroyed by fire February 3rd.

The drug store of A. W. Dewar, Oil Springs, Ont., was destroyed by fire February 3rd. Partially insured.

A. D. Mann, has opened a branch drug store on the corner of Coleraine and Hibernia Roads, Montreal, Que.

McGlashan & Harrison, representing Parke, Davis, & Co., and other eastern drug houses, had their premises in Winnipeg destroyed by fire recently. Loss about \$15,000, insurance \$10,000.

M. B. Annis, who was at one time with C. D. Daniel and Co., Toronto, but latterly in New York city, has purchased the drug business of J. M. McIntyre, corner Carlton and Bleeker streets, Toronto, Ont.

Montreal Notes.

The question of giving lectures during business hours at the College of Pharmacy is again agitated by an anonymous writer in the Montreal *Pharmaceutical Journal*. There are various reasons why these lectures should be given at night. The present hour is suitable for most drug businesses, and if it were changed, and clerks and apprentices had to attend lectures earlier in the day it is evident they would have to accept less wages, or devote themselves wholly to lectures and study, as medical students do. This, I fancy would be a hardship to most of our clerks and their parents.

The feeling is growing that all day Sunday work in drug stores is entirely

unnecessary. Human nature seems to have an innate longing for Sunday as a day of rest and peace. Work seems to cease legitimately on that day, and the substitution of another day in place of Sunday does not satisfy a man. Let us all do our best to give ourselves and our employés as much Sunday rest as we possibly can. One hour in the morning and another in the evening really is all that is necessary.

The retail grocers who went to Quebec to pull the chestnuts out of the fire for the departmental stores did not get as much sympathy from the better educated members of the Legislature as they expected.

"Every man to his trade," is a good old motto, and when pharmacists are obliged by law to devote the better part of their lives to the study of drugs, both practically and theoretically, it is scarcely fair that corner grocery men should be allowed to practice the same profession without any qualification whatever.

Boisseau's departmental store, the papers state, has made an assignment, and that a meeting of creditors will shortly take place. \$110,000 is mentioned as the amount.—*Sic transit gloria mundi*. This following so soon after the big St. Louis departmental store failure ought to open the eyes of the public, and especially the wholesale dealers and manufacturers who cater so earnestly for this sort of trade.

It is reported that another Montreal pharmacy is in difficulties. The name, however, is not yet public. This pharmacy has been in existence only a short while, and in a part of the city where it was not likely to succeed.

Rumor has it that still another pharmacy which has been kept afloat for some time by the assistance of a wholesale house, will finally bow to the inevitable.

Messrs. Evans & Sons, it is stated, have withdrawn from the Wholesale Druggists' Association. This ought to lead to a little more wholesome competition, and give commercial travellers a better opportunity of displaying their business qualities.

Mr. E. Muir, the worthy secretary and registrar of the Pharmaceutical Association of the province, has not been very well since his return from Quebec, but

we are glad to state he is in his accustomed health again. He had a hard time of it down there.

Mr. J. R. Parkin, pharmacist, Bleury street, will be about again in a few days. Mr. Parkin has a host of friends who will be glad to see him at work again.

February 17th is fixed for the pharmacy students' annual dinner at the Queen's Hotel.

Mr. Mann of St. Antoine street has opened a branch in Point St. Charles.

Prince Edward Island Notes.

Mr. George E. Hughes is a candidate for mayor in the civic contest of Charlottetown. Mr. D. O. M. Reddin contemplated contesting his ward as councillor but retired.

Mr. Arthur Johnson has returned from a trip to the Pacific.

Mr. Wm. Payne is slowly recovering from a very serious illness.

Dr. James Warburton, well known to the drug trade, is opposing Mr. Hughes for chief civic honors.

To Prevent Errors in Compounding.

Dr. E. F. McIntosh, referring to some recent mistakes by drug clerks, writes that he has known of fatal accidents due to the carelessness of the physician in writing an adult dose when the prescription was intended for a child or an infant, and the druggist not knowing the age of the patient, naturally compounded the prescription exactly as it was written. To obviate such a fatal error, Dr. McIntosh has printed on all his prescription blanks.

"This is designed for

{	an adult,
	a child,
	an infant."

He draws his pen through two of these lines, the remaining one indicating the age of the patient for whom the prescription is intended.—*Med. Record*.

We are informed that an unusually large attendance was present at the preliminary and advanced course of optics recently held at the Optical Institute of Canada—numbering somewhere between 25 and 30 students, all eager for knowledge. Dr. Hamill, the genial instructor, seems determined to have every graduate a credit to the institute and himself.

Messrs. Parke, Davis & Co's representative informs us that the sales of pills alone during 1897 exceeded that of 1896 by over 100,000,000.

Correspondence.

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

An Explanation.

Editor CANADIAN DRUGGIST:

DEAR SIR,—With your permission we will state briefly our reasons for resigning from the Wholesale Druggists' Association, and thus prevent any possibility of a misunderstanding between ourselves and our patrons, the retail chemists and druggists.

We previously joined the association under the impression that it would be a means of advancing the mutual interests of retail and wholesale houses; and we resigned because the association entirely failed to prove that it was in any way a benefit either to ourselves or our friends in the retail business.

1st.—Let us view the matter from a retail standpoint. The prices of many articles were advanced, thus enabling a smaller profit to be made, and had the association been allowed to continue without protest it would undoubtedly have ultimately become a "combine" pure and simple, for not only would the prices of patents been advanced, but the prices of drugs also. Everyone interested in the matter is fully aware of the fact that it was the custom of the president of the Retail Druggists' Association to notify the president of the Wholesale Druggists' Association regarding cutters among the retail chemists, the object being to prevent wholesale houses from supplying any druggist who had the misfortune, justly or unjustly, to be placed on the "black list." An excellent idea doubtless for those who believe in such methods of doing business in a free country; but, unfortunately, we have clear proof (which proof was produced at the general meeting in Montreal on the 1st instant) that this fundamental law, binding alike upon both wholesale and retail houses, was entirely ignored by certain wholesale houses. Moreover, certain wholesale houses were also convicted of giving 6 per cent. cash, which was entirely contrary to all agreements. Such an act enabled a retail man with a few hundred dollars at the very outset to obtain a most unfair advantage over his competitors. It will therefore be readily perceived that the only advantages which accrued to the retailer were, having the prices of patent medicines advanced and the prospect of a general ad-

vance in numerous other articles. Under such conditions their future prospects would scarcely have been inviting.

2ndly.—As wholesalers we do state most emphatically that we obtained absolutely no benefit from the association, except, of course, the pleasure of meeting occasionally with our various competitors socially. This was very delightful and entertaining, but from a business standpoint the results, as far as we were concerned, were nil.

During the latter part of last year our Toronto house, following out our instructions, refused orders to the amount of \$700 00 simply because we objected to break solemn promises we had made when we became members of the 'Wholesale Druggists' Association. Unfortunately, some of our competitors, not viewing the matter in the same light, openly broke the association rules, their excuse being that everybody did the same.

We simply desire to carry out the wise, old maxim, "let every tub stand on its own bottom."

Some of our friends were under the impression that we intended for the future to supply departmental stores. We beg to state that this is not, and never has been, our intention. Indeed, we have, during the past week, refused orders from some half dozen departmental stores amounting to several hundreds of dollars. It is a well known fact that our policy has always been to stick loyally by our friends the retail chemists and druggists, and we have consistently carried out this golden rule, not only in Canada and England, but also in all our business transactions in Europe, India, South Africa, Australia, and the whole vast continent of South America.

Apologizing for having taken up so much of your valuable space, we remain,

Yours very truly,

EVANS & SONS, Limited.

Per W. G. EVANS,
Director.

Pharmacy Students' Dinner.

One of the pleasantest events of the year to the students of the Ontario College of Pharmacy took place on Friday evening, the 11th of February, when the students' annual class dinner was held at the Arlington Hotel.

The handsome private dining rooms of the hotel were gaily decorated, the red, yellow and black college colors predominating.

The toast-master was Mr. O. S. Mitchell, the president of the class, and among those present were, Dean Geikie, Dr. Scott, Dr. Fotheringham, Mr. P. L. Scott, Messrs. T. Scott, T. B. Ashton, Dr. Chambers, C. R. Sneath, Mayor Shaw, Lieut. Switzer, Mr. VanWinkle, Mr. Newton Brown, and Dr. Ellis.

After the customary patriotic toasts had been received, the chairman called on Dr. Ellis to respond to "Canada," which he did in a brief but pointed address. "Ontario College of Pharmacy," was answered by Mr. George A. Ross and Mr. Worthington; and Drs. Scott and Fotheringham replied to "Faculty." The "Board of Examiners" called forth able addresses from Messrs. C. R. Sneath and P. L. Scott.

The president then announced the "Medical Profession," coupling with it the names of Dean Geikie, Dr. Reeves, and Dr. Hammel. Messrs. J. B. Ashton and Mr. Newton Brown replied to "Graduates," and "Our Sister Institutions" was responded to by Mr. Cleland, Toronto University, Mr. McCollum, Trinity Medical College; Jos. Cogan, R.C.D.S.; Mr. Hunt, Osgoode Hall; A. G. Piper, S.P.C.; and Dr. Ellis, S.P.C.; Messrs. Mackenzie and Isaac Curry responded to "The Council."

An excellent musical programme was interspersed with the speech making, selections being given by Messrs. J. H. Cameron, the popular elocutionist, Ed. Barry and Jas. Allan.

The Executive Committee, which so ably carried out the details of the programme for this most successful function, were Messrs. Elliott, Bews, Oliver, Cunningham, McPherson, Galbraith and Tarrant.

Breathing in Rooms Filled with Noxious Gases.

This matter is of particular interest to the pharmacist, as the breaking of a bottle of nitric acid or other liquid giving off poisonous gases sometimes happens in badly ventilated cellars of drug stores. A contrivance called "Pneumatophon" has been devised, which enables a person to enter such rooms without danger. A bag containing oxygen gas is connected by a tube with the mouth the supply of the gas being derived from a small cylinder of liquid oxygen. Breathing in this manner may be continued for hours without much inconvenience.—(Sudd. Ap. Ztg.)

Kasagra.

**STEARNS'
CASCARA
AROMATIC**

The Original & Only Genuine

We take it for granted by this time, that our present title "Kasagra" for Stearns' Cascara Aromatic is pretty well known to members of both professions of pharmacy and medicine. We hardly think it necessary to elaborate upon the subject here, further than to say that its sale during the year just past was larger than it has been in any year since it was first introduced by us in 1889. The medicinal value of the drug itself is too well known to need further comment. The great discovery we made in the devising of a method of preparing a palatable fluid extract of this drug is better expressed in the words of a competitor than we could ourselves. Prof. John Urr Lloyd, of the firm of Lloyd Bros., of Cincinnati, Ohio, wrote us as follows in 1889:

"To Frederick Stearns & Co., of Detroit, Mich., (1889) is due the credit of producing and bringing before the medical and pharmaceutical professions the first palatable fluid extract (Cascara Aromatic) of Cascara Sagrada. I consider this introduction so marked that out of credit to that house I refused to make a Cascara Aromatic, and when the house of Lloyd Bros. has orders for it, leaving the selection to us, the preparation of Frederick Stearns & Co. is invariably supplied; for to us the name of "Cascara Aromatic" means their preparation. When the history of the preparations of this drug is written I believe full credit must be given to Frederick Stearns & Co. for that conspicuous discovery."

It was to be regretted that some of our competitors saw fit to make use of our descriptive title Cascara Aromatic for competitive preparations of their own, thereby doing us an injury, without, we believe, aiding their own cause. We took a decided step over a year ago when we re-christened our product "Kasagra," by which title it has since been known and grown in popularity. We appreciate the efforts of our friends in the wholesale and retail trade in making known our title, so that to-day 95 per cent. of all our orders come to us specifying "Kasagra." The retail druggists, therefore, who prefer our product for the sake of their physicians as well as themselves have only to write "Kasagra," in which case no other Cascara Aromatic except Stearns' can be sent them.

Frederick Stearns & Co., Manufacturing Pharmacists,

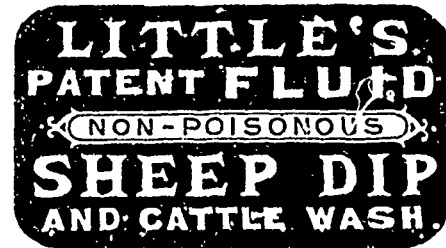
DETROIT, MICH.

BRANCHES AT

Windsor, Ont.

London, Eng.

New York City.



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

Superior to Carbolic Acid for Ulcers, Wounds, Sores, etc
Removes Scurf, Roughness, and Irritation of the Skin, making the coat soft, glossy, and healthy.
Removes the unpleasant smell from Dogs and other animals.

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

27 17 Gold, Silver, and other Prize Medals have been awarded to "Little's Sheep and Cattle Wash" in all parts of the world.

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

ROBERT WIGHTMAN, Druggist, OWEN SOUND, ONT.

Solo Agent for the Dominion.

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



Cheap, Harmless, and Effective

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

NON-POISONOUS AND NON-CORROSIVE.

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

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

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

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

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

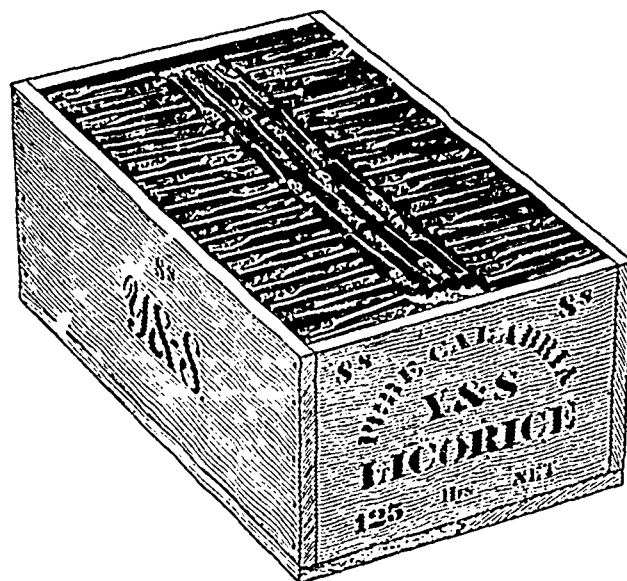
A 25c. bottle will make four gallons strongest Disinfectant. Is wanted by every Physician, Householder, and Public Institution in the Dominion.

ROBERT WIGHTMAN, Druggist, OWEN SOUND, ONT

Solo Agent for the Dominion.

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

Retail Druggists



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

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

Acme Licorice Pellets

Y & S Licorice Lozenges

Tar Licorice and Tolu Wafers . . and . . Pure Penny Stick "Purity" Brand.

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

YOUNG & SMYLLIE

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

How many dollars ?

would you lose if your books were destroyed by fire this night : : : We have no doubt the loss would buy more than one

Taylor Safe

FLUID CASCARA AROMATIC

(SCOTT & McMILLAN)

NOW

The....
HOLGATE FIELDING CO., LIMITED

The attention of the trade is called to the fact that the S. & M. pharmaceutical specialties are now carried in stock by all wholesalers.

Particular attention is called to the above, which is now being detailed.

Always carry it in stock

SEND FOR PRICE LIST

The Holgate, Fielding Co., Limited
25 Melinda St., TORONTO

Pharmacy in England.

A Patent for Tinctures—Bounty on Spirit—Perfumery in Bond—Izal as a Disinfectant—The Progress of Formaldehyde—Formalin and the Alformant.

(From our own Correspondent.)

It is always refreshing to get new ideas as to improvements in the manufacture of such old-fashioned galenical preparations as tinctures. The homœopaths introduced a novelty in the methods by using chiefly fresh plants, and after estimating the amount of water in a small quantity, adding the requisite amount of strong spirit to make the alcoholic strength of the finished tincture about proof strength. The latest idea, which I understand is provisionally protected, goes a step further. The fresh plant is infused at about 100° F. for a time with added saccharine matter, yeast is then placed in the liquor and fermentation allowed to proceed until by the usual method the required alcoholic strength is reached. I learn that samples of tinctures made by this method have been examined by Dr. John Attfield and the results are reported to be satisfactory. But as it is obvious that the method requires all the supervision that surrounds the manufacture of spirit itself, no patent would be granted until the Excise authorities were satisfied that the proper duty could be collected. This is the difficulty that blocks the way at present, although even if this were satisfactorily overcome the inventor would still have to satisfy manufacturing pharmacists of the real improvements in the process. Everyone who handles duty-paid spirit for manufacturing purposes would gladly welcome any process that minimized the loss of such an expensive article in manufacturing tinctures. So far all attempts have been based upon hydraulic pressure of mares and distillation of residues. It is by no means clear that the latest process would prove a remedy for this loss, whilst it is quite evident that it would be surrounded with revenue restrictions that would be irksome and well-nigh intolerable.

Foreign bounty systems, especially those relating to sugar, have recently come in for severe strictures since the West Indian crisis came to a head. But very few people are aware that the English Government grant a bounty of eight cents per proof gallon to all distillers in this country, or to put it more correctly charge

foreign spirit coming into this country an additional duty of that amount. There is further a customs charge of one quarter of one per cent. upon the duty, but as this is supposed to be merely an equivalent to the distiller's license, no great objection can be made to this item. But the spirit bounty is felt by many to be decidedly objectionable, as the English distillers thrive by reason of their monopoly, which has developed into a banking system. The result would be just the same if the boot were on the other leg, as most of the distillers' customers are bound to take their spirit from them, as through the distiller's advance of money the publican has been able to purchase the licensed house. The English wholesale druggists, essence makers and perfumers get a little bounty all to themselves also, as the revenue authorities allow them a small percentage, to compensate for loss of spirit estimated to occur in the manufacture of these articles, but this is only granted on the exported goods. Logically one cannot see why the home consumers should not receive the same advantage, but practically there are serious difficulties in the way. The revenue authorities have often admitted that medicinal preparations should not be treated precisely as beverages, but no reasonable plan of ear-marking spirit used only for the former has yet been devised.

When spirits are exported abroad, however, the case is different, and as samples are taken by the Excise for analysis at the government laboratory, and the packages are all examined and sealed up, and drawback is not paid until proof is given that they have been duly shipped out of the country, the revenue is safeguarded. The steady increase in this export business is evidence that the regulations suit the export trade, and lately a further concession has been made which enables a gallon of perfumery to be enclosed with tinctures in bond. Previously the minimum quantity of perfumery permitted to be exported in bond was two gallons. Now the value of a gallon of perfumes, even in bond, is much greater than two gallons of tinctures, so the concession is a step in the right direction. It is to be hoped that before

long arrangements will be made so that even smaller quantities than one gallon of spirituous preparations will be capable of being exported in bond. From Germany there is no difficulty placed in the way of sending an ounce of anything in bond, and manufacturers there have the inestimable advantage of working with duty-free spirit. Moreover, the Deutsche government take the manufacturer under their fostering care, whilst it is only of recent years that the English Government have taken any notice of its manufacturers, except for the purpose of taxation.

Few disinfectants have come so promptly to the front as Izal. This preparation, of coal-tar origin, was only discovered four or five years ago, but its owners are wealthy and enterprising colliery proprietors, and the preparation has received such high encomiums from eminent bacteriologists and medical men that it rapidly rose to the first rank. It is a milky fluid with a distinct but not objectionable odor. Dr. Klein showed that its bactericidal properties were far superior to carbolic acid, and even rivalled perchloride of mercury in its ability to kill spores. The name, too, although somewhat peculiar, is not readily forgotten, whilst the extensive advertising prevents any chance of this.

