

Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques

The Institute has attempted to obtain the best original copy available for filming. Features of this copy which may be bibliographically unique, which may alter any of the images in the reproduction, or which may significantly change the usual method of filming, are checked below.

L'Institut a microfilmé le meilleur exemplaire qu'il lui a été possible de se procurer. Les détails de cet exemplaire qui sont peut-être uniques du point de vue bibliographique, qui peuvent modifier une image reproduite, ou qui peuvent exiger une modification dans la méthode normale de filmage sont indiqués ci-dessous.

Coloured covers/  
Couverture de couleur

Coloured pages/  
Pages de couleur

Covers damaged/  
Couverture endommagée

Pages damaged/  
Pages endommagées

Covers restored and/or laminated/  
Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée

Pages restored and/or laminated/  
Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées

Cover title missing/  
Le titre de couverture manque

Pages discoloured, stained or foxed/  
Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées

Coloured maps/  
Cartes géographiques en couleur

Pages detached/  
Pages détachées

Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black)/  
Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire)

Showthrough/  
Transparence

Coloured plates and/or illustrations/  
Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur

Quality of print varies/  
Qualité inégale de l'impression

Bound with other material/  
Relié avec d'autres documents

Continuous pagination/  
Pagination continue

Tight binding may cause shadows or distortion along interior margin/  
La reliure serrée peut causer de l'ombre ou de la distorsion le long de la marge intérieure

Includes index(es)/  
Comprend un (des) index

Blank leaves added during restoration may appear within the text. Whenever possible, these have been omitted from filming/  
Il se peut que certaines pages blanches ajoutées lors d'une restauration apparaissent dans le texte, mais, lorsque cela était possible, ces pages n'ont pas été filmées.

Title on header taken from: /  
Le titre de l'en-tête provient:

Title page of issue/  
Page de titre de la livraison

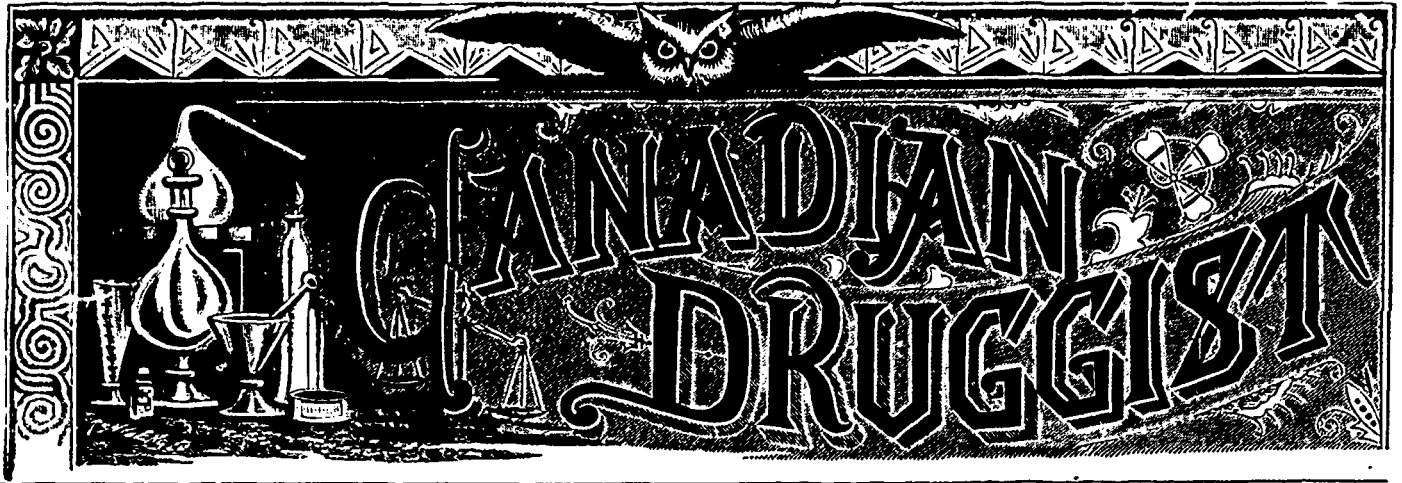
Caption of issue/  
Titre de départ de la livraison

Masthead/  
Générique (périodiques) de la livraison

Additional comments: /  
Commentaires supplémentaires:

This item is filmed at the reduction ratio checked below/  
Ce document est filmé au taux de réduction indiqué ci-dessous.

10X	12X	14X	16X	18X	20X	22X	24X	26X	28X	30X	32X
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



Vol. IX.

TORONTO, CANADA, APRIL, 1897.

No. 4.

**PHENIX SURGICAL  
INSTRUMENT MANUFACTORY**

**POWELL & BARSTOW**

Late W. Hurlstone & Co. Established 1857.

Makers on the premises of

**SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS  
ELASTIC STOCKINGS  
TRUSSES  
SURGICAL APPLIANCES**

Druggists' Sundrymen, etc.  
Braided Speaking Tubing  
Gas Tubing, Etc.

Samples, Price Lists, and Quotations on application.

**58 Blackfriars Road, LONDON, S.E., ENG.**

**Buntin, Gillies & Co.**

Hamilton, Ont.

Wholesale Stationers



Seasonable Lines for Druggists

SHELF PAPER

FUR BAGS

Contents secure against moths.

TOILET PAPERS

TOOTH PICKS

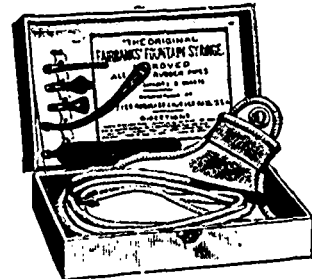
FINE STATIONERY

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

THE ORIGINAL

Fairbanks' Fountain Syringe

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS



SIX HARD RUBBER TUBES

Under our trade mark "TYRIAN" we manufacture a full line of Druggists' rubber goods. Write for catalogue.

TYRE RUBBER CO., Andover, Mass., U.S.A.

## To the Trade

To insure business success your goods must be WELL BOUGHT. We offer you special facilities for this.

One of the factors in good buying is buying at the RIGHT TIME.

Many leading articles are now lower than they will be later on, in all probability. We call attention to

**Blue Vitriol  
Naphthaline**

**Paris Green  
Quinine**

**Insect Powder  
Chloride Lime**

We respectfully invite enquiries from the trade. We cater to the RETAIL DRUG TRADE only, and bespeak their loyal support.

**J. Winer & Co., Hamilton**

You should sell them



Made in Three Styles, to Retail at 50c., \$1.00, and \$1.50.

Wearing this garment one can go out in the coldest weather, either for business or pleasure, without discomfort. If your dealer will not supply you, send us price and bust or chest measure for one by mail. Money refunded if returned unsatisfactory.

**EVER-READY DRESS STAY CO.**  
Windsor—Ont.—Toronto.

# EVANS & SONS

(LIMITED)

43 and 45 St. Jean Baptiste St.,  
**MONTREAL.**

23 Front Street West,  
**TORONTO.**

BRANCHES IN . . .  
Boston, Mass. . . Victoria, B.C.

## Wholesale Druggists

. . . AND . . .  
MANUFACTURING

**PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS**

Druggists' Sundries,  
Proprietary Articles,  
Etc., etc.

The Largest Importers and Ex-  
porters of Drugs in the Dominion.

EVANS SONS & CO., EVANS, LESCHER & WEBB,  
Liverpool, Eng. London, Eng.

# Lyman, Knox & Co.



Importers and  
Wholesale  
Druggists

374-378 St. Paul Street,  
**MONTREAL.**

43 Colborne Street,  
**TORONTO.**

We are General Agents  
for.....



A Scientific Specific for  
Coughs and Colds.

Gives a good profit to dealers . . . RETAILS  
and satisfaction to consumers. . . .25 CENTS

WE OFFER  
**PURE ...  
PARIS...  
GREEN**

IN  
1 2 pound packages.  
50 " drums.  
100 " "  
250 " kegs.  
600 " casks.

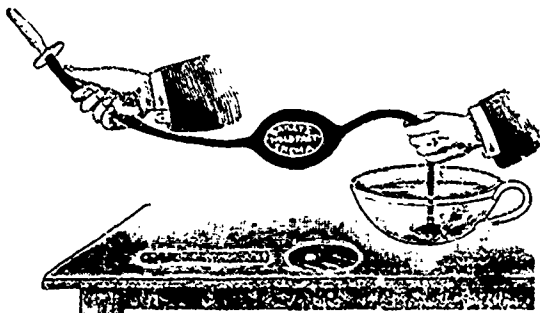
At Lowest Market  
Prices.

WRITE FOR QUOTATIONS.

**BELLHOUSE, DILLON & CO.**

30 ST. FRANCOIS-XAVIER STREET, MONTREAL.

BAILEY'S "HOLDFAST" ENEMA



**W. H. BAILEY & SON**  
38 Oxford Street, London, England.

... .. "All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy," so

# DRUGGISTS BEWARE!



... While we are quite ready to admit that.....

## YOUR TIME IS SHORT

for pleasure and recreation, yet if you are wise—and we know you are—you can increase it, and with profit; and if you will only spare us a few moments we will show you how a Camera will do all this!

**Fred. A. Mulholland & Co.**

ALL THE BEST MAKES  
IN STOCK ...

150 Bay Street, Toronto.

# Canadian Druggist

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

VOL. IX.

TORONTO, APRIL, 1897.

No. 4

## "APENTA"

THE BEST NATURAL APERIENT WATER.

Bottled at the Springs, Buda Pest, Hungary.

Under Eminent Scientific Control.

## "APENTA"

THE BEST NATURAL APERIENT WATER.

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

*L. Libermann*

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

## "APENTA"

THE BEST NATURAL APERIENT WATER.

### PRICES TO RETAILERS:

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

## "APENTA"

SEE that the labels bear the well-known

RED DIAMOND MARK of the

SOLE EXPORTERS:

THE APOLLINARIS COMPANY, Ltd.,  
LONDON.

CANADIAN SUB-AGENTS:

WALTER F. WONHAM & SONS,  
Montreal.

## Canadian Druggist

WILLIAM J. DYAS, PUBLISHER.

Subscription \$1 per year in advance.

Advertising rates on application.

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

New advertisements or changes to be addressed

Canadian Druggist,

15 TORONTO STREET,  
TORONTO, ONT.

### EUROPEAN AGENCIES:

London, England: 145 Fleet Street, E.C.

Paris, France: 18 Rue de la Grange Bateliere.

### CONTENTS.

A Discriminating Scheme.  
The Departmental Store.  
An Unwarranted Statement.  
Editorial Notes.  
Toronto Retail Druggists' Association.  
A Druggist's Alliance.  
O. C. P. Examination.  
Drug Clerks' Association.  
Montreal College of Pharmacy.  
The New Russian Pharmacopœia.  
CORRESPONDENCE.  
PHARMACY IN ENGLAND.  
TRADE NOTES.  
Nova Scotia Notes.  
Prince Edward Island Notes.  
Montreal Notes.  
British Columbia Notes.  
Answers to Correspondents.  
Montreal College of Pharmacy.  
Etching on Glass.  
The Causes of Failure at Examinations.  
Tablets, Pills, and Granules.  
On the Preservation of Pharmacopœial Preparations.  
A Convenient Metric Conversion Table.  
The Toothache Remedy.  
Chinese Drug Shop.  
The Attfield Testimonial.  
A Fertile Cause of Defective Teeth.  
The Glacial Epoch.  
Unguentum Hydrargyri Nitratis.  
Confectionery Varnish.  
The Hare and Easter Eggs.  
The Production of Cork in Spain.  
East India Opium.  
PHOTOGRAPHIC NOTES.  
LEGAL.  
Death of Mr. Hunter.  
FORMULARY.  
THE SCIENCE OF OPTICS.  
Primary Ametropia.  
OPTICAL DEPARTMENT.  
ADVERTISING.  
Advertising Competition.  
AMONGST OUR ADVERTISERS.  
Casaprin.  
An Extensive Business.  
DRUG REPORTS.

### ---CAUTION---

Subscribers and advertisers will please take notice that no person is authorized to collect any money, either for subscriptions or advertising, without our written order.

The Canadian Druggist,  
Wm. J. Dyas, Publisher.

### A Discriminating Scheme.

When the Ontario Society of Retail Druggists was organized, one of the main objects in view was to prevent the "cutting" of prices in drugs and proprietary medicines, and in places where such cutting was in vogue to have the advertised prices restored. The officers and executive of the society have worked hard to accomplish this end, and have been given every assistance possible by the wholesale drug trade, and some of the manufacturers, but they have been badly handicapped in their efforts by the fact that in the cities and towns where cutting had prevailed to any extent the department store or the more unscrupulous amongst the drug trade still persisted in demoralizing trade, notwithstanding any efforts made to prevent them from procuring goods. This, coupled with the fact that some of the proprietary medicine manufacturers still continued to cater to these stores, has nullified much of the work done.

As a consequence, the selling of patent medicines in Toronto, Hamilton, and other places is more rife to-day than before the organization of the society, and what is a still more serious matter, under the present order of things, those druggists in outlying towns or villages who faithfully kept up the price, even though they felt they were losing money by it, now find that the trade is in a large measure diverted to those points where cutting is allowed to exist. We say allowed, because if in a town which is perfectly free from the cutting evil any one druggist should sell goods less than the marked price, he would be reported at once, and the wholesale trade warned against selling him any goods, while at the same time the trade

in Toronto or elsewhere may, *yes, and are urged*, to sell at whatever prices they like. We know of cases where goods are being sent to country towns by retail druggists, not to say anything of the department stores who send out immense quantities, at the same prices as they are sold at in these cities. Is this fair? Should the city druggist be allowed to sell goods at anything he pleases and the country druggist who manfully tries to act in good faith with the society, suffer for his honesty of purpose? Certainly not, and unless prices are made uniform for *all druggists throughout the province* the scheme is a failure, and if any other plan can be adopted let it be done without delay. The druggists of Ontario, irrespective of their locality, and for that matter, all of Canada, should be on the same footing—and as representing the entire drug trade, we must insist on a reform.

#### The Department Store.

The agitation against the department stores is rapidly spreading, and with the whole country aroused to the immense influence that these stores have in mercantile affairs, there should eventually be a remedy found to counteract, in a measure at least, the evil consequences of their policy on the mercantile world. The *Toronto Saturday Night* has had a number of excellent articles on the subject, and this has been followed by the *Evening Star* in the same strain. A bill was introduced in the Ontario Legislature by Mr. Middleton, of Hamilton, aimed at these stores, and which was very much of the same nature as that being discussed in the State Legislature of Illinois. This bill provides for the granting of power to town or city councils by a two-thirds vote of its members to impose an additional license tax on all stores handling more than two lines of goods. The bill, however, has been laid over until next session, and it is understood that the Provincial Government will in the meantime consider the matter and bring forward a scheme at the next session of the House.

Legislation is now being sought in the same matter in the different legislatures of the States of Illinois, New York, Minnesota, Pennsylvania, Michigan, Missouri, and Arkansas.

#### An Unwarranted Statement.

An article appeared in the April number of the *Canadian Pharmaceutical Jour.*

entitled "Can this be true?" which displays an animus towards the Ontario College of Pharmacy altogether uncalled for. The facts of the case we find to be as follows: One of the students in attendance at the college enquired from a bookseller on Carlton street the price of a blank book, and he was told forty cents, but that if he could sell a number of them for him they would be supplied at thirty cents each. He asked how many students were in attendance, and was told about 100. This student afterwards told him that the students all bought their own books, and that he could not sell them for him. This student, in company with a few others, were in the department store of The R. Simpson Co. a day or two later, and found a book there which suited him at twenty-five cents, and bought one. The members of the class assure us that they do not believe that altogether one-half dozen of these books were bought at Simpson's. Now, what this can have to do with the statement made, "That any institution in any manner connected with pharmacy should patronize and encourage a corporation whose avowed object is the destruction of their profession, passes comprehension."

It clearly means that the "institution" referred to is the College of Pharmacy, but we can see no connection whatever between the college and anyone else in this transaction. The scholars have to provide themselves with the needful books, they are at liberty to buy them where they please, but to their credit let it be said they avoid, except in the case mentioned, patronizing the departmental stores. As will be seen in our correspondence column, they have insisted upon and received a retraction of the article as far as they are concerned. It is now due to the council and the teaching staff of the college that a full retraction should be made to them.

#### Editorial Notes.

The Proprietary Articles' Trade Association of Great Britain, which was formed in January, 1896, is growing in numbers and in the various sections which are becoming federated with it. The primary object of the association is "to secure the establishment of fixed minimum re-selling prices which would show remunerative profits to both wholesale and retail traders." The plan upon which the associa-

tion works, says the *British and Colonial Druggist*, is to secure from all wholesale or direct buyers an agreement undertaking to maintain wholesale and retail prices, and also to withhold supplies of all the articles on the list from any firms named by the association, as cutting any of them below the minimum price. It will thus be seen that they do not attempt to enforce the sale at the regular advertised price, but place a minimum price, below which they must not be sold. Negotiations are in progress to bring in the Grocers' Federation and also the Photographic Dealers, as both of these handle goods which are also kept by many druggists.

At the recent conference between the Newspaper Publishers' Association and members of the Proprietary Association, held in New York, Prof. Munyon, of homœopathic remedy fame, proposed that publishers refuse to accept advertisements from druggists or department stores that handled goods of their own manufacture which might be substituted for advertised goods. As the *Era* very aptly remarks, "the newspaper men did not see the force of an argument to throw overboard \$20,000 worth of department store advertising for \$2,000 worth of homœopathic advertising." We think Prof. Munyon has also the drug trade to reckon with, when he proposes a boycott against them because they feel qualified to manufacture remedies of their own.

"The Present Situation of the Retail Drug Business" is the heading of the leading article in *The New Idea*, No. 1, vol. 9, just received. It deals forcibly and intelligently with the methods now being adopted by the proprietary medicine manufacturers, as a result of the recent conference with the Publishers' Association at New York. These methods must only serve to antagonize the retail drug trade, and to still further encourage those who have come to the determination regarding "patents" to "let them severely alone."

By the recent amendments to the Liquor License Act passed by the Ontario Legislature, druggists may sell alcoholic liquors in quantities not exceeding six ounces, and only then on the written order of qualified physician. Physicians who are also druggists, are subject to the same regulations.

# A Short Talk On "KASAGRA"

(Stearns' Cascara Aromatic).

TO begin with we don't claim to have introduced Cascara Sagrada, we have never made such claims and never will. Whatever credit there is attached to the introduction of the drug itself should be given our competitors, Parke, Davis, & Co. What we do claim, always have claimed and shall continue to claim is, that seven years ago we devised the first palatable fluid extract of Cascara and introduced it under the distinctly original title of "Cascara Aromatic." It was the first of its kind and filled a long-felt want. By our original process of preparing the drug we eliminated its bitterness and griping properties. Bringing this preparation to the attention of the medical and pharmaceutical professions cost us a lot of money, from which we alone should have reaped the benefit. We regret that many of our competitors appropriated our original title "Cascara Aromatic" for their own preparations of Cascara which were by no means identical with ours, thereby doing themselves no credit and us a great injustice. When a physician prescribes Cascara Aromatic in ninety-nine times out of a hundred he means the non-griping, bitterless preparation of that name manufactured by us, which entirely through our efforts had become familiar to him. It is self-evident that had not our original preparation proven a success our title "Cascara Aromatic" would never have been appropriated by others, nor do we believe the drug itself would have enjoyed anything like its present popularity with the medical profession if we had not invented a method of preparing it in a palatable, concentrated form. Now in order to protect our patrons and ourselves against other preparations of Cascara being used instead of ours when Cascara Aromatic is called for, we have adopted the coined word "Kasagra" as a prefix to the descriptive title "Cascara Aromatic" as a commercial signature to distinguish the preparation made in our Laboratory. We trust physicians in prescribing and pharmacists in ordering will specify "Kasagra" so as to get our product. We feel justified in asking for proper credit which is our due, and feel satisfied that the spirit of justice which animates both professions will not refuse us what we surely merit, and this courtesy can be shown us in no more substantial manner than by specifying "Kasagra" whenever Stearns' Cascara Aromatic is desired.

We quote from what Prof. John Uri Lloyd (than whom no fairer man lives) wrote us in a recent letter, and would only wish that our other competitors would adopt so praiseworthy a course.

"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."

**FREDERICK STEARNS & CO.,**

Detroit, Mich.  
New York City.  
London, Eng.

Manufacturing Pharmacists.

WINDSOR, ONT.

In bringing ourselves before the trade in our monthly reminder we desire to emphasize the fact that we are manufacturers of all kinds of

## Pharmaceuticals

We bespeak for our products your consideration and favor, assuring you that being the results of skilful, honest, and painstaking effort they will be found fully in accord with the recognized standards. They are desirable in regard of PRICE also. Prices submitted on application.

Fluid Extracts. Tinctures.  
Liniments. Solid Extracts.  
Liquors. Powders.  
Syrups. Wines.  
Mercurial and Pills.  
Other Ointments.

Let us Quote Upon Private Formulæ.

**POWDERED  
DRUGS...**

Drug Milling is by no means a side line with us, but on the contrary has been for several decades a most important branch of our business in which we have earned a high reputation.

Drugs, Chemicals, and Spices are treated with careful regard for the preservation of their activity and flavor, and the powders prepared in accordance with the requirements of the pharmacist, and fully guaranteed to be **absolutely pure.**

Apenta Water, 3 sizes. Distilled Hamamelis, best (new).  
Hunyadi Janos Water, 2 sizes. "Rat Cheese."  
Friedrichshall Water, 2 sizes. Johnson & Johnson's Plasters,  
Apollinaris Water, pints. etc., in very full assortment.  
Rotary Cork Pressers, 2 sizes. Sal Rochelle, soluble.  
Iron Mortars. Acid Fluoric, in 2 oz. bottles and  
Ideal Atomizers. bulk.  
Tartarilithine.

**MAGNES. CITRAS. EFF. Opt. "E. & Co."**  
5 lb. tins, 3 lb. and 1 lb. bottles, and 6 oz. flats.

Camphor Bells, 1 lb. blocks, "ozs." flowers.  
Naphthaline, balls, squares, ½ lb. blocks.  
"Packing Camphor," ½ lbs. \$1.25 doz.  
Insect Powder, pure, "E. & Co."  
Powdered White Hellebore.  
Paris Green.

**FRUIT JUICES.** The Soda Fountain Season has already opened. We solicit your orders for Hance Bros. & White's Pure JUICES, in quart bottles (do not confuse JUICES with SYRUPS) of which we have a choice variety. Handsome advertising cuts supplied.

1 doz. \$7.50, 3 doz. @ \$7.25, 6 doz. @ \$7.00. (5% thirty days.)

Enquiries will receive prompt attention.

**Elliot & Co.**  
5 Front St. East, - - Toronto.

# ... Canadian Druggists' ...

## -- Exchange --



Opened and conducted for the convenience, protection, and interests of Canadian Druggists who wish to dispose of their Drug Stocks, and for those who wish to be safely piloted into a lucrative and inviting Drug business.



HAVING for some years conducted the office for the purchase and sale of Physicians Practices, and having been frequently requested to secure Drug Stores for Physicians, and, also, by Druggists to dispose of their Stocks, we have added an

### *Exchange for the Sale and Purchase of Drug Stocks*

Our past experience and business association places us in a better position to secure you a sale than by all other means combined.

Our aim is to bring together Men who wish to Buy and Men who wish to Sell.

We possess the fullest information of any offer made, for which blanks are furnished free.

Buyers can obtain details of any offer free by intimating their desires, stating their financial ability, and pledging their word to secrecy.

#### **DRUG STORES FOR SALE**

**No. 6**—Is an enquiry by a physician who can pay cash for a drug store in any city (except Toronto), where an office practice can be carried on with store.

**No. 7**—Is a \$4,000 to \$5,000 stock in city of 10,000. Cash sales average from \$15 to \$20 per day. The manager is going to study medicine, and the proprietor, who is not a practical druggist or resident of the city, offers the stock on favorable terms and your own time by giving approved security. The city is not overdone, and no cut-rate or departmental stores.

**No. 8**—Is a \$3,000 stock in a Western Ontario town of 1,500 people. New stock. Sales average \$12 per day cash. Offered for 90c. on the dollar. Best stand in town. The active

partner has got the gold fever and wants to go west. This is a very inviting chance, as investigation will prove.

**No. 9**—Is a \$2,000 stock in a Western Ontario town of 3,500 people, averaging from \$7 to \$10 per day cash. Owner is in ill-health. Business can be increased. Three other stores. Price, 90c. on the dollar. Easy terms. One with health and energy can double this business.

**No. 10**—Is the letters patent of four proprietary medicines, which in the past have been great sellers, but owing to the death of the proprietor the right of manufacture and sale is offered at a great inducement. A bonanza if pushed properly.

Intimate by number those you wish details of.

✉ Letters must be direct from Druggists, and must enclose stamp for reply, otherwise they will remain unnoticed. Address,

**DR. W. E. HAMILL,**

Room 11, Janes Building (N. E. Corner  
King and Yonge Streets),

**Toronto**

## Toronto Retail Druggists' Association.

The regular meeting of this society was held in the College of Pharmacy building March 12th. In the absence of the president, Mr. Gibbard presided. After the reading of the minutes of previous meeting, the secretary announced that he had not received any report from the committee appointed to look into the matter of cheaper alcohol for druggists. A report was promised for next meeting. Mr. E. R. Robinson's paper on "Window Dressing" was read by the secretary in the absence of the writer. A paper on "Some Means of Advertising a Drug Business" was also read by Mr. W. Murchison, and was followed by an address by the chairman on "The Future Relationship of the Druggist and Patent Medicine." Votes of thanks were tendered to the writers for their papers, copies of which we give.

## WINDOW DRESSING.

BY E. R. ROBINSON.

In reply to your query as to my opinion on window display for a retail drug store, take a walk along King or Yonge streets in the city and tell me which stores attract attention your first. Are they not they not those of our most prominent merchants? Those who are reputed as doing the largest business in their respective lines. Take the grocery stores, and do not Barron, McWillie, and Michie's first attract your attention? In jewellery, Ellis, Ryrie, and Kent are the first you see. Dunlop's flowers, Mueller's tobacco; the "Pantec," Junor, and Irving's, china, and so on, first claim your attention. Why is this? Is it not the style of the front of these respective shops that attracts you? and in any place of business the window is the most prominent feature. Do you ever examine these places? If you do you must be aware that the constant alteration of the exhibit is the rule in all, and the display of one article or set of articles the style. Now, while it may be true that attention to window dressing may not have been the cause of their evident success, can you say that it has not been one of the main elements?

Now look at the *drug* stores. How very little attention has been paid to this feature. Every druggist in town makes an attempt to dress his window, but what a miserable attempt it is.

As a body of men they are as handsome in person and as well dressed as any other class, but are not their windows in comparison with the other trades shabby, in the extreme?

Every one insists on having a plate glass window, but it is the contents of the window I refer to. Frequently I hear that it is not possible to exhibit only one article, as the stock consists of very small articles, and that it costs too much to purchase sufficient to fill a window properly. Is this true? Take sponges, for instance. Very few stores carry less than say \$25 worth. With this or even a lesser quantity; a good display can be made, if care-

fully arranged; but put them all in a heap in a corner, and how small they look!

But you have asked me to give a few ideas on how to dress a window, and I will summarize my answers as follows:

(1) Put one article or class of articles in at a time.

(2) Arrange carefully to set each article off to the best advantage.

(3) Alter the dressing every week or two weeks at the outside.

(4) Always put a price card, which should be in plain, block type—a few can read Greek, but everybody understands plain English. I find that a window without a price card will sell one article, whereas with it it will sell a dozen.

(5) See that the exhibit is seasonable. As to what to put in and how to dress it you will have to study for yourself, but many a valuable hint may be obtained by watching the windows of other merchants in other lines of business. Another point is this, do not take it for granted that because you have only sold one dozen of any particular article in a month that that is the limit. I have been told, in rather powerful language, that I was a fool for buying largely of some lines—licorice, for instance—but experience has shown me that if I buy a box or two of tittbits and wait until they are inquired for, that they will linger around indefinitely; but fill the window and they will go like snow on a summer day.

Take the display in my window this week—Tooth Preparations. I bought about the middle of December a few dozen of Hance Bros.' tooth paste along with other things, since then a few boxes only were sold; this week most of it has gone, not above nine or ten remaining, besides a number of my own tooth wash, tooth powder, sundry proprietary tooth pastes, powders, tooth brushes, etc. The card reads "Tooth Paste, 10c.," and serves as a means of drawing customers in, and wherever our opinion as to the respective merits of the different articles displayed is asked, and it frequently is—you can readily guess our reply.

As an instance, one customer made a purchase of a tube at 10 cents, then remembered he wanted a tooth brush 30 cents; that made him recall that his wife wanted one also, 30 cents, that necessitated another tube, 10 cents, for her, and while he was at it a bottle of tooth wash, 25 cents, and one of camphorated chalk, 25 cents. Total sale \$1.30. The card cost 25 cents. Did the display not pay? This I merely mention as a proof that it pays to dress your window if done properly.

