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NEPENTHE.

"Comprising all the good qualities of Opium without any of its drawbacks"

—For Prices see PRICES CURRENT at the end of this journal —
 Can be procured through all Wholesale Druggists in Canada, or of
FERRIS & CO., 88 Wellington St. West, Toronto



VOL. XII.

TORONTO, CANADA, MARCH, 1900.

No. 3

POWELL & BARSTOW

Makers of
Surgical Instruments
 and
Elastic Stockings

DRUGGISTS' SUNDRYMEN
 TRUSSES
 ENEMAS and every description of
 INDIA RUBBER GOODS.

ESTABLISHED 1830.

Samples, Price Lists, Etc. on application

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

A NEW LINE OF STATIONERY

Venetian Bond

Gladstone Note, boxed in 100's..\$1.60 per ream
 (5 boxes)

Envelopes.....\$3.20 per M.

Send for samples

BUNTIN, GILLIES & CO. HAMILTON

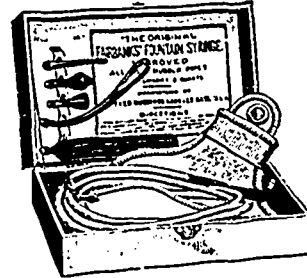
Montreal Office:
 21 MECHANICS BUILDING, ST JAMES ST

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

THE ORIGINAL

Fairbanks' Fountain Syringe

FORSALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS



SIX HARD RUBBER TUBES

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

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

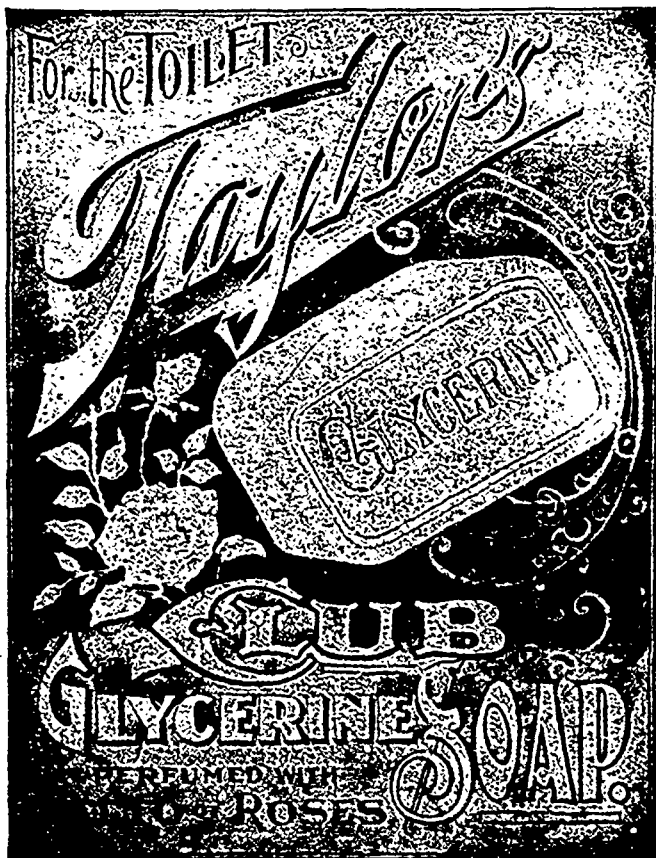


The busiest little fellow in the world is the housefly, carrying disease germs and other filth from place to place.

Scaled Sticky Fly Paper,

Tanglefoot

stops him at once, and catches the germ as well as the fly. Your jobber has it and you will find ready sale for it.



Club Glycerine Toilet Soap

MANUFACTURED BY

JOHN TAYLOR & CO.

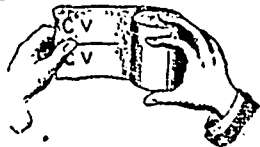
TORONTO.

Handwritten initials/signature

Statuettes, Electrodes, Show Cards Free on Loan

VINCENT WOOD

The Largest Manufacturer of
SURGICAL APPLIANCES
In the World.



THE EUREKA "CREPE VELPEAU"

Are late maker of Trusses, Surgical Plastic Hosiery, Suspensory Bandages, Abdominal Belts, Chest and Lungs Protectors, Corsets, Bandages, Elastics and Surgical Appliances generally.

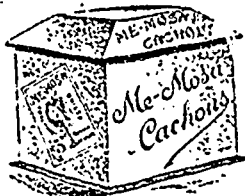
Send for Price List.

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

"Me-Mosa"

The Finest Cachou on the English Market. Sold in Boxes of forty 3d Packets, with 40 free samples in each.

Price
5 Shillings
Per Box



50 Boxes
less 10 per cent.
f.o.b. London

Have You Seen the Latest English Novelty?
Amulets (all odors), packed in beautiful boxes and retailing at 10 cts.
Both these lines are manufactured by

THE ME-MOSA CO., 158 NEW BOND ST., LONDON W., ENGLAND

HIGHEST AWARD AT CHICAGO EXHIBITION.

ABSOLUTE PURITY GUARANTEED BY USING

T. & H. SMITH'S Chloroform Pure,

[Answering all recognized purity tests.]

Morphine and Salts

AND OTHER FINE CHEMICALS.

From all Wholesale Houses Throughout Canada.

T. & H. SMITH & CO., Manufacturing Chemists
Edinburgh, Scotland, and 12 Worship St., London, Eng.

Oakey's

WELLINGTON KNIFE POLISH.—Prepared for Oakey's Patent Rubber Knife Boards and all Patent Knife-Cleaning Machines. In Canisters, 3d., 6d., 1s., 2s. 6d., and 4s. each.

"POLYBRILLIANT" ROUGE POMADE.—For cleaning all metals, In Tins, 1d., 2d., 3d., and 6d. each.

WELLINGTON BLACK LEAD.—The best for polishing Stoves, Grates, and Ironwork, without waste, dirt, or dust. In 1d., 2d., and 4d. Blocks; and 1s. Boxes.

FURNITURE CREAM.—For cleaning and polishing Furniture, Patent Leather, Oilcloth, etc. Glass and Stone Bottles, 6d. and 1s.

BRUNSWICK BLACK.—For beautifying and preserving Stoves and all kinds of Ironwork. Bottles, 6d., 1s., and 2s.

SILVERSMITHS' SOAP.—(Non-Mercurial) for cleaning and polishing Silver, Electro-Plate, Plate Glass, Marble, etc. Tablets, 6d.

Sold Everywhere by Ironmongers, Grocers, Druggists, Oilmen, etc.

JOHN OAKEY & SONS LIMITED,

Manufacturers of Emery, Black Lead, Emery and Glass Cloths and Papers, etc., etc
WELLINGTON MILLS, LONDON, ENGLAND.

REPRESENTATIVE IN CANADA:

JOHN FORMAN - - - 650 Craig Street, MONTREAL

New York Pharmacal Association's Preparations

Lactopeptine Powder (oz. bottles). Lactopeptine Powder (½lb. bottles)
Lactopeptine Tablets.
Lactopeptine Elixir, Plain. Lactopeptine Elixir, Bismuth.
Lactopeptine Elixir, Iron, Quinia and Strychnia.
" " Gentian and Chloride of Iron.

Arlington Chemical Co.'s Preparations

Beef Peptonoids (Powder). Peptonoids, Iron and Wine.
Liquid Peptonoids
Liquid Peptonoids with Coca. Liquid Peptonoids with Cresote.
Phosphagon.

Palisade Manufacturing Co.'s Preparations

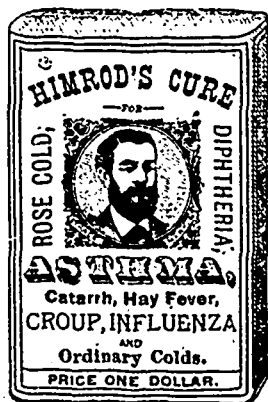
Borolyptol. Velvet Skin Soap. Hemaboloids.
Kola-Cardinette. Velvet Skin Powder.

R. L. Gibson, General Agent

88 WELLINGTON ST. W., TORONTO.

**HIMROD'S
ASTHMA
CURE**

NEVER FAILS



Cartons of Samples
and Show Cards fur-
nished on application.

HIMROD MFG. CO.
SOLE PROPRIETORS
No. 14-16 Vesey Street, - NEW YORK

Canadian Druggist

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

VOL. XII.

TORONTO, MARCH, 1900.

No. 3

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,

TRADERS' BANK CHAMBERS
63 YONGE STREET,
TORONTO, ONT.

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The Dispenser of To-Day.

The peculiar conditions which affect the medical prescriber have similarly affected the compounder. The dispenser of to-day has comparatively little expert compounding to perform. The Pharmacopœia is to him merely a reference work rather than a guide for his daily labors.

The large manufacturing houses control primarily the prescriber and he in turn the compounder. It is doubtful if one half of the articles prescribed by the physician at the present time are of pharmacopœial origin.

The druggist becomes of necessity a vendor of other people's compounds rather than a compounder of his own. When pills, powders, plasters, suppositories, extracts, elixirs, syrups, wines, etc., are prescribed, the addition of designating initials at once limits his operation to a supply of the specific. When he actually prepares one of these products at the present time, he in the same period doubtlessly supplies twenty or more compounded by others.

The operating field for the dispenser has become so restricted and the need for trained experience so limited, that but little inducement is offered him for his services.

The demand for elegance in pharmacy catered to by competing manufacturing houses has revolutionized the character of medical supplies.

The science of pharmacy still exists, but the application of it is a thing of the past so far as the modern dispenser is concerned. When he does qualify he becomes rusty through lack of practice and soon loses interest in the pursuit of a profession which no amount of patient cultivation can raise to an inspiring position.

"Business Tips" on page 69 will interest you.

Rules for Drug Clerks.

The druggist who loves order and system and who desires to maintain it in the conduct of his business, will do well to establish rules for the guidance of his employes.

The average young man who apprentices himself to the drug business has had no knowledge of any kind of business or of the principles which should actuate it. He is of an age when lessons are easily learned and impressions are firmly formed.

The cultivation of systematic business habits will be no more irksome to him than the reverse. This training is as essential to his success in the future as to his preceptor in the present.

The rules which he habitually obeys for his master will to a large extent be the same which he will enforce in later years. The habits, principles and characteristics of the youth are bound to be those of the man. It should be the object of every druggist to so conscientiously perform his duty to his employes that their future may be alike creditable to both.

Constancy and labor governed by well-selected rules will accomplish all that the intelligence of the operator will allow.

Drug Journals as Advertising Mediums.

The average trade journal is the most valuable medium for the advertiser known. It is specific. It reaches each customer he wishes to influence and when properly used creates a distinct channel of communication. Of the vast class of trade journals now in existence, none are so valuable to the advertiser as those of a professional character, such as medical, pharmaceutical and dental. These all reach classes who read and digest the contents of their respective papers, because in it they find live, up-to-

date matter which touches the vital interests of their profession.

The thoroughness of survey which they make enables them to note striking and interesting advertising, and although it may not be scanned for any special purpose, the fact that these mediums have proven the best paying to the advertiser, demonstrates that the mind takes in what the eye sees and that a portion of it stays and creates the influence intended by the advertiser. The man who has something to advertise in which members of these professions are interested, and who studies to place his advertisement so that it will attract attention, has found the cheapest and most effective way of securing and influencing a clientage which can be obtained. A casual survey of any drug journal will show, not only the vast variety of advertisers but a very large percentage who will be recognized as permanent occupants of its pages. Not only will they be recognized as permanent, but they will be noted as persons who do not advertise in any other way. Their experience has satisfied them that the direct and specific medium is the best, and that the best is the cheapest.

O.C.P. Council Proceedings.

The proceedings of the recent meeting of the Council of the Ontario College of Pharmacy were not marked by any event out of the ordinary. With total college receipts of nearly \$19,000 for the six months commencing August 1st, 1899, and ending February 1st, 1900, and disbursements made up principally of bank deposits and payments on newly-purchased property at the rear of the present buildings, the College was able to present a statement showing assets of \$65,000, with liabilities of about \$5,000.

Financially, the Ontario College will soon be in a position to run itself with its interest fund.

A petition from the College class, praying that the Council would waive the examinations in practical chemistry and pharmacy until the course was extended to two years, did not meet with favor by the Education Committee, and the boys will, in consequence, earn their certificates by the performance of additional practical work. The action of the students in foregoing their usual annual dinner, and contributing, instead, one dollar each to the relief fund of the families of Canadian soldiers serving in South Africa, aroused

in the Council an emulative spirit and inspired a contribution of seventy-five dollars from that body for similar purposes.

Mr. J. M. Hargreaves' motion to enforce a more honorable performance of the apprenticeship contract did not meet with the support it deserved and the apprentice can in consequence continue to change his employer as often as he finds a chance to better himself. Possibly for the apprentice's sake it is just as well.

The subject of matriculation was again to the front, and a final attempt will be made to settle the matter by securing legislative authority to accept the certificate of the Education Department of the Province of Ontario, doubtless University Matriculation standing.

The action of the Council in selecting their President and ex-President to confer with the Pharmaceutical Association of the Province of Quebec to discuss terms for reciprocal interchange of diplomas was a compliment to the Quebec body which we hope will be appreciated. We would be glad, indeed, to see such terms arranged as would be mutually fair to the druggists of each province and which would pave the way for joint action on the part of the sister provinces. Mr. Hargreaves also succeeded in all matters pertaining to the well being of pharmacy in Canada.

The decision of the Council to register a licentiate of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain is not in any sense a departure from custom, but the opening of the subject by the application of a graduate at the present time, affords an opportunity for our Council to negotiate with the British authorities for positions in the army and navy for some of our graduates, who are as worthy to dispense for the British sick soldiers as our Canadian troops are to fight with their well ones.

Mr. John Hargreaves has managed to drive the thin edge of the wedge into the Council's overcoming reticence to meddle with commercial matters, by securing the appointment of two delegates to the forthcoming meeting of N. A. R. D.

The subject of Quiz class was as usual a bone of contention, the Council being apparently in favor of the classes on account of custom, but differing considerably as to the wisdom of permitting

members of the faculty to control them outside of Council supervision. The matter apparently rests in abeyance subject to direct objections to the Council body. To the faculty it means, if no body kicks do as you like. The proceedings throughout cannot well be termed momentous, but some departures have been made which may possibly produce results later to the benefit of the trade at large.

A Gratifying Showing.

Our readers when looking over the pages of this issue of THE CANADIAN DRUGGIST cannot fail to be struck with the addition to our advertising pages, and this not as a result of any extraordinary exertion, nor under the guise of a special issue.

This very gratifying increase may be accounted for in several ways. In the first place business throughout Canada generally is in excellent shape. The public are purchasing more freely, the retailer sees additional evidence of prosperity, and buys more liberally, and the jobber and manufacturer both benefit through the existent state of affairs.

Then again the drug trade itself is, we believe, in a better position, taking it altogether, than it has been in many years. The volume of business being done is larger and money more plentiful.

Another, and by no means the smallest factor, is the acknowledged value of the pages of the CANADIAN DRUGGIST as an advertising medium. When a journal of this class, which reaches the druggists from the Atlantic to the Pacific throughout this vast Dominion, is able to produce for its advertisers such gratifying results as have been obtained from it, there is no difficulty in finding the main reason for our enlarged edition of this issue.

Tritols

Name given by Dieterich to a series of emulsions, prepared by the aid of diastatic malt extract, in which one part of extract suffices for the emulsification of three parts of oil. Thus there is a Tritol of codliver oil, a Tritol of castor oil, etc.—*Phar. Zeit.*

Every officer and soldier who goes into battle in South Africa has within the lining of his coat a small packet of dressings, which, if slightly wounded, he can use for himself to prevent blood poisoning before aid come to him.

DON'T

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

Calendars for 1901

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

Lawson & Jones

LONDON

stating that you want their traveller to call with samples.

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

It will pay you to write us at once.



Lawson & Jones

LITHOGRAPHERS, PRINTERS,
EMBOSSERS,
AND BOX MAKERS

LONDON, - CANADA

Essential Oils

We Handle

THE **D & O** BRAND

IN ORIGINAL PACKAGES
FROM 1 OZ. UPWARD.

These Goods are the STANDARD OF QUALITY of their kind, and our supplies are specially selected and put up for us by the manufacturers, DODGE & OLCOTT, New York.

The London Drug Co.

LONDON, ONT.

INSECT POWDER

There is hardly an article in a druggist's stock about which there is so much care exercised in the purchase of it by a suspicious public as is the case with Insect Powder. A failure or two brings users to know that an insect killer must not only LOOK good but BE good. You can guarantee your stock if you have "E" Brand.

Our Insect Flowers are purchased in Trieste (Austria) from reliable dealers with whom we have had personal acquaintance for many years. The raw material thus well bought is reduced to a powder of excellent fineness in our own mills, a product resulting upon which we stake our reputation.

Our Insect Powder has always given great satisfaction and has secured solid trade for our customers.

TRADE  MARK

GUARANTEES QUALITY

25 lb. Boxes.
1 lb. Cartons.

'DIAMOND' LYE

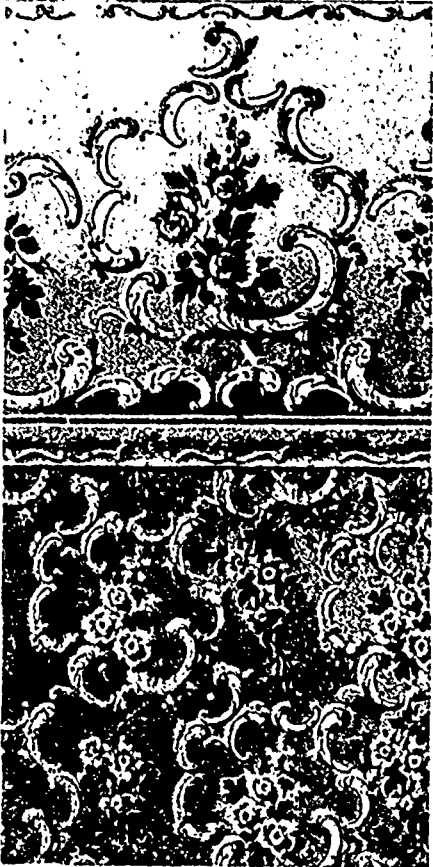
POWDERED, SCENTED

IS THE BEST ON THE MARKET. TRY A CASE **\$3.25**

Five per cent. Thirty Days.



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



Sole Agents in Canada for "Reading's" Wall Paper Supplies and Exhibiting Devices, and the "Keystone" Wall Paper Trimmer.

STAUNTON

Wall Papers.

You may have an order for something specially rich and artistic which you may not carry regularly in stock—if you have we should be pleased to send you samples of our newest designs in Friezes with Ingrains and Ceilings to match—they're a grand collection.

M. STAUNTON & CO.

MANUFACTURERS

TORONTO

PURE PARIS GREEN

The Pure Paris Green manufactured by the

**CANADA
PAINT
COMPANY
LIMITED**

is made from a formula which gives it the highest possible place as an insecticide.

As the

**Canada
Paint
Company
LIMITED**

manufacture direct from the essential chemicals they guarantee a uniformly superior article and always

In strict Accordance with Government Standard.

THE
**CANADA
PAINT
COMPANY
LIMITED**

The only manufacturers in Canada of

PURE PARIS GREEN

Amendment to the Ontario Pharmacy Act.

A bill has been introduced in the Ontario Legislature seeking to amend the Pharmacy Act of the province, in reference to the qualification necessary for apprentices. The following is the text of the amendment as introduced by Mr. Harcourt:

1. Section 9 of the Pharmacy Act is hereby amended by striking out the word "Tuesday" wherever it appears therein and by inserting in lieu thereof the word "Monday." (This refers to a change of date for regular Council meeting.—Ed. C. D.)

2. (1) Section 13 of the said Act is hereby repealed and the following section is substituted therefor:

(13) (1) Every person who may be desirous of becoming apprenticed to a regularly qualified pharmaceutical chemist shall, before the term of his apprenticeship begins, send to the registrar of the college the sum of \$1 together with a certificate of the Education Department of Ontario or other evidence satisfactory to the Council, showing that the applicant had previously passed an examination as required for university matriculation on the following subjects—arithmetic, algebra, history of Great Britain and Canada, English grammar, composition and Latin.

(2) The Council of the College shall have power to make such changes in the subjects referred to in the last preceding sub section as they may deem necessary from time to time in order to comply with the requirements of the Education Department of Ontario with reference to university matriculation.

(3) This section shall not apply to matriculants in arts or medicine in any British or Colonial university, or college, or the holders of senior leaving or junior leaving certificates issued by the Education Department of Ontario, or to persons who produce evidence of having passed an examination at least equal in point of standard to that of the latter.

(4) This shall not come into force until the first day of January, in the year of our Lord, 1901.

Read "Business Tips" on page 69.

To remove stains from hands or clothing produced by potassium permanganate, rub with hydrogen dioxide, which is said to act like magic.

Montreal Notes.

The Council of the Retail Druggists' Society of this province affiliated with the National Retail Druggists of the United States is working hard in the interest of the retailers. A number of letters from leading wholesale firms and manufacturers of patent medicines have already been received and they are unanimous in supporting the retail druggist against unfair cutters. A meeting with the wholesale trade was recently arranged at the rooms of the society in Montreal and an agreement came to which will be beneficial to both bodies.

Mr. Mariani of Vin Mariani fame has presented to the hospital ship *Maine* a consignment of his celebrated wine and he has also presented another consignment to another hospital ship at the Cape fitted out by English ladies in charge of the Red Cross Society. This and a few other kind actions by individuals look as though the venial Paris journals do not altogether express the opinion of the French people as regards England.

A very much to be regretted flag incident has recently occurred here in connection with Laval University. Recently when the Strathcona Horse passed through Montreal things had resumed their normal condition and Laval hoisted her flags in honor of the occasion. The McGill boys cheered the University in passing, thus showing there was no great depth in the incident of last week. Any little ill-feeling which may have arisen was produced by the newspapers and especially by a very venomous and spiteful sheet published in the east end on Sunday mornings. In any other country such a sheet could not exist. It looks as though a censorship of the press should be appointed to act during time of war or civil commotion.

New York Notes.

A bill has been reported by the Assembly providing for shorter hours for drug clerks. It is the result of a conference between the clerks and their employers, and consequently is likely to become law.

A measure which has been killed in the legislature is that providing that all poisons should be put up in a certain kind of bottle, the manufacture of which was discovered to be covered by a patent.

Chloretone is being extensively adopted in dental surgery as a substitute for cocaine. It has also been taken up by the mohels for ritual circumcision.

Mastoiditis has lately been epidemic in New York, the result being to keep the otologists more than usually busy, besides giving them unwonted prominence in the public eye.

Mercuriol is still being subjected to systematic tests in the treatment of gonorrhoea at the Post-Graduate Hospital. A sub-clinic has been established for the purpose, and Dr. Otis K. Newell, who is in charge of it, makes weekly reports to Professor Guiteras of the results that are obtained.

Practical Suggestions, Hints, and Helps.

By JOSEPH F. HOSTILLER, Collingdale, Pa.

DISPOSITION OF PLASTER BOXES.

The commodious storage of flat proprietary plaster-boxes is very often a puzzle unsolved. Kept beneath the counter, piled one atop another, it frequently necessitates the disturbance of quite a number to procure the desired box, and if one is a little lax in correcting what hasty fingers set awry, they many times present an untidy look. When stored in a large drawer, there is even greater trouble in selecting a certain one, and more time is consumed unnecessarily, because there are ways of conveniently keeping this accumulation of boxes that a certain plaster may be taken from a box amongst its fellows without derangement or delay.

From the stock of empty packing-boxes in the cellar select one that presents a clean, unbroken surface. The size of the case will be governed by the position it is to occupy, and by the space at command. The writer would suggest putting it in that portion of the space to the rear of counter, just beneath it, nearest the scales, where it will be handy. Across the inside of the box nail strips, to form shelves, about three inches apart. If the box is a large one (not of necessity deep), it will accommodate two or three plaster-boxes on each shelf side against side, and the tiers will be many. Blocks of wood are nailed on each shelf at a point where they will prevent the plaster-boxes from entering the case too far. If the

names of the plasters do not appear on the ends of the box, labels written by hand are affixed, to differentiate between them easily. When the contents of a certain box is depleted, that of another is put into the first. A box is utilized until worn shabby. If desired, a door can be provided for the case; it would seem superfluous, however.

This system is as simple as it sounds. It is therefore strange that in so many stores confusion in the plaster department is permitted to exist, when it may be eliminated so easily by various methods. It has been suggested that more plaster-boxes be permanently affixed to a shelf beneath the counter, slanting like a terraced lawn. The writer, for one, disapproves of any mode of arrangement that prohibits a box of plasters being laid before a customer. During this epoch of department-store pharmacy, and percentages to the clerks, careful purchasers feel it incumbent upon themselves to be ever cautious; and they feel a better sense of satisfaction if they see the source of the particular plaster they seek.

PRESERVATION OF PRICE LISTS.

Judicious buying is often greatly governed by price-lists. If a representative of a certain commercial house calls on you soliciting custom, he quotes prices; if you are not familiar with the quotations of his contemporaries, you refer to their printed enumerations of the same; thus you trade diplomatically. But are these very desirable price-records always just where a hand may be laid on them in a moment? Can you at all times find "prices current"? Is there system observed in their preservation; method that means money by saving time which a search would entail? Too frequently price pamphlets and sheets are tossed into a desk drawer amongst papers, books and a heterogeneous mass of advertising and reading-matter; necessitating tossing and turning to locate a certain list in a hurry. To obviate this annoying factor of neglected discipline, or want of thought, one or the other of the following expedients will be of service.

Let a number of pigeon holes in a desk or case be apportioned to these price announcements; each space to accommodate the lists of prices-current of certain firms, whose names would be indicated or suggested by alphabetical arrangement. Such compartments may be designed in a capacious drawer or small closet. Cigar or other small boxes could be saved up

just to preserve them, one box to contain the advertising of firms whose initial letters were A, B, C, and D, for instance, another for those whose names begin with E, F, G, and H. A systematic disposition of these price reports will be found a great comfort and a time-saving feature of business.

SALE OF PHOTOGRAPHIC CHEMICALS.

There are delights in winter photography. If you are not selling many chemicals or other requisites now, then make a few preparations for the future, for next spring. For instance, cull interesting data from photographic and other prints, formulas, suggestions anent exposures, developing, etc., and paste them neatly in a large book with a durable back. On the fly-leaf address the reader in terms that tell of your desire to prepare all recipes mentioned therein at a low figure; also, that you are capable and properly equipped to illustrate their application. Those formulas which you know for a fact to be commendable, mark so with a well-defined word or symbol. Do not become sponsor for any recipe the efficacy of which you are not certain. Solutions for which there is, or is likely to be, a demand, and which will keep well, should be prepared in advance.

Such a volume as these words suggest would prove a mine of interest and a fund of knowledge to the amateur camera enthusiast, and would be the means of inducing many a sale. Laid in a conspicuous position on the foremost counter, or on a small table, with a well-worded notice that its pages were for the people, its intrinsic value would be considerable.

HERB CONTAINERS.

One quart glass preserving-jars are good receptacles for loose herbs. They are usually rendered air tight by means of the rubber ring within the metal cap that fits over the mouth of the jar, and present a neat appearance. Odd numbers of these containers are easily procured, so that when one or more extra ones are wanted, it means but the matter of a few cents and a few minutes. In the case of tin containers, symmetry of size and style in shelf-ware is often sacrificed because of failure to get just what is wanted to conform with the pattern in use. Labels adhere well to the glass, and the extent of stock is always evident to the eye. Jars of one pint capacity may be employed as receptacles for herbs for which there is but a meagre demand.

COVERS FOR GRADUATES, ETC.

