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Vol. XI

TORONTO, CANADA, FEBRUARY, 1899.

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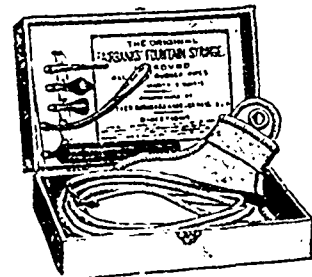
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VOL. XI.

TORONTO, FEBRUARY, 1899.

No. 2

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WATER.

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CONTENTS.

EDITORIAL.

An Optional Course in Optics.
Grocers Against Druggists.
What Fees should be Paid.
Vexatious Opposition.
Adulterated Drugs.
The Quebec Pharmacy Act.
The International Pharmacopoeia.
What to do with Deteriorated Drugs.
Resolution of Regret.

ONTARIO COLLEGE OF PHARMACY.

TRADE NOTES.

Prince Edward Island Notes.
Montreal Notes.
Manitoba Notes.

Items of Interest.

Questions and Answers.
Who First Made Spectacles.
Pharmacy Students' Dinner.
The Proposed Indian and Colonial Addendum.

PHARMACY IN ENGLAND.

FORMULARY.

PHOTOGRAPHIC NOTES.

OPTICAL DEPARTMENT.

Talk on Light.

AMONG OUR ADVERTISERS.

HINTS ON ADVERTISING.

DRUG REPORTS.

If a man have not energy neither shall he have prosperity.

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An Optional Course in Optics.

The proposal of the Council of the Ontario College of Pharmacy to institute an optional course in optics as a part of the college curriculum has aroused considerable interest not only amongst druggists but also amongst those who are dealers in this class of goods, as well as those who give instruction in optical institutes. The dealers are not at all adverse to additional interest being aroused in the handling of the specialty they are quite ready to supply, but the institutes look at the matter from a different standpoint, and foresee the loss of some of their prestige, as well as a number of pupils, who have in the past been recruited largely from the ranks of the retail druggist.

Optical instruction has made rapid strides during the past five years, and druggists have undoubtedly been foremost in availing themselves of it. There are a very large number of druggists throughout Canada to-day who are making more proportionately out of the sale of optical goods than they are out of their drug business.

There is not the least doubt but the future sale of such goods will rest with them if they only study the subject intelligently, and apply their acquired knowledge in a painstaking and consistent way.

Their only real competitors will be jewelers, and even they will ultimately content themselves with repair work. The public are every day more clearly recognizing the fact that there is a vast difference between the dealer who keeps glasses for sale without knowing how to adjust them and the one who does.

Eyesight is too precious to be tampered with and the preservation of it is certainly not going to remain in the hands of incompetent persons.

The course which the college may inaugurate will not likely be a very advanced one for some time to come, as under the one year's course now given the cur-

riculum of study has no room for new work, but, should a two years' course be instituted, then such work could reasonably be taken up to good practical advantage. An opportunity will now be given the college to give some return to those who have sustained it by their fees since their graduation period and we trust that in this way the involuntary contributor will be made to feel that he is at last reaping for what he has so unwillingly sown.

Grocers Against Druggists.

The grocers and departmental stores of the Province of Quebec are in league against the retail druggist, and are jointly interested in trying to secure an amendment to the Quebec Pharmacy Act which will give them in legal form privileges which they have heretofore been usurping, but which they could not claim as a right. The druggists are fighting the amendment with right good will, and with reasonable prospects of being successful. In the lower house, where members are elected by popular vote, the predominance of grocery interest and grocers' votes is likely to tell against the druggist, but in the upper house, where such influences cannot bear so heavily on the elastic conscience of the member, the result is likely to be more favorable to the druggist. Amongst druggists themselves there is quite a diversity of opinion. The courageous ones being for a fight for the rights they conceive their education, training, and compliance with the law entitles them to, and the more cautious ones advising to go slowly and not antagonize those who have greater voting power. It is a somewhat difficult matter to determine which of these views is the wise one, but at our distance and with our experience of contests fought upon similar lines in the Province of Ontario we would be inclined to back the defending fighters. It is a general rule of life that a fighter is never whipped until he gives in or has to give in. It works out on the principle that if you strive for a lot you are apt to get something, but if you strive for a little you are apt to get nothing. The executive of the Pharmaceutical Association of the Province have put forth their utmost effort to kill the bill, and amongst other steps taken have secured the signatures of all the prominent physicians to a petition praying the legislature that no amendment to the pharmacy law be granted.

Our sympathies are one with the druggists of the Province of Quebec. The act they enjoy is well-worded and a good one, but in no sense unjust to the public or the commercial community. We sincerely trust that they will win and will establish their act upon such a sound basis that it can become a bulwark for the other Provinces when they are similarly assailed.

What Fees should be Paid.

It is very evident from the discussion by the Council, regarding the liability of partners for fees, that this much vexed question is one upon which all are not united in opinion. The solicitor's opinion, as to the power of the Council to collect fees from members of the College for each business in which they are interested, may be a good legal interpretation of the act, but, we doubt if it is an opinion which will find general favor with practical and thoughtful pharmacists.

The purpose for which medical, dental and pharmaceutical bodies have power to collect fees is to establish and maintain a system of government for their respective professions. Each has been given power to grant licenses to practise, but it would be absurd to suppose that they could determine how or where the licensee should pursue his practice, or how he should invest his money in the conduct of it. No law can properly specify the number of stores any man shall control, even though his multiplication of them may seem an injustice to others. It is solely a matter of business judgment on his part whether he shall invest ten thousand dollars in one store or in four. His inability to distribute his personal managership affords the Council the only opportunity it should have to collect increased revenue from his method of investment.

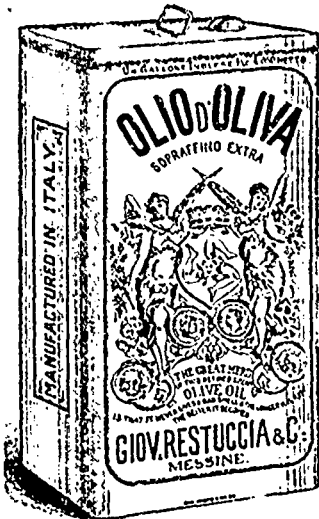
Regardless of the interpretation which may be placed upon the law, it is our opinion that every druggist, who is in business on his own account, or as manager for another, should pay the fee which secures him the right to practise and to vote. Every druggist—one fee, one license, one vote, would be our motto.

Assuming that the license is given to the person and not to the store, then partners will each be liable for one fee whether both are in one store or one in each store. If both chose to remain in the same store and to place a branch in

the charge of a qualified employee, he should pay the fee and secure a vote. His assumption of the duties and responsibilities of his employers should carry with it direct liability to the College and the public. In this way only can full responsibility be assumed, as any other method is more or less of an evasion. We have no desire to hamper the College in collecting its revenue, but the mixed condition now existing should not be allowed to continue. If the law is just it should be enforced, if unjust it should be amended. This part of the Act is one largely within the determination of the Council, and the maintenance of a uniform and liberal policy would not weaken it any, while it would strengthen very much the hands of the chairman of the infringement committee, who always has more than his share of such difficult and vexatious matters to adjust.

Vexatious Opposition.

The retail druggists of Quebec are making a gallant fight to defeat the attempt of the retail grocers and departmental stores to amend the Quebec Pharmacy Act, so as to legalize their right to handle patents and all medicines of a non-poisonous character. Ontario pharmacy history is repeating itself in Quebec, as Dr. Morin, wholesale druggist, and Professor McIntyre, professor of chemistry and physics at Morrin College, have openly given evidence before the legislative committee on behalf of the grocers, whilst we understand some prominent patent medicine firms have flatly refused to sign the druggists' petition against the measure. Self seems to be still the dominant factor in commercial life, yet exemplification of it along these lines will not be apt to prove conducive to the maintenance of friendly relations between the manufacturer and the jobber, or the wholesaler and his customers. The professor can be excused on the score of ignorance, as a knowledge of commercial matters is foreign to his understanding. The sympathy of every druggist in Canada is with their Quebec confrères in the efforts they are making to maintain their present position. Their success or failure will determine largely the future of other provinces, and establish a precedent which will either make or mar the prospects of licentiates of pharmacy in all parts of Canada.



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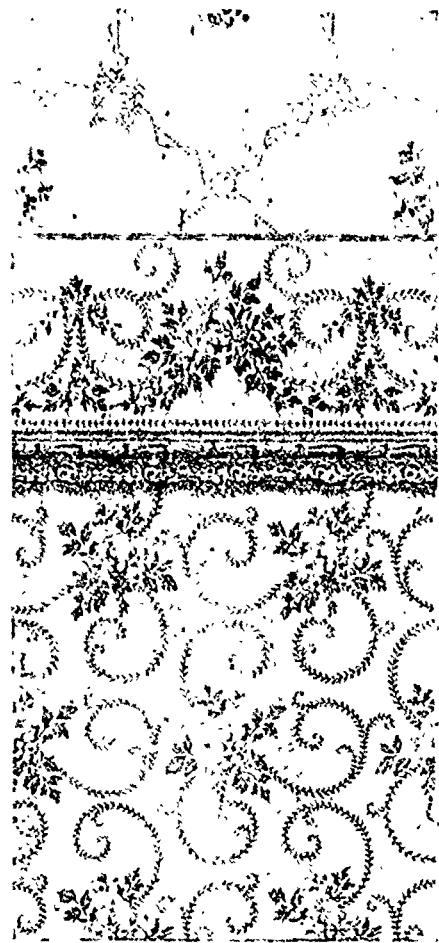
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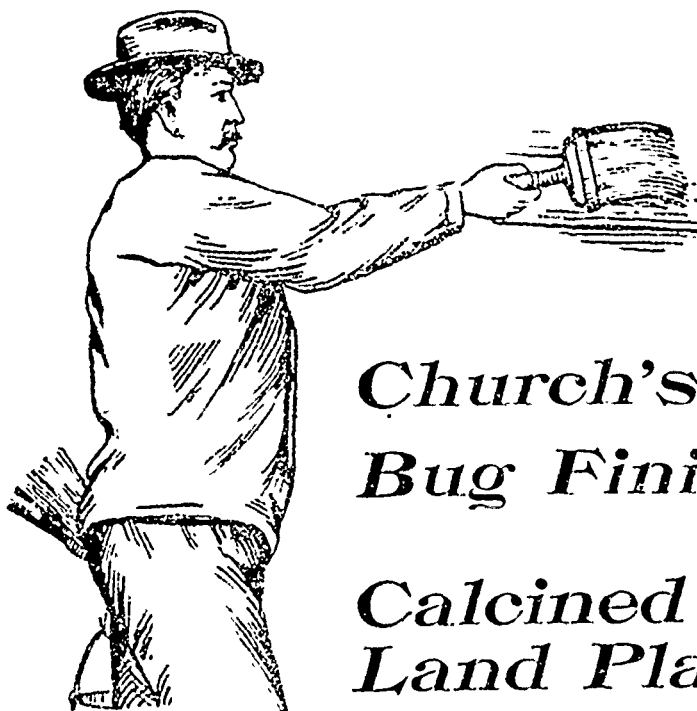
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Adulterated Drugs.

We have received from the Inland Revenue Department at Ottawa the Chief Analyst's report of analysis of drugs made by Mr. F. T. Harrison, public Analyst, London, Ont., and Dr. W. H. Ellis, public Analyst, Toronto.

These reports are the result of the examination of twenty-two samples collected in various parts of Ontario. Of these fifteen were of tincture of opium, of which but eight were found to be up to the standard required by the B. P. In five the amount of morphine was below the B. P. standard and in two the Alcohol was below the standard. Seven samples of citrate of iron and quinine were examined, of which three were found to be of proper strength and unadulterated, the remaining four being deficient in the amount of quinine.

It is to be regretted that such a large proportion, or, in fact, that any of the samples examined should be found below the official strength. The samples of tincture of opium which were purchased (and these were all in one pound lots except one, which was 10 oz.) were all made by the vendors themselves, with the exception of one, which was purchased from a wholesale house and which was found to be of proper strength. Although we do not think the blame can in every case be laid solely on the retail druggist who prepared the tincture, as the opium itself may not have been the proper standard, still we find that in four cases the tincture was deficient in the amount of alcohol which it contained; for this there certainly can be no excuse.

The result of this analysis showed conclusively that in the first place druggists for their own protection as well as for the general protection of the public, should see to it that the crude material used in a preparation made, according to the B. P., should be pure and a test made as to the strength of the active principle which it contains.

The chief analyst in the report of the department says: "It appears to me that it would be unwise for the present to institute any proceedings against the vendors of the defective drugs, as some of them may have been unaware of the inferior quality of the material employed in preparing them."

It certainly is of the utmost importance that druggists everywhere should make it their first consideration to have all preparations conform to the Pharmacopœial standard,

The Quebec Pharmacy Act.