You may have seen whisks exhibited in my window several times. Do you not find them rather slow sellers? I do as a rule, but each time we exhibit them our sales usually average *three dozen a week*, about 20 are the usual 5 cent ones, which we mark at 4 cents to draw. Do you sell sixteen whisks a week, running from 10 to 40 cents each? I do not except when displaying them.

Again, with reference to cutting an article to draw trade. I would not advise doing so, with anything that is not already cut, but if any patent or proprietary is being sold at less than the marked figure, how can you expect to induce your customer to pay you more than others sell it at?

For instance, electric oil is being sold for 15 cents—at which price you say you do not make anything, which is quite true—but if you do not sell it all, and you won't if you ask 25c. or 20c., do you make any more? Instead, you send your customer to the departmental store, and he may not come back for anything else! But use the fact, disagreeable as it is, of its being cut, and suppose you dress your window with three dozen (\$5.00) as a bait at 15c. and a quantity of liniment of your own, or the Standard, or the O. C. liniment, and if you are a careful salesman, you will easily sell more O. C. or Standard in a week than you ever did in a month, and any electric oil sold will pay you as an advertisement alone. This is a very disjointed reply to your question, but it has been written a few lines at a time, interspersed with interruptions of business affairs, but I trust will be of use in aiding you to sell more goods than ever, and to do so you must first have what the public want to buy, then you must let them know you have it, and that you have as good an article, as cheap, and as large a variety of it as any other retailer, and your window, above all other means, is the cheapest way to emphasize this.

## HOW TO DO EFFECTIVE ADVERTISING OF YOUR BUSINESS AS A DRUGGIST.

BY W. MURCHISON.

The means which may be adopted for the purpose of extending the fame of a druggist will vary as much as the men who apply them, yet in all cases certain principles must be maintained to assure success. In the present day of illusive and deceptive advertising, we are apt to think that the measure of success is allotted only to those who snatch it undererredly, and we are tempted to imitate in a way: and petty way methods which only hold us up to ridicule. Druggists, far less than any other business men, can afford to play for catch-penny prizes. They must not forget that they lay claim, even in the public eye, to a semi-professional position, and the public are as ready to criticize them, as they are to criticize medical men who descend beneath the plan which the ethics of their profession has established for dignified conduct.

If pride in attainment is intended to take a minor position among the animating influences which guide us, then it is quite right and proper that we seek the position in commercial life which nature has designed us to fill because under no circumstances can we maintain for a lengthened period a status which is beyond our abilities. If it is our desire to conduct our businesses upon the lines



adopted by men who stultify their fame for the sake of gain, then the sooner we ask for the severing of the legislative enactments which compel a training for a less selfish and more humane purpose the better. If we believe that any form of pharmaceutical legislation is desirable, and that such a form should establish for us the basis of a professional training, then it is perfectly clear that it is our duty to maintain the principles it enunciates whether it possesses all the self-protective powers we desire or not. We are either to emulate our *confères* in other parts of the world or we are to be a law unto ourselves. If we are to keep in view the efforts of the leaders in pharmaceutical thought, then it is our duty to train ourselves and our apprentices to a point which will give us the right to claim professionalism and a remuneration for our services beyond the mere commercial value of the products in which we deal.

Starting on the first rung of the ladder, we should insist upon those who seek admission to our ranks being possessed of a good preliminary education, such as will assure creditable progress when they undertake their pharmaceutical studies and a college course. Having done this, we have created a surety that such training as we may seek, personally, to inculcate, will be intelligently appreciated, and that we can the more readily blend in them the professional and commercial features of our calling. It is quite true that the professional aspect of our business does not hold out sufficient inducements to stimulate much scientific research. We must work to live, yet it is our privilege to compete with votaries of other professions who have also to work to live, and our observation shows us that professional and scientific abilities are duly recognized and fairly well remunerated.

Accepting the foregoing as a groundwork upon which to build, a consideration of how it can be blended with commercial effort to win for us a satisfactory livelihood and a position of influence will be appropriate.

In all effort in life some feature of advertising is necessary to ensure success. With the druggist, the quiet and unobtrusive style is the one which will wear best and give best returns. In starting in business the first aim is to inspire in the minds of medical men and the public the idea of trained capability. The impression desired can be attained by some or all of the following means: By the completeness and arrangement of stock; by the display of certificates of professional qualification; by the promptness with which all orders are filled; by the judicious and thoughtful attention paid to physicians who may be induced to enter your establishment; by the kindness and courtesy shown to your customers, whether young or old, rich or poor, big or little, black or white; by close personal attention to business, and the manifestation of a personal interest in the wants of

your patrons; by paying particular attention to the demands of children, and showing them favors. They are the connecting link between the home and the drug store. Kindness shown them is sure to win the parents. By the maintenance of strict decorum in the conduct of your business; by speaking favorably of all medical men, whether patrons or not, as you know not what changes or circumstances may cause them to become such; by an unobtrusive yet noticeable display of pharmaceutical books, journals, prescription files, etc.; by bringing to the front as much as possible everything which can enhance your reputation from a professional standpoint; by discarding advertising matter which will be apt to antagonize medical men; by sampling neighboring resident physicians with new products which are advertised in their medical journals; by carefully calculating the kind of goods which yield a good profit, and cultivating a trade in them, and by removing from your display shelves all goods which will not yield a greater percentage of profit than is needed to pay the expenses of running your business.

Conditions of trade have changed and are changing, but they have not yet created circumstances with which the training and ability of clear-sighted and energetic druggists cannot cope. The successful druggist of the future will not ride on the top of speculative patent medicine advertisements, but upon the fame which his personality and ability can create.

#### A Druggist's Alliance.

The "Druggists' Alliance of America" is the latest organization in the trade. It has been promoted in New York city by a travelling druggist—sundry man, and has already secured a large membership amongst the druggists of that city. Evidently the framers of the prospectus, which we give below, have not the faith in the strict accuracy of the members of the profession which we feel that there should be amongst qualified pharmacists. On "this side of the line" at least "accidental mistakes or errors" are not so frequent as to require a fund to be raised to defend the transgressor. The objects of the alliance are as follows:

(1) To create and maintain a fund by a *pro rata* assessment upon all its members, and from such fund to reimburse any member of said alliance for any direct monetary loss, up to a certain sum and under such conditions as may be hereafter agreed upon, that such member may sustain by reason of any accidental mistake or error, actual or alleged, made in the compounding of any prescription, or in putting up and selling any article for medicinal use, while said member, or his registered clerks, are pursuing their business as dispensing chemists.

(2) To employ counsel when called on,

to defend its members in any suit for damages that may result by reason of such accidental mistake or error, actual or alleged; and to protect and succor its members in all ways possible against attacks and accusations that may be made upon them by reason of such accidental mistake or error made in the course of their business as dispensing druggists.

(3) To encourage and foster closer social and business relations between the Dispensing Druggists of America, and to encourage and maintain the highest standard of professional pharmacy.

(4) To discourage the compounding of prescriptions, and the sale of articles for medicinal use, poisons, etc., in other than legitimate drug stores.

(5) To keep a list of reliable registered clerks seeking positions—such list to be at all times at the disposal of members, free of charge.

(6) And such other aims and objects that may be deemed beneficial to the members of this association, and receiving the approval of a majority of the members thereof.

#### O.C.P. Examination.

The forty-third semi-annual examination of the Ontario College of Pharmacy will be held in the College building, Toronto, on Monday, May 3rd, and following days.

Intending candidates must send in their names, with the examination fee of ten dollars, not later than Monday, 19th April; also furnish written evidence of having served the full term of four years with a regularly qualified pharmaceutical chemist. Form of application may be obtained from the Registrar.

#### Drug Clerks' Association.

The Association of Retail Drug Assistants of Toronto have been making very satisfactory progress in the work of uniting members of the profession, and have added recently a bureau of enquiry. This department is designed to facilitate, to a great extent, the obtaining of competent men for positions required. The idea is to have the druggists in Toronto in direct communication with their clerks in the city, so that whenever a suitable chance is offered a suitable man may be obtained. Every drug clerk in Toronto should avail himself of this opportunity, so that he may know the workings of the trade in every respect. The association is meeting with gratifying success, and it is hoped by the officers and present members that the membership will be increased during the present month. Any information regarding the society may be obtained from the secretary, George A. Ross, 411½ Parliament street, Toronto.

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

# FOR SPRING TRADE



We have about Forty Gross

## Hair Brushes

And over Two Hundred Gross

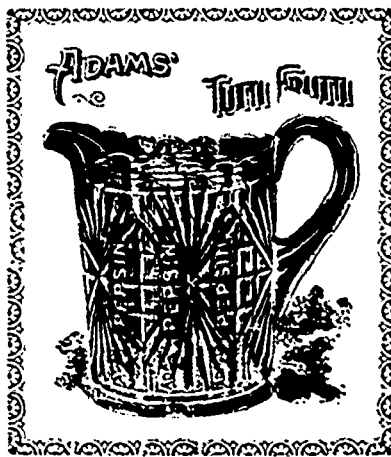
## Tooth Brushes

Including a Large Assortment of Styles at Popular Prices.



## Archdale Wilson & Co.

Wholesale Druggists, - - - HAMILTON, ONT.



# FREE

## CREAM PITCHER

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

BE SURE TO GET ONE FROM YOUR JOBBER.



## Adams & Sons Co.

11 & 13 Jarvis Street, - - - Toronto, Ont.

**A Suggestion**

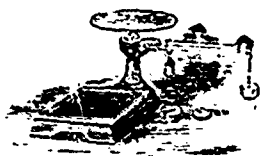
TO

**Wall Paper Dealers**

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

**M. STAUNTON & CO.**  
Manufacturers  
944-950 Yonge St., Toronto.

**Druggists Want**



**Wilson's Scales**

**Refrigerators**

**Show Cases**

HIGHEST AWARD AT WORLD'S FAIR, CHICAGO.  
SPECIAL PRICES THIS MONTH.

**C. WILSON & SON,**  
79 Esplanade Street East, TORONTO.

**Sovereign . . .  
Lime Fruit Juice**

Is the Strongest, Purest, and of Finest Flavor

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

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

TORONTO, HAMILTON, KINGSTON, AND WINNIPEG

**SIMSON BROS. & CO., Wholesale Druggists**

HALIFAX, N.S.

**The Perfect Antiseptic**

The art of healing is to kill the Microbe without harm to the system.

**RADAM'S  
MICROBE  
KILLER**

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

**WILLIAM ELLIS,**

98 Dundas Street,

London, Ont.

Sole Manufacturer for Canada.

**"DUNRAVEN" 10c.**

**"F. & S." 5c.**

These are both very high-class Cigars.

**Fraser & Stirton,**

Send for Sample Order.

**LONDON, Ont.**

**Wampole's**

**BEEF, WINE, AND IRON.**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**Henry K. Wampole & Co.,**

MANUFACTURING PHARMACISTS,

**Philadelphia, Pa.**

Canadian Branch:

36 and 38 Lombard Street, TORONTO.

**Montreal College of Pharmacy.**

The closing sessional examinations of the Montreal College of Pharmacy were held last week with the following results, the names of the successful candidates in the combined examinations being given in their order of merit, namely:

Botany—Miss A. A. Prevost, prize; E. H. Lawson, Norman Holden, James Franckum, F. J. Lemaistre.

Junior Materia Medica—Geo. H. Voss, prize; R. H. D. Bean, F. W. Horner, Norman Holden, F. J. Lemaistre, O. H. Taussey, Alf. Jos. Bedard, L. E. B. Browne, C. F. Coverton, Allan T. Christie, H. W. Patterson.

Senior Materia Medica—Henri St. Georges, prize; A. E. Clement, J. G. A. Fillon, Louis Fortin, V. F. Forgues, Henri Generoux, Arthur Arcand.

Junior Chemistry—Gustave Richard, prize; Hercules Guerin, J. A. Goyer, Henri St. Georges, Louis Fortin, Miss A. A. Prevost, J. N. Farley.

Senior Chemistry—George H. Voss, prize; W. F. Roach, E. H. Lawson.

The preliminary board of examiners of the Pharmaceutical Association of the Province of Quebec held their quarterly examination for students entering the study of pharmacy in the College of Pharmacy, 595 LaGauchetiere street, Montreal, on Thursday, April 1st, when thirty-seven candidates presented themselves, and of these the following passed, and are named in order of merit, viz.: George Humphrey, Gaspard Hammond, A. Dionne, E. A. Baldwin, Leo Ryan, Auguste Meunier, J. A. M. Bourbonnier, F. G. Dastous, J. A. Langelier, J. U. Martel; these candidates will be entitled to receive their certificates as "certified apprentices."

The following candidates passed on all subjects but one, viz.: J. N. Boileau (History), A. Lecavalier (Geography), for which subjects they will be required to present themselves again at the meeting of the board in July next. The candidates were examined in English, French, Latin, Arithmetic, Geography and History.

The examiners were the Rev. L'Abbé Verreau, of Jacques Cartier Normal School, and Prof. Isaac Gammell, of the High School, Montreal.

**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.

**Attfield Testimonial.**

SIR,—I beg to enclose particulars of a projected testimonial to Dr. Attfield, F.R.S., who, as you are aware, has recently resigned the professorship of Practical Chemistry at the Pharmaceutical Society's School in Bloomsbury Square, London, after holding it for thirty-four years.

The original appeal was to pupils only, but many gentlemen who knew Dr. Attfield personally or through his writings, or both, having begged to be allowed to join in doing him this honor, the scope has been enlarged so as to embrace them. The numerous and influential names on the General Committee are an indication of the great favor with which the proposal has been received in the limited circle where it has up to the present been made known, and there is no doubt that the name of every prominent pharmacist will ultimately be included in the unique testimonial described in the circular. If you will kindly remark on the project in the pages of your valuable journal, it will inform many amongst your readers, who cannot possibly be applied to direct, and whose names the committee, and especially the subject of the testimonial, would be glad to see in the album.

I beg to express the thanks of the committee for this kindness, and remain,

Yours faithfully,

JOHN MOSS.

39 Tressilian Road, St. John's, London, S.E., Feb. 27th, 1897.

P.S.—Prof. J. Bemrose, St. Famille street, Montreal, has kindly consented to receive and forward names.

**An Emphatic Denial.**

Editor CANADIAN DRUGGIST:

DEAR SIR,—On behalf of the class attending the Ontario College of Pharmacy which was recently aspersed in an article published in the *Canadian Pharmaceutical Journal* under the heading, "Can This be True?" we beg to enter an emphatic denial to the charge made.

The editor of the *Canadian Pharmaceutical Journal* has furnished the class with a retraction of the charge, and a promise to make amends as fully as it is in his power to do.

The class feels keenly the imputation made, and desires to be placed right in the minds of those who may have been influenced by the hasty, unkind, and injudicious article referred to.

Kindly give this sufficient prominence to insure its being read by every druggist who is as desirous of having his honour maintained as are the students of the Ontario College of Pharmacy.

Yours respectfully,

B. GRIFFIN, President.

F. W. FIELD, Secretary.

Ontario College of Pharmacy.

Toronto, April 5th.

**The Acetylene Light.**

Editor CANADIAN DRUGGIST:

DEAR SIR,—I have noticed different articles in the journals regarding acetylene gas. I have been using the light in my store for the past three months, and am greatly pleased with it. The generator I am using is known as the "Kearns," invented by Mr. Jas. Kearns;

superintendent of the Delhi Canning Co., and is head and shoulders above any machine or generator that I have yet seen. It only costs \$25 for a 20-light machine. My store, which is 75x20 feet, only requires six lights, using one-foot burners. Colors can be distinguished at night by this light as well as by sunlight. I believe I am the first druggist to adopt it.

Yours very truly,

G. G. BYERS.

**The New Russian Pharmacopœia.**

It is proposed to add the following seventeen preparations to the forthcoming (fifth) edition of the Russian Pharmacopœia: Soziodolie acid, agar-agar, salicylate of ammonium, sozo-iodolate of ammonium, tannate of bismuth, sodio-salicylate of caffeine, dermatol, diuretin, ferratin, hæmogallol, fol. adonis vernalis, grindelia robusta (the herb), dried kefir, menthol, nitro-glycerine, oil of cade, and soluble saccharin. Among the articles to be deleted are the following:

Acet. scillæ, acid. acet. aromat., æther phosphorat., agaricin., ammoniacum, ag. menth. crisp., auro-sodii chlor., brominum, carrageen, cort. quillaia, ext. cannab. ind., ext. tarax. liq., fol. hyoscyam., fol. jaborandi, fruct. anisi stellat., fruct. colocynth, homotrop. hydrobrom., hyoscin. hydrobrom., kino, lign. hæmotoxyli, mel rosatum, morphine sulphate, oleum rose, oxymel colchici, oxymel scilke, oxymel simplex, podophyllin., rad. belladon., syr. scillæ, syr. sennæ, tinct. aconiti, tinct. belladon., tinct. cascarilla, tinct. catechu, tinct. colchici, tinct. croci, tinct. gentiana, tinct. guaiaci, tinct. lobelia, tinct. opii ammon., tinct. scillæ, tinct. secalis cor., tinct. senegæ, tinct. zingiberis, tubera aconiti, ungu. belladonæ, urethane, vin. colchici.

Besides these are many drugs and their preparations which may justly be considered obsolete, a remark which cannot be applied to many of the articles which we have named above.—*Chemist and Druggist.*

INFLUENZINE.—A mixture of phenacetin, caffeine, chloride of sodium and salicylate of quinia.

"See here, Mayor Smith, this thing must be stopped. What's the use of a license law if you don't enforce it?"

"Well, what's the matter now? What in thunder are you kicking about?"

"Why, sir, the town is full of peddlers—literally over-run with them, and not a move made to stop 'em. It's a howling shame!"

"H'm! I'll have to attend to this. What are these fellows peddling?"

"They're pedaling bicycles, of course!" was the reply; and then the indignant citizen dodged down the alley and made his escape.

## Pharmacy in England.

The New Preliminary Examination and Minor Fee—Journalistic Rivalry and Opposition—Serum Therapeutics—Indefinite Thyroid Preparations—Vinolia Limited.

(By our own Correspondent.)

As I was able to announce in your December issue, the alteration of the preliminary examination practically amounts to its abolition, and the recognition after 1,900 of certificates such as would satisfy the General Medical Council for its Entrance Examination will bring pharmacy into line with the medical and dental professions. This is a great step in the right direction and in years to come will prove of more value in eliminating the unfit and improving the professional status of pharmacy than all the increased severity of the qualifying examinations will ever do. The council of the Pharmaceutical Society deserved the credit of having tackled the subject in the proper spirit, as no tinkering with the old examination would have been satisfactory. The only mild wonder that one feels is why on earth it has been left for the next century to see such a desirable reform inaugurated. The explanation of this is not very clear, but it appears that in certain circles there was an indefinite opinion that the council had no power to alter its examinations without a fresh Act of Parliament. In some respects this is probably true, but the Privy Council can be relied upon not to sanction anything that is *ultra vires*. If it had not been for this august assembly numerous badly needed reforms would have been long ago carried out in pharmacy, such as the establishment of a definite curriculum of study as exists in the medical examinational system, the insistence of passing the Entrance Examination before apprenticeship and the inclusion of carbolic acid amongst the scheduled poisons. But the Privy Council is not swayed by considerations of the fitness of things; it has only regard to the proper carrying out of certain Acts of Parliament, and if you want more than comes within the four corners of your Acts you are politely informed that you must get your Act amended.

With the abolition of the old preliminary or first examination the council has suggested the raising of the fee for the qualifying examination from \$21 to \$42. This has caused a bitter attack on the part of one of the trade journals—the *Chemist and Druggist*—which does not hesitate to say that the money is required to run the *Pharmaceutical Journal*. I must confess that I am glad to see that there is spirit left in the *Chemist and Druggist*, but it has chosen a subject on which to fight where it is unquestionably handicapped. In the first place the fee is moderate enough considering that it gives the successful candidate not only the right to set up in business and to use the title of chemist and druggist, but also assists in attacking the unqualified poachers on pharmaceutical preserves and

maintains the legal register that is required by Act of Parliament. It is no answer to all this to say the examinations do not cost the society \$42 per candidate and the fact that the *Pharmaceutical Journal* is run at a loss should not deserve especial attack any more than the fact that the school of pharmacy, instituted and supported by the society, has never paid its way. Most of all it does not look well for the editor of one drug-trade journal to attack another and naturally most people regard it as stimulated by something akin to jealousy. Of recent years the society has been almost feverish in its activity in prosecuting unqualified sellers of poisons and no journal has urged on the society in this matter so much as the *Chemist and Druggist*. Law costs, as every one knows, are very expensive and the registered man, whether connected by membership to the society or not, reaps all the benefit.

The progress of what has been called "serum therapeutics" is slow, but at least it appears to be founded upon a more scientific basis than the administration of many animal organic extracts. By this time the evil effect of the Paris school in teaching that extracts of the various animal organic substances were suitable for diseases of the particular part—that is, ovarian diseases were to be cured with ovarian tissue—has nearly passed away. It must not be thought that these extracts are deficient in therapeutic properties; on the contrary, several of them have such powerful action that they require careful administration. This is notably the case with the extract or powder from the thyroid glands, which has received most attention and has been found very successful in the treatment of myxœdema, psoriasis, and obesity. But the progress of serum treatment is based really upon the practical development of Pasteur's teaching as demonstrated by Koch, Ehrlich, Fraser, Roux, and Calmette. Three forms of serum have attracted most attention since Koch's tuberculin has been relegated to veterinary therapeutics as a diagnostic agent, these are anti-diphtheritic serum, antistreptococcal serum, and antivenomous serum. The diphtheritic remedy has established itself to a certain extent, although there are fierce opponents to it. But its success has been engulfed by statistics, and everybody knows the official description of statistics—positive, lies; comparative, lies; superlative, statistics. Marmorek's antistreptococcal serum would possibly be more successful if it had a shorter title. It has been used in the large hospitals in France and Germany as a remedial agent in those diseases, primarily introduced by the activity of streptococci, such as erysipelas, puerperal fever, etc. Antivenomous serum is of greatest interest in those countries like India where a large number of lives are annually lost through snake bites.

Dr. Fraser, of Edinburgh, the exploiter of strophanthus, if not its discoverer, has

done much to enlarge our knowledge of the value of this serum. Calmette claims to have first made the discovery that the snake venom, under suitable treatment, may yield a serum of high value. He inoculated rabbits and guinea pigs with attenuated doses of the poison, gradually increasing the strength until a serum was obtained that injected after a fatal dose of the poison had been administered saved the life of the animal. At present these serums are very costly, that is, the usual dose is about ten c.c., and for this quantity the charge is about \$1.

Writing about thyroid preparations reminds me that considerable disparity exists in the strength of the various specimens in the market. For instance, Messrs. Burroughs, Wellcome & Co., take the fresh thyroid, and having noted the weight, dry and powder, and reduce to the original weight by means of a harmless diluent, such as sugar of milk. So that five grains of their powder or tablet are equivalent to five grains of a fresh gland. Messrs. Armour & Co. put the thyroid through the same process but do not reduce the powdered dry gland, except when compressing it, then they say that a five grain tablet contains two grains of the dried powder. There are various liquid preparations such as glycerine extracts and elixirs where the indefiniteness is still more marked.

So vinolia, after all, and in spite of contradictions, is to be floated as a limited liability concern. It is freely stated that the capital will be five million dollars, but this must surely include the American business. It will be interesting to learn how the American business has prospered, because, if they have succeeded in spite of the tariff and keen competition in the States the proprietors deserve congratulation. Vinolia was started about ten years ago by Dr. Burroughs, who came over from the States to assist and travel for Messrs. Burroughs, Wellcome & Co. It was soon after the late Dr. Alder Wright had published his Cantor lectures on soap that Dr. Burroughs took up that mark of the civilization of nations. The first venture was vinolia cream, a delicately scented emollient zinc preparation that was very useful in acne, eczema, etc. Then he got Mr. Hills Hartridge to join him. Mr. Hartridge had been manager for many years of Messrs. Corbyn Stacey & Co's west end branch, and brought his experience of good toilet preparations into play. They also secured the principal assistant of Dr. Alder Wright—Mr. Thompson—who took the soap analysis in hand and led to the startling statements about solidified water, bad fats, resins, silica, etc., with which common toilet soaps were adulterated. The word "superfatted" was run for all it was worth, and as vinolia soap was really a good article and genuine value, it promptly caught on. Since then the progress must have been by leaps and bounds, and the advertising account must closely resemble that celebrated by Pears.

Have You  
Tried....

The Holgate-  
Fielding Co.'s

Pure  
Powdered  
Drugs?

Send for Samples and Prices

The Holgate-Fielding Co.  
LIMITED  
Toronto, Ontario.



**VIN  
MARIANI**

(MARIANI WINE)  
THE IDEAL FRENCH TONIC.

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

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

Effect Immediate and Lasting.

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

As palatable as the choicest old wines.

Sold at Druggists and Grocers. Avoid  
substitutions.

ASK FOR VIN MARIANI.

**LAWRENCE A. WILSON & CO., MONTREAL**

Sole Agents for Canada for

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

**LITTLE'S  
PATENT FLUID  
NON-POISONOUS  
SHEEP DIP  
AND CATTLE WASH.**

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

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

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

Removes the unpleasant smell from Dogs and other animals.

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

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

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

**ROBERT WIGHTMAN, Druggist, OWEN SOUND, ONT.**  
Sole Agent for the Dominion.

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

TRADE MARK  
**Little's Soluble Phenyle**  
DEODORISER & ANTISEPTIC  
**NEW DISINFECTANT.**  
FOR UNIVERSAL USE

**Cheap, Harmless, and Effective**

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

**NON-POISONOUS AND NON-CORROSIVE.**

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

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

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

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

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

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

**ROBERT WIGHTMAN, Druggist, OWEN SOUND, ONT.**  
Sole Agent for the Dominion.

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



# WATER BOTTLES.

We solicit an opportunity to quote you upon Hot Water Bottles. We can meet you in *quality, price, and color.*

Alpha Rubber Co., Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE:  
No. 335 St. Paul Street,  
MONTREAL.

BRANCH OFFICE:  
No. 1 Front Street East,  
TORONTO.



## 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, 73½ King St. W.  
TORONTO, ONT.

All Wholesale Druggists keep in stock and will supply retail druggists with

Wood's Phospholine, 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 Phospholine, 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.*

**TEABERRY** FOR THE  
HARMLESS **TEETH**  
CLEANSING

**ZOPESA CHEMICAL CO.**  
TORONTO 25c.

## Change in Name Only

**KERRY, WATSON & CO.**

SUCCESSORS TO

**London Drug Company**

LONDON, ONT.



- Licorice, Bala.
- " Cataluna.
- " Scudder's Eureka.
- " " Pastilles.
- " Solazzi.
- " " Caramels.
- " Y & S 4, 6, 8, and 12.
- " " In 50 Pieces.
- " " Lozenges.
- " " Pellets.
- " " Purity.
- " " Tubular.

Cough Drops, Black, Brown, and Menthol, in small Bottles and Pails.



Orders will receive our usual Attention.

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

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

30 Wellington St. East  
Toronto

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

## Sponges and Chamois Skins

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

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

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

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

## Levy & Co. Printers

Druggists' Labels,  
Supplies, etc.

A SPECIALTY.

Toronto, Ont.

## THE Lyman Bros. & Co. TORONTO LIMITED

Camphor in Bells, ounces and half ounces

Moth Camphor Balls, Squares and Crystals

Pure Insect Powder

Bone Ash

Alkavis Edward's Nervine

Howarth's Carminative

Sulphume

Mulford's Antitoxin, Special  
Nos. 1 and 2

Tilden's Hydrocyanate of Iron

" " " Tablets

### ...SPECIAL...

If you are interested in getting FREE OF CHARGE one of the Sponge Cases advertised in last month's journals, write to us for particulars.

Lyman's Laxative Fig Syrup  
25c. Bottles

Lyman's Blackberry and Jamaica  
Ginger

Lyman's Syrup of Castor Oil  
15c. Bottles

This is one of the nicest preparations on the market.

To clean out a

## JOB LOT OF BOTTLES

in good condition, we offer, subject to stock, usual terms:

		Per Gross
10z. Ovals, Green,	5 gross in case,	\$1.20
10z. Square, Presc. Green,	5 " "	1.10
30z. " " "	2 " "	1.75
40z. " " "	1 " "	2.25
60z. " " "	1 " "	2.50
80z. " " "	1 " "	3.00
10oz. Ovals, Green,	1 " "	4.00
60z. " " "	1 " "	2.75

## THE LYMAN BROS. & CO. LIMITED

Wholesale Druggists

TORONTO.

## Trade Notes.

F. Dowling has sold his drug business at Sydenham, Ont.

P. C. Humphries, druggist, Bancroft, Ont., has made an assignment.

Lawrence R. McLarren, druggist, Digby, N.S., has made an assignment.

A. McLean, Kemptville, Ont., has sold his drug business to A. Bascom.

The drug stock of A. Menzies, Arnprior, Ont., has been sold to T. Barnes.