It will be interesting to see what progress formaldehyde makes as a disinfective agent. Only a few years ago this body was a chemical body exhibited at lecture experiments and its properties unrecognized. To-day it is being boomed for all it is worth under the fancy names of formalin, formol, etc. The commercial article is about 40 per cent. strong, and numerous experiments of late have shown it to possess considerable advantages over those disinfectants that stain. It can be sprayed into books or clothes without any harm, and its vapor is very penetrating and thoroughly germicidal. Care should be taken not to allow either vapor or strong solution to come into direct contact with the eyes, mucous membranes, etc., as it is very irritating. Its polymer is paraform and has very similar properties, advantage being taken of the solid form to prepare tablets for use in the sick-room as a disinfectant or air purifier. These tablets yield $2\frac{1}{4}$ times by weight formaldehyde vapor for sterilizing the air, gasified by means of a lamp. It is claimed that very effective sterilization is obtained by using ten tablets for each 1,000 cubic feet, whilst on the other hand experiment has shown that sixty-five tablets gasified in

the same space proved harmless to the respiratory organs of man. In England the leading company with this disinfectant is the Formalin Hygienic Co., of 9 St. Mary-at-Hill, London, E.C., who have registered a special lamp under the name of "Alformant." The preservative properties of formalin are well known, and it is daily being employed in preserving milk, cream, jam, etc., as a very small quantity is required, and in the diluted form it is claimed to be absolutely harmless.

Pharmaceutical Examinations.

The Preliminary Board of Examiners of the Pharmaceutical Association of the Province of Quebec, held their quarterly examinations in Montreal and Quebec, on Friday, January 14th. Twenty-nine candidates presented themselves in Montreal, and two in Quebec. Of these, the following named in order of merit passed, namely: C. L. A. Desauliers, Bernard Fox, R. W. Lymburner, Roland Devlin, J. D. Bachand, Hurcule Barré, Joseph Masson, A. Marceau, R. S. Robichaud, Paul Leduc, C. H. W. Parkin, and Felix Paquet. The following candidates passed on all subjects but one, namely: D. G. Scott, History; F. Serre, English; these gentlemen will require to present themselves at the April examination to be examined on these subjects only.

The subjects examined upon were: English, French, Arithmetic, Latin, Geography, and History.

The examiners were the Rev. I. Abbe Verreau, of Jacques Cartier Normal School, and Mr. Isaac Gammell of the High School, Montreal, with Mr. J. E. Dube, as supervisor for the city and district of Quebec.

The next examination will take place on April 7th, 1898.

The Canadian Ophthalmic College have just completed their January course, the class being composed of bright young business men, among which we notice several names familiar to the drug trade.

An interesting feature connected with the closing ceremonies was the presentation of a handsome bronze clock and a portrait of the class to the popular instructor, Mr. Lionel G. Amsden. Mr. Cowan made the presentation in a neat and impromptu speech.

The following composed the class: W. E. Cowan, Deloraine; Frank Proctor, J. H. Poyntz, E. Shirley, Toronto; G. F.

Maybee, Madoc; C. H. Wallace, Wingham; Herbert Beall, Lindsay; W. H. Gregory, Oshawa; N. F. Wilmot, London; Geo. Macdonald, Tweed; John Gabel, Listowel.

W. D. and P.M.D. Association.

The regular meeting of the Wholesale Drug and Proprietary Medicine Dealers' Association of Ontario and Quebec was held at the Windsor Hotel, Montreal, on Tuesday last, Feb. 1st, President Hay, of the Lyman Bros. & Co., Limited, Toronto, in the chair.

In the midst of the proceedings Mr. A. B. Evans, of Evans & Sons, Limited, of Montreal, with a branch in Toronto, tendered a verbal resignation of his firm from the association, giving as the reason that some members of the association were not living up to their agreement, and that the association had not been the benefit to them they had expected it would have been when they joined. It was pointed out to them that their withdrawal from the association meant its being done away with entirely, which disbandment was a serious thing to the retail druggists of the country, from the fact that the Wholesale Association had been of great assistance to them in trying to maintain a living profit on their sales. This had no effect on Mr. Evans' determination, consequently their resignation was accepted, and by a unanimous resolution the association dissolved, as far as having an executive head is concerned.—*Com.*

Changing Methods in the Drug Trade.

Chairman Jos. Jacobs, of the Section on Commercial Interests, has issued the following circular to the members of the American Pharmaceutical Association:

"It has often occurred to me that it might be interesting and profitable to us to look back over our experiences of the past one, two or three decades, in the drug trade, and see what changes in methods have occurred, and, by comparison of ideas, we may discover some abandoned practices that were good and profitable, which might again be used by ourselves and others in retail business. To the end of preparing a paper to be read at the Baltimore meeting, based on such data, I beg that you will aid me by writing out your experiences in this connection and sending to me at your earliest convenience.

"With a view to suggesting such matters

as it might seem could be profitably considered in the preparation of such a paper, I append the following:

"(1) What changes in the method of conducting the drug business have occurred since you began business?

"(2) In each change noted, state the time made in your locality, the reason the same was made, and your criticism of the old and new method.

"(3) Give criticism of the comparative cost and trouble or expense of old and new methods and statement of the relative profit or loss in the same.

"(4) Give as minute a description as possible of the differences in the character of merchandise sold by druggists, say, ten, twenty, or thirty years ago, and during the intervening periods.

"(5) In stating the reasons for the changes in your locality, state any local conditions that may have been, at the time, the cause of the change.

"(6) State anything further in this connection that you may deem of interest.

Atlanta, Ga., January 4th, 1898.

Prescription Cabinet for Druggists, Etc.

The accompanying illustration represents an improved cabinet designed for use in drug stores, hospitals, dispensaries, chemical laboratories, etc., effecting economy in time, space, labor, and material. It has been patented by Dr. J. M. Worthington, of Annapolis, Md. It is designed that the medicines shall be so



WORTHINGTON'S PRESCRIPTION CABINET. arranged that those given in large doses will be held by large bottles in the bottom portion of the cabinet, while the powerful and dangerous medicines will occupy the smaller upper compartments. Owing to the simple arrangement of revolving drawers and shelves, different attendants may work at the same cabinet without inconveniencing each other.—*Scientific American.*

THE OPTICAL INSTITUTE OF CANADA



60 Yonge Street. TORONTO.

A Diploma from this Institution means something.
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**THE ONLY RECOGNIZED OPTICAL
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And at least equal to any in America.

No previous knowledge whatever of optics or fitting glasses is required, because the course embraces everything from first to last that is necessary for an optician to know in order to scientifically and properly fit glasses. Students prove their ability to do this by actual practical work on patients the last few days of the course.

Write for a Prospectus, and see the testimony of hundreds of previous students.

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**LANSING'S
GLASSCINE
LABELS**

(CELLULOID)
Patented in the U.S. and Canada

For Druggists'
Shelfware

Sample and sheet of designs free

Dr. R. R. LANSING

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Detroit, Michigan, U.S.A



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BY
H. Planten & Son
ESTABLISHED 1839
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SPECIAL PRICES for EXPORT
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PLANTEN'S Comp. O & C or Black and Sandal Wood Oil **CAPSULES**

Are Celebrated the World over for Uniformity and Reliability
Sold by all Druggists in the Dominion of Canada.
Specify Planten's on all Orders.

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

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—every description

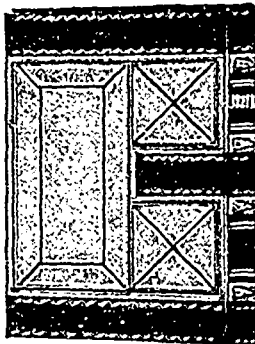
Leather Goods

Wallets, Portfolios,
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Office and

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200 varieties



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Caligraph Typewriter, Edison Mimeograph,

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

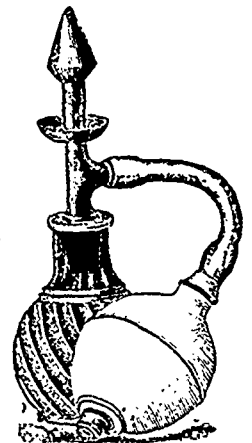
“Zeta” Atomizer

is an OIL ATOMIZER, and is fitted with our novel hard rubber cup for protecting the soft rubber parts and the hand of the user from contact with the oil being sprayed.

TRADE PRICE, \$7.00 PER DOZ.

A sample sent, postage prepaid, to the trade, on application.

We have a full range of atomizers at prices to suit all classes of trade. Price list, revised to date, now ready.



ALPHA RUBBER CO., LIMITED

MANUFACTURERS OF FINE RUBBER GOODS

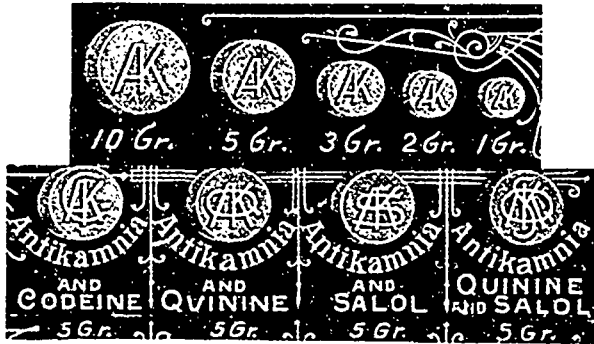
MONTREAL

ANTIKAMNIA SUBSTITUTION

SPECIAL NOTICE

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

Honest Pharmacy Must Have Honest Competition.



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

NEVER IN BULK.

Information Respecting Substitution Thankfully Received

All Correspondence Confidential.

ADDRESS:

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

Wampole's

BEEF, WINE, AND IRON.

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

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

¼ Gross lots, and over\$60 00 per gross.
(Packed in One-Dozen Cases.)

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

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

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

Henry K. Wampole & Co.,

MANUFACTURING PHARMACISTS,

Philadelphia, Pa.

Canadian Branch:

36 and 38 Lombard Street, TORONTO.



VIN MARIANI

(MARIANI WINE)
THE IDEAL FRENCH TONIC.

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

For invalids, *fatigue*, *loss of appetite*, stomach and lung troubles, and impoverished blood.

Effect Immediate and Lasting.

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

As palatable as the choicest old wines

Sold at Druggists and Grocers. Avoid substitutions.

ASK FOR VIN MARIANI.

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Sole Agents for Canada for

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

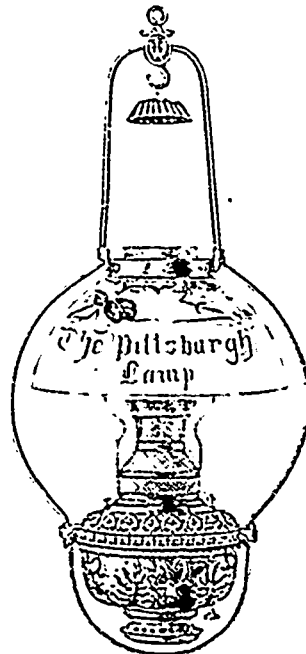
Compare any Lamp

WITH THE

"Pittsburgh"

And see the great difference.
In every point you will see the
vast superiority of the

"Pittsburgh"



The central draft in one is perfect, the other you will find fault with. See the wick-screw in the "Pittsburgh," see if the other has anything like it. Which is the simpler? The "Pittsburgh," of course. A child can take it apart without any trouble.

Write for Primer.

Gowans, Kent & Co.

SOLE AGENTS FOR CANADA

Toronto and Winnipeg.

Acetylene Gas.

By H. INGLE, F.I.C.

Acetylene was discovered by Edmund Davy in 1836, and in 1894 Moissan in France, and T. L. Wilson in South Carolina, as the result of independent research, discovered a ready and inexpensive method of obtaining calcium carbide by means of the electric furnace. This rendered the use of acetylene as an illuminant possible, for its preparation from calcium carbide, first noted by Wohler in 1862, was a very simple and easy operation, consisting merely in treating the carbide with water, when acetylene was evolved very rapidly and slaked lime remained. In the operation great heat was evolved, and care is necessary in the preservation of calcium carbide, for contact with water may not only generate the extremely inflammable acetylene, but may also, under certain circumstances, cause its ignition when mixed with air. Explosions may arise in two ways. The combustible material may be mixed with some substance rich in oxygen and ready to part with that oxygen. In such a case a rise of temperature of a certain portion of the mixture may determine the rapid firing of the whole mass, with the production of great heat and great expansion. To this class belong the explosions of a mixture of coal-gas and air.

Acetylene, like all combustible gases, is liable to explosion in this way, and the limits of the proportion of acetylene and air which will thus explode are very widely separated. Such a mixture may be fired at a lower temperature than is requisite in the case of a mixture of coal-gas and air. A chemical compound may tend to split up into other compounds that will explode without admixture with air or other substances. To this class belong gun-cotton, nitro-glycerin, etc., whose explosive detonation may be induced by a shock. It has been shown that acetylene, if compressed by more than two atmospheres pressure, is liable to such explosive decomposition. Hence the extra danger in using liquefied acetylene. Indeed, almost all the serious acetylene accidents have been caused by the use of compressed acetylene. The employment of liquefied or compressed acetylene is to be condemned, unless used in the state of solution in acetone, a method of using the gas which recent experiments seem to show is much less dangerous than when the acetylene is compressed alone. In association with acetone, acetylene may

with safety be subjected to a pressure of ten atmospheres.

The allegation that acetylene is poisonous seems to have been clearly disproved. In large quantities, like every other gas but air, it is poisonous, but an admixture containing up to 9 per cent. may be breathed without serious effects. Acetylene must be supplied at a much greater pressure than coal-gas, and for that reason there is a risk in supplying it to a house containing ordinary gas-fittings, as a weak spot, which would resist the pressure of coal-gas, might not be able to resist the higher pressure of the other. In no case should copper be used in fittings brought into contact with acetylene in any form. Owing to the cost of production, it will be long before acetylene becomes a serious rival to coal-gas in large installations, but in small installations, and in districts where the latter is not obtainable, acetylene has many claims for consideration. Its flame has fifteen times the illuminating power of a jet of coal-gas, its candle-power being from 200 to 240, and similar jets will burn 1 cubic foot of acetylene and 5 or 6 feet of coal-gas in the same time.—*Pharmaceutical Journal (Eng.)*

Gelante, A New Dressing for Skin Diseases.

That prolific originator of skin medications, Professor Unna, has devised a new dressing composed of gelatine and gum tragacanth, to which he has given the name "gelante." It is prepared as follows: Pieces of gum tragacanth are macerated for a month in twenty times their weight of water; then they are exposed for a day to the action of steam, with occasional stirring, and finally strained through muslin. The same weight of gelatine is softened in water and submitted to the action of steam under pressure. The two masses are next mixed, and the mixture exposed to the action of steam for two days; it is then again pressed through muslin, and receives the addition of 5 per cent. of glycerine, a little rose water, and 0.02 per cent. of thymol. The liquid thus prepared contains 2.5 per cent. each of gelatine and tragacanth. When spread upon the skin it dries rapidly, and forms a pliable varnish. Considerable quantities of medicament may be added to this basis; as much as 50 per cent. of ichthyol, 40 per cent. of salicylic acid, resorcin, or of pyrogallol, 5 per cent. of

phenol, and 1 per cent. of mercuric chloride. Bodies which are incompatible in aqueous solutions, such as salicylic acid and zinc oxide, ichthyol and various salts are without action on each other when incorporated with this basis. The property of drying very rapidly distinguishes gelante from all other water-soluble dressings, and from the large amount of water it contains it exercises a marked cooling and refreshing action when applied to the skin; it is capable of combining with fatty bodies, and can be applied cold to the surface. It promises to be a valuable addition to dermatotherapeutics, particularly in the treatment of eczema and psoriasis.—*Bullet. Comm., Ther. Review.*

Geosote.

Geosote is the name given to a combination of valerianic acid with creosote which has been employed in practice by Dr. Rieck. It is an oily liquid, with a sweetish taste, but without the burning character of creosote, and when injected under the skin in doses of from 15 to 30 grains the smarting sensation produced soon passes off. For children from two to eight years of age four to ten drops may be given in mucilage or in a spirituous solution. Adults can take it in capsules containing 30 grains, one, two or three capsules being a dose. It appears to be a decided tonic in debility and chlorosis, and to be useful in intestinal catarrh and in infantile diarrhoea where calomel, castor oil, and tannin have failed. In the pulmonary catarrh of adults, as well as of children, it is particularly valuable, as of 76 cases of phthisis only 13 are reported as not having derived benefit from it. Indeed, Dr. Rieck has never seen any other remedy productive of so much good. Similarly, it has been satisfactorily employed by the hypodermic method in tuberculous glands, joints and bones.—*Lancet.*

Captol.

Captol is a condensation product of tannin and chloral, which has been recommended in seborrhoea capitis and in various affections of the scalp in which a loss of hair is entailed. It is applied once or twice daily in one to two per cent. alcoholic solution, and is also exhibited in the form of an ointment. It is also recommended as a cosmetic prophylactic wash in aqueous solution.

Captol occurs as a dark-brown hygroscopic powder, slightly soluble, but readily soluble in warm water and in alcohol. It is not affected by acids, but is decomposed by alkalis with the development of a brown color. When heated with aniline and soda solution it gives intense iso-nitrit reaction. Captol solutions are colored on the addition of iron salts, but the color is discharged on the addition of acids, such as hydrochloric and oxalic.

Pharmaceutical Education in France —The "Ecole Superieure de Pharmacie" at Paris.

There are, in all, twenty-two schools of pharmacy in France, which are divided, according to their greater or less independence (as regards diplomas, privileges, rights, etc.), into *écoles supérieures* (superior (schools), *facultés mixtes* (mixed faculties), *écoles de plain exercice* (schools of common practice), and finally, *écoles de préparatoires* (preparatory schools).

Of *écoles supérieures* there are but three: One at Nancy, with some 50 students, another at Montpellier, with an average of 100 students, and the third at Paris, whose students have averaged some 1,200 for several years past.

Of *facultés mixtes*, or schools in which pharmacy is taught in common with medicine, but as a separate course, there are four, namely the pharmaceutical high schools of Bordeaux, Lille, Lyons, and Toulouse. In common with the three *écoles supérieures*, these four schools have the right (confined to the seven institutions) to grant "diplomas of the first class," their graduates being styled *pharmaciens de la première classe*.

Of *écoles de plain exercice* there are three, situate respectively at Marseilles, Nantes, and Rennes. There is also one school of this class in the colony of Algiers. These institutions, like the *écoles préparatoires*, of which there are twelve, have the right to issue diplomas of the second class (*pharmaciens de la seconde classe*) only. These diplomas are good only in the department (division of the Republic) in which they are issued, while those of the first class allow their possessors to follow their profession in any portion of the country.

In order to obtain a diploma of the first-class, one must obtain one of the two baccalauréates—either of science, or belles lettres, which is about equivalent

to the (Norwegian) *Examen artium* (*Abiturientenexamen*). To attain either, one must take three years' of apprenticeship, three years of collegiate study, and pass the *examen de validation* of the school of pharmacy. The three school years may be shortened under certain conditions.

The *examen de validation*, for which a fee of 25 francs is required, consists of four parts, of which three may be called practical. These are, first, the preparation of various articles, the formulae for which are given in the Codex; second, prescription work; third, the identification of thirty plants and ten preparations; and finally, an oral examination on theoretical pharmacy. To the first three sections, four hours altogether are allowed. For the last, a half-hour is the rule.—*National Druggist, from the Tidskrift for Apotekerwaesen.*

Handling Photographic Supplies.*

By W. I. SCARDLIN,
Editor "Photographic Bulletin."