The proposed legislation in the Quebec Legislature, where it is sought to amend the Pharmacy Act of that province, in the interests of the grocers and general dealers, has occasioned a considerable stir, not only amongst the druggists of the province, but others, notably the physicians and wholesale trade. The amendment which it is sought to make to the present act consists of two clauses, the first of which provides that, in future, instead of the Pharmaceutical Association deciding what substances were poisons, that power should be held by the Lieut. Governor-in-Council, who shall make such declaration on the recommendation of the association and on that of an expert to be paid by it.

The second clause provides that grocers and others may sell Paris Green, London Purple, and all patent medicines, substances, and drugs other than those mentioned in Schedule A of the present Act.

In reference to the first clause, the Pharmaceutical Association oppose it on the ground that it would greatly limit their power of naming poisons, and they contend that the second clause is undesirable on the ground that many patent medicines, drugs, etc., which are not poisons according to Schedule A, are equally as dangerous in the hands of unexperienced and unscientific vendors and consumers.

The amendment created considerable discussion in the House, but it received its first and second readings, and was referred to the Committee on Legislation. Up to the time of going to press this committee had the bill under consideration, and on the 10th inst. reported to the House, recommending "in view of the great importance of the evidence adduced before the committee on the subject of this bill, that such evidence be printed from day to day for the convenience of members." Thus the bill stands, the delay probably being caused by the strong opposition brought to bear against the placing of any such amendment, although the Grocers' Association and other interests are fighting hard for its final passage.

Should the amendment pass the Legislature, and receive its third reading, we believe that the good sense of the Legislative Council will prevent it becoming law.

The reasons for the retention of the bill, as it is at present, being to our

mind sufficient evidence that it is more in the interests of the general public, than to admit any possibility of danger, such as must inevitably result from the concession which it is proposed to grant to others than qualified druggists. A numerous signed petition has been presented against the measure from the physicians and surgeons of the province, which reads as follows:

"We, the undersigned physicians and surgeons of the Province of Quebec, knowing that a bill infringing seriously upon the rights and privileges of the druggists, has been presented to the House, humbly submit to your consideration that the Pharmacy Act now in force gives full and entire satisfaction. The rights and privileges of the said Act are not accorded to those who have not followed the course of study specified in it. In our opinion it will be not only an injustice but an invasion of the rights guaranteed to the druggists by the Legislature in recognition of their course of study and of the long practice exacted from them. We believe further that the sale without distinction of drug and chemical products by incompetent dealers will be a great danger to the public health; and, seeing the large number of licensed druggists under the Pharmacy Act, we see no necessity to ask the Legislature to sanction the clauses presented by Mr. Gouin and we humbly ask that such amendment should not be granted."

Amongst the signers of this petition are Doctors Catellier, Savard, Parke, Brouseau, Sewell, Groudin, Brochin, Turcot, Vallee, Fiset, Elliott, Verge Fortier, Pelleau, Boisvert, Drouin, Boulanger, Lessard, Giasson, Gauthier, Cinqmars Label, Martineau, Matte, Clark, Laberge, Larue, Rinfret Bolduc, Bedard, Robitaille, Paquin, Walters, Jolicœur, Cote and others.

The following statement from the wholesale druggists of Montreal has also been sent to the press showing the stand taken by them in this matter:

"We, the undersigned wholesale druggists of the city of Montreal, having heard that it has been stated at a recent meeting of the retail grocery trade, as well as reported in the press, that many of the wholesale druggists have signed a petition approving of the proposed amendments to the Pharmacy Act, now before the Legislature of this province, hereby declare that,

"We have never signed any such docu-

ment and further, that we are in perfect accord with the druggists in their opposition to such unjustifiable attack on this Act, as we consider that the Act is a safeguard to the well-being of the public, which it would be dangerous to set aside. Lyman Sons & Co., Kerry, Watson & Co., Evans & Sons, Limited, Lyman, Knox & Co., Parke, Davis & Co."

The following letter which appeared in the *Montreal Gazette*, from a prominent druggist, certainly sets forth the case very clearly:

To the Editor of the *Gazette*:

SIR,—May I, through the medium of your columns, beg of the members of the Quebec Legislature to pause a while before amending the Pharmacy Act in the sense proposed by the Montreal Retail Grocers' Association? There are many reasons why such retrograde legislation should not be accomplished. It is plain to every thoughtful mind that it is requisite for the well-being of any community that a body of men having such important functions to perform as have pharmacists, should be educated specially for the purpose, and it is a mere matter of justice that, in protecting the public interest, the Legislature, which lays down a long and severe curriculum of study for pharmacists, should protect them to a certain extent against competition from persons who have not undergone this training; just as lawyers, physicians and notaries are protected.

A rather flippant member of the Legislature, in committee, a few days since, said: "Let pharmacists confine themselves to the sale of poisons on the schedule, and the dispensing of prescriptions." Surely this man ought to know that if such were to be the case Montreal would not be able to support a dozen pharmacists. However, it so happens that poisons placed on the poison schedule of the Act are only those of a particularly dangerous kind. There are, outside of the list, hundreds of drugs and chemicals which are dangerous, not only to those who buy them, but also, to some extent, to those who handle them.

I ask reasonable men whether they would wish to deal with a grocer who keeps a stock of drugs and chemicals in the same shop with tea, coffee, sugar butter, flour, and so on. Even pharmacists, who know how to handle drugs, have the greatest difficulty in keeping some of the more pungent ones from infecting, with their odor, everything of an

absorbent character which they sell. Is it likely that the drug grocer would be able to keep articles of food from being tainted with drugs?

Then there is the vexed question of patent medicines. Now, from where I sit, I can see in my show-case three different specialties of this kind. One contains 1/60 of a grain of strychnine in each two teaspoonfuls; another contains morphine; and the other, without the slightest doubt, contains cocaine. I have, and I am sure many of my confreres have, done the same, stopped many individuals from becoming habitual users of this latter. Is it judicious to have these dangerous preparations on every corner groceryman's counter?

Of course, the two leading advocates of the grocers in the Legislature continually try to make it appear that the pharmacists want to stop grocers from selling such things as linseed, linseed meal, gum arabic, etc. The assertion is absurd, and is only used to throw dust in the eyes of the country members of the House. The Pharmaceutical Association has never prosecuted in such cases, and it is not opposed to the introduction of a clause in the Pharmacy Act permitting storekeepers in country districts, where pharmacists do not exist, to sell the ordinary drugs and specialties called for by his customers. To extend such permission to grocers in cities like Montreal, where pharmacies are met with at every corner, would be retrograde legislation, and would be productive of much harm to the community.

CHEMISTS.

The International Pharmacopœia.

A committee has been appointed by the Royal Academy of Medicine of Brussels to draw up a preliminary scheme for "An International Pharmacopœia."

It will be remembered that a committee consisting of Messrs. Carteighe, of London; Von Waldheim, of Vienna; and Remington, of Philadelphia, was selected at a meeting in Chicago to constitute an International Pharmacopœia Committee. This committee having reported to the International Congress, recommending the dealing altogether with the matter of patent remedies, or remedies used by physicians, which are not named in the pharmacopœias of the various countries, the present action is taken in order to formulate a plan of common action by a future congress.

"What to Do with Deteriorated Drugs."

Under the above heading a communication appears in an American contemporary giving advice as to what should be done with "any roots, barks, berries, etc., either whole or in powder, which have begun to deteriorate."

The writer advises that these goods be ground up with "about 2/3 of so called carbonate of iron and plenty of aromatics" to be used in a batch of condition powder.

This advice, although perhaps, appearing very reasonable from an economic point of view, is certainly not one that can be justified from the standpoint of a responsible druggist.

We maintain that deteriorated drugs should never in any instance be employed, not even in administering them to the lower animals. While it may seem hard to have to lose goods which are not up to the standard, still it is better to do this than to supply the public an article in which you yourself have not confidence.

What we would suggest is, in the first place, to avoid having such goods by making your purchases smaller, then examining and testing minutely everything that comes into your store, thus preventing in every way possible the occurrence of any such loss or deterioration.

The druggist has many responsibilities to himself and his customers, which he should not lose sight of, and the purity of the articles he sells is one of the most important of them.

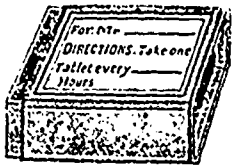
Resolution of Regret.

In the death of the Honorable Dr. Marsil, M.L.C., the druggists of Quebec lose an ardent advocate and one who was perhaps their leading champion in the council. At a meeting of the druggists of Montreal held in the College of Pharmacy under the presidency of Mr. Joseph Contant, a resolution of regret at the death of the late Hon. Dr. Marsil was unanimously adopted upon the motion of Mr. H. R. Gray, seconded by Mr. S. L. Lachance. The resolution was suitably addressed to Mrs. Marsil.

An ounce of well-directed energy is more powerful than a pound of promiscuous effort.

An ounce of originality will go further as a business lubricant than a pound of imitation.

THE BUSINESS OF A
DRUGGIST



**REQUIRES
COMPACT
NEAT
ATTRACTIVE
PACKAGES**

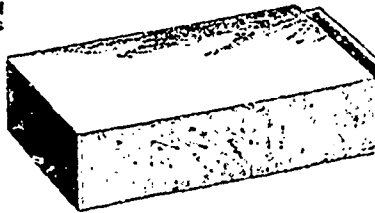
And these do much to enhance his reputation for careful painstaking dispensing.
We manufacture only first class goods and carry an extensive stock of

If you require any special container in a folding box or paper bag, write us for quotations, giving full particulars of what is required, and we will cheerfully furnish samples.

Wrapping Papers

White, Blue and Tinted

- Paper Boxes Of All Kinds
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Manufacturers and Printers

... TORONTO

THE TORONTO BISCUIT AND CONFECTIONERY CO.

(LIMITED)

Manufacturers of
FINEST QUALITY...

Fruit

Tablets

Menthol Cough Drops

- Golden “ “
- Oval “ “
- (English)
- B.F.P. “ “

To Please the Eye

is the surest way to reach the pocket



Every UP-TO-DATE Druggist

Should consider this fact when putting up his prescriptions and preparations.

We believe we can assist you very materially to this end in the way of



- PAPER BOXES
- BOTTLE CARTONS
- LITHOGRAPHED LABELS
- ENVELOPES, ETC.

Better write to us at once, stating your requirements. It will be no trouble to send you samples and quote prices.

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TORONTO

H. K. Mulford & Co.'s

.. VACCINE..



PRICES NET :

Glycerinated Lymph, Case of 10 tubes, 10 Vaccinations.....	\$1 00
Tube containing lymph for 10 Vaccinations.....	1 00
Tube containing lymph for 50 Vaccinations.....	4 50
Vaccine Points, Case of 10 points.....	1 00
Scarifiers, each.....	25

If points are not expressly specified, we will supply Glycerinated Vaccine Lymph, since it is most reliable and retains its activity from three to six months.

The Virus from absolutely healthy animals only is employed and each separate yield tested physiologically.



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LONDON, ONT.

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Effervescent
Salt
Reaches
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Consumer
Through
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Toronto
Pharmaceutical
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* Manufacturing
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At the Montreal Branch a full line will always be kept in stock. so that eastern customers may rely upon prompt delivery of goods.

New Illustrated Catalogue will be ready in a few days.

Ontario College of Pharmacy

Semi-Annual Council Meeting.

The February meeting of the Council of the Ontario College of Pharmacy opened its first session in the council chamber of the college building on the afternoon of February 7th.

The following members were present: Messrs. H. Watters, of Ottawa, President, Isaac Curry, Toronto; J. H. Dickey; Trenton; A. J. Davis, Port Perry; J. M. Hargreaves, Paisley; Geo. A. Hunter, Sault Ste. Marie; W. A. Karn, Woodstock; J. H. Mackenzie, Toronto; G. B. McCullough, Hamilton; J. F. Roberts, Parkhill; Simon Snyder, Waterloo; A. Turner, Orangeville.

President Watters called the meeting to order at 2.45 p.m.

The minutes of the last meeting (August, 1898) were read by Registrar Lewis, and on motion of Mr. Roberts, seconded by Mr. Snyder, were adopted.

A number of communications received since the last meeting were then read and referred to the various committees to which they related.

An invitation from The Alumni of the American Pharmaceutical Association to join the association and enjoy the incidental advantages which were enumerated was referred to a committee consisting of Messrs. Mackenzie, Karn and Watters.

In response to the request of Manager Hill, of the Toronto Industrial Exhibition, delegates were chosen to represent the council at that board as follows: Messrs. Mackenzie and Curry (both re-elected).

Messrs. Roberts and John Callard, of London, were also re-elected as delegates to the Western Fair at London.