D. W. Sutherland has purchased the drug business of W. S. Strong, London, Ont.

C. W. Waldon, Antigonish, N.S., has sold his drug business to Courtney M. Henry.

W. H. Jeffs & Co., have sold their drug business at Havelock, Ont., to A. C. Denike.

The drug stock of the estate of J. M. Mc Kay, Springhill, N.S., is advertised for sale.

D. L. McDonald has purchased the drug business of Wm. McDonald, Glace Bay, N.S.

W. M. Jackman, Western Ontario representative for Frederick Stearns Co., now includes Toronto in his route.

W. H. Scripture, druggist, Ottawa, Ont., has made an assignment. Mr. Scripture was formerly in business in Toronto.

Fairweather Bros., druggists, Moncton, N.B., have dissolved partnership. Herbert M. Fairweather continues the business under the old firm name.

Dr. D. E. Hamil is at present conducting a class in optics in Montreal, and will be away from home until April 26th. Owing to his absence the optical department will have to lay over until next issue. Letters to his Toronto address will be promptly forwarded.

The first general meeting of the E. B. Shuttleworth Chemical Company Limited, recently incorporated for the purpose of extending the business of the Shuttleworth pharmaceutical preparations, was held on Monday, the 22nd ult., at which meeting the directors for the ensuing year were elected, and the company fully organized and put in shape to actively commence and prosecute its business. At a meeting of the directors, subsequently held, Prof. E. B. Shuttleworth was elected president; Dr. H. W. Aikens vice-president; Geo. W. Parsons, general manager; and W. A. Howell, secretary. The company has opened a warehouse and laboratory at 53 Colborne street, Toronto.

## Nova Scotia Notes.

Mr. Hector McKinnon, for some time dispensing clerk with Messrs. Hattie & Mylius of Halifax, has taken charge of Medical Hall at North Sydney, C.B.

Mr. C. W. Walden of Antigonish, has sold his drug business in that town to Mr. Courtney Henry. Mr. Henry's many friends will wish him success in his new undertaking.

Hon. Senator McDonald has disposed of his drug store at Little Glace Bay to his son, Dan. L. McDonald. Mr. E. J. Phelan continues with the new owner as dispenser.

The serious illness is reported of Mr. J. Godfrey Smith the popular and well-known druggist of Hollis street, Halifax.

The firm of Simson Bros. & Co., having dissolved at the first of the year, Mr. Frank C. Simson is now the sole partner and continues the wholesale business under the old name and style.

Mr. W. H. Simson has purchased the Ordnance drug store, where he will conduct a retail business. Mr. Simson was formerly for many years managing partner in the same store.

Shubenacadie, N.S., is to have a drug store. M. C. W. Walden, late of Antigonish is about opening out there.

The quarterly meeting of the Nova Scotia Pharmaceutical Society was postponed owing to illness of several of the executive and the consequent difficulty of forming a quorum. It was anticipated this would be an important meeting, as arrangements would be brought forward as to the entertainment of the visiting members to the annual meeting in June.

## Prince Edward Island Notes.

Mr. George E. Hughes of Charlottetown, has invested in a trotter, and will show the sporting element of his town what his purchase is capable of.

Mr. W. Chappell for some time with W. R. Watson of Charlottetown, has accepted a position with a Boston house, and will shortly leave for his new field of labor.

Mr. A. W. Reddin of Charlottetown, has some very catchy methods of advertising, and his establishment shows some attractive displays. Among the latest may be noticed in his window a bicycle patterned after the old-fashioned style. This work of art was made by a blacksmith. The wheels are of ordinary iron, the spokes are composed of stair rods. An old fashioned lantern is part of the arrangement, and a set of modern quick repair tools are attached, while below—evidently at hand with a view to possible mishaps to the rider, rests a bottle of liniment of Mr. Reddin's manufacture. The whole get up is decidedly novel and attracts much attention.

## Montreal Notes.

It is proposed to get up a conversazione or some such entertainment on the evening of the annual meeting of the Pharmaceutical Association of this province. A meeting is called for to-morrow in the council room of the association at 3 p.m.

Mr. E. Huot is to carry on the business on St. Catherine street, lately predated over by Mr. Barbeau, who has sold out to Mr. Huot.

Mr. Barbeau intends opening a pharmacy on St. James' street on May 1st. There is every probability that a fair business may be done on St. James' street with a good class of goods.

It is rumoured that Mr. Edmond Giroux, jr., of the *Pharmacie Nationale*, will remove from St. Lawrence Main street to St. James' street on May 1st.

Preparations are being made here for the celebration of the Queen's Jubilee, but what form it will take is not yet decided. There will, of course, have to be a grand procession, and a great many people would like to see the volunteers turn out and fire a *feu-de-joie*. It is quite a time since Montreal saw the volunteers in a body on parade. Then, again, there is the nurse business, but somehow it does not catch on to the popular mind.

As the Queen desires that grand works of charity should commemorate her sixtieth year as Queen, a good many people think in Montreal a large union hospital for all creeds should be built and endowed to which only incurables should be admitted. A hospital for incurables is the one weak spot of the Montreal hospital system.

A good deal of anxiety exists amongst pharmacists here as to which way the judgment will go in the case of the Pharmaceutical Association versus certain dry goods and grocery stores for selling drugs and medicines in defiance of the Pharmacy Act, which says in clause 4,035: "No person shall keep open shop for the *retailing*, dispensing, or compounding of drugs . . . unless he be . . . a licentiate of pharmacy." Interpretative clause No. 8 says: "The word 'drugs' means articles used medicinally, whether compounded or simple." Clause No. 4,035c. also says: "Every drug store shall be carried on under the name of the *bona fide* proprietor thereof, who must be a licentiate . . ." and the interpretative clause No. 10 says: "The word drug store means a place where drugs and poisons are sold by retail, etc. Everything seems plain enough that pastry cooks, dry goods dealers, or grocers cannot sell drugs by retail, and, in my opinion, it is not in the interest of the public that they should.

Pyxol.—An antiseptic somewhat similar in its action to creasote. It is made of green soap, potash and pitch in equal parts.



## British Columbia Notes.

Perhaps never in the history of this province has there been so much attention attracted toward its resources and possibilities than at the present time. That the fever of prospecting and mining for gold, silver, and copper is fully developed among us goes without saying, but though there is a very large field for everybody to work upon there is, at the same time, a possibility of overestimating the results. During the coming summer thousands will turn their steps toward this mineral province, and doubtless many will have reason to congratulate themselves upon their good fortune, but there will be others to whom the dark side of the cloud will only be visible, and therefore the man that cannot stand disappointment had better keep clear of British Columbia. Men with capital and grit are those wanted. The drug business in British Columbia has undergone a change as have other lines. There is a strong tendency to cheapen, and money is not as plentiful as a few years ago. The Kootenay District has opened up wonderfully; it would be a very difficult task to keep track of the new drug stores that have sprung up during the last eighteen months. Every settlement of any size seems to boast an enterprising druggist, and there are many just waiting their chance to occupy the corner store of new towns which spring up with wonderful rapidity. The big prices which have been obtained probably induce these men to make the venture, but they have to take the chance of the new town turning out no good.

The druggists of this province had made up their minds that they had done with the Legislative Assembly for a time, so that it came as a shock when, in response to a petition of the Woman's Council, Mr. Kennedy introduced an amendment to the Pharmacy Act which was to amend the section dealing with the sale of poisons, in these words: "And no person shall sell such poison by retail except in a bottle or other similar vessel covered with sharp or raised points blown or made in the same." As all poisons were included in this amendment it created quite a sensation among the "perfumed," and a petition was promptly in circulation and as promptly signed by every druggist in business, pointing out the disadvantages of such an amendment. The petition called attention to the fact that powders, crystals, and also Rough on Rats and chlorodyne, would have to be taken from their original packages and retailed in bottles with a surface covered with sharp points. Mr. Kennedy is a gentleman who listens to reason, and consequently he decided to withdraw the bill. Now, however, he has introduced another which amends the old Poison Act in existence years before the Pharmacy Act. If this amendment becomes law it will apply to the whole province, whereas the Pharmacy Act only recog-

nizes incorporated towns and cities. To give our fellow-druggists an idea of what the people propose to make us do the amendment is here appended, though I may mention that at the time of writing it has *only* had the *first reading*:

## BILL—AN ACT TO AMEND THE "POISON ACT."

Her Majesty by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Assembly of the Province of British Columbia, enacts as follows:

(1) This Act may be cited as the "Poison Act Amendment Act, 1897."

(2) Section 3 of the said Act is hereby repealed and the following enacted in lieu thereof:

"(3) Notwithstanding anything contained in any other Act of this Legislature, it shall not be lawful to sell any poison, either by wholesale or retail unless the bag, bottle, vessel, wrapper, or cover in which such poison is contained be distinctly labelled with the name of the article and the word 'Poison,' and with the name and address of the seller of the poison, and it shall not be lawful to sell any liquid poison unless the same be put in a blue bottle having its outer surface covered with sharp or raised points blown or made in the same, and it shall not be lawful to sell any of the poisons which are enumerated in Schedule 'A' of this Act to any person unknown to the seller, unless introduced by some person known to the seller, and on every sale of any such article the seller shall, before delivery, make or cause to be made, an entry in a book to be kept for that purpose, in the form set forth in Schedule 'B' of this Act stating the date of the sale, the name and address of the purchaser, the name and quantity of the article sold, and the purpose for which it is stated by the purchaser to be required, to which entry the signature of the purchaser and of the person (if any) who introduced him or her shall be affixed; and for the purposes of this section the person on whose behalf any sale is made by any apprentice or servant shall be deemed to be the seller.

"Provided that the provisions of this section shall not apply to sales by wholesale to retail dealers in the ordinary course of wholesale dealing, nor to any medicine for internal use supplied by a legally qualified medical practitioner to a patient, nor to any article when forming part or the ingredients of any medicine for internal use dispensed by a person under the direction of a duly qualified medical practitioner, provided that such medicines be labelled with the name and address of the seller, and the ingredients thereof be entered in a book to be kept by the seller for that purpose; nor to such medicines known as 'nostrums.'"

Asparagus is useful as a sudorific.

## Answers to Correspondents.

## To Register in British Columbia.

C.H., St. John. N.B.: The B.C. Pharmacy Act as amended 1895, clause 11, provides that "All persons approved of by the Board of Examiners who, by examination, have obtained diplomas from the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, or certificates from any Pharmaceutical Association in the Dominion of Canada or elsewhere, whose standing and requirements are equal to those of the Pharmaceutical Association of British Columbia, may be registered as members of the Pharmaceutical Association of British Columbia without the examination prescribed by the said act. Such diplomas or certificates must be accompanied by certificates of good moral character, and shall be subject to such other regulations as may be provided for in the by-laws of the Association; provided, also, that such persons must have attended two courses of lectures in chemistry, two in materia medica and pharmacy, and one course in botany in the British Columbia School of Mines or such other school or college whose standing and requirements are equal to those of said British Columbia School of Mines. Such courses each to consist of not less than fifty lectures; provided that the by-laws of the association shall not require on the part of the applicant any previous residential qualifications."

In reference to the fees, clause 15 reads:

"To provide for the proper enforcement of this Act the said council shall be entitled to the following fees, viz: For each certificate issued to a Licentiate of Pharmacy engaged in business on his own account or in partnership with any other person, a sum not exceeding ten dollars annually; for each certificate issued a Licentiate of Pharmacy, acting in the capacity of a clerk, a sum not exceeding five dollars annually; and for each apprentice a sum not exceeding two dollars annually."

## Sweet Castor Oil.

E.C. wants a formula for sweetened Castor oil. The following has been recommended:

Saccharin.....	8 grains
Chloroform.....	50 minims
Oil Cassia.....	30 "
Oil Cloves.....	20 "
Castor Oil.....	40 ounces

Any essential oil may be substituted for those given above, as they are only for flavoring purposes.

## Who Knows It?

A correspondent asks for the formula for Kaveline. Can any of our readers furnish it?

# Facts that are and Facts to be

1. The druggists of Ontario have been, on the whole, exceedingly loyal to one another in maintaining the work of the O.S.R.D.
2. They have not reaped the benefit of their efforts as they should have done.
3. The cutter has not been, nor apparently can be, cut off.
4. The Pharmacy Act has no power to give the protection needed.
5. The patent medicine manufacturer does not thoroughly understand the relationship meant by the word reciprocal, and so far as he does has not taken the proper steps to maintain it.
6. The druggist of to-day who is alive to his own interests is either prepared, or is preparing, to turn down the goods of other manufacturers to make way for his own.
7. The druggist who creates a market for his own goods can retain it against either general or local influences. He has learned that he cannot govern goods manufactured by others without receiving their most loyal support.
8. The druggist has always in the past governed the output of home remedies, whether patent or proprietary, and will yet as surely create conditions out of the present circumstances which will enable him to maintain control.
9. Every druggist can afford to spend from twenty to fifty dollars a year in advertising his own preparations. Ten dollars spent in circulars will do an immense amount of good in bringing both the druggist and his products prominently before his customers.
10. Co-operative manufacturing companies such as ours are of material present value to every druggist. Designed to supply at minimum profit goods which in quality are at least equal to advertised ones, they meet a condition which they admirably serve.

## The Toronto Pharmacal Co., Ltd.

OUR TRAVELLERS

ARE ON THE ROAD NOW  
WITH OUR NEW LINE OF

# IMPORT SAMPLES

WHICH SURPASS

ANYTHING SHOWN  
BEFORE.

Gents' Leather Travelling Cases

Atomizers and Cut Glass Perfumers

Photo Frames and

Bronze Bric-a-Brac

Scores of Novelties

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

IMMENSE VARIETY.  
CLOSE PRICES.



BUY NOW AS YOU SAVE  
MONEY BY BUYING IMPORT.

NERLICH & CO., - - - Toronto.

# Wine of the Extract of Cod Liver

Sold by all first-class Chemists and Druggists

## CHEVRIER

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

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

# Wine of the Extract of Cod Liver with Creosote

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

## CHEVRIER

Sold by all first-class Chemists and Druggists

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

We Import Direct from Growers.

WHEN BUYING

## LIME JUICE

KEEP IN MIND THESE FOUR FACTS ABOUT

# SOVEREIGN LIME FRUIT JUICE

PACKAGES.

Twenty-four 6-ounce Bottles, Hock Bottles, Demi-johns and Barrels.

**SIMSON BROS. & CO.,**  
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS  
HALIFAX, - Nova Scotia.

The Sovereign Brand Is Known and Popular.

We Refine More Juice than any one House in America.

Our Packages are Neat and Attractive

## BRAYLEY, SONS & CO.

Wholesale Patent Medicines

43 and 45 William Street, - MONTREAL.

OUR SPECIALTIES:  
*TURKISH DYES.*  
*DR. WILSON'S HERBINE BITTERS.*

Sole Proprietors of the following:

- Dow's Sturgeon Oil Liniment
- Gray's Anodyne Liniment
- Dr. Wilson's Antibilious Pills
- Dr. Wilson's Persian Salve
- Dr. Wilson's Itch Ointment
- Dr. Wilson's Sarsaparillian Elixir
- French Magnetic Oil
- Dr. Wilson's Worm Lozenges
- Dr. Wilson's Pulmonary Cherry Balsam
- Dr. Wilson's Cramp and Pain Reliever
- Dr. Wilson's Dead Shot Worm Sticks
- Nurse Wilson's Sooling Syrup
- Clark Derby's Condition Powders
- Wright's Vermifuge
- Robert's Eye Water
- Hurd's Hair Vitaliser
- Dr. Howard's Quinine Wine
- Dr. Howard's Beef, Iron and Wine
- Strong's Summer Cure
- Dr. Howard's Cod Liver Oil Emulsion

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

## DENTON'S New Patent "Acme" Lens-Front Clinical Thermometer



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

WHOLESALE ONLY AT

25a Hatton Garden, London, England.

IF YOU WANT

### WOOD ENGRAVING

PHOTO ENGRAVING  
HALF-TONES

OR ANY CLASS OF ENGRAVING FOR ADVERTISING PURPOSES, CATALOGUES, MAGAZINES, &c.

**J. L. JONES ENGRAVING CO.**  
63 & 65 ADELAIDE ST. W. TORONTO, ONT.

## FRANKLIN HOUSE

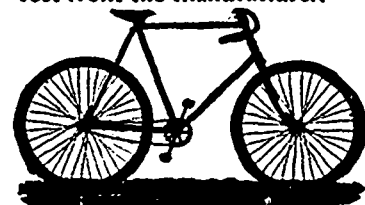
Cor. Bates and Larned Streets, DETROIT, MICH.

Rates, \$1.50 to \$2.00 per Day. Only one block from Woodward and J.erson Avenues. Elevator Service, Steam Heat, Electric Lights, Tile Floors, Etc.

H. H. JAMES & SON, Prop'rs.

## You Get the Profits

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



No better wheel made than the

## Acme Bicycle

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

WRITE FOR

## Our Interesting Offer

Acme Cycle Co., Elkhart, Ind.

## Montreal College of Pharmacy.

## SESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS, MARCH, 1907.

The following are the questions submitted at the regular examination held March 30th, 1897.

## JUNIOR MATERIA MEDICA AND PHARMACY.

PROF. T. D. REED, M.D., Examiner.

1. Explain and distinguish between the terms: *materia medica*, pharmacy, pharmacognosy, therapeutics.

2. Lanolin. What is it? Give official name and official preparations. How does it differ from ordinary fats?

3. Saffron. What plant produces it, and what part of the plant is it? What is sometimes sold for it? Note some differences, physical and botanical, between these articles. Name three official preparations containing saffron.

4. Copaiba. To what natural class of bodies does it belong? How may it be solidified? How may castor oil as an adulterant of it be recognized?

5. Give two official preparations of each of the following with strength: tolu, Peruvian bark, galls, rosin, ergot. Name the plants furnishing them.

6. Name three drugs from the class insecta. Note the chief points of difference between cod-liver oil and goose grease.

7. Give the official name, and the principal ingredient of the following: Pil. Bland, pil. Rufi, pil. Cochia, Heberden's ink, Fluxham's tincture, Lenitive electuary, pil. Christison, Friar's balsam, black draught, Gregory's powder.

8. Give dose of the following and indicate the source of each: Atropin, eserine, pilocarpine, salicin, pellitierine.

9. You have a call for 150 cm<sup>3</sup> of 40 per cent. emulsion of cod-liver oil, and 100 cm<sup>3</sup> of turpentine emulsion of 10 per cent. How would you prepare them? Name quantities.

10. Name four official preparations of opium, with strength and dose. What effect is likely to occur when laudanum and tincture of iron occur together in prescription?

## EXAMEN MATÉRIÈRE MÉDICALE.

PROFESSEUR J. E. W. LECOURS, Examinateur.

1. Décrivez brièvement le mode de préparation de l'acide citrique. Comment peut-on le distinguer de l'acide tartarique?

2. Nommez trois substances extraites du goudron de houille, intéressantes au point de vue médico-pharmaceutique.

3. Nommez deux sources de l'acide salicylique et les propriétés.

4. Quels noms de la nomenclature chimique désignent les produits suivants: L'alcool pur, l'éther sulfurique?

5. Quel est le nom de la paroi fibreuse des plantes, celle qui forme la paroi des tissus végétaux?

6. Définissez les substances glucosidales, en nommer trois.

7. Qu'entend-on par baumes, résines, oleo-résines?

8. Comment peut-on reconnaître la falsification des huiles volatiles au moyen de l'alcool et des huiles fixes?

9. Nommez dix substances d'origine animale reconnues par la P.B.

10. Faites une critique de la prescription suivante:

℞ Sulfate de quinine..... grs. xxx.  
Acide sulfurique aromatisé... ℥i.  
Ammoniaque aromatisée... ℥iv.  
Eau distillée..... ℥iij.  
M. fiat S.A.

Sig. Une grande cuillère trois fois par jour.

## SENIOR CHEMISTRY AND PHYSICS.

PROF. JOS. BEMROSE, F.C.S., English Class Examiner.

1. You have been using during the session a solution of potassium chromate; for the detection of what acidulous and basic radicals, did you find it especially useful? Give the results you obtained with it.

2. How are the lenses, prisms, etc., arranged in a polariscope? Of what use is this instrument to the chemist?

3. How would you prepare chlorine gas? Show by equations its action upon alcohol, and upon ethylene; name the products obtained.

4. What is red lead? When it is treated with nitric acid what is the result?

5. What volume of oxygen gas is required to convert ferrous oxide into ferric oxide?

6. Given a solution containing the sulphates of zinc, aluminum, and magnesium, how would you demonstrate the presence of the three metals in it?

7. Write the formulae of nitro glycerine, picric acid, mirbane, and aniline, placing the nitrogen groups in their proper positions.

8. Iodides, phosphates, and arsenites in solution all give yellow precipitates with silver nitrate; how would you distinguish them?

9. A cake of ice made in the vats at Orange, Texas, weighed 9,000 lbs. and measured 16 feet by 8 feet, by 14 inches thick. Show by specific gravity if these data (given in Merck's Report, March 1st, 1897) are correct.

10. Freund and Beck find for aconitine the formula C<sub>35</sub>H<sub>47</sub>; No. 11. From what figures did these chemists obtain this formula?

## EXAMEN CHEMIC MINUM.

PROF. C. A. PFISTER, Examinateur.

1. Donnez les formules des combinaisons oxygénées acides du soufre.

2. A combien d'acide orthophosphorique PhO<sup>4</sup>H<sup>3</sup> correspondent 100 grammes de pyrophosphate bimagnésien Ph<sup>2</sup>O Mg<sup>2</sup>?

3. Donnez l'équation qui rend compte de la préparation de l'acide nitrique par le nitrate de sodium.

4. Comment reconnaissez-vous un nitrate?

5. Comment distinguez-vous un sul-

fate en solution d'un phosphate ou d'un arséniate?

6. Comment distinguez-vous un arséniate d'un phosphatic solution?

7. Dites la préparation du chlore par le chlorure de sodium.

8. Donnez l'équation qui rend compte de la préparation de l'acide chlorhydrique.

9. Écrivez la formule de l'orthophosphate monosodique-monoammonique.

10. Équations qui rendent compte de la préparation de SO<sup>4</sup>H<sup>2</sup> commercial on anglais.

## BOTANY.

PROFS. JOS. BEMROSE and J. E. MORRISON, F.C.S.,  
Examiners.

1. Name and define the terms applied to the simple leaf as regards (1) form, (2) margin, (3) apex, (4) base.

2. Describe the structure and functions of a stoma.

3. Define the following terms as applied to the flower and its parts: gamosepalous, rosaceous, campanulate, perfect, irregular, staminate polypetalous, perianth.

4. Describe the structure of an orthotropous ovule; accompanied by a drawing.

5. Describe the process of pollination and fertilization.

6. Define the terms entomophilous, anemophilous, proterogeny, and protandry.

7. Describe a young cell and name its contents.

8. Define root and rhizome, giving examples of each. How would you distinguish them by external characters?

9. What is meant by parenchyma, sclerenchyma, collenchyma, sieve ducts, and tracheae?

10. How would you detect silica, tannin, fixed oils, and grape sugar, in the tissues of a plant?

## Etching on Glass.

The usual method of glass etching consisting in exposing the design, worked in wax covering the glass surface, to the fumes of hydrofluoric acid, is inconvenient to the average operator, hence the Centralblatt für Glasindustrie has published a formula for preparing an etching fluid. In a leaden or platinum dish equal parts of barium sulphate (precip.), ammonium fluoride and water (containing 5 per cent. of acacia) are mixed; to this mixture an equal volume of concentrated hydrofluoric acid is added; if the mixture is too thick for writing add more of the acid, if too thin, add more of the barium sulphate. For writing, an ordinary steel pen can be used, which enables one to produce the finest lines upon the glass, which, after washing, remain permanently etched upon its surface. The pen should be washed at once after use, taking care not to bring any of the fluid upon the skin, since it causes slow healing and painful burns.

### The Causes of Failure at Examinations.

Unquestionably the examinations of the pharmacy boards are constantly growing more severe. For years past the official examiners have listened to the clamorous demand that the "standards be raised." They are heeding that demand; they are raising the standards, and raising them with a vengeance in some cases, if we may judge by the large percentage of the hapless "plucked." Very frequently the ill-prepared and oversanguine candidate finds to his sorrow that a board examination is not a summer diversion; indeed, the number who go down under the strain in ignominious failure has exhibited a startling increase.

We have no fault to find with this condition of things. Life is a strife. It is proper that the unfit, the dullards and the laggards shall pay the natural penalty of their incompetence, and shall clear the way for their betters. It is just, too, that practising pharmacists shall not have their lives embittered or their earnings reduced to insignificance by the disgraceful competition of the illiterate, the heedless, the untrained, the incompetent. Those already in the harness have some claim on the sympathy of the boards as well as the poor fellows who at times exhibit an almost pathetic ignorance of the requirements they must fulfil.

Since, then, the severity of examinations is bound to increase, for the benefit of the younger disciples of pharmacy we may profitably consider the causes of failure. Some of them are clearly pointed out by Mr. E. M. Holmes, the distinguished Curator of the Museum of the Pharmaceutical Society in London, who speaks from a long experience with pharmaceutical aspirants.

Candidates are very commonly prone to regard the experience of one shop as the experience of all, forgetting that different towns and neighborhoods vary in their requirements. They fall into a rut and are staggered by the first inquiry about things previously unencountered. Very often they are "floored" by a query requiring a wider knowledge than an undiversified experience can impart.

Scientific study is often too long deferred. Practice and study should go hand in hand. This habit of neglecting the books until apprenticeship has almost expired is vicious in the last degree.

Want of bodily exercise causes many failures. Good brain work requires a healthy body. The tendency of a sedentary life is to stupefy and befog the faculties, deteriorating the quality of their work and in time diminishing the quantity.

Steady, methodical, systematic application is the surest guaranty of success in preparing for examination; random memorizing, rambling, helter skelter reading, the surest cause of failure.

Another factor which Mr. Holmes does not enumerate is often observed in this country—the mistaken reliance on quiz-

compend, and on memorizing, cramming schemes. In olden days a student thus coached might "bluff" or wheedle an examiner, but that is usually out of the question in these days.

Such are the dangers which the earnest worker will carefully avoid. Realizing that examinations are becoming more rigid every year, that the proportion of the unsuccessful is constantly increasing, he will bend all his energies to the serious ordeal in store for him. If successful, he will feel that the prize was worth the struggle. If plucked, he will console himself with the consciousness of earnest and intelligent effort—"for e'en Don Fernando can't do more than he can do."—*Bulletin of Pharmacy.*

### Tablets, Pills and Granules.

The history of pharmacy is full of illustrations of the truth of the poet's words—*Multa renascentur que jam cecidere*, a verse which finds its application not only in the articles of the *Materia Medica*, but to their methods of exhibition. The tablet, for instance, which in the estimation of its more enthusiastic advocates constitutes the "ideal method of medication," "the medication of the future," etc., furnishes a striking example. A century ago the tablet existed exactly in its present form, being then called a "pastiche," "medicated dragée," and even by its present name (as translated into French) *tablette*, and within the intervening period it has been abandoned and resurrected several times.

The gravest charge against this form of medication is that it renders the dosage of the active principle or principles quite uncertain, which in these days of concentrated medicines, the alkaloids, glucosides, etc., is a serious objection. There is also the question of solubility, which applies, however, to pills, granules, etc., as well. Each manufacturer uses a mass formula of his own, and the result is that some of each class of these preparations are freely and easily soluble, while others are not, according to the relative merits or demerits of the formulae, the nature of the drug that is incorporated, etc.

When alkaloids came into general use, some twenty years or so ago, the manufacturers of pills and granules were divided into two camps, the one claiming that the alkaloids, to be rendered very soluble, should be granulated by heat, through the "Cassine" process, and afterwards sugar coated. Others, on the contrary, maintained that the "Cassine process" was not safe, as it was impossible under it to obtain accurate dosage. For this reason they advocated the manufacture of pills and granules by hand processes and the coating afterward with either sugar or gelatin. The fact was, that not a single machine then in use effected a true mathematical division of the mass. Further than this, a mass which would give good results, as far as solubility with one medicament goes, might not do so

with another—one suitable for quinine, for instance, might not be so for strychnine. This is a fact so well known that every experienced pharmacist has formulae of his own, which he has learned to trust, in the preparation of pills, etc., on physicians' prescriptions.

The same thing holds true of the tablet, which, while more bulky than either the granule or the pill, has the same element of uncertainty as regards solubility. For these and other reasons we think that the hand-made pill will hold its own for some time to come.

There is one point, however, concerning the pill-mass, to which we would direct the attention of our readers. As a rule, a plain base of ordinary powdered white sugar is preferable as a mass material to the extracts now so generally in use, as it can be worked up on the slab by the addition of simple syrup. Common powdered starch, similarly, is preferable to lycopodium, for preventing adhesion of the pill to the machine. The most soluble pills and granules are made in this manner, even when sugar or gelatin coating is not resorted to. Tablets can, of course, be prepared in a similar manner.—*National Druggist.*

### Preparation of Thyroid Capsules.

The following method is recommended by Vigier for the preparation of thyroid gland capsules. The gland is carefully dissected out and all fat and membrane removed. The gland substance is then beaten to a pulp and immediately mixed with borax or with wood charcoal. The mass so formed is weighed out into ten centigramme portions, which are enclosed at once in capsules (*Journ. de Pharm. d'Anvers*) *Phar. Jour.*

### Imitation Ground Glass.

The *Decorators' Gazette* says that sugar of lead ground fine in bleached linseed oil, with a little varnish, well mixed and put on with a stiff brush, will give a good imitation ground glass.