In these days of close competition, low prices and constant struggle to bring the balance on the right side of the ledger, every wide-awake druggist is looking for such new lines of goods as will appeal to the buying public, and furnish him with a reasonable profit on their handling and sale.

A field which is being worked by some of the more progressive men, and which may be put to profitable use by a much larger number of druggists, particularly in the smaller cities and towns, is that which embraces the handling of photographic supplies, the development and printing of negatives, and the thousand and one details of the art which is now being practised by so many, and the growth of which is steadily increasing.

Many pharmacists have already discovered this opening and are putting in a stock of cameras and the chemicals necessary for the use of the amateur photographer and the beginner in the development of his plates and the printing, toning, and mounting of his pictures. In every case of this kind that has come to our notice, the experiment has been found to be wholly successful; and why should it not be? The amount invested in carrying a stock of these goods is not large; cameras doing good work being on the market at selling prices ranging from \$4 upward.

* *American Druggist.*

That the field for their sale is large may be demonstrated by any wide awake proprietor who is in touch with his trade by noting among his customers the large number who are interested in photography, and where there is one already using a camera, there are many who only await the opportunity to take it up for themselves.

DISPLAY OF GOODS.

Part of a window or a show-case in the store, if filled with photographic goods, will make a very showy display, and will tend to attract trade of itself, and such a side line will be found to come naturally within the scope of the business of the druggist, no matter where he may be located or to what particular class of trade he may cater. Nor must it be supposed that any great amount of special training is necessary to an intelligent exposition of these goods, for with all the smaller outfits that are put up, the manufacturers supply full and explicit directions for use, so that all the druggist would require would be a general acquaintance with the special features of the different kinds of apparatus, and the special advantages to be found in each. In this connection, too, it is more than likely that one or more of the clerks or assistants about the store will be found to possess a considerable practical knowledge of photography which could be put to immediate use.

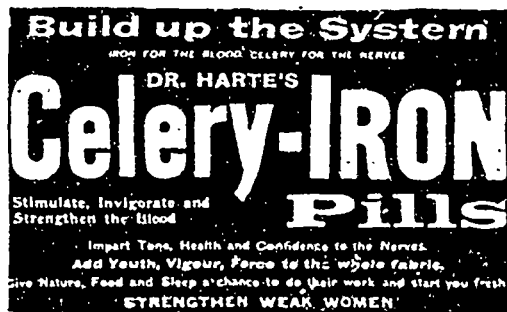
PHOTOGRAPHY WITHIN THE SCOPE OF THE DRUG BUSINESS.

That photography comes naturally within the scope of the druggist's business will readily be seen when it is remembered that the first cost of the camera is inconsiderable when compared with the amount that is involved in the purchase of chemicals and supplies for developing negatives, toning, fixing and mounting the prints and the subsequent operations which are part of every amateur's equipment.

Those who have followed the fascinating art know how enthusiastic its devotees become, and with what eager interest they watch for new goods, improved methods of working, novelties in the way of printing papers, mounts or albums, or appliances for this or that part of their work. In many cases, being far removed from the regular photographic stock houses, it is not easy for them to keep in touch with the progress of the times, and the presence in their neighborhood of an establishment where they could be afforded an opportunity of see-

The Druggists' Corporation of Canada

32 Colborne Street, Toronto, Ont.



The attention of the Drug Trade is directed to the goods now being placed on the market, and which it is intended to have thoroughly advertised.

THE GOODS ARE NEATLY PUT UP
ARE THOROUGHLY RELIABLE
WILL COMMAND FULL PRICES

Other lines will be added in a few weeks.



DRUGGISTS WILL PLEASE BEAR IN MIND THAT THE GENUINE ARTICLES ALL HAVE THE SIGNATURE OF THE DRUGGISTS' CORPORATION, THUS:



The Druggists' Corporation of Canada Limited

We invite the co-operation of the Drug Trade everywhere
The Demand will be created, and we ask you to stock the goods



DR. HARTE'S
Fever and Malaria
PILLS

Keep a box in the house.

If you are travelling, carry a box in your pocket.

If you have any sign of fever, take a pill.

If any one in the house is feverish, whether it arises from a cold, a disordered stomach or malaria, give one of these pills every few hours until the fever is broken.

Many a serious sickness is avoided by prompt action.

50 CENTS A BOX - ALL DRUGGISTS
THE DRUGGISTS' CORPORATION OF CANADA, LIMITED, TORONTO.

- Dr. Harte's Celery - Iron Pills
- Dr. Harte's Liver - Life Pearls
- Dr. Harte's Fever and Malaria Pills
- The "D.C." Pile Remedy
- The "D.C." Curative Ointment
- Owbridge's Lung Tonic
- Owbridge's Embrocation
- Owbridge's Stomachic



THE WINNERS

..... OF THE.....

Bromo-Seltzer \$20,000 Prize Contest

OF 1897.

The distribution of thousands of dollars among the retail druggists of the United States and Canada by THE EMERSON DRUG COMPANY, Baltimore, Md., is a gratuity of broad liberality and specially sound judgment to promote the sale of what has become one of the most popular preparations on the market, known everywhere as

BROMO-SELTZER

The distribution of the prizes is a partnership arrangement for mutual benefit, the firm preferring it to too lavish expenditure in publicity at large, and they have made many friends and no enemies thereby. They were the first to recognize the true relation between druggist and proprietor, seller and manufacturer. Every druggist feels the force of this liberality and fair policy, and it ought to make them actively interested in furthering the sale of the goods.

I have been deputized and commissioned by this Company to audit and adjust claims and award the prizes in this year's contest, which has required the assistance of expert and experienced accountants, and nothing has been omitted to render an equitable and perfectly fair allotment. It has been a labor of very considerable moment to me, and I have felt an uncommon concern in the development of this scheme, having been for many years actively engaged in the management of the advertising of one of the largest proprietary firms in the country. The retail druggists of the United States and Canada ought to give it substantial appreciation.

L. A. SANDLASS, Advertising Agent, Baltimore, Md.

State of Maryland, }
City of Baltimore. }

On the Fourteenth of January, Eighteen Hundred and Ninety-eight, in the State of Maryland, City of Baltimore, personally appeared before me, Sol. H. Emanuel, a Notary Public in and for the City of Baltimore, L. A. Sandlass, who, being duly sworn, deposes and says that to the best of his knowledge and belief the claims of all contestants in the Bromo-Seltzer Prize Contest for 1897 have been carefully examined, and allotments made in accordance with conditions of the competition, as shown on coupons sent out with the goods.

L. A. SANDLASS.

Sworn to and subscribed before me the day and year first above written, as witness my hand and notarial seal.

SOL. H. EMANUEL, Notary Public.

{ SEAL }

THE PRIZE-WINNERS ARE AS FOLLOWS :

First prize of \$500 is awarded to
Wm. B. Riker & Son Co., New York City.

Second prize of \$500 is awarded to
Mendel Zagat, 17th St. and 9th Ave., N.Y. City.

The 5 prizes next in order, \$250 each, are awarded to

Rudolph Burkhardt, Brooklyn, N.Y.
The Bolton Drug Co., 456 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N.Y.
Otto Wicke, 1377 Myrtle Ave., Brooklyn, N.Y.
Wm. Vincent, Brooklyn, N.Y.
Charles P. Goerrig, Brooklyn, N.Y.

The 25 prizes next in order, \$100 each, are awarded to

Gamble & Ludwig, Minneapolis, Minn.
Thomas & Thompson, Baltimore, Md.
The Owl Drug Co., San Francisco, Cal.
Wm. Wilson, 130 Broadway, New York City.
Andrew K. Cunningham, Detroit, Mich.
Dale and Sempill, Chicago, Ill.
Theo. Speth, Brooklyn, N.Y.
Edwin M. Lloyd, Brooklyn, N.Y.
Harry E. Jones, Philadelphia, Pa.
Demoville & Co., Nashville, Tenn.
Rogers & Diamond, Chicago, Ill.
Martin Arzemann & Co., New York City.
Adrian Paradis, Brooklyn, N.Y.
Weis & Rosenthal, New York City.
Chas. S. Erb, New York City.
Max Zagat, 521 9th Avenue, New York City.
Otto Wicke, 177 Central Avenue, Brooklyn, N.Y.
P. H. Zagat, New York City.
Wm. Wilson, 26 Broadway, New York City.
Walter Nelson, St. Paul, Minn.
Wm. J. Bryan, San Francisco, Cal.
Hall & Lyon Co., Providence, R.I.
J. S. Robinson, Memphis, Tenn.
A. Arend, Chicago, Ill.
A. Nattans, Baltimore, Md.

The 30 prizes next in order, \$50 each, are awarded to

F. S. Williams & Co., Washington, D.C.
Ferry Drug Co., San Francisco, Cal.
Benj. Rosenzweig, Brooklyn, N.Y.
John E. Wenz, Dayton, Ohio.
W. C. Scupham, Chicago, Ill.
Mondamin Pharmacy, Sioux City, Iowa.
Fred Simon, Hoboken, N.J.

Eimer & Amend, New York City.
Matthew Mahler, New York City.
V. I. Altshul, Jersey City, N.J.
Thos. E. Ogram, Washington, D.C.
E. E. Wilson, Philadelphia, Pa.
Theo. F. Heller, New York City.
Geo. K. Baker, Chicago, Ill.
Wm. Kamlah, Hoboken, N.J.
L. H. Goodwin, Hartford, Conn.
F. S. Wilson, Chicago, Ill.
Steinam & Schaeffer, Brooklyn, N.Y.
Higgins Bros., Springfield, Ohio.
J. Colp, New York City.
Leicester & Dohrenwend, New York City.
C. O. Bigelow, New York City.
Christian Lotz, New York City.
Williamson & Watts, Baltimore, Md.
Julius Lipski, Detroit, Mich.
Mendel Zagat, 2117 8th Avenue, New York City.
George H. Mayer, Chicago, Ill.
E. A. Aronstamm, New York City.
Hermann Fry, Chicago, Ill.
Henry Fink, Brooklyn, N.Y.

The 200 prizes next in order, \$25 each, are awarded to

Chas. F. Herdlicka, Chicago, Ill.
A. Kenkert & Co., Memphis, Tenn.
B. F. Quackenbush & Co., New York City.
Valentine & Burger, Chicago, Ill.
Adolph Schmidt, Hoboken, N.J.
Toal Pharmacy, New York City.
W. B. Parkin & Co., New York City.
Hunt & Gregorius, New York City.
Matthew Bregovsky, New York City.
E. S. Read's Sons, Atlantic City, N.J.
Gerrity Bros., Elmira, N.Y.
Edward H. Koss, Washington, D.C.
Elmer M. Mount, Jersey City, N.J.
C. A. Prentiss, Washington, D.C.
Henry Schneider, Troy, N.Y.
E. A. Scherpieh, Brooklyn, N.Y.
Feidermann & Hallar, Kansas City, Mo.
Wm. Muir, Brooklyn, N.Y.
Wm. Wilson, New York City.
E. Beitman, Hoboken, N.J.
Jennie Hamilton, Bridgeport, Ct.
The Benfield Bros. Co., Cleveland, Ohio.
John C. Hauser, Baltimore, Md.
Sidney Faber, New York City.
F. J. Germer, Chicago, Ill.
Robert Simpson, Raleigh, N.C.
Theo. Tapken, Brooklyn, N.Y.
Sprawls & Morrow, Elgin, Ill.
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Geo. Linnett & Bro., Newark, N.J.

August Frank, New York City.
J. M. Peterson, New York City.
W. M. Fouch, Baltimore, Md.
E. W. Ensign, Bridgeport, Conn.
M. S. Kahn & Co., Baltimore, Md.
The A. Spiegel Co., Milwaukee, Wis.
J. L. Weil, New York City.
H. Menn, New York City.
Otto A. Schad, Alleghany, Pa.
Pope Drug Co., Franklin, Tenn.
Carl J. Kessler, New York City.
J. W. Boyken, San Francisco, Cal.
C. G. Luckmann, Brooklyn, N.Y.
John J. Boehm, 649 Blue Island Ave., Chicago, Ill.
Chas. F. Schleussner, Brooklyn, N.Y.
Ira B. Clark, Nashville, Tenn.
Eugene Hartnett, Jersey City, N.J.
James M. Keane, Brooklyn, N.Y.
Chas. E. Gross, Washington, D.C.
Dr. Albert Mayer, Jersey City, N.J.
Chas. F. Mayer, New York City.
Hermann Graeser, New York City.
Chas. R. Siemann, New York City.
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A. Cunningham, Cambridge, Mass.
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Lutz's Pharmacy, New York City.
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Adrian Fritz, New York City.
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Frank Schleiff, New York City.
Falkner's Pharmacy, New York City.
D. M. Priest, New York City.
A. M. Bronson & Son, Chicago, Ill.
Adolph Hesse, New York City.
D. A. Rosenthal, Knoxville, Tenn.
Muldoon and Gark, New York City.
J. A. Miller, Lancaster, Pa.
F. T. Dall & Co., New York City.
Ferd. Julius, Brooklyn, N.Y.

LIST OF PRIZE-WINNERS.--Continued.

Wilber F. Rawlins, New York City.
 Albert Eich, New York City.
 Julius Luber, New York City.
 The Owl Drug Co., Oakland, Cal.
 Wm. L. Schultz, New York City.
 F. J. Grimm, New York City.
 Robert J. Simes, Baltimore, Md.
 Frank J. Smith, Albany, N. Y.
 Meyer Bros., 2nd Ave. and 86th St., New York City.
 J. H. Blass, New York City.
 John Wimmer, Washington, D. C.
 Thos. A. Dobyns, New Brunswick, N. J.
 G. H. Bissett, New Brunswick Avenue, New Brunswick, N. J.
 John A. Proben, 295 Amsterdam Avenue, New York City.
 P. B. Knapp & Sons, New York City.
 H. S. Johnston Drug Company, New York City.
 Igratz Bleter, New York City.
 Ulrich W. Becker, Stapleton, N. Y.
 Miller Bros., New York City.
 Wm. Huether, New York City.
 W. C. Koehler, New York City.
 S. A. D. Sheppard & Co., Boston, Mass.
 A. C. Behrins & Co., Chicago, Ill.
 H. Schmidt, Chicago, Ill.
 C. A. Storer, New York City.
 John F. Wurthmann, Harrisburg, Pa.
 Geo. C. Potts, Brooklyn, N. Y.
 Chas. Leyser, Brooklyn, N. Y.
 F. F. Wright, Brooklyn, N. Y.
 D. H. Starr, Brooklyn, N. Y.
 Chas. Lange, Chicago, Ill.
 Otto Frohwein, New York City.
 August Zoeller, Jersey City, N. J.
 Henry Wimmer, Brooklyn, N. Y.
 Thos. Thornbury, New York City.
 Rudolph Martini, New York City.
 L. S. Ricketts, Orange, Va.
 John Duryen, Brooklyn, N. Y.
 R. Eschmann, New York City.
 Downes Bros., Boston, Mass.
 H. C. Wurm, Boston, Mass.
 E. L. Cummins, New York City.
 Meyer Bros., 3rd Ave. and 70th St., New York City.
 C. A. Heinrichsen, New York City.
 James H. Benjamin, Brooklyn, N. Y.
 Chas. F. Lord, New York City.
 John W. King, Richmond Hill, N. Y.
 H. M. Barnes & Co., New York City.
 Chas. H. Hirsch, Chicago, Ill.
 Geo. W. Hullebaus & Co., New York City.
 Samuel Isermann, New York City.
 The Bolton Drug Co., 275 Flatbush, Brooklyn, N. Y.
 E. E. Cissel, Washington, D. C.
 Mackey Bros., Elizabeth, N. J.
 Adam J. Gosman, Baltimore, Md.
 Wolfel Bros., Baltimore, Md.
 The Bolton Drug Co., 264 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 J. C. Hakes, Jersey City, N. J.
 J. H. Cody, Bridgeport, Conn.
 Hermann Dehnhoff, New York City.
 F. M. Gardner, Boston, Mass.
 Henry Mittlebach, St. Joseph, Mo.
 P. Kronberg, New York City.
 August Plagge, New York City.
 H. D. Annable, Brooklyn, N. Y.
 C. O. Hildebrand, Hoboken, N. J.
 Louis Speh, Brooklyn, N. Y.
 Quantz Bros., Baltimore, Md.
 J. T. McKennan, Pittsburgh, Pa.
 Wm. R. Laird, Jersey City, N. J.
 Peter H. Henckel, New York City.
 P. S. McArthur, Buffalo, N. Y.
 I. B. Butler, Charlestown, Mass.
 Geo. R. Baker, Clark and Randolph, Chicago, Ill.
 Frank Clough, San Francisco, Cal.
 Joseph Weinstein, New York City.
 Geo. N. Syms, New York City.
 H. Meier, 1583 Second Avenue, New York City.
 L. L. Staehle, Newark, N. J.
 Wm. Ortinger, Brooklyn, N. Y.
 C. R. Lush, Hempstead, N. Y.
 J. H. Bolhitt, Raleigh, N. C.
 F. B. Meeker, Newark, N. J.
 Perry L. Ilberd, Detroit, Mich.
 F. E. Gaylord, Boston, Mass.
 E. R. Collard, Brooklyn, N. Y.
 Frank Morse, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Gustav Boehme, New York City.
 Dewey & Parsons, Westfield, Mass.
 F. N. Bliss, Brooklyn, N. Y.
 Frederick L. Pratt, Boston, Mass.
 H. C. Arnold & Co., 1107 Main St., Kansas City, Mo.
 Isaac H. Fry, Chicago, Ill.
 J. P. Urban, Cleveland, Ohio.
 C. H. Shacklady, Troy, N. Y.
 Lorenzo Beach, Bridgeport, Conn.
 Henry A. Salmon, New York City.
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 W. H. Cramer, Chicago, Ill.
 Nicholas T. Lang, Baltimore, Md.

T. C. Knox, New York City.
 Theo. Fischer, New York City.
 Ferd Freund, New York City.
 H. B. Smith, Oakland, Cal.
 Geo. W. Jarchow, New York City.
 D. Wiley Baker, New York City.
 Thos. Stevenson, Baltimore, Md.
 Geo. Zellhoefer, Albany, N. Y.
 A. E. Kiesling, New York City.
 Paul Langefeldt, New York City.
 Wright Drug Co., New York City.