On motion of Mr. Curry, seconded by Mr. McCullough, the council voted the usual \$25 towards defraying the expenses of the dinner of the class of 1899, to be held on the evening of Feb. 8th.

Letters were read from several pharmaceutical associations in answer to a communication, sent out by the registrar last fall, looking towards reciprocity in diplomas.

The Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, through their secretary, replied that they have no power under their act to do so.

The associations for British Columbia, Nova Scotia and Quebec promised to bring the matter before their respective boards at their next meetings.

The association for the Northwest Territories replied that that association already accepts diplomas issued by the O.C.P., and would be pleased to learn of reciprocity in the matter.

On motion the letters were all placed on file.

A number of accounts were referred to the Finance Committee.

Registrar Lewis then read the semi-annual report, as follows:

REGISTRAR-TREASURER'S REPORT.

Toronto, Feb. 1st, 1899.

To the Council of the Ontario College of Pharmacy:

GENTLEMEN,—I beg to report that since the 1st August, 1898, the following medical practitioners have taken out registration, viz.: T. A. McCormick, Wheatley; W. J. Beatty, Norman; Geo. More, Hawkesville; T. S. Walton, Parry Sound; D. H. Dowsley, Kingston; A. T. Embury, Bancroft; R. J. Darragh, Picton; (Frank More, Thornbury, and J. Dow, Belwood, in abeyance).

The number of applications of apprentices for registration has been 141, a few of whom are in abeyance for the council to deal with.

The number of renewals issued since the 1st day of August, 1898, was as follows: 1890, 1; 1891, 1; 1892, 1; 1893, 2; 1894, 1 and 1, \$2; 1895, 1; 1896, 4; 1897, 8 and 3, \$2; 1898, 33 and 16, \$2; 1899, 2; total, 54 at \$4 and 20 at \$2.

The following statement of receipts and disbursements for the six months ending Feb. 1st, 1899, was submitted:

Receipts: To cash balance, \$144.78; renewal fees, \$256.10; rebates, \$12.24; matriculation fees, \$159; deposit fees, junior course \$620, senior course \$610, total \$12.30 less balance paid students, \$630—\$600; teaching department: junior course \$5,208, senior course \$6,349.40, total \$11,884.90 less expenses for curriculum, for obtaining advertisements, etc., \$370.83—\$11,514.07; license sales books, \$1.06; poison books, \$1.59; registration fees (M.D.'s), \$36; apprentice registration fees, \$140; diplomas, \$4; examination account, \$220 less printing, \$126.17—\$93.83; laboratory apparatus (deposit for pharmacy breakages, \$82.35; deposit for practical chemistry breakages, \$85.02); total, \$167.37 less expenses, \$69.56—\$97.81. Total receipts, \$13,036.14.

Disbursements: By interest account, \$26.18; council meeting, \$411.80; salary account, \$2984.05; auditors, \$10; insurance, \$7.65; petty expenses, \$7.32; postage, \$42.91; law account, \$42.57; Ontario College of Pharmacy, \$529.76; supply account—pharmacy, \$67.80; practical chemistry, \$11.72; chemistry and botany, \$11.15; coal account, \$83; water, \$23.20; gas, \$19.17; divisional committee, \$57.72; infringement account, \$450; apparatus and appliances, \$153.28; library account, \$14.75; total, \$891.79. Bank of Commerce overdraft, \$1,835.22; total disbursements, \$6,789.63; leaving cash in hand, \$95.70; and balance in bank, \$6,150.81.

The semi-annual statement of assets and liabilities was also read by Registrar Lewis as follows:

Assets: College building, \$33,656.82; furniture and apparatus, \$12,069.01; college lot, \$5,000; outstanding fees, \$300; supplies, \$500; poison and liquor books, \$123.50; cash balance, \$95.70, \$6,150.81; total, \$57,895.84.

Liabilities: Salary account, \$341.67; library fund, \$47.94; sundry accounts, \$869.28; examiners for Dec., 1898, \$237.28; rental of lane, \$15; deposit fees for senior course, \$610; total, \$2,121.17, leaving a balance of \$55,774.67.

Appended was the report of the auditors, Messrs. James Watt and W. A. Hargreaves, certifying to having examined the books and vouchers of the registrar-treasurer and found them correct.

The statement of The John Roberts' Scholarship Fund was also read by Registrar Lewis, and shown to stand at \$3,321.25.

The reports were received.

The report of the Board of Examiners was also read by the Registrar. It showed that at the 56th semi-annual examination, held from December 12th to 17th last, twenty-two candidates presented themselves for examination, nine in all subjects and thirteen in subjects in which they had previously failed. Of these three passed in all subjects, two in four subjects, and thirteen in the subjects in which they had previously failed.

The successful candidates were:

Passed in all subjects—Messrs. W. A. Armitage, Brantford; A. W. Miller, Ingersoll, and E. R. Wigle, Warton.

Passed in four subjects—Messrs. O. E. Rennie, Walkerton, and R. A. Wharton, Ottawa.

Passed in subjects in which they had previously failed—Messrs. G. F. Brethour

Ottawa; W. L. Cameron, Norwood; E. P. Collins, Princeton; G. F. Craig, Ottawa; F. R. Glassford, Owen Sound; E. C. Haines, Owen Sound; W. H. Hewgill, Moosomin; F. W. Jeffs, Havelock; D. A. Kelso, Toronto; Wm N. Scott, Bradford; J. A. Snider, Guelph; J. A. Stewart, Ailsa Craig, and W. H. Summerfeldt, Toronto.

The Council then adjourned till ten o'clock the following morning.

SECOND DAY.

Wednesday, February 8th.

President Watters called the members to order at 10.45 a.m., all being present, including Mr. W. B. Graham, of Ridgetown, who was absent from the first day's session.

There being no communication to be brought before the council, and no committees ready to report, on motion of Mr. Dickey the council adjourned till 2 p.m.

The afternoon session was entirely taken up in a discussion of the matter as to whether branch stores managed by partners shall pay dual fees.

The subject was raised by Mr. W. A. Karn, chairman of the Infringement Committee, under the heading of miscellaneous business. The matter, he said, had been frequently discussed by the council before, and for the last two or three years had been a source of great perplexity to the Infringement Committee. The council had decided that both partners in branch stores were liable. At the last meeting of the council the committee had been authorized to obtain the opinion of the college solicitors.

This had been done and the decision of the council had been sustained. He had two cases that he wished specially to speak of. The committee found that it had been the custom of the registrar for years to accept one fee for a branch store, which would make it appear that the store was licensed rather than the proprietor. One of the cases he wished to speak of was that of Messrs. Mitchell & McLean, of this city, and the other was that of Messrs. McHaffie & Elvidge, of Cornwall. He found that the February, 1896, report of the by-laws and legislation committee instructed the registrar to collect dual fees from Messrs. McHaffie & Elvidge. The amount was \$72, and they had been endeavoring ever since to collect it. Inasmuch as privileges had been extended to certain other graduates of the college, the committee had decided not

to go farther back than February, 1896, in pressing for payment of dual fees. Previous to that date, a single fee only was levied. Of the \$72 all had been collected but \$8, and on this amount Messrs. McHaffie & Elvidge said they were prepared to stand a suit with the college. There was a difficulty in the way of proceeding against these gentlemen, for while dual fees were asked of them, the registrar had accepted single fees in cases almost similar, which would doubtless be used as a precedent by them for evading payment. Mr. Karn said his committee desired instructions as to whether they should endeavor to compel these gentlemen to pay dual fees, as was decided by the council, or whether notices should be sent out to all persons similarly situated, informing them that on and after a certain date dual fees would be exacted. In the case of Messrs. Mitchell & McLean, of this city, while no proceedings had been instituted, they had invited the council to take action and test the matter.

Mr. Snyder felt that the council could not collect dual fees if the matter was taken to the courts. It did not seem to him to be common sense.

On the suggestion of the president, Mr. Karn made the following motion, so as to place himself in order:

"That the registrar be and is hereby instructed to collect arrears of dual fees from branch stores."

This motion was seconded by Mr. Davis.

Proceeding, Mr. Karn said that the solicitor's opinion was that for each separate business that any member of the college was interested in he was liable for a fee of \$4 each year. It was unfair to the students who went out each year if one man could conduct say a dozen stores and pay only one fee. Messrs. Mitchell & McLean, he said, had two stores, one being conducted by one of the partners and the other by the other partner. They were willing to pay one fee for each store but not two fees for each.

Mr. Mackenzie said the point which the council took in the past was that all branch stores had to pay the fee. It was the individual that was qualified, not the store.

Mr. Davis contended that Messrs. McHaffie & Elvidge had only to pay \$4 each and could conduct the two stores.

Mr. Mackenzie said that if two partners were carrying on two businesses, one in each store, they should pay only \$8, but if both were in one store and had a third

man in the other store they should pay \$12.

Mr. Hargreaves held that one man's diploma qualified the store. One fee for one store was all, in his opinion, that the law required. He did not think that the council could compel two partners to pay \$4 each for conducting one store.

Mr. Graham thought the council should proceed to collect the usual fees.

Mr. Mackenzie did not favor having recourse to the law. The council he thought should proceed as it had been doing for the last five or six years.

In answer to a question by the president, Mr. Karn said the stores conducted by Messrs. McHaffie & Elvidge had always been reported to the committee as branch stores. He wanted to know as chairman of the Infringement Committee whether the council was prepared to live up to the act which empowered them to collect dual fees, or not.

President Watters took the ground that a man is obliged to place a qualified druggist in charge of a branch store, which would mean the payment of \$8 in fees. There was nothing in the act to relieve an individual from the obligation which partnership involved.

Mr. Snyder contended that \$4 was as much as any branch store should be required to pay, whether paid by the man in charge or by the proprietor.

Mr. Turner moved the following motion as an amendment to Mr. Karn's:

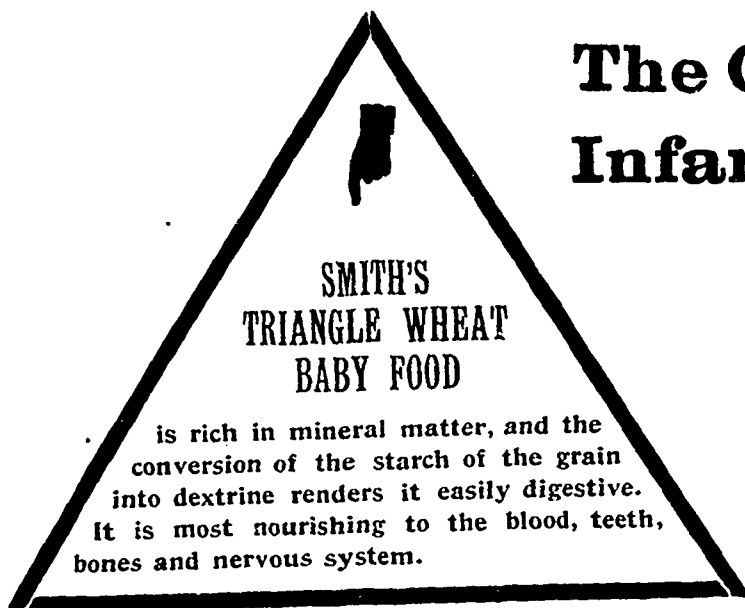
"That the registrar be instructed, in view of the opinion of the College Solicitor, to take no action by way of collecting dual fees in arrears, but that after May 1st, 1899, demand dual fees for the then current year only, from all liable, and if refusal be made, then take legal steps to collect the same, making one test case, and that the registrar be instructed to notify all concerned of the intention of the council."

The amendment was seconded by Mr. McCullough.

Mr. Hargreaves moved in amendment to the amendment "That we do not collect dual fees for branch stores."

The amendment was seconded by Mr. Snyder.

Before the motion and amendments were put to the meeting, Mr. Karn read extracts from the solicitor's opinion in the matter, as follows: "If the English language means anything, then in our opinion the construction to be placed on clause 18 is that each of these gentlemen should pay \$4"; and, again: "If there



The Coming Food for Infants & Invalids

Extract from Prof. Heebner's Report.

"Your Baby Food has a peculiar characteristic digestibility, not in the least unnaturally easy of digestion, but simply suited to the functions of the child, and, therefore, entitled to the highest rank."

Try TRIANGLE FOOD when all other INFANT FOODS have failed.

SELLING AGENTS FOR CANADA—

ARCHDALE WILSON & Co., = Hamilton

\$500 for a Belladonna Plaster Test

IT has come to our knowledge that certain manufacturers have placed upon the market Belladonna Plasters which are made to show a high test for alkaloids, but which it is openly stated are not made of Belladonna, but of other drugs. (See Proceedings A.P.A. 1890, page 155, also *American Journal of Pharmacy*, April, 1898, page 182.) We are also in possession of facts that tend to show that plasters made strictly in accordance with the Pharmacopœia, containing a proper portion of Extract of Belladonna, from the laboratories of the most reputable pharmacists in the world, such as Allen & Son, London; E. R. Squibb & Sons; Parke, Davis & Co.; Lloyd Bros., Cincinnati, are condemned by certain assayists as being below the pharmacopœial standard.