### Birds and Seeds.

The popular idea that many plant seeds—such as those of the mistletoe—pass unharmed through the digestive canal of birds and, being voided with the excrements, reach the ground in a peculiarly favourable condition for germination, is shown by F. W. Keeble to be not universally the case with the *Loranthaceæ*. The seeds of the Cingalese species of *Loranthus* are freely eaten by a honey bird, a species of *Nectarina*, which is an effective agent in the pollination of those plants, and investigation has proved that the seeds, if swallowed, are digested and destroyed.—*Proc. Linnean Soc.*, through, *Nature*, lv. 109.

# Pure Paris Green

Guaranteed above the Government Standard.

In Bulk and Packets.

# Pure Carbonate of Copper

For Spraying Fruit Trees, etc.

The Fungicide Recommended by the Department of Agriculture . .

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

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

# Glacial Acetic Acid

Very Finest Quality.

In Demijohns, 80, 85, 90 and 95 per cent. In Wood, 80 per cent.

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

# TANGLEFOOT

## SEALED STICKY FLY PAPER



— YOUR JOBBER SELLS IT —

### STILL FURTHER IMPROVED

BORDER . . .	STRONGER AND MORE PLIABLE
STICKY . . .	STICKIER AND MORE ENDURING
DESIGN . . .	NEW AND PRETTIER
PRICE . . .	LOWER
PROFIT . . .	LARGER

### — PRICES FOR 1897 —

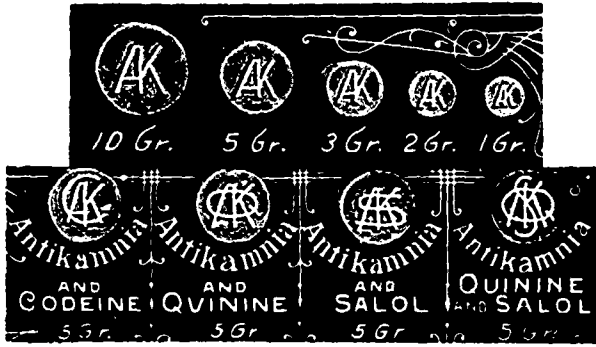
<b>REGULAR</b>	45 CENTS A BOX	{ 10 Boxes in a Case
	\$3.80 PER CASE	
<b>"LITTLE"</b>	18 CENTS A BOX	{ 15 Boxes in a Case
	2.10 A CASE	
<b>HOLDERS,</b>	\$1.00 per	Box of 50

# 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.

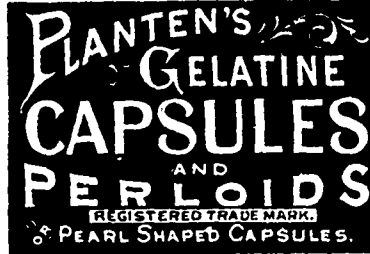
**NEVER IN BULK.**

Information Respecting Substitution Thankfully Received.

All Correspondence Confidential.

ADDRESS:

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



MANUFACTURED BY  
**H. Planten & Son**  
ESTABLISHED 1836  
NEW YORK  
SPECIAL PRICES for EXPORT  
Correspondence Solicited

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

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

# Eddy's Drug Paper

Mounted on the celebrated **Eddy Paper Cutter**

forms part of the equipment of every well-conducted Drug Store.

**THE E. B. Eddy Co. LTD.**

HULL MONTREAL TORONTO

# GOOD NEWS TO CYCLISTS

WHAT IS IT?

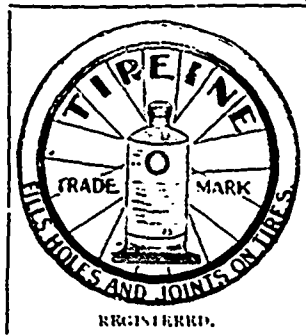
# ..TIREINE

Not Genuine without Trade Mark.

THERE has been a long-felt want by wheelmen for an article which would fill up holes that become worn in bicycle tires, and thus save the expense which is incurred in getting new ones. Tireine fills the bill. It has been discovered through much scientific study and costly experiments.

PRICE 25 CENTS

N.B.—Reasonable discount on large orders. If your druggist or bicycle dealer has not Tireine, send to our address. Mail orders always receive prompt attention.



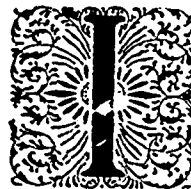
**A Stitch in Time Saves Nine.**

Watch your tire. Small holes grow large. When you notice any have your Tireine handy and dollars are saved.

Tireine leaves no ugly patch, but dries level with the tire. The merits of Tireine have led unscrupulous persons to offer spurious cements as the genuine Tireine; be certain, therefore, that the trade mark is on every tube.

**THE TIREINE MFG. COMPANY.**

Office, 37 James St. N. HAMILTON. Factory, 171 Emerald St. N.



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

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

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

## On the Preservatives of Pharmacopœial Preparations.

By WILLIAM MARTINDALE.\*

In the work of compiling formulæ for the use of medical practitioners and pharmacists, care is necessary to test the keeping properties of the various solutions and preparations, and, having prepared and kept a number of these preparations, I thought a few notes on them might prove interesting. They are purely pharmaceutical, and must not be considered as having bacteriological importance.

The vehicle mostly used for the internal administration of medicines, of course, is water in some form or other, but distilled water alone is recognized by the Pharmacopœia, and probably this, as frequently met with, is more defective from a standard of purity than most preparations in the Pharmacopœia. It is even more prone to develop minute organisms than many of the spring waters that are to be met with, although these may contain inorganic salts, which render them unsuitable as solvents and vehicles in which to administer medicinal preparations. So much has distilled water obtained this evil reputation that a bacteriologist of eminence is reported to have said that one of the best incubating fluids was a certain manufacturer's distilled water.

Various means have, therefore, been adopted for sterilizing it and rendering it aseptic for pharmaceutical use, such as keeping it in a cool place, and of course free from dust, and having it recently well boiled and cooled. The best and only method to be depended upon, however, care having been taken to select a good water for distillation, as well as to refuse the first and last products, and to ensure freedom from contamination afterwards, is to have it freshly distilled: in fact, as regards the whole of the preparations of the Pharmacopœia, they should be as freshly prepared as possible, and the use of preservatives should be avoided unless absolutely necessary, but from a practical point of view we cannot do without them. For example, the public demand for pills is now that they must be well preserved and look nice, although they may be insoluble.

**Alcohol.**—The most common preservative used officially is alcohol in one form or another: it is true it is not used solely as a preservative, but as a solvent; it enters more or less into the composition of nearly all our tinctures, liquid extracts, wines, and many of our official solutions. The germination of most of the micro-organisms occurring in aqueous solutions of vegetable and animal substances is inhibited by the presence of 20 per cent. by volume of absolute alcohol, but it is inhibitory only, and in this proportion or upwards; it is in no way germicidal, as on evaporation the anesthetized germs, if I may so term them, readily take up life

and propagate. This applies to most of the volatile antiseptics; in fact, few antiseptics are germicidal except those that are destructive to organic tissues, such as strong mineral acids, alkalis, and halogens. Exceptions to this are carbolic acid, creasote, and weak solutions of corrosive sublimate, which act probably by coagulating the albuminous substance of the microbe. Wines I have mentioned; unless fortified, from their very origin, that of fermentation, they are too weak to prove of useful service in pharmacy, and, in fact, medical wines are anachronisms.

**Glycerin.**—The abuse of alcohol has led those who take extreme views on this subject to endeavor to use other solvents and preservatives for pharmaceutical preparations. Among these, avoiding ethylic alcohol, whose physiological properties are too well known, they have selected glycerin, which is but another alcohol whose action physiologically is not so well ascertained, nor is it so inhibitory to the development of micro-organisms. Its strong solvent action on vegetable extractives, its non-volatility, and its stability in other respects would have rendered glycerin a useful pharmacopœial solvent; but although it has been tried again and again, and was made official, more especially in preparing some of the liquid extracts of the United States Pharmacopœia, it has not met with general acceptance. It, nevertheless, has a curious preservative action over some inorganic compounds in preventing oxidation. For example, black mercurial lotion can be preserved in its normal black color by the addition of 5 per cent. by volume of glycerin, but I find that 10 per cent. of mucilage of tragacanth will produce the same result, and have the advantage, from its viscosity, of holding the mercurous oxide well suspended; the addition of both these to this preparation would be an advantage. It has further been suggested that glycerin should be used to preserve sublimate solution, especially the official liquor hydrargyri perchloridi, as it has been thought necessary that this solution requires preserving, from the chemical, not, of course, from the biological point of view. But both glycerin and alcohol added to this solution, especially if exposed to light, cause a reduction of the salt and deposition of mercurous chloride, as in the official solution of the Codex, which contains 10 per cent. of alcohol. Notwithstanding statements to the contrary, I find that a simple solution of mercuric chloride in distilled water, or even in spring waters containing supercarbonate of lime in solution, is more stable than it is with a preservative added, especially one of such a nature as chloride of ammonium in the official solution. This, as I showed so long ago as 1870, instead of being a preservative, forms a double salt in solution (sal alembroth *plus* an excess of chloride of ammonium), and the solution, if prepared with common water in place of distilled water, or even if prepared with distilled water and diluted, throws

down a quantity of one of the white precipitates of mercury. To such an extent is this the case that I found in preparing a pint of the official solution with New River water in place of distilled water, that 2.7 grains of this precipitate was deposited. Thus about one-fourth of the mercurial salt was rendered insoluble in preparing the solution, and more deposited on further dilution with the water. In fact, a time arrived when there was scarcely a trace of mercury salt in solution, and as this preparation is most largely used in hospitals where common water is always used to dilute the medicines, it leads to very discrepant results therapeutically. It has also been suggested that chloride of sodium should replace chloride of ammonium in the official solution, as this salt is largely used in making the sublimate tablets for the convenience of surgeons' use, but I have found that although sodium chloride helps these tablets to disintegrate readily it has no advantage, in fact, it is detrimental to the keeping properties of the solution. I have here two specimens prepared in November, 1895, with water from the Brighton constant supply, which is a very calcareous water; one is a simple solution of the perchloride, and the other has an equal weight of pure chloride of sodium added. The latter you will observe has deposited much more than the former, in which there is hardly a trace of deposit. This strongly illustrates the undesirability of tampering with solutions in order to make them, as we consider, more stable; in fact, with few exceptions, no preservative should be added to a pharmacopœial preparation unless the label indicates boldly that it is there. While on the subject of mercuric salts, I should like to illustrate the importance of having our lime water of full strength, and well preserved.

In making the yellow mercurial lotion of the B.P., which has 18 grains of sublimate to 10 ounces of lime water; if the lime water be only three-fourths, or from keeping, so low as one half the pharmacopœial strength, a brick-red preparation, an oxychloride, is produced, rather than the yellow mercuric oxide.

**Acetic Acid.**—Of other preservatives, which are also solvents used officially, acetic acid of varying strengths is employed, as in acetum cantharides and acetum scillæ. This, as I notice Professor Remington recently points out, was much employed in the pharmacy of the ancients, sometimes combined with honey to form oxymels, of which we have inherited both the vinegar and oxymel of squill. Acetic acid has the disadvantage, however, unless in a very concentrated form, of growing micro-organisms abundantly, and the fungi and animalculæ developed in brown vinegar must be well known to all of you. Acetic acid, therefore, besides being incompatible with alkalis, is not a good preservative, although in some cases it may be a useful solvent.

\*Pharmaceutical Journal (Eng.).



**Sugar.**—Of the preservatives used officially, which are not solvents, this is employed most extensively, not only with us, but in France and in the United States; in fact, so much is this the case in France, that Mr. Ince once remarked in this room that French pharmacy might be summed up in the one word, "sugar." On account of its palatability it of course meets with favor, especially among children. It enters into the composition of all syrups and lozenges, and most of the confections and powders, and is a useful preservative from oxidation of the ferrous preparations, such as the saccharated carbonate of iron, mixture of iron, Bland's pill, and iodide of iron pill. It also preserves lime in solution, as in the well-known liquor *calcis saccharatus*, of a strength about sixteen times that of the official lime water; if a pure marble lime be used, I find as much as 1.77 per cent. is dissolved, or 8.16 grains in a fluid ounce. This preparation is more conveniently made by using an equivalent weight of syrup, *i.e.*, three ounces in place of two of sugar, and adding it to nineteen ounces of distilled water containing the lime in suspension. The "caking" which is apt to occur is thus avoided.

**Salicylic Acid.**—The well-known uses antiseptically of this for surgical purposes, although prohibited from being used for preserving wines in France, have rendered it serviceable in preserving the official solution of hydrochlorate of cocaine, which contains  $1\frac{1}{2}$  per mille of the acid, with 10 per cent. of the cocaine salt. I find that this solution, even if diluted with four times its volume of water, still keeps free from fungoid growths. The use of this acid might be objected to in the solution, because salicylic acid forms with cocaine an indefinite compound rather than a salt, the so-called salicylate of cocaine; but it appears not to throw the hydrochloric acid out of combination, and has proved very serviceable in preserving the solution of this cocaine salt, which has a great tendency to develop fungoid growths. The salicylic compound appears to be allied to the benzoic compound, benzoyl-ecgonine. It forms a pasty mass which has not, that I am aware of, been studied. If any defence were needed for using a preservative, perhaps this official solution of cocaine is a typical case. The use of this solution of salicylic acid,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  per mille, which is nearly saturated, as a vehicle, might be extended to other solutions, for example, the official solution of sulphate of atropine, but I have not found this solution, if made with a well-crystallized salt, prone to grow fungi. Its use, however, cannot be extended to the hypodermic injection of morphine; if a solution of tartrate of morphine, 1 in 12, or even 1 in 20, be prepared in it, a crystallized salicylate of morphine separates.  $16\frac{1}{2}$  tartrate keeps well alone.

Of the salts of morphine suitable for hypodermic injection, the tartrate seems to be now favored; the acetate solution,

prepared by dissolving pure morphine in just enough acetic acid, has till lately been mostly used, but it has the objection of possessing a tendency to decomposition, and becoming muddy and dark-colored. Still I have two solutions here over eighteen years old; no extra sterilizing precautions were taken when made; they are well preserved and are perfectly transparent, although they have slightly changed color. One is of the strength of 1 grain in 6 minims, which I advocated in a paper in 1870, the other is 1 grain in 12 minims. A small dose is generally preferred for hypodermic injection, but the strength of 1 grain in 6 minims is considered now to be dangerously strong in the hands of an unskilled operator. The more nearly saturated, however, the aqueous solution of any salt or crystalline principle is, the better it will keep; in fact, it was a curious argument of an advocate for spontaneous generation that there was a debatable land between that of crystallization and the germination of organisms in these solutions—that is, between the growth of crystals and of organisms; this applies widely in pharmacy, as we well know, in keeping syrups for example. A nearly perfect syrup consists of two parts of sugar and one of distilled water; kept at a uniform temperate heat, this neither crystallizes nor grows fungi; and our solid medicinal extracts are preserved if they contain no excess of moisture.

Further, these remarks especially apply to the official solutions of acetate and citrate of ammonium, which are much better kept in a concentrated form.

The salicylic acid solution cannot either be used for preparing the hypodermic injection of apomorphine; a 1 per cent. solution of the hydrochlorate of apomorphine prepared in it gives a quantity of a crystalline deposit.

Hydrochlorate of apomorphine in aqueous solution rapidly develops a green color; this has been attributed to the influence of ammonia in the atmosphere, but although a drop of solution of ammonia does develop the green colour immediately, it is apparently not due to this alone. This salt is now prepared much purer than formerly, and it is also not so soluble. The official strength of the hypodermic injection, 1 grain in 50 minims, *i.e.*, 1 in 45.5 parts, of camphor water is not held in solution at 60° F. Dott gives the solubility in water as 1 in 50.59, Squire as 1 in 56 to 60. I find 1 part in 60 of boiled and cooled distilled water dissolves, but turns green within a few hours, but if acidulated with a trace of hydrochloric acid, say an equal weight of the official diluted hydrochloric acid the color is preserved but it is rendered less soluble. More than a 1 per cent. solution, if acidulated, is not certain to keep free from crystals at the variable temperatures to which it may be exposed, and less than the quantity of acid I have named does not keep it free from colour.

**Sulphurous Acid.**—A trace of sulphurous acid, say one-quarter per cent., added to a 2 per cent. solution of the apomorphine salt keeps the solution for a moderate time, but not indefinitely, and the use of such a deoxidising agent is not desirable, as its action on the apomorphine salt is not clearly understood. Nevertheless, sulphurous acid is largely used as a preservative of such preparations as orange wine.

**Boric Acid.**—Of the preservatives suggested for keeping apomorphine injection, boric acid has been mentioned, but this I find, in a solution containing 2 per cent. of each, boric acid and hydrochlorate of apomorphine, forms an opaque white jelly, and even with 1 per cent. of each a curious translucent jelly is formed, quite unsuitable for hypodermic injection. Boric acid has been recommended and is used largely for preserving solutions for hypodermic injection, but as a solution of it, 1 in 30 parts of water, which is nearly saturated, will itself develop some peculiar fungi, I can see little advantage in employing such a preservative pharmaceutically. Mr. Lee has mounted a specimen of a *torula* which has been grown in a saturated solution of boric acid in distilled water.

**Camphor Water.**—The same remarks apply to camphor water, the favorite of Raspail, as to boric acid. It is a weak inhibitor, and it further has the disadvantage of the camphor, being volatile. Camphor water is official as the solvent of atropine in the solution of sulphate of atropine, but oculists complain of the irritating action of camphor on the eye.

**Chloroform.**—The addition of chloroform to vegetable infusions and other aqueous preparations of vegetable and animal substances was recommended by Mr. J. B. Barnes in the proportion of from one-eighth to one-half per cent. by volume. The addition of chloroform as an inhibitory in suspended pharmaceutical operations is of great service, and it has the advantage that by gently warming the solution for a short time it can be easily dissipated, but it has also the disadvantage that the chloroform evaporates too easily for prolonged preservation, yet I have tried the experiment of preserving fruit (damsons) in stoppered bottles, adding about one three-hundredth part of their weight of chloroform to them. The preservation was complete, but the flavour of the chloroform was not dissipated by even baking the fruit in pies.

**Hydrate of Chloral** has been used as possessing similar properties to chloroform, being more readily soluble and less volatile, but its taste is nauseous.

**Carbolic Acid.**—The odour and flavor of this most powerful antiseptic is against its use for internal administration, excepting for hypodermic injections; it is the best preservative of ergotin in aqueous solution. Boric acid in this solution fails; Mr. Severn kindly infected for me three solutions of ergotin with *Penicillium glaucum*; No. 1, without preservative added,

The products of our laboratory are unsurpassed  
 for Purity, Quality, and Uniformity. . . .

# Our **Aromatic Cascara** S. & M.

Is undoubtedly one of the finest and most reliable preparations of this valuable drug which has ever been manufactured. One minim represents 3 grains of choice Cascara bark.



**Our Other Specialties :**

Bitter Cascara	Calisaya Cordial
Vitalic Hypophosphites	Syr. Trifolium Co.
Apodyne, Etc.	



Our line of Perfumes and Toilet Articles have proved to be the best selling and most satisfactory handled by the drug trade during the past year.

<p><b>SPECIAL ODORS</b></p> <p>Spec.al Violet                  Bermuda Lilies                  Feau d'Espagne                  Mo-Ko-Ka                  Etc., Etc.</p>	<p><b>We want                  your trade                  for 1897</b></p> <p><b>We supply the                  ...Drug Trade Only...</b></p> <p>Our travellers are on the road</p>	<p><b>TOILET GOODS</b></p> <p>Hygiene Vegetable Extract                  French Lilac                  Almond Cream</p> <p><b>COLOGNE :</b>                  Rose Violet                  Orange Blossom                  Crab Apple                  Lavender                  Lilac</p>
---	--	---

**The Scott & MacMillan Co., Ltd.**  
 14 and 16 Mining Lane, Toronto



# SEND YOUR MAILING LIST!

Quick! Now! To-day! We want to mail to your customers our latest convincing business-building advertising matter, the best ever sent out, as well as samples of the famous ideal laxative, regulator and intestinal tonic

**WORK WHILE  
YOU SLEEP.**



**NEVER GRIP  
NOR GRIPE.**

10c, 25c, 50c. —**GUARANTEED CONSTIPATION CURE.** | 10c, 25c, 50c.

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

# WE CREATE THE DEMAND.



# WE CREATE THE DEMAND.

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

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

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

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

# SEND YOUR MAILING LIST!



# The Fletcher Mfg. Co.

Toronto.

MANUFACTURERS OF

## Soda Fountains

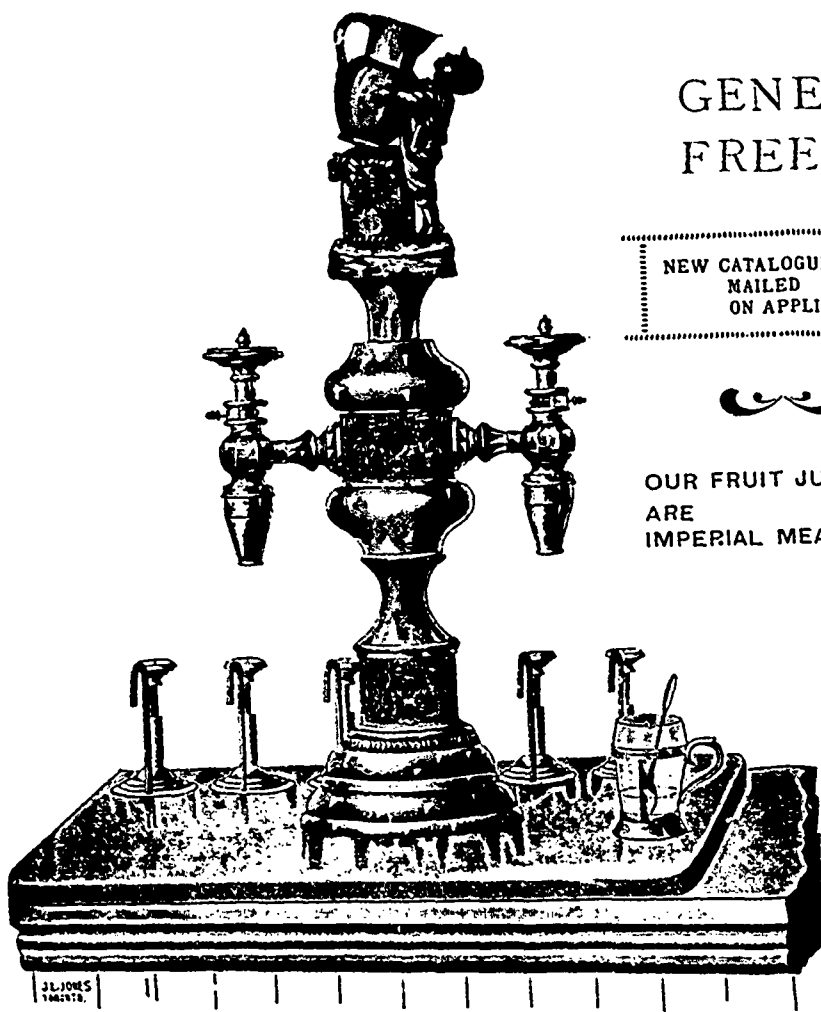
DEALERS IN

*Glassware, Julip Straws,*

and every requisite for the Soda Water business.

In Onyx, Marble, or Silver Plate

GENERATORS, CYLINDERS, FREEZERS, ETC.



NEW CATALOGUE MAILED ON APPLICATION.



OUR FRUIT JUICES ARE IMPERIAL MEASURE.



THE ABERDEEN "A."

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

QUALITY THE BEST.

PRICES REASONABLE.

EASY TERMS OF PAYMENT.

Pure Fruit Juices, Flavoring Extracts, Colors, Etc.

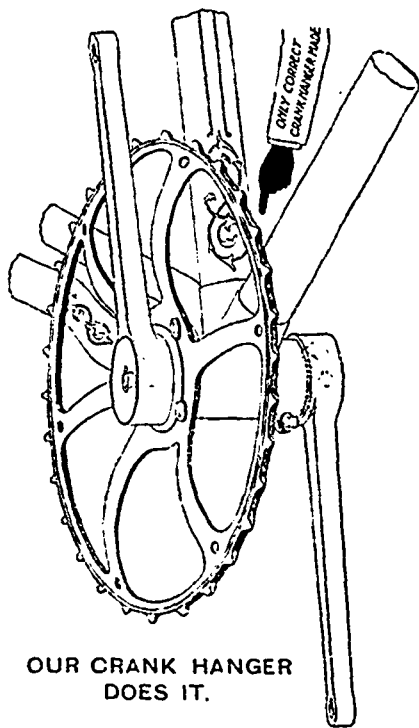
FACTORY,

440 and 442 YONGE STREET, TORONTO.

# THE Racycle

NARROW TREAD

The Only Mechanically Correct Wheel on Earth



The greatest achievement in Cycle building was in getting the Chain and Sprocket between the Bearings.....



ONLY WHEEL MADE with Balls in Hubs of Cranks. 30 per cent. less pressure than any other Bicycle.....

Chicago, 323 Wabash Ave.      New York, 108 Fulton St.  
 Washington, D.C., Thomas Circle.

Special Racycle. (Narrow Tread) Color Carmine

Model No. 3. Roadster, \$100.00.

Special Racycle, Narrow Tread Roadsters - - - - \$100

Special Racycle Tandem - - 150

Racycle, Narrow Tread - - 75

Bicycles - - - - - 50

● Send for Catalogue ●

Special Racycle. (Narrow Tread.) Color Carmine.

Model No. 5. Ladies'. \$100.00.

## Miami Cycle & Manufacturing Co.

MIDDLETOWN, OHIO.

developed in forty-eight hours; No. 2, with 1 per cent. of phenol added, is undeveloped yet, after five days; No. 3 with 2 per cent. of boric acid, developed on the side of the bottle, just above the surface of the liquid, in seventy-two hours. Creosote also, although one of the best preservatives, as its name indicates, is not admissible, on account of its odour.

*Cherry Laurel Water.*—This is recommended in France for preserving hypodermic injections. So, also, are the distilled waters of meadow sweet and eucalyptus.

*Formaldehyde* has not been much used pharmaceutically, although it has, I understand, been used for milk preserving for some time. Its peculiar action on gelatin in rendering it insoluble would tend to prove that it was not desirable for internal administration, as it might seriously interfere with digestion.

*Hypophosphorous Acid.*—This and *citric acid* are employed commercially to prevent the change of color of the ferrous syrups; as traces only are needed, it may be considered a venial offence. But preservatives are sometimes used, or are added even officially, which are often disadvantageous. For example, we have two arsenical solutions official, one acid and the other alkaline. A simple solution of arsenious anhydride in water of the same strength, colored if desired, is perfectly stable. It would be compatible with both acids and alkalies, and might take the place of both the official solutions.

*Carbonic Acid.*—This in solution in water is inhibitory to organic growth, and is largely used in preparing carbonated waters and "Fluid Magnesia," but otherwise it is not of much service.

*Benzoic Acid.*—For preserving lard and some official ointments the melted fats are macerated with powdered benzoin, by which means they obtain an agreeable odor and become impregnated with benzoic acid. Both these tend to preserve the fats from becoming rancid. But in using these fats for preparing the ointments of the alkaloids, apparently some change takes place; they become discolored, and in the case of cocaine we know, as I have before mentioned, a comparatively inert compound of benzoyl-cocaine, etc., is formed, so that the use of benzoated lard is to be avoided for preparing these ointments.

*Paraffin Basis.*—Where quick absorption is not required, the preservative action of the soft paraffins renders them all that can be desired, as also is oil of theobroma for suppositories.

*Aromatic Waters and Essential Oils.*—The oils of clove, cinnamon, peppermint, and many others are preservatives; so are their aqueous solutions, but I can only mention them.

*Heat and Cold.*—A gentle heat assists the incubation of nearly all microorganisms; a greater heat, that of boiling water for example, is a sterilizer; whereas a still higher temperature is a disorganizer, and is destructive to all organic growths. Cold, on the contrary, the freezing point of

water and below, as a rule, is only inhibitory to the development of the lower organisms, their vitality is but suspended, and they spring into life again with the first application of a gentle warmth. It may appear irrelevant to my subject, but the important bearing preservatives have on our food supplies, including frozen meat, makes them of great importance commercially. In fact, in viewing the pharmaceutical aspect of preservatives, I have but touched the fringe of the subject of their utility. Without the aid of boric acid and other preservatives, many of our articles of daily food would be at famine prices. In such a condensed population as that of London, it would now be almost impossible to supply the necessary quantities of butter, milk and fish in a fresh condition. We have long been dependent to a great extent on the importation of flour and corn. The same has now become the case in regard to our animal food products.