The remaining claims are awarded the prizes next in order, \$10 each, and the winners are :

A. A. Kirschner, New York City.
 Geo. Burwell, Boston, Mass.
 Franz Bradtke, Boston, Mass.
 Chas. W. Freeman, Boston, Mass.
 A. E. Fechter, New York City.
 Thos. A. Smith, Chicago, Ill.
 W. Wiesendanger, Chicago, Ill.
 John M. Wiesel, New York City.
 A. J. Shafhirt, Harrisburg, Pa.
 E. T. Laidley, Brooklyn, N. Y.
 F. W. Schanze, Brooklyn, N. Y.
 H. A. Elliott & Bro., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 Robert F. Murison, Chicago, Ill.
 Bingle & Goosen, Chicago, Ill.
 John J. Healey, Jersey City, N. J.
 A. Van Houten, Brooklyn, N. Y.
 J. W. Hodges, New York City.
 Wm. J. Cline, New York City.
 R. Hasselbach, Orange, Va.
 John J. Boehm, Brooklyn, N. Y.
 Otto Seifert, New York City.
 Reeder Bros., Baltimore, Md.
 Emil Weiss, New York City.
 Geo. F. Schreyer, Boston, Mass.
 Louis Wedel, New York City.
 Albert J. Schoettlin, New York City.
 F. D. Woods, Brooklyn, N. Y.
 W. B. Bissell, New York City.
 John C. Krantz, Richmond Hill, N. Y.
 Wm. Buchbinder, New York City.
 Alfred Hatcler, Chicago, Ill.
 Chas. L. Meyer, New York City.
 Eli Pharmacy, New York City.
 Philip Heller, Brooklyn, N. Y.
 H. C. Arnold, Washington, D. C.
 Robt. Gastineyer, Elizabeth, N. J.
 E. R. Kimball, Baltimore, Md.
 H. Dannemann, New York City.
 A. P. Kerley, New York City.
 John D. Burg, Jersey City, N. J.
 Spingarn Bros., New York City.
 Louis H. Vogel, New York City.
 Miles P. Carroll, St. Joseph, Mo.
 Chas. W. Donahoe, New York City.
 C. L. Keppler, New York City.
 Henry J. Keel, Brooklyn, N. Y.
 James Topley, Hoboken, N. J.
 J. Weidenfeld, New York City.
 Chas. H. Ellis, Baltimore, Md.
 Louis H. Holden, Baltimore, Md.
 Robt. H. Witte, Baltimore, Md.
 M. Perel, Jersey City, N. J.
 F. N. Wheeler & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.
 Chas. G. Peter, Buffalo, N. Y.
 Wm. Fisher, Charlestown, Mass.
 Louis Berdy, Chicago, Ill.
 John Inlefeld, San Francisco, Cal.
 W. L. Purple, New York City.
 Arthur Woodcock, New York City.
 Guthrie & Guthrie, New York City.
 A. C. Huthwelker, New York City.
 J. M. Horton, Hempstead, N. Y.
 Drake Bros., Raleigh, N. C.
 E. C. Schaefer, Newark, N. J.
 E. E. Rockwood, Detroit, Mich.
 Chas. W. Donahoe, Boston, Mass.
 John C. Heidingsfelder, Boston, Mass.
 R. W. Ridley, Brooklyn, N. Y.
 W. S. Lloyd, Philadelphia, Pa.
 James T. Eagney, New York City.
 Frank S. Keet, Westfield, Mass.
 Ed. Legoll, Brooklyn, N. Y.
 C. L. Amerman & Co., Boston, Mass.
 Paul Pearson, Boston, Mass.
 Wm. Harvie, Chicago, Ill.
 Chas. Roenbeck, Cleveland, Ohio.
 G. Wolterreck, Troy, N. Y.
 G. C. Hamilton, Bridgeport, Conn.
 Eugene Becker & Co., New York City.
 Johnson & Johnson, New York City.
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 Lorenz F. Riott, Pittsburgh, Pa.
 Reid's Pharmacy, Newark, N. J.
 C. R. Myers, Baltimore, Md.
 Wm. R. Laird, 250 Washington, Jersey City, N. J.
 Edw. S. Burnham, Charleston, S. C.
 Weisbrod's Pharmacy, Cincinnati, Ohio.
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 Otto C. Spaeth, Xenia, Ohio.
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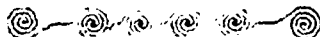
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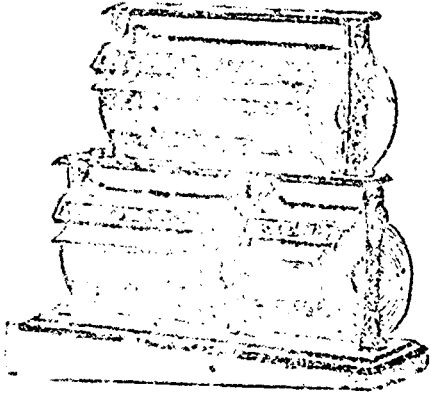
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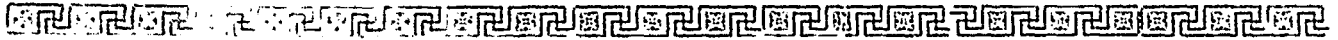
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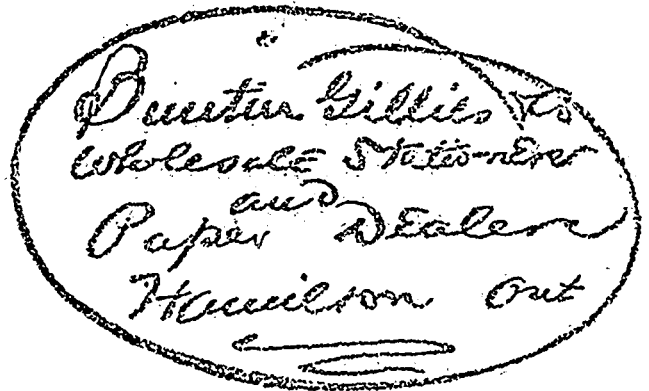


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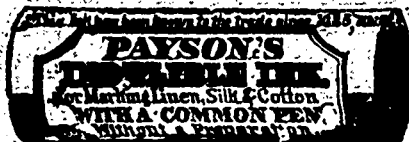
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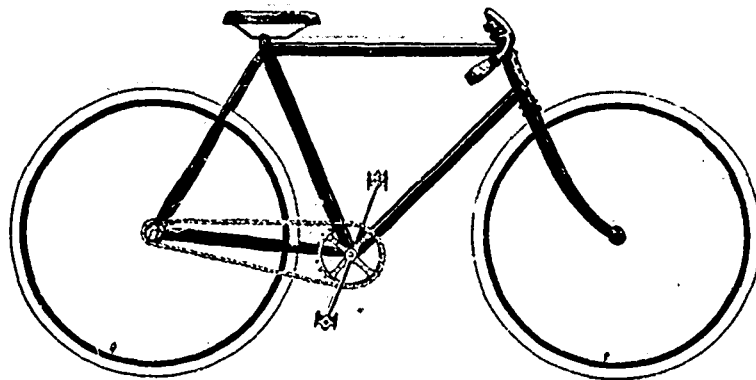
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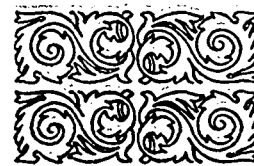
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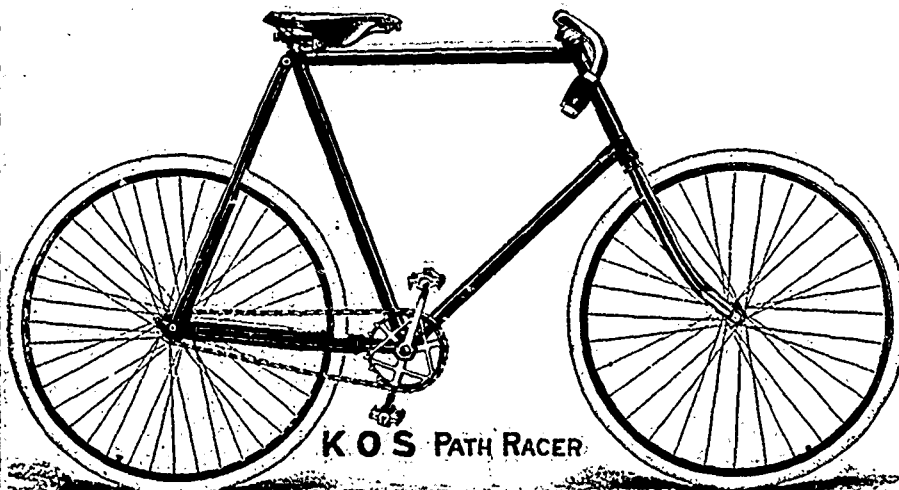
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The proprietor of a drug store in Mexico that leaves his store without a prescription clerk in charge at any hour, night or day, makes himself guilty of a misdemeanor.

Some Scarce Resins.

Crude Chicle Gum.—This very rare resin is derived from *Achras sapota*, a tree of the family *Sapotaceae*, growing in Central America, and is employed in a purified condition as a chewing gum in admixture with sugar, kola, peppermint, etc., as well as a substitute for gutta percha, plaster, and cement, in the crude state. In the latter condition it contains: Resin, 75 per cent.; gum, 10 per cent.; oxalate of lime, 9 per cent.; sugar and inorganic salts, 5 per cent. The pure resin, which is most conveniently extractible by carbon bi-sulphide, is plastic, can be vulcanized, and generally resembles gutta percha in its chief properties.

Guaiaicum in lacrymis is a variety of *guaiaicum* now seldom encountered in commerce, and the same applies to Socotra Dragon's Blood, which is produced in the island of Socotra. Examination shows that the purified resin obtained from the crude article is not a single compound, as was supposed, but a mixture of two substances. The chief point of difference between Socotra and Palm Dragon's Blood is that in the first-named the draco-alban characteristic of the second is lacking.

Xanthorrhwa Resin.—From personal examination of authentic samples of this (Red Acaroid) resin, the author is convinced that the bulk of the commercial varieties are derived from *Nanth. quadrangularis*, and not from *Nanth. australis*. An increased production of this article may be anticipated, as large areas are covered by the tree in question in South Australia, and the importance of the resin is becoming appreciated. Its chief technical uses are for coating metallic objects, dressing paper, and replacing colophony as a filling for soaps.—*Chem. Recue.*

Preparing Inorganic Salts by Electricity.

It has hitherto been impossible to prepare insoluble or hardly soluble inorganic salts entirely by electricity. The current has only been made to serve to get the metal into solutions, from which the insoluble salt has subsequently to be precipitated by ordinary chemical methods. Lukow has now, however, apparently solved the problem by using an electrolyte containing two salts, one of which dissolves the metal of the anode, forming a solution which is then acted upon by

the other salt. The electrolyte has to be very weak, *i.e.*, must not contain more than 1½ per cent. or 2 per cent. at the most, of solid matter. The proportions which have to exist between the two salts vary greatly, and depend mainly on whether insoluble salts or oxides are required to be made. In the former case the salt destined to dissolve the anode will be four times as great in weight as the other, but if an oxide is wanted the disparity must be greater, even to the extent of the first salt being 99.5 per cent., and the second only 0.5 per cent. of the combined weights of the two. It is, of course, desirable to make both anode and cathode of the same metal, and it is very advantageous to wrap the cathode in filter cloth to prevent any contamination passing from them into the electrolyte. Care must be taken that the electrolyte has a suitable reaction to litmus, that the current density is not too great, and that the constitution of the electrolyte is maintained intact as the process goes on, by adding fresh salts in proper quantities. The passing of a small current of air through the liquid is also to be recommended. A company has already been formed in Cologne to work Lukow's patents, and a large factory is in course of construction there for the electrical production of white lead.—*Exchange.*

Ossalin.

Ossalin (*Adeps ossium*) is a fat prepared from fresh bone marrow, and is recommended as a constituent of salves. Its chief property is its power of absorbing up to 200 per cent. of water, and it should consequently be readily taken up by the skin—on which, moreover, it exerts no irritating action. It is perfectly neutral in reaction, greyish white in color, and has the smell of tallow.—*Wiener Drog. Ztg.*

Autone as a Resin Solvent.

It appears that autone has important advantages as a solvent over alcohol or ether in many analytical and pharmaceutical operations. It is cheaper than either of them, is more easily recovered after use, and is not so inflammable as ether. Oleo-resins such as podophyllin, scammony, and jalap answer well with autone, and often give larger yields of resins to it than they do to alcohol.

Patents and Trade Marks Relating to
Pharmacy.

PATENTS.

Henry Altshul, New York, N.Y., Indicator for medicine bottles, 596646.

James A. Bassett, Albany, Texas, Back and shoulder brace, 596839.

Theodore E. Ihrig, Pittsburg, Pa., Machine for holding capsules, 596813.

Frank K. Irving, Passaic, N.J., Producing ozone, 596936.

Oliver H. Marston, Stoneham, Mass., Machine for measuring medicinal powders, 596756.

Martin F. Quinn, Straight, Pa., Kiln for acetate of lime, 596827.

Samuel P. Steves, Jordan, N.Y., Inhaler mask, 596919.

Clarence W. Fox, Saugus, J. G. Blount, Everett, and B. J. Noyes, Boston, Mass., Machine for making tablets, pills, etc., 597110.

Anthony E. Magoris, Binghamton, N.Y., Vaginal syringe, 597323.

Walter B. & A. Bishop, London, England, Making piperazin salts, 597454.

Sarah Swain, Los Angeles, Cal., Safety accouchement chair, 597473.

Albert Verley, Paris, France, Apparatus for producing ozone or ozonized air, 597517.

Juana G. Yznaga, Brownsville, Texas, Invalid's chair, 597598.

Daniel N. Calkins, Rochester, N.Y., Disinfectant holder, 597811.

Florence Carman, Philadelphia, Pa., Disinfecting apparatus, 597894.

Emil Kroning and E. Benschel, Magdeburg, Germany, Gynecological instrument, 597988.

Edward D. Lewis, St. Louis, Mo., Disinfecting apparatus, 598053.

Charlie E. Perry, El Reno, Okla. Ty., Artery clamp, 597913.

Paul Ring, New York, N.Y., Apparatus for administering gas, 597781.

Dugald Scott, Manchester, England, Surgical bandage, 598016.

Jacques Wertheimer, Paris, France, Apparatus for making observations by means of Roentgen or X-rays, 597753.

TRADE-MARKS.

Commonwealth Manufacturing Co., Boston, Chemical solvents for gums and oils, 31150.

Daisy, Limited, Leeds, England, Medicinal powder for the cure of headache, 31160.

Bernard E. McGale, Montreal, Canada, Medicinal preparations, 31151.

Emma J. Rayl, Los Angeles, Cal., Uterine and other capsules, oils, etc., and other remedies for catarrh, 31152.

Guy and W. Hollingsworth, Sullivan, Ill., Remedies for the cure of venereal diseases, 31166.

F. Ad. Richter & Co., New York, N.Y., Medical compositions, bitters, etc., 31167.

Standard Emulsion Co., New York, N.Y., Emulsions for malnutrition, 31168.

Eugene C. Baek, Yonkers, N.Y., Remedy for catarrh and poor eyesight, 31086.

Marshal Beaty, Cincinnati, Ohio, Medicinal preparation for inhalation and cerate for cure of catarrh, etc., 31088.

Patrick W. Fay, Brooklyn, N.Y., Kidney remedies, 31084.

Charles B. Ham, Toledo, Ohio, Stomach, kidney, bowel remedies, etc., 31083.

Kahn-Miller Drug Company, Baltimore, Md., Preparation for the skin, 31076.

The Measurement of Prisms by the
Metric System.

The question has several times arisen as to the proper method of measuring prisms in the metric system. C. F. Prentice, the originator of the Prism-Diopter system for measuring prisms, recently wrote a letter to the American Optical Co., giving his decision in the matter. He says: "I must say that you are quite correct in your decision that metric prisms can only be accurately measured by a scale of adequate length, and that the method of neutralization can only be relied upon in case the neutralizing prism, used as a standard, has been previously measured by the Prismometric Scale. When prisms of higher power than 10 prism-diopters are to be measured the Prismometric Scale must be increased in length by joining several scales together, and which may be easily done by cutting off the index line of the attached scale, so as to allow it to exactly meet the figure 10 of the scale preceding. Again, with prisms of high power, the distance of exactly 6 metres must be maintained, as in all cases, with the prism's face exactly parallel with the plane of the scale. Metric prisms will not bear of addition by superposing them, in an effort to measure their strength through neutralization, or by the scale, when the total power exceeds 6 prism-diopters. Thus far I have never found your metric prisms to vary in their estimated power to any detrimental extent.

Those who claim to have done so have not recognized the difference between prism-diopters and the old degree system, and are also, in all probability, lacking in knowledge respecting the optical principles involved in the metric system."

Incompatibility Between Fluid
Extracts.

M. Julliard calls attention to the incompatibility existing between the fluid extract of Hamamelis virginica and that of Hydrastis canadensis. When the two substances are mixed and set aside, but a short time passes before the mixture begins to separate into a thick and abundant solid or semi-solid material and a liquid, so that it soon becomes impossible to withdraw the least particle of the latter with a medicine dropper. The cause is probably the action of tannin in the Hamamelis on a resinous substance and a volatile oil in the extract of Hydrastis. As physicians frequently prescribe a mixture of the two extracts, says the author, it is well to remember the fact, and in those cases where the combined effect of the two remedies is desired, to suggest their alternate administration.—*National Druggist*.

Pyridin Guaiacolate.

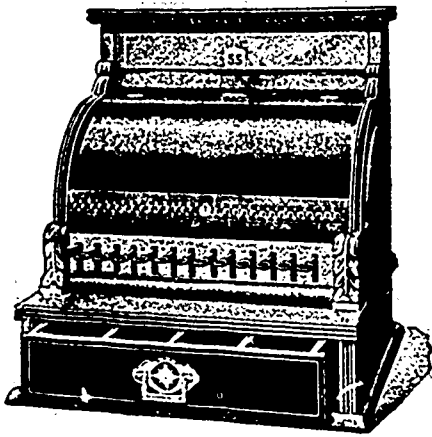
A new remedy for phthisis, obtained by the action of piperidin on guaiacol. It forms prismatic needles, melting at 79.8° C., soluble to the extent of 3.5 per cent. in water, decomposed by acids or alkalis. In the duodenum this compound is split up into its components, pyridin and guaiacol. The dose varies from 0.3 to 2 gm. three times daily.

Disinfectant Perfume.

Crawalowski proposes to dissolve pure sulphurous acid gas at a low temperature in alcohol to which thymol and perfume have been added. The disinfectant is then sprayed by ordinary means, or, if supercharged with sulphurous acid, can be sprayed out of syphons by its own internal pressure.—*Pharm. Post*.

An English druggist has been fined for selling tincture of rhubarb, which contained 9 per cent. of glucose that had been added to give it a body. There are cheap tinctures sold in Canada to-day; would they stand a test as to conformity with the B.P.?

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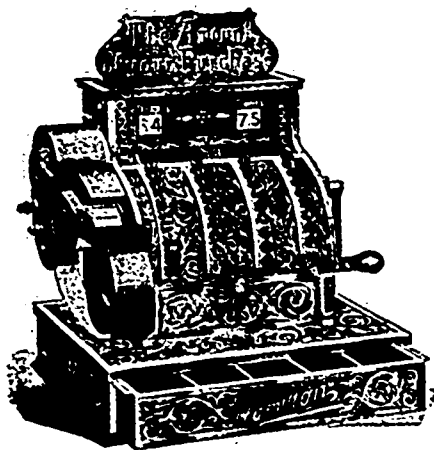
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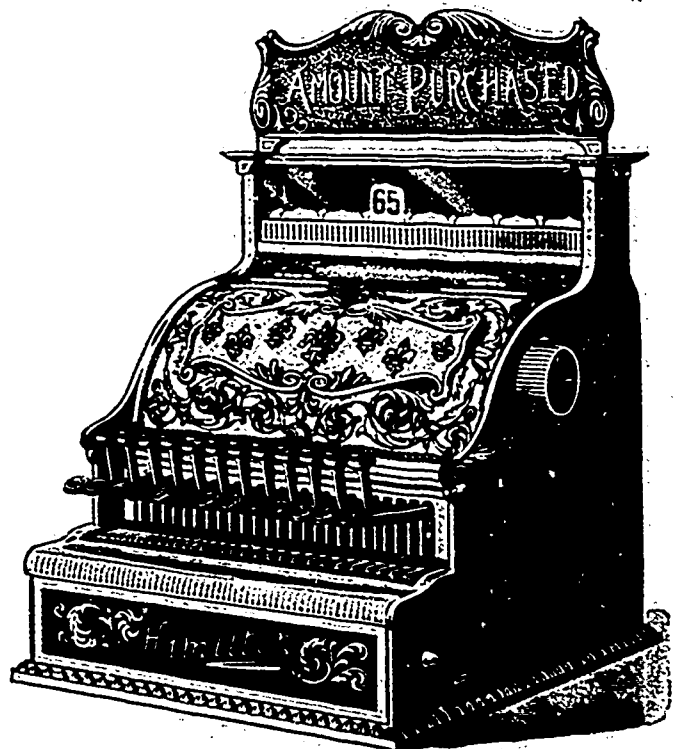
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Liquid Benzoin for Benzoinating Lard.