Square pieces of pasteboard of various sizes should be kept handy in a drawer, for covering graduates, precipitating-jars, beakers, etc., the contents of which must be temporarily protected from flies and dust. A few square or circular pieces should have small, round holes cut in the centre, one hole in each piece, in which to rest a small funnel while filtering a few ounces of a liquid into a graduate or other wide-mouthed vessel. Pharmacists of photographic inclination will find some suitable pieces of pasteboard used as protections to sensitized paper packed in envelopes.

UNCLEAN BOTTLES.

Unsightly dark streaks are oft-times left in bottles washed with muddy hydrant water. This is a particularly unfortunate blemish when the solutions to be put into them are colorless. A bottle in which an eye water is to be dispensed should always be rewashed just before the solution is poured into it, and preferably with filtered water. A perfect cork, of good quality, from which not the smallest matter may be dislodged, should be chosen as a stopper.

TO CLEAN LABELLED BOTTLES.

In cleaning a number of bottles preparatory to wrapping, or exhibiting unwrapped, a small damp sponge to remove dirt or superfluous paste, and a small clean rag for polishing the glass, are superior to a damp cloth alone. The sponge can be guided along the edges of labels nicely and can be more quickly handled, especially after a little practice, and a higher polish can usually be given the bottles by the aid of the extra cloth.

LABELLING PAPER BAG PARCELS.

Not infrequently such substances as ground flaxseed, copperas and Glauber's salt are put first into plain paper bags, the package then wrapped in white or colored paper to present a better appearance, and finally a label affixed to the outer wrapper. This latter action a misjudgment. The label should be pasted on the bag; this is the more permanent envelope of the purchase; the outer covering will be discarded and with it the label.—*Merek's Report.*

Homocresol is the synonym of guaithol.

Arsenic Caseinate is a new preparation of arsenic recently patented in Germany

WHAT ABOUT
Sarsaparillas
 THIS SPRING
 ?

We have had Forty-five Years' Experience
 in making them for the Trade.

Get our Special 1900 Offers
Greatest Variety Ever Offered
STEARNS QUALITY

They come back for another bottle.

Don't Take Chances !

Wait for our Salesmen
 WE SAVE YOU—

\$ \$ \$ \$

Frederick Stearns & Co.,

MANUFACTURING PHARMACISTS

Detroit, Mich.
 London, Eng.
 New York

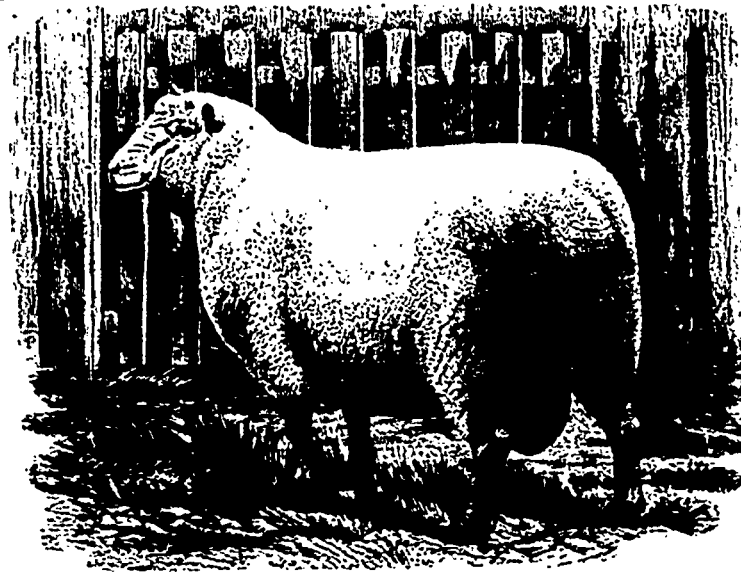
Windsor, Ont.

SHEPHERDS



A superior disinfectant and anti-septic. Is healing. A preventive and cure for skin diseases.

1 qt. bottles



For lice, etc., on young cattle and colts. Will destroy all disease germs on sheep.

1 qt. bottles



SHEEP DIP

Headquarters for Paas' Easter Egg Dyes

The LYMAN BROS. & CO., Limited.

Wholesale Druggists, TORONTO.

SPRING, 1900

We are prepared to quote Special Prices and guarantee quality to be in every case as required by the Ontario Government Regulations, for

Fumigating and Spraying NURSERY STOCK

Also the following Seasonable Goods :

Paris Green,
Powdered Hellebore,
" **Lye 98** Per Cent.

Blue Vitriol.
Insect Powder,
Carbolic Acid.

Cheerfully quoted by return mail in every instance.

J. WINER & CO.,

--

Hamilton

Trade Notes

P. K. McMillan, druggist, Brockville, Ont., has made an assignment.

J. H. Goodeve, Grand Forks, B.C., has sold his drug business to the Grand Forks Drug Co.

The firm of Evans & McIntyre, druggists, 208 Dundas street, Toronto, has been dissolved, Mr. McIntyre retiring.

F. Poliwka, son of Mr. E. Poliwka, Canadian Specialty Co., Toronto, has accepted a position with the Pharmacal Drug Co., of Buffalo, N.Y.

The Malted Cereals Company, of Montreal, has applied for letters of incorporation, with a capital of \$20,000. The applicants are Chas. M. Johnson, A. E. Richardson, and W. J. Van Patton, of Burlington, Vt., and J. E. Peters and Thos. Body, of Montreal, Que.

At the annual meeting of the Canadian Rubber Company, at the company's offices, 333 St. Paul street, Montreal, the following officers and directors were elected for the ensuing year: President, Mr. Andrew Allan; vice-president, H. Montagu Allan; board of directors, J. B. Learmont, W. H. Benyon, Andrew A. Allen, C. F. Smith, J. O. Gravel, H. M. Molson, and J. J. McGill.

W. W. Stephen, Meaford, Ont., has enlarged and otherwise improved his drug store and has now one of the handsomest and most convenient stores in Northern Ontario. The building is lighted throughout with incandescent lights, and is heated with a combination of hot-air and hot-water furnace. Mr. Stephen also deals largely in seeds both for farm and garden and finds them a most profitable addition to his regular drug business.

Infringement of the "Dunkin Act."

PRIVY COUNCIL DECISION.

A druggist named Mathieu, doing business near Richmond, county of Richmond, Que., where the Dunkin Temperance Act is in force, was prosecuted and convicted on thirty-two charges of violation of the Act. On an appeal to Judge Lemieux some time ago he quashed all the convictions but one, on the ground that accused might be sent to prison for the rest of his life in default of payment of the fines, which he thought would be oppressive. The case was taken to the Privy Council, and a cable received an-

nouncing that the council had reversed the judgment of Judge Lemieux, taking the view that any number of convictions can be made under the terms of the Dunkin Act.

Pharmacal Enterprise.

The Toronto Pharmacal Company, Limited, who so successfully opened a branch of their business in Montreal a year ago, have again shown their expansive spirit by opening a new laboratory, 60x100 feet, at 338 to 340 Washington street, corner of North Division street, in the very heart of the city of Buffalo. Mr. Murchison, vice president of the Toronto company, has taken temporary charge of the new firm, which will trade under the name of the Pharmacal Drug Co.

We extend our best wishes for present and future success of the new firm.

Druggists' Price Book Free.

All wholesale druggists are authorized to supply free with each five box purchase of *Wilson's Fly Pads* a neat and complete Druggists' Price Book, size 9x6. Six hundred and seventy pages, printed on good paper, indexed throughout, and bound in stiff board and leather. The selling price of these books is \$2 50. This offer holds good until present stock of books is exhausted.

Dominion Optical Co.

We have great pleasure in calling the attention of druggists who are dealers in optical goods to the advertisement of the "Dominion Optical Co." in this issue. The proprietors and all connected with it are themselves practical opticians and of long experience, and have associated with them skilled workmen from some of the leading factories in the U.S.

As these people are outside of any combine and are not controlled by any other firm's idea of profits, their prices will be found to be most reasonable, and the promptness with which they fill orders should certainly bring them plenty of business.

We bespeak for the firm the liberal patronage of the druggists of Canada, especially in prescription work. It will be seen by their advertisement that orders

received will be dispensed on the same day. This is what business men of to-day demand.

Write them before placing further orders.

Some Measurements Worth Knowing.

The following metric conversion table was compiled by Mr. C. W. Hunt, of the C. W. Hunt, Co., New York, and is most convenient in dealing with metric weights and measures:

- Millimeters $\times 0.03937$ = inches.
- Millimeters $\div 25.4$ = inches.
- Centimeters $\times 0.3937$ = inches.
- Centimeters $\div 2.54$ = inches.
- Meters $\times 39.37$ = inches. (Act of Congress.)
- Meters $\times 3.281$ = feet.
- Meters $\times 1.094$ = yards.
- Kilometers $\times 0.621$ = miles.
- Kilometers $\div 1.6093$ = miles.
- Kilometers $\times 3280.7$ = feet.
- Square millimeters $\times 0.0155$ = square inches.
- Square millimeters $\div 645.1$ = square inches.
- Square centimeters $\times 0.155$ = square inches.
- Square centimeters $\div 6.451$ = square inches.
- Square meters $\times 10.764$ = square feet.
- Square kilometers $\times 47.1$ = acres.
- Hectares $\times 2.471$ = acres.
- Cubic centimeters $\div 16.383$ = cubic inches.
- Cubic centimeters $\div 3.69$ = fluid drachms. (U.S.P.)
- Cubic centimeters $\div 29.57$ = fluid ounce, (U.S.P.)
- Cubic meters $\times 35.315$ = cubic feet.
- Cubic meters $\times 1.308$ = cubic yards.
- Cubic meters $\times 264.2$ = gallons. (231 cubic inches.)
- Liters $\times 61.022$ = cubic inches. (Act of Congress.)
- Liters $\times 33.84$ = fluid ounces. (U.S.P.)
- Liters $\times 0.2642$ = gallons. (231 cubic inches.)
- Liters $\div 3.78$ = gallons (231 cubic inches.)
- Liters $\div 28.316$ = cubic feet.
- Hectoliters $\times 3.531$ = cubic feet.
- Hectoliters $\times 2.84$ = bushels. (2150.42 cubic inches.)
- Hectoliters $\times 0.131$ = cubic yards.
- Hectoliters $\div 26.42$ = gallons. (231 cubic inches.)
- Grammes $\times 15.432$ = grains. (Act of Congress.)
- Grammes $\times 981$ = Dynes.

Grammes (water) $\div 29.57$ = fluid ounces.

Grammes $\div 28.35$ = ounces avoirdupois.

Grammes per cubic centimeter $\div 27.7$ = pounds per cubic inch.

Joule $\times 0.7373$ = foot pounds.

Kilogrammes $\times 2.2046$ = pounds.

Kilogrammes $\times 35.3$ = ounces avoirdupois.

Kilogrammes $\div 1102.3$ = tons. (2,000 pounds.)

Kilogrammes per square centimeter $\times 14.223$ = pounds per square inch.

Kilogrammeters $\times 7.233$ = foot pounds.

Kilogrammes per meter $\times 0.672$ = pounds per square foot.

Kilogrammes per cubic meter $\times 0.062$ = pounds per cubic foot.

Kilogrammes per cheval vapeur $\times 2.235$ = pounds per horse power.

Kilowatts $\times 1.34$ = horse power.

Watts $\div 746$ = horse power.

Watts $\div 0.7373$ = foot pounds per second.

Calorie $\times 3.968$ = B. T. U.

Cheval vapeur $\times 0.9863$ = horse power.
(Centigrade $\times 1.8$) $\div 32$ = degrees Fahrenheit.

Francs $\times 0.193$ = dollars.

Gravity, Paris = 980.94 centimeters per second.

Scientific American.

Artificial Indigo.

The chances are that in course of time one will be unable to distinguish between what is natural and what is artificial, so closely do the substitutes for natural products resemble them. The manufacture of artificial indigo is said to be one of the latest trade developments, and we hear that it can be carried on with considerable success. The method whereby it could be procured was discovered some eighteen years ago by Professor Bayer, and his discovery has been followed by improvements in the process which has led to the production of artificial or synthetic indigo on such a large scale that the natural indigo and industry is threatened with extinction. This advance of science, if it comes up to what is expected of it, will fall terribly hard on the planters in Northern India, where it is said hundreds of thousands of natives depend on the growth of indigo for their daily bread. Such rivalry of the chemists against the natural products would undoubtedly lead to something like a public calamity.—*Oils, Colors, and Dry-saltries.*

Spectacles for the Blind.

From Russia comes the news that Prof. Norsheweski has invented an instrument, the principle of which is the sensitiveness to light of selenium and tellurium, both of which change their quality as conductors of electricity with a variation in the light to which they are exposed. In stating that the blind can see by this instrument, a relative meaning only is indicated. While their actual vision will be unaffected, they will feel the various effects of changing light by its action. It is claimed that a totally blind man has been enabled to find the windows in a room, and after some practice to distinguish approaching objects. The inventor hopes to make the instrument so efficient that the blind will be able to tell almost certainly when they are approaching an opaque or transparent substance.—*Prac. Rev.*

Retribution for Substitution.

Druggist—"Can you give me a front seat?"

St. Peter—"No, but if you'll step down below, they'll give you something just as good."

A GOOD IMITATION.—According to a patent recently taken out, artificial camphor—i.e., true camphor, not the terpene hydrochloride often called by this name—can be prepared in either of the following methods: 1. Pinene mono-hydrochloric is prepared by acting on American turpentine with hydrochloric acid gas. This is purified by sublimation in a current of steam, and converted into camphene by heating with an alkali and sodium acetate. The camphene is then oxydised, by heating it with alkaline permanganate, to camphor. 2. Camphoric acid is produced by the prolonged action of hot air and water on ordinary turpentine, and is reduced by nascent hydrogen to camphor.—*Apotheker Zeitung.*

Soson is still another meat-albumen preparation which has been put upon the market in Germany. It appears in the form of a grayish white fine powder, insoluble in water, and is said to contain 92.5 per cent. available albumen.

Veneral diseases in Prussia are reported to the board of health precisely as are other cases of contagious and infectious diseases.

Photographing Human Currents.

A few months ago some stir was made by the announcement of a discovery by Dr. Baraduc and the late Dr. Luys for photographing currents which emanate from the human body, and a good deal was heard about magnetism and other occult influences with which spiritualists deal so freely. Dr. Adrien Guebhard of St. Vallier-de-Thy, has been investigating these supposed representations of human currents, and finds their origin a commonplace one. When a slightly fogged plate is developed in a shallow bath, and the experimenter presses his fingers on the plate during the process, streaks are observed to radiate from the parts touched. But so far from these being due to animal magnetism, the lines, Dr. Guebhard shows, are simply caused by convection currents produced by the warmth of the operator's finger. If for the latter there be substituted a small india-rubber ball filled with warm water, exactly the same impressions are produced. Similar results are obtained with a body cooled below the temperature of the developer, and in each case their intensity is greater the greater the difference of temperature. In some of the figures obtained by Dr. Guebhard, the lines closely resemble the lines of flow due to sources and sinks, or the lines assumed by iron filings in the presence of magnets. As representations of the lines of flow of convection currents, these figures may be of interest to physicists, but they clearly have no association with human currents.—*National Druggist.*

A POWERFUL MAGNET.

The use of the magnet for removing fragments of steel from the eye is well known, and recently the Manhattan Eye Hospital has installed a magnet for that purpose so powerful that it will hold 250 lbs. of steel. The magnet has been tested for eye-work; a piece of steel in the eye it was used on, which was in the posterior chamber of the vitreous, was drawn out through the opening it made on entering. The magnet is 22 inches long and 14 inches in diameter, and requires a current of 15 amperes and 110 volts to saturate it.

Miss Hu King Eng is a Chinese young lady practising medicine in her native country, after having been graduated from the University of California. She is said to have rapidly built up an enormous practice.

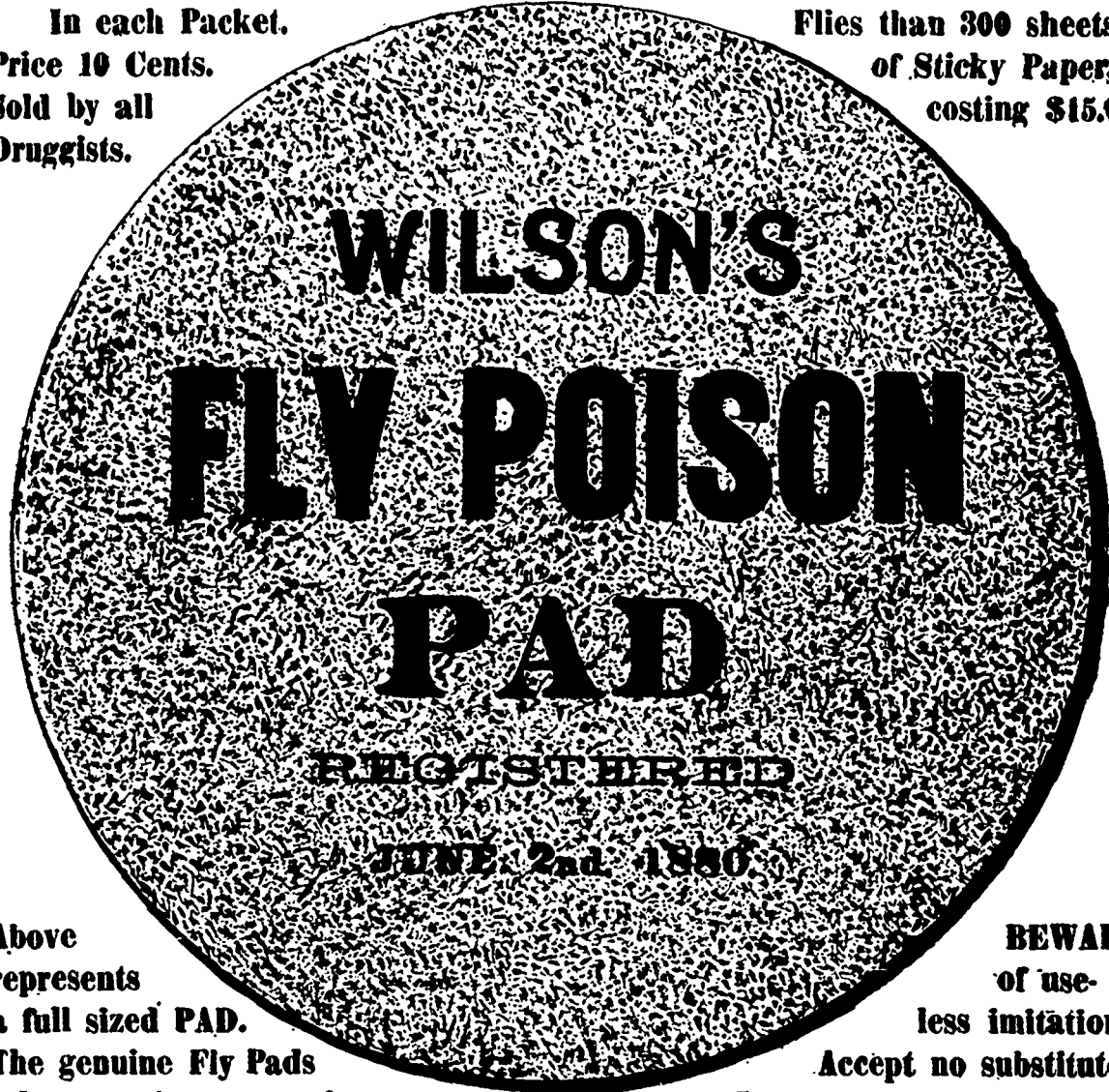
The Increase in Sales

Of **WILSON'S FLY PADS** during 1899 was a revelation to us. Our total sale is now sufficient to give every retail Druggist in Canada nearly two boxes say, \$10 worth, at retail price. We believe we are within the mark in stating that the annual sale of **Wilson's Fly Pads** in Canada is now more than double that of all other fly poisons put together.

FIVE PADS

In each Packet.
Price 10 Cents.
Sold by all
Druggists.

Each Packet will kill more
Flies than 300 sheets
of Sticky Paper,
costing \$15.00.



Above
represents
a full sized PAD.
The genuine Fly Pads
have an immense sale.

BEWARE
of use-
less imitations.
Accept no substitutes.
Be sure and get the genuine.

What has brought this about? The simple fact that the killing quality of **Fly Pads** far exceeds that of any other fly poison ever offered to the Canadian public.

Wilson's Fly Pads Always Give Satisfaction.

They afford the retailer a profit of from 100 to 120 per cent.

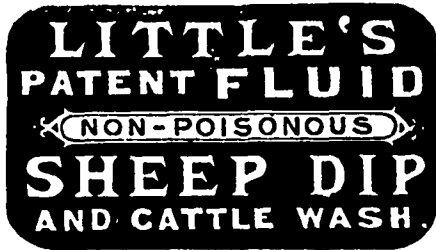
They are sold by all Wholesale Druggists and many Patent Medicine Dealers

ORDER NOW

ARCHDALE WILSON & CO.

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS AND SOLE MANUFACTURERS

... HAMILTON ...



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

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

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

Removes the unpleasant smell from Dogs and other animals.

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

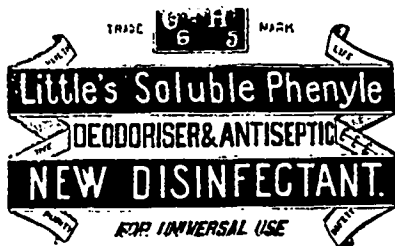
17 Gold, Silver, and other Prize Medals have been awarded to "Little's Sheep and Cattle Wash" in all parts of the world.

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

ROBERT WIGHTMAN, Druggist, OWEN SOUND, ONT.

Sole Agent for the Dominion.

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



Cheap, Harmless, and Effective

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

NON-POISONOUS AND NON-CORROSIVE.

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

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

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

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

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

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

ROBERT WIGHTMAN, Druggist, OWEN SOUND, ONT.

Sole Agent for the Dominion.

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

THREE THINGS

QUALITY

Our first consideration is quality. We know that in manufacturing for our fellow druggists we must earn and retain their entire confidence. We realize that if the products we supply are as good as they can be made that the drug trade will soon be aware of the fact as we are, and that the personal commendation from one druggist to another will secure for us the good name we are so earnestly seeking.

QUANTITY

Ordinarily, the larger buyer has an advantage over the smaller one, yet from a standpoint of qualification he is not entitled to it. In establishing a method of dealing we have sought to aid the small buyer as much as the larger one. Our price being practically the same to every buyer, in large or very small quantities, the exception alone being for specific articles in contract quantities. Our aim is to deal justly and squarely with every customer.

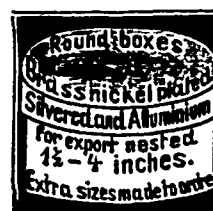
PRICE

No druggist ever says our prices are too high, though we have occasionally been told that our products were too cheap to be good.

We don't believe it nor do those who once buy from us; the belief is rather that they are very cheap to be so good.

We have frequently asked customers if they were getting satisfaction, and the reply has invariably been, "We are very well satisfied." We are convinced that never in the history of the drug trade have nicer finished and better articles been furnished for the price. We are exceedingly thankful for the support our fellow druggists have given us; we are learning lessons every day and are applying them so that the service we render may become more efficient and the confidence we receive the better deserved.

The
Toronto Pharmacal Co.
Limited
TORONTO AND MONTREAL



F. Herm. Weissenburger & Co.
Stampers, Piercers, Spinners
Platers and Japanners
Cannstatt (Germany)

Rules for the Prescription Counter

F. W. R. Perry has the following rules, neatly typewritten, in a prominent position over the prescription counter of his pharmacy in Detroit :

- 1.—Keep the prescription scale clean, and when not in use keep covered.
- 2.—Keep the dispensing bottles well filled and always perfectly clean.
- 3.—Keep everything in its proper place.
- 4.—After using a utensil, or a dispensing bottle, do not leave it on the prescription counter, but place it back where it belongs.
- 5.—When compounding prescriptions do not carry on a conversation with any one.
- 6.—Keep customers out from behind the prescription case.
- 7.—Label every package of drugs sent out, and when a poison, be sure and give the antidote.
- 8.—When compounding prescriptions do not let your mind wander off to something else, but remember that you hold in your hands the life of a human being, and act accordingly.
- 9.—Always charge prescriptions, or any goods, before wrapping them up.—*Bull. Phar.*

New York Shorter Hours Measure

As finally approved by a joint committee of the various pharmaceutical associations in Greater New York, and as introduced in the Legislature at Albany, the shorter hours measure reads as follows :

Section 1. No pharmacist or drug clerk employed in any pharmacy or drug store shall be required or permitted to work more than seventy hours per week. Nothing in this section shall prohibit the working of six hours overtime during any week for the purpose of making a shorter succeeding week, provided, however, that the aggregate number of hours in any such two weeks shall not exceed 140 hours. The working hours per day shall be consecutive, allowing one hour for each meal.

Sec. 2 No proprietor of any drug store shall require or permit any clerk to sleep in any room or apartment in or connected with a drug store that does not comply with the sanitary regulations of the local board of health.

Sec. 3. This Act shall apply only to cities of the first class.

Sec. 4. A failure to comply with any of the provisions of this Act shall be deemed a misdemeanor, punishable by fine of \$25, or imprisonment, or both, for each offence.

Sec. 5. This Act shall take effect immediately.

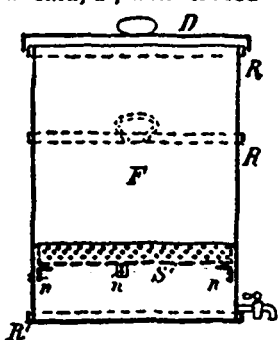
Concentrated Ozone Solutions.

By introducing into solutions of quinine salts an ozonized current of air under ordinary or increased pressure, or by spraying solutions of quinine salts into gaseous ozone, concentrated solutions of ozone are obtained. Ozone is absorbed by solutions of quinine to a much greater extent than by water, and the solutions so obtained are much more stable than ozonized water.—*Chem. Zeit.*

Apparatus for Preparing Tinctures on a Large Scale.

H. Norrenberg describes an apparatus for the convenient preparation of large quantities of tinctures. It consists of a cask, *F*, well tinned within and provided externally with three hoops, *R*, to the middle one of which is fixed two handles as shown in the illustration.

About one-tenth of the height from the bottom, four or six brackets, *n*, are fastened for the support of a sieve, *S*, made of tinned iron, the bottom and sides of which are provided with numerous holes. Handles fastened to the sieve enable it to be removed. In practice, a piece of cloth is pressed into the sieve and fastened to it by tying. The sieve is then put in place, and the drug introduced. The menstruum is then poured in, and the cover, *D*, placed in position, after a piece of parchment paper has been tied over the open top. Every day about one-half of the menstruum added is withdrawn through the cock shown, and poured in on top. In about 7 or 8 days the liquid withdrawn will be found to be perfectly clear, the particles of drug first coming away having settled within the interstices of the drug. Thus filtration is obviated, only that portion of the liquid which cannot be drawn off, and the liquid obtained by expression from the drug, requiring to be filtered.—*Ph. Litg.*

**New Filtering Apparatus.**

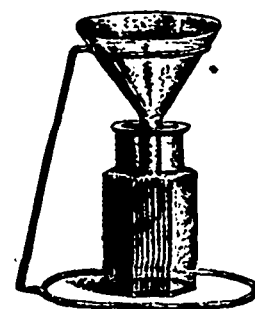
O. Witt has devised a new form of filter, consisting of a fixed cylindrical glass vessel, the upper edge of which is expanded and ground smooth, so that a hemispherical cover can be fitted upon it with air tight joints. The cover has an opening into which a funnel is ground to fit. The lower vessel in which the receptacle for the filtered liquid is received is provided with an opening on the side to which an air pump can be attached so as to facilitate the filtration by exhausting the air.—*American Druggist.*

To Sharpen Cork Borers.