#### A Convenient Metric Conversion Table.

The following metric conversion table (*Scientific American*) has been compiled by C. W. Hunt, M. Am. Soc. M.E., president of the C. W. Hunt Company, of New York city, and is most convenient in dealing with metric weights and measures:

Millimeters multiplied by 0.03937 equal inches.

Millimeters divided by 25.4 equal inches.

Centimetres multiplied by 0.3937 equal inches.

Centimeters divided by 2.54 equal inches.

Meters multiplied by 39.37 equal inches. (Act of Congress.)

Meters multiplied by 3.281 equal feet.

Meters multiplied by 1.094 equal yards.

Kilometers multiplied by 0.621 equal miles.

Kilometers divided by 1.6093 equal miles.

Kilometers multiplied by 3280.7 equal feet.

Square millimeters multiplied by 0.0155 equal square inches.

Square millimeters divided by 645.1 equal square inches.

Square centimetres multiplied by 0.155 equal square inches.

Square centimeters divided by 6.451 equal square inches.

Square meters multiplied by 10.764 equal square feet.

Square kilometers multiplied by 247.1 equal acres.

Hectares multiplied by 2.471 equal acres.

Cubic centimeters divided by 16.383 equal cubic inches.

Cubic centimeters divided by 3.69 equal fluid drachms. (U.S.P.)

Cubic centimeters divided by 29.57 equal fluid ounces. (U.S.P.)

Cubic meters multiplied by 35.315 equal cubic feet.

Cubic meters multiplied by 1.308 equal cubic yards.

Cubic meters multiplied by 264.2 equal gallons (231 cubic inches).

Liters multiplied by 61.022 equal cubic inches. (Act of Congress.)

Liters multiplied by 33.84 equal fluid ounces. (U.S.P.)

Liters multiplied by 0.2642 equal gallons (231 cubic inches).

Liters divided by 3.78 equal gallons (231 cubic inches).

Liters divided by 38.316 equal cubic feet.

Hectoliters multiplied by 3.531 equal cubic feet.

Hectoliters multiplied by 2.84 equal bushels (2150.42 cubic inches).

Hectoliters multiplied by 0.131 equal cubic yards.

Hectoliters divided by 26.42 equal gallons (231 cubic inches).

Grammes multiplied by 15.432 equal grains. (Act of Congress.)

Grammes multiplied by 981 equal dynes.

Grammes (water) divided by 29.57 equal fluid ounces.

Grammes divided by 28.35 equal ounces avoirdupois.

Grammes per cubic centimeter divided by 27.7 equal pounds per cubic inch.

Joule multiplied by 0.7373 equal foot pounds.

Kilogrammes multiplied by 2.2046 equal pounds.

Kilogrammes multiplied by 35.3 equal ounces avoirdupois.

Kilogrammes divided by 1102.3 equal tons (2,000 pounds).

Kilogrammes per square centimeter multiplied by 14.223 equal pounds per square inch.

Kilogrammeters multiplied by 7.233 equal foot pounds.

Kilogrammes per meter multiplied by 0.672 equal pounds per square foot.

Kilogrammes per cubic meter multiplied by 0.062 equal pounds per cubic foot.

Kilogrammes per cheval vapeur multiplied by 2.235 equal pounds per horse power.

Kilowatts multiplied by 1.34 equal horse power.

Watts divided by 746 equal horse power.

Watts divided by 0.7373 equal foot pounds per second.

Calorie multiplied by 3.968 equal B. T. U.

Cheval vapeur multiplied by 0.9863 equal horse power.

(Centigrade multiplied by 1.8) plus 32 equal degrees Fahrenheit.

Francs multiplied by 0.193 equal dollars.

Gravity, Paris, equal 980.94 centimeters per second.

PARAFORM. — Another name for ritformol or paraformaldehyde.

### The Toothache Remedy.

In the window of a pharmacy in the north of London there is just now a clever bit of advertising. On one side of a showcard is a bottle of toothache-specific, on the other a pair of tooth-forceps, and the card simply says, "Either will do," and, presumably, the advertiser will do either. It is not in the power of all chemists to strictly follow that example by engaging in dental operations, but we presume that no chemist in the country is not alive to the importance of providing a remedy for such outbursts as that by Robert Burns:

When fevers burn, or agues freeze us,  
Rheumatics gnaw, or colics squeeze us,  
Our neighbor's sympathy can ease us,  
    Wi' pitying moan—  
But thee—thou hell o' a' diseases—  
    Aye mocks our groan.

That "tearing the nerves w' bitter pang like racking engines" draws little sympathy, because it is not a deadly thing. People do not die of toothache, but some commit suicide when they have it. This indifference on the part of the non-inflicted is an excellent proof of how ignorance may shut our eyes to a real defect: for to-day we know that many of the trifling ailments of modern life are traceable to bad teeth. Moreover, bacteriology has taught us that a decayed tooth may give some pathogenic germs that nidus for reproduction which they do not find in a healthy mouth. The ache is a reminder that there is something wrong which should be put right. The teeth are amongst the most sensitive parts of the body, once they have suffered a slight injury.

#### COMPOSITION OF A TOOTH.

A tooth consists essentially of three parts: (1) The pulp in the centre, which is a bundle of nerve tissue, (2) the dentine surrounding it, which, though hard, is cellularly continuous with the pulp, and (3) enamel or non-sensitive flint-like covering. Remove the tiniest bit of enamel by violence or bacterial influence (now recognized to be a common cause of dental decay) and the sensitive dentine becomes exposed and makes its existence felt.

#### ODONTALGIA.

Thus we get one kind of toothache—indeed, the most frequent. It is odontalgia, and is an intermittent, shooting pain, brought on by cold air, hot and cold fluids, particles of food in the cavity, and so on. Such toothache is not difficult to cure—aromatic oils, anodynes, phenol, cocaine, and other local anaesthetics relieve it at once, and if the cavity is cleaned out and filled with a temporary or permanent stopping the ache generally departs until the decay gets down to the pulp, which will not happen, however, if the stopping has been skilfully inserted after all unhealthy dentine is removed from the cavity.

A few examples of specifics will serve to illustrate the nature of the treatment before stopping can be resorted to:

Ol. cayoph. . . . .	1/2 oz.
Ac. carbol. liq. . . . .	3 ozs.
Liq. cocci . . . . .	q. s.
Glycerin ad . . . . .	6 ozs.

Directions.—Dry the hollow tooth by putting a piece of absorbent cotton in it, remove and apply one drop of the cure on cotton wool.

The main object of drying the hollow of the tooth is to allow the preparation to get into direct contact with the dentine, but it also helps to remove foreign and irritating material. Much appreciated toothache specifics are those which form temporary stoppings, and which contain mastic or other substances impenetrable by the saliva. A good example is:

Mastic . . . . .	1/2 ounce.
Tannin . . . . .	2 dram.
Camphor . . . . .	1/2 ounce.
Tincture of myrrh . . . . .	1/2 "
Chloroform . . . . .	1/2 "
Tincture of opium . . . . .	1/2 "
Alcohol . . . . .	3 "

Directions.—Dry the hollow of the tooth by stuffing it with absorbent cotton. Remove, and immediately place in the hole a fresh piece of the cotton saturated with the tincture.

The laudanum serves more as a coloring than as an anodyne agent, and it may be replaced by cochineal or tincture of Indian hemp in sufficient quantity to color. Ordinary carbolic colloid (equal parts of collodion and carbolic acid), is an excellent remedy for toothache of all kinds.

Cocaine applications are not so good in this case as in the toothache arising from exposure of the pulp and inflammation therein. This is sometimes called "primary toothache," a term which ought more properly to be applied to that already described.

#### THE PULP TOOTHACHE.

is the most distracting kind. There is a constant gnawing in the member, with occasional darts of pain, and any attempt to take hot food aggravates the agony. Then it is that "either will do," whereas dentine toothache does not require the forceps, and it is a shame to use them when a tooth is but slightly decayed. Nor will the conservative dentist remove even a pulp-sensitive tooth if he have good tooth-walls to fill and a reasonable chance of subduing immediate pain and devitalizing the pulp. As to the remedy for this kind of toothache there is some relief in the application of 5 or 10 per cent. solution of cocaine hydrochlorate, but the relief does not last long. A better application is:

Cocaine (alkaloid). . . . .	10 grains.
Extract of Indian hemp. . . . .	5 grains.
Tincture of aconite . . . . .	2 drams.
Spir. of chloroform . . . . .	2 drams.
Tincture of myrrh . . . . .	2 drams.

The directions for the foregoing preparations serve for this also, but it is ad-

visable that the sufferer should wash out his mouth with cold water before drying the hollow of the tooth. Such a preparation as the last is equally good for dentine toothache.

#### OTHER FORMS OF TOOTHACHE,

such as that persistent kind arising from inflammation at the roots, are not amenable to treatment with popular remedies. As to the sale of these preparations, our experience is that the more precious they appear the better their effects are appreciated.—*Chemist and Druggist.*

#### Chinese Drug Shop.

Mr. Wores in *St. Nicholas* gives the following description of a Chinese drug store in San Francisco: The interior of this shop presented a strange and Oriental aspect. One corner was occupied by the household shrine, the chief feature of which was a highly colored picture of some favorite god. The smoke of burning incense, issuing from a brightly polished brazen vessel, rose from the altar before this deity and filled the air with its mysterious fragrance. Beside the shrine, on a table, was an abundant supply of refreshment, consisting of cakes, both red and yellow; of lichi nuts, oranges, candied ginger, a number of boxes of cigars; and last, but not least, of bottles containing sam-shen, the favorite beverage of the Chinese.

Ah Gau's uncle, dressed in a long yellow silk blouse, was standing near this table, busily engaged in doing the honors to his numerous callers. He greeted his nephew and his friend with great cordiality, and invited them to partake of refreshments; but Ah Gau modestly contented himself with a handful of dried watermelon seeds, which he dropped into his capacious pocket.

One side of the shop was taken up by a long counter; and shelves and drawers extended all around the room. These were covered and filled with a great and miscellaneous collection of strange and rare herbs and roots. Deer horns, in their velvet stage, were suspended from the ceiling. These, after being sliced as thin as wafers, are boiled and produce what is supposed to be a valuable medicine. Dried lizards, neatly spread on thin bamboo sticks, occupied a basket at one end of the counter. Dried toads, sharks' tails and many other curious objects used in the preparation of Chinese medicines, littered the shop from end to end; and a richly carved and gilded open-work screen, with two dragons in the centre, extended across the middle of the ceiling.

The Chinese are very much behind-hand in their knowledge of medicine. Their methods which are based on ignorance and superstition, are quite as absurd and primitive as were those of the Europeans of the middle ages.

# The Great Health Drink



Dealers should have a supply of this popular and celebrated article. We want every druggist to secure stock, because the demand this year will be unprecedented from the large amount of advertising we shall do.

Packages for making five gallons..... **25c.**

## HIRES' ROOT BEER

The best way to increase your business is to write the names of the people you want as customers and send them in to us, and we will print a lot of beautiful picture cards, with your name and address thereon, and mail them, together with a lot of circulars, etc., to the names you have sent, which these people will receive as though coming directly from you. Dealers who did this last year not only increased their business one hundred to two hundred per cent. for our goods, but greatly increased their general business, as many of the letters testify.

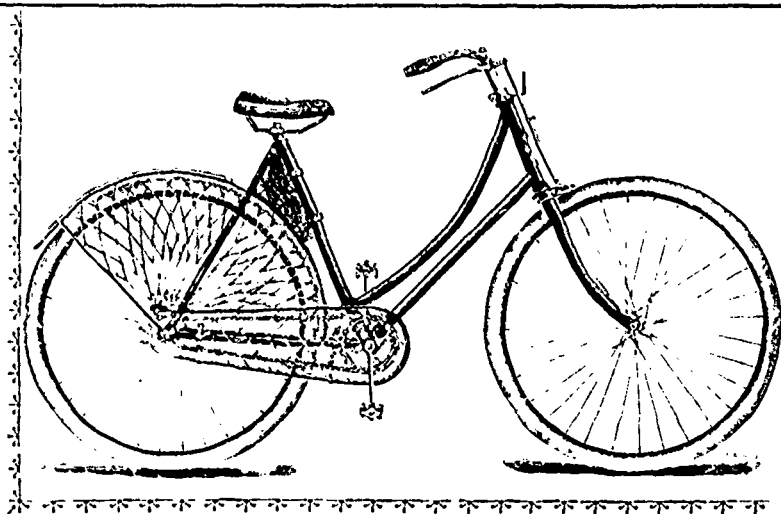
# Charles E. Hires Company

Philadelphia, Pa.



# The Vital Parts of a Bicycle

Are not on the surface.



It is wisdom to pay a fair price for a good, sterling article; such an one is



SEND FOR  
ILLUSTRATED  
CATALOGUE.

MODELS 22 AND 23. PRICE \$75.

The "Gold Medal Wheels,"—the highest grade cycles in the world listed or sold for less than \$100.

MODELS 27, 28 AND 29. PRICE \$100.

Representing the acme of excellence, embodying all the new features, staunch and true machines of unsurpassed symmetrical beauty.

*Cleveland Cycling Academy, Granite Rink. Now Open.*

## H. A. Lozier & Co.

SALESROOMS—  
169 YONGE STREET.

TORONTO

FACTORY—  
TORONTO JUNCTION.

### The Attfield Testimonial.

To the past pupils and to the Pharmaceutical, Medical, Chemical, and other Public Friends of Professor Attfield:

The retirement of Dr. Attfield F.R.S., from professional life is an event in the history of pharmacy which should be marked by an acknowledgement of his long labors and important services.

No name is more widely known in English-speaking countries, in connection with higher pharmaceutical education and the application of chemistry to pharmacy, than that of Attfield. The Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain has conferred on the Professor its highest dignity, honorary membership, and no less than twenty-two similar associations in various parts of the world have paid him similar marks of respect. The council of that society has recently accorded him an unanimous vote of thanks for the services he has rendered in his distinguished professional position, complimentary speeches being made by the retiring president, Mr. M. Carteighe, and by the president, Mr. Walter Hills (see the accompanying extracts relating to the Professor from the account in the *Pharmaceutical Journal* of June 6th, 1896). The Medical Council has appointed him editor of the *British Pharmacopœia*. And now some of his past pupils who have been students personally, or students of one or other of the fifteen editions of his "Manual of Chemistry," also a few of his public friends, have decided that the time has arrived for them to show in some appropriate manner the esteem and warm regard they have for him, and to ask fellow-students and other friends to join them in a scheme for this purpose.

What form the recognition should take cannot now quite be settled, as much will depend on the degree of favor accorded to the project, but it is believed that the most acceptable would be one in which all students and admirers of Professor Attfield and his book, and his sixty or seventy published papers on education and other pharmaceutical subjects, might join and have an equally important share. For example, it would be graceful to present to him an illuminated album containing a single alphabetical list of all the names received in response to this circular, (a) of his pupils at Bloomsbury during his professorship of thirty-four years there, (b) of those students of his writings and his Manual who feel that the honor and advantage of their calling have been promoted by his labors, and (c) of his pharmaceutical, medical, chemical, and other public friends generally in Great Britain and Ireland, India, the Colonies, and the United States.

With the object of giving to all just mentioned the opportunity of joining in this testimonial, contributions from those who may wish for a copy of a portrait of Attfield by Herkomer, must neither be more nor less than ten shillings, other contributions should not exceed five shillings, while every student and friend is requested

to send, at least, his name and address on the enclosed form for insertion in the album—or plus a postal order for a small sum. As regards money, it is not desired to raise a large amount, but to get enough to pay the expenses of the scheme. To the album will be added a large silver salver with an inscription, and physical apparatus to the extent that funds may permit. Ten-shilling subscribers join the General Committee if they so desire. Further lists will be printed.

The following letter has been received from Professor Herkomer, R.A.:

Lululaund, Bushey, Herts,  
January 4th, 1897.

To the Committee of the Attfield Testimonial:

Dear Sirs,—Before my friend, Professor Attfield, gave up his long educational labors I had offered to do a plate of him myself by my new method. Not only does this promise hold good, but the plate is at the service of those who wish now to honor him by subscribing to a testimonial, the only expense to them being the printing of the proofs on India paper, which would not exceed £15 per hundred, inclusive of paper. Each proof will be signed by me.

I remain, gentlemen, yours faithfully,  
HUBERT HERKOMER, R.A.

This generosity on the part of the great academician who without fee or reward offers signed proof engravings, every line of which may be said to be the artist's own, enables the committee to present one copy of this valuable portrait of Professor Attfield, post free, to each of the ten-shilling subscribers to the testimonial. They do this in the expectation that the number of such subscribers will justify this course. Here is an opportunity of doing honor to Professor Attfield, and of each subscriber securing a portrait of him by one of the best modern artists at no cost beyond what is covered by the maximum subscription to the testimonial, for Dr. Attfield refuses to sanction any higher subscription than ten shillings.

This testimonial is primarily a spontaneous expression of esteem and regard for an instructor by his pupils. But those pupils appeal for co-operation, not to Dr. Attfield's relatives and such private friends, nor to his public friends in their public position, but to all who appreciate him as a teacher, orally or by his pen, or as a man who for forty years has spent versatile ability, untiring energy, abundant tact, and power of organization, in applying the multifarious resources of the great science of chemistry to the demands, on the pharmaceutical side, of the great art of healing.

To obtain the names and addresses of all eligible to join in the testimonial is impracticable. Hence the secretary begs that recipients of this circular will write to him for copies, and will distribute them. All who already have replied to the "preliminary note" are asked to forward this application, and more copies if they will, to any friend not likely otherwise to be

reached. If every pharmacist who receives this appeal, and who sympathizes with its objects, would obtain and forward the signatures of those around him who have benefited by the teachings or writings of Attfield, he would greatly aid in securing the success of the testimonial. In short, every public friend of Professor Attfield and every student in the foregoing widest definition of the word whether in Great Britain or elsewhere, is invited to send in his name for insertion in the album, with or without a contribution, to the undersigned.

On behalf of the committee,  
JOHN MOSS,  
Treasurer and Secretary.

February 24th, 1897,  
39 Tressillian Road,  
St. John's, London, S.E.

### A Fertile Cause of Defective Teeth.

By DR. WM. H. RICHARDS,  
President of the Southern Dental Association,  
Knoxville, Tenn.

Dentists and physicians, in my judgment, do not recommend or prescribe as often as they should the use of suitable preparations for the care of children's teeth. If a proper and agreeable preparation be kept constantly in the nursery the little people would soon take a pleasure in its use merely for its pleasant after effects. Thus, through the apparent play with the detergent, they are paving the way to sound teeth and healthy gums, besides keeping the secretions of the oral cavity free from unhealthy contamination before entering the body.

I have been trying for a long time various preparations of the kind, with a view to settling upon something which I could recommend to my patients without inviting reflections upon my judgment. With this end in view I critically examined the Euthymol Tooth Paste manufactured by Parke, Davis & Co., and I feel safe in saying that I can direct the use of this preparation without expecting anything but good results.

### The Glacial Epoch.

Another probable cause of the Glacial Epoch is suggested by Professor Edward Hull, who deals with the effects that would be produced upon the Gulf stream by the uprising of a submerged Antillean continent, and maintains that the current would thereby be compelled to flow directly northwards into the North Atlantic, and be deprived of about ten degrees of heat. The increased snow-fall that would thus be caused over certain areas would tend to intensify the cold through all the adjoining tracts, and at the same time the glaciation caused would be intensified by the elevation of the land of Eastern North America, and to an elevation of North-western Europe, which is supposed to have occurred at the end of Pliocene times.—*Proc. Geol. Soc.*, 665, 16.

### Unguentum Hydrargyri Nitratis.

When the formula of the United States Pharmacopœia and that of the British Pharmacopœia are compared, certain differences will be noted in the following details :

- (1) The nature of the fat.
- (2) The relative quantity of nitric acid.
- (3) Manipulation.
- (4) Regarding the fat. The U.S.P. employs lard oil, whilst the B.P. uses a mixture of lard and olive oil.

About fourteen years ago Reichard published a series of experiments following the U.S.P. formula of that date, but using different kinds of fat. The fats used were (1) castor oil, (2) neat's foot oil, (3) linseed oil, (4) vaselin, (5) cosmoline, (6) oleic acid, (7) sweet almond oil, (8) lard oil, (9) cotton-seed oil, (10) lard, (11) lard and lard oil, (12) lard and cotton-seed oil, (13) lard and sweet almond oil, (14) castor oil and sweet almond oil, and, lastly, butter.

After tabulating the results, he summed up as follows: It is the author's opinion that the present base for citrine ointment, lard oil, though not being perfect in all respects, has the fewest objectionable features, and that its adoption is a decided step towards perfection.

Considering the variety of fats and mixtures of fat which were tried, it is curious to note that a mixture of lard and olive oil, which has been official in this country for fifty years, does not appear in the list. In U.S.P. lard was ordered until 1880; since that date lard oil has been used. I prefer the mixture of lard and oil. The action with nitric acid takes place at a lower temperature with the lard oil, but the resulting color is somewhat darker, otherwise there is not much to choose between them.—*P. W. Squire, in Pharmaceutical Journal.*

### Confectionery Varnish.

According to the *British Confectioner*, a varnish designed to prevent the attraction of moisture by confectionery, and calculated to prevent its becoming sticky, may be thus prepared: Place  $\frac{1}{2}$  pound of gum benzoin, covered with 12.5 per cent. alcohol, in a tightly-corked bottle; allow to digest for two weeks or more; shake twice daily; and then pour off such an amount as may be required for immediate use.

The liquid, thus prepared, should have the consistency of a thin syrup. If too thick, dilute with alcohol.

The varnish is absolutely harmless, fragrant, and improves with age.

### Water-proof Glue.

A solution of 231 grains each of sandarac, mastic and turpentine in a pint of alcohol is heated to boiling and added gradually to a hot concentrated solution of glue and isinglass, stirring meanwhile until a thin paste is formed that can be filtered and used like ordinary glue.

### The Hare and Easter Eggs.

Having often been asked, "Why is the hare associated with Easter?" we have taken pains to look it up. The following story (whether true or not, we do not say) is the result:

Once upon a time a German Countess was compelled to leave her home on account of a war then raging in the neighborhood, and go to a little village in the Hartz Mountains. Of course, the people of the village were greatly honored, and did what they could to make the Countess comfortable. There was a scarcity of meat, and the domestic fowl, which originally came from the far East, was known in the cities and larger towns only. Eggs were, therefore, unknown as an article of food. The Countess, wishing to repay the kindness of the village folk, sent a servant back to the castle to get some chickens. He found a few fowls left and brought them back to the village.

At Easter time, being anxious to do something for the children, the Countess took some Paas Dyes (where she got them history sayeth not) and colored some eggs. On Easter morn she called all the youngsters together and led them to a grove near by where she told them to play they were birds and build little nests. After they had done this, she gave them all a feast of eggs at her cottage. When they had finished, a great whistling and cooing was heard in the grove where the nests were. The children ran to see what the matter was, and in each nest they found colored eggs, some with mottoes and pictures on them (probably done with Paas Calico and Picture Papers). "What a strange hen it must be that laid such eggs," said one. "I do not think hens lay such hard eggs," said another. A third said, "I am sure it was that dear little hare I saw jump from behind the bush where my nest is." Then all shouted, "Yes it was the hare that laid the colored eggs." They ran and told the Countess, who encouraged the idea, and from this small beginning the custom of thus celebrating the day and the association of the hare with it, has spread, and now, all over this country at Eastertide, the children color eggs with Paas Dyes.—*Sunday Call, Newark, N.J.*

### The Production of Cork in Spain.

The following particulars of the cork growing industry of Spain appear in M. Hicckel's report (French Forestry Department):

The area dedicated to the cultivation of the cork tree in Spain is, according to the Spanish Department of Woods and Forests, about 620,000 acres, distributed as follows: Gerona, 198,000 acres; Huelva, 134,000; Caceres, 80,000; Sevilla, 74,000; Cadiz, 55,000; Ciudad Real, 28,000; Cordova, 23,000; the remainder being divided among ten provinces, of which the principal are: Badajos, Jaen, Malaga, and Toledo. The cork tree is

found in considerable quantity in the northern provinces, and only in Burgos, Santander, Zamara, Salamanca, Avila, and Zaragoza. It is difficult to give exact statistics as to the amount of production, especially as the amount consumed in this country is unknown, but an idea may be formed from the fact that in 1891, 85,811 quintals, representing about 172,000 quintals—about 17,572,000 lbs.—of cork in the rough, were exported to France. The quantity of cork in the rough amounted to about 20,000 quintals—20,020,000 lbs.—giving a total of 200,000 quintals—20,200,000 lbs.—in addition to which must be taken that consumed in Spain itself, and that exported to other countries than France.

According to the Spanish commercial statistics, the whole value of cork exported from Spain to all countries in 1891 amounted to £1,073,800 sterling, experts estimating the total production at 275,000 quintals—27,775,000 lbs. Gerona occupies the first position in Spain as producer of cork, Barcelona the last. The cork woods of Cataluna are concentrated in these two provinces. As regards the production of cork in Portugal, from statistics obtained in the country, the total export in 1890 amounted to 453,600 quintals—45,813,600 lbs.—of rough cork, and 42,427 quintals—4,285,127 lbs.—of manufactured cork.—*Mo. Magazine.*

### East India Opium.

East India opium is the subject of a recent return to the House of Commons. This shows that during the year 1894-95, 537,556 acres of land was under poppy cultivation in British India, 39,765 chests of opium were manufactured in the Government factories, and 68,834 chests were exported to China and other countries from India. In Central India and Rajputana, 322,945 acres of land were under poppy cultivation, but no correct information is forthcoming respecting other native states. Excise opium is manufactured for local consumption in India. It is packed in chests containing 1 maund and 20 seers each, and the consistence of the opium when manufactured is about 90°. Provision opium is manufactured at a consistence of 75° at the Patna (Behar) factory, and 71° at the Ghazipur (Benares) factory, and is intended for export. It is packed in chests, each of which contains 1 maund, 28 seers, and 2 chittaks, or 140  $\frac{1}{7}$  lbs. The medical opium made at the Patna (Behar) factory and supplied to the medical department, and to charitable, medical institutions in India, is not included in the figures given in this return. The average quantity of this opium annually manufactured during the four years ending with 1894-95 was—cake opium 410 lbs., powdered opium 677 lbs.—*Phar. Journal.*

XYLENE. — Another name for xylol which is chemically dimethylbenzine.



THE  
**SALE AND PORTER**



OF  
**John Labatt, London, Ont.**

RECEIVED  
**MEDALS and HIGHEST POINTS**

Awarded on this continent at the **WORLD'S FAIR, CHICAGO, 1895**

MONTREAL—P. L. N. Beaudry, 127 De-  
Lorimier Avenue.

TORONTO—J. Good & Co., Yonge Street.  
ST. JOHN, N.B.—F. Smith, 24 Water Street.

**Everyone (but repairmen)**  
**is enthusiastic over**  
**the 1897.**

Strictly  
High Grade.

**Windsor**  
BICYCLES

MADE BY  
**Chas. H. Sieg Mfg. Co.**  
KENOSHA WIS.

THE ONLY WHEEL  
IN THE WORLD  
FITTED WITH  
WATCH-CASE DUST  
CAPS OVER ALL  
BEARINGS  
ADDS 50 PER CENT  
TO THE LIFE OF A  
WHEEL

When Writing Advertisers Please Men-  
tion the **CANADIAN DRUGGIST.**

**GILLETT'S LYE**  
Perfumed  
Powdered

**FULL STRENGTH**

Is the **BEST LYE**, and easiest to sell.  
Handled everywhere by all  
good Druggists.

GILLETTS' CHEMICAL WORKS  
(Established 1852)

Chicago, Ill. London, Eng. **TORONTO, Ont.?**



Sold from Halifax to Victoria

BY

HALIFAX { Brown & Webb, Simson Bros. & Co.  
Forsyth, Sutcliffe & Co.  
ST. JOHN—T. B. Barker & Sons.  
YARMOUTH—C. C. Richards & Co.

MONTREAL { Kerry, Watson & Co. Lyman Sons & Co.  
Evans Sons & Co. Lyman, Knox & Co.  
KINGSTON—Henry Skinner & Co.

TORONTO { Lyman Bros. & Co. Evans Sons & Co.  
Northrop & Lyman.  
Elliot & Co. T. Milburn & Co.

HAMILTON—Archdale Wilson & Co. J. Winer & Co.

LONDON—London Drug Co. Jas. A. Kennedy & Co.

WINNIPEG—Martin, Bole & Wynne Co.

NEW WESTMINSTER—D. S. Curtis & Co.

VICTORIA—Langley & Co.

QUEBEC.—W. Brunet et Cie.

ST. JOHN—Canadian Drug Co. S. McDermid & Co.

PRESCOTT.—T. W. Chamberlain & Co.

MONTREAL.—Huden, Huber & Co.

A Perfect Toilet Gem.