By RICHARD M. SHOENAKER.

It is an open secret that the gum benzoin of commerce is largely adulterated, the percentage of impurities ranging, in my experience, in what is called very good commercial gum, from five to twenty per cent. Apart, then, from the practicability of the present official method of benzoinating lard, which is open to question, it is plain that benzoinating lard with the benzoin of commerce must give rise to variable products.

To overcome this variability I have been using, for some time, a prepared liquid for the purpose of benzoinating lard. The formula for its preparation is as follows:

Benzoin.....	20 grammes.
Ether.....	40 cubic centimetres.
Castor oil, a sufficient quantity to make..	15 grammes.

Macerate the benzoin in the ether for twelve hours; filter with proper precautions to avoid loss of solvent; dissolve the castor oil in the filtrate, and distil off the ether carefully.

The oleaginous product is of deep amber color, and contains the benzoic acid and volatile principles of the gum. The residue left after the ether treatment is destitute of odor or taste. The benzoinated liquid can be made and sold commercially for 75 cents a pound. In case of special demand for the liquid, and the making of large quantities, its cost would doubtless be reduced.

To make benzoinated lard, I use the following formula:

	Grammes.
Liquid benzoin	15
White wax	20
Dehydrated lard.....	965

Melt the lard and the wax by heating with steam heat to eliminate water; add the liquid benzoin, and stir until cold. During warm weather it will doubtless be advisable to replace a part (5 per cent.) of the lard with white wax, as directed by the U.S. Pharmacopœia in its process for making "Adeps Benzoinatus."

Benzoinated lard thus made can be prepared in a very short time—far less than the time required in making the official product. It is a yellowish white solid, possessing in full the characteristic odor of the volatile proximate principles of benzoin. It can be made and sold for 18 cents a pound, and less for larger quantities.—*Amer. Jour. Pharm.*

PARAFORM.—Another name for formal or paraformaldehyde.

Obituary.

On January 23rd John D. Kellock, M.D., druggist, of Perth, Ont., died very suddenly. He was returning from a professional visit and expired before reaching home, the result of a weak heart. The doctor was one of Perth's most highly esteemed citizens, being universally loved. He was a devoted member of the Baptist Church and took a keen interest in educational matters. Dr. Kellock was born in Perth in 1835, being the son of Robert Kellock, a native of Fifeshire, Scotland. He studied medicine in Queen's College, Kingston, from which he obtained his degree of M.D. in 1862 and practised his profession in his native town up to the time of his death.

Mr. Edwin W. Lyman, nephew of the late Henry Lyman of Montreal, died at his residence, Avenue Road, Toronto, February 4th. Mr. Lyman was at one time connected with the wholesale drug firm of Lyman, Sons & Co., Montreal, but a number of years ago retired from active business life. Deceased was 55 years old and leaves a widow and one child.

Iodoform Substitutes.

Iodoform contains about twenty-nine parts of pure iodine in thirty. Its antiseptic and deodorizing effect is therefore due to this element, the carbon and hydrogen with which it is associated render the iodine non-irritant, either when taken by the mouth or applied topically. A great disadvantage attending the use of iodoform is its disagreeable odor. It is impossible to entirely mask this odor, although it may be covered to a great extent by mixing it with various aromatic substances such as balsam of Peru, Tonquin bean, coumarin, menthol, thymol, oil of saffras, attar of roses, oil of peppermint, oil of anise, oil of eucalyptus, carbolic acid, etc. A number of iodoform substitutes have been introduced, some containing iodine, and hence supposed to act like iodoform, and others with no iodine in their composition, but which have a similar action to iodoform. Many of these substitutes are proprietary articles of German origin. The results of inquiries made at hospitals, of pharmacists, and wholesale chemists and druggists, show that these iodoform substitutes have in no way diminished the use of iodoform, and that, in fact, they are in very small demand.

Iodol (tetra-iodo pyrrol) stands at the head of the list of iodoform substitutes as regards the amount of iodine present. It contains about twenty-seven parts in thirty. Iodol is obtained by precipitating pyrrol with iodo-iodate of potassium. It is a micro-crystalline, brownish-white powder, having a faint thyme-like smell, and is soluble in six parts of absolute alcohol, but nearly insoluble in water. It is said to produce no toxic action like iodoform when wounds are dressed with it, and its application is painless. Iodol has been used with good results in granular and chronic conjunctivitis, hard and soft chancres, and various ulcers much improve under its use. It possesses some anesthetic action, and acts as an astringent when discharge is copious.

Losophan (meta-tri-iodo-cresol) contains twenty-four parts of pure iodine in thirty. It is a grayish crystalline powder, soluble in alcohol, chloroform, oils, and fats. It has been found useful in parasite skin affections, but not of general value, and it is apt to cause irritation.

Iodo-salicylic acid and di-iodo-salicylic acid are iodine compounds of salicylic acid, in which one or two atoms of hydrogen respectively are replaced by iodine. Di-iodo-salicylic acid contains twenty parts of iodine in thirty, iodo-salicylic acid fifteen in thirty. These compounds are powerful antiseptics. They possess the combined action of iodine and salicylic acid, and have been successful in the treatment of acute poly-articular rheumatism where salicylates have failed. These acids are in the form of white micro-crystalline powders, slightly soluble in water, soluble in alcohol, ether, fixed oils, and like salicylic acid, also in collodion.

Soziodol (di-iodo-para-phenolsulphonic acid) is composed of fifty-four per cent. iodine, seven per cent. sulphur, and twenty per cent. phenol. It has been combined with sodium, potassium, ammonium, lead, mercury, and zinc, which have been suggested as odorless substitutes for iodoform. The sodium salt which has been used is in colorless shining acicular crystals, soluble in water. The salt is well tolerated as an external application. It has been given internally in doses of twenty grains three times a day. Soziodol has been found useful in the treatment of whooping-cough—three grains blown into each nostril once daily. A solution of soziodol-mercury with iodide of sodium has been recommended for intramuscular injection in syphilis.

Aristol (di-thymol-iodide) is a reddish-brown powder containing 45.8 per cent. of iodine. It is insoluble in water, glycerin, or alcohol, but soluble in ether or oils. It has been used successfully in various skin affections, psoriasis, eczema, rhinitis, ozena, and lupus, but has proved unsatisfactory in lichen rubra, soft chancre, and gonorrhoea. Aristol has a certain effect on venereal ulcers, but acts very slowly; the only advantage it possesses over iodoform is absence of smell—its activity is inferior. It has been found of service in the first and second stages of pulmonary tuberculosis when no cavities exist. It also lessens cough and night sweats. Burns and scalds have been successfully treated with aristol, and the application in a powder to the cornea in keratitis, and in an ointment in corneal ulcers, has given good results. It is of great value in nasal affections; it lessens the discharge, relieves pain, and stops bleeding when used as an insufflation in cancer of cervix uteri.

Europhen (iso-butyl-ortho-cresyl-iodide) occurs as a pale orange, non-crystalline powder, containing twenty-eight per cent. of iodine. It possesses powerful antiseptic properties, and being resinous to the touch it adheres well to mucous membrane and wound surface, and does not easily cake. A given weight as compared with iodoform, will cover a surface five times the area of the latter. It is non-poisonous, and acts only when brought into contact with secreting surfaces, which decompose it and liberate iodine. Its lightness and freedom from odor make it especially useful in dentistry. The general opinion of europhen is that it may be used with advantage in all cases where iodoform has been used. Improvement has followed its use by inunction and subcutaneous injection in tubercular leprosy, and it has been found serviceable in eye diseases, otitis, and ozena. Europhen has failed in eczema, psoriasis, and gonorrhoea, but has given satisfactory results in simple and venereal ulcers, and in oily solution injected daily for syphilis.

Loretin (meta-iodo ortho oxy-chinolin-ana-sulphonic acid) is a bright yellow crystalline powder, odorless, and similar in appearance to iodoform. It is very slightly soluble in water or alcohol, and insoluble in ether, but forms soluble salts with alkalis, except with lime. It is non-poisonous and unirritating, and has been used with marked curative effect on burns, ulcers, and other wounds.

Airol, a gallate of bismuth and iodine, is a light grayish-green powder, stable in dry air, but when left in contact with moisture iodine is gradually liberated. It is insoluble in water, alcohol, and ether. Airol is astringent and desiccative, as well as being antiseptic.

Di-iodoform (ethylene periodide) occurs in yellow crystals, almost inodorous, insoluble in water, soluble in chloroform, and slightly in alcohol and ether. It is partly decomposed by light. It has been recommended as an antiseptic in place of iodoform.

Antiseptol (iodosulphate of cinchonine) is an odorous brown powder, which has been recommended as a substitute for iodoform. It contains half its weight of iodine, and is soluble in alcohol or chloroform, but is insoluble in water.

The chief non-iodine compounds which have been introduced to compete with iodoform as an antiseptic are dermatol, thioform, and thiorescorin.

Dermatol as a basic gallate of bismuth is recommended as a powerful non-irritant antiseptic and dessicant. Applied to wounds it induces rapid cicatrization, does not irritate nor give rise to toxic effects. It is not well suited to septic wounds, and insufficiently stimulating in chronic indolent ulcers. It is a quicker microbicide than iodoform. Its use in the treatment of venereal ulcers has been successful, and in pustular and diphtherial conjunctivitis, corneal ulcers and pannus, but of little use in blepharitis. Dermatol is a yellow powder, odorless, and insoluble in water.

Thioform, a basic bismuth salt of di-thio-salicylic acid is a yellowish-brown powder, odorless, and insoluble in water. Its claim to supplant iodoform is based upon its freedom both from odor and from toxic properties, its greater antiseptic strength, and its desiccative action. It freely absorbs secretions from wounds without forming a crust. As a dessicant antiseptic, especially for eye cases, it has been recommended.

Thiorescorin is a combination of sulphur with reorcin. It is a yellowish-white, inodorous and non-toxic powder, insoluble in water, slightly so in alcohol and ether. As a dusting powder it has been used instead of iodoform, and a ten to twenty per cent. ointment for eczema, psoriasis, and other skin diseases.—*British Medical Journal*.

MILDIOL.—A disinfecting liquid with a creasote base and mineral oil admixture.

Useful Insect Products.

The commercial value of the insects from which cochineal, lac and Japanese white wax are obtained was briefly referred to by Dr. L. O. Howard in the course of a short paper on a useful American scale insect, read at the last meeting of the Association of Economic Entomologists. It was pointed out that for many years the cochineal, or cactus scale insect, now called *Coccus cacti*, was used as the basis of an important red dye, until practically superseded by the introduction of aniline dyes. In the same way the European *Porphyrophora* was used in the production of a purple dye. Aside from the dye insects, we have the lac insects, of which a single species, *Tachardia lacca*, produces practically all of the shellac, stick lac, and button lac of commerce. Another substance of commercial importance derived from scale insects is a pure white wax, which is secreted by the Chinese and Japanese *Ericerus pela* and by the Indian *Ceroplastes ceriferus*. On account of its expense, and on account of more or less available substitutes, this wax has not become of great commercial importance in Europe, but is much used in the Eastern countries, both in the making of wax candles and in medicine. The Chinese wax is said to have ten times the illuminating power of other waxes. It is a beautiful wax, resembling beeswax in its chemical composition more nearly than the vegetable waxes, and is clear white in color.

Dr. Howard calls attention to the fact that in the far southwest of the United States there is a wax insect (*Cerococcus quercus*) which apparently needs careful investigation from the commercial point of view. The doctor recently received specimens of the insect from Mesa Grande, California. They were not sent in position on the twigs, but had been removed therefrom and compressed together by hand into a more or less pliable lump, somewhat resembling a lump of india-rubber, but not possessing the same elasticity. The substance, it is remarked, makes an admirable chewing gum, as it takes and retains flavors better than other gums. Part of it has been proved by chemical analysis to be a true wax, and part resembles rubber in its physical properties. The product is not only interesting from a chemical standpoint, but it may prove to be also of economic value, as the supply is well-nigh inexhaustible. By directing attention to these products of potential importance, Dr. Howard demonstrates the commercial uses of entomology.—*Nature*. (*Bull. Pk.*)



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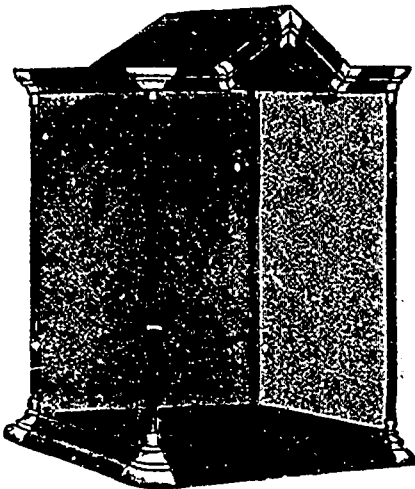


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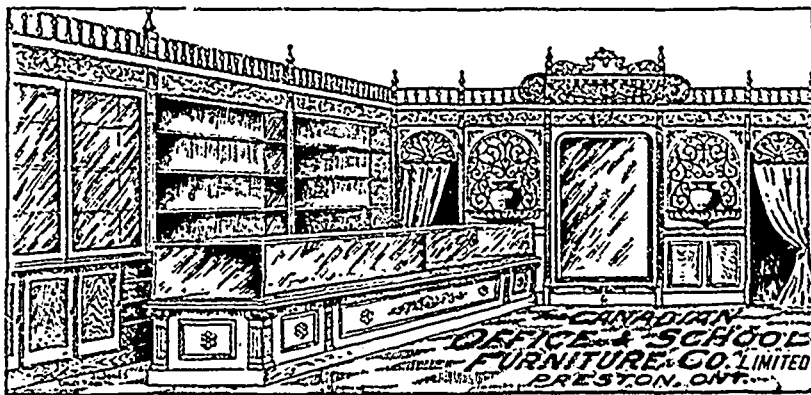


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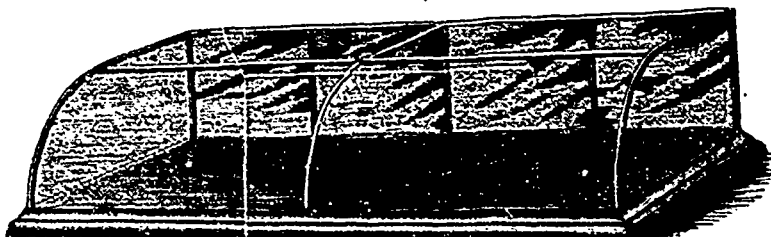
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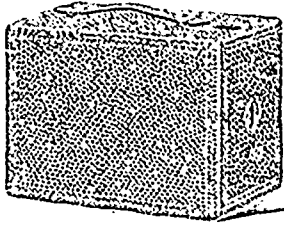
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THE PHOTO-AMERICAN PUBLISHING CO'Y

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Photographic Notes

ORTOL, A NEW DEVELOPER.—A new developer, the systematic name of which is orthoamidophenol, has been placed on the market in Germany. Following is a formula which has been found satisfactory by Dr. Eder:

SOLUTION A.

Metabisulphite potassium..... 2 drs.
Ortol..... 4 drs.
Water, cold..... 2½ pts.

SOLUTION B.

Crystallized sulphite of soda... 45 drs.
Crystallized soda..... 30 drs.
Bromide of potassium..... ¼ to ½ dr.
Water..... 2½ pts.

therefore recommended in the *Photographic Bulletin*:

I. Hydrochinone..... 5 gms.
Metabisulphite of potassium.. 5 gms.
Bromide of potassium..... 6.3 gms.
Water..... 60 cc.

II. Caustic soda..... 13 gms.
Water..... 600 cc.

Mix 60 cubic centimeters I with 30 cubic centimeters II. This developer will remain colorless for days.

La Nature gives the following method for writing on negatives. Two solutions are made, consisting of

did on the screen if they are given a slight blue tone, as the blue gives a better rendering of the snow than the bare glass of the slide would do.

Here are a few methods of accomplishing this:

Firstly, by placing a piece of blue glass in the slit made for that purpose in the lantern objective.

Secondly, by combining with the slide a blue glass to act as cover glass.

Thirdly, by toning or staining the film of the slide.

The toning can be accomplished by an ordinary sulphocyanide and gold toning bath.



By Carl Wolff.

"In the depths of drear December,
When the white doth hide the green."

1.—Sugar..... 15 parts.
Glycerine..... 5 "
Water..... 60 "
2.—Bichloride of mercury.... 5 "
Nitrate of mercury..... 10 "
Alcohol..... 60 "

Equal parts are taken and mixed, and the necessary inscription is written with a quill pen on ordinary writing paper. This is transferred to the negative by pressing the paper on the gelatine with the fingers. When the paper is withdrawn the writing will appear reversed on the negative, thus printing out correctly in the positive.

TONING LANTERN SLIDES BLUE.—Lantern slides of snow scenes look splen-

To stain the film, I think the following is the best method. It is based upon the chemical properties of potass. ferrideyanide or red prussiate of potash and ferrous sulphate.

Soak the slide in a uranium intensifier, which, of course, contains the potass. ferr., until the color has changed to red; then wash until all greasiness has left the film; afterwards place in a bath of ferrous sulphate 5 per cent. solution, which will change the color from red to a clear transparent blue, suitable for snow scenes and moonlight pictures.—*Photo-American*.

In winter time the bromide of potassium may be left out. For the gallery, mix 20 cubic centimeters of A, 20 cubic centimeters of B. For landscapes mix 20 cubic centimeters A, 20 cubic centimeters B, and 20 cubic centimeters of water.—*American Druggist*.

COLORLESS DEVELOPER.—For some purposes it may be of importance to have a developer which will keep absolutely colorless. This is particularly of advantage with chloro bromide of silver plates, which accept color very easily from the developer. The following formula is

A NEW DEVELOPER.—Photographers who have studied their chemistry will know that of the three di-oxy-phenols, namely, pyrocatechin, hydroquinone and resorcin, the last-named body is the only one not possessing the power of developing the photographic image. The reason is that in resorcin the hydroxyls occupy the "meta" position, *i.e.*, the first and third places in the benzene ring, instead of the first and second as in pyrocatechin, and the first and fourth as in hydroquinone. The authors argue that if an amido compound were formed so that the second and fourth places in the ring were filled up, as well as the first and third, the new substance would be an energetic developer. On making the experiment they found that their predictions were verified, and that, like amidol (ortho para-diamidophenol), the new compound—diamido-resorcin—would act without an alkali.

After a number of experiments they find that the following is the most satisfactory developer :

Water	100 parts
Sulphite of soda (anhydrous)	3 parts
Diamido-resorcin (chlorhydrate) ..	1 part

The negatives obtained are soft, the half-tones showing good gradation, with intense blacks. In this developer the chlorhydrate or compound of diamido-resorcin with hydrochloric acid is employed instead of the free base.

As regards the effect of varying the constituents of the developer, the alterations produce almost the same effect as if amidol were present instead of diamido-resorcin. The addition of bromide, however, produces much greater effect than in the case of amidol. On the whole, the authors claim that diamido-resorcin is superior to diamido-phenal (amidol) as a developer.—*Abstracted from a paper in the "Bull. de la Soc. Francaise."* (*Photogram.*)

How to Make Pen and Ink Sketches From Spoilt Prints.