We are also aware that Belladonna Plasters, containing little or no Belladonna, but stuffed with alkaloids for show assay, are accepted as conforming to the Pharmacopœia. We are also aware of the many difficulties and the lack of uniformity in the chemical assay of Belladonna

Plasters, especially in rubber compound. (A recent published report of an assay by several analysts shows a variation of several hundred per cent. as applied to the same sample of Belladonna Plaster.)

In view of the uncertainty and unreliability of chemical tests commonly applied to Belladonna Plasters, and in view of the fact that they are of little value to the druggist or physician, who is unable to verify or disprove them, we are led to make the following offer:

We will pay Five Hundred Dollars for the best process of testing Belladonna Plasters, adapted to the use of the druggist and physician possessed of ordinary intelligence and faculties, which will show:

1. Whether a given sample of Belladonna Plaster is made of Belladonna, or is compounded from some other drug or drugs, or filled with mydriatic alkaloids for assays or other purposes.
2. Whether or not a given sample of Belladonna Plaster conforms to the pharmacopœial requirements.

In other words, a process which will enable any buyer or prescriber to judge of the reliability of the Belladonna Plasters on the market. Further details and information as to this award will be made upon application. The award will be made by a committee of pharmaceutical and medical authorities to be hereafter named.

Johnson's Belladonna Plaster is made of Belladonna; it conforms in strength of drug to the United States Pharmacopœia (incidentally to the B.P. 1885).

We are desirous of securing a process that can easily be applied, and that will convince buyers of Belladonna Plasters of the accuracy of this statement.

Address correspondence
 Care of **GILMOUR BROS.**
 485 St. Paul St., Montreal
 Sole agents for the Dominion of Canada.

Johnson & Johnson
 New Brunswick, N.J., U.S.A.

That Silky Surface

Counts for a great deal in

Toilet Papers

and customers are asking for Eddy's make.

We can stock you up in full; we make over 20 brands—\$5 to \$16 per case.

THE E. B. EDDY CO.

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HULL. MONTREAL. TORONTO.

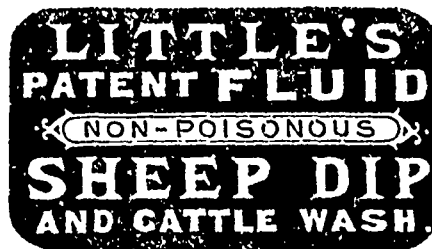
Envelopes Free

TO ADVERTISE "CELERY KING" The Woodward Medicine Company, No. 11 Colborne St., Toronto, Ont., will send to any druggist in Canada (who will pay express charges on the same) a quantity of Envelopes with your name printed thereon, if you will send your name and the copy. Envelopes furnished are first-class envelopes for corresponding purposes.

THE WOODWARD MEDICINE CO.

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11 COLBORNE ST., TORONTO.



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

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

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

Removes the unpleasant smell from Dogs and other animals.

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

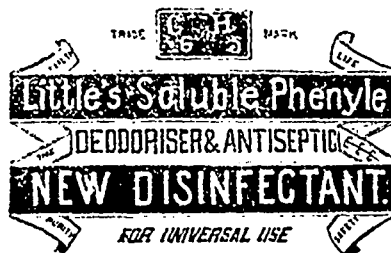
27 17 Gold, Silver, and other Prize Medals have been awarded to "Little's Sheep and Cattle Wash" in all parts of the world.

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

ROBERT WIGHTMAN, Druggist, OWEN SOUND, ONT.

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.

are two or more persons so engaged, each of them should pay the fee."

Mr. Mackenzie regretted that a motion had been made in the matter at all, and thought it such a small matter that they should not go to law about it.

Mr. Karn, as a final shot, said it seemed to him that if they had a law on their books it should be enforced, or else the act should be amended.

A motion by Mr. Mackenzie to adjourn, and thus forestall action in the matter, was voted down.

The amendment to the amendment was then put to the meeting and defeated by a substantial majority. The amendment was likewise defeated, but on a small majority, and the main motion was only defeated by the casting vote of the president and chairman.

Thus the resolution and two amendments were defeated, and the council as a body stands in the same position as before the matter was raised.

On motion of Mr. Graham, the council adjourned till 10 o'clock the next morning.

THIRD DAY.

Thursday, February 9th.

President Watters called the council to order at 10.45.

The first business taken up was a motion by Mr. Karn, of which notice was previously given, as follows: "That in accordance with the notice of motion presented at the last semi-annual meeting of the council, that the salary of the registrar-treasurer be increased to \$1,100 per annum, to take effect from Feb. 1st, 1899."

The motion was seconded by Mr. Curry, and carried unanimously.

Registrar Lewis thanked the council briefly and appropriately for their action.

Report No. 1 of the By-laws and Legislation Committee was read by Mr. Hargreaves. It dealt with the applications of several apprentices to have their apprenticeship contracts dated so as to conform to the four-year term required by the college.

The report was adopted.

Report No. 1 of the Executive and Finance Committee was read by Mr. Hunter. It recommended the payment of sundry accounts amounting to \$923.57, and also that the auditors' report and the registrar-treasurer's report be adopted. The following recommendation was also embodied:

"Your committee would recommend

that if the property in rear of the college building, owned by Mr. Maclean Howard, can be purchased at a reasonable price, that the council entertain such proposition, and that the president of the council and the chairman of the Executive and Finance Committee be empowered to conclude the arrangements if they consider the terms favorable."

The report was adopted without amendment.

It was moved by Mr. Curry, and seconded by Mr. Karn, "that this council would recommend the Education Committee to consider the advisability of discontinuing the giving of a special diploma for practical chemistry, and that practical chemistry be added to and made a part of the final examination."

The resolution was carried unanimously.

On motion of Mr. Graham the council adjourned till 2 p.m.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

In the afternoon Mr. Hargreaves read the second report of the By-laws and Legislation Committee, which made several recommendations of the same character as those contained in the first report.

The report was adopted with minor amendments.

The report of the Divisional Committee was read by Mr. Hargreaves. It showed that there are 777 druggists in the province in good standing. Of these, 431 were favorable and 122 unfavorable to the proposed work of the committee. Two hundred and twenty-four have not replied to any of the communications sent them. Of the 777 in good standing, 120 are M.D's, 44 per cent. of whom have replied; while 69 per cent. of druggists have replied. Fifty-five per cent. of all the druggists have placed themselves on record as being favorable to the work of the committee. Those who have not replied are counted as voting against it.

If the views of this number were taken in the same ratio as those who have replied, the percentage in favor would be from 75 to 85. The report concluded as follows: "Your committee believes, in view of the above facts, that the work of this committee should be continued, and that a thoroughly competent druggist be secured to interview every druggist in the province and fully explain the work mapped out by this committee. Your committee recommend further that the chairman insert advertisements in the

Ontario drug journals and two of the Toronto daily papers, say, the *Globe* and *Mail*, asking for applications for this position, the same to be presented to the committee for consideration and engagement."

On motion of Mr. Hargreaves, the report was received, but, owing to the lateness of the hour, and the desire for a full discussion of it, consideration was deferred till the following day.

The Committee on Infringements reported through their chairman, Mr. Karn. They noted a healthy improvement in the last six months in matters pertaining to the observance of the pharmacy laws. During that period the committee investigated more than the usual number of infringements, and collected considerable fees in arrears. Five cases, in all, had been prosecuted, but in one only, that of S. A. Holden, of Collingwood, had a conviction been secured and a fine of \$20 imposed. The other cases, though equally strong in evidence of infringement, for reasons unexplainable were dismissed by the magistrate or mismanaged by the officers of the law, "all of which," said the committee, "we accept as a glaring miscarriage of justice." Two of the cases, one against John Porteous, of the township of Minden, in the county of Stormont, and the other against W. T. Leland, of the village of Hallsville, county of Dundas, were thrown out through mistakes or carelessness of certain officials, and by which the college has suffered great injustice while endeavoring to administer the provisions of the Act.

Proceeding, the report states:

"Your committee is strongly of the opinion that our college should not be subjected to such grave injustice, and in view of the fact that our act is being improperly interpreted, would recommend that the facts in connection with the above cases, and the evidence in others, be submitted to the college solicitors with instructions to place them before the Hon. the Attorney-General, urging that in consequence of there being no apparent means of appeal on the part of the college from the decisions of magistrates, some provision should be made in the statutes that will enable us to obtain justice, or at least a judicial interpretation."

The committee again drew attention to the necessity of all members of the college notifying the registrar when retiring from business, as required by the Act.

The sum of \$470.38 was expended during the term in salary and expenses of the inspector for the purpose of investigating apparent infringements, which, after deducting the amount of fine imposed in the Holden case, left the net expenditure \$450.38.

The report concludes with the following paragraph: Your committee begs further to direct the attention of all druggists to the report or bulletin No. 60 just issued by the Inland Revenue Department, in which is a record of the analysis of samples of tinct. opium and citrate of iron and quinine, showing that some druggists are not careful in having such products up to the standard B.P., and your committee respectfully recommends more watchful care in these matters.

We desire again to renew our request to the Committee on By-laws and Legislation for amendments to the Act that will be more in the interest of the public and the trade than those we now possess.

The report was received and adopted.

On motion of Mr. Mackenzie, Prof. Heebner, dean of the college, was elected an honorary member of the college.

The matter of dual fees was again introduced by Mr. Karn in the form of a motion as follows:

"That this council finds that every member of the college is liable to pay the annual fee for each and every retail place of business in which he is financially interested, and the registrar is hereby directed to so advise all concerned."

On and after May 1st next he desired that the registrar demand dual fees from partners in branch stores, and if any one refused to pay them, he hoped a test case would be made by the council.

The motion was adopted without amendment.

Mr. Karn was also the mover of a resolution calling for the rescinding of the resolution passed by a former council gave apprentices the privilege of completing their term of apprenticeship between the time of examination and the date of the council meeting in August. He thought it disgraceful that an apprentice could pass his examination before he had completed his term of apprenticeship.

The resolution was adopted.

The first report of the Educational Committee was read by Mr. Mackenzie. It noted the satisfactory condition as to numbers and working of the junior

classes, as set forth in the report of the Dean, Prof. Heebner.

Continuing, the report stated: Respecting the request of the dean for additional appliances and apparatus for the proper carrying out of the work in the department of pharmacy rendered necessary by the altered character of the new B.P., we would recommend that \$300 be allotted for such purposes.

Re the elevation of the matriculation standard of the college contained in said report, your committee quite agree, and recommend that the By-laws and Legislation Committee take immediate action; the said standard of matriculation to be that recognized by the Educational Department of Ontario in the primary standing with the Latin option

Respecting the two years' course, in view of the present building accommodation being insufficient for the proper carrying on of such courses, your committee recommend that the council, at the very earliest opportunity, make provision for the extension of the college building in order that your committee may be enabled to place before it a complete scheme for the institution of such a desirable and necessary course; your committee deem it important in the interest of pharmaceutical advancement in this province that such a step should be taken at the earliest possible moment.

Your committee recommend that the twentieth session of the college extend from Sept. 5th, 1899, to April 28th, 1900; the junior course commencing Sept. 5th, 1899, to Dec. 19th, 1899—fourteen and a-half consecutive weeks—and the senior course to commence on Jan. 2nd, 1900, and continue to April 28th, 1900.

Proceeding, the committee reported that they had considered the report of the board of examiners, and recommended that diplomas be granted to those students who had qualified for them.

The committee further reported as follows: "We further recommend that H. N. Packart, of Stratford, be appointed examiner in prescriptions."

We recommend that the sum of fifty dollars be placed to the credit of the library fund of the college for the purchase of recent works of reference for college use.

We recommend that the contract with the faculty be renewed at this meeting.

With reference to the resolution of the council recommending the discontinuance of giving special diplomas for practical chemistry, we would recommend that the

same be discontinued, and that the final examination for the diploma of this college include practical pharmacy and practical chemistry; and in view of the increased practical work necessary for the said additional tests, that the salaries of the professors be as follows: Prof. Heebner, Dean, \$2,100; Prof. A. Y. Scott, restored to, \$1,250; Prof. Chambers, \$1,000; Prof. Fotheringham, \$900; and, further, that it be an instruction to the faculty that a further extension of lectures in physics be instituted for the next college term; we would also recommend that an examination in physics be held at the junior examinations of the college, and that one question at least be placed on the chemistry examination paper at the final qualifying examinations of the college for diploma.

We recommend that the rules for guidance of examiners be amended in accordance with the recommendations of your committee respecting the changed regulations suggested, and that the chairman of the Educational Committee and the faculty prepare the said rules.