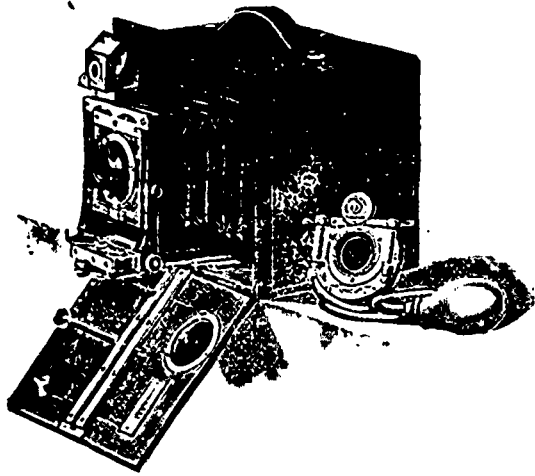
The drug trade of Canada will find this one of the most satisfactory articles on the market. The package is convenient and attractive.

Kindly make sure the **ARECA NUT TOOTH PASTE** offered you is made in **WINNIPEG.** The genuine is for sale by

- Lyman Bros. & Co., Toronto.
- Elliot & Co., Toronto.
- Evans & Sons, Montreal.
- Lyman, Knox & Co., Montreal.
- Lyman, Sons & Co., Montreal.
- Kerry, Watson & Co., Montreal.
- J. Winer & Co., Hamilton.
- J. A. Kennedy & Co., London, and by

THE  
**MARTIN, BOLE & WYNNE CO.**  
WINNIPEG.

# Wide Angle Wizard



A Camera with a Rectilinear and Wide Angle Lens, suitable for all kinds of work, *the Finest and Best Camera on the Present Market.*

Cameras from \$5 up

## Manhattan Optical Co. of New York

MANUFACTURERS OF

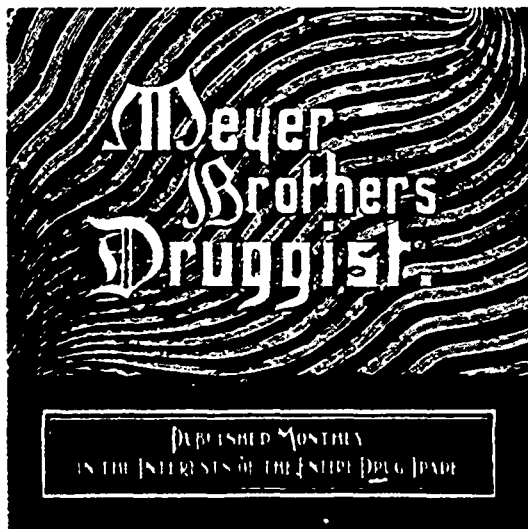
Cameras, Lenses, and Photo Supplies

N.Y. City Showroom,  
1209 BROADWAY.



CRESSKILL, N.J.

### MONEY For Canadian Druggists!



Subscription \$1.00 per year. Sample Copy Free.

—ADDRESS—

**MEYER BROTHERS DRUGGIST,**

425 CLARK AVENUE.

ST. LOUIS, MO., U. S. A.

Attend the A. Ph. A. Convention at Lake Minnetonka, August 23.

### The Photo-American

Edited by

Edward W. Newcomb

**O**FFERS for 1897 a series of original, timely, and most interesting articles on Photography, specially written for this Magazine by competent authorities. They will be **IMPORTANT TO ALL**, and **INDISPENSABLE TO BEGINNERS**.

The Editor's recently completed book, "Stepping Stones to Photography," will commence in an early number, and form a part of each issue.

A query column affords information to all who will use it, and pictures taken by subscribers will be criticized when desired.

We are impartial, unprejudiced. Having no connection with a Photo Supply House, as many photographic magazines have, we have no axe to grind, no goods to sell. The Magazine is a fountain of knowledge for amateurs and professionals.

Subscription, One Dollar per year.

Sample copies, 10 cents.

**PHOTO-AMERICAN PUB. CO.**

20 East 17th Street,

New York.

## Photographic Notes

### Photography in Natural Colors.

The stir caused by the publication of Chassagne's process in natural color photographs has not been confined to photographic circles. Details of this process have already been published in the *Journal* and it is therefore only necessary to proceed to look into it a little more closely.

The first thing that strikes the observer is that the plates are said to be specially prepared, and the question is, What is this special preparation? It is admitted that the negatives are like ordinary negatives, and therefore it cannot be far wrong to assume that this preliminary preparation is nothing more nor less than sensitizing for color, because if it is not this, it is obvious that we cannot possibly obtain anything like a correct reproduction of the colors, and for this reason. If we photograph a bright yellow cross on a blue ground, the yellow will photograph black and the blue white in the print, and it would be impossible to make the black cross in any way represent the luminosity of bright yellow, no matter how much dye was absorbed.

The discovery, or rather the most curious part of the discovery, is how to cause the silver image to select just the correct amount of dye to simulate the natural colors of the objects. Three dyes are used, first a blue, then a yellowish green, and finally a red. Captain Abney has suggested that the secret solution which is used to bathe the plate or print prior to dyeing may be albumin and salt, and it would be interesting to know the reason of this assumption. If this were the case, it is obvious that the medium would permeate the whole film, and if Abney's idea is that the albumin is coagulated by the dye, then the whole of the film would be stained.

It seems far more probable that the secret solution is a salt of some kind which so acts on the silver salt as to enable it to form a lake with the dye, and it would possibly be worth while to try some of the colorless salts—for the solution is colorless—that are used in dyeing. Take, for instance, such a salt as stannic chloride; might not some tin salt be precipitated on the silver which would act as a

mordant for the dye? If this is the case, it yet remains to be explained how the colors are selected, because one would assume that the first dye would be deposited everywhere, and this being blue, why does the yellow show up alone, and why in other places the red? Of course it is quite possible that the one is acid, another alkaline, and the third neutral in reaction.

The opinion of one who has seen both results and solutions is that, at a guess, the colours of the dyes are those of methylene blue, a mixture of naphthol yellow and naphthol green, and cochineal red respectively. The results cannot be said to be vivid, and have far more the appearance of prints stained with aqueous solutions of dyes, a very old method of coloring prints, but we are still face to face with the statements of Sir H. Truman

turns violet, *i.e.*, till the violet silver subchloride is formed. It is then dried and immersed in a 1 per cent. solution of bichromate of potash, and exposed to light when dry again, till the whole of the gelatin has become insoluble. Finally, it is immersed in a bath of—

Water .....	70 C.cm.
Nitric Acid .....	5 Drops.
Mercuric Nitrate.....	2 C.c.
Hydrochloric Acid.....	3 C.c.
Sulphuric Acid.....	1 C.c.
Chromic Acid.....	1.5 G.
Soda Alum .....	3 G.

and exposed whilst damp. To obviate this, which is a difficulty, the paper is treated with hydrochloric acid and bichromate, exposed and immersed in mercuric nitrate and dried, exposed and immediately immersed in acetate of lead, and transferred like a carbon print.

According to M. Graby this process is quite different to that of Lippmann's interferential colors, and blue is formed by the retention of the chlorine by the subchloride, red is formed by some of the chlorine being given up, whilst yellow is formed by the bleaching of the red and blue subchlorides, and the combination of the chromic acid with the silver, which is fixed by the acetate of lead. This explanation is ingenious, and the method may be tested shortly, but the one essential, good daylight, has been wanting for some time.

It should be pointed out that this process is somewhat on the lines of the ex-

periments of Poitevin and Becquerel, who used silver subchloride, but more nearly approaches that of Kopp, who soaked paper in chloride of zinc and sulphuric acid, dried it, and then in a mixture of potassium bichromate, cupric sulphate, and mercuric nitrate, and very good results are attainable by this process.—*Pharmaceutical Journal.* (Eng.)

### Brilliant Negatives.

In order to obtain brilliant negatives it is important to observe two conditions: First, to shade the lens as much as possible from any or all light other than that required to form the image. For instance, snow on the ground, still water, clouds, whitewashed walls, etc., may be out of the actual view, yet are reflecting light on to the lens. This light should be stopped by some form of lens hood.



An Arab Tomb.

Wood and Captain Abney that no brush was used and that the silver appears somehow endowed with the power of selective absorption of the colors.

An extremely interesting process, which has attracted very little notice in England, is that proposed by Vallot in 1892. He suggested a mixture of "poudre d'aniline" (? aniline red or ponceau), Victoria blue, and tumeric in alcohol, on which paper was floated and then exposed under a colored transparency for three or four days to sunlight, when all the colors of nature were obtained. The idea of this was that the colored light would bleach all the dyes that were not approximately of the same color.

Another process, suggested by M. Graby, is described in the *Bulletin Belge de Photographie*, the plan adopted being to immerse gelatine-chloride paper in a 4 per cent. solution of hydrochloric acid, and then expose to daylight till it

Secondly, any light inside the camera which does not go to form the image, is doing harm. Light from a cloud may pass through the lens and fall on the bellows, to be there reflected and scattered, causing a slight general fog all over the negative. To prevent this, insert between the lens and the plate, and rather near the former, a piece of blackened card, having in it an opening just large enough to let the light fall on the plate, but not on any part of the inside of the camera or bellows. All the interior parts of the camera and lens should be dead black.

A Fluorescent Screen, combining the maximum of efficiency with the minimum of cost, has hitherto been a great desideratum in X ray work. Tungstate of calcium is low in price, but possesses the disadvantage of low efficiency, and better fluorescent substances, like barium and potassium platino-cyanide, are expensive. Dr. Melckebeke, however, recommends the double fluoride of ammonium and uranium ( $U_2O_2.Fl_2.NH_4Fl$ ), obtained by pouring a solution containing one part of ammonium fluoride into one containing two parts of uranium nitrate. The crystalline deposit formed is washed with cold water on a filter and dried. The brighter fluorescence of this compound permits of a considerable curtailment of the exposure ordinarily required for the X rays, and by the use of screens coated with the double fluoride, one experimenter, using ordinary appliances, has been able to reduce the exposure from sixty to five minutes in radiographing the human hand.—*Pharmaceutical Journal*.

## Legal.

### O.C.P. vs. The R. Simpson Co.

The appeal in this case came up for hearing before Judge McDougall on March 24th. Mr. Ritchie, Q.C., counsel for the defendants, claimed that as no conviction had been made by the Police Magistrate an appeal could not be made, and cited a number of cases in support of his contention. Mr. Osler for the plaintiffs agreed that they could not contend for the right of appeal, and said the civil courts would be invoked in the matter. It will thus remain for the council to take a civil action against the company. Messrs. Malone and Osler appeared for the plaintiff and Messrs. Ritchie and Shepley for the defendants.

### Quebec Pharmaceutical Association vs. the S. Carsley Co., Ltd.

A test case was tried before Judge Dugas at Montreal March 24th, in which the S. Carsley Co., H. & N. E. Hamilton, Boisvert Bros. and A. Girard were charged by the Pharmaceutical Associa-

tion of the Province of Quebec with having violated section 1085 of the Revised Statutes of the Province by retailing drugs without a license. The complaint in the case of the S. Carsley Co., which was sworn to by E. Muir, the registrar of the association, was as follows. "That on the sixteenth day of February last, The S. Carsley Company, Limited, a body politic and corporate, and having its principal place of business in the city and district of Montreal, has kept open a shop for the retailing of drugs and has sold drugs, although said S. Carsley and Company, Limited, are not physicians, inscribed as members of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of this Province, and are not in accordance with the provisions of Section 1035 of the Quebec Pharmacy Act, as licentiates of pharmacy, the whole against the law and the form of the statute in such case made and provided."

The actual offence of selling the "drugs" referred to, which were all patent medicines, was not denied by any of the defendants. Their contention was that they did not come under the statute. The section referred to in the complaint reads that "no person shall keep open a shop for the retailing, dispensing, or compounding of drugs or of poisons enumerated in schedule A annexed to this section, or sell or attempt to sell any drug or poison mentioned in the said schedule or any medicinal preparation containing any of the said poisons, or engage in the dispensing of prescriptions, or use or assume the title of chemist and druggist or apothecary or pharmacist, or any other title bearing a similar interpretation within this province, unless he be a physician inscribed as a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of this province, or be registered in accordance with the provisions of this section as a "licentiate of pharmacy."

Mr. A. T. Brosseau, who acted for the association, claimed that this covered patent medicines.

The Carsley Company's defence was that, being a corporation, they could not procure a license, but only engage a druggist to take charge of that portion of their store. This they had done, and Mr. E. White, on being called, deposed that he was the manager of that department.

Again, this evidence was attacked by Mr. Muir swearing that it was a young lady who sold him the medicine in February.

The other defendant claimed that the patent medicine mentioned contained no poison, and in any event they were all put up at the same place, and, in buying them, the public ran just as great a risk in a drug store as in a departmental establishment. The clerk in either would simply take the bottle from the shelf, wrap it up, and hand it over. The statute referred to poisons particularly, and, as no proof had been produced that castor oil, or Epsom salts, or medicines of a similar nature were poisonous, there could be no conviction.

Judge Dugas took the case *en delibere*.

### Death of Mr. Wm. Hunter.

The many friends of Mr. William Hunter, for over thirty years warehouse manager for the firm of Lyman Bros. & Co., will learn with regret of his death, which took place on Thursday, April 8th, at his residence, 217 Wilton avenue, in this city.

The death of Mr. Hunter was very sudden, he expiring in two hours after being stricken down. For some six years past Mr. Hunter had been in failing health, so much so that he had to retire from business altogether. Six years ago Mr. Hunter had an apoplectic fit from which he never fully recovered, and although he was never seriously ill it became apparent lately that his strength was failing him. On Wednesday evening he retired as usual, but about 2.30 on Thursday morning he was taken with a partial stroke, and died two hours later. Dr. R. O. Snider, who lived opposite to Mr. Hunter, was hastily called in, but could do nothing.

The late Mr. Hunter had a very large circle of friends and acquaintances, and he was exceptionally well known in church circles from his long and prominent connection with the Presbyterian Church. Mr. Hunter was born in Glasgow, Scotland, on September 9th, 1810, so that at the time of his death he was nearly 87 years of age. His father kept a large dyeing establishment in Glasgow, but Mr. Hunter himself was brought up to the drug trade, and was in business in Glasgow for a number of years. He came to Canada about thirty-five years ago to accept the position of manager of the warehouse of the wholesale drug firm of Messrs. Lyman Bros., and this he held until failing health compelled him to relinquish it. Mr. Hunter was an ardent Presbyterian, and in Glasgow was a member and elder of Rev. Dr. Taylor's church.

Mr. Hunter was married when he was 23 years of age to Miss Mary Meikle, of Glasgow, and had nine children. The present surviving children are Mrs. Martin, Mrs. Wm. John Whittan, and Mr. David Hunter. When Mr. Hunter first came to Canada he left his family behind. They followed in a year, and their first experience in this country was a very sad one. They came out in the steamer to Quebec, accompanied by old Mr. Meikle, and were met there by two brothers of Mrs. Hunter, who resided in Lachute, Quebec. The party started from Quebec to Montreal in the ill-fated steamer *Montreal*, which caught fire and was burned to the water's edge. There were over 200 passengers, most of them from Scotland, on board, and a large number were either burned to death or drowned in attempting to reach the shore by swimming. One of Mrs. Hunter's brothers was drowned and her father was smothered by the smoke. The other brother nearly lost his life, for he refused to leave his father until it was found that the old man was dead from suffocation.

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

PLAIN, LACQUERED AND DECORATED

**BOXES**

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

**Mainer's Cough Drops**

BROWN BLACK MENTHOL and ACID TABLETS



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

A. MAINER, - TORONTO.

**BIRD SEED**



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

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

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

NICHOLSON & BROCK  
Colborne Street - Toronto, Ont.

**"St. AUGUSTINE"**

Registered at Ottawa.

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

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

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

Sole Agents for Canada for the Pelce Island Wine Company



WHEN YOU THINK OF A **BICYCLE**

THERE ARE JUST TWO WORDS WE WANT YOU TO REMEMBER

**THE WHITE**

MANUFACTURED BY  
.....WHITE SEWING MACHINE CO.....  
CLEVELAND, OHIO.

For Sale by \_\_\_\_\_  
.....CHAS. STARK & CO.....  
232 Yonge Street, - - Toronto, Ont.

Who Carry a Complete Line of Parts and Repairs for "White Wheels" for the Dominion of Canada.....

A DRUGGIST'S SPECIALTY.

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

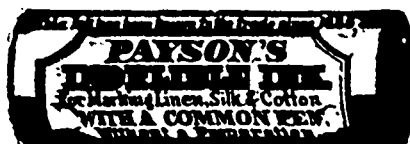
Is meeting with the success its high qualities merit.

A TRIAL ORDER SOLICITED

**CURTIS & SON**  
PORTLAND, ME., U.S.A.

Distributing agents for the Maritime Provinces:  
**THE CANADIAN DRUG CO., Ltd.**  
St. John, New Brunswick.

THE OLDEST - THE BEST



Trade supplied by all leading Drug Houses in the Dominion.

**H. M. STEVENSON**

"BRILLIANT SIGN LETTER"

PRACTICAL

**SIGN WRITER**

WHITE ENAMEL LETTERS

Estimates furnished on all kinds of 46 Adelaide St  
Glass, Wood and Brass Signs, Wire En-t.  
Screens, E.c., Tel. 2356. TORONTO

A PERFECT TEA

**MONSOON TEA**

FINEST IN THE WORLD.  
From Tea Plant to Tea Cup in its Native Purity.

PACKED BY THE GROWERS  
And sold in the original packages, ½ lb., 1 lb. and 5 lb. caddies.

If your grocer has none, tell him to order from  
**STEEL, HAYTER & CO.**  
11 and 13 Front Street East, Toronto



# Toronto Show Case Company

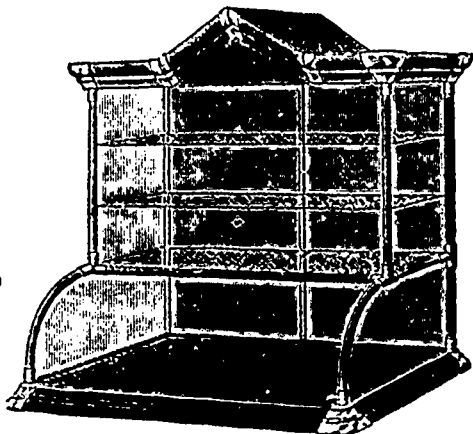
MANUFACTURERS OF

Show Cases . . .

Wall Cases . . . .

Druggists' Fittings

Mirrors, etc. . .

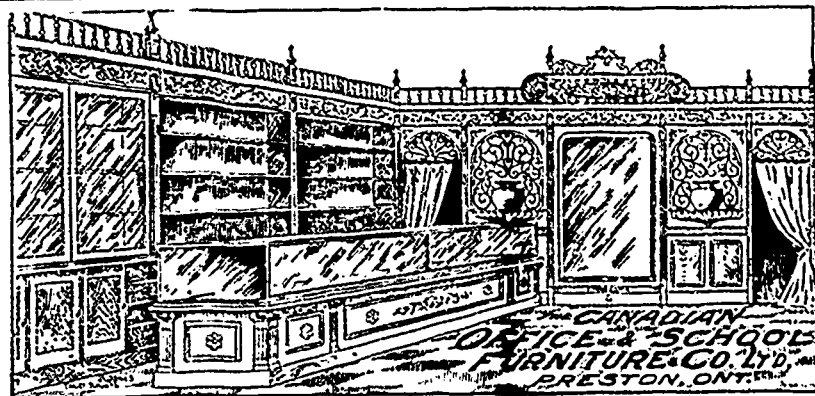


We carry THE LARGEST STOCK of an house IN THE DOMINION, and guarantee every article to the satisfaction of the purchasers.

SEND FOR CATALOGUE

Designs Free of Charge.

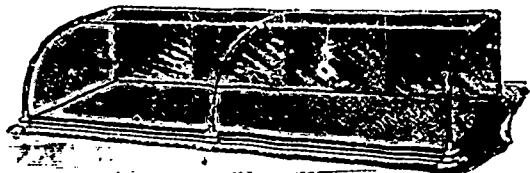
56 ADELAIDE ST. W., and 125-127 BAY ST., TORONTO, ONT.



## C. Schack & Co. . . .

Manufacturers of

### SHOW CASES STORE AND OFFICE FITTINGS



Choice Designs in CHERRY, OAK, WALNUT and MAHOGANY.

FIRST-CLASS WORKMANSHIP. LOWEST PRICES.

Special Attention Given to Fitting Drug Stores

Estimates and Designs Furnished on Application.

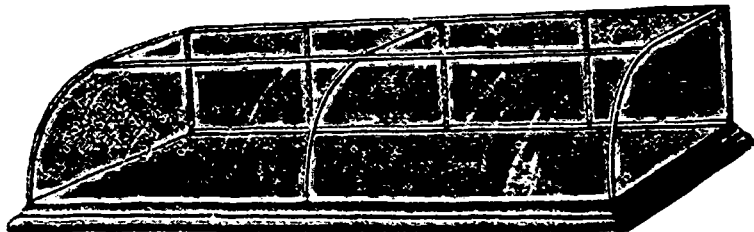
552-554 Yonge Street, - - TORONTO

## LONDON SHOW CASE WORKS

### SHOW CASES

Of all kinds

FOR



COUNTERS, WALLS, OR DISPENSARIES.

SHOP FIXTURES ♦ COUNTERS ♦ TABLES ♦ SHELVING ♦ MIRRORS, Etc.

Send for Catalogue and Price List

237 King Street,

LONDON, ONT.

## JOSEPH E. SEAGRAM

Waterloo, Ontario.

MANUFACTURER OF

# ALCOHOL

Pure Spirits

Rye and Malt Whiskies

"OLD TIMES" AND "WHITE WHEAT"

## Gray's

GASTOR-FLUID

For the hair.

DENTAL PEARLINE

An excellent antiseptic tooth wash.

SULPHUR PASTILLES

For burning in diphtheritic cases.

SAPONACEOUS DENTIFRICE

An excellent antiseptic dentifrice.

### These Specialties

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

## HENRY R. GRAY

ESTABLISHED 1850.

Pharmaceutical Chemist

22 St. Lawrence Main Street

(Cor. of Lagachetiere)

MONTREAL

Send your name for a Souvenir of the Works of Eugene Field.

## FIELD & FLOWERS

The Eugene Field Monument Souvenir

The most beautiful Art Production of the century. "A small bunch of the most fragrant of blossoms gathered from the broad acres of Eugene Field's Farm of Love." Contains a selection of the most beautiful of the poems of Eugene Field. Handsomely illustrated by thirty-five of the world's greatest artists as their contribution to the Monument Fund. But for the noble contributions of the great artists this book could not have been manufactured for \$7.00. For sale at book stores, or sent prepaid on receipt of \$7.10. The love offering to the Child's Poet Laureate, published by the Committee to create a fund to build the Monument and to care for the family of the beloved poet. Eugene Field Monument Souvenir Fund, 210 Monroe Street, Chicago, Ill.

Outside of his church connection the late Mr. Hunter was a very retired man in private life. He was a member of the Pharmaceutical Association, and kept up his membership in this after he had retired from business.

The funeral took place on Saturday, April 10th, the service being conducted by Rev. Prof. Gregg and Rev. Jas. A. Keay, in the absence of his pastor, Rev. Wm. Patterson.

## Formulary.

### Syrups for the Soda Fountain.

By W. K. WHEAR (*National Druggist*).

#### KEEPING SODA COOL.

In packing ice into the cooler, first put in pieces about the size of a hen's egg, and larger pieces on top. Be careful to keep drainage pipes open to prevent accumulation of water in ice chest.

Shaved ice is indispensable in mixing fancy drinks. It is best kept in ice chests made for this purpose, of wood lined with copper, and placed as part of the sink under the dispensing counter. Where large quantities are used it may be moulded into pyramids and placed upon a plated tray on the dispensing counter. When required for use take from the top of the pyramid, using a spoon or scoop.

#### MIXING EGG DRINKS.

Draw desired syrup or syrups into glass; into shaker put q. s. crushed ice, break egg into shaker with one hand by holding egg in fingers, the thumb being made to give upward pressure on one end, and third and fourth fingers on the other. Strike the egg on edge of shaker and pull apart in above manner. Put syrup into shaker with egg and ice and shake well, holding both thumbs against bottom of glass, and fingers around shaker, moving arms outward from body. Strain into clean glass, wash ice out of shaker, then add soda, using fine stream freely.

#### THROWING EGG DRINKS.

Much value is added to all egg drinks by "throwing" them. This is done by taking shaker containing egg drink to which soda has been added, holding shaker aloft in one hand and glass at end of shaker with the other. Gradually lower glass (still holding shaker aloft). This gives it the appearance of being drawn out. By giving both shaker and glass a rotating movement, the drink may be curved from shaker to glass.

One of the most essential points is good syrups, and to obtain same use only the best fruit juices, etc. Never use extracts in making fruit syrups. In making plain or simple syrup use best grade of granulated or cut loaf sugar. Plain syrup may be made by dissolving sugar in clear water in a clean keg or barrel, using ten pounds of sugar to one gallon of water. Also in the following manner:

Sugar..... 10 lbs.  
Water..... 1 gal.

Bring to boiling point and strain.

#### CHOCOLATE SYRUP.

After many experiments the following has been adopted by the writer. Chocolate syrup should be made in small quantities, as all chocolate is liable to fermentation. Always keep in a pitcher or wide-mouthed bottle on ice.

Powdered chocolate..... 8 ounces.  
Sugar..... 7½ pounds.  
Water..... 2½ quarts.  
Extract vanilla..... 1 ounce.

Make chocolate into a thick paste by addition of hot water, and gradually add rest of water. Add sugar, place on fire and boil one or two minutes, stirring constantly. Strain while hot, and when cool add extract vanilla. In serving add about two ounces of plain cream to each glass.

#### LEMON SYRUP.

Outer or yellow peel of..... 6 lemons.  
Juice of..... 6 lemons.  
Citric acid..... 1 ounce.  
Plain syrup..... 1 gallon.  
Soda foam..... 1 ounce.

Rub peel up in mortar with citric acid, add lemon juice, macerate twelve hours, squeeze through cheese cloth, add syrup, strain, and add soda foam.

#### ORANGE SYRUP.

Same as lemon, substituting oranges, and using only one-half ounce of citric acid.

#### FRUIT SYRUP.

Strawberry, raspberry, pineapple, blackberry, cherry, currant, etc.

Fruit juice (desired flavor).... 1 quart.  
Plain syrup..... 3 quarts.  
Fruit acid..... 1 ounce.  
Soda foam..... 1 ounce.

A good plan is to mix fruit juice and syrup, bring to boiling point, and, when cool, add fruit acid and soda foam. This improves keeping qualities of syrup, and develops taste of fruit more strongly. Color strawberry, cherry, and currant with sol. carmine, taking care not to use too much coloring matter, as the public object to syrups too deeply colored. Color raspberry with carmine and caramel; peach a light yellow with saffron or sugar yellow.

#### NECTAR SYRUP.

Pineapple syrup..... ½ gallon.  
Strawberry syrup..... ½ gallon.  
Lemon syrup..... ½ gallon.  
Oil bitter almonds..... 6 drops.

Color deep red, and add one ounce soda foam.

#### GINGER SYRUP

Ess. Jam. ginger..... 4 ounces.  
Plain syrup..... 1 gallon.  
Soda foam..... 1 ounce.  
Caramel..... 1 ounce.

#### SARSAPARILLA SYRUP.

Extract sarsaparilla..... 1 ounce.  
Plain syrup..... 1 gallon.  
Soda foam..... 1 ounce.  
Caramel..... 1½ ounces.

#### COFFEE SYRUP.

Ground coffee..... ½ pound.  
Water..... ½ gallon.  
Sugar..... 6 pounds.  
Soda foam..... 1 ounce.  
Caramel..... 1½ ounces.

Boil coffee and water together a few minutes, strain and add to liquid obtained enough water to make one-half gallon. Add sugar, bring to a boil, and when cool add other ingredients.

#### SHERBET SYRUP.

Pineapple syrup.... ½ gallon (7 pints).  
Sherry wine..... ½ gallon (1 pint).  
Fruit acid..... 1 ounce.  
Soda foam..... 1 ounce.

Color bright red.

#### FRUIT ACID.

Citric acid.....  
Hot water.....  
Dissolve acid and filter.

#### SODA FOAM.

Ground soap bark..... 8 ounces.  
Hot water..... 3 quarts.  
Glycerine..... ½ pint.

Put soap bark into hot water, macerate two hours, drain off liquid and add q. s. water to make seven and one-half pints. Add glycerine.

#### ORGEAT SYRUP.

Oil bitter almonds..... 4 drops.  
Orange flower water..... 2 ounces.  
Plain syrup..... 1 quart.

Dissolve oil in a little alcohol, add to syrup, then add orange flower water, and one-quarter ounce soda foam.

#### MAPLE SYRUP.

Maple sugar..... 6½ pounds.  
Water..... ½ gallon.

Bring to boil. When cool add one-half ounce fruit acid and one ounce soda foam.

### Additional Formulæ.

#### EGGADE.

Tangerine syrup..... 2 pts.  
Lemon syrup..... 2 pts.  
Pineapple fruit syrup..... 2 pts.  
Fine red Bordeaux claret..... 1½ pts.  
French rose cordial..... 6 oz.  
Citric acid solution..... 2 oz.