Lenz recommends the use of the ordinary scissors. One point is thrust into the borer, the scissors closed as tightly as possible, and both revolved in different directions on their axes.

Light Filter Stand.

Our illustration shows a light and very convenient filter-stand designed for use at the prescription counter. The apparatus is made from stout wire bent into the form shown. It may be made in different sizes, and its use obviates the tendency of the filtered liquid to run out between the bottle and funnel, as frequently happens when a funnel is inserted in the bottle without provision for egress of air being made.—*Apoth. Ztg.*

**To Prevent Creeping Over the Edge of the Filter.**

Some solutions have a disagreeable tendency to creep over the edge of the filter. This may be entirely obviated, as Gawalowski has shown, by treating the margin of the filter with paraffin wax, or any fat leaving no ash or combustion (*i.e.*, free from inorganic matter). Nothing will creep over a filter thus treated, even when filled too full.—*Nat. Drug.*

Igazol—A name proposed by Professor Cervallo, of Palermo, for a formaldehyde derivative used in vapor form in the treatment of pulmonary tuberculosis.

Manitoba Pharmaceutical Association.

SPRING EXAMINATIONS.

The spring examinations for the Pharmaceutical Association of Manitoba were held in the college building. The examiners were Messrs. C. Floxon and Alexander Campbell, Winnipeg, and Mr. A. R. Leonard, Stonewall.

The papers submitted are published elsewhere in this issue.

Fifteen candidates appeared before the examiners at this sitting, eleven of whom were successful.

The names of successful students are in the order of standing.

C. F. Hasselfield, Winnipeg, first, and silver medallist.

H. S. McClung, Manitou; J. H. Graham, Morden; R. E. Berry, Carberry; G. A. McKay, Winnipeg; R. D. Bruce, Winnipeg; J. F. Scott, Brandon; D. A. McDonald, Winnipeg; M. McKay, Winnipeg; W. F. Rooke, Miami, and T. J. Malcolm, Dauphin.

COUNCIL MEETING.

A meeting of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Association of Manitoba was held in the college building last month. Members present were: Mr. C. Floxon, President; Mr. E. D. Martin, Treasurer; Messrs. J. F. Howard, A. Campbell, and W. Pulford.

The report of the examiners for the spring examinations was brought down and found entirely satisfactory.

Of the fifteen students who appeared eleven were successful, and their papers were very creditable indeed.

Special mention was made of Mr. C. F. Hasselfield, who had obtained the necessary number of marks to entitle him to the association's silver medal.

No other business of importance was transacted, except the passing of accounts.

The annual meeting of the association was held in the committee room of the Manitoba College of Pharmacy, Notre Dame avenue, Winnipeg, on the 21st day of February, at the hour of 8 o'clock p.m.

Among those present were noticed: Mr. C. Floxon, President; Mr. E. D. Martin, Treasurer; Messrs. H. A. Wise, Alex. Campbell, W. Pulford, Austin Francis, B. M. Carnnff, A. T. Andrews, T. G. Snider, Jas. Colcleugh, Prof. H. E. Bleiche, and W. M. Bentley.

Following the reading and acceptance

of the minutes of the last meeting, the president, Mr. C. Floxon, delivered his annual address.

The address was well received and the many important matters referred to evoked considerable discussion, and further action was reserved for a future meeting.

The treasurer, Mr. E. D. Martin, presented his report, showing the finances of the association to be in excellent condition. The total receipts for the year were \$5,702.87; cash on hand at the beginning of the year, \$687.57; disbursements during the year were \$5,015.30, including \$3,508.00 expended on account of the new college building; cash on hand at the close of the year, \$687.57. Total assets amount to \$4,248.07; liabilities, \$1,831.59.

The association then proceeded to elect a Council for the ensuing two years, with the following results: Messrs. C. Floxon, E. D. Martin, W. Pulford and Alex. Campbell, of the city of Winnipeg; Mr. A. R. Leonard, of Stonewall; Mr. N. J. Halpin, of Brandon, and Mr. Wm. Young, of Neepawa.

The retiring members were Messrs. W. R. Bartlett and J. F. Howard.

The meeting was voted by all to be the most enthusiastic yet held, and the association begins a new term with a handsome college building, a most efficient staff of teachers under the direction of Mr. H. E. Bletcher, a financial standing entirely satisfactory, and a membership evincing a keener interest in association matters.

A meeting of the new Council will be held in the college building, Wednesday, March 8th.

The officers for the ensuing two years will be elected at this meeting.

SYNOPSIS OF PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

The president departed from the usual and proper custom of reading his address. He explained that having the previous year labored in a carefully studied address to direct the attention of members to matters of importance to the association, and to the drug trade of the West, and when afterwards it was impossible to secure a quorum for the annual meeting called for the 9th of May, 1899, his efforts were felt by him to be unappreciated; he therefore hoped the members present would forgive him.

After briefly reviewing the advice tendered by the Council to the association to erect a college, and the resulting action

thereof, he reverted to the decision of the Council in engaging Mr. Bletcher, as a lecturer and demonstrator in the new college, at an annual salary of \$750.

Proceeding, he paid a high tribute to the qualities of the lecturer, and asked the meeting to endorse a resolution, that Mr. Bletcher be given a proper standing in the college, viz., professor of chemistry and pharmacy, lecturer on materia medica and botany, and director of the laboratory. He also pleaded the endorsement of another resolution, that Mr. Bletcher be made an honorary member.

A humorous reference was made to the irrepressible student, whose vocation was ever bent on destruction, and a comprehensive survey followed of the false position held by the association regarding reciprocity with the Ontario College.

His suggestions, which were very strongly presented, that there should be immediate discontinuance of our relations with that institute, were warmly received.

Before closing he could not refrain from expressing his regret that Mr. Howard had declined to be nominated for the Council. That gentleman had been a faithful servant of the association for many years. Always a clear and steady thinker, his advice had always been listened to, and generally acted on. The promptitude and constancy which he had displayed in the interests of the association would never be forgotten. He had had an unbroken career of sixteen years as a Council member, and had never missed a Council meeting.

In concluding, Mr. Flexon remarked that, with the retirement of Dr. Hutton from the teaching staff, the donation of a silver medal, by that esteemed gentleman, could no longer be expected, and he desired, with the permission of the meeting, to take up the broken thread, and pledge himself hereafter to give a silver medal, valued at \$10, to the candidate securing 85 per cent. or the highest number of marks above that, in chemistry, in his major examination.

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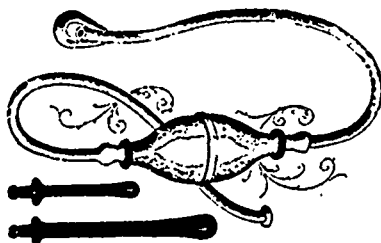
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And sold in Boxes at 50c. and \$1 each (the latter containing three times the quantity of the former), by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

Wholesale Agents, **EVANS & SONS,** MONTREAL
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All Wholesale Druggists keep in stock and will supply retail druggists with

Wood's Phosphodine, Retail \$1.
Cook's Cotton Root Compound, No. 1, Retail \$3.
Cook's Cotton Root Compound, No. 2, Retail \$3.

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



Gold Medal presented by HIS HOLINESS POPE LEO XIII. to M. ANGELO MARIANI for Benefits derived from his VIN MARIANI.

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(MARIANI WINE)

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OVERWORKED MEN DELICATE WOMEN
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Sole Agents for Canada.

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Formula for East Indian Paste Sauce.

A very delicious sauce, and quite different in preparation from the other sauces. Excellent with all kinds of meat and fish. King of all sauces. The consistency is that of concentrated syrup. A fortune in this preparation to all those who will properly prepare and introduce it. Original East Indian recipe. Entirely novel, and formula not known to have been published before.

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According to the Bengal (India) system: This Apple Chutney differs from the ordinary, common, mango preparations, and is the only one of its kind that will give satisfaction and sell well. Original East Indian recipe. The two formulae sent to any part of the United States of America for

ONE DOLLAR.

Remittance by coin, in registered letter, to accompany order.

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MOMBASA, British East Africa.

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Our Standard Fluid Extracts will compare with products of any other Laboratory on the continent.

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Martin, Bole & Wynne Co.

Wholesale Druggists, Winnipeg, Man.

Pharmaceutical Association of Manitoba.

The following were the papers submitted at the recent examinations held at Winnipeg, Man.

DISPENSING—MINOR.

ALEX. CAMPBELL, Examiner.

Dispense the following prescriptions:

1. BABY JAMES.
℞ Pv. Rhei..... \bar{z} ss
Magnes. Carb.... \bar{z} ss
M. et Div., in pulv. No. xii
Sig. i om nocte hor. som.

2. DAVID JONES.
℞ Plumbi Acet..... \bar{z} ss
Paraffini Mol. ad.... \bar{z} i.
M. ft. Ungt.
Sig. Mane ap.

3. MR. BROWN.
℞ Ol. Terebinth..... \bar{z} i
P. Tragac.....q.^s
Syrupi..... \bar{z} ss
Tr. Lavand. Co... \bar{z} ii
Aque..... \bar{z} ii
M. ft. Emuls.
Sig. \bar{z} ss bis die ex aq.

4. MISS SMITH.
℞ Quininæ Sulph....gr. ii
ft. pil. Mitte tales No. xii
Sig. Sumat una om. ter hor.

5. SARAH ROBINSON.
℞ Pot. Bicarb.....gr. xl
Acid. Citric....gr. xxxvi
Syrupi..... \bar{z} vi
Aque.....ad \bar{z} ii
M. Sig. Coch. Mag. ter. die a.c.

PRESCRIPTIONS—MINOR

A. R. LEONARD, Examiner.

1. Write in Latin the following terms: To be taken in the evening; a teaspoonful every hour and-a-half; let it be made according to art; let two pills be taken; a teaspoonful every hour until the bowels have been opened.

2. Write in full Latin the following prescription:

Quinine..... 1 dr.
Aromatic Sulph. Acid, to make solution.
Comp. Tincture of Gentian. 4 drs.
Distilled water to make... 4 oz.
Mix and label.

Two teaspoonfuls every six hours before food.

3. Criticise the following prescription. State what takes place. How to dispense and write out in full Latin.

℞ Soda Bicarb..... \bar{z} i
Soda Biborate..... \bar{z} i
Ac. Carbol..... \bar{z} ss
Glycerine..... \bar{z} vi
Aq ad..... \bar{z} iv
Sig. M. S. A.

Use as a lotion.

4. Name B. P. doses of the following: Ac. Hydrocyanic Dil, Acetanilide, Acetum Scilæ, Ac. Carbolice, Ac. Nitrici Dil, Ac. Tannic, Ac. Arsenic, Ext. Bellad. A., Aloin, Tr. of Arnica, Atropia, Beta., Naphthol, Caffeine, Morph. Acet. Plumbi Acetas.

5. Give incompatibilities of following: Hyd. Sub. Chlor., Bis. Sub. Nit., Spts. Eth. Nit. Plumbi Acetas, Magnes Sulph., Pot. Iodide, Ammon, Carb., Ac. Tannic. (a) State different kinds of incompatibility and cite instances of each.

6. Write formulæ for following prescriptions giving answers (approx.) in metric system: (a) A 2% Oint. (1 oz.) of Cocaine Hyd. (b) A 10% (4 oz.) Sal. Ichthyal. (c) A 50% (16 oz.) Emul. C. L. Oil.

CHEMISTRY—MINOR.

C. FLEXON, Examiner.

Time: Three hours. January 23rd, 1900.

1. Explain what is meant by units of heat, specific heat, latent heat and isomerism.

2. Explain the process of dialysis. What are the uses for dialysis?

3. Give the process of preparing nitrogen.

Place the chemical names after the following, viz.: N₂O, NO, N₂O₃, NO₂, N₂O₅, and give molecular weight of each compound.

4. State laws of constant, multiple and reciprocal proportions.

5. Define the terms, hydrous, anhydrous, hydrate and anhydride.

6. How much oxygen, by weight, can be obtained by heating 100 gm KClO₃?

7. State source and properties of sulphur, and explain what constitutes the difference between roll brimstone, sublimed sulphur and milk of sulphur.

8. Explain the principle of the syphon. Explain the terms capillarity and meniscus.

MATERIA MEDICA—MINOR.

A. R. LEONARD, Examiner.

Time: 2½ hours. January 24th, 1900.

1. (a) Classify the following drugs; (b) Give N.O. habitat and B.P. preparations: Columba, krameria, cubeba, ergot, myrrh, jalapa, cannabis-indica, menthol, strophanthus.

2. Name six rhizomes of B.P., giving N.O. habitat, and specifying principal constituents in each case.

3. (a) Eucalyptus. What is it? Habitat, B.P. preparations and doses. (b) Camphor. Write history, medicinal properties and dose; name B.P. preparations into which it enters.

4. Give N.O. source and habitat of following: Rheum, oleura tiglii, copaiba, kino, lupulus, ginger, colchicum, buchu gamboge, elaterium.

5. What are the medical constituents of the following: Belladonna glycyrrhiza, valerian, nux vomica, galla, aloes, cinchona rub, rhamnus pursh, aconitum, cantharis.

6. Give the B.P. synonyms of the following: Caffeine, oil of cade, silver nitrate, comp. spt. ether, aromatic sulphuric acid, boric acid, liq. arsenicalis, acetanilide, pulv. rhei co., liq. plumbi subacet dil.

PHARMACY—MINOR.

ALEX. CAMPBELL, Examiner.

Time: 24 hours; January 23rd, 1900.

1. (a) What is the weight of 1½ fluid ounces chloroform? Sp. gr. 1.495. (b) One pint of a fluid weighs 28 czs. Troy, what is the sp. gr.? (c) How would you take the sp. gr. of chloroform? Give details.

2. Pulvis jalapæ comp. contains 5 grs. jalap, 9 grs. cream tartar, 1 gr. ginger; write a formula for ¼ lb. av. (b) Give percentage of jalap. (c) How much argent nit. would you use for 1 oz 2 per cent. solution?

3. State in detail how you would prepare 8 oz. 50 per cent. emulsion cod liver oil, using acacia. Sweetened and flavored.

4. What is meant by the following terms: Levigation, trituration, comminution, granulation, fusion?

5. In heating a substance, how would you secure a uniform heat of 212°F. and if necessary increase the temperature, using same apparatus? (b) In evaporating by boiling, what effect has the removal of pressure upon the substance operated on?

6. Having a clear mixture containing a volatile and a non-volatile liquid, how would you separate them? (b) Describe apparatus necessary.

7. What proportion of 95 per cent. alcohol and water would you use to make a pint 45 per cent. alcohol? (b) 90 per cent. alcohol and 20 per cent alcohol to make a pint of 60 per cent.

8. How would you make phosphorus pills? (b) Pills containing creosote?

9. Give Latin titles for the following: Fowler's solution; elixir vitriol; white precipitate; Goulard's extract; sp. sal volatile; black draught.

10. Give B.P. 1898 doses for the following: Acetanilidum; acidum arsenicosum; vinum ipecacuanhæ; zinci acetat; tinct. benzoini comp; tinctura capsici; tr. nucis vomicæ; tinctura iodi; spiritus chloroformi; spiritus cajuputi.

Hockey.

PILLS VS. PUTTY.

For many years representative teams from the drug and hardware stores of Peterborough have met annually on the ice and contested for supremacy. Formerly it was considered essential for fully half an inch of water to be on the ice, and the spectators were left in doubt as to whether the game was hockey or water polo, the skaters spending fully as much time at full length in the slush as on their feet. Times have changed, however, and, instead of Dickie Davidson, Bob Fife, Jimmy Lynch, *et al.*, appearing as "Pills," the druggists were represented by a team of youngsters who knew the game from A to Z, and dodged and passed with almost the agility of the Colts. The Hardware men gallantly stood by the old flag and had almost all the old veterans out on the ice again. They were out for the sport of the thing, but the druggists meant business, and when a man of "Putty" lost his wind and felt like leaning against the boards for a time, there was no obliging druggist to lay off with him as in days of yore. After an agonizing hour the game resulted in the downfall of the Hardware men by five goals to nil.

The game took place from 10 until 11 o'clock, and was watched by a number of spectators, including a sprinkling of ladies. Payne scored three of the Druggists' goals and Cameron and Tully one each. In the first half the score stood 2—0 in favor of the Drug men.

The teams were as follows:

Druggists—Goal, L. Best; point, B. Meharry; cover point, Fred O'Connor; forwards, W. Alexander, B. Cameron, E. Payne and Fred Tully.

Hardware—Goal, O. LaBell; point, M. Comstock; cover point, J. Brown; forwards, E. Isaacs, T. Burnham, B. Brown and A. Stethem.

Referee—Dick Watt.

The Hardware men were resplendent in yellow and black striped caps, sweaters and stockings, and white knickers, while the druggists bore on the breasts of their red jerseys the hideous skull and cross-bones.

The Best of All.

Of the many pretty calendars for 1900, the "Little Sweethearts" Art Calendar is the best for the home. Its six sections of bright, pretty children's faces will cheer and gladden any household. There are six beautiful groups, in water-color designs, by Frances Brundage, the famous painter of children; each group in 12 colors and size 10x12 $\frac{3}{4}$ inches, on fine Whatman paper; bound together at top with silk ribbon, making the prettiest and most artistic collection of water color reproduction ever issued. Each of the six sheets contains two months' dates, being a complete calendar of the year 1900. This calendar is sent free to all subscribers to *Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly* for 1900, the giant of the one-dollar magazines, together with the November and December numbers, 1899, or the January and February issues, 1900. Frank Leslie Publishing House, 141-143 Fifth avenue, N.Y.

The Living Age announces a four-part story, called "Misunderstandings," translated from the French of Madame Blanc, to begin in the number for March 3. The "misunderstandings" referred to arise from the free and unconventional conduct of an American girl in Paris, and the story is, in effect, a new "Daisy Miller" from the Parisian point of view.

Sir Walter Besant comes to the defence of Mr. Kipling from the furious assault lately made upon him by Robert Buchanan, in an article entitled, "Is it the Voice of the Hooligan?" which *The Living Age* for February 17 reprints from the *Contemporary Review*.

A Trade-Mark Suit.

Messrs. Johnson & Johnson, manufacturing chemists, of New Brunswick, N.J., have instituted a suit in the Court of Chancery of the State of New Jersey against Seabury & Johnson, of New York City, for infringement of a trade-mark for which they claim exclusive right of use.

The complainants, who were incorporated under the laws of New Jersey in 1887 for the manufacture and sale of medicinal plasters and other specialties, have used a red cross as a trade-mark, and also the words "red cross" as a trade-name designating their "Red Cross Cotton," etc. Messrs. Johnson & Johnson claim that Messrs. Seabury & Johnson have fraudulently imitated the complainant's goods, notably their "Carbolated Cotton," "Borated Cotton," "Salicylated Cotton," etc., which preparations have been known and sold by the complainants for years, and have had the "red cross" as a designated symbol on the packages, and charge that these were put up in imitation of the complainants' goods.

They also charge that after the complainants had created a demand for "red cross" cotton, which was put up in blue cartons with the words "red cross" and the trade-mark of a "red cross" thereon, the defendants commenced putting up cartons similar in size and shape, and with packages having a "red cross" on, and sold as "Red Cross Cotton."

The complainants therefore ask for an injunction preventing the defendants from using either the words "red cross" or the trade mark of a "red cross" on goods of any similar character to those put up by the complainants.

It will be remembered by our readers that in 1897 Messrs. Johnson & Johnson won a suit, in the United States Court of Appeal, against Messrs. Bauer & Black, of Chicago, on the same ground, restraining them from using a "Maltese Cross," which the court considered was sufficiently like the trade-mark to constitute an infringement.

An article on "The Intellectual Future of Japan" in *The Living Age* for March 3, derives interest from the fact that it is the view of a native Japanese, reprinted from a Japanese magazine.

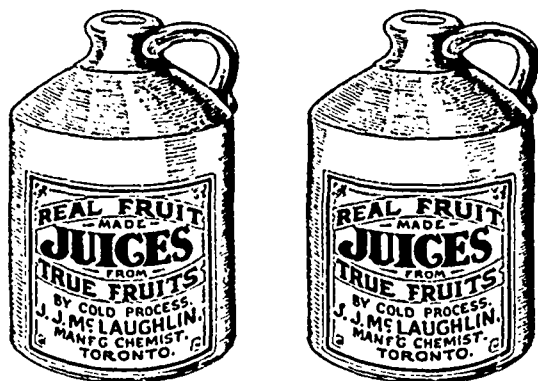
A new Danish writer, Sophus Bauditz, is introduced to American readers in *The Living Age* for February 24, in a clever short story called "The Bell Founder."

McLaughlin's "Real Fruit" Juices

—AND—

CRUSHED FRUITS

Have no superiors and few equals. They are Canadian goods made by a Canadian firm, and have been supplied to the leading soda dispensers in Toronto and vicinity since 1893. They were the first line of cold process Saccharated Juices made in Canada, and sales have materially increased each year.



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Special price in quantity.

Pineapple, Strawberry, Raspberry, Navel Orange, Blood Orange, Chocolate, Coffee, Red Cherry, Lemon, Lemon Sour, Grape, Peach, Ginger Ale, Sherbet, Root Beer, Nectar, Claret, etc.



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FAC-SIMILE—ENLARGED

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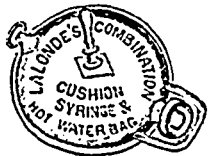
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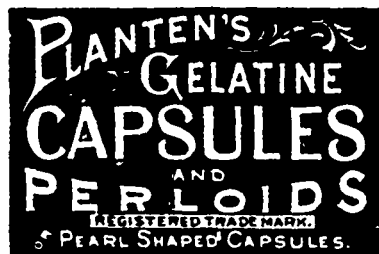
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"Huggins."

E. F. L. JENNER, DIGBY, N.S.

Mr. Huggins was a "banker." He did not deal in notes, specie and bullion, nor did he discount paper. His business was transacted in the Bay of Fundy, and somewhere to the east of the Newfoundland coast. His currency consisted of haddock, halibut, codfish and hake, and his social position was that of mate on a fishing schooner. In his earlier years he had left the land of his nativity—some people say he departed between two days—and after a few years' residence in Canada he had taken up Canadian citizenship. The same people who accused him of leaving the republic somewhat hastily, said that he abjured his U.S. citizenship for the good and sufficient reason that a vote was worth from two dollars in a municipal to ten dollars in a Dominion election, and that by listening to the arguments of both parties a man might manage to receive a "retainer" from Conservatives and Liberals alike. Anyhow he was a fully qualified voter when I knew him, also a member of the "Ancient and Independent Order of Fishermen," a body who date their inception back to the year A.D. 30, with Saint Peter as their first Grand Master. I was a perfect stranger in Morrhuopolis. I had just bought a business there, and it was during the first month of my sojourn that I made the acquaintance of Mr. Huggins.

One morning I was alone in my store cleaning up the soda fountain. The fishing fleet was mostly in and there were some dozen of fishermen wandering round the streets. The door opened and one of them entered, and I went round to wait on him. He was a long, narrow slab-sided individual, over six feet high, slouching and unkempt, with, I think, the meanest countenance I ever saw on a human face. His garments hung about him like the clothes usually displayed on a scare-crow, and he diffused a strong aroma of unwashed humanity and stale codliver oil through my usually clean-smelling store. In reply to my inquiry as to how I could be of service to him he replied with the monosyllable "books." I forthwith provided him with a miscellaneous stock of almanacs and patent medicine literature, which he stowed away in the breast of his jumper after selecting a Warner's Safe Cure almanac for immediate consumption. Producing a large pair of steel-rimmed spectacles he took the most comfortable seat in the store and

began to peruse the work. Now I have always prided myself on displaying the utmost courtesy to my customers, rich or poor, colored or white, Christian or Hebrew, but my "busy time" was fast drawing near, the streets were beginning to fill with people, and I knew that I might at any time receive a visit from one or other of the medical gentlemen who gave me a share of their prescription work. My visitor smelt worse than a skunk farm and a chemical manure factory rolled into one, and at regular intervals he ejected a long stream of tobacco juice on to the clean floor, completely ignoring the cuspidors which stood within three feet of his chair. When this had occurred five or six times I lost my temper, and desired him in rather a peremptory way to leave the store, or quit spitting. He ejected a mass of masticated tobacco as big as a walnut on the floor, and without rising from the chair asked me, "ain't you the man what puts up the medicine for the sick mariners?" I replied that I was, but that I didn't keep an hotel for them to loaf in, nor could I put up with the presence of an individual who, however estimable he might be, produced such a pronounced effect on my olfactory nerves. My customer, strange to say, displayed no animosity, but withdrew to my doorstep, where he continued his researches into the medical properties of Warner's Safe Cure until requested to move on by the chief of police. My assistant returned, and we proceeded to purify the store by opening the door and transoms, and with the aid of a pastile, an atomizer and some incense we overcame the worst of the peculiar bouquet my visitor had left behind him.

We had just finished the purification of the atmosphere, and were about to proceed with the cleaning of the floor, when the port physician entered. He glanced at the floor, inhaled a breath or two of the somewhat mixed perfume which pervaded the office, and, turning sharply towards me, said, "Has Huggins been in here lately?" I did not know who Huggins was, so I replied that no one had been in for the past half-hour, with the exception of the "long fisherman" who was sitting on a pile of lumber across the street. The doctor glanced at the individual, and, with a visible shudder, informed me that he was no less a person than Huggins.

Now I must digress for a while, and explain a clause in the navigation laws of the Dominion of Canada.

Every ocean going vessel registered or doing business in the Dominion pays an assessment in proportion to her tonnage to the collector of customs of the port in which she is registered or does business. (Coasters are exempt.) This assessment is used to provide medicine and medical attendance for sick mariners, and in consequence no fisherman or sailor, while actively employed, need pay one cent to either doctor or druggist. The Department, however, does not provide for seamen affected with venereal disease, or for those who have sustained injuries in fighting, or who are incapacitated from work by excessive drinking.

The mode of obtaining the benefits of this fund is somewhat peculiar, and is as follows. The sick mariner goes to his captain and states his case; the captain writes a request for an order to the local collector or sub-collector of customs; the collector diagnoses the case, and gives the mariner an order on the port physician, who re-diagnoses the case, and either gives the sufferer medicine from his private stock, or sends him to an apothecary with an order "to be charged to the Marine and Fisheries Department." Now in the course of my experiences I have known a good many discrepancies between the collector's diagnosis and the ultimate treatment. Cases of "severe cold" have required from one to five hundred quarter-grain pills of hydrargyrum protiodide and from a pint to a quart of *lotio nigra*. "Diarrhoea" has been alleviated if not cured by an emulsion of balsam of copaiba, oil of santal flav and oil of cubeb; "headache" has required double doses of bromides, and even subcutaneous injections of hyoscine hydrobromate; while a gentleman who suffered from "chronic rheumatism" has, to my knowledge, spent half an afternoon trying to persuade the port physician that a certificate from the collector of customs would entitle his wife to free treatment during her approaching confinement.

The doctor wrote out half a dozen prescriptions, most of them for sick mariners, and made his exit through my back door just as Huggins entered my store through the front one. Huggins was a trifle more odoriferous than he had been an hour ago; the hot sun accounted for that. He wanted to see the doctor; he must see the doctor; he wouldn't leave the premises until he saw the doctor; he knew he was in the building somewhere, for he saw him come in and

he hadn't seen him go out. The doctor was paid to attend to him, and he insisted on having attention. He was dying of Bright's disease and diabetes, and the doctor had treated him all wrong. Here he produced the almanac and showed me a case which he declared was an exact counterpart of his own, and had been cured after years of suffering and gallons of "doctor medicine" with six bottles of Warner's Safe Cure. After a quarter of an hour's misery I got rid of him, only to have him reappear later with an order for Basham's mixture.