We recommend, in view of the increased physical course recommended, that the grant of \$250 to Dr. A. Y. Scott's department be allowed.

In conclusion the committee recorded with pleasure the receipt of a favorable reply from the N.W.T. Pharmaceutical Association respecting reciprocity; and stated that reciprocity exists with the Pharmaceutical Association of Manitoba.

Respecting the communication of M. E. Muir, registrar of the Pharmaceutical Association of the Province of Quebec, the committee again renewed its offer of an unrestricted interchange of diplomas, promised to recognize the four years' term of apprenticeship servitude with a duly qualified pharmacist as required by that province, and to admit all such candidates to the O.C.P. for tuition, and grant the privilege of receiving a diploma upon passing the examination.

On motion of Mr. Dickie the council adjourned till Friday morning at 9.30 o'clock.

FOURTH DAY.

Friday, February 10th.

The council resumed business at 10.30 a.m., the president in the chair.

A communication was read from Dr. Chambers, a member of the faculty, asking for a grant of \$150 for apparatus for the chemical laboratory. The applica-

(Continued on page 37)

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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.

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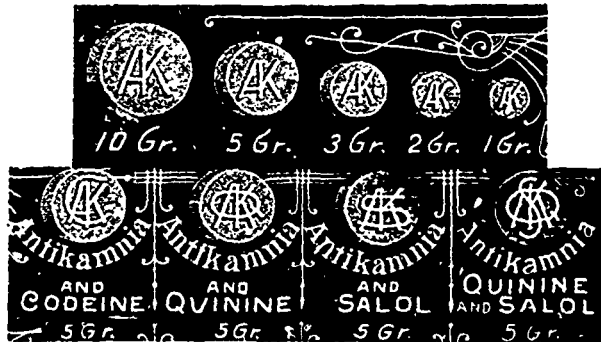
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SPECIAL NOTICE

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

Honest Pharmacy Must Have Honest Competition.



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

NEVER IN BULK.

Information Respecting Substitution Thankfully Received.

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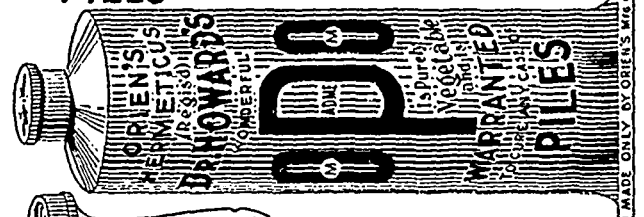
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IS SOLD WITH A GUARANTEE TO CURE ANY CASE OF PILES WHERE A SURGICAL OPERATION IS NOT REQUIRED



DIRECTIONS for use: Unscrew the Cap from the Tube and screw on this APPLICATOR in its place, insert in the Rectum the full length of Applicator, press the Tube and the medicine does the rest.

A CLEAN, CONVENIENT CURE

Made only by **ORIEN'S MANUF'G COY.**
Carleton Place, Ont.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS
LYMAN, KNOX & O.

Wholesale Agents

PRICE COMPLETE \$1.00
TORONTO

FOR OINTMENTS THE BEST AND NEATEST PLAIN AND LACQUERED FOR COSMETICS

BEAMLESS TIN BOXES

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

Lids Deep and Paneled. Extract Fluid Ounce Capacity. Decorated Tin Cans and Boxes

FOR SALVES FOR PILLS

FOR SALE BY ALL WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS AND DRUGGISTS' SUNDRYMEN.

Sovereign Lime Juice

Is unequalled for Purity, Strength and Flavor

The Lime Juice trade of Simson Bros. & Co., who are proprietors of the Sovereign brand, has assumed tremendous proportions. They are now the largest dealers in this item in America, and will be pleased to answer any enquiries.

SOVEREIGN LIME JUICE is offered by wholesale in Winnipeg, Hamilton, Toronto, Kingston, Vancouver and other points west.

SIMSON BOS. & CO. Wholesale Druggists and Manufacturing Chemists.

HALIFAX, N.S.

Lyman's Lightning Fly Paper Poison

SEASON 1899.

Best
Fighter

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Kills
All Rivals

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6 papers
in a
packet
retails
at
10c.



3 papers
in a
packet
retails
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5c.

Ask for LYMAN'S. Take No Other.
The Lyman Bros. & Co., Limited, Toronto.

Trade Notes

A. W. Palmer has opened a new drug store at Field, B.C.

Dr. C. A. Parr has opened a new drug store at Greta, Man.

J. C. McDonald has opened a drug store at Oxford, N.S.

H. T. McLean has opened a drug store at Grand Forks, B.C.

Dr. N. W. Anderson has opened a new drug store at Lumsden, N.W.T.

A. W. Marley has opened a branch drug store at Shallow Lake, Ont.

Arkell's drug store at McGregor, Man., was destroyed by fire February 7th.

A. H. Lohead has sold his drug business at Thedford, Ont., to J. H. Grimby.

The drug store of E. Jenner, Digby, N.S., was destroyed by fire February 13.

J. T. Aikin has purchased the drug business of H. C. Thomas, Stouffville, Ont.

The drug store of Smith & Sons, Bathurst, N.B., was destroyed by fire February 14th.

The drug store of B. P. Porter, Bridgewater, N.S., was destroyed by fire January 12th.

The drug store of J. Werner, Rat Portage, Ont., was destroyed by fire February 13th.

F. H. Walley, a graduate of the O.C.P. class, '98, has opened a drug store at Ymir, B.C.

The capital stock of "The Diamond Glass Company" has been increased from \$500,000 to \$1,000,000.

The Bole Drug Co., wholesale druggists, Winnipeg, Man., will occupy a new warehouse on Princess street as soon as the building is complete.

The wholesale drug business which has been carried on during the past twenty-nine years under the style of Elliot & Co. has been incorporated as The Elliot & Co., Limited. The business will be carried on as before, with the same management, staff, and capital.

Prince Edward Island Notes.

In a fire at O'Leary, P.E. Island, on Sunday, January 15th, which consumed several buildings, the drug store of

Messrs. Barclay & Turner, of which Mr. I. T. Warren was manager, was burnt to the ground. Very little stock was saved. There was only partial insurance. It is the intention of the firm to continue business as soon as suitable premises can be obtained.

Mr. Howard L. Smith, lately in the employ of Mr. A. S. Mackintosh, druggist of Oxford, N.S., has succeeded Mr. George Macdonald in the establishment of Mr. W. R. Watson, Charlottetown.

The attempt to secure early closing during the winter months in Charlottetown has failed. We regret to learn this.

Montreal Notes.

Mr. Leonard, who carried on business in St. Lawrence street, up to about a year ago, has decided upon trying his luck at Windsor Mills, near Sherbrooke, P.Q. He left to take possession of his new pharmacy on Wednesday last.

It is stated that Dr. Lavolette intends moving his pharmacy to the west end. Some color is given to the report from the fact that Notre Dame St. East has deteriorated greatly as a business street during the last decade. The new location of Dr. Lavolette will be in the neighborhood of St. Catherine and Windsor Sts.

Dr. Palardy of St. James' St. will also move his pharmacy a few doors west about the 1st of May.

Some very ill-advised articles have recently appeared in a grocers' organ of this city published in the French language—"A bas le Monopole." "Down with the Monopoly" is the heading of the latest article. From the hysterical style in which the article is written and the absurd arguments made use of, it is quite evident that the departmental stores and certain patent medicine manufacturers are at the bottom of the movement and the grocers (*green* grocers I was about to say), cannot see through it at all. Granted that the local legislature will repeal the pharmacy act at the bidding of the big stores, what will the little corner grocery man gain by it? Does he think he will be able to sell at the catch prices which the departmental stores for *advertising purposes* will at once announce? The great wonder to me is that the departmental stores have not before this

pounced upon the most profitable part of the grocery business which as every body knows is wines and liquors! A pharmacist a few days since assured me if the grocers do succeed in obtaining from the legislature the right to sell patent medicines whether containing scheduled poisons or not, and also drugs and chemicals as the "prix courant" says they ought to do, he will at once take out a wine and liquor license and cut the prices all round. Some appear to think that the finer grades of tea put up specially for druggists' sale would take well with the public.

The death of Mr. Albert Nelson, late of the firm of Lavolette & Nelson and latterly of Chambly, about fifteen miles from Montreal, was very much felt by the pharmacists of this city. His funeral would have been better attended but many were not aware that the notice which appeared referred to him. In fact very few were aware that he was doing business at Chambly.

W. J. Furze has returned to Montreal and begun business at the corner of St. Catherine St. and Gladstone Ave.—in the extreme West End.

Mr. Lanctot's new premises (late Dr. Stroud's) are being fitted up in very good taste and will undoubtedly draw business if there is any to be done in that section. We wish him success.

Notes From Manitoba.

Mr. Arthur Young, druggist, Macleod, on Nov. 30th was married to Miss E. McRary, niece of Mr. M. J. Honey. Mr. Young is a graduate of the Manitoba College of Pharmacy, and his many friends wish him many years of happy wedded life.

A. S. Argus & Co., Roland, have bought out the drug business of Dr. Macklin of that place.

F. A. McDonald & Co. have purchased the drug business of Mr. J. K. Patton, Minnedosa. Mr. Patton leaves for the Pacific Coast shortly.

The retail drug business of Dr. F. Woodhull & Co., of Hartney, Manitoba, suffered from fire on Friday morning, the 6th of January, the whole stock being completely destroyed. The stock was well insured. Dr. Woodhull was in Winnipeg last week giving his order for a new stock.

Mr. J. A. Hobbs, Morden, Man., has built a handsome new store on the site

of the old one, which has been moved away. The new store is nicely fitted up, and altogether makes a splendid appearance, and is one of the finest stores in the West.

Among the visitors to Winnipeg recently were Dr. R. P. Crookshank, Rapid City; Mr. N. J. Harper, Brandon; Mr. F. E. Aiken, Carberry, and Mr. George Graham, Treherne.

Mr. A. F. Andrews, druggist, Gladstone, is opening a branch store at Plumias, a new town on the Dauphin Railway.

Mr. O. L. Lightcap, the Martin, Bole & Wynne Company's travelling representative in Manitoba, and Dr. A. Lawson, of Hamiota, and two Indian guides spent a few days a few miles north of Russell recently moose hunting. They secured two splendid specimens of moose and three jumping deer.

Dr. C. A. Parr contemplates starting a drug business at Greta, Man.

Items of Interest.

Those of our readers who are vendors of postage stamps will be interested to know that the post-office department has arranged for the exchange of three-cent stamps, where parties have no further use for that denomination. Other stamps will be given in exchange at the face value of the stamps presented.

As an evidence of the increasing trade done in photographic goods by druggists, an English exchange states that "Five thousand six hundred pounds' worth of photo materials were exported from London to South Africa in the six months ending December 31st, 1898. *Nearly all these goods are sold by chemists.*"

Here is another warning for "cutting" druggists: Harlow E. Woodward, druggist, corner of Bromfield and Tremont streets, Boston, has failed. Nominal assets, \$9,175; liabilities, \$66,234.41. He was for many years the most prominent cutter in Boston.

A "combine" of the chewing gum manufacturers in the United States has been effected. The firms which are reported to have entered the combination are: The Beeman Chemical Co., Adams & Sons Co., W. J. White & Sons, J. P. Primley, The Kiss-Me Gum Co., and S. T. Britten, the latter of Toronto, Canada.

The capital represented is in the neighborhood of \$15,000,000.

The Abbey Effervescent Salt Co. have established an agency in New York, having formed a company there with a capital stock of \$1,000,000.

Pharmacy Examination Results.

The Preliminary Board of Examiners of the Pharmaceutical Association of the Province of Quebec held their quarterly examinations in Montreal and Quebec on Thursday, January 5th, when twenty-five candidates entered their names, and the following, named in order of merit, passed and are entitled to be registered as certified apprentices, namely: Wilfred Martel, J. N. Normandin, Art. Farley, J. B. Laplante, Joseph Hudon, Joseph Paul Forest, Ernest Gagnon, J. A. D. Godbont, D. G. Scott, J. Lewis Williams, Géd. A. Leclerc, and Alphonse Dansereau, the rest of the candidates being referred back for further study. The subjects examined upon were French, English, Latin, arithmetic, geography and history. The examiners were Prof. Isaac Gammell, of the High School, and Prof. J. O. Cassegrain of Jacques Cartier Normal School, Montreal.

The next examination will be held on Thursday, April 5th. Candidates must make their application to the secretary, Mr. G. Muir, at least ten days prior to the date of examination. Forms of application can be had from the secretary.

Questions and Answers.

Panax, Ottawa, asks for formula for the following:

ELIXIR PEPSIN.

Pepsin	17½ Gm.
Hydrochloric acid.....	4 Cc.
Glycerin	125 Cc.
Comp. Elix. Taraxacum ..	65 Cc.
Alcohol.....	175 Cc.
Purified talcum.....	15 Gm.
Sugar	250 Gm.
Water sufficient.	