Prints spoilt by objectionable figures moving into range during exposure, by technical faults, and in other ways, can be converted into passable pen and ink sketches by the following process: Dip a fine steel pen in Indian ink, and carefully go over all the lines in the picture which you wish reproduced, remembering to mark only the essential parts. When the ink is thoroughly dry wash the print in a solution of

Mercuric chloride	1 oz.
Alcohol	10 oz.
Water	10 oz.

In three minutes everything on the paper will disappear, except the inked-in parts. After removal from the mercury solution the picture is thoroughly washed, without handling, in plain water. When the print is again dry, it may be strengthened by more ink lines. The process needs some little skill—soon gained by practice—and it is best to commence on architecture, then landscapes, and, finally, portraits.—*Photo-American.*

Print Washing.

A correspondent in the *Photogram* says: The cheapest and most efficient print washer is, I think, the following: Cut two pieces of wood about a foot long and half an inch broad, and nail them together in the centre, to form a kind of cross. On this pin the prints by the corners and allow them to float upon a large bowl of water. By this means the hypo will leave the print and sink to the bottom, and after about four changes, allowing fifteen minutes in each water, the prints will be thoroughly washed.

Optical Department

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



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

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

R.E.V. $\frac{2}{8}$ with + 1.50 = $\frac{2}{8}$
L.E.V. $\frac{3}{8}$ with + 1.50 = $\frac{3}{8}$

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

S.A.C.—I have a customer aged 48, blind in right eye from cataract, and L.V. only $\frac{6}{20}$, requiring -4.50 D. Spt. =

-2.50 Cyl. ax 30 for best vision. What is the cause of this, and what glasses would you prescribe? His eyesight, he says, was always good up to about thirty years of age.

Ans.—Cataract is often the cause of myopia in its early stage, and the probability is that the myopia of the left eye is due to incipient cataract, which in time will become total, causing blindness in both eyes—when, of course, a removal of the cataract surgically will be the only means of restoring the eyesight. In the meantime I would give him the glasses you found for distant vision, and about -2.50 Spt. with -2.50 Cyl. for reading, etc., putting them in frames with the X nose-piece and straight temples. In the one eye put the distant vision glasses, and in the other put the near vision glasses. By the use of the above kind of spectacle frame he can use either glass as required, simply by reversing the frame, *i.e.*, turning them over.

T.A.B.—Case of internal squint in young girl. R.V. $\frac{2}{8}$ L.V. $\frac{2}{8}$ and the R. eye shows no manifest hyperopia although internal squint is said to be nearly always due to hyperopia. Can you explain this?

Ans.—The probability is that this case is also due to hyperopia, but in addition thereto there is spasm of accommodation, so that no manifest hyperopia is possible to be shown without the use of a mydriatic, *e.g.*, atropine, etc.

These squint cases anyway, as often pointed out in these columns before—especially in the cases of the young—should be placed in care of an oculist. This is the only hope in the great majority of cases of saving the sight of the squinting eye. Let me add here that I do not believe any instrument is able to bring out the latent hyperopia, notwithstanding the flowery claims made by the manufacturers. Mydriatics in numerous cases will always be required.

T.A.D.—What is tobacco amblyopia, and how do you detect it, and what can be done for it?

Ans.—This question was fully answered in these columns many months ago under the head "Toxic Amblyopia." The editor could tell you the exact number.

A Chinese paper estimates that the victims of the plague in Foochow this year will not fall far short of forty thousand.

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Practical Perfumery	50
Pereira's Prescriptions	1 00
Proctor's Testing	50
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The Science of Optics.

By LIONEL LAURANCE.

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

Myopia.

The PR in Em. is always at ∞ , in M it is always at a fixed finite point according to the extent of the error. The PR of the myope is calculated simply by dividing into 40 the No. of D's of the defect, thus :

M	0.25 D	the PR is at	160 ins.
"	0.50	"	80 "
"	1.00	"	40 "
"	2.00	"	20 "
"	3.00	"	13 "
"	4.00	"	10 "
"	5.00	"	8 "
"	6.00	"	6½ "
"	7.00	"	5½ "
"	8.00	"	5 "
"	9.00	"	4½ "
"	10.00	"	4 "
"	13.00	"	3 "
"	20.00	"	2 "

An approximate method of estimating M is to measure the distance between the eyes and the farthest point at which fine print can be read, that is the PR. Thus, if it can be read at 12 inches a 12 in. Cc. lens is required, if at 16 in. a 16 in. lens is required. Such a method is experimental only, not a test. It is, however, useful to prove any other test, or to find quickly the approximate correction. In theory the PR should correspond to the focal length of the corrective lenses. Thus, if a myope has been fitted with—8D he should be able to read No. 1 without glasses as far away as 5 inches and no farther. The exceptions, however, are so numerous as to destroy the utility of this fact, because if there be any changes at the fundus, the visual acuteness is lowered, and No. 1 may be legible only at some nearer point than the PR or even not at all. On the other hand, if there have been no changes at the fundus, or at least at the macula, No. 1 will be legible farther away, owing to the largeness of the retinal image in the myopic eye.

In myopia Con. is employed in excess of Ac. As this can be effected to a certain extent by everyone at the PP, it follows that in low degrees of M it is done easily, and without any attendant asthenopia.

When the connection between Ac. and

Con. is severed this can be done in higher conditions of M sometimes to a remarkable extent without asthenopia. This is the general thing in M of medium degree; it would seem that starting out, when the defect is first acquired, with the power of converging slightly in excess of Ac., as the defect grows, so the two functions are trained to be used in this manner.

In other cases of medium and even low degrees of M the connection is kept up, and there is asthenopia which should be cured by the use of the proper Cc. lenses for close work.

In still other cases the tie is retained, but as the reading point is so close it is found impossible to stand the strain, and in order to relieve it the book or paper is moved to one side, one eye only is used for reading and the other is allowed to roll outwards, so that neither Ac. nor Con. is exerted.

The habit is the more freely indulged in because the internal recti being in a weakened condition from over-action, Con. in itself is painful.

Even if the eyes do not really deviate in high degrees of M the internal recti are generally weak and insufficient (exophoria), and that is one of the reasons why the reading point has to be removed to a distance at which so much Con. is not required.

The fact that the convergence muscles are at fault in uncorrected M is frequently very plainly shown by the complaints of the client, that he has pains between the eyes over the nose.

When the insufficiency becomes an occasional strabismus, there are complaints of seeing double when the eyes are tired. The internal recti being unable any longer to stand the strain, relax; the two visual axis are no longer directed to the same spot and the images of the object do not occupy corresponding parts of the two retinae; hence two objects are seen instead of one. To escape from the disagreeable sensation of diplopia, the other eye is rolled outwards still more, and the reading continued by the one eye only.

Presently as the M increases and the internal recti become weaker, the habit of squinting is always indulged in for close work, the eyes being straight when

looking at distant objects. Later on, the external recti become stronger than the internal, and the squint is permanent, and in time the deviating eye also becomes amblyopic from non-use (exanopsia).

When the strabismus is fixed, there is no asthenopia, as reading is done by the one eye alone without the exertion of either Ac. or Con. Before the squint becomes constant the correction consists, as before directed, of those Cc. lenses that cause more Ac. to be exerted, bringing about a certain degree of harmony between the two functions, and at the same time by removing the reading point to a greater distance, causing the employment of less Con. For instance, if it was difficult to converge to, say 4 in., which would be the reading point of a myope of 10D and at which 10MA of Con. are exerted, it may be comparatively easy to converge to, say 13 in., at which point only 3MA are necessary. At the same time, if there be thrown suddenly on the myope, by giving too full a correction, the necessity for more Ac. than his weak ciliary can well achieve, accommodative asthenopia might be brought about in place of the previous muscular asthenopia, or a convergent squint, in place of the tendency to divergent squint, by inducing too much Ac. and so also too much Con.

As convergent strabismus is associated with and caused by H, so divergent strabismus is always associated with and caused by M. If the defect be attended to early in life, before the deviating eye has lost its power to receive and transmit retinal impressions and before the squint has become permanently fixed, it can be cured by properly correcting the M.

Being fitted with the necessary glasses, the two eyes can be directed to a point, say 16 in. away, where the two images can be fused, whereas previously they could not be converged to so close a point as, say 6 or 8 in.

Practice versus Theory.*

By LIONEL G. AMSDEN.

In this, the noon-tide of optical progress, when so much is written and spoken on the subject of refraction, hyperopia, myopia, astigmatism, ophthalmology, and the various other "ologies" and "isms," another and highly import-

* Extracts from address delivered before the graduating class of the Canadian Ophthalmic College, Jan. 25 h, 1893.

ant qualification in the equipment of the successful optician is either overlooked or ignored, viz., "the spectacle frame."

How important a part the spectacle is destined to play in the fields of your future operations will be readily apparent to you when I remind you that it is the means whereby you apply all that fund of optical lore which, emanating from the fountain of optical research, the immortal Donders, and through the medium of but little less eminent scholars and teachers, Heilmoltz, Volk, Hartridge, Tiffany, Savage, etc., finally reaches the pupil of your intelligence, and, obeying the fundamental law of optics, is focussed upon the retina of your understanding, and "the expert optician" is the picture.

You will note in this connection that in order to carry out the law of optics it is necessary for you who are the receiving media to be of greater density than the conveying media, so those of you who are lagging and prone to discouragement, take heart, and bear in mind that as light in passing from one medium to another of different density is refracted, reflected or absorbed, so it is with knowledge.

These wonderful rays of profound research come streaming in all directions, and as many of them as come in contact with your intellectual media are either refracted, reflected or absorbed.

He who by reason of his superabundant natural abilities absorbs everything is filled with magnificent theories. He who refracts everything is dazzled by the multitude of scintillating rays, and he who reflects everything contains nothing. So, then, he who absorbs the theories, reflects the artificialities and correctly refracts the actualities, is the one who is bound to make his mark in the field of practical optics.

I repeat, the spectacle is the means whereby you apply this fund of optical research to practical utility. Can we then say that it is of less importance than the knowledge itself?

The beautiful theories you have absorbed during your *soporata hie* are mere theories still until practically applied.

The wonderful law governing the refraction of light by means of curved surfaces, the mystic and subtle co-partnership existing between convergence and accommodation and various other beautifully dove-tailed sections of this wondrous fabric, are mere theories as far as you are concerned until you have reduced them to actual practice. The fact of it being an established and accepted

fact that convex surfaces refract towards the centre, and that cylinders refract in one direction only, will not cure hyperopia or relieve astigmatism, but the intelligent application of these now well-known truths will bring joy to the sufferer and affluence to the successful operator.

The theoretical problems you have successfully struggled with in this class will enable you to arrive at a fairly accurate diagnosis of the various ordinary cases of ametropia to be met with, may probably suggest the proper correction, but here it must of necessity pause. We have before us instances of opticians who, having undergone a thorough training in the fundamental laws of refraction, approach each case with a thorough understanding of the different anomalies of refraction, and by careful examination the particular kind of ametropia is discerned, the amount recorded, and the correction ordered. But here their vocation ceases upon the very threshold for perfect results.

The theory of optics can carry them no further.

Like the mechanical precision of the Russian squadrons in the war of the Crimea, crammed full of the theory of military evolution by generations of barrack-yard drill, they would manoeuvre with all the exactness of a Royal parade in the face of showers of grape and musketry, deploy and counter-march, break into column and echelon, in the most approved method laid down by military authorities, but when the object of this manoeuvring was accomplished, viz., the bringing of the squadrons to close quarters with their insignificant foe, the theory of war could carry them no further, 'twas practicability they required, and they were annihilated.

It is not my intention to go into detail in the matter of frame fitting, but would merely say, in passing, a few words upon the gold frame spectacle or eye-glass.

My advice, founded upon many years of practical fitting, is "supply when possible a gold frame." It is true that the original cost is somewhat in excess of the steel, but this is compensated by its longevity, and further, the results of your fitting are considerably improved by the enhanced appearance of a neat fitting gold frame. But here let me warn you against the low-grade, light-weight rubbish which has, of late been doing duty for a gold frame. Avoid this species as you would the pestilence.

I care not how thorough your examinations, or how brilliant your deductions, you will certainly mar your good work should you for a few cents in the cost mount your correction in any of this flimsy rubbish. If you do your work thoroughly and well, the matter of charges is a secondary consideration to your customer, as the relief consequent upon a perfect correction is worth whatever you feel inclined to charge. But if your correction is not a correction, or is inaccurately applied, your charges are an extortion, even if you work for nothing, and in no way can you more easily bring about this state of things than by the use of these unsuitable goods. You are apt to have the axis of your cylinder thrown in front of a meridian of entirely different refraction. You introduce a prism at random by decentring. You invite asthenopia, recklessly rectify the inequalities of the recti muscles; possibly dabble in concomitant convergent strabismus, when your intention was to merely correct a mild case of hyperopia. And to cap the climax, next day your customer calls upon your competitor across the street to enquire if possibly by some means his spectacles cannot be made to fit his nose instead of straddling the back of his neck.

It is simply a matter of impossibility to have them retain their correct alignment upon the face for twenty-four hours. They have nothing to recommend them to the legitimate optician but their price, and in the long run, believe me, they are dear at any price.

So then, having devoted some of the very best hours of your life to the study of this sublime science, which, while enriching yourselves, at the same time enables you to relieve the sufferings of your fellow-man, do not debase your noble calling to the level of the "peddling element" by introducing "cheap John quackeries." As it has taken your very best mental efforts to thoroughly comprehend its mysteries, and as it will undoubtedly draw forth your best reasoning faculties in the application, so the practice of your profession in the amelioration of some of the ills to which flesh is heir will, or should, bring to the surface the best you have in you morally. I say, as the development of your professional instinct engages only the best you are capable of intellectually, physically, morally, in the name of common sense and common humanity, use the very best material obtainable for your correction.

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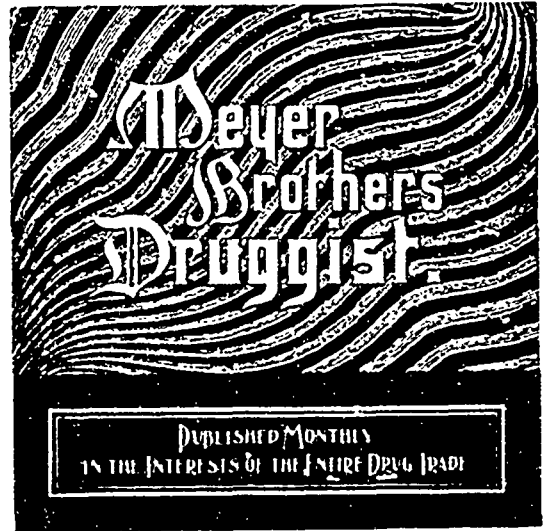
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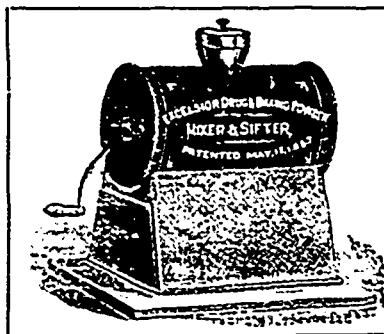
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EXCELSIOR WAFER MACHINE ONLY \$1.50

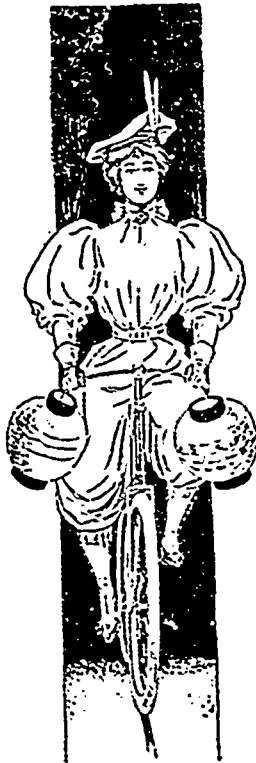
For the Coating of Headache Wafers, and all Powders not pleasant to take.

This Machine makes three sizes of Wafers. It will cost only 60 cents a dozen to make your own Headache Cure. Does it pay?

DIRECTIONS—Place one dozen wafers in the machine, fill the Wafer with the powder through the powder filler; take the capper and wet one end, pick up the Wafer with the front finger and thumb; take the Wafer off and place it on top of the Wafer in the machine, press it together with the dry end of the capper.

FOR SALE BY
The Druggists' Corporation of Canada,
TORONTO

BOOKLETS . .



MY PARTICULAR SPECIALTY is illustrated booklets. By a booklet I mean anything from eight pages upward. A booklet properly treats of a business as a whole, or of any particular part, branch or specialty of a business. For instance, my little booklet "How" tells why I think I should be paid for advice on advertising problems, and about what I ought to be paid for it. I will send it freely to any business man whose name is in the R. G. Dun book. I am making a large number of booklets this fall. Booklets for all sorts of businesses in all sorts of places. Last month I wrote, illustrated and printed 10,000 booklets for a banker in Sidney, New South Wales. The booklets cost him \$245.00, and the expressage to Sidney was \$182.00. But my client got exactly what he wanted—and it will pay him. Last month also I have made a series of seven booklets for one of the leading jewelry concerns of the country. Last month also a large pamphlet for a proprietary medicine concern of national importance. Last month also - on October 15— I received an order by telegraph from one of the largest importers and roasters of coffee in America. Order came at 2.45 p.m., and was for a 16-page booklet, with cover in two colors, and seven illustrations for the inside pages. *At five-thirty the same evening* the finished drawings and the copy were mailed by special delivery. The day the matter was received by my client I got a wire saying: "Matter for booklet received and perfectly satisfactory." I believe there is no other place on earth where this could have been done. I don't like to work in a rush, but I can do it if I must. How do I do it? I have on file in my offices—properly classified and indexed—matter pertaining to almost every conceivable business subject. When this "coffee" order came I called for all the matter on file in relation to coffee, and in five minutes I had on my desk about all the known facts about this particular food product. I worked carefully, but quickly. My information was accurate. My work was satisfactory. Write or telegraph me about a booklet for *your* business.

Charles Austin Bates + + + +
Vanderbilt Building, New York

Formulary

EAU DE COLOGNE.

The following recipes according to *Der Seifenfabrikant* are "reliable."

Superfine Eau de Cologne.

1. Rosemary oil.....	8 grams.
Lavender oil.....	10 "
Balm oil.....	1 "
Portugal (orange) oil....	24 "
Neroli oil.....	30 "
Clove oil.....	1 "
Petitgrain oil.....	36 "
Citron oil.....	54 "
Lemon rind oil.....	54 "
Spirit.....	9,500 "
2. Pineapple oil.....	60 grams.
Orange oil.....	25 "
Lemon oil.....	10 "
Cinnamon oil.....	10 "
Citronella oil.....	10 "
Rosemary oil.....	25 "
Lavender oil.....	20 "
Bergamot oil.....	10 "
Petitgrain oil.....	10 "
Peppermint oil.....	15 drops.
Distilled water.....	3,000 grams.
Spirit.....	10,000 "
3. Bergamot oil.....	7 grams.
Lemon oil.....	17 "
Petitgrain oil.....	10 "
Neroli oil.....	3.3 "
Rosemary oil.....	7 "
Musk tincture.....	10 "
Spirit.....	3,000 "

Superior Eau de Cologne.

Rosemary oil (French)...	10 grams.
Lavender oil.....	4 "
Balm oil (German).....	2 "
Petitgrain oil.....	34 "
Citron oil.....	60 "
Lemon oil.....	38 "
Bergamot oil.....	106 "
Neroli oil.....	20 "
Lime-tta oil.....	16 "
Portugal (sweet orange)	
oil.....	40 "
Spirit.....	7,000 "

Fine Eau de Cologne.