Incorporate well together. For dispensing, a drink is made by adding to ice shaven in a glass, 2 ounces of the above syrup and 1 fresh egg; and then enough soda water to fill the glass. Shake well, place a thin slice of orange on the top, and serve.

#### EGG PHOSPHATE.

Blood orange syrup..... 6 pts.  
Pure amontillado sherry..... 1½ pts.  
Pure maraschino..... 6 oz.  
Phosphoric acid..... 2 oz.

Mix thoroughly. For dispensing, a drink is made by drawing 2 oz. of the above syrup in a glass, adding one fresh egg, and shaking well together; then draw sufficient hot water to fill the glass. The water should not be too hot for this purpose.

# 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.

## Primary Ametropia.

(1) When a person is young he might have facultative H. and his distant V. would be normal as he possesses ample Ac. Later in life, consequent on the diminution of the amplitude of Ac., his V. would be less than normal, but he might be able to focus parallel rays on the retina by converging to a closer point, the H. is then relative. In this case of course the normal vision can be obtained at any time by one eye only. Still later in life the H. would become absolute as by no effort of Ac. alone, or of Ac. aided by Con. could parallel rays be brought to a focus at the retina. It is quite the usual thing for H. to be early in life facultative or relative and later on absolute. In H. of low degree the distant V. is very good, but in H. of high degree the visual acuteness with lenses is often far below that of the Emmetropic eye. Accompanying the imperfectly developed orb is a corresponding want of development of the retina, and of the optic nerve itself, which has fewer fibres than usual. Consequently, notwithstanding the application of the proper lenses, so that the rays of light are focussed exactly at the retina, V. is not made up to the normal standard, and is sometimes very far from it, not being more than  $\frac{2}{3}$  or  $\frac{3}{4}$  or even less. You have, and the patient also has to be contented with the best obtainable sight. Frequently, however, with the more constant stimulus given to the percipient elements of the retina by the lenses forming sharp foci there instead of circles of diffusion the perceptive faculty becomes more active, and there is a considerable increase in the visual acuteness.

In testing H. you will find sometimes that a certain lens makes a line of letters legible for a short space of time, and then the sight becomes blurred. The patient is likely to tell you that he can see through that lens but only for a moment or two, or he might explain himself by saying that the sight comes and goes. This is because the lens when first put on causes the Ac. to relax, and the sight is good, but almost immediately involuntary spasmodic action of the stronger sphincter of the ciliary overcomes the tension of the weaker radiate muscle, and the eye is again accommodated with the result that the sight is blurred. Sometimes the same thing shows itself in just the contrary way, when the lens is first put on the sight is blurred and it becomes clearer after a few moments, when the Ac. relaxes. Occasionally the sight does really come and go, like the movements of a pendulum, being alternately clear and blurred as the ciliary relaxes and contracts.

If this happens when one eye is covered by the disc the lens will not be

found too strong for binocular vision, but if it is with the two eyes it might be better to give a number weaker. It depends on the age of the client and the vision at the reading point. The lenses are not usually too strong, and if worn they would soon cause the ciliary to relax, but they might be uncomfortable for a few days.

It has been explained why in binocular vision stronger glasses are accepted in H. than in monocular vision, the convergence of the eyes behind the opaque disc causing more Ac. to be exerted. Now a little reasoning will prove that if with each eye separately the strongest lens accepted be, say +0.50 D, and that the two together can see easily through a pair of +1.00 D, so also each eye separately might not accept any + lens, and that the two together will accept and see clearly through a pair of, say, +0.50 D. In both these cases  $\frac{1}{2}$  D. more of Ac. was exerted when convergence was permitted, but on preventing convergence by causing both eyes to look at the distant test type, the  $\frac{1}{2}$  D. of Ac., became relaxed. The reasoning can be carried a little further; if the eyes are hyperopic only 0.50 D., and when one is covered over they accommodate 1 D. then the sight of the one that is being tested will not only blur under the application of a + lens, but will see better through a C.C. lens of low power.

Cases similar to these are not unfrequently met with, consequently the fact that a weak + lens blurs the sight of one eye, or that a weak lens improves the sight does not suffice for the optician to decide that H. does not exist, but only when a pair of weak + sph. lenses blurs the sight of both eyes together. This fact is most important. Ever if the pair of weak + lenses blurs the sight, there might be H., which is all latent. The best method of deciding this point is to proceed as follows: Put on a pair of + 2 D. lenses, which will cause the sight to be very much reduced, but will tend to suppress the Ac. Then put over the + lenses a pair of weak C.C. lenses, say -0.50, and then a pair of -1 D. the sight will now commence to be a little clearer, remove the -1 D., and put successively -1.25 D., -1.50 D., and -1.75 D., and if through any of these and the pair of + 2 D. lenses vision is the same as without any glasses, you can decide that the refraction of the eyes is hyperopic. Sometimes the person will only see through the lenses for a moment, the sight then blurring again, this also would decide the question of H. existing. Cases like this occur only when the eyes are in a very irritated condition, in fact, when there is spasm of accommodation, and on a superficial test one is liable to give weak - lenses, because they apparently improve the sight. The error,

however, cannot be made if attention be paid to the other symptoms, such as complaints as to the eyes aching when reading is done, which can never occur in weak myopia. This condition will be again referred to under M. and spasm of accommodation.

A method of testing, similar to the last-mentioned, has sometimes to be used in order to find the very strongest + lenses which can be given when the H. is determined, but when there is a large proportion latent and the tension of the ciliary is very strong and spasmodic. Put on a pair of + lenses that considerably over-corrects the manifest H., say, in a given case, a pair of + 5 D. lenses, then reduce their strength little by adding pairs of - lenses, commencing with -0.50 D., and increasing the strength of the latter one-quarter diopter each time. Directly you find that weakest pair of - lenses that combined with the + lenses makes V.  $\frac{2}{3}$  (or the best obtainable), even if not very distinctly, calculate the number of the two pairs combined, and prescribe those lenses: say, in this case -1 D. were the weakest, then -1 D. and + 5 D. make + 4 D., which are the lenses to be prescribed. Before employing this method you must be certain that it is a case of simple H. (without astigmatism), and that the two eyes are of an equal degree of error. If the refraction of the one be different from that of the other, the proper difference in the power of the + lenses must be made, and the two eyes equally over-corrected. This method is good for deciding as to whether you can give anything stronger than those lenses selected in the ordinary way.

Although H. has been discussed as always refractive and should be so considered by opticians, for the sake of simplicity, it is in reality usually axial. It is said, in fact, that the cornea in the Hyperopic eye being smaller, proportionately with all the other dimensions, than it is in the Emmetropic eye, has also a smaller radius of curvature and, therefore, has more refractive power. Thus really it might be said that the refraction of the Hyperopic and the Emmetropic eye is about the same, and that the defect of H. is due to the axial length being less than .9 in. This does not in the slightest degree alter the fact that for convenience H. should be considered as the condition of eyes that have less than 50 D. of refraction, and the correction consists of giving lenses of the quantity that is short, so that eyes and lenses together shall make the Normal refractive power of 50 D. These lenses are the strongest that makes V.  $\frac{2}{3}$ , or the best V. obtainable. In theory all the H. should be corrected, but in practice we find that a certain proportion can with advantage be left uncorrected, but this need not enter into the calculation as it is latent. The strongest Cx. lenses are given so as to prevent as much as possible Ac. being used for distance, but kept in reserve for close work as nature intended. The Cx. lenses also

1873

1897

# Montreal Optical Company

**MONTREAL**



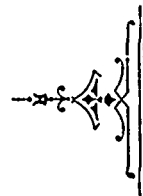
**TORONTO**

SOLE Agents in CANADA  
for

The American Optical Co.

The Julius King Optical Co.

T. A. Hardy & Co.'s IMPROVED OPHTHALMOMETER



- Best Prescription Work
- Best Gold Frames
- Best Steel Frames
- Best Lenses
- Best Trial Cases

Largest and Completest Assortment of Field and Opera Glasses  
 Latest Optical Novelties of all Kinds  
 Only Scientifically Correct Test Types  
 Only Surface Grinding Plant in Canada

If you are not already sending us your PRESCRIPTIONS give us a trial. It will pay you.

# THE OPTICAL INSTITUTE

OF CANADA

=== 60 Yonge Street, Toronto ===



THIS INSTITUTE is established to enable anyone desiring a practical knowledge of the defects of the eyes, and how to correct them, to obtain both in the simplest way and at the least expense.

Intending Students please communicate with MR. J. S. LEO, the Principal, who will furnish all further particulars.

Instructor, W. E. HAMILL, M.D.

Next Class, May 3rd

# A STRONG FRAGMENT OF LATIN.

"EXCRUCIATING" is a long, strong word. It comes from the Latin *crux*, a cross. We get "crucify" from the same root. When any one talks of "excruciating pain," we understand him to mean the greatest agony it is possible to endure. But this morsel of Latin loses much of its force when nervous or timid people apply it to small aches, like bruised fingers, and coins in wet weather. This wonderfully expressive word should be saved for great occasions, like a Sunday coat.

"Almost every day I had severe attacks of spasms, which caused me excruciating pain," writes a lady in Stony Stratford, near Wolverton, Bucks. Was this language too strong? Let us see.

"All my life long I have suffered more or less from indigestion, but got along fairly well up to October, 1889. At this time my appetite was poor, and after meals I had great weight and fulness at the chest. However light the food I took, intense pain followed, and I was in agony until my stomach rejected it. Almost every day I had severe attacks of spasms which caused me excruciating pain.

"In this state I continued month after month, my food not doing me the slightest good. I lost flesh rapidly, and went as thin as a skeleton. My friends never expected me to get any better.

"For over six months I continued in this distressing state, during which time I took medicines which relieved me for the time, but I gradually got weaker and weaker.

"At last I was recommended by Mr. Pattison, of Stony Stratford, to try a medicine called Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup. I got a bottle from Mr. F. Moore, grocer, Wolverton, and after taking half of it I felt relief; and soon the spasms and pain left me, and I got as strong as ever, and have since had no return of my old ailment. If ever I need medicine a few doses of Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup sets me right. You can make what use you like of this statement. (Signed) (Mrs.) Ellen Hooton, Stony Stratford, near Wolverton, Bucks, December 13th, 1893."

Is there any doubt that the occasion warranted Mrs. Hooton in using strong words? We receive letters in which the agony of indigestion and dyspepsia is compared with the gnawing teeth of wild beasts, which are not more pitiless than this disease. It must be fought with a remedy strong enough to free the body from the rotting mass of undigested food which sends poison into the blood, and gentle enough to act without distressing the weakest constitutions.

Such a remedy, thorough and unailing, was given to the world by Mother Seigel. It was a hard problem that she had to solve, yet how completely she mastered it!

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

## "ACME" WALLET

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

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



## Auld Mucilage Co.

MANUFACTURERS OF

All goods Guaranteed



Premium Mucilage  
Lithograms and  
Composition

WRITE FOR QUOTATIONS

MONTREAL, P.Q.,  
759 Craig St.

WM. ANGUS, Man.  
Formerly of  
Royal Pulp and Paper Co.



# FREE

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

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

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

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

THE HOLMES PUBLISHING CO.,

15 & 17 Beekman St.,

NEW YORK.

by reducing the quantity of Ac. that has to be exerted brings about harmony between the two functions of Ac. and Con.

H. being a defect of the shape of the eye cannot be cured, it can only be corrected by lenses, but the proper corrective glasses should cure all the attendant evils, such as asthenopia, ocular headaches, heterophoria, photophobia, blepharitis, etc., etc.

The P.P. and P.R. are both further than in Em., and although the Amplitude of Ac. is the same as in Em., it is for practical purposes reduced in H.

A + sph. lens corrects a slightly higher degree of H. than its No. indicates, for instance a + 8 D. lens corrects H. 8.25 D. The difference is too small to be worthy of consideration, nor is this of any practical importance as the defect is always designated according to the correcting lens. The difference is due to the fact that the lens does not form an integral part of the eye, but lies so much in front of it.

The diminution of the Visual line in H is about  $\frac{1}{8}$  in. ( $\frac{1}{8}$  M.M.) for each D. of the defect. The amount of shortening can be roughly calculated by finding the focal length of the combined correcting lens and the dioptric Media of the eye. This is done by dividing into 40 for inches or 1,000 for M.M. Thus in H 4 D.  $50 \div 4 = 12.5$  then  $\frac{10}{12.5} = .8$  in. The focal length which is .06 in. shorter than the normal and the length of the globe is .894 instead of .9 inch.

## Advertising.

### Practical Hints on Advertising.

Copyrighted, 1896, by CHARLES AUSTIN BATES, New York.

In a long experience I have heard of but three cases in which fence advertising has actually paid. I know of one other case in which it was *thought* to be profitable. If there are other cases I would be glad to know of them.

My rule in advertising is a very simple one. Wherever it is possible, I would use the newspaper or some other established periodical. If there is a certain territory that is not covered by papers, I would certainly use signs or dodgers or circulars or matchboxes or yellow dogs, or anything else that would reach that territory. The papers come first, because you can get more for your money in them than you can get any other way. You can reach more people for every dollar that you spend in the papers than you can in any other method of advertising.

There is not any doubt about that. You can take a pencil and figure it out. I know from experience as an advertising solicitor that business men can frequently be talked into spending money for signs or for advertisements in directories, programmes, and various other schemes, when they are not using half the newspaper space that they ought to use.

Frequently the advertising appropriation is spread out so thin over papers, and all the outside schemes that adequate representation is secured in none of them. A hundred signs can be painted around on fences for a very few dollars, and it certainly looks as if they ought to bring in enough business to pay for themselves. It would look as if they were a pretty safe gamble to invest the money in the signs, but the best that can be said for it is that it is a gamble. There is no certainty about it, as there is in trade paper and newspaper advertising.

If the merchant will watch his advertising, and the returns he gets from it, he can tell pretty soon just what things will bring him direct results, and if on a particular day he wishes to have a particularly large trade, he can advertise these things and fill his store. When he is using all the space that he can use profitably in the papers he may be justified in using fences, and not before.

I have no doubt that the use of signs will pay large advertisers who have already used all the space that they need in the different periodical publications. But from the standpoint of the retail dealer, I would say that he has no business to use signs until he has spent all the money he can in the papers. If he can't cover his territory in that way, it is very well to use signs or dodgers or whatever else he can to cover it.

For my own part, I would rather have a small but thoroughly covered territory than a large one over which my advertising was spread very thinly. I do not think a business man ought to reach out after country trade until he has his own town thoroughly covered. It is easier and less expensive to reach the people close to the store than it is to reach those farther away.

A local dealer will get greater returns for the money expended in advertising in his own immediate locality than he will from money spent in reaching people six or eight or ten miles away. It may pay to reach the people at a distance by signs, and there may be no other way to reach them, but the signs had better not be used if it will necessitate the taking of money from the advertising which reaches the people close at home.

A business man writes me and inquires what percentage of annual advertising expenses to retail sales is customary, or is considered advisable?

This is something which cannot be definitely fixed in any business, and which will vary according to the business. It is apparent that more money may be spent in advertising goods where the percentage of profit is large than where it is small. I should say that in any line experience is the only thing you could judge by.

A business man knows, of course, how much trade he has to have to make his business profitable. I will take it for

granted that the store, the location, and the goods are all that they should be. This being the case, the right sort of advertising will bring a sufficient volume of trade.

If a business of one thousand dollars a week was necessary to make a profit, and it cost fifty dollars a week for advertising in order to reach this amount, the advertising expense should be increased so as to produce enough more trade to give an additional profit sufficiently large enough to pay the advertising bills.

I think it is a pretty safe plan to spend enough money in advertising to insure good, vigorous trade. A little advertising ought to keep a little store busy, and a good deal of advertising will keep a big store busy. It may take more advertising some weeks or some years than it does in other weeks or years.

It is generally safe to keep up the volume of sales even though the advertising costs a little more than the fixed percentage or appropriation. It is certain that very little will be sold without advertising.

As I have said before, advertising should be taken like medicine, when it is needed, and in such quantities as the conditions of trade seem to indicate.

An advertiser ought to be prepared to cut the advertising down sharply and decidedly, or to increase it just as sharply, and just as decidedly, as circumstances may demand.

The man who doesn't make mistakes generally doesn't make anything. For my part I wouldn't worry very much about the grammar of an ad if it brought results. Grammar is a matter of habit and usage, anyway. It is subordinate to custom. The thing that language is used for is to convey ideas and thoughts. If a form of expression conveys an idea quickly, plainly, and tersely, the grammars will have to be changed to fit that form of expression.

Besides that, advertising is business. It is not literature.

I believe in advertising which can be checked—the results of which can be definitely determined. This rule, I think, is almost without exception for the retail dealer. The large, general advertiser has to take his chances. He has no way of checking his ads except in occasional instances. There are excuses for any mistakes that he may make, but the retailer need not make mistakes in advertising, or at least he need not keep on making them. Let him use only such media as permit the checking of the results. Let him look always for direct returns and be suited with nothing else, and his advertising will be sure to pay.

TUSSOL.—Said to be an amygdalate of antipyrin, and it is used for whooping-cough.

**Advertising Competition.**

We have received a number of sample advertisements in answer to our offer in last month's issue. We give a few of the best of them. That of J. A. Austin has been adjudged the best, and is therefore entitled to the prize offered. For next month we repeat the offer, giving a book to the value of one dollar, or allowing that amount on the purchase of any book advertised by us.

This month the advertisement is to be for Toilet Articles, and to be not less than three nor more than five inches in length, single column. Copies must be received at this office not later than May 5th.

**Better Than Sarsaparilla**

In no art or science has there been greater advance in the last ten years than in that of medicine. Old remedies are falling into disuse as newer and better ones are being discovered. Our

**Red Clover Compound**

by actual experience has proven itself to be superior to the old-fashioned Sarsaparilla. It excites the kidneys and liver to healthy action, is a specific for pimples and eruptions, making the skin clear and transparent. It

**Makes Rich Red Blood**

Price, 50 cents a bottle.

**AUSTIN'S PHARMACY**

1482 QUEEN STREET WEST  
Eyesight Tested Free

**PURE RED BLOOD**

a clear skin, a keen appetite, good digestion, active liver and kidney, renewed vitality, invariably follow the use of our

**SARSAPARILLA COMPOUND**

a most carefully prepared combination of thoroughly tested blood-purifying and system-renovating medicinal products.

\$1.00 PER BOTTLE. SIX BOTTLES \$5.00.

PREPARED BY

**BLANK, THE DRUGGIST**  
KING STREET, TORONTO.

**Scott's Sarsaparilla**

**SOME ARE GOOD  
OTHERS MUCH BETTER  
SCOTT'S IS THE BEST**

If you are sinking in DESPAIR from any disease arising from impure blood or from the Stomach, Liver, or Kidneys, get SCOTT'S and you know what you get (The Best). \$1.00 for large bottle or 6 for \$5.00.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

**Bicycle Sundries.**

**CEMENT FOR TIRES.**

- (1) Isinglass . . . . . ½ ounce av.
- Gutta-percha . . . . . ½ ounce av.
- Caoutchouc . . . . . 1 ounce av.
- Carbon bisulphide . . . . . 4 fluid ounces.

Mix and dissolve.

- (2) Shellac . . . . . 2 ounces av.
- Gutta-percha . . . . . 2 ounces av.
- Red lead . . . . . 90 grains.
- Sulphur . . . . . 90 grains.

Melt the shellac and gutta percha and add, with constant stirring, the red lead and sulphur, melted. Use while hot.

- (3) Caoutchouc . . . . . 2 ounces av.
- Resin . . . . . 140 grains.
- Shellac . . . . . 100 grains.

Carbon disulphide, a sufficient quantity to dissolve the other ingredients.

- (4) Crude rubber . . . . . ½ ounce.
  - Carbon disulphide . . . . . 4 ounces.
- Macerate 24 hours, and then add a solution of Resin . . . . . 1 ounce.  
Beeswax . . . . . ¼ "  
Carbon disulphide . . . . . 4 ounces.

**PUNCTURE CEMENT.**

A recent patented preparation for the automatic repairing of punctures in bicycle tires consists of glycerin holding gelatinous silica or aluminum hydrate in suspension. Three volumes of glycerin are mixed with one volume of liquid water glass, and an acid is stirred in. The resulting jelly is diluted with three additional volumes of glycerin, and from four to six ounces of this fluid are placed in each tire. In case of puncture the internal pressure of the air forces the fluid into the hole, which it closes.

**OILS.**

- (1) Sperm oil,  
Vaseline oil, equal parts.
- (2) Camphorated oil . . . . . 1 ounce.
- Sperm oil . . . . . 3 ounces.
- Vaseline oil . . . . . 4 ounces.

This oil can be used for lamps, for lubricating bearings, and as an application for bruises and sprains.

**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.**

**AS CLERK OR MANAGER** - Qualified, long experience, city and county. Good references. Drawer B, Midland.

**SITUATION WANTED BY DRUG CLERK OF** six years experience in retail store would like a position in wholesale house; can furnish best of references. Address "Aristol," care of THE CANADIAN DRUGGIST, Toronto, Ont.

**SITUATION WANTED** - By Drug Apprentice with three year's experience, best references. Address, R. J., Box 702, Collingwood

**FOR SALE.**

**DRUG BUSINESS** for sale in a western city. No bad stock; a good opening, satisfactory reasons given for selling. Apply to "Druggist," P.O. Box 577, London, Ont.

**FOR SALE** - "Tuft's" "Artic" Soda fountain. White marble, square. Will sell cheap. Apply box 46, CANADIAN DRUGGIST.

**FOR SALE** - Owing to the death of the senior partner we offer for sale the good-will and patent rights of some valuable patent medicines. This is a good chance for anyone with some capital and push to make a lot of money. For particulars apply in first place, Box A, CANADIAN DRUGGIST, Toronto.

**BUSINESS WANTED.**

**WANTED TO PURCHASE, PAYING DRUG** business in Ontario. Smart town or smart city. Give full particulars. Address, "Santonine," care of CANADIAN DRUGGIST.

**To the Trade:**

We are wholesale agents for

**Moxon's Celebrated Liniment**

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

Write us for Prices.

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

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS

342 Richmond St.,

LONDON

# SEELY, The American Perfumer

## AN UNSOLICITED TESTIMONIAL

THE SEELY MANFG. CO.,  
DETROIT, MICH.

MONTRÉAL, QUE., NOV. 18TH, 1896.

DEAR SIR,—I feel that I should like to add to your unsolicited testimonials. When your representative first tried to do business in this city, he tried in vain to sell several chemists, who, however, told him that if he could sell to me he would be able to sell many others, as I was considered a connoisseur of Perfumes. After sampling your goods, I found them as represented, and gave you my first order. I have now, as you know, dealt with you many years. I wish to congratulate you upon your Sweet Mignonette, which is, as you well know, one of the odors which cannot be obtained successfully from the flower. Your imitation is the best I have ever met with, and after the Sweet Mignonette passes off there is left the equally beautiful odor of the old-fashioned Wall Flower, which is an old friend to me. Wishing you success in your business, I am, sincerely yours,  
H. F. JACKSON.



"Quality Is King." "Merit Wins."

— We Sell to the Drug Trade Only

## SEELY MANUFACTURING CO.

DETROIT, MICH.

— Established in 1862 —

WINDSOR, ONT.

### CANADIAN DRUGGIST PRICES CURRENT

Corrected to April 10th, 1897.

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

ALCOHOL, gal.....	\$4 37	\$4 65
Methyl.....	1 9 0	2 00
ALLSPICE, lb.....	13	15
Powdered, lb.....	15	17
ALON, oz.....	40	45
ANODYNE, Hoffman's bot., lbs.....	50	55
ARROWROOT, Bermuda, lb.....	50	55
St. Vincent, lb.....	15	18
BALSAM, Fir, lb.....	40	45
Copaiba, lb.....	95	1 10
Pe. a, lb.....	3 25	3 50
Tolu, can or less, lb.....	95	1 00
BARK, Barberrry, lb.....	22	25
Bayberry, lb.....	15	18
Buckthorn, lb.....	15	17
Canella, lb.....	15	17
Cascara, Sagrada.....	25	30
Cascarilla, select, lb.....	18	20
Cassia, in mats, lb.....	18	20
Cinchona, red, lb.....	60	65
Powdered, lb.....	65	70
Yellow, lb.....	35	40
Pale, lb.....	40	45
Elm, selected, lb.....	18	20
Ground, lb.....	17	20
Powdered, lb.....	20	28
Hemlock, crushed, lb.....	18	20
Oak, white, crushed lb.....	15	17
Orange peel, bitter, lb.....	15	16
Prickly ash, lb.....	35	40
Sassafras, lb.....	15	16
Soap (quillaya), lb.....	13	15
Wild cherry, lb.....	13	15
BEANS, Calabar, lb.....	45	50
Tonka, lb.....	1 50	2 75
Vanilla, lb.....	11 00	12 00
BERRIES, Cubeb, sifted, lb.....	30	35
powdered, lb.....	35	40
Juniper, lb.....	7	10
Ground, lb.....	12	14
Prickly ash, lb.....	40	45
BUDS, Balm of Gilead, lb.....	55	60
Cassia, lb.....	25	30
BUTTER, Cacao, lb.....	75	80
CAMPHOR, lb.....	58	70
CANTHARIDES, Russian, lb.....	1 40	1 50
Powdered, lb.....	1 50	1 60
CAPSIUM, lb.....	25	30

Powdered, lb.....	\$ 30	\$ 35
CARBON, Bisulphide, lb.....	17	18
CARMINE, No. 40, oz.....	40	50
CASTOR, Fibre, lb.....	20 00	20 00
CHALK, French, powdered, lb.....	10	12
Precip., see Calcium, lb.....	10	12
Prepared, lb.....	5	6
CHARCOAL, Animal, powd., lb.....	4	5
Willow, powdered, lb.....	20	25
CLOVE, lb.....	16	17
Powdered, lb.....	17	18
COCHINEAL, S.G., lb.....	40	45
COLLOIDION, lb.....	75	80
Cantharidal, lb.....	2 50	2 75
CONFECTION, Senna, lb.....	40	45
CREOSOTE, Wood, lb.....	2 00	2 50
CUTTLEFISH BONE, lb.....	25	30
DEXTRINE, lb.....	10	12
DOVER'S POWDER, lb.....	1 50	1 60
ERGOT, Spanish, lb.....	75	80
Powdered, lb.....	90	1 00
Ergotin, Keith's, oz.....	2 00	2 10
EXTRACT LOGWOOD, bulk, lb.....	13	14
Pounds, lb.....	14	17
FLOWERS, Arnica, lb.....	15	20
Calendula, lb.....	55	60
Camernile, Roman, lb.....	25	30
German, lb.....	40	45
Elder, lb.....	20	22
Lavender, lb.....	12	15
Rose, red, French, lb.....	1 60	2 00
Rosemary, lb.....	25	30
Saffron, American, lb.....	65	70
Spanish, Val'a, oz.....	1 00	1 25
GELATINE, Cooper's, lb.....	75	80
French, white, lb.....	35	40
GLYCERINE, lb.....	22	24
GUARANA.....	1 75	2 00
Powdered, lb.....	2 00	2 25
GUM ALOES, Cape, lb.....	18	20
Barbadoes, lb.....	30	50
Socotrine, lb.....	65	70
Asafetida, lb.....	40	45
Arabic, 1st, lb.....	70	75
Powdered, lb.....	80	95
Sifted sorts, lb.....	45	50
Sorts, lb.....	30	35
Benzoin, lb.....	50	1 00
Catechu, Black, lb.....	9	20
Gamboge, powdered, lb.....	1 20	1 25
Guaiac, lb.....	50	1 00
Powdered, lb.....	90	95
Kino, true, lb.....	3 00	3 50

Myrrh, lb.....	\$ 45	\$ 48
Powdered, lb.....	55	60
Opium, lb.....	3 75	4 00
Powdered, lb.....	4 75	5 00
Scammony, pure Resin, lb.....	12 50	13 00
Shellac, lb.....	40	45
Bleached, lb.....	45	50
Spruce, true, lb.....	30	35
Tragacanth, flake, 1st, lb.....	85	90
Powdered, lb.....	1 10	1 25
Sorts, lb.....	55	70
Thus, lb.....	8	10
HERB, Althea, lb.....	27	35
Bitterwort, lb.....	36	40
Burdock, lb.....	16	18
Boneset, ozs, lb.....	15	17
Catnip, ozs, lb.....	17	20
Chiretta, lb.....	25	30
Coltsfoot, lb.....	20	38
Feverfew, ozs, lb.....	53	55
Grindelia robusta, lb.....	45	50
Horchound, ozs., lb.....	18	20
Jaborandi, lb.....	45	50
Lemon Balm, lb.....	38	40
Liverwort, German, lb.....	38	40
Lobelia, ozs, lb.....	15	20
Motherwort, ozs., lb.....	20	22
Mullein, German, lb.....	17	20
Pennyroyal, ozs., lb.....	18	20
Peppermint, ozs., lb.....	21	22
Rue, ozs., lb.....	30	35
Sage, ozs., lb.....	18	20
Spearment, lb.....	21	25
Thyme, ozs., lb.....	18	20
Tansy, ozs., lb.....	15	18
Wormwood, oz.....	20	22
Yerba Santa, lb.....	38	44
HONEY, lb.....	13	15
HOES, fresh, lb.....	20	25
INDIGO, Madras, lb.....	75	80
INSECT POWDER, lb.....	35	38
ISINGLASS, Brazil, lb.....	2 00	2 10
Russian, true, lb.....	6 00	6 50
LEAF, Aconite, lb.....	25	30
Bay, lb.....	18	20
Belladonna, lb.....	25	30
Buchu, long, lb.....	50	55
Short, lb.....	25	27
Coca, lb.....	35	40
Digitalis, lb.....	15	20
Eucalyptus, lb.....	18	20
Hyoscyamus.....	20	25
Matico, lb.....	70	75