That evening the doctor enlightened me as to Huggins' antecedents, and among other interesting details he told me that he was possessed of a bank account of over six thousand dollars, that he was the meanest man in the Maritime Provinces, and that it was a favorite trick of his to attempt to mangle in the winter just before his vessel laid up so that he might spend two or three weeks in the Marine hospital for the sole purpose of saving his board. His mania for patent medicine was only exceeded by his reluctance to pay for it, and his persistence in haunting the port physician's office when he was trying to get a government order for it.

During the fortnight his vessel lay in port refitting for halibut fishing, Huggins paid both myself and the doctor at least one visit a day, sometimes two or three. He invariably diffused the same agreeable aroma, varied at times with a soupcon of cheap Demerara rum, raw onions, or inferior rye whiskey, for though he never bought whiskey "on principle" he was always willing to take a drink at some one else's expense. A few days before his vessel left for the banks a suspected case of diphtheria occurred in the next house to the one he was boarding in. He purchased a cent's worth of moth balls from my errand boy (taking broken ones because they were cheaper than whole ones) and I have seen him walking down the main street of the town with all the people on the sidewalk for five or six rods, holding their noses, or burying them in their handkerchiefs.

At last the vessel sailed and for three months we had peace and comfort. The memory of Huggins faded from my mind, and I almost forgot his existence. One cold, raw evening I returned to my store after supper. The store was warm—about 70° Fahrenheit, and when I entered it I noticed a peculiar odor. At first I

thought my apprentice, a new hand, and a boy with a thirst for chemical knowledge, had been grinding calcium sulphide pills in a mortar, or experimenting with a sulphuretted hydrogen apparatus of his own manufacture. A moment's delay showed me my error, the perfume was not that of asafotida, or sulphuretted hydrogen, it was—Huggins.

He had not remained long in the store however, just long enough to get one or two almanacs, and inform the boy that his lungs were giving out. For ten mortal days after that he infested my place of business, and the port physician's office alternately. His case required Scott's Emulsion and Ayer's Cherry "Pectorial" as he called it. The doctor refused to order either of these remedies for him at the Department's expense, so one night he made his appearance at the collector of customs private residence. The collector was entertaining a few friends at a game of progressive whist, and showed his visitor very little civility; he however gave him an order on me for a bottle of both remedies, to be charged to his private account, and got him out of the house and off the premises without delay. The whist party broke up very early—there was too much Huggins about the house—and the collector came down before I closed that night, paid for Huggins' medicine, and bought a quarter's worth of ribbon of Bruges, and some chloride of lime. I was shocked beyond measure at the language he used when referring to the episode. He was a prominent member of my own church, and both he and his wife were leading spirits of the local Society of Christian Endeavor.

Huggins' vessel re-fitted at Lunenburg for her next trip. I heard of him indirectly from a medical student who was assisting one of the doctors there.

The summer came again, and it was with no small dread that we looked forward to the return of the *Golden Swan*. We were only too glad to see the other vessels in port; they brought in money and the crews spent it lavishly; they were good fellows if they did fight with one another now and then; after the first twelve hours on shore the men usually cleaned themselves up and put on clean clothes whenever they came up town. If one got a little too much whiskey his friends took him to his boarding house or on board his vessel, and considering that the fleet contained men of every nationality and temperament under the

sun, the sailors were as nice a lot of men to deal with as I could possibly expect. I was talking to the Chief of Police one day, when we noticed a large schooner coming up the harbor; the Chief sighed deeply and remarked, "Here comes the *Golden Swan* again with Huggins on board." "Do you know Huggins?" I asked him. "Indeed, I do," he replied, "Two years ago I ran him in for a simple drunk. I was a new hand here then, and I was keeping the jail until a regular jailer was appointed. I picked Huggins up by the corner, paralysed, he had been bumming drinks all the evening, and I put him on to a truck and sent him up to jail. I had a lot of niggers in for stealing and disorderly conduct, and I'm blest if they didn't club together and put up the deposit for his appearance in court next morning. The old judge was nearly dead with the quinsy, but he heard the case with all the doors and windows open, and when Huggins pleaded that it wasn't whiskey that ailed him, but a stroke of apoplexy, the judge fined him six dollars and costs, and told him that a warm bath with plenty of carbolic soap and some clean clothes was the best medicine he could take, and if he ever came into court again in such a state he would commit him for contempt. I would give a week's pay to get the old fellow in jail again, he is too mean to pay for his drinks and yet he is full half the time; but that six dollar fine nearly broke his heart, and he either saws off when he has got all he can carry, or goes on board and sleeps it off." I received a visit from Huggins that evening. He was much the same as ever, with the addition of an odor of raw onions and Demerara rum. My shop was full of lady customers and I headed the gentleman off on the door step; he told me he was half dead with "nervous dyspepsia," and asked for literature on the subject. I had an assortment of reading matter in readiness including a copy of "The Curse of Calomel," by G. C. Porkis, M.D., and the "Laxative Life Giver" by the same author. Huggins pocketed them, and left me somewhat abruptly with a group of sea-faring men who were making their way to the Victoria Hotel. To my delight I saw nothing of him for several days. I was informed that he had been drinking very heavily (at other people's expense) and I would gladly have paid him twenty-five cents a day to keep away from me. One morning the port physician came into my store in a most unamiable temper. "I have just had an interview with that beast

(Continued on page 61).

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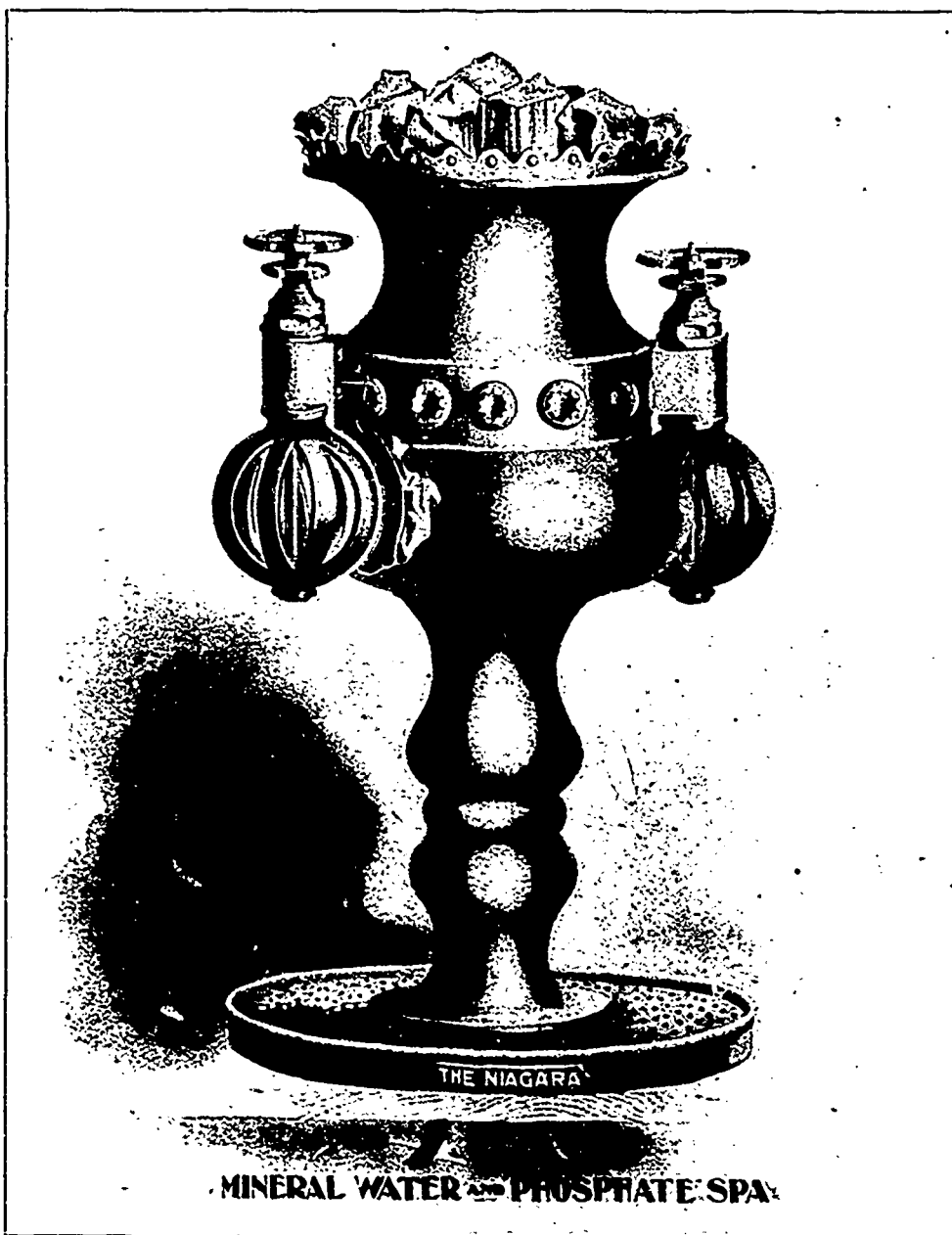
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Indian and Colonial Addendum

to the

British Pharmacopœia of 1898

To the kindness of Dr. John Attfield, F.R.S., editor of the "Indian and Colonial Addendum" of the British Pharmacopœia, 1898, we are indebted for proofs of a report of the Indian Drug Committee prepared for circulation to the members of the Pharmacopœia Committee of the Medical Council.

The report is in pamphlet form containing sixteen pages, the first five of which are devoted to remarks by the editor, giving a statement of the assistance rendered by the Indian Government and its departments, the balance of the report being the work of the committee named.

The report is signed by F. J. Crawford, M.D., D.P.H., Major, I.M.S., Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics, Madras Medical College, and R. Hollingsworth, Honorary Captain, I.S., M.D., Senior Assistant Professor Madras Medical College.

Below we give this report somewhat condensed, believing that it would be of interest to our readers.

1. *Acacia Arabica Cortex*—As oak bark and its decoction have been omitted for substantial reasons from the *British Pharmacopœia* of 1893, and as in India we have already other equally good astringent liquid preparations more easily manipulated, we think that this drug may be omitted.

2. *Acalypha*—We have ourselves made preparations of this drug, and can say therefore that the "succus" should be prepared as suggested, namely, "Bruise; press out the juice; to every three volumes of juice add one volume of alcohol (90 per cent.), set aside for seven days; filter." The result is a very stable liquid capable of being kept apparently an indefinite time. As, according to Hooper, alcohol extracts all the active principle, the "liquid extract" might be made official. It should be prepared as follows: Mix 20 ounces of the powdered dry plant with some alcohol (90 per cent.), and set aside in a closed vessel for 48 hours; transfer to a percolator and exhaust, etc., as usual; make result up to 1 pint. Dose of the juice, 1 to 4 fluid drachms; of the liquid extract, 5 to 30 minims. [*Acalypha* is an expectorant, an emetic, and a laxative.—ED. I. & C.A.]

3. *Andrographis*.—*The Tincture*—Take 2 ozs. of the dried plant, powdered (No. 40); moisten with 3 fluid ozs. of alcohol (60 per cent.); percolate; using sufficient of the menstruum to produce 20 fluid ounces.—

Dose, 30 to 60 minims. *Liquor Concentratus*.—Take 10 ounces of powdered drug; moisten with 5 fluid ounces of alcohol (per cent.); pack in a closed percolator for three days; percolate with the remaining alcohol in 10 equal portions, at intervals of 12 hours. Continue as usual so as to produce 1 pint. Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid drachm. *Infusion*.—1 ounce cut small; distilled water, boiling, 1 pint. Infuse 15 minutes in a covered vessel; strain. Dose $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid ounce.

4. *Aristolochia*—A climbing plant. Root and stem are the active parts. A tincture contains the active principle, and we would infer that the concentrated liquor also would contain it. As there is a resinous substance in the drug, we think that the infusion would not contain the active ingredient, but that the tincture and liquor concentratus would be the most suitable official preparations. These might be prepared as those of serpentry, namely, liquor concentratus:—10 ounces of the powdered drug to give a result of 1 pint, after first moistening with 5 fluid ounces of alcohol (20 per cent.) and packing in a closed percolator for 3 days; the remainder of the alcohol being used in 10 equal portions at 12 hours interval each. The tincture is made from 4 ounces of No. 40 powdered drug, moistened with 4 fluid ounces of alcohol (70 per cent.). Complete so as to produce 1 pint.

5. *Berberis*—The root bark is the official part (Indian pharmacopœia), stripped at the fall of the year and dried. The Indian pharmacopœia makes a tincture, 12 ounces to 2 pints of alcohol (per cent.); and an infusion, $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce of the dried root bark to boiling water 10 fluid ounces; infuse 1 hour; strain. Tincture, dose (tonic), $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 fluid drachms; (antiperiodic), 3 to 6 fluid drachms; infusion, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 fluid ounces.

6. *Betel*—The leaves, being universally distributed, and easily obtainable, might be officially recognised as an external warm application to the chest in inflammatory chest affections, more especially those accompanied by dyspnoea.

7. *Butea Gummi*—official in the Indian pharmacopœia (inspissated juice, obtained from the stem by incision), occurs as irregular shining fragments becoming dull and blackish on keeping. It is referred to as an efficient substitute for kino.

8. *Butea Semina*—We have decided to advise that these seeds cannot actually take the place of the official santonin. True, the General Hospital here mix 1 of santonin, 1 of powdered ginger, and 20 ounces of powdered butea seeds to form their "Compound Powder of Butea," nevertheless we certainly think the

drug should find a place in the *Addendum* as an anthelmintic.

Preparations—The seeds should be soaked in water; the testæ carefully removed; the kernels should then be dried and reduced to powder. Dose—20 grains three times a day for three successive days. Subsequently a dose of a purgative may be necessary, because some authorities think that much purgative action (in case of a single large dose) might interfere with the anthelmintic action of the drug.

9. *Cissampelos*—In nephritic disorders and inflammatory affections of the bladder and kidneys the drug has a reputation. The drug has a very similar composition to the official pareira, and we recommend a decoction, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ ounces of sliced root to 1 pint water; boil for fifteen minutes in a covered vessel; strain and make up to 1 pint. Dose—1 to 3 fluid ounces.

10. *Coscinium*—A valuable bitter tonic. It has been investigated on a large scale (Waring), the preparations used being the same as of calumba, namely, tincture and infusion.

11. *Crinum*—Some misapprehension exists regarding our opinion on the value of the substitutes for the official squill, *urinea scilla*. Preparations of *scilla indica* and *urinea indica* are now made in the Government Medical Stores, and issued as fulfilling all the requirements of the official Squill preparations. The official Squill from the south of Europe is not utilized at all for the manufacture of preparations. Both of our kinds are used indiscriminately. The name presents a difficulty, because we think the word *scilla* should be limited to the official drug, and we recommend that preparations of the Indian Squill should be called *acetum uriginæ*, *tinctura uriginæ*, etc.

12. *Datura*—Two tinctures, the one of seeds, the other of leaves, are unnecessary. The seeds are preferable in the manufacture of the tincture for several reasons. The seeds may be obtained at any time in the bazaars, and may be gathered readily. *Tinctura Daturæ*:—2 $\frac{1}{2}$ ounces of the bruised seeds to 1 pint of alcohol (per cent.), prepare by maceration and percolation. Dose—10 to 30 minims. We do not recommend any other preparations of this Indian drug.

13. *Embelia*.—Both *E. ribes* and *E. robusta* occur in commerce mixed, and they both contain the active principle (emebelic acid) according to the investigations of Warden. The suggestion, therefore, to use both in making the preparations of the drug is good. We recommend the simple powder—pulvis embelie—in doses of 1 to 4 drachms as a valuable anthelmintic against tapeworm.

14. *Exacum*.—We agree that *E. tetragonum* (N.W. & C. India), *E. bicolor* (Nilgiris, S. India), *andrographis* (plains all over India), *E. pedunculatum* (plains all over India up to 3,000 feet), and

Swertia corymbosa (Nilgiris, S. India), and *Swertia afinis* (hills in Vizagapatam), may be used interchangeably, according to locality and convenience. Except andrographis, they all belong to the Gentian family.

15. *Gossypii radialis cortex* is official in the United States Pharmacopœia, and has a great reputation in America as an emmenagogue. Dymock alludes to it as "an undoubted emmenagogue." Strength, 2 ounces of root bark to 1 pint of boiling water, the whole boiled down to one-half.

16. *Jasminum*.—The fresh flowers are undoubtedly lactifuge when applied locally in appropriate cases. We cannot at present mention any preparations as advisable, but recommend the official recognition of the fresh flowers.

17. *Kaladana*.—All medical men of standing here have experience of this drug. It is very commonly used by natives as a purge. We agree that the best preparation is the compound powder, prepared in a similar way to that of jalap, with ginger and cream of tartar, as in the *Indian Pharmacopœia*. The proportions to be the same. The resin, "Pharbitisin," and the tincture are also very active, and may be officially recognized; the resin in doses of 5 to 8 grains, and the tincture $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid drachm. The tincture should have the same strength, namely 4 ozs. of powdered seeds to 1 pint of alcohol (70 per cent).

18. *Mudar*.—The official name should be "Calotropis." The drug is an old and well-established one in reputation, and its tonic and emetic properties are well known. The powdered root-bark is an alterative tonic in 3 to 10 grain doses, and emetic in 30 to 60 grains. A tincture was found to possess the same properties as the powder. Its strength is 2 ounces to the pint, and its dose $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid drachm.

19. *Mylabris* has been in use in Indian Government medical stores in making preparations similar to those of cantharides, whose place it practically takes in the manufacture of the emplastrum at all events, the most universally used of cantharides preparations in this country. The mylabris cichorii is the beetle in most use, and we recommend its being made the official one, and not the mylabris phalerata.

20. *Myrobalanum*.—The fruit is extremely common; besides being aperient in action it possesses an astringent principle and we think some doubt would arise regarding the exact effect of a decoction administered internally. Results might differ. Natives use the drug as a purgative, but in combination with other purgatives. The two ointments are the preparations to which we attach most importance, one with opium, the other without, as in the *Indian Pharmacopœia*.

21. *Oleum Ajowan*.—We agree that this volatile oil has a special value of its own. The drug (chiefly the fruit) is in universal use throughout South India as a carminative in all bowel complaints, such

as diarrhœa, colic, cholera, etc. It has a great reputation for producing a feeling of warmth and exhilaration and relieving the sinking and fainting feeling which accompanies bowel disorders.

22. *Oleum graminis citrati*.—As a stimulant carminative, this oil may be officially recognized for its own merits.

23. *Sumadera* is not sufficiently readily attainable in the various bazaars in the Presidency to warrant its official recognition for the present.

24. *Sappan* contains a fair amount of tannic and gallic acids, and it has been used in Government depots for some years instead of logwood. It is very widely distributed, and we think a decoction similarly made to that of *Hæmatoxyli lignum* might be officially recognized.

25. *Swertia*.—*Vide supra*, No. 14, *Excum*. ["Not represented in our Ceylon flora."]

26. *Thus Indicum*.—We have no special knowledge of this substance. The emplastrum picis is little used in this country. Later we propose experimenting with a local substance "gondah birozah," which is said to yield a useful equivalent of Burgundy pitch.

27. *Tinospora*.—A very old-established drug. The root and stem should be collected in the hot season when the bitter principle is most abundant. The tincture should be made in the same way as that of Calumba, strength 4 ounces to the pint. The strength of the infusion should be 1 in 10. The liquor concentratus might be officially recognized if the results of our present experiments will stand the tests detailed in the preface to the *British Pharmacopœia* of 1898, p. vii.

28. *Toddalia*.—Also a well-known drug with a considerable reputation as an aromatic tonic, comparable to cusparia. The tincture is made in the ordinary way—strength $2\frac{1}{2}$ ounces to the pint; infusion, 1 in 10 of boiling water, and straining.

29. *Tylophora* is a very abundant plant, and of well-established reputation as the equivalent of ipecacuanha. It is emetic, diaphoretic, and anti-dysenteric.

30. *Valeriana Indica*.—As far as we can make sure, this Indian valerian possesses the same strength in volatile oil and valerianic acid as the *valeriana officinalis* of the *British Pharmacopœia*. An ammoniated tincture of the strength of 4 ounces to the pint, and prepared like the official tincture, may be officially recognized.

APPENDIX.

We, the Madras Committee, consider that in any list of Indian drugs which it is in contemplation to recognize officially, the following should find a place: *Azadirachta indica* (the common neem tree), *alstonia scholaris* and *gynocardia odorata*. These are indeed of much greater repute than many of those already detailed. In what way they were originally omitted from our 1894 report I have now forgotten.

(a) *Azadirachta Indica* is of considerable repute among the natives of South India, who utilize every part of the tree for medicinal purposes. As being of greatest value it is the bark of the wood we recommend to be official. It is a bitter tonic and has excellent properties similar to those of quassia. Natives indeed make neem cups, like we make quassia cups, in which they pour water for producing a stomachic drink. We shall experiment as before with a liquor concentratus. The tincture and the infusion should be official, of the same strength and mode of preparation as quassia.

(b) *Alstonia Scholaris*.—A well known astringent tonic of much value. A tincture and infusion should be official: Tincture, $2\frac{1}{2}$ ounces to the pint, and infusion, $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce to 10 fluid ounces. Drachm and ounce doses respectively. Same remark applies with regard to liquor concentratus as before.

(c) *Gynocardia Odorata*.—The seeds of this yield chaulmoogra oil of very well-known value in leprosy. It is administered both internally and externally. The evidence regarding its utility is considerable. Most medical men who are engaged in treating lepers place considerable trust in this oil. It is alterative also in other chronic skin diseases and in tubercular eruptions. The ointment might be official (*Indian Pharmacopœia*), its composition being, the oil 1 part, hard paraffin 4 parts, soft paraffin 5 parts. The oil itself might be made official, not the seeds. "*Oleum gynocardiaæ*." The oil is given in doses of 4 minims, increased gradually to from $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid drachm.

RESPECTING ACACIÆ GUMMI.

1A. *Anogeissus Latifolia* (Wall) is a gum-yielding tree of considerable repute. The gum is said to be double the strength of gum acacia in viscosity. It would make an admirable equivalent for the official gum acacia in making mucilages. The tree occurs throughout India except north of the Ganges. The gum may be obtained in any quantity, nearly free from admixture with other gums and from adulteration. It occurs as clear white or straw-colored elongated tears, adhering into masses sometimes honey colored, and is gathered from outside of the bark of the larger branches of the trunk. It has a glassy fracture, and is quite transparent internally and free from cracks. With water it forms a nearly colorless mucilage, quite colorless in the case of the finer qualities of the gum. It possesses a faint characteristic odor. We recommend the official recognition of this gum as a strong equivalent of gum acacia. Preparation, mucilago gummi indicæ, 2 ounces of gum, in small pieces; rapidly rinse with a little distilled water; dissolve in 6 fluid ounces of distilled water in a closed vessel; strain.

Lysitol.—A trade name for a new disinfectant, recently introduced by Roessler, of Prague.

WATERSTON'S

Early Appreciation.

"I say, 'tis the Bee's Wax, for I did but seal once to a thing."
—2 Henry VI., iv. 2.

Druggist's

Wax.



PERFECT SECURITY

"Good Wax, they leave:—Bless'd be you Bees that make these locks of counsel."
—Cymbeline, iii. 2.

George Waterston & Sons, London and Edinburgh

11 PRIZE MEDALS Sold by all Wholesale Dealers.

The only Pills which purge without pain

BOISSY'S
SAPONACEOUS
PILLS

LAXATIVE
PURGATIVE
REFRESHING

The Box of 40 Pills: 2/- free by Post.
Ph^o BOISSY, 2, Place Vendôme, PARIS

Clough
Corkscrew Co.,
ALTON, N. H., U.S.A.
ORIGINAL PATENTEES.
SAMPLES, ALL
SIZES, FREE.

PAYSON'S
INDELIBLE INK.
For marking Linen—Silk & Cotton
WITH A COMMON PEN.

THE OLDEST - THE BEST
Received Medal and Diploma at Province of
Quebec Exposition, Montreal, 1897.
Trade supplied by all leading Drug Houses in the
Dominion.

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

PLAIN, LACQUERED

BOXES

AND DECORATED

MAKE THE BEST
SEAMLESS TIN

• IN THE MARKET •

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

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Vaccine Farm

ESTABLISHED 1885

Pure and reliable Vaccine matter always on hand. Orders by mail or otherwise promptly filled.
10 Ivory Points, \$1.00; 5 Ivory Points, 65c.; single points, 20 cts.

LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO THE TRADE.
Address all orders,

VACCINE FARM,
A. STEWART, M.D., Palmerston, Ont.

MINARD'S

"KING OF PAIN."

LINIMENT

Sold from Halifax to Victoria

- BY
- HALIFAX { Brown & Webb, Simon Bros. & Co.
Forsyth, Sutcliffe & Co.
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 - YARMOUTH—C. C. Richards & Co.
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Evans Sons & Co. Lyman, Knox & Co.
 - KINGSTON—Henry Skinner & Co.
 - TORONTO { Lyman Bros. & Co. Evans Sons & Co.
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 - ELLIS & Co. T. Milburn & Co.
 - HAMILTON—Archdale Wilson & Co. J. Wizer & Co.
 - LONDON—London Drug Co. Jas. A. Kennedy & Co.
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QUEBEC.—W. Brunet et Cie.
ST. JOHN.—Canadian Drug Co. S. McDiarmid & Co.
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Popular Dentifrice of
The Best Druggists.

TEABERRY

FOR THE
TEETH

Nothing mysterious about the in-
gredients that enter into this popu-
lar dentifrice.

It is just a case of experience
and skill producing the best for the
particular purpose—a dentifrice that
keeps the teeth healthful, hardens
the gums, sweetens the breath, and
is a favorite on the dressing table
of Canadian ladies.

Sold at 25c. a bottle.

ZOPESA CHEMICAL CO.
TORONTO.

A LARGE AND INCREASING SALE
ON THE CONTINENT IS THE BEST
PROOF OF THE MERITS OF

CODY'S

Cocoa Wine

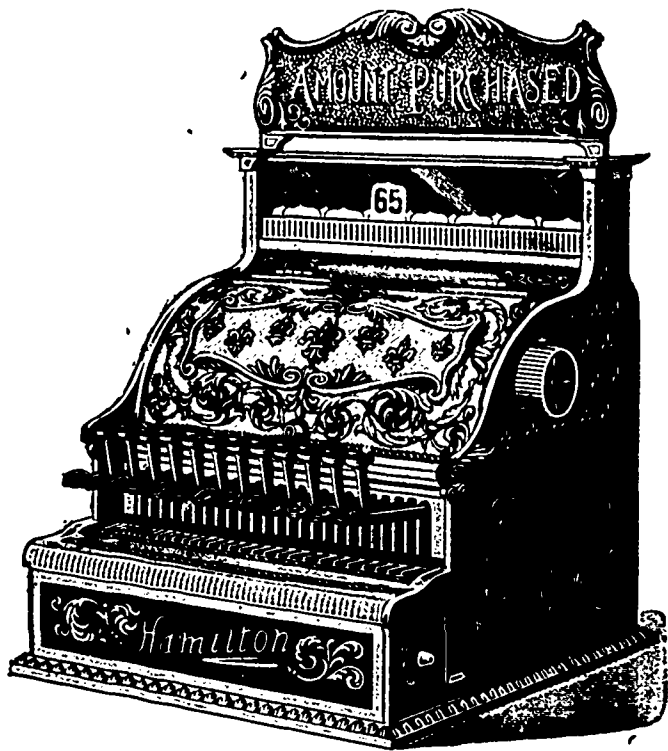
Get our price. It will interest you,
C. C. CODY & CO.,
Kingston, Jamaica, W. I.