Mix the pepsin with 350 cc. of water and glycerine and acid and agitate until solution is complete, then add the alcohol, elixir and talcum and mix thoroughly. Filter through a wetted filter, dissolve the sugar in the filtrate and pass sufficient water through the filter to make the product measure 1000 cc.

Each fluidrach represents 1 grain of pepsin.

CARBOLIC DENTIFRICE.

Quillaja (coarse powder)..	4 oz.
Glycerin	3 oz.
Alcohol	5 oz.

Macerate for 72 hours and add carbolic acid, pure.	1 drachm.
Oil rose-geranium.....	
Oil cloves.....	
Oil cassia.....	
Otto of rose..... of each	10 minims.
Rose water.....	30 oz.

Tincture of cochineal sufficient to color.
Macerate for 4 or 5 days and filter.

Frostilla.

We cannot give you a formula for this preparation, but the following may perhaps answer your purposes:

Curd Soap	½ oz.
Blanched Almonds.....	¼ oz.
Spermaceti	¼ oz.
Almond Oil.....	½ oz.
Alcohol	½ oz.
Tinct. Benzoin	¼ oz.
Otto Rose	6 minims
Oil Rose-geranium.....	4 "
Rose Water.....	8 oz.

Melt spermaceti and oil together and the soap, and continue the heat until uniform, then transfer to a warm mortar and add gradually an ounce of rose-water, boiling. Beat up the almonds well in separate mortar and add the spermaceti to this paste. Mix thoroughly, stir in remainder of hot rose-water to form emulsion, then add the oils dissolved in spirit and tincture, strain through fine cotton, make up to 10 ounces with rose-water.

Elliman's Embrocation.

We have no formula for this preparation, nor do we believe it right to publish the formula for a proprietary article, the owner of which quite naturally considers it his property, and his only.

Who First Made Spectacles?

The credit of this discovery is given to a Florentine glass-worker, who, early in the 14th century, discovered the value of lenses as an aid to vision. His name was Savigno degli Armante. His discovery was, it would appear, a little discounted at the time by his fellow-countrymen, if one may judge from the remarks made upon the discoverer's tombstone. This record of ancient greatness says:

Here lies Savigno degli Armante, of Florence, inventor of spectacles.

May God forgive him his sins.

A. D. 1317.

The earliest record of spectacles in surgical literature, we are told, occurs in 1360, when Guy de Chevavliac discusses the errors of refraction and their correction.

ANTISEPTIC THROAT PASTILLES

Prepared in accordance with the formula of DR. BARK, of the Liverpool Hospital for Diseases of the Throat, Nose and Ear

HIGHLY recommended for Vocalists, Public Speakers, and for Affections of the Throat. Immediate relief in Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, etc. An Infallible preventive of Diphtheria and other contagious diseases of the Throat. A Physician states that the Paroxysms of Whooping Cough may be prevented by giving one of the Pastilles upon retiring for the night, thus producing absolute rest, both to the Patient and to the household.

Directions for Use.—Allow the Pastille to gradually dissolve in the mouth. Fluids should not be taken immediately afterwards.

Dose.—From 5 to 10 Pastilles per day, between meals, chiefly in the morning and evening. **TO BE KEPT DRY.**

These Pastilles, which were brought out for the benefit of the Liverpool Hospital for Diseases of the Throat, Nose and Ear, have already met with a very large sale, both at home and abroad, owing to their intrinsic merit. The proceeds from the sale are largely devoted to the funds of that institution.

None genuine unless bearing a Label with the above Trade Mark and name of the sole proprietors.

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SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS.

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.

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Alpha Branch]

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CALVERT'S

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

Are the Original and Only Reliable

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

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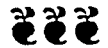
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Made in Germany. The ideal food of the 20th century.
Put up in tablet form, 18 tablets in a box. Each tablet
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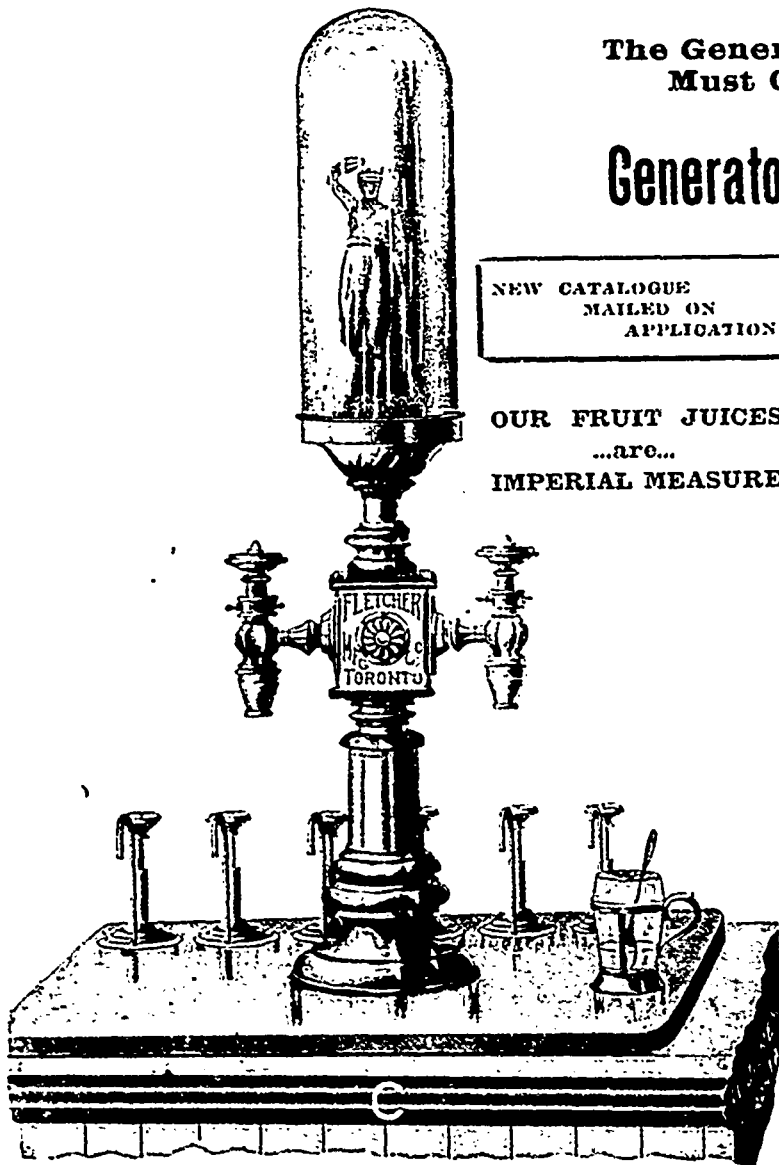


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more quickly by means of Liquefied Carbonic
Acid Gas. Write us for particulars.

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MAILED ON
APPLICATION

OUR FRUIT JUICES
...etc...
IMPERIAL MEASURE



THE ABERDEEN A

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



QUALITY THE BEST.

PRICES REASONABLE.

EASY TERMS OF PAYMENT

PURE FRUIT JUICES, FLAVORING EXTRACTS, COLORS, ETC.

Pharmacy Students' Dinner.

The fourth annual banquet of the students of the Ontario College of Pharmacy was held at the Arlington Hotel, Toronto, Feb. 8th. These annual gatherings have always been thoroughly enjoyable, and that held this year was no exception; in fact, it was pronounced "better than ever." The spacious dining room of the Arlington was crowded with undergraduates, graduates, and a number of invited guests. The colors of the college, "red, yellow, and black," were handsomely draped on the walls, and the menu cards were tastily gotten up and quite in keeping with the occasion. The presence of the Postmaster-General, Hon. Wm. Mulock, added *éclat* to the occasion, and his remarks were thoroughly appreciated.

Mr. E. L. Ebbels, chairman of the Banquet Committee, presided, and among those present were: Hon. Wm. Mulock, Dr. R. A. Reeve, Dean of the Toronto Medical Faculty; Henry Waters, President of the Council; J. H. Mackenzie, W. B. Graham, W. A. Karn, J. H. Dickey, C. Turner, J. F. Roberts, J. Hargreaves, G. B. McCulloch, Isaac Curry, Rev. A. C. Crews, W. B. Kendall, Dr. Graham Chambers, Paul L. Scott, Dr. F. T. Harrison, Dr. C. R. Sneath, C. D. Daniel, Chas. H. Cowan, J. J. McLaughlin, N. B. Landers, W. H. Elliott, A. E. Ragg, Thos. Haggarty, J. Andrews, J. Henderson Hargreaves, M. Cohen, L. G. Amsden.

Delegates from sister institutions: Messrs. T. Dixon, Toronto Medical College; Geo. Schmidt, Trinity Medical School; A. McDougall, University of Toronto; F. R. Glassford, Osgoode Hall; W. Lemon, Royal College of Dental Surgeons; A. H. McGillivray, Knox College.

The Queen's health was drunk with the usual cheers and song, after which Mr. W. C. Tole proposed that of "Canada," calling on Rev. A. C. Crews to respond. Mr. Crews spoke of his pride in the glorious heritage of Canadians, and his pleasure at the friendly relations between this country and the United States. He urged the youth of Canada to live lives that would do honor to their country.

The toast of "The University of Toronto" was then given by Mr. W. A. Coleman in a brief speech, and the Vice-Chancellor of the institution was called upon to reply.

Hon. Mr. Mulock, on behalf of his *alma mater*, said that good feeling was reciprocal between the university and the College of Pharmacy. He was delighted at the harmony evidently existing between the students and the faculty. Without such harmony no good education could be effected. He could say he had observed a growing improvement in the examinations of the college. It was noteworthy that graduates of Canadian institutions distanced all competitors when they went abroad. This was common to all branches. The College of Pharmacy had been affiliated but six years, but many of its men had made their mark abroad. This was an age of post-graduate work; the old idea that education ceased with graduation was gone. The university was now endeavoring to lead its students in this direction. He thought that a post-graduate course in connection with the college might be advantageous.

Canada was a growing and expanding country, and year by year more advantageous opportunities were offering themselves for Canadian graduates within the borders of their own country. If one could lift up Canada and place it in Europe it would extinguish that continent and part of the Mongolian Empire of Europe. The five millions of Canadians had, comparatively speaking, accomplished more in the limited period of their existence than all the millions of the old world. He felt himself better for having been born and having lived in Canada.

Mr. H. B. Collier proposed "The Ontario College of Pharmacy," and Messrs. H. Watters and J. H. Mackenzie, of the council, replied in appropriate speeches. The toast of "Pharmacy Laws" was given by P. B. Towler, and responded to by W. A. Karn. "Our Faculty" followed, the toaster being Mr. G. A. Wodehouse, and the responders Prof. Fotheringham and Dean Heebner.

"The Examiners" was cordially drunk on invitation by Mr. C. A. Ramshaw, and Mr. Paul Scott and Dr. F. T. Harrison replied. "The Modern Dispenser" was proposed by Mr. G. Evans, and Messrs. I. Curry and W. B. Graham responded. Mr. W. A. Warren proposed "The Manufacturer," and Mr. C. D. Daniel replied. "The Wholesale Druggist" was given by Mr. A. H. Waldon, and Messrs. W. H. Elliott and A. E. Ragg represented that individual. Mr. Jas. Crouch proposed

"The Medical Profession," and Dr. R. A. Reeve made an interesting response. "Our Graduates" was heartily drunk at the invitation of Mr. V. W. Meek, and Messrs. N. H. Brown and N. B. Lander replied. Mr. W. E. Wismer proposed "Sister Institutions," and the delegates named above replied. Messrs. J. W. Browne and J. H. Dickey looked after "The Ladies" and "Ourselves." The closing toast was proposed by Mr. E. A. Dickson, and responded to by Messrs. H. A. Clemens and J. H. McCrostie.

Messrs. D. J. Bowbeers, Chas. Newton, E. J. Leger, Robert Baker, A. H. Waldon and W. H. VanWinckle, contributed an interesting musical programme. College choruses and the long but impressive college yell were all rendered with much spirit.

The Banquet Committee, to whom much of the success of the affair may be attributed, was as follows: Messrs. E. L. Ebbels (president), W. A. Colman and G. A. Wodehouse (vice-presidents), R. W. McDuffie (treasurer), Jas. Browne (secretary), G. H. Halpin, E. N. Potter, E. A. Dickson, J. M. Langdon, W. C. Tole, and P. B. Towler.

Spurious Cascara Sagrada.

By PROF. H. H. RUSBY, M.D.

Extract from a paper on "Cascara Sagrada and its Allies," presented before the A. Ph. A. at Old Point Comfort.