Seena, Alexandria, lb	\$ 25	\$ 30	Queen of the Meadow, lb.	\$ 18	\$ 20	Valerianate, oz.	\$ 55	\$ 60
Timnevely, lb	15	25	Rhatany, lb	20	30	AMYL, Nitrite, oz.	16	18
Stramonium, lb	20	25	Rhubarb, lb	75	2 50	ANTHERVIN, oz	85	00
Uva Ursi, lb	15	18	Sarsaparilla, Hond, lb	40	45	ANTHRAMNIA	1 30	1 35
LECITHES, Swedish, doz	1 00	1 10	Cat, 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	Urnora, lb.	38	40	White, lb.	6	7
" Purity, 200 sticks in box	1 50	1 50	Valerian, English, lb. true.	20	25	ATROPINE, Sulph. in 1/2 ozs. Soc., oz.	6 00	6 25
" Acme Pellets, 5 lb. box	2 00	2 00	Virginia, Snake, lb	40	45	BISMUTH, Ammonia-citrate, oz.	40	45
" Lozenges, 5 lb. box	2 00	2 00	Yellow Dock, lb.	15	18	Iodide, oz.	55	60
" Tar, Licorice, and Lina, 5 lb. box	2 00	2 00	RTM, Bay, gal	2 50	2 75	Salicylate, oz.	25	30
LICUTIN, oz	30	35	Essence, lb.	3 00	3 25	Subcarbonate, lb.	2 00	2 25
LACOPIDIUM, lb	70	80	SACCHARIN, oz	1 25	1 50	Subnitrate, lb	1 80	2 00
MACC, lb	1 20	1 25	SEED, Anise, Italian, sifted, lb.	13	15	BORAX, lb.	7	8
MASNA, lb	1 60	1 75	Star, lb	35	40	Powdered, lb.	8	9
Moss, Iceland, lb.	9	10	Burdock, lb.	30	35	BROMINE, oz	8	13
Irish, lb.	12	13	Canary, bag or less, lb	4	5	CADMIUM, Bromide, oz.	20	25
MUSK, Tonquin, oz	40	50	Caraway, lb.	10	13	Iodide, oz.	45	50
NEIGALLS, lb.	21	25	Cardamom, lb	1 25	1 50	CAFFEINE, oz.	55	60
Powdered, lb	25	30	Celery	25	30	Citrate, oz.	45	50
NULMBS, lb	1 00	1 10	Colchicum	50	60	CALCIUM, Hypophosphite, lb.	1 50	1 60
NUX VOMICA, lb	10	12	Comander, lb.	10	12	Iodide, oz.	95	1 00
Powdered, lb.	25	27	Cummi, lb	15	20	Phosphate, precip., lb	35	38
OAKUM, lb.	12	15	Fennel, lb	15	17	Sulphide, oz.	5	6
ONIMENI, Merc., lb. 1/2 and 1/2	70	75	Femgreek, powdered, lb	7	9	CERIUM, Oxalate, oz.	10	12
Citrine, lb	45	50	Flax, cleaned, lb.	3 1/2	4	CHINIDINE, oz.	15	18
PARALDEHYDE, oz	20	22	Ground, lb.	4	5	CHLORAL, Hydrate, lb	1 25	1 30
PEPPER, black, lb	12	13	Hemp, lb	3 1/2	4	Croton, oz.	75	80
Powdered, lb.	15	16	Mustard, white, lb	11	12	CHLOROFORM, lb.	60	1 00
PITCH, black, lb.	3	4	Powdered, lb	15	20	CINCHONINE, sulphate, oz.	25	30
Bergundy, true, lb	10	12	Pumpkin	25	30	CINCHONINE, Sulph., oz.	15	20
PLASTER, Calamed, bbl. cash	25	3 25	Quince, lb.	65	70	COCAINE, Mur., oz.	3 50	4 00
Adhesive, yd.	12	13	Rape, lb	5	6	CODIA, 1/2 oz	70	75
Belladonna, lb	65	70	Strophanthus, oz.	50	55	COLLODION, lb.	65	70
Galbanum Comp., lb	80	85	Worm, lb	22	25	COPPER, Sulph., (Blue Vitriol) lb.	6	7
Lead, lb.	25	30	SEDFULZ MIXTURE, lb	25	30	Iodide, oz.	65	70
POPPY HEADS, per 100	1 00	1 10	SOAP, Castile, Mottled, pure, lb.	10	12	COPPERAS, lb	1	3
ROBIN, Common, lb	2 1/2	3	White, Cont's, lb	15	16	DIURETIC, oz	1 00	1 65
White, lb.	3 1/2	4	Powdered, lb	25	40	ETHER, Acetic, lb.	75	80
RESORCIN, white, oz	25	30	Green (Sapo Viridis), lb	25	25	Sulphuric, lb.	40	50
ROCHELLE SALT, lb.	25	28	SFERMULI, lb.	60	65	EXALCINE, oz.	1 00	1 10
ROOT, Aconite, lb	22	25	TURBENTINE, Chan, oz	75	80	HYOSCYAMINE, Sulph., crystals, gr.	25	30
Althea, cut, lb.	30	35	Venice, lb	10	12	IODINE, lb	4 75	5 50
Belladonna, lb	25	30	WAX, White, lb	50	75	IOPIFORM, lb.	6 00	7 00
Blood, lb.	15	16	Yellow	40	45	IOBOL, oz.	1 40	1 50
Bitter, lb.	27	30	WOOD, Guaiac, rasped	5	6	IRON, by Hydrogen.	80	85
Blackberry, lb	15	18	Quassia chips, lb	10	12	Carbonate, Precip., lb.	15	16
Burdock, crushed, lb	18	20	Red Saunders, ground, lb	5	6	Sacch., lb.	30	35
Calamus, sliced, white, lb	20	25	Santal, ground, lb.	5	6	Chloride, lb.	45	55
Canada Snake, lb	30	35	CHEMICALS.			Sol., lb.	13	16
Colony, black, lb.	15	20	Acid, Acetic, lb.	12	13	Citrate, U.S.P., lb.	90	1 00
Colchicum, lb	40	45	Glacial, lb	45	50	And Ammon., lb.	70	75
Columbo, lb.	20	22	Benzoe, English, oz	20	25	And Quinine, lb.	1 50	3 00
Powdered, lb	25	30	German, oz	10	12	Quin. and Stry., oz	18	30
Coltfoot, lb	38	40	Boracic, lb.	13	14	And Styrchnine, oz.	13	15
Comfrey, crushed, lb	20	25	Carbolic Crystals, lb.	28	30	Dialyzed, Solution, lb.	50	55
Curcuma, powdered, lb	13	14	Calvert's No. 1, lb	2 10	2 15	Ferrocyanide, lb.	55	60
Dandelion, lb.	15	18	No. 2, lb	1 35	1 40	Hypophosphites, oz.	25	30
Elecampane, lb	15	20	Citric, lb	45	50	Iodide, oz.	40	45
Galangal, lb.	15	18	Galuc, oz	10	12	Syrup, lb.	40	45
Gelsemium, lb	22	25	Hydrobromic, diluted, lb.	30	35	Lactate, oz.	5	6
Gentian or Genitan, lb	12	13	Hydrocyanic, diluted, oz. bottles	1 50	1 60	Pernitrate, solution, lb.	15	16
Ground, lb.	13	14	doz.	8	10	Phosphate scales, lb.	1 25	1 30
Powdered, lb.	13	15	Lactic, concentrated, oz.	8	10	Sulphate, pure, lb.	7	9
Ginger, African, lb.	18	20	Muratic, lb	3	5	Exsiccated, lb.	8	10
Po., lb	20	22	Chem pure, lb.	18	20	And Potass. Tartrate, lb.	80	85
Jamaica, blehd., lb.	27	30	Nitric, lb	10 1/2	13	And Ammon Tartrate, lb	80	85
Po., lb.	30	35	Chem. pure, lb.	25	30	LEAD, Acetate, white, lb.	13	15
Ginseng, lb.	4 50	4 75	Oleic, purified, lb.	75	80	Carbonate, lb.	7	8
Golden Seal, lb	75	80	Oxalic, lb	12	13	Iodide, oz.	35	40
Gold Thread, lb.	90	95	Phosphoric, glacial, lb	1 00	1 10	Red, lb.	7	9
Hellebore, white, powd., lb	12	15	Dilute, lb.	13	17	LIME, Chlorinated, bulk, lb.	4	5
Indian Hemp	18	20	Pyrogallie, oz.	30	35	In packages, lb.	6	7
Ipecaec, lb	1 75	2 00	Salicylic, white, lb	55	70	LITHIUM, Bromide, oz	3 1/2	3 5
Powdered, lb.	2 00	2 25	Sulphuric, carboy, lb	2 1/2	2 1/2	Carbonate, oz	30	35
Jalap, lb.	55	60	Bottles, lb	5	6	Citrate, oz	25	30
Powdered, lb.	60	65	Chem. pure, lb.	18	20	Iodide, oz.	50	55
Kava Kava, lb.	40	90	Tannic, lb	80	85	Salicylate, oz.	35	40
Licorice, lb.	12	15	Tartaric, powdered, lb.	38	40	MAGNESIUM, Calc., lb.	55	60
Powdered, lb.	13	15	ACETANILID, lb	70	75	Carbonate, lb.	18	20
Mandrake, lb	13	18	ACOSHINE, grain.	4	5	Citrate, gran., lb.	35	40
Masterwort, lb	16	40	ALUM, cryst. lb	1 1/2	3	Sulph. (Epsom salt), lb.	1 1/2	3
Orris, Florentine, lb	30	35	Powdered, lb	3	4	MANGANESE, Black Oxide, lb.	5	7
Powdered, lb	40	45	AMMONIA, Liquor, lb., SSo.	10	12	MENTHOL, oz.	40	45
Pareira Brava, true, lb.	40	45	AMMONIUM, Bromide, lb.	80	85	MERCURY, lb.	75	80
Pink, lb	40	45	Carbonate, lb.	14	15	Ammon (White Precip.)	1 25	1 30
Parsley, lb.	30	35	Iodide, oz	35	40	Chloride, Corrosive, lb.	85	90
Pleurisy, lb.	20	25	Nitrate crystals, lb.	40	45	Calomel, lb	90	1 00
Poke, lb.	15	18	Muriate, lb.	12	16	With Chalk, lb.	60	65

## Amongst Our Advertisers.

A nice business can be done by druggists in paper bags to be used for the summer storage of winter clothing, furs, etc. The bags can be had in various sizes from Buntin, Gillies & Co., Hamilton, are inexpensive, and contents are secure from the visits of moths and vermin, the bags being air-tight and dust-proof.

### Fly Paper.

In deciding upon what sticky fly paper to sell this year don't fail to remember the several necessary qualities that must be present to insure success. A good fly paper must have a border, a border that will not crack, peel, leak, or tear the paper—that will practically be the same in cool as in warm weather. The sticky composition must be permanently sticky under all likely variations of temperature; it must not be too soft to hold flies, nor too hard to catch them; and these qualities it must continue to exhibit the longest possible time. In all of these points Tanglefoot courts comparison with anything made at the present time. The border, as every retail druggist knows, originated with Tanglefoot, its evolution has kept apace with the general improvement. The sticky composition is the result of experience and experiments, and approaches close to perfection. The retailer who sells Tanglefoot never hears complaints about it; has the satisfaction of knowing that he is selling a perfect article, and, as his customers are indiscriminate, retains their confidence.

### Commercial Reports.

Brunner, Mond & Co., Northwich, Cheshire, England, have purchased the property of the Cheshire Alkali Co., the amount paid being stated to be about £100,000. They have also taken over three abandoned mines at Massafau, Gwernymynydd, and Pantyfourth, and are putting in new machinery.

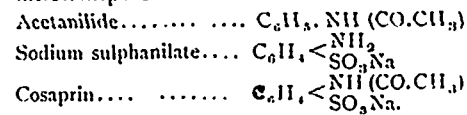
THE Constantinople correspondent of *The Chemist and Druggist*, says that "no matter how large the next crop may be, low opium prices are practically out of the question, as, on account of the small stocks in Turkey, there will be a general rush on the part of the speculators to lay in stock."

GERMAN SANDALWOOD OIL.—The *Colombo Globe* states that sandalwood oil "made in Germany" does not meet with much appreciation in the East. At first its cheapness brought it into some vogue in Western India; it seemed to be the right thing, and substantial profits accrued to its importers. But the latest report from Bombay states that the oil has largely gone out of use among merchants, because they found that it was nasty as well as cheap.

OLIVE OIL.—In their circular for 1897, issued last month, M. Gaddini & Co., Lucca, report: In our own province of Tuscany, the yield of olive oil for 1897, is "short." At first everything promised favorably; a splendid flowering in the olive groves was followed in due course by an abundant show of fruit on the trees, but in August there unfortunately came a long spell of bad weather, with exceptionally heavy rains, causing great damage to the trees, and destroying a large part of the olive crop in the plains and lowlands. It is well for us that the groves and vineyards situated on the mountains and hills around Lucca were more fortunate. It is on these districts that one must this year depend for the choicest grades of olive oil, and we are happy to say that we have already secured to ourselves important supplies from this favored source. Bari has this year produced a fair quantity of olive oil, but the quality is not quite satisfactory, the olives having again been attacked by the "mouche huilière" (olive fly) with serious results. The worst reports are, however, from the Riviera and Nice districts, where the olive crop is this year a failure. In some places the trees did not even blossom last year. While we cannot, *as a whole*, speak so favorably of the quality as last year, yet we are pleased to say that from those districts which have not suffered from the wet weather, etc., the olive oils produced are very good, having good color and body, and are likely to improve as the season advances. Prices naturally began to harden last September, so soon as it began to be seen that the yield of new oil would be less than at first expected, and, as a natural result, the opening prices for new olive oil were higher than last year. Taking the whole situation into consideration, however, the advance in prices is, so far, not serious.—*Oils, Colours and Dry-saltries.*

### Cosaprin.

This is the name of the latest antipyretic. It is not made in Germany, but at Basel, in Switzerland. It closely resembles acetanilide chemically, but differs from it physically in being soluble in water, and physiologically in being free from toxicity. Cosaprin is made by the acetylation of sodium sulphanilate. The following formulæ explain the relationships better than words:



Dr. P. Schwarz, who writes about the new remedy to the *Phar. Zeit.*, says nothing about the dose of it.

GADNOL.—Is an alcoholic extract of cod's livers which contains iodine, bromine and phosphorus. It is a yellowish-brown liquid of a bitter taste, given in capsules.

### An Extensive Business.

When Vancouver, B.C., went up in smoke in the year 1886, the ashes from the ruins had hardly cooled when H. McDowell decided to open up in business as a druggist, so he crossed to Victoria and with limited capital at his command, received his first bill of goods in this province. He explained his position to the head of a wholesale house, who exclaimed: "What! Going to open a drug store in Vancouver; well, there is only room for one drug store there, so go ahead and select your goods." Accordingly Mr. McDowell commenced business on a small scale on Cordova street, and how he has succeeded is amply manifested in the big concern of which he is now the general manager with no less than four handsome stores in this city; one in Nanaimo and another in Kamloops. The firm is the McDowell, Atkins, Watson Co., Ltd., with H. McDowell as president, T. E. Atkins as vice-president, and J. M. Atkins, as secretary-treasurer. The company was incorporated under the above title on June 1, 1895, when the business of H. McDowell, and Atkins & Atkins were made one. Subsequently the drug business of J. W. Morrow, Mount Pleasant, was purchased, and only a few days since that of R. G. McPherson, Kamloops, was amalgamated with the company, Mr. McPherson being managing director in the interior. Prior to the incorporation of all these businesses, Mr. McDowell bought that of A. W. Draper, Granville street, where H. H. Watson was installed in charge during the year 1891, and where he is now manager. J. M. Atkins is manager at 14 and 16 Cordova street, where are also situated the headquarters and storerooms, capacious and complete in every detail. The fine store in the Harvey Chambers, Hastings street, is under the management of T. E. Atkins, while R. G. Wood is in charge at Mount Pleasant and H. J. Rogers at Nanaimo. The firm is undoubtedly the strongest retail drug company in Canada, doing the largest business, with an annual turn over of about \$100,000. In all 20 hands are employed, the services of 13 being retained in this city. Its phenomenal growth is unprecedented on the coast, while enterprise and close application to all essential details by the heads of the respective branches, places it in the position of being one of the businesses the city of Vancouver can be proud of, and one which is surely destined to further extend its scope, if the past is any criterion of the maxim, nothing succeeds like success.—*Vancouver World.*

SEDATIN.—Another one of the numerous names which have been applied to antipyrin.

AIODINE.—The commercial name of an iodine product derived from the thyroid gland.

Iodide, Proto, oz.....	\$ 35	\$ 40	Iodide, oz.....	\$ 40	\$ 43	Geranium, oz.....	\$1 75	\$1 80
Bin., oz.....	25	30	Salicylate, lb.....	1 00	1 10	Rose, lb.....	3 20	3 50
Oxide, Red, lb.....	1 15	1 20	Sulphate, lb.....	2	5	Jumper berries (English), lb...	4 50	5 00
Pill (Blue Mass), lb.....	70	75	Sulphite, lb.....	8	10	Wood, lb.....	70	75
MILK SUGAR, powdered, lb	30	35	SOMNOL, oz.....	85	00	Lavender, <i>Chiris. Fleur</i> , lb....	3 00	3 50
MORPHINE, Acetate, oz.....	1 80	1 85	SPIRIT NITRE, lb.....	35	05	Garden, lb.....	1 50	1 75
Murate, oz.....	1 80	1 85	STRONHUM, Nitrate, lb.....	18	20	Lemon, lb.....	1 90	2 00
Sulphate, oz.....	1 85	1 00	STRYCHNINE, crystals, oz.....	80	85	Lemongrass, lb.....	1 50	1 60
PREPSIN, Saccharated, oz.....	35	40	SULLONAL, oz.....	40	42	Mustard, Essential, oz.....	60	65
PHENACETINE, oz.....	40	42	SULPHUR, Flowers of, lb.....	2 1/2	4	Neroli, oz.....	4 25	4 50
PHOCARPINE, Murate, gram...	35	38	Pure precipitated, lb.....	13	20	Orange, lb.....	2 75	3 00
PIPERIN, oz.....	1 00	1 10	TARTAR EMETIC, lb.....	50	55	Sweet, lb.....	2 75	3 00
PHOSPHORUS, lb.....	90	1 10	THYMOL (Thymic acid), oz.....	55	60	Organum, lb.....	65	70
POLASSA, Caustic, white, lb...	60	05	VERATRINE, oz.....	2 00	2 10	Patchouli, oz.....	80	85
POASSIUM, Acetate, lb.....	35	40	ZINC, Acetate, lb.....	70	75	Penroyal, lb.....	2 50	2 75
Bicarbonate, lb.....	15	17	Carbonate lb.....	25	30	Peppermint, lb.....	2 25	2 50
Bichromate, lb.....	14	15	Chloride, granular, oz.....	13	15	Pimento, lb.....	2 60	2 75
Birat (Cream Tart.) lb.....	25	28	Iodide, oz.....	60	65	Rhodium, oz.....	80	85
Bromide, lb.....	68	72	Oxide, lb.....	13	60	Rose, oz.....	7 50	11 00
Carbonate, lb.....	12	13	Sulphate, lb.....	9	11	Rosemary, lb.....	70	75
Chlorate, Eng., lb.....	18	20	Valerianate, oz.....	25	30	Rue, oz.....	25	30
Powdered, lb.....	20	22	ESSENTIAL OILS.					
Citrate, lb.....	70	75	Oil, Almond, bitter, oz.....	75	80	Sandalwood, lb.....	5 50	7 50
Cyanide, lb.....	40	50	Sweet, lb.....	40	50	Sassafras, lb.....	75	80
Hypophosphites, oz.....	10	12	Amber, crude, lb.....	40	45	Savin, lb.....	1 60	1 75
Iodide, lb.....	4 00	4 10	Rec't, lb.....	60	65	Spearmint, lb.....	3 75	4 00
Nitrate, gran, lb.....	8	10	Anise, lb.....	2 75	3 00	Spruce, lb.....	65	70
Pernanganate, lb.....	40	45	Bay, oz.....	50	60	Tansy, lb.....	4 25	4 50
Prussiate, Red, lb.....	50	55	Bergamot, lb.....	3 25	3 50	Thyme, white, lb.....	1 80	1 90
Yellow, lb.....	32	35	Cade, lb.....	90	1 00	Wintergreen, lb.....	2 75	3 00
And Sod. Tartrate, lb.....	25	30	Cajuput, lb.....	1 60	1 70	Wormseed, lb.....	3 50	3 70
Sulphuret, lb.....	25	30	Capiscum, oz.....	60	65	Wormwood, lb.....	4 25	4 55
PROPYLAMINE, oz.....	35	40	Caraway, lb.....	2 75	3 00	FIXED OILS.		
QUININE, Sulph, bulk.....	21	28	Cassia, lb.....	2 75	3 00	CASTOR, lb.....	11	12
Qrs., oz.....	30	35	Cedar.....	55	85	COD LIVER, N.F., gal.....	1 80	2 50
QUINIDINE, Sulphate, ozs., oz	16	20	Cinnamon, Ceylon, oz.....	2 75	3 00	Norwegian, gal.....	2 00	2 25
SALICIN, lb.....	75	4 00	Citronella, lb.....	80	85	COLTSSEED, gal.....	1 10	1 20
SANTALIN, oz.....	20	22	Clove, lb.....	1 10	1 20	LARD, gal.....	90	1 00
SILVER, Nitrate, cryst, oz.....	90	1 00	Copaiba, lb.....	1 75	2 00	LINSEED, boiled, gal.....	50	50
Fused, oz.....	1 00	1 10	Croton, lb.....	1 50	1 75	Raw, gal.....	55	58
SODIUM, Acetate, lb.....	30	35	Cubeb, lb.....	2 50	3 00	NEARFOOT, gal.....	1 20	1 30
Bicarbonate, lgs., lb.....	2 75	3 00	Cumin, lb.....	5 50	6 00	OLIVE, gal.....	1 20	1 25
Bromide, lb.....	05	70	Eriogon, oz.....	20	25	Salad, gal.....	2 50	2 60
Carbonate, lb.....	3	6	Eucalyptus, lb.....	1 50	1 75	PAIM, lb.....	12	13
Hypophosphite, oz.....	10	12	Fennel, lb.....	1 60	75	SPERM, gal.....	1 35	1 40
Hyposulphite, lb.....	3	6				TURPENTINE, gal.....	60	65

## Drug Reports.

### Canada.

The retail druggists have been somewhat excited over a prospective advanced duty on alcohol. Of course it is a matter of pure speculation. The various petitions that have been sent to the Government asking for a reduction in duty has led many to hope that the injustice we have suffered for years might be somewhat abated. Nearly every druggist has his idea of what is going to be affected by the change in the tariff, and some little speculation in other articles besides alcohol has been the result. Business generally is encouraging; if proper values could be obtained, there would be little cause for complaining.

There are no startling changes in values.

Moth camphor balls are in active demand.

Blue vitriol is being asked for, there will probably be large demand later. Prices are a little higher.

Quinine unchanged.

Morphia sulph. and glycerine are easier.

Eureka Pennyroyal wafers, we are informed, have been withdrawn from the

market, owing to continual trouble with counterfeits.

Quick-Cure preparations are not handled by the wholesale trade, as the company wish them to handle these goods at virtually no profit.

Carbolic acid, advanced.

### England.

LONDON, MARCH 27th, 1897.

There is an improved tendency in both the Chemical and Drug Markets at the close of the month. The absorption of further alkali works by Brunner, Mond & Co., has led to an advance in soda ash. Chlorates have advanced owing to American demands. Cream of Tartar steadily declines. Cod Liver Oil has taken a turn for the better, just as it was reaching something like old figures. The latest news from Norwegian fisheries is distinctly unfavorable. Carbolic acid is dearer and Permanganate of Potash is scarce on the spot as there have been large shipments to India. Cardamoms are easier and arriving freely. Ginger is dearer for Jamaica variety. Menthol lower. Opium has advanced. Quinine quiet and unchanged. Castor oil easier. Olive dearer and scarce. Shellac is a falling market.

### BLACK ENAMEL.

- (1) Oil tar..... 16 ounces.
- Asphaltum..... 4 "
- Resin, powdered..... 4 "

Mix and dissolve with the aid of heat, care being taken to prevent contact with flame.

- (2) Amber..... 16 ounces
- Linseed oil..... 8 fluid ounces.
- Asphaltum..... 3 ounces av.
- Resin..... 3 ounces av.
- Oil turpentine..... 16 fluid ounces.

Heat the linseed oil to boiling and add the amber, asphaltum, and resin; when melted, remove to the open air and add gradually the oil of turpentine.

-- Bulletin of Pharmacy.

GLYCOLID is a mixture of equal parts of borahd (the composition of which is given above) and glycerin.

## Last but not LEAST

In this last corner of THE DRUGGIST will be found each month something of interest to pharmacists everywhere.

Printing is often the last thing thought of by the business man but upon it hinges very important issues.

This corner is devoted to  
**..Printing..**

We can print anything that the pharmacist may require—no matter how difficult. Our patrons in the profession can testify to the excellence of our work.

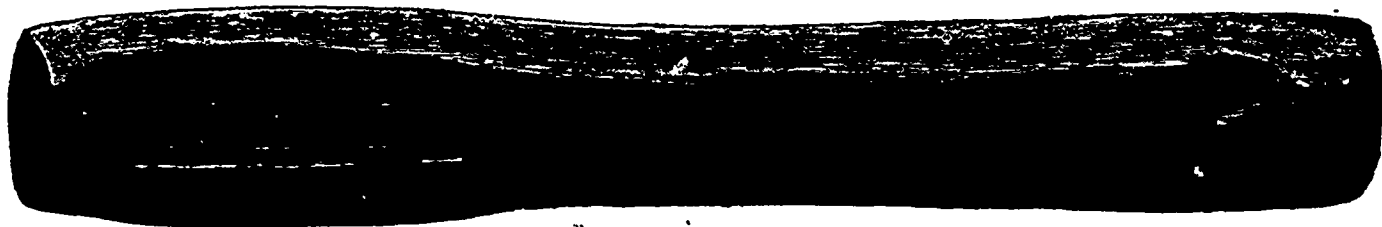
THE BRYANT PRESS  
 20 Bay Street, Toronto

\*Phone 2377

# “Solazzi”

THE CHEMISTS' BRAND

# Liquorice Juice

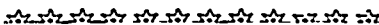


## The Testimony of “The Lancet”

The following is from “The Lancet” of March 30th, 1895:

“The above brand has long been known to be of standard purity. We found the specimen to be completely soluble in water, and entirely free from impurities of any kind. It is, therefore, well adapted for the pharmaceutical purpose for which it is so useful, while as a popular demulcent it is both safe and reliable.”

Recommended also by “The British Medical Journal,” “Health,” “The Chemist and Druggist,” “Food and Sanitation”



**ASK FOR SHOWCARDS AND HANDBILLS**



## “ROUGH ON RATS” THE GREATEST INSECT AND BUG DESTROYER ON EARTH



**SOLD ALL AROUND THE WORLD.**

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

**CLEARs OUT**

**Rats, Mice, Ants,  
Hen Lice, Sparrows,  
Skunks, Squirrels,  
Weasels, Jack Rabbits,  
Moles, Gophers, etc.**



**CLEANS 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, Australia, 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.

**LOOK OUT FOR  
IMITATIONS.**



**SEND FOR  
Advertising Books,  
Chromos, Music, Etc.**



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

## Bulk Business

Having purchased the entire Digestive Ferment Business of The Cudahy Pharmaceutical Co., we are now prepared to fill orders for Pepsin, Pancreatin, Ox Gall, Benzoinated Lard, etc., in the largest possible quantities.



**PARKE, DAVIS & CO.,**

**BRANCHES:**  
NEW YORK: 90 Maiden Lane.  
KANSAS CITY: 1008 Broadway.  
BALTIMORE: 8 South Howard St.  
NEW ORLEANS: Tchoupitoulas and Gravier Sts.  
**BRANCH LABORATORIES:**  
LONDON, Eng., and WALKERVILLE, Ont.

**Manufacturing Chemists,**

**DETROIT, MICHIGAN.**