J. S. HAMILTON & CO., Brantford
Agents for Canada.

THE HAMILTON CASH REGISTER

IS THE
National, With All

THE LATEST IMPROVEMENTS
UP-TO-DATE.



Many Reasons Why You Should Buy The Hamilton Cash Register :

- * It is made in Canada and there are now over four thousand in use.
- * If you purchase a Hamilton Cash Register the money remains in Canada, and the Canadian merchants receive the benefit of same.
- * If you purchase a National Cash Register the money goes to the United States and the American Merchants receive the benefit of same.
- * The Hamilton Cash Register Co. reduced the price of Cash Registers to meet the demands of a large number of storekeepers who would not pay the exorbitant prices charged by the National Cash Register.

For the above and many other reasons you should buy the Hamilton Cash Register and patronize Home industry.

We Guarantee to Save You from \$5.00 to \$100.00 on the Price of a Cash Register.

WRITE FOR PARTICULARS TO

The **HAMILTON BRASS MFG. CO.**

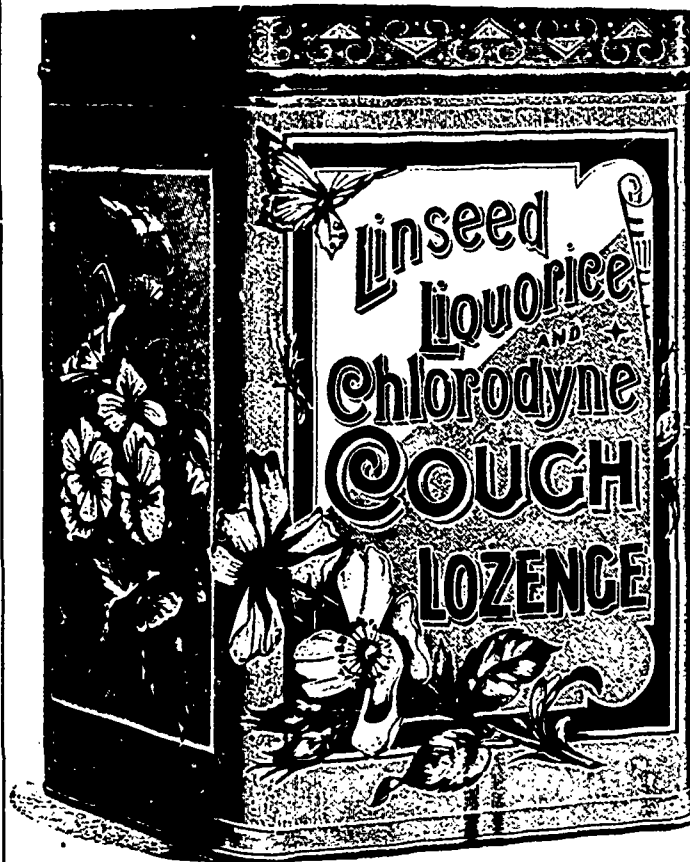
HAMILTON, ONT.

TORONTO OFFICE, 82 King St. W. MONTREAL OFFICE, 1782 Notre Dame St. VANCOUVER OFFICE, 219 Cambie St

Robert Gibson & Sons

Limited

Medicated Lozenge
Manufacturers. . . .



Each tin holds
7 pounds, and is
given with the
Lozenges:

Besides afford-
ing security for
the Lozenges
keeping in any
climate, the Tins
provide a hand-
some Show Case
for the Counter,
& will, no doubt,
lead to an in-
creasing demand

Carlton Works, Manchester, England,

and 1 Glasshouse Yard, Aldersgate St., London, E.C.

Every Wholesale House in or out of London can supply, or indents may be
sent direct to Manchester.

PRICE LISTS ON APPLICATION.

CORKS. CORKS. CORKS.

"MADRID," for 1 dr., 2 dr., and ½ oz., 6d.; "CADIZ," for 6, 8, and 10 oz., 1; "FARO," for 1 oz., 1½ oz., 2 oz., 3 oz., 7d.; "LUGO," for 10, 12, 16 and 20 oz., 1/9; "LISBON," for 3, 4, 6, and 8 oz., 7 l.; "SPECIAL VEL," 1/6 per gross. Strong cloth-covered box, containing samples (2½ gross) of corks, post-free for 3/6. Leatherboard box, containing 12 gross of Corks for 2 oz., 3 oz., 4 oz., 6 oz., 8 oz., and 10 oz., post-free, for 10/6.

Above can be obtained through any of the Canadian Wholesale Druggists or direct from

AYRTON & SAUNDERS, 34 HANOVER ST., LIVERPOOL.

The Best and Cheapest Package Dye on the Market

"FAST COLOR HOME DYES"

Warranted to Wash and Not Crack.

Will Stand the Light.

These package dyes have an established sale in many parts of Ontario and have given entire satisfaction. They are prepared by a practical chemist of long experience in the chemical dye trade, and are guaranteed fast colors. These goods are offered to the drug trade at a lower price than any other reliable dye, and will be well advertised. It will pay you to push these in preference to others, because:

1. They will give your customers perfect satisfaction.
2. They give you a larger profit.

The Druggists Corporation of Canada

LIMITED

46 LOMBARD ST., TORONTO

We Excel

In the
Manufacture of

**Fine Paper Boxes
Bottle Cartons
and Labels**

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

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

Dominion Paper Box Co.,

38 and 40 Adelaide St. West,
TORONTO.

Removal Announcement

After over forty years' occupancy of our late place of business
—King Street East—we beg to announce our removal to

**OUR NEW PREMISES,
51-53 Wellington St. West**
(TWO DOORS WEST OF BAY STREET—SOUTH SIDE)

Where business will be carried on in every department as formerly. Our aim has been in the past to have

**THE MOST COMPLETE STATIONERY
and ACCOUNT BOOK MANUFACTORY**

in the Dominion, and from our **Increased Facilities**
and **Conveniences** we intend to make it the most
Up-to-date and **Perfect** establishment that can be.

OUR SPECIALTIES ARE:

Stationery Bookbinding
Account Books Paper (All Kinds)
Leather Goods Typewriter Supplies
Diaries Printers' and Bind-
Office Supplies ers' Supplies.

THE **BROWN BROS.** LIMITED
Importing and Manufacturing Stationers, Bookbinders, Etc.
TORONTO

The Pan-American Exhibition.

Our United States neighbors never do anything by halves, as was witnessed in the great World's Fair, held in Chicago, which was acknowledged to be the greatest success of anything of the kind which had been held up to that time.

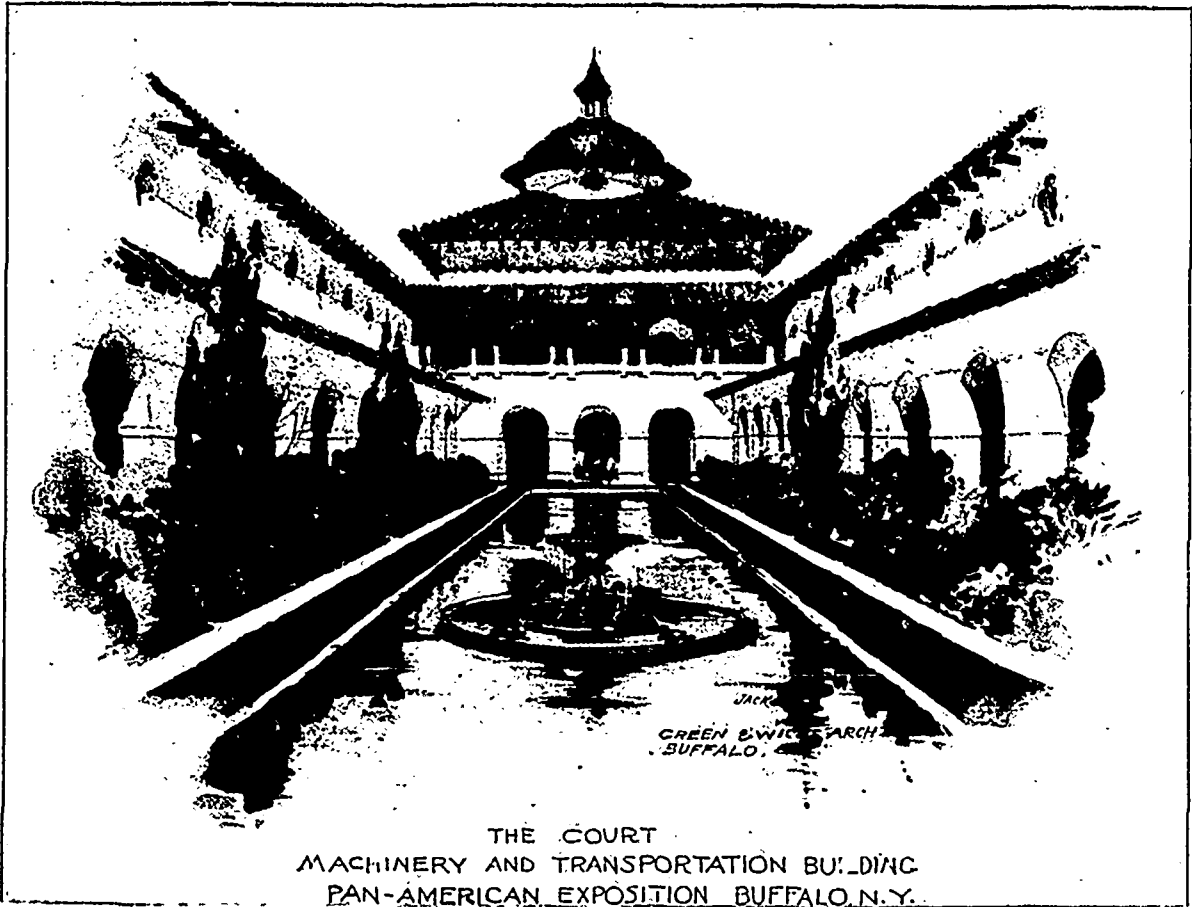
The next important event of the kind is to be held in the city of Buffalo, New York state, in 1901, and from the enthusiastic way in which the matter has been taken hold of, and the clever men who are at the head of it, there is no doubt of its being made a great success.

laneous contributions, the exposition is expected to rival in magnitude and magnificence the much-heralded Paris show of this year.

Buffalo, now known as the "Power City of America," because of the partial transformation of the Falls into electricity, is an admirable location for an exposition. It is a city of 400,000 persons, the eastern port of the Great Lakes, the head of navigation on the Erie Canal. Twelve steamboat lines and twenty six railways with two hundred and fifty passenger trains entering the city daily, make Buffalo easily accessible to

initial inspiration in the mission building found in Mexico and California, supplemented by later examinations of Renaissance work in Spain modified to suit the conditions of the exposition with its gay and festive surroundings.

An attraction of even greater beauty than the building itself is the court of the machinery and transportation building. The building forms a hollow square, with this court in its centre. It is 200 feet long and 100 feet wide, and east and west ends opening respectively to the great entrances from the Grand Canal and the Court of the Fountains, while the



THE COURT
MACHINERY AND TRANSPORTATION BUILDING
PAN-AMERICAN EXPOSITION BUFFALO, N.Y.
COPYRIGHT, 1899, BY PAN-AMERICAN EXPOSITION CO.

Mr. W. J. Buchanan, who has for some years acted as United States Minister of the Argentine Republic, and who was prominently connected with the World's Columbian Exposition, has been selected as the Director-General of the Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo.

He is a man of large experience and great energy, and has associated with him some of the leading citizens of the State.

What with liberal appropriations made by the State government, the Federal government and the municipal government of Buffalo, together with large miscel-

4,000,000 people living within five hundred miles of the city. It is in every respect a model, up-to-date city, beautifully situated on an inland sea within ear-shot of Niagara, the world's most stupendous wonder.

The architecture of the Pan-American Exposition will be exceptionally fine and wholly different from that of any previous exposition. The novel architecture is well evidenced in the machinery and transportation building shown on this page. This building, 500x350 feet, faces on the Mall. This building is designed in a style of Spanish Renaissance, with

great exhibiting rooms of the Mall side of the building, and the two exhibition rooms and great entrance court from the Court of Fountains side of the building lie on either side. Along each side of his court and extending the entire length, are roof-covered arcades, under which the visitor may find rest on the comfortable benches. The pool itself is 175 feet long and 27 feet wide.

A fine feature of the exposition will be the Stadium or athletic field, which resembles in a general way that erected at Athens a few years ago, although this one can be, of course, only a temporary

structure. It will contain easily 25,000 spectators, and is intended as a model of what it is hoped may be executed some day in permanent form. Great attention has been paid to having a large number of aisles to reach the seats, and in addition to the principal entrance on the west there are provided seven large exits. These exits are made of sufficient breadth and height to admit, in case of need, the largest vehicles or floats, as it is proposed to use the Stadium for certain pageants, exhibits of automobiles in operation, judging of horses, live stock, agricultural machinery, etc.

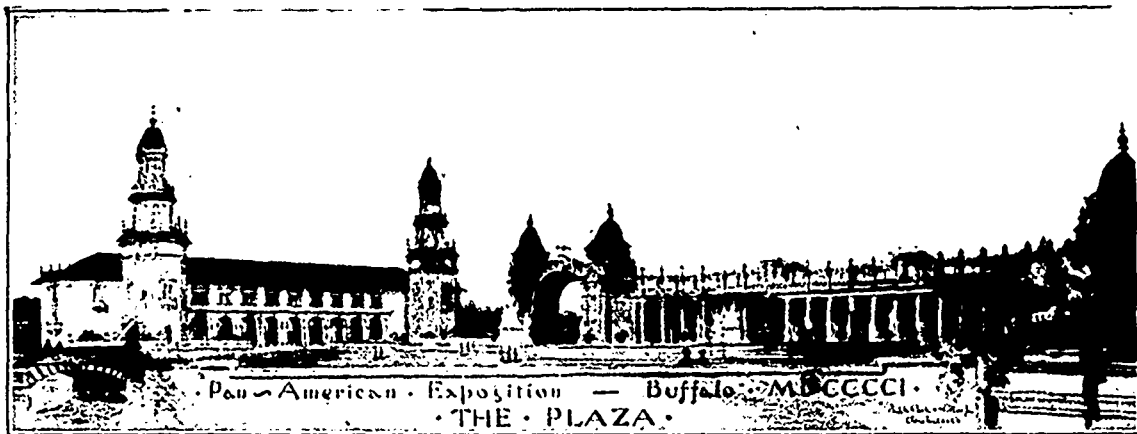
no letter should be used twice, and each of which should embrace the entire alphabet.

To get at this no intricate calculation is needed. It is a simple question of multiplication on the following basis: With one letter there can be, of course, no change. With two letters, two arrangements are possible—*a b, b a*, for instance. With three letters, the possible changes become 3 times 2, or six, thus, *a b c, a c b, b a c, b c a, c a b, c b a*. With four letters, the number of possible changes leaps up to 6 times 4, or 24; with five, to 5 times 24, or 120; with six, 6 times

17,144,220 times more than the letters of the alphabet, or about eight decillions of times. These are numbers of which the human mind can form no adequate conception. In fact, it cannot begin to comprehend their significance.

Antiarthrin.

This is a proprietary preparation in pill form, containing salicin, saligenin, hydrochloric acid and dextrose. It is recommended for uric acid diathesis.—*Phar. Post.*



COPYRIGHT, 1899, BY PAN-AMERICAN EXPOSITION CO.

The total length of the Stadium, including the building which forms the entrance, is about 870 feet and the breadth about 500 feet, and it is undoubtedly one of the finest buildings ever erected for athletic and exhibition purposes.

The Possibilities of Combination.

How many times can the twenty-six letters of the English alphabet be written without repeating the exact sequence of the letters, or using the same combination twice? This was the question that arose one evening, early in October, in a discussion of a recent bank robbery said to have occurred in a neighboring city, and in which the robber had, by wonderful expertness, or by chance, discovered the "combination" of the safe-lock. A bank clerk, who had had considerable experience in figures, and knew something of their possibilities, suggested that probably the number might enter into the hundreds, or even the thousands of millions—a suggestion that was laughed at as preposterous. The writer alone supported his dictum, and agreed to undertake the task of determining the exact number of possible combinations in which

120, or 720; with seven, to 7 times 720, or 5,040; with eight, to 8 times 5,040, or 40,320, and so on. Hence, to get at the actual number of possible changes in any number of letters, we commence with unity and multiply successively with every numeral up to and including the given number of figures. With twenty-six letters, then, the problem resolves itself to $1 \times 2 \times 3 \times 4 \times 5$, etc., up to 26. The result is represented by 403,291,461,126,605,635,584,000,000, or upwards of four hundred and three septillions and two hundred and ninety sextillions of times—figures so immense that the human intellect entirely fails to grasp them. Estimating the time necessary to write down each change and verify it (and this can easily be done by a certain system, which we need not explain) at one minute, it would take one person over eighty quintillions of years to write down the possible changes. The entire human race, including babes new-born, estimating the number at 1,400,000,000, could work continuously for nearly fifty-five hundreds of millions of years at the job before completing it.

A deck of euchre cards (32 in number) can be shuffled or arranged so that no two arrangements shall be alike,

Assistance to Druggist.

The F. E. Karn Co'y are placing to the householders of Toronto a very neat sample of Karn's Ah-wa-go. This remedy has been well known throughout Canada and the United States for some time, and by this means is now being introduced to the Toronto public in particular. There is no doubt that this is the most favorable way of introducing these remedies, and it would be well for all druggists to note that this system is of the greatest assistance to them. The above advertisement appears in another page.

Jambolin.

This is recommended as a specific for diabetes. It is a dirty yellow, turbid liquid of syrupy consistence, having a salty taste and peppermint odor. According to Dr. Aufrecht, the preparation is nothing more than a decoction of linseed, containing sodium chloride and oil of peppermint.—*Phar. Post.*

Lanthanum Salicylate has recently been proposed as an antiseptic. It is an insoluble powder and owes its virtues to the salicylic acid contained in it. It is prepared in the same way as the didymium salt referred to elsewhere.

The FLETCHER MFG. CO.

440-442 YONGE STREET, TORONTO.

Manufacturers of



Onyx and Marble Soda Fountains



**500
Patent Paper Julep Straws.**

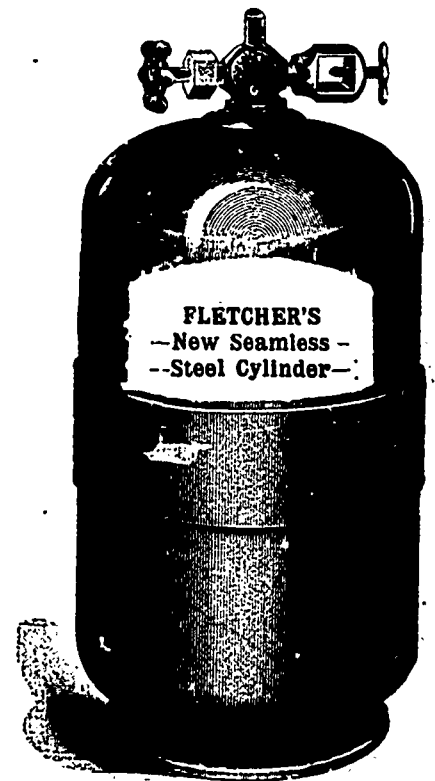
These Straws are made of Manila Paper and hard, white Paraffine Wax of 140° melting point. They are free from taste or odor, and are not affected by anything used as a drink. They are larger than natural straws and one straw will always suffice. They can never be used but once as they will show the marks of use. Paper Straws are never "musty," and every one is sweet, clean and perfect.

Silver-Plated Counter Fountains
Steel Cylinders

And all requisites for the dispenser of Soda Water.

Liquid Gas,
True Fruit Fountain Syrups

Sole Manufacturers in Canada of
Fletcher's Patent Paper Julep Straws
—Equal to the best made.



Write for New Catalogue.

Terms reasonable. We make liberal allowance for old apparatus.

GOMBAULT'S
Caustic Balsam
 IS THE ONLY **Genuine**

The greatest veterinary remedy
 and blister in the market.

Put up with both English and French directions.

PRICE TO TRADE \$12 DOZ.
RETAILS AT \$1.50.

See that Our Name is
 on Every Bottle

**TAKE NO
 OTHER.**

The Lawrence-Williams Co.,

SOLE IMPORTERS FOR CANADA AND U.S.

21 Front Street West,
 TORONTO, Ont.

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

**NOTWITHSTANDING THE FAMINE IN
 SPONGES**

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

- In Bales, weighing from 25 to 75 lbs, unbleached, Florida, Abaco and Nassau Sheep Wools, No. 1 and 2 quality.
- Abaco and Nassau Velvets, No. 1 and 2 quality.
- Acklins and Nassau Reef, No. 1 quality.
- Acklins and Nassau Grass, No. 1 and 2 quality.
- Florida and Nassau Yellow, No. 1 quality.
- Cuba Hard Heads--extra nice.

Also all the above lines in Cases, bleached, graded and packed by ourselves.
 —NO CULLS OR RUBBISH IN BOXES—

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

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

SAUNDERS & EVANS

20 Wellington Street East.

Roll Holders
Roll Wrapping Paper

WHITE AND MANILLA

White and Blue Powder Paper

TOILET PAPER
 DRUG ENVELOPES
 STATIONERY

Canada Paper Co., Limited,
 Toronto and Montreal

Wide-Awake Dealers

ALL SELL

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

The Choicest Goods in the Market....

W. S. RUSSELL

MANUFACTURER

BERLIN, ONT.

We are
 Manufacturers
 of

- Cascara Aromatic
- Syr. Hypophos. Co.
- Syr. Phosphatum Co. (Chemical Food)
- Syr. Triple Phosphate
- Essence Pepsin
- Elix. Lactated Pepsin
- Menthymol Antiseptic
- Elixir Aromatic (An excellent vehicle for covering taste of quinine.)

OUR CHEWING GUMS

are very fine and yield a handsome profit. Crude Drugs and Condition Powders and Horse and Cattle Foods, with your own name. The lowest prices are what we are striving for with best quality. Try us.

THE—
Mackenzie Snyder Company

785 Yonge St., TORONTO.

COALITINE

(Patented)

TWO GOLD MEDALS 1898 AND 1899.
 GUARANTEED TO SAVE 33 1-4 PER CENT.

Unlike any compound as yet offered for the saving of Coal and consuming of Smoke, both in appearance and results. The most eminent Analysts declare it to be a saving of 33 1/4 per cent., and it is now being constantly used by large consumers of fuel, who have proved its merits.

LARGE RETURNS TO RETAILERS

Manufactured by the

COALITINE CO. OF SCOTLAND

Agent for Canada and Newfoundland. **J. RITCHIE,** 15 ST. JOHN ST. MONTREAL.
 Enclose 5 cents for sealed particulars.

TO THE TRADE :

INDIAN CATARRH CURE

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

For sale by

THE INDIAN CATARRH CURE CO.

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

SOVEREIGN LIME JUICE

PURE, STRONG, and BRIGHT.

In Bulk and Bottles (all sizes).

The war in the Transvaal has caused an unprecedented demand for Lime Juice, and the result is a shortage. Price has materially advanced, and we look for very high values in the near future. We would advise our friends to write for quotations, and place their orders early.

SIMSON BROS. & GO.

Wholesale Druggists

Halifax, N.S.

Huggins," he said, "he has been drinking for some days and I gave him an order for four dynamite capsules, as he is badly constipated. The brute worried the life out of me to give him an order for Porkis' Perfect Purple Purgative, but I guess by the time he is through with the capsules he won't want any more medicine for a month." For the benefit of the uninitiated I may state that a "dynamite capsule" consists of half a grain of Clutterbuck's ellaterium, half a minim of croton oil, and ten grains of extract of jalap in a number 0 gelatine capsule. 'P. D. & Co."

The formula is admirably adapted to relieve the constipation incidental on excessive indulgence in alcoholic stimulants. It, however, requires a robust constitution to tolerate it, and I would not advise its promiscuous sale. I very seldom dispensed it, and when I did the directions usually ran as follows: One capsule at once and repeat in eight hours if necessary; on no account exceed the dose, or allow any one else to handle these capsules." I never under any conditions allowed a capsule to leave the office without a written order from a doctor, and, to prevent complications arising from practical jokes, etc., I always took back unused capsules at their face value of fifteen cents each. The circumstances under which they were prescribed precluded their use at the Government's expense.

The doctor entered my dispensing department, and shortly afterwards he was joined by the collector of customs, who wanted some papers attended to. Now, my dispensing room was so situated that you could see and hear everything that transpired in the front shop without being heard or seen yourself. They had been there for several minutes when the shop door opened and Huggins came in. Handing a prescription over to me, he desired to be informed of the nature of the mixture. I told him it was an order for some "operating capsules," and he informed me that he required them badly, as he was half dead with "nervous dyspepsia" and had not fulfilled the calls of nature for a week. Was there any calomel in them? Would they be sure to act? Had I ever taken any myself, etc.? I answered all these questions, and casually added that the capsules would cost sixty cents. His fury was dreadful to behold. He had paid the doctor fifty cents for "writing an order," and if I didn't give him the medicine at once he would go right

straight to the Custom House and report me. I stuck to my point, however, and, with much reluctance, Huggins gave me the specified amount in return for the capsules. He took the box, opened it, and poured the capsules into his hand. Then, after a few uncomplimentary remarks about doctors, druggists and Custom House officials, he put the whole four into his mouth and swallowed them at one gulp. I felt a cold chill run down my back when I realized what he had done, and retreated to the office at once, where I found both doctor and collector purple with suppressed laughter. The doctor did not seem at all put out when I told him that his patient was outside of two grains of ellaterium, two minims of croton oil and forty grains of extract of jalap. Both he and the collector had heard me read the directions over to Huggins and caution him as to their due observance. The doctor casually observed that there were lots of eggs in the stores and that I had plenty of fluid extract of coffee, and proceeded with his work. Huggins seated himself in one of my chairs, and drew a dirty copy of "The Curse of Calomel" from his pocket and began to read the second section thereof in a loud and audible voice, which resembled the squeaking of an ungreased cart wheel. It runs as follows: "Were I asked to name the drug which, above all others, has caused untold misery to the human race, which has slain its thousands where war has slain its tens, and its tens of thousands where alcohol has killed thousands, which has crippled the robust, made idiots of the intellectual, paralyzed the activity of the athlete, blasted childhood, debased womanhood, and generally retarded and kept back civilization for the past two centuries, I would unhesitatingly lay aside all professional prejudice and answer, 'CALOMEL.' For over one hundred and seventy-five years the English speaking population of North America have groaned under the sway of this monster. Who can estimate the number of ruined constitutions, desolate homes, and weeping widows and orphans, which have been caused by its use. For nearly two centuries the centuries the medical profession have groped in blind darkness, seeking for light, but it is only within the last fifteen years that any light has been vouchsafed them. After years of patient chemical research, and hundreds of physiological tests, I have at length been able to offer

the medical profession and the public at large, a remedy which possesses all the laxative effects of calomel with none of its disadvantages, and which is alike efficacious and palatable to the child in the cradle, and the gray-haired grandsire in his easy chair. This remedy, which is to be found in every drug and grocery store from Boston to San Francisco and from Texas to Canada, is known as Porkis' Perfect Purple Purgative." Huggins was by no means a good reader and it took him some time to get through the above paragraph. He was about to start on the next one when a sudden spasm seemed to strike him. His face assumed a somewhat pained expression, and he bowed himself forward on his chair till his knees and his nose were in close juxtaposition. Recovering himself by a supreme effort he glared at the door of the dispensing department and demanded in a voice husky with emotion, "Say, you fellow in there, was there any calomel in them things you gave me to take?" Before I could answer the medical officer stepped out: "Get right out of this at once, Huggins," he said, "get off on the wharf while you have time, and next time I give you an order on the drug store, see that you follow my directions. I've put up with you too long, and now you've got yourself into a nice mess." Huggins had no time to argue. He was a strong, robust man, but two grains of Clutterbuck's ellaterium and two minims of croton oil are heavy odds to fight against, to say nothing of the jalap. He started for the door, and before he had got half across the street he increased his walk to a brisk run. It was about a hundred yards to the wharf, and safety; and it was about even odds between Huggins' will power and the physiological potency of the drugs. Which of the two would have conquered I am unable to say; Huggins held on his course, turning neither to the right hand nor to the left, but when he reached the top of the wharf he was accosted by McMulligan's dog. McMulligan's dog was a public character; his history is written in the chronicles of Morhuopolis, and those chronicles have no bearing on pharmacy. He was a combination of setter, hound, terrier, collie, Newfoundland and bull, his chief ambitions were a bone, and a female of his own species, and his master could claim no good qualities for him, other than the fact that he was an excellent watch dog. On this occasion he happened to be watching McMulligan's coat and dinner

basket, especially the basket, and when Huggins in his hurry trod on the coat and upset the dinner basket McMulligan's dog promptly "pinned" him. The wharf was narrow, there was no rail on the sides, and with a yelp and a yell Huggins and the dog disappeared over the side of the jetty.