It is somewhat peculiar that it should so frequently be the case with our more important drugs that the determination of their origin, or their positive identification, should be attended with great difficulty. Scarcely any study connected with pharmaceutical science has presented greater difficulties than cinchona barks. Two specimens scarcely to be distinguished externally might represent positive extremes as to their yield of valuable alkaloids. Similar difficulties are presented by the several cinnamon barks. We cannot always distinguish between cassia bark and an old cinnamon bark that has not undergone the customary processes, and it is only by flavor and odor that we can judge of the quality. We are informed that the collectors of the wild products cannot distinguish between the many species and varieties as they grow by their external marks, and depend upon smell and taste in their selection. As the value of quebracho becomes more generally accepted we

begin to hear of two or more varieties that are readily confused at the point of growth, and the same thing is true of coto.

In the case of *rhamnus purshiana* we have all of these difficulties strongly pronounced, and at the same time we miss the presence of any principle like oil of cinnamon or alkaloid of cinchona, the estimation of which can serve us as a guide. Not until the medicinal preparation has been made and administered, and its effect observed, have we been accustomed to appreciate the nature of the bark employed. That one preparation will differ widely from another in its medicinal effect is a matter of every-day observation by all. The cause is to be found in the natural difficulties attending the selection and identification of the material. As usual, the difficulty begins in the field. If the collector encounters a locality where the plants are typical, or of a variety diverging from the alternative species, no difficulties are presented. But if he happens to encounter some of the intermediate forms he should not be too sharply reproached for falling into error. Even accomplished botanists, who have written special treatises on these plants, have done as much. Thus Prof. William Trelease, of the Missouri Botanical Garden, says: "In the broad-leaved form (of *R. Californica*) distributed and described by Howell as *R. Occidentalis*, from Oregon. . . . This species appears to range further northward than usual, and approach the preceding (*R. Purshiana*). Indeed, some herbarium specimens are hard to place." Only last month I detected in one of our largest herbaria a sheet of *R. Purshiana*, which had passed for a generation under the eyes of our botanists as a form of *R. Californica*.

Under such circumstances as these it is only the most able and experienced collectors who can expect, in certain localities, to collect purely the genuine Cascara Sagrada, and we can expect nothing less than that more or less spurious material will get upon the market. At times the proportion of such bark has been very large, while again there would be, for a time, but little of it seen.

Provided that it is once collected, whether mixed with the genuine or offered separately, the ordinary buyer is quite unlikely to detect the error. As will be seen by the series of specimens presently to be exhibited, the similarity in the gross

appearance of the genuine and the spurious barks is much greater than any existing between the herbarium specimens, and is, indeed, so great that, while we may be able in general to distinguish between them, yet we cannot claim to be able to do so in all cases, and I find myself totally unable to indicate a sufficiently characteristic difference in description. Being up to the present time without any chemical tests for distinction, we are reduced to the necessity of relying upon the section and the compound microscope, if we wish to be certain of our determination in the absence of herbarium specimens.

Parke, Davis & Co., the introducers of Cascara Sagrada, inform us that their crude supplies are specially gathered for them by experienced and trustworthy collectors, are subjected to rigid scrutiny by their drug experts and botanists, and are of absolute authenticity. They positively guarantee the properties of their manufactured preparations to be all that can inhere in skilfully made products of the genuine drug.—THE EDITOR.

Veterinary Remedies.

The following are communicated by A. Roderfeld to the *Apotheker Zeitung*, No. 77, '98:

PURGES.

DOGS: According to the size of the dog, from 15 to 30 gm. Instead of this, from one to three of the following pills may be given:

Jalap, pulverized.....	5 gm.
Aloes, pulverized.....	5 gm.
Guaiac resin, powdered.....	3 gm.
Sulphur, refined.....	5 gm.
Mucilage sufficient.	

Mix, make into a mass and divide into 30 pills.

CALVES: Forty to fifty grams of castor oil in warm milk.

COWS:

1. Sodium sulphate, dried.....	100 gm.
Aloes, pulverized.....	15 gm.

Mix. Sig. A tablespoonful in warm chamomile tea every 3 hours.

2. Aloes, pulverized.....	30 gm.
Calamus root, pulverized.....	60 gm.

Mix. Sig. Two tablespoonfuls put into the drinking water.

3. Aloes, pulverized.....	30 gm.
Asafetida.....	11 gm.
Potassium nitrate.....	15 gm.
Sodium sulphate.....	120 gm.
Althæa root.....	30 gm.

Mix. Divide into two parts. Give one part, and, if not operative in from 4 to 5 hours, give the second.

GLANDERS.

1. Ammonium hydrochlorate.....	100 gm.
Juniper berries, coarsely powdered.....	100 gm.
Foenugreek, powdered.....	150 gm.
Sodium sulphate.....	500 gm.

Mix, and make a powder. Four or five times a day make up a tablespoonful with water into an electuary, and administer internally.

2. Ammonium chloride.....	50 gm.
Antimony sulphide, black.....	50 gm.
Sodium sulphite, dried.....	180 gm.
Juniper berries, powdered.....	150 gm.
Foenugreek seed, powdered.....	150 gm.

Mix. Give a heaping tablespoonful three or four times a day.

3. Foenugreek seed, coarsely powdered.....	60 gm.
Juniper berries, powdered.....	60 gm.
Fennel seed, coarsely powdered.....	45 gm.

Mix. Scatter two tablespoonfuls among the food of the animal.

4. Gentian root, powdered.....	50 gm.
Licorice root, powdered.....	50 gm.
Juniper berries, powdered.....	50 gm.
Sodium sulphate.....	50 gm.
Sodium bicarbonate.....	50 gm.

Mix. Add a tablespoonful to each feed.

DIARRHOEA-PURGING.

CALVES:

1. Sodium bicarbonate.....	25 gm.
White oak bark.....	12.5 gm.
Magnesium carbonate.....	5 gm.
Rhubarb, powdered.....	1 gm.
Tincture of opium (simplex).....	1 gm.

Mix. Sig. Every half hour; at first, give a dessertspoonful in warm peppermint tea. Later, or after the first two or three doses, lengthen the interval to from 1 to 2 hours.

2. Tincture of opium.....	3 gm.
Solution of sodium bicarbonate.....	27 gm.

Mix. Sig. From 30 to 40 drops, at intervals of from 1 to 2 hours, p. r. n.

3. Tannic acid.....	10 gm.
Oak bark, powdered.....	10 gm.

Mix. Sig. Give as much as will lie on the end of a tableknife, frequently.

COWS:

1. Oak bark, powdered.....	25 gm.
Acorns, roasted, powdered.....	25 gm.

Mix. Make a powder. Give one to two such powders in oat-gruel daily.

2. Infusion of chamomile flowers, or infusion of peppermint.....	500 gm.
Lead acetate.....	2 gm.

Mix, and dissolve. Sig. Administer such a solution once or twice daily.

3. Lead acetate.....	7.5 gm.
Gentian root, powdered.....	60 gm.
Absinth, herb, powdered.....	60 gm.
Water sufficient.	

Mix and make an electuary. Give in the course of a day.

HORSES:

1. Calcium carbonate.....	50 gm.
Juniper berries.....	50 gm.
Calamus root.....	50 gm.
Gentian root.....	50 gm.
Absinth, herb.....	50 gm.
Tincture of opium.....	30 gm.

(Continued on page 41)

(Continued from page 33)

tion was referred to the Education Committee.

The council then went into committee of the whole on the report of the Education Committee presented on Thursday evening, and discussed it clause by clause.

Everything went along smoothly until the salary clause was reached, when Mr. Curry precipitated an interesting discussion by objecting to the recommendation of the committee. He was opposed to having the subject of chemistry divided between two men, and opposed to an increase in Dr. Scott's salary. The whole subject of re-engaging the professors should be considered, he said.

Mr. Dickey said he was somewhat of the same opinion as Mr. Curry, and thought Dr. Chambers the better man for the subject of chemistry.

Mr. Mackenzie replied with warmth that any man who held the views expressed by the last two speakers should come out squarely and ask for the termination of Dr. Scott's contract with the council.

Mr. Curry replied that he was prepared to do so. He believed it would be more in the interest of the college if Dr. Chambers alone lectured on chemistry, and thought \$500 could be saved per year if the contracts were let properly. He was prepared to move that Dr. Chambers be given the professorship in chemistry.

President Watters said he had yet to learn from any of the students that Dr. Scott was not a satisfactory lecturer. It was impossible, he thought, that all the work in chemistry, didactic and practical, could be done by one man.

Mr. Graham was not in favor of adding physics to the curriculum. If it was done, he thought the subject ought to be given to Prof. Scott. He thought it the duty of those members who disapproved of Prof. Scott to move for his dismissal.

Mr. Mackenzie said each department

should be judged by the results obtained and standing of the students.

Mr. Curry desired that the best information possible regarding the work of the professors should be before the council.

Mr. Hargreaves objected to the "quiz" classes held by some of the professors. He thought they should be given free to the students.

Mr. Mackenzie was prepared to move a resolution to prevent the use of

with President Watters in the chair, when Mr. Mackenzie moved that the following clause be substituted for that in the report referring to the salaries:

"That the salaries be as heretofore, (excepting that, in view of the increased practical work in pharmacy, the dean receive an increase of \$100 and the additional work of organic chemistry; that the salary of Prof. Scott be restored to the old figure of \$1,250; and we further recommend that increased physical apparatus be granted

to the limit of \$400, any increase in that amount to be subject to the consent of the chairman of the Education Committee; and it is further recommended that twenty-five lectures in physics be added to the course and that the work be performed by Dr. Chambers, and that the amount of remuneration for said work be \$200; it is also recommended that Dr. A. Y. Scott increase his lectures in organic chemistry to the number of 40."

Mr. Curry acknowledged that he had formed a wrong impression of the work done by Prof. Scott, and was thoroughly in accord with the amendment.

On motion of Mr. Mackenzie the report was adopted as amended, with the exception of the clauses recommending that \$50 be placed to the credit of the library fund, and that a grant of \$250 be made to Dr. Scott's department, which was struck out.

The council then adjourned.



Teaching Faculty of the Ontario College of Pharmacy.

light and heat in the college for quiz classes.

Mr. Graham thought it would be wrong to forbid holding these classes, but would tax the professors who held them a certain amount for rent. (Laughter.)

On motion of Mr. Mackenzie the committee rose, and the council adjourned to meet the faculty and discuss the whole matter.

The council resumed at 12.30 o'clock

Business was resumed at 3 p.m.

A communication from Robert MacDonald asking for refund of fees on account of sickness was left in the hands of the registrar for adjustment.

The second report of the Executive and Finance Committee was read by Mr. Graham. It contained the following clauses, based upon the recommendations in the report of the Educational Committee:

AFTERNOON SESSION.

"In accordance with the report of the Education Committee we recommend that the contracts with the professors be renewed again as follows: Prof. Heebner, \$1,800; Prof. A. Y. Scott, \$1,250; Prof. Chambers, \$1,000; Prof. Fotheringham, \$900. We recommend that the lectures in organic chemistry be extended in Prof. Scott's department to the limit of at least forty, and that the increased work in physics be taken by Dr. Chambers, to be remunerated to the extent of \$200; and that the usual \$300 for deanship accompany Prof. Heebner's salary above specified. . . . We recommend that \$300 be allowed for the Pharmaceutical Department, without including the balance of \$96.75 now to the credit of that department. . . . We recommend that \$400 be granted for the purchase of physical apparatus, the same to be subject to the approval of the chairman of the Education Committee. . . . We recommend that no grant can be given at present to the chemical laboratory asked for by Dr. Chambers; we recommend that the registrar be instructed to obtain estimates for new and satisfactory heating apparatus."

The report was received and adopted without debate.

Report No. 3 of the By-laws and Legislation Committee was read by Mr. Turner. It contained the following recommendations:

"In view of the frequently demonstrated necessity of amendments to our Pharmacy Act, your committee recommend that immediate steps be taken by this council to make application to the Legislature to amend the Pharmacy Act in the following particulars: (1) To so amend the section of the act governing the qualification of apprentices as to correspond with the standard designated by the dean, and the report of the Education Committee; (2) to so amend the Act as to make all its provisions applicable to corporations, limited companies, etc., in the same manner as they are now applicable to persons and individuals."

The report was adopted, and the President and Messrs. Mackenzie and Snyder were appointed a special committee to confer with the College solicitors in preparing a bill for presentation to the Legislature, securing the amendments recommended in the report of the By-laws and Legislation Committee, the said bill to be presented for consideration at the August meeting of the Council.

On motion of Mr. Mackenzie, the

Registrar was instructed to notify the members by circular of the election to be held this year, in accordance with By-law No. 4

The Council then went into committee of the whole and considered the report of the Divisional Committee presented on Thursday evening.