Neroli oil.....	15 grams.
Bergamot oil.....	85 "
Petitgrain oil.....	30 "
Rosemary oil.....	15 "
Lavender oil.....	44 "
Peppermint oil.....	3 drops.
Distilled water.....	5,000 grams.
Spirit.....	7,500 "

Ordinary Eau de Cologne.

Bergamot oil.....	42 grams.
Lemon oil.....	38 "
Portugal oil.....	25 "
Lavender oil.....	16 "
Rosemary oil.....	68 "
Thyme oil.....	8 "
Petitgrain oil.....	8 "
Spirit.....	4,000 "
Distilled water.....	2,800 "

LAXATIVE SALT.

Cream of tartar.....	5 av. ozs.
Rochelle salt.....	2 "
Bicarbonate of sodium.....	3 "
Tartaric acid.....	1 av. oz.
Sugar.....	3 "
Oil of lemon.....	20 drops.
Oil of orange.....	10 "

Mix and reduce to fine powder. May be dispensed when fruit salt, grape salt,

aperient, or laxative salt are called for. Dose: From one-half to a tablespoonful in a glass of water.—*Meyer Bros. Druggist.*

CAPSICO OPODELDOC.

Most efficacious in relieving and curing pains in the ligaments, tendons, and muscles.

Alcohol.....	20 ozs.
Tr. of capsicum.....	5 "
White castile soap.....	3 "
Camphor.....	2 "
Liq. ammon.....	1 oz.
Menthol.....	1/2 "
Oil of wintergreen.....	1/2 "

Dissolve by heat, strain, and fill in collapsible tubes.—*Phar. Review.*

TEA EYE POULTICE.

Hot tea leaves.....	2 ozs.
Opium (powd.).....	1 dr.

Apply to eyelids.—*Fam. Doc.*

SACHET PERFUMES.

Violets.

Orris powder.....	500 parts.
Rice flour.....	250 "
Essence of bouquet extract.....	10 "
Spring-flowers extract.....	10 "
Violet extract.....	20 "
Oil of bergamot.....	4 "
Rose oil.....	2 "
Musk tincture.....	50 "

Dreamland.

Caraway.....	125 parts.
Mint.....	125 "
Thyme.....	125 "
Lavender.....	125 "
Rose petals.....	500 "
Cloves.....	70 "
Musk tincture.....	50 "

Rose.

Rose petals.....	1000 parts.
Sandalwood powder.....	600 "
Rose oil.....	15 "

Portugal.

Sandalwood powder.....	1000 parts.
Orris powder.....	500 "
Rose petals.....	500 "
Cinnamon.....	250 "
Cloves.....	250 "
Tonquin musk.....	10 "

Vanilla.

Styrax.....	675 parts.
Siam bezoe.....	675 "
Rosewood.....	675 "
Cloves.....	160 "
Vanilla.....	160 "
Tonquin musk.....	10 "

—*"D. Drug. Ztg."*

COLD AND LIQUID CREAMS.

Cold Cream.

Spermaceti.....	2 av. ozs.
White wax.....	2 av. ozs.
Cotton seed oil, bleached.....	6 av. ozs.
Castor oil.....	4 av. ozs.
Borax, powdered.....	2 drs.
Rose water.....	4 fl. ozs.
Oil of rose.....	10 drops.

Melt the spermaceti and wax, add the oils, then gradually add the rose water, in which the borax has been dissolved, stirring continuously until cold and a uniformly soft creamy mixture is obtained, then add the oil of rose.

Petrolatum Cold Cream.

White wax.....	2 av. ozs.
Spermaceti.....	2 av. ozs.
Cotton seed oil, bleached.....	6 av. ozs.
Petrolatum oil, white.....	4 av. ozs.
Borax, powdered.....	2 drs.
Rose water.....	4 fl. ozs.
Oil of rose.....	10 drops.

Prepare like the preceding.

Toilet Cream.

Tragacanth, powder.....	2 drs.
Borax, powder.....	2 drs.
Ammonium chloride, powder.....	4 drs.
Glycerin.....	4 fl. ozs.
Water.....	Sufficient to make 32 fl. ozs.

Triturate the tragacanth with the glycerin to a smooth paste, dissolve the borax and ammonium chloride in the water and filter, and add to the triturate such perfume, coloring substance, extract, tincture or water as may be required for the appending of a name or title to the preparation, as that of witch-hazel, cucumber, lettuce, almond, orange, rose, arnica, calendula, etc.—*Meyer Bros.' Druggist.*

CHILBLAIN CURES.

The *Journal de Médecine de Paris* gives the following formula, attributed to Cheron:

Solution lead subacetate.....	5 parts.
Tincture opium.....	5 parts.
Tincture iodine.....	5 parts.
Starch.....	10 Gm.
Glycerin.....	140 Gm.

M.

An Ointment for Chilblains.

Camphor.....	20 grains.
Balsam of Peru.....	7 grains.
Oil of almonds.....	2 drachms.
Lanolin.....	6 drachms.
Rose water.....	6 drachms.

—*Journal des Practiciens.*

Selling Bogus Pills

H. E. Migner was sentenced recently at Montreal on two charges of selling medicine and obtaining money under false pretences. He was arrested at St. John, N. B., by Detective Haynes, of the Canadian Secret Service, on complaint of the Dr. Williams Medicine Company and brought back to Montreal. Before Judge Lafontaine he pleaded guilty, and was fined ten dollars or ten days in gaol, for falsely representing pills which he sold to be Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. He had done the same thing with pills which he had called Dr. Codre's Red Pills, and for the latter offence he was sent to gaol for two days.

All Wide-Awake Druggists

HANDLE

Dr. Jim 5c.

Cecil Rhodes 10c.

AND

Little Governor 5c.

As
Leaders. **CIGARS**

FOR SALE BY
ALL JOBBERS.

By far the Best Advertised Brands
at present before the public.

The Canadian Cigar Co.

Manufacturers

TORONTO, ONT.

The Farbenfabriken vorm.

We would call the attention of our readers to the advertisement on cover of the pharmaceutical products of the Farbenfabriken vorm. Friedr. Bayer & Co., Elberfeld, Germany. These consist of Phenacetine-Bayer, antipyretic, analgesic and sedative; Salophen, antirheumatic; Hemicranine, antineuralgic; Salicylic Acid-Bayer; Sulfonal Bayer, hypnotic, neurotic; Trional, hypnotic and sedative; Piperazine-Bayer, uric acid solvent; Lycetal Bayer, anti-arthritis; Aristol, antiseptic, cicatrisant; Europhen, complete iodoform substitute; Losophan, antemycotic, antipruritic; Somatose, scientific food; Tannigen, intestinal astringent; Iodothyrene, active principle of thyroid gland. Descriptive pamphlets will be mailed on application to Dominion Dye-wood and Chemical Co., Toronto, who are the sole agents in Canada.

A New Article.

Spruce bark bed-clothing, advertised on page 28A, is made of the tender inner bark of the Canadian balsam spruce tree, stripped early in the spring when the sap is rising in the tree. By a special process the bark is made into thin sheets, as

smooth, soft and pliable as cloth, and in which all the powerful aromatic and balsamic qualities of the spruce are permanently retained. Very gratifying results have been obtained from the large expenditure of money in advertising in the leading American magazines during the last three months, and it is the intention of the manufacturers to begin at once the expenditure of a like liberal amount in Canadian daily papers.

HOW TO GET

	Per Dor.	One Gross
Dr. CODERRE'S RED PILLS, for Pale and Weak Women	\$4	\$40
In 1 doz. lots, 5 per cent. discount.		
Dr. CODERRE'S PLASTERS	\$2	\$20
In 3 doz. lots, 5 per cent. discount.		
Dr. CODERRE'S PURGATIVE TABLETS	\$2	\$20
In 3 doz. lots, 5 per cent. discount.		
Dr. CODERRE'S INJECTION POWDER	\$2	\$20
In 3 doz. lots, 5 per cent. discount.		

To obtain the 5 per cent discount, the order must be for not less than 3 dozen of any one of our Remedies. Special price in large quantities.

Correspondence Solicited. F.O.B. Montreal.

THE FRANCO-AMERICAN CHEMICAL CO.

37 ST CHARLES BORROMEE ST., MONTREAL.
Bell Tel. 635.

N.B.—We will not sell to Price Outters.

Soda Water Fountains.

The Fletcher Mfg. Co., Toronto, make their announcement in this issue. A catalogue of fountains and accessories, syrups and flavors and other goods in their lines will be mailed to any address on application by mentioning the CANADIAN DRUGGIST.

WANTS, FOR SALE, ETC.

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

SITUATIONS WANTED.

SITUATION WANTED—SHOULD YOU REQUIRE the temporary services of a qualified assistant with satisfactory references, address Chemist, 207 James St. South, Hamilton, Ont.

SITUATION WANTED—AS DRUGGISTS' ASSISTANT, six years' experience, good salesman, accurate dispenser, moderate salary. Address John H. Snedden, Almonte, Ont.

SITUATION WANTED—DRUGGIST ASSISTANT. Two years' experience. Best of references. Strictly temperate. City practice preferred. Address Box 32, Hanover, Ont.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—WELL ESTABLISHED DRUGSTORE in Montreal, cheap for cash. Splendid locality. Fine family trade. Great bargain for energetic man. Address Mr. Maffatt, c/o Evans' Sons, Montreal, Que.

FOR SALE AT BARGAIN—ABOUT ONE GROSS of spectacles, assorted styles and grades, including extension frames, bifocals, rock-crystals, etc. Also one or two dozen eye glasses, (skeleton frame), and a small quantity of spectacle cases: the whole in perfect condition. Lists and price on application. Address Box 99, Paris, Ont.

We Solicit Your Trade

We offer a well-assorted stock
of

Drugs
Chemicals
Patent
Medicines
Perfumery
Toilet Articles
etc.

CALL AND SEE US

JAMES A. KENNEDY & CO.,

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS

342 Richmond St., LONDON, Ont.

SEELY'S

CELEBRATED

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

Put up in 25c. and 50c. sizes



PARISIAN BALM

"REGISTERED"

For Toilet Use.

Whitens the hands and beautifies the skin.

SEELY The American Perfumer

Detroit, Mich., U.S.A.

ESTABLISHED 1862

Windsor, Ont.

CANADIAN DRUGGIST PRICES CURRENT

Corrected to February 11th, 1898.

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

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

Senna, Alexandria, lb.....	\$ 25	\$ 30	Queen of the Meadow, lb.....	\$ 18	\$ 20	Valerianate, oz.....	\$ 55	\$ 60
Tinnevely, lb.....	15	25	Rhatany, lb.....	20	30	AMYL, Nitrite, oz.....	16	18
Stramonium, lb.....	20	25	Rhubarb, lb.....	75	2 50	ANTINERVIN, oz.....	85	00
Uva Ursi, lb.....	15	18	Sarsaparilla, Hond, lb.....	40	45	ANTIKAMN?.....	1 30	1 35
LRECHES, Swedish, doz.....	1 00	1 10	Cut, lb.....	50	55	ANTIPYRIN, oz.....	1 10	1 20
LICORICE, Solazzi.....	45	50	Senega, lb.....	55	65	ARISTOL, oz.....	1 85	2 00
Pignatelli.....	35	40	Squill, lb.....	13	15	ARSENIC, Donovan's sol., lb.....	25	30
Grasso.....	30	35	Stillingia, lb.....	22	25	Fowler's sol., lb.....	10	13
Y & S—Sticks, 6 to 1 lb., per lb.	27	30	Powdered, lb.....	25	27	Iodide, oz.....	50	55
“ Purity, 100 sticks in box	75	75	Unicorn, lb.....	38	40	White, lb.....	6	7
“ Purity, 200 sticks in box	1 50	1 50	Valerian, English, lb. true.....	20	25	ATROPINE, Sulp. in 1/2 ozs. 80c.,	6 00	6 25
“ Acme Pellets, 5 lb. tins	2 00	2 00	Virginia, Snake, lb.....	40	45	oz.....	40	45
“ Lozenges, 5 lb. tins.....	2 00	2 00	Yellow Dock, lb.....	15	18	Iodide, oz.....	55	60
“ Tar, Licorice, and Tolu,			RUM, Bay, gal.....	2 50	2 75	Salicylate, oz.....	25	30
5 lb. tins.....	2 00	2 00	Essence, lb.....	3 00	3 25	Subcarbonate, lb.....	2 00	2 25
LUPULIN, oz.....	30	35	SACCHARIN, oz.....	1 25	1 50	Subnitrate, lb.....	1 80	2 00
LYCOPODIUM, lb.....	70	80	SEED, Anise, Italian, sifted, lb..	13	15	BORAX, lb.....	7	8
MACE, lb.....	1 20	1 25	Star, lb.....	35	40	Powdered, lb.....	8	9
MANNA, lb.....	1 60	1 75	Burdock, lb.....	30	35	BROMINE, oz.....	8	13
Moss, Iceland, lb.....	9	10	Canary, bag or less, lb.....	4	5	CADMIUM, Bromide, oz.....	20	25
Irish, lb.....	12	13	Caraway, lb.....	10	13	Iodide, oz.....	45	50
MUSK, Tonquin, oz.....	46 00	50 00	Cardamom, lb.....	1 15	1 25	CAFFEINE, oz.....	55	60
NUTGALLS, lb.....	21	25	Celery.....	25	30	Citrate, oz.....	45	50
Powdered, lb.....	25	30	Colchicum.....	50	60	CALCIUM, Hypophosphite, lb....	1 50	1 60
NUTMEGS, lb.....	1 00	1 10	Coriander, lb.....	10	12	Iodide, oz.....	95	1 00
NUX VOMICA, lb.....	10	12	Cumin, lb.....	15	20	Phosphate, precip., lb.....	35	38
Powdered, lb.....	20	25	Fennel, lb.....	15	17	Sulphide, oz.....	5	6
OAKUM, lb.....	12	15	Fenugreek, powdered, lb..	7	9	CRRUUM, Oxalate, oz.....	10	12
OINTMENT, Merc., lb. 1/2 and 1/2.	70	75	Flax, cleaned, lb.....	3 1/2	4	CHINOIDINE, oz.....	15	18
Citrine, lb.....	45	50	Ground, lb.....	4	5	CHLORAL, Hydrate, lb.....	1 25	1 30
PARALDEHYDE, oz.....	20	22	Hemp, lb.....	3 1/2	4	Croton, oz.....	75	80
PEPPER, black, lb.....	12	13	Mustard, white, lb.....	11	12	CHLOROFORM, lb.....	60	1 00
Powdered, lb.....	15	16	Pumpkin.....	15	20	CINCHONINE, sulphate, oz.....	25	30
PITCH, black, lb.....	3	4	Quince, lb.....	65	70	CINCHONIDINE, Sulph., oz.....	28	30
Bergundy, true, lb.....	10	12	Rape, lb.....	5	6	COCAINE, Mur., oz.....	4 00	4 50
PLASTER, Calcined, bbl. cash....	1 25	3 25	Strophanthus, oz.....	50	55	CODEIA, 1/2 oz.....	75	80
Adhesive, yd.....	12	13	Worm, lb.....	22	25	COLLODION, lb.....	65	70
Belladonna, lb.....	65	70	SEIDLITZ MIXTURE, lb.....	25	30	COPPER, Sulph., (Blue Vitriol) lb.	6	7
Gallbanum Comp., lb.....	80	85	SOAP, Castile, Mottled, pure, lb..	10	12	Iodide, oz.....	65	70
Lead, lb.....	25	30	White, Cont's, lb.....	15	16	COPPERAS, lb.....	1	3
POPPY HEADS, per 100.....	1 00	1 10	Powdered, lb.....	25	40	DIURETIN, oz.....	1 60	1 65
ROSIN, Common, lb.....	2 1/2	3	Green (Sapo Viridis), lb.....	25	40	ETHER, Acetic, lb.....	75	80
White, lb.....	3 1/2	4	SPERMACEIN, lb.....	60	65	Sulphuric, lb.....	40	50
RESORCIN, white, oz.....	25	30	TURPENTINE, Chian, oz.....	75	80	EXALGINE, oz.....	1 00	1 10
ROCHELLE SALT, lb.....	25	28	Venice, lb.....	10	12	HYOSCYAMINE, Sulp., crystals, gr.	25	30
ROOT, Aconitic, lb.....	22	25	WAX, White, lb.....	50	75	IODINE, lb.....	4 50	5 00
Althea, cut, lb.....	30	35	Yellow.....	40	45	IODOFORM, lb.....	5 25	5 50
Belladonna, lb.....	25	30	WOOD, Guaiac, rasped.....	5	6	IODOL, oz.....	1 40	1 50
Blood, lb.....	18	25	Quassia chips, lb.....	10	12	IRON, by Hydrogen.....	80	85
Bitter, lb.....	27	30	Red Saunders, ground, lb.....	5	6	Carbonate, Precip., lb.....	15	16
Blackberry, lb.....	15	18	Santal, ground, lb.....	5	6	Sacch., lb.....	30	35
Burdock, crushed, lb.....	18	20	CHEMICALS.			Chloride, lb.....	45	55
Calamus, sliced, white, lb.....	20	25	ACID, Acetic, lb.....	12	13	Sol., lb.....	13	16
Canada Snake, lb.....	30	35	Glacial, lb.....	45	50	Citrate, U.S.P., lb.....	90	1 00
Cohosh, black, lb.....	15	20	Benzoic, English, oz.....	20	25	And Ammon., lb.....	70	75
Colchicum, lb.....	40	45	German, oz.....	10	12	And Quinine, lb.....	1 50	3 00
Columbo, lb.....	20	22	Boracic, lb.....	13	14	Quin. and Stry., oz.....	18	30
Powdered, lb.....	25	30	Carbolic Crystals, lb.....	30	35	And Strychnine, oz.....	13	15
Coltsfoot, lb.....	35	40	Calvert's No. 1, lb.....	2 10	2 15	Dialyzed, Solution, lb.....	50	50
Comfrey, crushed, lb.....	20	25	No. 2, lb.....	1 35	1 40	Ferrocyanide, lb.....	55	60
Curcuma, powdered, lb.....	13	14	Citric, lb.....	50	55	Hypophosphites, oz.....	25	35
Dandelion, lb.....	20	22	Galic, oz.....	10	12	Iodide, oz.....	40	45
Elicampagne, lb.....	15	20	Hydrobromic, diluted, lb.....	30	35	Syrup, lb.....	40	45
Galangal, lb.....	15	18	Hydrocyanic, diluted, oz. bottles	1 50	1 60	Lactate, oz.....	5	6
Gelsemium, lb.....	22	25	doz.....	8	10	Pernitrate, solution, lb.....	15	16
Gentian or Gentian, lb.....	12	13	Lactic, concentrated, oz.....	8	10	Phosphate scales, lb.....	1 25	1 30
Ground, lb.....	13	14	Muriatic, lb.....	3	5	Sulphate, pure, lb.....	7	9
Powdered, lb.....	13	15	Chem. pure, lb.....	18	20	Exsiccated, lb.....	8	10
Ginger, African, lb.....	18	20	Nitric, lb.....	10 1/2	13	And Potass. Tartrate, lb....	80	85
Po., lb.....	20	22	Chem. pure, lb.....	25	30	And Ammon Tartrate, lb..	80	85
Jamaica, blchd., lb.....	27	30	Oleic, purified, lb.....	75	80	LEAD, Acetate, white, lb.....	13	15
Po., lb.....	30	35	Oxalic, lb.....	12	13	Carbonate, lb.....	7	8
Ginseng, lb.....	4 50	4 75	Phosphoric, glacial, lb.....	1 00	1 10	Iodide, oz.....	35	40
Golden Seal, lb.....	75	80	Dilute, lb.....	13	17	Red, lb.....	7	9
Gold Thread, lb.....	90	95	Pyrogallic, oz.....	30	35	LIME, Chlorinated, bulk, lb....	4	5
Hellebore, white, powd., lb..	13	15	Salicylic, white, lb.....	75	80	In packages, lb.....	6	7
Indian Hemp.....	18	20	Sulphuric, carboy, lb.....	2	2 1/2	LITHIUM, Bromide, oz.....	30	35
Ipecac, lb.....	2 40	2 50	Bottles, lb.....	4	5	Carbonate, oz.....	30	35
Powdered, lb.....	2 50	2 75	Chem. pure, lb.....	18	20	Citrate, oz.....	25	30
Jalap, lb.....	55	60	Tannic, lb.....	80	85	Iodide, oz.....	50	55
Powdered, lb.....	60	65	Tartaric, powdered, lb.....	38	40	Salicylate, oz.....	35	40
Kava Kava, lb.....	40	90	ACETANILID, lb.....	70	75	MAGNESIUM, Calc., lb.....	55	60
Licorice, lb.....	12	15	ACONITINE, grain.....	4	5	Carbonate, lb.....	18	20
Powdered, lb.....	13	15	ALUM, cryst., lb.....	1 1/2	3	Citrate, gran., lb.....	35	40
Mandrake, lb.....	13	18	Powdered, lb.....	3	4	Sulph. (Epsom salt), lb.....	1 1/2	3
Masterwort, lb.....	16	40	AMMONIA, Liquor, lb., 8So.....	10	12	MANGANSE, Black Oxide, lb..	5	7
Orris, Florentine, lb.....	30	35	AMMONIUM, Bromide, lb.....	80	85	MENTHOL, oz.....	35	40
Powdered, lb.....	40	45	Carbonate, lb.....	14	15	MERCURY, lb.....	75	80
Pareira Brava, true, lb.....	40	45	Iodide, oz.....	35	40	Ammon (White Precip.).....	1 25	1 30
Pink, lb.....	40	45	Nitrate crystals, lb.....	40	45	Chloride, Corrosive, lb.....	90	1 00
Parsley, lb.....	30	35	Muriate, lb.....	12	16	Calomel, lb.....	105	1 15
Pleurisy, lb.....	20	25				With Chalk, lb.....	50	55
Poke, lb.....	15	18						

Advertising.