The special Providence which is reported to watch over drunken men and fools must have kept an eye on Huggins. Had the tide been high he would probably have been drowned, had it been low he would certainly have broken his neck; as it was he struck a projecting timber in his fall, and fractured his right femur. In addition to this he was severely lacerated by the dog. The doctor, the collector and myself were soon on the scene, and Huggins was fished out and taken down to his boarding house and attended to there. Neither the doctor nor myself had any cause for uneasiness. The man had, first of all, taken too much to drink; and, secondly, he had, when perfectly sober, chosen to take the capsules in utter defiance of the doctor's directions which I had carefully read over to him before delivering them. The collector impounded the empty box with the directions written on the lid, and prepared a statement of the case for the department which would exonerate both doctor and apothecary in case of future trouble.

Huggins had a very bad time of it. The fracture was a bad one in itself, and the dog bites complicated matters. For three weeks he was in a very precarious condition, and it became necessary to engage an attendant for him. There was in the town a middle-aged woman who had spent some time in a public institution as nurse, and who was accustomed to supplement her very small income by attending cases where her services were required. She nursed Huggins through his illness, and after three months' confinement to the house he was able to get out on crutches. My astonishment when he called on me, asked for my bill, and paid it in full, was only equalled by my amazement when the doctor informed me that he had also received payment for his services without any reference to the department, and that Huggins had thanked him as well as paid him.

Greater surprises were, however, in store for us, for the day that Huggins discarded his crutch for a stick, he came into the shop and requested me to "go his bonds" on a marriage license!! It seemed that Mrs. McDougal (his former

nurse) had first succeeded in cleaning him, and had afterwards won his heart, in spite of Mrs. Sairy Gamp's axiom: "Law's sakes, sir, they allus hates their nusses."

My stay in Morrhuopolis was not a long one. I sold out after about a year's sojourn there. Last summer I spent a few days in the place, and I was accosted by a tall, elderly, neatly-dressed man, who walked with a slight limp. It was Huggins. He keeps a "fruit and vegetable store," as he calls it, and seems to make a good thing out of the business. The port physician, who still practises in the town, informed me that Mrs. Huggins rules her husband with a rod of iron, and that it is as much as his life is worth to appear in public in an unwashed or untidy condition.

She gets a good deal of praise for reforming her husband, but I think some slight credit should be given to the doctor, myself, the dynamite capsules, and McMulligan's dog.

To use the doctor's words: "Though the treatment was altogether empirical, and its immediate effects were unexpected, the final result was eminently and entirely satisfactory."

Good Health and Determination Make Millions.

Darius O. Mills, financier and philanthropist, started on his road to fortune with nothing but a good physique and a large determination. He is now worth \$25,000,000, and he has acquired that amount of money by observing these rules:

1. Work develops all the good there is in a man; idleness all the evil; therefore work if you would be good—and successful.

2. Sleep eight hours, work twelve, and pick your recreations with an eye to their good results.

3. Save one dollar out of every five you earn. It is not alone the mere saving of money that counts, it is the intellectual and moral discipline the saving habit enforces.

4. Be humble, not servile or undignified, but respectful in the presence of superior knowledge, position, or experience.

5. Most projects fail owing to the poor business management, and that means a poor man at the helm.

6. Success is measured by the good one does, not by the number of his millions or the extent of his power.—*Key-stone.*

Camphor Oil.

As is well known, says Schimmel's report, a monopoly in the trade of camphor in Japan and in the island of Formosa became a fact on 5th August last. According to reports in the *Hong Kong Daily Press*, six different camphor districts have been created, viz., in Taipeh, Tekcham, Miori, Ta chu, Rinkeho and Giran. The Japanese Government intend to improve the manner of packing by replacing the old boxes of camphor wood, or pine wood boxes, lined with tin, in order to prevent loss by evaporation.

In case all the now existing stills should be worked on modern improved lines, the total output of camphor could be raised to 150,000 piculs or 9,000 tons, whereas the total annual requirements of the world are at present only from 40,000 to 50,000 piculs. For this reason, the Japanese Government contemplate reducing the number of stills sufficiently to preserve a balance between production and consumption, and to secure a reasonable price.

As the Japanese authorities have still to overcome a powerful opposition against the manufacture of camphor by government, it is generally supposed that from one to two years will elapse before the above-mentioned measures will be carried out in their entirety.

For the present, government has fixed the price at which it buys at 30 yen per picul, delivered at Taipeh, but the camphor producers consider this price too low. No decision has yet been arrived at as to the manner in which the sale of camphor is to be organized by government, but from a well-informed quarter we hear that it is intended to sell no camphor at all for between six and twelve months. By this policy it is hoped to raise the price to 90 yen per picul.

It is the intention of the Japanese Government to make an annual net profit of one million yen out of this camphor monopoly. The views above expressed are those of the *Daily Press*.

The *Ostasiatische Lloyd*, a paper appearing at Shanghai, expresses a contrary opinion, as follows:

"It would appear that the expectations raised by the introduction of the camphor monopoly in the island of Formosa are not to be fulfilled. On the one hand, as will be remembered, there was the intention to secure a larger revenue to the government, and on the other, the wish prevailed to prevent the exhaustion and devastation of the camphor forests. As a

Pharmaceutical Journal

LONDON, ENGLAND

ESTABLISHED 1841

Published Weekly; Price Eight Cents; ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION, including Postage, \$4.90.

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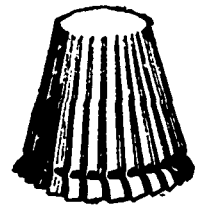
This Way

OR



This Way

Which ?



This American Cap Does It

SAMPLES FOR THE ASKING
SAYFORD PAPER SPECIALTY CO.
PHILADELPHIA, PA., U.S.A.

Wide=Awake Druggists

Would do well to look over their stock of



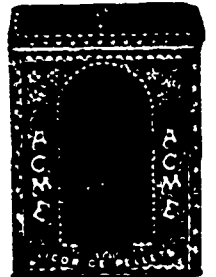
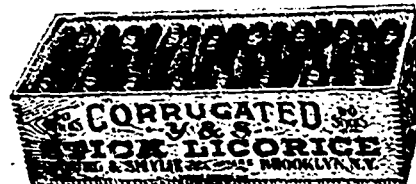
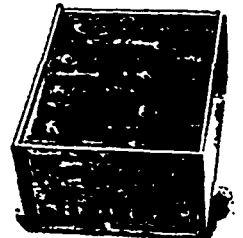
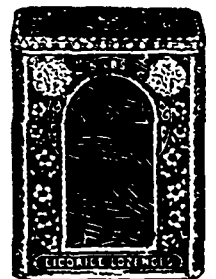
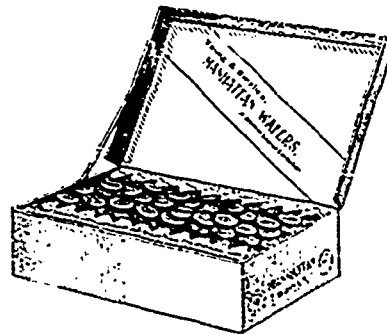
as the season for these goods is here. We call attention to the cuts herewith of some of our best sellers.

The **CORRUGATED Y. & S. STICK LICORICE** is just out. Novel and desirable. Packed 80 sticks in wood box.

The **MANHATTAN WAFERS** are also new. They are made of pliable licorice. A delicious licorice confection. Packed 2½ lbs. in ornamental box.

To be had at all Wholesale Druggists.

Write for illustrated catalogue.



YOUNG & SMYLYE

Established 1845

BROOKLYN, N.Y.

RAYMOND'S**Pectoral Plaster**

Is now in stock by all Wholesale Druggists in Canada, and Our Missionaries are visiting the retail trade.

You will find that they will not try to load you up or sell you any goods.

Give them a chance to tell their story when they call on you, and you will find out how we have been able to create a demand for our goods without adopting the old-fashioned method of loading up the retailer on promises of big advertising.

RAYMOND & CO., 62 Carroll St., BROOKLYN, N.Y.

Write us for prices on the following goods :

Pharmaceutical CASTOR OIL

(The finest goods on the Canadian market.)

Packed 2 tins in cases, weight 75 lbs. oil.

1st Pressure Castor Oil

Packed as follows: 2 tins in cases, 4 tins in cases, ½ bbls. and bbls.

2nd Pressure Castor Oil or East India Castor Oil

Packed same as 1st Pressure.

Glycolum

(Liquid Vaseline). A white and colorless oil used extensively for nasal and spraying purposes.

Turpentine, Boiled and Raw Linseed Oils, Straw Refined Seal Oil, Pale and Straw Seal Oil, Sperm Oil (pure), Bicycle and Sewing Machine Oil, Pine Tar (in tins and bottles).

PETROLATUM

Snow White, Lily White, Cream White, Extra Amber, Amber, Yellow, Veterinary.

3 bbls., ½ bbls., 50 and 25 lb. tubs, 10, 5 and 1 lb. tins, gross, ½ gross and ¼ gross.

Atlantic Refining Co.
TORONTO

If You Want Rubber Goods

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

Atomizers
Fountain Syringes
Bulb Syringes
Combination Fountain Syringes
Hot Water Bottles (4 grades).

And a full line of druggists' rubber sundries

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

SEND FOR CATALOGUE.

Canadian Rubber Company

Alpha Branch]

[of Montreal

MONTREAL

TORONTO

WINNIPEG

Outside the Combine

We Manufacture.....

Anti - Monopoly

Chimneys and Bottles

Green, Amber, and Flint.
Every Description.

GET OUR PRICES.

SYDENHAM GLASS CO.,
Of Wallaceburg, Limited.

matter of fact, the new regulations will result in a considerable increase of the camphor production. Every one of the licensees is establishing an installation far in excess of what had been expected, and, moreover, large numbers of camphor trees are being secretly cut down by unauthorised persons. Within the last few months the price of camphor has advanced considerably, and this is an additional inducement to the exhaustion of the forests."

According to the above, it would appear that new licenses for the manufacture of camphor have been given out, or existing ones retained. No doubt a few months will elapse before any positive information as to the manner in which the industry will be worked is available. The fact of the existence of the monopoly, however, remains, and with it the probability of a considerable advance in price.

There can be no doubt that this advance will be accompanied by an important increase in the price of camphor oil. In this expectation the holders of the existing small supplies have already profited by the favorable tendency, and advanced their quotations by ten per cent.

In case the intention of the government to suspend sales during a period of from six to twelve months should also be applied to camphor oil, it is possible that a most disagreeable condition of things will arise, for even at present the output of light and heavy camphor oil is insufficient for the demand. Under these critical conditions it is altogether impossible, at present, to enter into any contracts for these two articles.—*Oils, Colors and Dry Salteries.*

How to Cap a Bottle.

Joseph Hostelly, basing to some extent on Snively's treatise on the manufacture of perfumes, gives these directions in the Druggist's Circular, on giving an elegant finish to perfume and other bottles:

First, the material selected should be cut into strips, one-half or three-eighths wider than the distance from the lip of the bottle on one side of the stopper to the lip on the opposite side, measuring across the top of the stopper. To be applied, a section thus shaped is moistened in water. This is done to make it more easily accommodate itself to the contour of the stopper, by rendering it pliable, and causing it to retain this artificial

shape when dry, through its becoming stiff from the wetting. If leather be used, it should be made only slightly wet (damp); much water impairs the texture and grain. The operator now gently pulls the cap down over the stopper, and, as well as he can, makes it lie neatly. A piece of strong cord is then wrapped two or three times around the neck sufficiently tight to confine the skin closely, and yet to permit it to be further adjusted by pulling the projecting edges. By carefully manipulating the skin when thus secured—loosening or tightening the cord as occasion may require—the operator can usually remove all wrinkles. When the cap is as perfect as it can be made, it is secured by a single coil of string tightly tied, and the projecting edge is then clipped evenly off with a pair of shears.

It will be found quite difficult to make a neat finish, with either leather or baudruche, over some of the stoppers of odd pattern often used in such bottled products. To satisfactorily cover some stoppers—pretty, but in this case awfully intractable—it is not possible to use leather, baudruche being substituted. When the cap has become fully dry, it is made to bear a bit of bonny ribbon, very narrow, called perfumers' tie ribbon. In color it can be had to suit the taste or requirements of the purchaser. To arrange and tie this ribbon, it would be well to dissect and make study of the work of adepts, examples of which are plentiful about the pharmacy. It is not difficult to ornament with ribbon the cap of a bottle stoppered with a common cork. A neck label is sometimes affixed to bottles of this class of products, when the ends of the ribbon are held by drawing them down over the neck and pasting the label over them. Where silk cord is used, the ends are often allowed to project a quarter inch or more, and are combed out tassel-like. The writer has found this fringe easily formed with a few strokes of an infant's hair comb. He has very attractively embellished the caps of bottles of toilet articles by tying about them pieces of crochet silk and combing out the end as above mentioned. The silk in the piece is very prone to tangle while being used if not carefully handled.

Brown—"I hear Jones is sick. I wonder if it's anything contagious."

Smith—"Don't worry; if it is it won't matter. He's too close to give anything to anybody."

Practical Hints on Advertising.

By Charles Austin Bates, New York.
No. 83.

The retailer in minor cities should contract for all newspaper space in bulk at so much per inch, using so many inches a year. He should get a bed-rock rate on this. Then he should use the space as he needs it. He should use just enough space to tell his story, no more.

He should not only use his space to the best advantage, but be sure he is using the best papers. He should take more space in the paper that brings the best returns. He can easily find out which that is. There are several ways. Here is a simple one which always proves effective.

On a day when some particularly attractive bargains are offered, give a free street car ride to and from the store to every purchaser. Advertise it in every paper, and in each paper put a coupon good for two tickets on the lines running to the store. Have the name of the paper, in which the coupon appears, on the coupon. Tell customers to bring the coupons when they come. Most of them will. Ten cents is worth saving. This will give the minor city retailer a very reliable record of the papers that brought the best returns. No paper should object to such a test.

Of course, in metropolitan cities where there is a large class of conservative, wealthy people, who ride in their own carriages and make but very little use of the street cars, a test of this kind might do injustice to some high-class paper. For instance, in New York city it might do an injustice to the *New York Evening Post*. In Chicago, it might do an injustice to the *Chicago Evening Post*. However, in a minor city—anything less than a metropolitan city—it will give a pretty fair basis upon which to estimate the value of mediums.

* * *

Most retail firms, especially department stores in minor cities, have more or less mail order business. Very few of them push it properly. It is a business that can be pushed even in cities of sixty and seventy thousand people. In order to push it, it is necessary to use small space in the neighbouring country papers.

This space can be obtained at very cheap rates. Just as much attention should be given to preparing the ads. for these country papers as for the city papers. The ads. should be checked,

and it should be seen to that they are inserted according to contract. They should be changed like those in the city dailies, every issue.

Special attention should be given to seeing that the articles advertised in these country papers are profitable and suitable for mail order business. As a rule, it is best to advertise high-priced things for mail orders. Give the price and bear down on the good quality and description. Advertise constantly the good points of your mail order business. Say you have the quickest mail order house in your territory; say that you are prompt, reliable, and that you give money back on unsatisfactory purchases; and say that all these statements are strictly true.

After you get an order, no matter how small, see that it is filled correctly and intelligently. Follow up all requests and inquiries for samples, if they come to nothing. Have a courteous letter to send to all who have written once, and find out why they have not ordered. Find out what is wrong and make it right.

* * *

When a special sale is to run a certain time, be sure to advertise its continuance. Follow it up each day with new announcements as long as it lasts. It isn't necessary to give it much space for the first announcement, but don't ignore it, and make everything about the store advertise it. Show the public that you think it is a big thing. Have the bargain counter the most conspicuous in the store. Have plenty of card signs, and have window displays, if necessary, on the same lines.

Be sure your salespeople see all of the ads. every day; not just what pertains to their own department. In a small store especially, the salespeople should know all the store news.

Have your clerks suggest ideas for advertising their departments. Use the suggestions if they are good. Enlist the interest of your salesmen.

Keep a careful record of your advertising expenditure. Itemize it as carefully as you do your sales. Charge all advertising to the separate departments. For instance, if dress goods had so many inches one day, at so much an inch, charge it to dress goods. Then study this record, and see how the sales correspond to the advertising.

* * *

Advertising is like any other particular of your business—if it does not bring results there is something wrong. When

you locate such a case, study it out and find why it did not bring results; whether it was the wording, the prices, the medium, or the weather. The accumulation of this experience will make you rich.

* * *

I understand from reading advertising journals that many advertisers nowadays think that two-color illustrations are a chestnut, and are no longer effective. I don't agree with this idea. With the average human being a cover design in colors is more attractive and catchy than a one-color half tone. Of course, three or four colors are more attractive, but where that cannot be afforded, two colors will do. The average human being is caught by colors, even when they are not particularly artistic in blending. Throw a booklet with a cover design, made up in even inartistic and broad color effects, on the floor before you, front cover up, and then throw a booklet with a one-color half-tone design in the same position, and see which catches your eye and arouses your curiosity.

Recent Patents of Interest to Pharmacists.

Umbilical forceps, Ernest V. Acheson, Salt Lake City, Utah.

Inhaler, George D. Ballou, Syracuse, N.Y.

Nasal protector, Thomas Clarence, Kansas City, Mo.

Truss pad, Cornelius Donovan, New York, N.Y.

Surgical sewing instrument, George E. T. Arnold, Lancaster, Ky.

Syringe, Lars Bring, Stockholm, Sweden.

Registering clinical thermometer, London, England.

Surgical instrument, Charles J. Pilling and G. T. Barber, Philadelphia, Pa.

Making quinine carbonic ether, Heinrich, Thron, Frankfort-on-the-Main, Germany.

Protector for douches or bed pans, Carrie Trabaud, East Orange, N.J.

Water-massage apparatus, Henry Ullrich, Chicago, Ill.

Design, bandage, Coryell Bartholomew, Jackson, Mich.

TRADE MARKS.

Certain remedial preparations, Armour Packing Co., Jersey City, N.J., and Kansas City, Kans.

Digestive tablets, Bell & Company, New York, N.Y.

Liquid nerve tonic, Boericke & Runyon Co., New York, N.Y.; San Francisco, Oakland and Los Angeles, Cal.; Portland, Oregon, and Philadelphia, Pa.

Remedy for certain named diseases, O. J. & J. A. Bryan, Rochester, N.Y.

Salve for certain named diseases, John J. Buswell, Philadelphia, Pa.

Blood purifier or tonic, Churchill Drug Co., Burlington, Iowa.

Remedies for certain named purposes, Frank Emerson, Lawrence, Mass.

Medicines for certain named diseases, Grape Capsule Company, Allentown, Pa.

Remedies for certain named diseases, George W. Hilton, Lowell, Mass.

Remedies for a certain named disease, Lanoid Co., Delaware, Ohio.

Antiseptic prophylactic, disinfectant and parasiticide, Sylvester L. Nidelet, St. Louis, Mo.

Medicines for certain named diseases, Sherrin & Baker, New York, N.Y.

Medicinal preparation for certain named diseases, Ludwig Wolf, New York, N.Y.

Opium antidote, Harrison & Roth Co., Evanston, Wyo.

Nerve tonic, S. R. Feil Co., Cleveland, Ohio.

LABELS.

"Oriental Almond Cream," for a lotion, Graham Chemical Co., Baltimore, Md.

"Michale Louis Quick Herb Cure," for a medicine, Michel Louis, Washington, D.C.

"Michale Louis Quick Pain Killer," for liniment, Michel Louis, Washington, D.C.

"Burdal," for a medicine, Odmar K. Theobald, Cincinnati, Ohio.

"Dr. J. C. Hood's May Blossom," for a medicine, J. C. Hood, Louisville, Ky.

"Oyl-Ine," for a liniment, J. W. Van Winkle, Chicago, Ill.

"Laxative Fruit Syrup," for a laxative, Joseph von Werthern, San Francisco, Cal.

"Cuban Tonic," for a tonic, J. C. Wilson, Houston, Texas.

PRINT.

"Kenney Speedy Relief Co.," for a medicine, Wm. F. Kenney, Providence, R.I., and South Yarmouth, Mass.

Truss, Wm. R. Close-Erson, Onehunga, New Zealand.

Truss, Robert R. Roberts, Washington, D.C.

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

RIVALS THE LIGHT OF THE SUN

Silent Salesman
TRADE MARK

ILLUMINATED CASES CAN BE SEEN AT CANADIAN REFERENCES :

W. J. DYAS, Strathroy, Ont.; LANE & Co., Halifax, N.S.; F. J. MILLER, Walkerville, Ont.;
LEFEBVRES & ARSENAULT, Montreal; CHANDLER & MASSY Co., Toronto, Ont.

Our Illuminated Show Case will increase your sales 50 per cent.

Send for descriptive circular.

We make all kinds of Modern Show Cases for inside and outside use

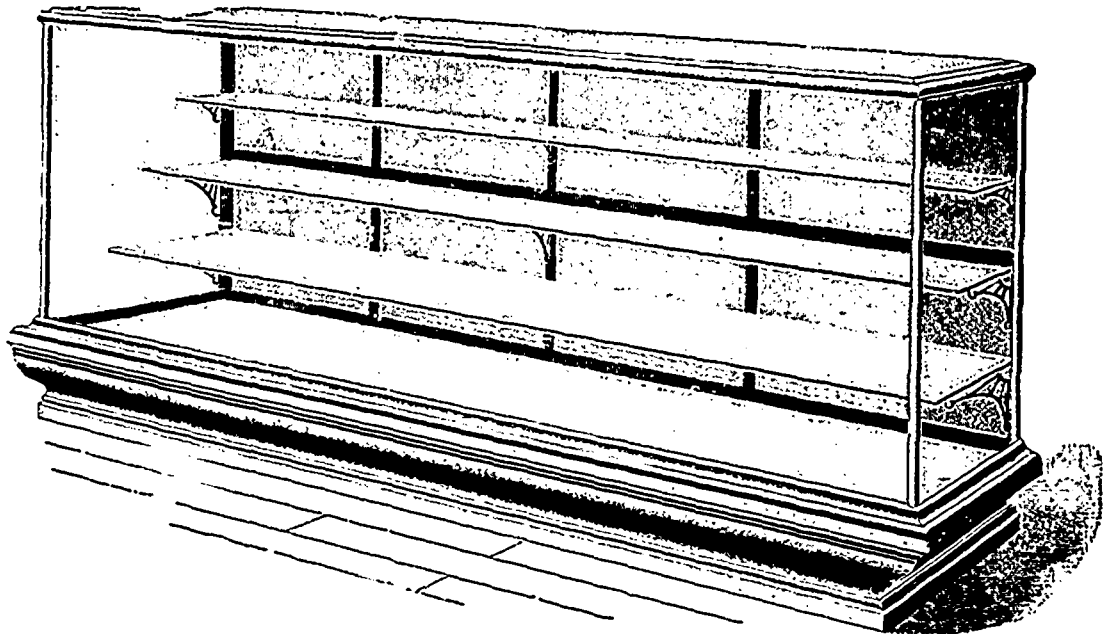
We also make Metal Store Front Sash.

JNO. PHILLIPS & Co.

Limited
ESTABLISHED 1864.

DETROIT, - Mich.,

AND
WINDSOR, Ont.



Address all communications to Detroit.

Patented in United States and Canada. (JOHN PETZ, Patenteur.)

Johnson's
Belladonna Plaster
Prepared by
Johnson & Johnson
New Brunswick, N.J., U.S.A.

The Medical Profession and Hospitals have adopted Johnson's Belladonna Plasters for use in the place of nearly all other kinds of Plasters.

NOTE THESE IMPORTANT CHARACTERISTICS

"I can greatly praise Johnson's Belladonna Plaster. I had it give me a quick and better effect than any other plaster I have ever used."—Dr. H. A. Allen, University of Texas.

"Also a careful test of Johnson's Belladonna Plaster in the Philadelphia Hospital for Skin Diseases showed that it acted more rapidly and more efficiently than any other plaster."—Dr. J. S. H. H. H.

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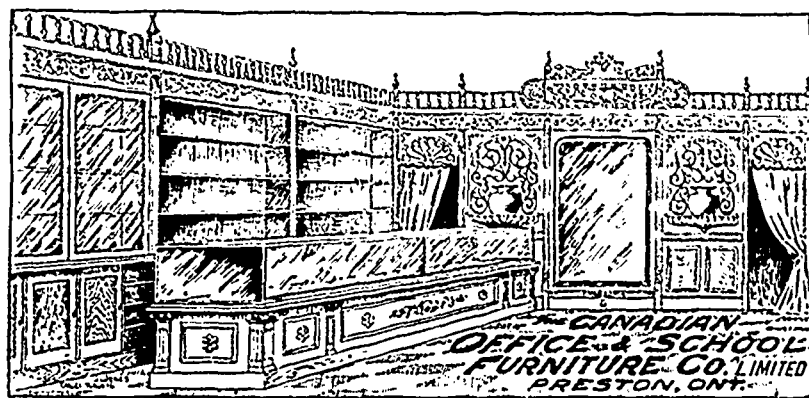
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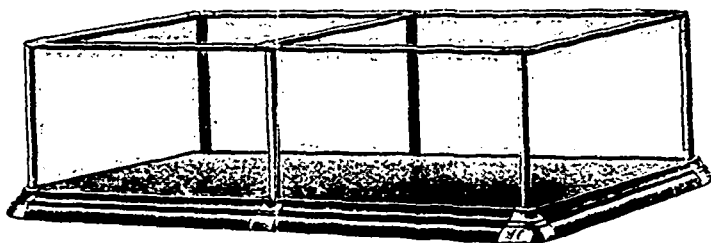
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Antiseptic apparatus, James A. Merritt, Boston, Mass.

Thermometer case, Stephen A. Cunningham, Marietta, Ohio.

Atomizer, Frank C. Dorment, Kalamazoo, Michigan.

Making salol, Henry C. Fehrin, Milwaukee, Wis.

Mechanical illustrator of the eye, Henry A. Heath, Jersey City, N.J.

Atomizer, Thomas Kenney, Jr., Boston, Mass.

Kidney protector, David M. Newcomer, Hanover, Pa.

Truss, Alex. Speirs, Westbrooke, Maine.

Preparing peat for surgical use, Theophile Tempied and G. Dumartin, Paris, France.

Recurrent attachment for syringes or douches, John W. Gibbons (design), Cleveland, Ohio.

Toe attachment for surgical purposes (design), Herbert J. Pond, Norwich, England.

Inhaler (design), Ernest Stevens, Philadelphia, Pa.

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

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Cough syrup, Seitz & Reisinger, York, Pa.

Remedies for certain named diseases, John V. Stephenson, Greensburg, Pa.

Ointment for certain named diseases, Charles E. Abell, South Haven, Mich.

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Granules for certain named diseases, Maurice Robin, Paris, France.

Drugs, chemicals, medicines, medical compounds and pharmaceutical preparations, Schroeder Chemical Company, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Sterilized surgical dressing, Darius Smith, Syracuse, N.Y.

Liniment, George W. Wallis, Rockdale, Texas.

"Dr. Miles' Compound Wine of Sarsaparilla," for a medical preparation, Dr. Miles Medical Company, Elkhart, Ind.

"Dr. Miles' Laxative Cold Cure," for a medical preparation, Dr. Miles Medical Company, Elkhart, Ind.

"Saliform," for a medicine, Flexner Chemical Company, Louisville, Ky.

"Pepto-Mangan," for a medicine, M. J. Brettenbarth & Company, New York, N.Y.

"Roseine," for a lotion, John F. Van Nort, Elmira, N.Y.

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

Chicago Gets There.

FIRST SPACE IN THE PARIS EXPOSITION ALLOTTED TO A CHICAGO MANUFACTURER.

A Chicago manufacturer has the honor of receiving the first allotment of space in the American section of the Paris Exposition. A. R. Bremer Co., manufacturers and sole proprietors of Coke Dandruff Cure, have just been notified by Commissioner Fred W. Peck that their application for space has been passed on favorably, and Mr. Bremer has also been advised that they are the first American manufacturers to receive favorable consideration. The allotment of space has just been started, and they are the first to be officially announced.

In addition to being the first American to receive an allotment of space, The Bremer Co. have also the honor of being the only American manufacturers of a hair preparation who will receive space at the Paris Exposition. Applications have been made by others, but The Coke Dandruff Cure is the only one in that line that has been passed on favorably by the American Commissioner. The list is now closed, and no others can receive space.

In consideration of the honors thus bestowed upon them and their production, the Bremer Co. are already ar-

ranging for an exhibit that will do credit to themselves and to the country that they will represent in Paris. A magnificent white and gold cabinet, planned by one of the foremost designers in France (Allard & Sons), is now being made in one of the Paris studios, and it will undoubtedly excel anything of the kind seen at previous expositions.

The Bremer Co. have announced that they will make an outlay for their exhibit that will impress visitors to the exposition and that will fittingly demonstrate the merits of their preparation as well as show to the world the enterprise of American manufacturers. They will also endeavor to show visitors to the exposition the world-wide reputation of the Coke Dandruff Cure. For several years the sales of this product have been increasing with great rapidity in all of the leading cities in America, and gradually these sales have extended into every State in the Union, and at present it is known in practically every community in the country. Of late the firm has been making tremendous strides in foreign business, until now the export trade of the firm is wonderful. It is largely because of this international reputation of "Coke Dandruff Cure" that they have been so highly honored by the American representatives at the Paris Exposition.—*Chicago Journal.*

Dont's.

Don't forget that a judicious trimming will sometimes improve a picture 100 per cent.

Don't get too near your object. The figure is made of unnatural size.

Don't try to make snap-shots when the sun does not shine on the object you are trying to take.

Don't try to make a time exposure holding the camera in your hands. The camera is sure to move, and a blurred picture will result.

Don't try to make a large picture on a small plate. It appears to be out of proportion. Much better make a small picture and trim the print.

Don't be sparing of your fixing bath. Have a large one. Have it clean. Have it fresh. The clean plates resulting are a surprise to the average amateur.

Don't use a toning bath the gold of which is exhausted, unless you want sickly-looking prints with either greenish, muddy, or chalky tones.—*Spatula.*

Formulary

LIQUID SOAP.

Oleic acid	2 ozs.
Alcohol (90 per cent.)	3 ozs.
Solution of ammonia	q. s.
Water	6 ozs.

This may be perfumed with vanilla to disguise the odor of the oleate. The ammonia is added drop by drop until, after vigorous shaking, the odor can be barely detected. It is then allowed to stand for seven days, and filtered through kaolin. Its cleansing properties are said to be far above those of ordinary soap, and the alkalinity is scarcely noticeable

MEDICINAL MOUTH SOAP.

Medicinal soap	30 gm.
Glycerin	30 gms.
Alcohol, 90 per cent	15 gms.
Salicylic acid	1 gm.

Peppermint water and coloring matter as required.—*Zanhrzt. Rund.*

ARISTOL PENCILS.

To prepare these, according to the *Pharmaceutische Zeitung*, dissolve aristol in cacao butter, melted to about 40° C. (104° F.), or, if it is desired that they shall be flexible, rub it up with a solution of gelatin, glycerin and water; roll out and form into pencils. Pufke's formula is as follows:

Aristol.....	1 part.
Starch.....	8 p. pts.
Sugar.....	12 parts.
Unguentum glycerini.....	5 parts.
Mucilage of gum arabic.....	3 parts.
Water.....	8 parts.

Mix. Divide into bacilli weighing 2½ drams each.—*Nat. Druggist.*

ELIXIR POTASSI ARSENITIS.

Sol. potass. arsenite, 2m. equal 1.50 gr. of arseni- ous acid, with potas- sium bicarbonate	2 m.	0.12 cc.
Tr. card. comp	5 m.	0.3 cc.
Elixir, orange, to measure.	1 fl. dr.	4 cc.

Dose: One to two teaspoonfuls.

ELIXIR STRYCHNINAE ARSENATIS.

Strychnine, arsenate.	1 64 gr.	0.001 gm.
Elixir, orange, to measure.....	1 fl. dr.	4 cc.

Dose: One to two teaspoonfuls.—*Amer. Druggist.*

SYRUP OF IRON ARSENIATE.

The *Repertoire de Pharmacie* gives the following formula for a syrup of iron arseniate:

Sodium arseniate.....	34 parts.
Iron sulphate.....	30 parts.
Citric acid.....	80 parts.
Distilled water.....	1000 parts.
Simple syrup.....	99000 parts.

Dissolve the iron, salt, and the citric acid in 500 parts of the water, and to the solution add the sodium arseniate dissolved in the rest of the water. Mix the solution with the syrup. A teaspoonful of this preparation occludes 1 milligram of iron arseniate, or about one sixtieth of a grain.—*Nat. Druggist.*

BARBER'S BAY RUM SUBSTITUTE.

The *National Druggist* in replying to an enquiry for a cheap toilet preparation to take the place of "Bay Rum" or "Witch Hazel," gives the following:

Oil of bergamot.....	2 parts.
Oil of lemon.....	1 part.
Oil of spike lavender.....	1 part.
Oil of bay.....	2 parts.
Sodium salicylate.....	16 parts.
Resorcin.....	10 parts.
Water, sufficient to make.....	1000 parts.

Rub up the essential oil with the sodium salicylate and a little water, finally adding water sufficient to make a clear solution. Dissolve the resorcin in the rest of the water, and mix the solutions. Let stand, and after a day or two, filter. Color with caramel. The cost of a gallon of this mixture will be about 42 cents at current wholesale rates.

BATH POWDER.

Borax.....	12 av. ozs.
Sodium bicarbonate.....	4 av. ozs.
Potassium carbonate.....	2 av. ozs.
Oil of lavender flowers.....	2 fl. drs.
Oil of orange.....	1 fl. dr.
Oil of rosemary.....	½ fl. dr.

Mix. Use a tablespoonful for the bath, and one-half teaspoonful to a basin of water.

STARCH GLOSS.

Boric acid.....	5 parts.
Borax.....	3 parts.
White wax.....	1 part.
Stearin.....	1 part.

Heat these together with sufficient solution of caustic soda sp. gr. 1.38, to form a clear liquid, which is then evaporated to dryness.

Afterwards mix the powder with fine starch in the proportion of 1 to 10.

EFFERVESCING BROMO.

The *Western Druggist* gives the follow-

ing formula for an effervescent preparation to be used at the soda fountain:

Acetanilid	Ozs.
Potassium bromid.....	½
Tartaric acid.....	1
Sodium bicarbonate.....	2½
Sugar.....	2

Mix the powders and granulize in the usual manner.

NEW, POWERFUL, AND HARMLESS GERMICIDE.

Kronig and Paul (*Wiener Med. Bl.*) make public the following:

Concentrated sulphuric acid.....	45	Parts.
Water	1600	
Potassium permanganate, in 45 per cent. solution	500	

Mix.

The result is a bactericide and disinfectant of such potency that the most obstinate and persisting of the pathogenic bacteria and their spores are quickly destroyed—*National Druggist.*

THEATRICAL FACE PAINTS.

White

Prepared chalk.....	40	Parts.
Zinc white	40	
Bismuth subnitrate	40	
Asbestos	40	
Oil sweet almonds.....	25	
Camphor.....	1	
Oil peppermint	5	
Perfume essence.....	5	

Pink.

Zinc white.....	250	Parts.
Bismuth subnitrate.....	250	
Asbestos.....	250	
Oil sweet almonds	100	
Camphor.....	55	
Oil peppermint	55	
Perfume essence	25	
Eosin.....	1	

Dark Red.

Same as above, coloring with solution of carmine.

Black

Lampblack, best	1	Parts.
Cacao butter.....	6	
Oil of neroli, to perfume.		

Melt the cacao butter, add the lampblack, and while cooling make an intimate mixture, adding the perfume toward the last.

2.

Lampblack.....	1	Parts.
Oil sweet almonds.....	1	
Oil coccoanut	1	
Perfume, as desired.		

3.

Lampblack and glycerin, a sufficient quantity of each.

Beat the lampblack into a stiff paste with the glycerin. Apply with a sponge; if necessary, mix a little water with it when using.

NERLICH & CO.

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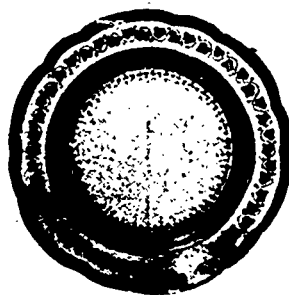
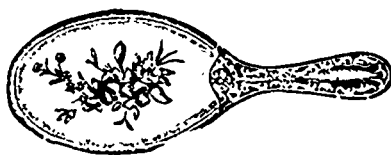
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Canadian Druggist,

Toronto, Canada

IS HE FAIR?

If your wholesaler tries to evade the question when you ask him about Payne's Cigars he is not fair to your business interests. Other brands certainly pay him a larger profit, and you know what that means!

The more money he makes the poorer the quality must be. Think of your own interests, please—don't let the wholesaler pull the wool over your eyes. If you can't reach your wholesaler handily, write to me about terms and prices on

Payne's Cigars

J. BRUCE PAYNE, Mfr.,
Granty, Quebec.

Photographic Notes.

TO DRY A NEGATIVE RAPIDLY.—A professional photographer, writing in *The British Journal*, observes that he can dry any negative within five or ten minutes after taking it from the water. He simply wipes both sides as dry as possible with a clean, soft duster, then holds the negative within a foot or so of a moderate fire, film away from the fire. He has dried hundreds in this way without injuring one, and in the summer has frequently placed them in the sun for the same purpose. The procedure seems to be a little risky, but it certainly expedites matters considerably.

THE FIXING BATH—The limits within which the negative fixing bath may be considered to be of proper strength are not very wide. The bath should never be stronger than :

Hypo 1 pound.
Water 1 quart.

Or weaker than :

Hypo 1 pound.
Water 2 quarts.

MOUNTANT.—A mountant with good sticking and keeping qualities can be made as follows :

Dextrine..... 1 lb.
Warm water..... 45 ounces.

Dissolve completely, strain if necessary, and pour into starch, one pound, previously made into a thick and smooth cream with cold water. Then heat over a water bath until the mixture gelatinizes and is of the required consistency. When cold, thoroughly mix 160 grains thymol; dissolve in methylated spirit. This makes an admirable paste for all classes of prints.

PRINTING FROM A NEGATIVE WITH SCRATCHES ON THE GLASS SIDE.—Occasionally it occurs that large scratches are on the glass side of the negative. These, if printed in the ordinary manner, would show in the print. To obviate this, clean the scratches very carefully, and then fill up the fissures with Canada balsam thinned in benzole. When dry, which occurs almost immediately, prints can be taken off which will show no trace of the scratches.—*Photography* (London).

TO DRY PLATES QUICKLY.—As is generally known, plates which are wished to be dried quickly may be plunged

into alcohol. In a short time the greater part of the water in the gelatine is drawn out. This proceeding is of interest, as it secures good washing, the insufficiency of which causes so many plates to fade. Even if only small quantities of soluble salts are contained in the plates, the alcohol extracts them with the water. If the washing were too short, too insufficient, the plates would be covered, after the alcohol had been removed, with small salt crystals, therefore they must not be too short a time in the alcohol, as the water would then be only partly extracted.

Concentrated alcohol without water can be obtained by the use of dry carbonate of potash, a quantity of which at the bottom of the bottle extracts all the water from the alcohol. Good strong alcohol treated in this manner dries a plate in ten minutes. Perfectly dry plates which it is wished to put into the printing frame produce a grating sound if grazed with the finger, but plates which are only half dried make no sound.—*Photo Beacon*.

TO DOUBLE FOCUS A RECTILINEAR LENS.—Screw off the front glass of the lens, and work with the back part only. This will have the effect of doubling the focal length and approximately reducing the angle of view to half. Therefore every object in the field will be nearly double the size as when the lens is used in its complete state. In exposing you must remember that stops, under changed conditions, have only half value, *i.e.*, *f*-8 will become *f*-16.—*Junior Photographer*.

PLATE BACKING.—M. Goddé has communicated the following to the French Photographic Society as being the most satisfactory backing he has used :

Yellow beeswax 25 parts
Paraffin-wax 35 "
Vaseline 35 "
Earthy pigment 50 "

These are melted in a glue-pot, and brushed on the back of the plate. The ointment sets as soon as it is applied to the cold plate, and is easily scraped off with a spatula.—*Chemist and Druggist*.

PHOTOTROPY.—This is the name applied by Marckwald in a German contemporary to a curious phenomenon he

has observed on exposing certain substances to light. Anhydrous chloride of quinoquinoline, when placed for a few minutes in diffused daylight, or for a much less time, a few seconds suffices, in bright sunlight, loses its yellow color, and takes a strong green tint. If it be then heated to 90° C., it at once assumes its original colour, which it will also do if kept at ordinary temperatures in the dark for a few days. The change is effected most rapidly by the more refrangible rays, and not at all by X-rays. At least one other substance behaves in a manner somewhat similar. The peculiarity of these changes is that they do not appear to be connected in any way with any chemical or crystallographic alteration.—*Photographer*.

ON TOUR.—*The Photo Beacon* says that the tourist should always carry :

1st. Black court plaster for holes in bellows.

2nd. Black sealing wax for holes in wood work.

3rd. Nails and screws of various sizes, chiefly slender.

4th. Tool pad, fitted with fine and larger bradawl, screw driver, file, small saw, leather piercer, and countersinks.

5th. French chalk for easing sliding parts.

6th. Fish glue, which can be kept in a very small bottle, and if too stiff, diluted with vinegar.

Gold Toning Bath.

F. Buhler recommends the following toning bath for matt. gelatin paper: (1) Gold chloride, 5 Gms., is dissolved in water 150 C.c., at 36° C. (2) Strontium chloride, 50 Gms., is dissolved by boiling in water 100 C.c. and added to 1. (3) Potassium sulphocyanide, 25 to 50 Gms., is dissolved in boiling water 250 C.c.; allowed to cool to 97°.5 C. Solutions (1) and (2) are now added to (3), in 4 to 5 portions, with constant stirring; after cooling, the mixture is filtered, and precipitate which forms being redissolved by heating to 100° C.—*Pharm. Centralt.* (*Chem. Industrie*).

Didymium Salicylate which has recently been recommended as an antiseptic, is a pale, pink powder insoluble in water. It is prepared by treating the hydrate or carbonate with salicylic acid, or by double decomposition between some soluble didymium salt and a soluble salicylate.

Optical Department.

In charge of W. E. HAMILL, M. D., Instructor of the Optical Institute of Canada, 69 Yonge street, Toronto.

The Eye at Rest.

By W. E. HAMILL, M. D.
Instructor of the Optical Institute of Canada.

When is the *eye at rest*? The frequency of this question, and its paramount importance to opticians is sufficient to warrant attention again to this well threshed subject. The eye at rest is tantamount to saying "The ciliary muscle is at rest," *i. e.* "The accommodation of the eye is at rest;" hence to understand what is meant by the "eye at rest," the reader must be intelligibly familiar with the philosophy of the accommodation of the eye, which is presupposed in all who peruse this article. When we speak of the *refraction of the eye*, we mean the ability of the eye in a state of rest to refract parallel rays of light.

The refraction of the eye in a state of rest is called the *static refraction*, and is made up of the sum total of the refraction of the three refracting surfaces, and three refracting media of the dioptrics of the eye, *viz.* (1). The anterior surface of the cornea; (2). The anterior surface of the crystalline lens; (3). The anterior surface of the vitreous humor; (4) The aqueous humor; (5). The crystalline lens; (6). The vitreous humor.

By the *dioptrics of the eye* is therefore meant the above three surfaces and three media—in a state of rest. The following three expressions, therefore, (1). The eye in a state of rest; (2). The static refraction of the eye; and (3). The refraction of the dioptrics of the eye, mean one and the same thing. But inasmuch as the eye possesses a potential force to add more refraction to itself we speak of this potential force as the *dynamic refraction of the eye, i. e.*, the accommodation of the eye, which is accomplished by the combined action of the ciliary muscle and the crystalline lens. The dioptrics of the eye remain the same until about the age of sixty years and hence whatever the static refraction of the eye is at twenty years it will be the same at sixty years of age. After this age the eye flattens somewhat, rendering the static refraction thereof less and less as age increases. The result of this flattening is to cause the emmetropic eye to become hypermetropic—the hypermetropic eye more hypermetropic and the myopic eye less myopic.

The amount of this decrease of the static refraction of the eye after sixty years of age amounts to about .50 D. for every five years above sixty. This decrease of the static refraction of the eye above sixty years of age is known as *acquired hypermetropia*. When we speak of an *emmetropic eye* we mean one whose static refraction unites parallel rays of light to a focus on the retina.

A *hypermetropic eye*, one whose static refraction unites parallel rays of light to a focus behind the retina.

A *myopic eye*, one whose static refraction unites parallel rays of light to a focus in front of the retina.

Whenever to the static refraction of the eye is added any of its dynamic refraction (accommodation) the eye is no longer in a state of rest. The emmetropic eye is therefore, only in a state of rest when looking at objects situated at infinity from whence only parallel rays of light can come.

The myopic eye is only at rest when looking at objects situated at its punctum remotum or beyond. The hypermetropic eye is never at rest no matter at what distance the object is situated. All eyes can, of course, be put into a state of rest by a cyclophlegic (atropine, etc.) which paralyzes the ciliary muscle so that it cannot act so as to allow any dynamic refraction.

Old age also puts all eyes at rest from hardening of the crystalline lens, thus in another manner preventing any dynamic refraction.

In all examinations of the eyes for glasses it is the aim of the optician to ascertain as nearly as possible the static refraction of the eye and thus determine whether a convex glass is needed to increase or a concave glass to diminish the static refraction of the eye to make it emmetropic.

In all examinations of the eye, when not in a state of rest, the resultant glasses found must necessarily be more or less speculative.

In the absence of the privilege or license to use a cyclophlegic, opticians should resort much more than they do to the practice of "fogging," which is nothing more than placing convex lenses before the eyes to render them myopic. The convex lenses (usually +4.00) render the use

of any accommodation superfluous, and the ciliary muscle will therefore have a strong incentive to assume a state of rest. By gradually reducing the convex lenses before the eyes you can often by this method induce the eyes to accept a much stronger convex correction than otherwise would be obtained by the old method of working up from weaker to stronger convex. Of course it is to be understood that fogging is only valuable usually under the age of about thirty years. There is a marked tendency of eyes to assume a state of rest in the dark room during the practice of retinoscopy, which accounts for the value of the shadow test even without a cyclophlegic in many cases. The older the patient the less tendency is there to use the accommodation, and *vice versa* in young children. In the latter, neither the dark room, retinoscopy, or fogging suffices to approach that state of rest desired, and I have long taught and firmly believe that opticians should under no circumstances order glasses for children under fifteen years of age without first ascertaining the refraction of the eye in a state of rest by means of a cyclophlegic. Few opticians there be who will not say: "I constantly give glasses to children without using anything but the trial case, and have perfectly satisfactory results." Without doubting either their statement or honesty of purpose, let me say that I regret to admit my experience is just the opposite, and I seldom obtain either a correct fit or satisfactory result in children without the use of a cyclophlegic, and the more I refract, observe, analyze, verify, the more I am convinced of the correctness and truth of my contention.

Optical Notes.

By A CHEMIST-OPTICIAN, in *The Chemist and Druggist*.

A PRACTICAL HINT.

I formerly had considerable trouble with the tenderness and soreness caused by the pressure of pince-nez on the skin of the nose in the case of people first wearing glasses. I now recommend customers to bathe the part with rectified spirit, and find that the discomfort soon disappears. If the spring of the pince-nez is weakened too much the glasses do not sit firm on the nose, and there is danger, in the case of cylinders, of getting the axis displaced. It has often surprised me to find how a little pressure causes soreness of some skins.

We Can Save You Money

—ON—

Your Prescription and Stock Orders

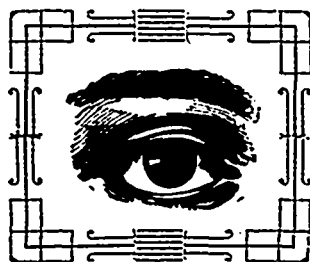
Write Us for Prices and Printed Matter.

All Prescriptions Returned Same Day as Received.

Dominion Optical Co.

63 Yonge Street, Toronto

'Phone 2808



THE

Optical Institute of Canada

Invites druggists who contemplate taking a course in optics to recognise the fact that our graduates never require any further instruction. One course in Optics, if it is a good one, is enough to become a competent Optician. We claim, without fear of satisfactory contradiction, that our course is **the best on the continent**. You will be convinced of this if you send for our FREE PROSPECTUS and see what hundreds of our past students think of us.

NEXT CLASS APRIL 16th

(EASTER MONDAY) AT 2 P.M.

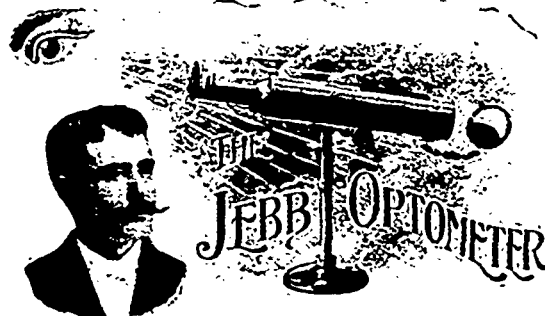
FEE \$25 ON ENTERING.

Address,

W. E. HAMILL, M.D.

11 King Street West

TORONTO



SIMPLICITY, ACCURACY and RAPIDITY

the leading features. No mydriatics used. Valuable in testing children's eyes. The only optometer made confining the space used within its own length, making card test distances superfluous. No artificial lights used. Exact figures produced in testing, and no deduction of prescriptions necessary. Although being a subjective test its principle is such as to make it simpler and more accurate than any objective method. No up-to-date Optician can afford to be without it. For sale by all leading Jobbers, or address

THE JEBB OPTOMETER CO., ORILLIA, Ont.

"Short Talks on Advertising"

224 pages, 123 illustrations; sent postpaid on receipt of price.

Paper binding, lithographed cover, 25 cents.

Cloth and gold, gold top, uncut edges, \$1.00.

CHARLES AUSTIN BATES,
Vanderbilt Building New York

"Mr. Bates' Masterpiece. It is interestingly and readably written—more readable than one would believe possible on so hackneyed a subject as advertising—and it is illustrated by pictures intended to lend a humorous turn to many of the sentences in the text. For those who want a general idea of advertising principles, the book will be found valuable, and even the readers to whom its subject is more than familiar will find it an interesting companion for a leisure hour. It is full of apothegms, every one of which rings with a true note."—Geo. P. Rowell.

"Excellent Work."—Buffalo Evening News.



The Ideal Spring Medicine

Price to the trade \$1.80 per doz. To be had of all whole sale dealers or

THE F. E. KARN CO.,

132 Victoria St., TORONTO

WRITE US FOR BUCKLETS AND FREE SAMPLES.

DRUGGIST,

HAVE YOU HAD

Armada, Lord Nelson

Golden Nugget

OR

National Five

AND

Monte Cristo

>>>>>>> CIGARS?

WRITE US

THE NATIONAL CIGAR CO., Limited, TORONTO

Business Tips

"All Alive."

But not very long after they come in contact with Tanglefoot. Such is the experience of the domestic flies wherever "Tanglefoot" is known, and where is it not known now?

This popular selling article is advertised to the trade again in this issue for the season of 1900, and dealers should remember to have a good stock laid in.

Fancy Goods and Stationery.

We have pleasure in calling the attention of our readers to the full-page advertisement of Warwick Bros. & Rutter, which appears in this issue. This firm advertises a very desirable class of fancy goods, as well as stationery, etc., especially adapted to the requirements of the drug trade, and we bespeak for them the liberal patronage of our readers everywhere.

Paris Green.

It is time for you to place your order for this staple article. The Paris Green made by the Canada Paint Co., of Montreal, is recognized as being without a superior in the market as to purity and effectiveness. They are now offering it to the drug trade for the coming season, and solicit your orders.

Coalitine.

Coalitine is a Scotch invention of marvellous effect on coal. One ton of the *worst* coal heated with coalitine is said to be equal to 30 cwt. of the *best* coal. It is especially recommended for use in sick rooms. The fires require no draught, as all foul air and smoke is consumed.

It is sold in 50 cent tins, and is most remunerative to retailer and consumer. Large and small consumers all seem to agree that Coalitine does all that is claimed for it. It is quite unlike any other compound sold for the same purpose, both in appearance and in results.

Premier Sweep is another of this company's preparations. They claim that it is the only effective pipe, flue, vent and chimney-cleaner on earth, and that failure is impossible.

The most eminent analysts say that it not only does what is claimed for it, but is besides a most invaluable household

disinfectant, and is unrivalled as an insecticide for killing vermin.

The Coalitine Co., of Edinburgh, Scotland, are the manufacturers, and J. Ritchie, 15 St. John street, Montreal, sole Canadian agent. A sample tin will be sent, postpaid, for 65 cents.

Me-Mosa.

This is the name of a new breath perfume which is put on the market by the Me-Mosa Co., of London, England. It is handsomely put up, has gained great popularity in Great Britain, and affords a good margin of profit.

This firm also manufactures "Perfume Amulets"; these are put up in a variety of odors and are very attractive goods, retailing at ten cents. Both these lines should be excellent selling articles in Canada.

Read the advertisement elsewhere in this issue.

For the Soda Fountain.

In no other particular perhaps can a greater mistake be made in the dispensing of "Soda Water" than in using flavors which do not give the most perfect satisfaction.

The "True Fruit" syrups advertised by the J. Hungerford Smith Co., of Toronto, have been proved by years of practical test, both in Canada and the United States, to be thoroughly reliable both as to flavor and purity. Those who used them in former years, and their name is legion, testify to the excellence of these goods, and we are assured that already the orders are coming in from all parts of the Dominion in a way indicating a largely increased demand over other years.

Read the advertisement of these preparations in this issue.

The Silent Salesman.

John Phillips & Co., Limited, of Detroit, Mich., and Windsor, Ont., have invented a device for illuminating their Silent Salesman Show Cases, an innovation that delights every merchant and is proving itself an indispensable aid in producing beautiful effects.

Merchants who are using these cases claim that their lighting system adds fifty per cent. to the value of the case for selling power, while the actual cost is nominal.