Practical Hints on Advertising.

By CHARLES AUSTIN DATES, New York.

Some presumably smart man in St. Louis is sending out cards which contain no name, address or intimation of the business. It happens that I have received two cards numbered two and three; I haven't seen number one or number four. How many of the people to whom the cards were addressed have fared likewise? There is no way of telling.

* * *

So far as the advertising value of this scheme is concerned, it amounts to absolutely nothing in my case. It is the height of absurdity to do this kind of advertising. There is absolutely no sense in it. The theory is that it arouses curiosity, and that when the final card comes and elucidates the mystery the effect will be very strong indeed.

* * *

This may be true in a few isolated cases, or it may be true in a good many. It doesn't make much difference either way. The point is that each one of these cards might have conveyed a definite message about the business which it was desired to advertise. I don't believe that a series of mysterious cards ending with one card telling what they were all about will create a much deeper impression than a single card sent out with a plain, straight, emphatic story on it. Certainly this mysterious series will not produce one-tenth the effect of a persistent series of sensible cards. The mere continuous receipt of a series of characteristic cards is sure to produce some effect on the recipient's mind. Let the cards be as novel as you please in shape, color, wording or design, but let them all be sensible.

* * *

Advertisements are designed to sell goods. That is the ultimate and only legitimate object of them. Advertisements are printed salesmen, and they should be modelled a great deal on the rule of good salesmanship. A business man wouldn't think much of a drummer who came in and said: "The man who saws the wood may lame his back, but will have time to rest when those who are now whittling begin sawing." If a salesman went into a store and said that, and went out without saying anything more, he would probably leave an im-

pression on the store-keeper's mind. There is little doubt about that—neither is there any question about the character of the impression. The merchant would think the salesman was a fool and he would be right. One of the cards I have been speaking of contains the quoted sentence and nothing more.

* * *

When a salesman goes into a store, he generally passes out his card and says: "I represent the Smith, Jones, Robinson Company, of New York. We have something particularly attractive in bed-room sets, or parlor tables" or something or other. He may not make a sale that time, but the next time he goes to the store he talks business, just the same as he did before, and the third time and the fourth and the fifth. Finally, if he is a good salesman, he offers the merchant something that he wants, and so an entering wedge of trade is made. The salesman who went out and talked nonsense for four trips before he told what his business was wouldn't sell enough goods to pay his laundry bills.

* * *

Once in a great while something cute and funny—something extra smart—pays in advertising, but where one of these smart ideas succeeds, a thousand will fail.

There may be a few people who like to make a joke of business, and who have time to straighten out mysteries. Probably the people to whom this cute advertising appeals are the ones who read and study the puzzle departments of various papers. I don't know who they are, because in the whole course of my existence I have never known anybody who paid any attention to puzzle departments.

* * *

Advertising should be just as far removed from a puzzle as it is possible to remove it. The man who makes his advertising indirect and difficult to understand is discounting his chances for success. The advertiser has a message to deliver. He wants people to know what he has for sale. He wants them to know why they should prefer his article or his store to any other in its line. He generally has a reason for thinking that people ought to buy what he has to sell. This is what he ought to tell people. He ought to tell it just as plainly as possible.

Most of the alleged poetry in advertising is painful to a greater or less degree. The man who tackles rhyme ought to have his foot rule handy. Most advertising rhymists seem to believe that if you just get the ends of the lines to jingle it doesn't make any difference whether the lines are the same meter or not.

* * *

Cuts for newspapers ought to be either outline illustrations, or strong, clean black and white illustrations. There should be no fine lines for the ink to get into and for the soft paper to fill up.

* * *

It is a good thing to use cuts, but they ought to have some bearing on the advertisement, or to emphasize some point that is made in the advertisement. There is no use of dragging them in when there is no good reason for it.

* * *

The dash is a very effective punctuation mark when it is properly used and when it isn't abused. I believe in short sentences, but I don't believe in jerky sentences. I don't believe in the use of superfluous dashes.

Amongst Our Advertisers.

Buntin, Gillies & Co. are again drawing attention to their "rational" plan of selling blank books. Their one-half sheet foolscap blank book is a first-class book, containing good paper and bound in strong and attractive style. The rational plan consists of selling the books at so much for each. The 1000-page book being much cheaper per 100 sheets than the 500, hence the name "Rational."

Messrs. Lyman Brothers & Co., Toronto, have received a large consignment of the Dalu-Kola Tea Co.'s fine Ceylon Tea in one pound sovereign tins, which they are offering to the trade. The package is a very handsome one and the name of the exporters is a guarantee of quality.

An article has been going the rounds of the press in reference to danger from microbes on playing cards. Here is a chance for the enterprising dealer. If you can only scare your customers into burning all those old greasy cards you can no doubt sell him some nice, new, clean ones to replace them. If your stock needs replenishing as a result enquire what Buntin, Gillies & Co., Hamilton, can do for you.

Iodide, oz.....	\$ 35	\$ 40	Iodide, oz.....	\$ 40	\$ 43	Geranium, oz.....	\$1 75	\$1 85
Bin, oz.....	25	30	Salicylate, lb.....	1 00	1 10	Rose, lb.....	3 20	3 50
Oxide, Red, lb.....	1 15	1 20	Sulphate, lb.....	2	5	Juniper berries (English), lb...	4 50	5 50
Pill (Blue Mass), lb.....	70	75	Sulphite, lb.....	8	10	Wood, lb.....	70	70
MILK SUGAR, powdered, lb.....	30	35	SOMNOL, oz.....	85	00	Lavender, Chiris. Fleur, lb...	3 00	3 55
MORPHINE, Acetate, oz.....	1 75	1 80	SPRIT NITRE, lb.....	38	68	Garden, lb.....	75	1 50
Muriate, oz.....	1 75	1 80	STRONTIUM, Nitrate, lb.....	18	20	Lemon, lb.....	1 75	1 90
Sulphate, oz.....	1 80	1 85	STRYCHNINE, crystal, oz.....	80	85	Lemongrass, lb.....	1 50	1 00
PEPSIN, Saccharated, oz.....	35	40	SULFONAL, oz.....	28	30	Mustard, Essential, oz.....	60	60
PHENACETINE, oz.....	38	40	SULPHUR, Flowers of, lb.....	2 1/2	4	Neroli, oz.....	4 25	4 60
PHLOCAFFINE, Muriate, gram.....	12	15	Pure precipitated, lb.....	13	20	Orange, lb.....	2 75	3 75
PIPERIN, oz.....	1 00	1 10	TARTAR EMEIC, lb.....	50	55	Sweet, lb.....	2 75	3 00
PHOSPHORUS, lb.....	90	1 10	THYMOI (Thymic acid), oz.....	55	60	Origanum, lb.....	65	50
POTASSA, Caustic, white, lb.....	60	65	VERAPRINE, oz.....	2 00	2 10	Patchouli, oz.....	80	50
POTASSIUM, Acetate, lb.....	35	40	ZINC, Acetate, lb.....	70	75	Pennyroyal, lb.....	2 50	2 05
Bicarbonate, lb.....	15	17	Carbonate lb.....	25	30	Peppermint, lb.....	2 25	2 07
Bichromate, lb.....	14	15	Chloride, granular, oz.....	13	15	Pimento, lb.....	2 00	2 05
Bitrat (Cream Tart.), lb.....	25	28	Iodide, oz.....	60	65	Rhodium, oz.....	80	75
Bromide, lb.....	70	75	Oxide, lb.....	13	60	Rose, oz.....	7 50	11 30
Carbonate, lb.....	12	13	Sulphate, lb.....	9	11	Rosemary, lb.....	70	50
Chlorate, Eng., lb.....	18	20	Valerianate, oz.....	25	30	Rue, oz.....	25	50
Powdered, lb.....	20	22	ESSENTIAL OILS.					
Citrate, lb.....	70	75	Oil, Almond, bitter, oz.....	75	80	Sandalwood, lb.....	5 50	7 70
Cyanide, lb.....	40	50	Sweet, lb.....	40	50	Sassafras, lb.....	75	00
Hypophosphites, oz.....	10	12	Amber, crude, lb.....	40	45	Savin, lb.....	1 60	1 58
Iodide, lb.....	3 50	3 75	Rec't, lb.....	60	65	Spearmint, lb.....	3 75	4 79
Nitrate, gran, lb.....	8	10	Anise, lb.....	3 00	3 25	Spruce, lb.....	65	00
Permanganate, lb.....	40	45	Bay, oz.....	50	60	Tansy, lb.....	4 25	4 85
Prussiate, Red, lb.....	50	55	Bergamot, lb.....	3 25	3 50	Thyme, white, lb.....	1 80	1 87
Yellow, lb.....	32	35	Cade, lb.....	90	1 00	Wintergreen, lb.....	2 75	3 00
And Sod Tartrate, lb.....	25	30	Capnut, lb.....	1 60	1 70	Wormseed, lb.....	3 50	3 70
Sulphuret, lb.....	25	30	Capsicum, oz.....	60	65	Wormwood, lb.....	4 25	4 55
PROPHYLAMINE, oz.....	35	46	Caraway, lb.....	2 75	3 00	FINED OILS.		
QUININE, Sulph, bulk.....	39	42	Cassa, lb.....	2 75	3 00	CASTOR, lb.....	13	15
Ozs., oz.....	42	45	Cedar.....	55	85	COD LIVER, N.F., gal.....	80	1 00
QUINDINE, Sulphate, ozs., oz.....	16	20	Cinnamon, Ceylon, oz.....	2 75	3 00	Norwegian, gal.....	1 30	1 50
SALICIN, lb.....	4 50	5 00	Citronella, lb.....	80	85	COTONSRED, gal.....	1 10	1 20
SANTONIN, oz.....	20	22	Clove, lb.....	1 10	1 20	LARD, gal.....	90	1 00
SILVER, Nitrate, cryst, oz.....	80	85	Copaiba, lb.....	1 75	2 00	LINSEED, boiled, gal.....	56	59
Fused, oz.....	85	90	Cotton, lb.....	1 50	1 75	Raw, gal.....	55	58
SODIUM, Acetate, lb.....	30	35	Cubeb, lb.....	2 50	3 00	NEATFOOT, gal.....	1 20	1 30
Bicarbonate, kgs., lb.....	2 75	3 00	Cumin, lb.....	5 50	6 00	OLIVE, gal.....	1 30	1 35
Bromide, lb.....	70	75	Erigeron, oz.....	20	25	Salad, gal.....	2 50	2 60
Carbonate, lb.....	3	6	Eucalyptus, lb.....	1 50	1 75	PALM, lb.....	12	13
Hypophosphite, oz.....	10	12	Fennel, lb.....	1 00	1 75	SPERM, gal.....	1 35	1 40
Hyposulphur, lb.....	3	6				TURPENTINE, gal.....	50	60

Dr. W. E. Hamill has removed to larger and more commodious offices at 88 Yonge street, upstairs, and has opened an optical department in connection with his regular medical practice as an eye specialist, and intends associating with him a well-known druggist and optician to take charge of the optical part of his business.

Julia Arthur, the young Canadian who has achieved such fame on the stage, has been made the recipient of compliments by manufacturers of millinery, coats, shoes, etc., who have named their wares after her. The latest is a handsome line of tablets which are under preparation in Miss Arthur's native city, Hamilton.

The goods are promised to surpass in style and value anything yet offered by Puntin, Gillies & Co., and that is saying a great deal.

They will be ready about March the 1st, when a sample will be sent any dealer who requests it.

Chairs for the illustration and teaching of hypnotism have been established in a number of European and American medical schools.

Drug Reports.

Canada.

Trade has been fairly quiet through January, but the recent snowfalls will probably boom matters a little.

Spices, particularly allspice, cloves, cacia, and black peppers, have very much advanced in price. There are all kinds of rumors regarding the price of Paris green, but nothing is definitely known; the probabilities are the price will be higher than last year. Hellebore is very scarce, and no doubt will be dearer during the coming season. Quinine is unchanged. Morphia is dearer, sympathizing with opium. Pot. cyanide reported higher. Camphor easier. Spirits turpentine has been steadily advancing for some time. Volta meteorite electric powder has been advanced by the manufacturers; the selling price now is \$6 a dozen.

Books.

If you want books relating to pharmacy, chemistry, etc., Standard text books or others of value to the practical druggist, read over our list on another page.

Druggists

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

Handsomely bound in half morocco. Price, only \$4.50.

THE BRYANT PRESS

Publishers

44-46 Richmond St. W., Toronto

ALL MEAN THE SAME THING.

You have probably heard some people say, "I have such strange pains going about my body that I don't know what to make of them. Sometimes it will be a pain in the forehead, not like an ordinary headache, and then it will go to the breast over the heart, then to the left side, then to the lower part of the back. The pain may stay a whole day or part of a day in one place, and then move—after the fashion of a travelling exhibition or circus."

Now a pain is objectionable because it is a pain, and often because it worries us in trying to account for it. If it stays too long in one place we begin to think it is the sign of some serious local trouble there. And we always fancy that trouble to be the worst one we ever heard of or read about in the books. The writer has on his left eyelid a little encysted tumor, not half so big as a pea. It has been there more than forty years, and I have ceased long ago to take any notice of it. Yet once I suffered intense mental anxiety because various doctors told me it was bound to develop into a malignant cancer. I'd like to be in a condition to pay them back some time for all the mental suffering their errors caused me.

What I want you to understand from this talk is that these shifting spots of pain spoken of do not mean as many distinct local diseases. You have seen a single thunder cloud in summer dart its electric streaks all over the sky; and there is one ailment, which I will name presently, that has the power to imitate that operation in the body. First we will lend an ear to what Mr. Frank Windle has to say, and then try to sum up the subject in such a way, I hope, as to make it interesting and instructive.

"In November of 1890," he says, "I fell into a low, weak state of health. I felt languid, tired and weary, having no energy. My appetite was poor, and after what little I ate I had pain at the chest and side. I gradually got so weak that I could scarcely get about, and was wretchedly nervous. I had also palpitation and pain around the heart.

"I consulted a local doctor, but getting no better, went to a specialist at Derby, who said that my heart was weak. I took all kinds of medicine, but nothing did me any good.

"I continued to suffer for over a year, when a friend recommended me to try Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup. I got a bottle of this med-

icine from Boot's drug stores, Chesterfield, and after taking it a short time I felt it was doing me good.

"My appetite improved, and the food agreed with me. I continued with the medicine and got stronger and stronger, the pain leaving me altogether. By taking an occasional dose when needed, I keep in good health. You can publish his statement as you like. (Signed) Frank Windle, Newbold, Chesterfield, April 1st, 1897."

Mr. Windle mentions having had pain in the chest, side, and around the heart. Probably, if he had expected you and I would have taken an interest in the subject he could have extended this short list and told us of pains, more or less frequent and intense, in other parts of his body. For indigestion or dyspepsia (the disease he suffered from) nearly always stirs up these scattered disturbances, often making the sufferer think he is afflicted with not less than a dozen different kinds of complaints.

This it does by first weakening, and then poisoning, the nerves. And as it takes but an instant for an electric flash to leap clear across the heavens from east to west, so the baneful influence created in the torpid and diseased stomach will sometimes send a thrill of pain from head to foot. Dyspepsia may make the sufferer fancy he has organic heart trouble, as in Mr. Windle's case; organic kidney trouble, as in many instances; local diseases of the nerves of the brain; organic ailments of the lungs and so on, when, as a matter of fact, all these pains and disorders are merely results and symptoms of the inflammation in the stomach and the general upset of the associated digestive machinery.

When the loaded and livid thunder cloud has shot away all its arrows, and unburdened itself of its surplus water, the atmosphere clears and nature becomes balanced and serene. Even so when Mother Seigel's Syrup has sweetened and strengthened the stomach the seemingly unaccountable and alarming pains in various parts of the body die away and vanish, and that wonderful arrangement the human system, works in harmony with itself as nature meant it should. For, as a mighty ship is controlled by a very small helm, so is that mightier construction called man operated to success or failure by his body's own management of what he eats and drinks.



"ROUGH ON RATS"

THE GREATEST INSECT AND BUG DESTROYER ON EARTH



SOLD ALL AROUND THE WORLD.

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

CLEARs OUT

- Rats, Mice, Ants,
- Head Lice, Sparrows,
- Skunks, Squirrels,
- Weasels, Jack Rabbits,
- Moles, Gophers, etc.



CLEARs OUT

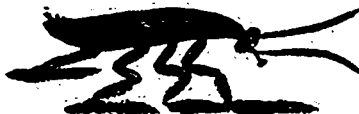
- Flies, Water Bugs,
- Roaches, Beetles,
- Insects, Chipmunks,
- Moths, Potato Bugs,
- Gophers, etc.

Gone where the Woodbine Twineth.

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

No loss by breakage or evaporation. Will keep a thousand years in any climate. Always does the work. Lowest prices of its kind. Pays better than any other.

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E. S. WELLS, CHEMIST, 710-712 Grand St. JERSEY CITY, N.J., U.S.A.



Have
You
Seen



Our Chocolate-
Coated Tablets ?

They are simply our regular Soluble and Disintegrating Tablets invested with chocolate coating. The list comprises the largest sellers only, and those most unpleasant to the taste.

Price List covering the above will be mailed promptly after the first of the year, and if you do not receive a copy, please write us at once—just drop us a postal card.



Parke, Davis & Company,
Walkerville, Ont.