By an original and ingenious device, electric bung-hole lamps are concealed

in the top frame-work which is fitted with metal reflectors, and a light which rivals that of the sun is thrown upon the contents of the case. This makes selling easy. It does away with the unpleasant glare of a bare electric light, and is soothing to the eyes of both customers and clerks, while the goods are shown up to the best possible advantage.

The case is supplied with ventilators to keep the glass from getting hot. The wiring is done by expert electricians, and the case is ready for making connections with the lighting system.

Canadian trade is supplied from the branch in Windsor, Ont., (f.o.b. cars) which means a great saving over former prices, considering duty. See advertisement.

Soda Fountains.

We beg to call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of the United States Aerating Fountain Co., with head office at Buffalo, which appears in this issue on page 601. This company have recently entered the field of soda water apparatus concerns and are offering to the drug trade their patented draft arm, which, by an automatic device contained in the head, enables one to draw an absolutely, perfectly aerated glass of sparkling water, and this apparatus highly commends itself to any druggist desiring to serve a perfect glass of aerated water. If you are interested drop the company a line for further particulars, etc.

Carlsbad Waters and Salts.

The principal agents which produce the therapeutical effects of the Carlsbad Thermal Waters, are: Sulphate of Soda, Chloride of Sodium, Carbonate of Soda and the high temperature.

Therapeutical experience has shown the following results: The Thermal Waters of Carlsbad alleviate pain, cramps or convulsions proceeding from ulcer of the stomach, cardialgia, gall stones, colic, etc.; they produce an increased secretion of the mucous membranes of the respiratory organs, the stomach and the intestines, and promote the evacuations.

They are useful in increasing the secretion of urine, regulating the flow of bile, and also the anomalous production of sugar, having a world-wide reputation in the cure of diabetes, and are valuable in diseases of kidneys, bladder and womb.

The annual sale of the waters is about two million bottles.

The crystallized Sprudel Salt is won by evaporation from the hot Sprudel, is neutral, white and transparent, and forms hexagonal prisms of an oblong shape. Its taste is bitter and salty. It has a mildly dissolving effect.

The powdered Sprudel Salt, obtained by evaporation and subsequent impregnation with the natural carbonic acid of the Sprudel, is an alkaline remedy, easily soluble and, taken in large doses, acts as an aperient.

These waters and salts are for sale in Canada by The Canadian Importers and Exporters' Association, Toronto.

Import Orders.

Messrs. Nerlich & Co, whose advertisement appears in this issue, announce that their travellers are now on the road soliciting import orders in drug sundries, fancy goods, etc.

The range of samples show a large variety, including many novelties, and will pay the trade to look at their lines.

This firm intend building a large warehouse on the property immediately opposite the Union Station, Toronto, where they will have increased room and additional facilities for handling their business.

Calendars.

Lawson & Jones, London, Ont., are finding the demand for imported Calendars very much heavier this year than any previous season. Their representatives, Messrs. J. H. Glass, in the Northwest and British Columbia; J. W. Bawden, in the Eastern Provinces; C. W. Clement and J. C. Thompson, in Western and Northern Ontario, have already booked more orders than their entire business of any previous year.

Tips For Advertisers.

Fill orders promptly.

Make you ads. short, concise, and right to the point.

Handle articles the people want. The best advertisement will not induce them to buy what they don't want.

Study the ads. of your competitors; they will enable you to improve your own; also make a note of the mediums they use; it will greatly assist you when placing your ads.

If your capital be limited, use adver-

tising space accordingly. It is more profitable to use small space and have your ads. appear often than to use large space and have your ad. appear a few times.

Advertise the right thing at the right time, in the right way, in the right medium, at the right price, and people will write out their orders addressed to you, and I will guarantee that you will do a right good business.

French Dentifrices.

CAMPHOR DENTIFRICE.

Camphor, 50 centigrammes,
Powdered soap, 1 gm.,
Saccharin, 2.5 centigrammes,
Thymol, 5 "
Calcium carbonate, 50 gm.,
Oil of sassafras, 1 to 2 drops.

Wintergreen oil or cassia oil may be substituted for the sassafras oil, if preferred.

VIOLET TOOTH POWDER.

B-naphthol, 5 centigrammes
Saccharin, 2 "
Calcium carbonate, 1 gm.
Powdered soap, 50 gm.
Ionone and oil of cananga (mixed in the proportion, 15: 1), 2 drops.

ASTRINGENT TOOTH POWDER.

Myrrh, 1 gm.
Sodium chloride, 1 gm.
Powdered soap, 50 centigrammes,
Calcium carbonate, 50 gm.
Otto of rose. q.s.

MENTHOL TOOTH POWDER.

Menthol, 10 centigrammes.
B-naphthol, 5 "
Saccharin, 2.5 "
Calcium carbonate, 50 gm.
Powdered soap, 50 centigrammes,
Otto of roses, q.s.
—*Brit. Journ. Dent. Sci.*

SCHUSTER'S MERCURIAL SOAP OINTMENT

According to a communication of the author (Schuster) to *Therapic der Gegenwart* this preparation has the following formula:

	Parts.
Mercury, purified	33.33
White oil-soap, powdered.....	12.66
Suet, filtered	18.00
Lard, filtered.	32.00

Make as in preparing ordinary mercurial ointment. The proportions of the last two ingredients may be altered according to the season.

INK POWDER.

A powder which needs but maceration with 100 parts of water for a few days, to make an excellent ink:

	Parts.
Powdered gall-nuts.....	16
Gum arabic.....	8
Cloves	1
Iron sulphate.....	10

Powder and mix. Put in an earthenware or glass vessel, cover with 100 parts of rain or distilled water, set aside and let stand for two weeks, giving an occasional shake, daily. Decant and bottle. The ink is first-class.

FOR SALE

ADVERTISING IN "THE CANADIAN DRUGGIST" brings excellent returns. Our advertiser say so.

FOR SALE—OLD ESTABLISHED DRUG BUSINESS, in Toronto. Steady trade, rent low, but owner must sell. Box 80, Canadian Druggist.

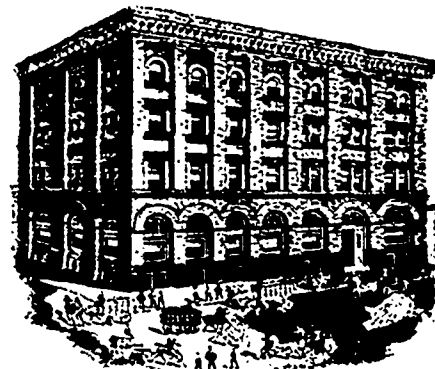
DRUG BUSINESS FOR IMMEDIATE SALE TO A cash buyer. Old-established business, finest store and best stand in town. No fixturs, no cutting, stock about \$2,200. Owner going into another business. Apply to C. E. HOFFMAN, Berlin.

50 FEET handsome Drug Shelving and Cases for sale at a bargain. J. A. WALLACE, Chemist, Brantford, Ont.

FOR SALE.—DRUG BUSINESS, IN A GROWING town of 4,000 population. All cash trade. Cause for selling, ill health. For information apply to S., care of "CANADIAN DRUGGIST."

SITUATION WANTED.

WANTED.—SITUATION AS MANAGER OR B. Clerk by Degree Graduate O.C.P. with Canadian and American Retail and Wholesale Drug experience. Address, J. D. T., Phm. B., 593 Main St., Buffalo, N.Y.



The Bole Drug Co.,

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

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

12 Teachers
320 Students
45 Typewriters
25 Sets Instruments

May be seen any day in the several Departments of the Central Business College and School of Telegraphy, Shorthand and Typewriting.

Toronto, Ont.

Enter any time.

No Vacations.

Write for Calendar.

W. H. SHAW, Principal.

Every Druggist...

of to-day is required to keep a Rose, Violet, and Pink Perfume in stock. We make a specialty of these.

Seely's American Roses, Violet Royal and White Pink

are unexcelled. As Leaders they will increase your Perfume Trade.

NEW—Seely's Roxane
\$4.50 per lb.

SEELY, The American Perfumer

DETROIT, MICH. Established in 1862. WINDSOR, ONT

CANADIAN DRUGGIST PRICES CURRENT

Corrected to March 8th, 1900.

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

ALCOHOL, gal.....	\$4 75	\$5 00	Powdered, lb.....	\$ 30	\$ 35	Kino, true, lb.....	\$ 2 50	\$3 00
Methyl.....	1 90	2 00	CARBON, Bisulphide, lb.....	17	18	Myrrh, lb.....	45	46
ALLSPICE, lb.....	13	15	CARMINE, No. 40, oz.....	30	40	Powdered, lb.....	55	60
Powdered, lb.....	15	17	CASTOR, Fibre, lb.....	20 00	20 00	Opium, lb.....	4 50	4 75
ALON, oz.....	40	45	CHALK, French, powdered, lb.....	10	12	Powdered, lb.....	5 75	6 00
ANODYNE, Hoffman's bot., lbs...	50	55	Precip., see Calcium, lb.....	10	12	Scammony, pure Resin, lb.....	12 50	13 00
ARROWROOT, Bermuda, lb.....	40	45	Prepared, lb.....	5		Shellac, lb.....	35	40
St. Vincent, lb.....	15	18	CHARCOAL, Animal, powd., lb...	4	5	Bleached, lb.....	40	45
BALSAM, Fir, lb.....	45	50	Willow, powdered, lb.....	20	25	Spruce, true, lb.....	30	35
Copaiba, lb.....	70	85	CLOVE, lb.....	17	20	Tragacanth, flake, 1st, lb.....	85	90
Peru, lb.....	3 25	3 50	Powdered, lb.....	18	22	Powdered, lb.....	1 10	1 25
Tolu, can or less, lb.....	70	75	COCHINEAL, S.G., lb.....	40	45	Sorts, lb.....	55	70
BARK, Barberrry, lb.....	22	25	COLLODION, lb.....	75	80	Thus, lb.....	8	10
Bayberry, lb.....	15	18	Cantharidal, lb.....	2 50	2 75	HERB, Althea, lb.....	27	35
Ruckthorn, lb.....	15	17	CONFECTON, Senna, lb.....	40	45	Bitterwort, lb.....	36	40
Canella, lb.....	15	17	CREOSOTE, Wood, lb.....	1 30	2 50	Burdock, lb.....	16	18
Cascara Sagrada.....	25	30	CRENASOL (JEYES) 4-oz. bottles, per doz.	4 50	5 00	Boneset, oz., lb.....	15	17
Casarilla, select, lb.....	18	20	" " 12-oz. bottles, per doz.	10 80	10 80	Catnip, oz., lb.....	17	20
Cassia, in mats, lb.....	25	28	CUTTLEFISH BONE, lb.....	35	40	Chiretta, lb.....	25	30
Cinchona, red, lb.....	60	65	DEXTRIN, lb.....	10	12	Coltsfoot, lb.....	20	38
Powdered, lb.....	65	70	DOVER'S POWDER, lb.....	1 50	1 60	Feverfew, oz., lb.....	53	55
Yellow, lb.....	35	40	ERGOT, Spanish, lb.....	80	85	Grindelia robusta, lb.....	45	50
Pale, lb.....	40	45	Powdered, lb.....	1 10	1 20	Horehound, oz., lb.....	18	20
Elm, selected, lb.....	18	20	Ergotin, Keith's, oz.....	2 00	2 10	Jaborandi, lb.....	45	50
Ground, lb.....	17	20	EXTRACT LOGWOOD, bulk, lb....	13	14	Lemon Balm, lb.....	38	40
Powdered, lb.....	20	28	Pounds, lb.....	14	17	Liverwort, German, lb.....	38	40
Hemlock, crushed, lb.....	18	20	FLOWERS, Arnica, lb.....	15	20	Lobelia, oz., lb.....	15	20
Oak, white, crushed lb.....	15	17	Calendula, lb.....	55	60	Motherwort, oz., lb.....	20	20
Orange peel, bitter, lb.....	15	16	Camomile, Roman, lb.....	25	30	Mullein, German, lb.....	17	20
Prickly ash, lb.....	35	40	German, lb.....	40	45	Pennyroyal, oz., lb.....	18	22
Sassafras, lb.....	15	16	Elder, lb.....	20	22	Peppermint, oz., lb.....	21	20
Soap (quillaya), lb.....	13	15	Lavender, lb.....	12	15	Rue, oz., lb.....	30	30
Wild cherry, lb.....	13	15	Rose, red, French, lb.....	1 60	2 00	Sage, oz., lb.....	18	22
BRANS, Calabar, lb.....	45	50	Rosemary, lb.....	25	30	Spearmint, lb.....	21	25
Tonka, lb.....	1 20	1 75	Saffron, American, lb.....	65	70	Thyme, oz., lb.....	18	20
Vanilla, lb.....	8 00	15 00	Spanish, Val'a, oz.....	1 00	1 25	Tansy, oz., lb.....	15	15
BERRIES, Cubeb, sifted, lb.....	20	25	GLATINE, Cooper's, lb.....	75	80	Wormwood, oz.....	20	20
powdered, lb.....	25	30	French, white, lb.....	35	40	Yerba Santa, lb.....	38	48
Juniper, lb.....	7	10	GLYCERINE, lb.....	18	20	HONEY, lb.....	13	12
Ground, lb.....	12	14	GUARANA.....	1 00	1 10	HOPS, fresh, lb.....	20	24
Prickly ash, lb.....	40	45	Powdered, lb.....	1 25	1 35	INDIGO, Madras, lb.....	75	85
BUDS, Balm of Gilead, lb.....	55	60	GUM ALOES, Cape, lb.....	18	20	INSECT POWDER, lb.....	35	35
Cassia, lb.....	25	30	Barbadoes, lb.....	30	50	ISINGLASS, Brazil, lb.....	2 00	2 10
BUTTER, Cacao, lb.....	70	75	Socotrine, lb.....	65	70	Russian, true, lb.....	6 00	6 58
CAMPHOR, lb.....	80	85	Asafetida, lb.....	40	45	LEAF, Aconite, lb.....	25	30
CANTHARIDES, Russian, lb.....	1 40	1 50	Arabic, 1st, lb.....	70	75	Bay, lb.....	18	20
Powdered, lb.....	1 50	1 60	Powdered, lb.....	80	95	Belladonna, lb.....	25	73
CAPSICUM, lb.....	25	30	Sifted sorts, lb.....	45	50	Buchu, long, lb.....	50	45
			Sorts, lb.....	30	35	Short, lb.....	35	00
			Benzoin, lb.....	50	1 00	Coca, lb.....	55	60
			Catechu, Black, lb.....	9	20	Digitalis, lb.....	15	70
			Gamboge, powdered, lb.....	7 20	1 25	Eucalyptus, lb.....	18	20
			Guaiac, lb.....	50	1 00	Hyoscyamus.....	20	55
			Powdered, lb.....	90		Matico, lb.....	70	25

Magazines.

A Military Number.

The *Canadian Magazine* for March is essentially a military number. Amongst the articles are "British Policy in South Africa," by J. Castell Hopkins; "Types of Artillery," by Malcolm Ross; "The First Contingent in South Africa," by a Canadian officer, and "The Second Canadian Contingent," by Norman Patterson; "Twenty Years on the War Path," by Frederic Villiers, and a number of others of equal interest.

The illustrations are plentiful and good, and the issue is one that will commend itself to discriminating readers, and will in many cases be treasured as a memento of Canada's part in the wars of the Empire.

The Anglo-American

In *The Anglo-American Magazine* for March, a well-written article on "The British and the Boers," by Thomas Gaskell Shearman, gives a clear statement of the mal-administration of the Boers in South Africa. Other articles are "The Negro as a Political Factor in the South," "Anglo-Saxondom," by Dr. Geo. W. Aylsworth, "The Growth of Toleration," by William Burgess, etc., etc. Published by the Anglo-American Publishing Co., New York and London.

The Inventor's Help.

A revised and enlarged edition of this valuable book has just been published by Messrs. Marion & Marion, the well-known patent attorneys, of Montreal and Washington. It is a complete exposé of patent law, giving the cost of patents in every country, and how successful inventors have made money. The work concludes with "A word of Warning to Patentees," and "Hints on the Sale of Patents"; the pitfalls into which an unwary inventor would stumble are pointed out. It is a trustworthy guide to inventors, and is sent by mail for the nominal price of ten cents.

New Publications.

Cassell & Company, 7 and 9 West 18th street, New York, announce a new work: "Our Rarer British Breeding Birds: Their Nests, Eggs, and Summer Haunts." By Richard Kearton, F.Z.S., author of "With Nature and a Camera," "Wild

Life at Home," etc. With about seventy illustrations from photographs taken direct from nature by Cherry Kearton. Medium 8vo. Cloth, gilt top, \$2.

Some idea may be gathered of the trouble and expense involved in the collecting of photographs and facts for the preparation of this book when it is mentioned that the brothers Kearton have travelled about ten thousand miles whilst engaged upon it.

Cassell & Company also announce the publication of an "Important New Series of Practical Volumes of Technical Instruction," edited by Paul N. Hasluck, editor of *Work and Building World*. Each book will contain about 160 pages, with numerous illustrations in the text.

Ladies' Home Journal.

"The Return of the Business Woman," by Edward Bok, "The Anecdotal Side of Mr. Beecher," "College Girls' Larks and Pranks," "The Modern Son and Daughter," "Where the Founder of the Kindergarten was Born" are among the notable features of the March *Ladies' Home Journal*. "The Autobiography of a Girl," "The Theatre and its People," and "The Parson's Butterfly" are continued, and "Edith and I in Paris," and "Her Boston Experiences" are concluded. Howard Chandler Christy contributes the first of his American Girl series of drawings, showing her at church, and A. B. Frost humorously pictures "The Country Store as a Social Centre." An Easter solo and an anthem are timely; and the numerous articles on fashions in woman's wear will be a useful guide just at this time. This is but a hasty glance between the covers of the March *Journal*. By The Curtis Publishing Company, Philadelphia. One dollar a year; ten cents a copy.

"Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly" for March, 1900.

Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly for March is fortunate in its leading feature, which is an elaborate and finely-illustrated account of "The British Army, at Home and in South Africa," by Major-General Nelson H. Miles, commanding the United States Army. General Miles reviews and analyses the imperial British military organization in all its branches, and with particular reference to the obstinate war now engaging all its energies in South Africa.

The Trans-Siberian Railway, one of the great engineering enterprises of the world, and which is being practically built in the United States, is interestingly discussed by Theodore Waters in an illustrated article in the March *Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly*.

"Famous West Pointers as Draughtsmen," by Fritz Morris, in *Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly* for March, is an art paper of unique interest and value.

Other attractions in the March *Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly* are: "Women in Washington," by Mrs. Gen. John A. Logan; "The Room on the Roof," a story of the supernatural, by M. E. M. Davis; "The Journal of a Prince Consort," a charming little comedy of Virginia history, by Frances Roberts; "Senator Walter's True Ghost Story," by Rene Bache, and poems by Edith M. Thomas, May Wilkinson Mount, and others.

The Work of the Naval Guns.

In the March number of *Cassell's Magazine* will be found an illustrated article on the guns in use in South Africa. The weight of the shell is not always an index to the power of the gun. These naval twelve-pounders are of exceptional length, and this enables them to burn a considerably larger charge of cordite, and gives the shell a proportionately lower trajectory—causes it, in other words, to describe a less elevated path. Their range, therefore, is much longer than that of the military fifteen-pounder. The larger naval guns, those of 4.7-inch calibre, replied to "Long Tom" and his brother to still better purpose as soon as the very serious difficulties of mounting them had been overcome. Of these splendid pieces, the total length is about 16 feet, or more than double the length of the fifteen pounders; they are rifled in twenty-two grooves; they take a cordite charge of about 5½ lbs., and a shell weighing as much as 45 lbs.; and they are quick-firers, capable, on their own proper mountings, of an average discharge of ten rounds per minute. Their range, too, is enormous. They can deliver shell with ease at a distance of 8,000 yards, and on occasion can even be fired up to 14,000 yards, or close upon eight miles! All our men-of-war are furnished with exceedingly powerful telescopic range-finders, and some of these have, no doubt, been sent to the front with the guns.

Iodide, oz.....	\$ 35	\$ 40	Carbonate, lb.....	3	6	Geranium, oz.....	\$1 75	\$1 85
Bn., oz.....	25	36	Hypophosphite, oz.....	12	15	Rose, lb.....	3 20	3 50
Oxide, Red, lb.....	1 30	1 35	Hyposulphite, lb.....	3	6	Juniper berries (English), lb..	4 50	5 50
Pill (Blue Mass), lb.....	70	75	Iodide, oz.....	\$ 40	\$ 40	Wood, lb.....	70	75
MILK SUGAR, powdered, lb.....	30	35	Salicylate, lb.....	1 00	1 10	Lavender, Chiris. Fleur, lb....	3 00	3 50
MORPHINE, Acetate, oz.....	2 00	2 10	Sulphate, lb.....	2	5	Garden, lb.....	75	1 50
Muriate, oz.....	2 00	2 10	Sulphite, lb.....	\$	10	Lemon, lb.....	1 50	1 60
Sulphate, oz.....	2 10	2 15	SOMNOL, oz.....	\$5	00	Lemongrass, lb.....	1 50	1 00
NERVINE, In 1 lb. bottles, lb.	3 00	3 00	SPIRIT NITRE, lb.....	35	68	Mustard, Essential, oz.....	60	60
In ½ lb. bottles, per lb.	3 10	3 10	STRONTIUM, Nitrate, lb.....	18	20	Neroli, oz.....	4 25	4 60
" " " " " "	3 20	3 20	STRYCHNINE, crystals, oz....	80	85	Orange, lb.....	2 75	3 75
" " " " " "	3 60	3 60	SULFONAL, oz.....	55	60	Sweet, lb.....	2 75	3 00
(Glycerole o) per oz.....	1 60	1 60	SULPHUR, Flowers of, lb.....	2½	4	Origanum, lb.....	65	50
PERLIN, Saccharated, oz.....	35	40	Pure precipitated, lb.....	13	20	Patchouli, oz.....	80	50
PHENACETINE, oz.....	30	35	TARTAR EMETIC, lb.....	50	55	Pennyroyal, lb.....	2 00	2 25
PIPOCARPINE, Muriate, gram....	8	10	THYMOI (Thymic acid), oz.....	55	60	Peppermint, lb.....	1 60	1 75
PHOSPHORUS, lb.....	90	1 10	VERATRINE, oz.....	2 00	2 10	Pimento, lb.....	2 60	2 85
POTASSA, Caustic, white, lb....	60	65	ZINC, Acetate, lb.....	70	75	Rhodium, oz.....	80	85
POTASSIUM, Acetate, lb.....	35	40	Carbonate lb.....	25	30	Rose, oz.....	7 50	11 30
Bicarbonate lb.....	15	17	Chloride, granular, oz.....	13	15	Rosemary, lb.....	70	50
Bichromate, b.....	12	13	Iodide, oz.....	60	65	Rue, oz.....	25	50
Bitrat (Cream Tart.), lb.....	25	28	Oxide, lb.....	13	60	Sandalwood, lb.....	5 50	7 70
Bromide, lb.....	75	80	Sulphate, lb.....	9	11	Sassafras, lb.....	75	80
Carbonate, lb.....	12	13				Savin, lb.....	1 60	1 50
Chlorate, Eng., lb.....	18	20	ESSENTIAL OILS			Spearmint, lb.....	3 75	4 79
Powdered, lb.....	20	22	Oil, Almond, bitter, oz.....	75	80	Spruce, lb.....	65	00
Citrate, lb.....	70	25	Sweet, lb.....	40	50	Tansy, lb.....	4 25	4 85
Cyanide, lb.....	40	50	Amber, crude, lb.....	40	45	Thyme, white, lb.....	1 80	1 85
Hypophosphites, oz.....	12	15	Rect., lb.....	60	65	Wintergreen, lb.....	3 50	3 75
Iodide, lb.....	3 50	3 75	Anise, lb.....	2 75	3 00	Wormseed, lb.....	3 50	3 75
Nitrate, gran, lb.....	8	10	Bay, oz.....	50	60	Wormwood, lb.....	5 25	8 50
Permanganate, lb.....	40	45	Bergamot, lb.....	3 25	3 50			
Prussiate, Red, lb.....	50	55	Cade, lb.....	90	1 00	FIXED OILS.		
Yellow, lb.....	32	35	Cajuput, lb.....	1 60	1 70	CASTOR, lb.....	11	13
And Sod. Tartrate, lb.....	25	30	Caraway, lb.....	2 75	3 00	COD LIVER, N.F., gal.....	1 10	1 15
Sulphuret, lb.....	25	30	Cassa, lb.....	2 60	2 25	Norwegian, gal.....	1 30	1 40
PROPYLAMINE, oz.....	35	46	Cedar.....	55	85	COTTONSEED, gal.....	1 10	1 20
QUININE, Sulph, bulk.....	45	50	Cinnamon, Ceylon, oz....	2 75	3 00	LARD, gal.....	90	1 00
Ozs., oz.....	50	55	Citronella, lb.....	80	85	LINSEED, boiled, gal.....	85	90
QUINIDINE, Sulphate, ozs., oz.	16	20	Clove, lb.....	1 20	1 30	Raw, gal.....	80	85
SALICIN, lb.....	4 50	5 00	Copaiiba, lb.....	1 75	2 00	NEATSFOOT, gal.....	1 20	1 30
SANTONIN, oz.....	28	30	Croton, lb.....	1 50	1 75	OLIVE, gal.....	1 30	1 30
SILVER, Nitrate, cryst, oz.....	80	85	Cubeb, lb.....	2 50	3 00	Salad, gal.....	2 50	2 65
SODIUM, Acetate, lb.....	30	35	Cummi, lb.....	5 50	6 00	PALM, lb.....	12	10
Bicarbonate, kgs., lb.....	2 50	2 75	Erigeron, oz.....	20	25	SPERM, gal.....	1 50	1 65
Bromide, lb.....	85	90	Eucalyptus, lb.....	1 50	1 75	TURPENTINE, gal.....	95	1 00

Drug Reports.

General business is fairly good, all though the severe snow storm has interfered a good deal with transportation of goods. The general tone of the markets has an upward tendency. Carbolic acid at the moment is somewhat easier in price, but we do not expect a material change for some little time.

Coal tar products are at a premium on account of small stocks and the impossibility of replacing them.

Turpentine, resins, boiled and raw oils are higher. Quinine has made another advance during the past month. Camphor is very firm, and no doubt still higher prices will rule. Pot. Bromide is 5c. lb. higher. Galls, tannic and gallic acid much higher. Carbon Disulph has advanced 5c. lb. Patent salad oil is higher.

The Important Part

It is more important to put good advertising matter in your ads. than it is to make them big and boisterous—*Press and Printer.*

No investment in advertising is too large if it brings proportionate results.

The words that everybody knows are the words that nobody will misunderstand when used in advertising.

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Some men are too lazy to keep books properly, while some don't want to know how they stand, as they are afraid to face the facts and hope somehow to pull through by "good luck"

Cement for Glass—According to the *Chemiker-Zeitung*, an excellent cement for glass is made by mixing a saturated solution of India-rubber with a concentrated solution of water-glass. An emulsion is said to be formed which adheres very well, will withstand water, and is also transparent.

To Cut Sheet-Brass Chemically—Draw a line across the brass plate with a solution of mercury salt, moisten the line with nitric acid, and it may easily be broken like glass. The salt is decomposed, the mercury forming an amalgam with the zinc and the nitric acid attacking and dissolving the copper.

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Caveats, Trade Marks, Design Patents, Copyrights, Etc.

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CLEARs OUT

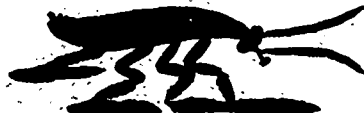
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Gone where the Woodbine Twineth.

“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.

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