Mr. Graham took exception to the recommendations of the committee. He said he could not sanction the appointment of a man whose duty it would be to go around the province enquiring into and settling difficulties between druggists. Referring to county associations and their value to the trade, he said he found them of no use and no prevention of rate-cutting. He thought that 55 per cent. of the druggists in favor of appointing such a man was not enough to lead the Council to make the appointment.

Mr. Hargreaves said the reason county associations were a failure was because there was no one to go around and interest the druggists in the work. This was exactly the work such a man as they wished to appoint would do. He would ascertain the difficulties which they experienced with the Pharmacy Act.

President Watters did not think the council could hope for success from the druggists of Ontario in this matter. Personally, he was done with all associations. He had joined one in his city, the members of which had agreed to do no business on Sunday. The agreement was kept for one Sunday and then violated right along. Moreover, where could the council find such a man as the committee recommended, who could go before the druggists of the country and satisfactorily explain the act in all its bearings? Even the council did not understand it fully.

Mr. Snyder said the president had expressed his own views better than he could do himself. He opposed the report in the interests of the college and of the trade.

Mr. Curry regretted that the project had been so much endorsed in its initial stages. What was needed, he said, was for druggists all over the country to get out and hustle and make themselves felt among the politicians of their neighborhood.

Mr. Turner said that three of the greatest difficulties in the way of druggists in the province were (1) the departmental stores, (2) the multiplicity of druggists that were entering the field, and (3) the doctors who did their own

dispensing. None of these difficulties would be removed by the appointment of a man to go about the province explaining the act.

Mr. Mackenzie thought the druggists had not endorsed the scheme with sufficient unanimity to warrant the council in carrying it out. He moved that the work be discontinued in view of the lack of interest taken in it, and that the report be not adopted.

The motion was carried, and the committee rose.

The business before the council having all been disposed of, Mr. Turner moved, seconded by Mr. Roberts, "that the thanks of this council are due and are hereby tendered to President Henry Watters for the very satisfactory, able and impartial manner in which he has presided over this board for the last two years."

The resolution was spoken to in the most feeling terms by Messrs. Turner, Graham, Roberts, Mackenzie, McCullough, Curry and Registrar Lewis, and carried amid applause.

President Watters made a brief but characteristically effective reply.

On motion of Mr. Davis the council adjourned till the first Tuesday in August or at the call of the president.

"THE DOSE TABLE, B.P. 1898."

There has been a large demand for this useful table from all parts of Canada, and we have received many kind words for our endeavors to place in the hands of students a ready helper in their studies.

The table has been published at a merely nominal price, ten cents, and no dispensing counter, student's desk or physician's office should be without one. We have had a limited number published and would suggest early application. They will be sent in mailing tubes at the price named.

Address

CANADIAN DRUGGIST,

Toronto.

Montreal Items.

Professor E. Des Rosiers, M.D., the author of a work on *Materia Medica and Therapeutics*, and at one time a Professor of Laval University and also member of the teaching staff of the Montreal College of Pharmacy, died at Lonque Point, near Montreal, a couple of weeks since. He was a modest and unassuming man of great ability.

The wholesale drug trade is well represented on the Board of Trade in Montreal. Mr. Miles is now a vice-president. Mr. Knox is a member of the Council and Mr. Watson has been placed on the Board of Arbitration.

The annual dinner of the Montreal College of Pharmacy students was held on the 9th inst. at the Balmoral Hotel. Monsieur Guerin was in the chair and a good time was spent.

O.C.P. Banquet.

To those who had the good fortune to be present at the annual banquet of the students of the O.C.P., on Wednesday evening, Feb. 5th, it will be unnecessary, perhaps, to introduce the members of the committee who so successfully carried out all the arrangements and were mainly instrumental in making it the great success that it was. The whole affair from beginning to end was most enjoy-

a share. On another page we give a photo-engraving of the Faculty, the sight of whose faces on the "bill of fare" seemed to give zest to the appetites of those present.

The speeches were appropriate and eloquent and the musical part of the programme was capital, special prominence being given to the college choruses and the college "Yell."

The speech of the Postmaster-General was very *à propos* to the occasion and was

Glycerine Suppositories and Pessaries.

M. Crinon has endeavored to devise a perfect formula for the preparation of glycerine suppositories and pessaries (*ovules*). He finds that *grénétine*, the form of gelatine most highly esteemed for the purpose, is in reality not so good as that which is known in commerce as "colle gélatine coignet extra." The latter gives with glycerine a product which is absolutely colorless, and more transparent and more soluble than that derived from

E. N. Potter. E. A. Dickson. J. M. Langdon. Geo. Wodehouse. G. H. Halpin. W. A. Coleman. T. B. Towler.
(1st Vice-President).



E. L. Ebbles. R. S. McDuffie. Dean Heebner, Phm. B.W. C. Tole. J. W. Browne.
(President). (Treasurer). (Secretary).

Banquet Committee, Ontario College of Pharmacy, Class '99.

able and reflected the greatest credit on the promoters and the class.

The spacious dining rooms of the Arlington were crowded to the doors with graduates, undergraduates and guests, and the tasteful decorations added much to the splendor of the evening.

The *menu* cards were very tastefully gotten up and were adorned with literary allusions of which the famous apothecary in "Romeo and Juliet" and those weird pharmacists in "Macbeth" contributed

well-received by his hearers.

Mr. W. C. Tole in a speech full of patriotism and eloquence proposed the toast of "Canada," which was received enthusiastically and was responded to by Rev. Mr. Crews, who spoke feelingly and showed his deep love for his country and her sons.

The presence of a number of members of the Council of the college added dignity and enjoyment to the occasion. The worthy Dean of the college occupied the post of honor.

the former. The method adopted differs from that of the British Pharmacopœia in one or two particulars. The gelatine is first deprived of adherent powder by rubbing it under water with the fingers. It is then dried and weighed. To prepare suppositories the proportions are as follows:

Gelatine, washed and dried.	10 grammes.
Water.....	20 "
Glycerine, at 30° C.....	50 "

For pessaries the proportion of water

is 50 per cent. higher, 30 grammes being used instead of 20, as a less rigid body is desired. In both cases, when the gelatine has taken up the required amount of water, it is transferred to the glycerine, in which it rapidly dissolves. The moulds are oiled with liquid paraffin, and the mixture sets perfectly in an hour. It is claimed for this method that, by the avoidance of directly heating the gelatine, the latter does not lose its cohesiveness. When a soluble substance has to be incorporated distilled water is used, one-third being reserved to dissolve it, and the solution is added to the moistened gelatine just before pouring into moulds. The preparation of gelatine-glycerine pessaries and suppositories containing tannin cannot be effected in the usual ways. If the tannin be dissolved in the water and added to the liquid basis, a magma immediately forms, which cannot be poured into moulds, except by raising the temperature; when all the water is evaporated the mixture becomes limpid, especially on the addition of a trace of nitric acid, but at the expense of a part of the tannin, which is converted into gallic and pyrogallic acids. Moreover, the product acquires a deep coloration. If, on the other hand, the tannin be dissolved in the glycerine, a product containing 1.3 to 1.6 per cent. of tannin may be obtained, but it quickly becomes less soluble. Satisfactory results are achieved by soaking the gelatine in a solution of tannin in such proportions that each 15-gramme pessary shall contain 50 centigrammes of tannin and melt in water at 35° C., giving with ferric salts the usual tannin reaction. It is thought that the tannin, absorbed slowly and in small quantities by the gelatine, the latter being in large excess, yields with it a soluble combination. —*Répertoire, Phar. Jour.*

Practical Suggestions for Promoting Business

Mr. Bond gives the following useful suggestions in the *Spatula*.

1. The location is everything.
2. Spaciousness an important desideratum.
3. Carry so complete a stock of goods that every demand can be satisfied.
4. These goods of standard quality—exactly as they are represented.
5. In no case offer substitutes for anything which may be specifically called for, no matter if they are really as good.

6. If you thoroughly know your business—otherwise you should be doing something else—you will take the trouble to procure the required article from the proper source, permit your customer to be satisfied, and avoid the responsibility of a possible disappointment.

7. See to it that your employees are uniformly courteous, even though demands are exacting and seemingly unreasonable.

8. Remember that you are the one who is really asking favors of the public, upon whom your success and profit depends.

9. If you are located in a town, where your identity is not lost as a dealer, advertise in your local newspaper regularly.

10. If you haven't the time, nor the education, necessary to prepare attractive, pertinent advertisements, employ some qualified person to do this work for you.

11. Remember, please, that you must not harp on one string all of the time—people like a variety. It is not necessary to advertise goods cheaper than any competitor, even. What the public wants and is after is complete reliability, and a suggestion of a cut price bears with it a doubt. Your customers must not harbor such a thought.

12. Keep your environments scrupulously clean, but don't do the sweeping or dusting in business hours.

13. Change your window displays at least every other day.

14. Use the advertising matter sent you by the manufacturers as a gratuity on their part, not as a nuisance; for, if the goods themselves are worthy to find a place in your stock, their popularity has been attained by the use of these same accessories, or their equivalent.

15. Permit nothing to leave your premises which does not bear your firm name and address in plain type.

16. A modern cushion rubber stamp prints almost as nicely as type, and, in the spare moments, your clerks can add your imprint to the advertising circulars sent you in good faith for distribution.

17. Beware of "advertising schemes" submitted to you by strangers who can have no possible personal interest in you or your business; 99 out of a 100 are catch-penny affairs with the profit all accruing to the projectors thereof.

18. Remember that no one will do as well for you as you can do for yourself, and devote as much personal attention as possible to your business.

19. Cultivate a friendliness with your

competitors; don't expect to have "it all," but allow the "other fellow" to feel that you recognize his existence; and don't begrudge him a fighting chance.

20. Practise the precepts of the "Golden Rule."

A Good Window Display of Stick Licorice.

By J. T. PEPPER, Druggist, Woodstock, Ont.

From Messrs. Young & Smylie, Brooklyn, N.Y., I bought 125 pounds of extract of licorice in sticks of different sizes. With the bay leaves in which the licorice comes packed I covered the floor of the window. I borrowed a wheelbarrow, painted a bright red, from an implement dealer, and placed it in the window and filled the bottom with borax and leaves and piled up the sticks of licorice in the end of the wheelbarrow so as to look as though it was filled with nothing but licorice. I covered the leaves on top with licorice so that they could not be seen; I also put a 25 pound box of the licorice in the window, and placed some of the sticks in other parts of the window. Cards and large imitation sticks of licorice supplied by Messrs. Young & Smylie were placed in various positions in the window. A card with the prices of the different sized sticks was also put up at the top of the wheelbarrow at the side farthest from the street. On the side of the wheelbarrow next the street was tacked a card having on it the following words: "This is a good thing. Push it along."

It is needless to say this display will sell licorice, and also stimulate trade in other lines as well.

Seventy Years' Reminiscences of the Drug Trade.

At the annual meeting of the Liverpool Chemists' Association, held on January 13th, the inaugural address of the newly-elected president, Mr. Edward Evans, of the wholesale drug firm of Evans, Sons & Co., was read by his son, Mr. J. J. Evans. The address was a most interesting one, and dealt with the writer's experiences during a long term in the drug business, his apprenticeship having commenced in 1830.

Owing to the crowded state of our columns we cannot give even a synopsis of the address, which affords very entertaining reading for pharmacists.

(Continued from page 30)

Powder and mix. Sig. Add from 2 to 3 tablespoonfuls to each feed.

Beside this, any one of the remedies recommended above for cows may be used for horses.

HOGS :

1. Tannic acid..... 5 gm.
White oak bark 10 gm.
Peppermint leaves..... 10 gm.
Water sufficient.

Mix and make an electuary. Sig. Give the whole in the course of the day.

2. Infusion of peppermint 100 gm.
Tannic acid 5 gm.

Mix, dissolve and divide into 4 portions, and give during the course of the day.

For young pigs :

- Tincture of opium..... 2 gm.
Solution of sodium bicarbonate.. 18 gm.

Mix. Sig. Twenty drops in peppermint water.

INTESTINAL WORMS.**Cows :**

1. Etheric animal oil 60 gm.
Glauber salt..... 75 gm.
Fern root (male?) 45 gm.
Water sufficient.

Mix, and make into 6 pills. Give one pill every morning and evening.

2. Aloes..... 30 gm.
Tansy..... 60 gm.
Gentian root 90 gm.
Water sufficient.

Powder, and mix. Make an electuary, and divide into 3 parts. Sig. Administer the whole at intervals of from 6 to 8 hours.

HORSES :

- Petroleum..... 10 gm.
Etheric animal oil 10 gm.
Santonica seed..... 50 gm.
Valerian root..... 25 gm.
Rye flour..... 50 gm.
Water sufficient.

Powder, mix, and make an electuary. Sig. A piece the size of a hen's egg to be mixed with food or otherwise administered 4 or 5 times in the day.

DOGS :

(1) Kamala—For smaller dogs, from 2 to 3 gm.; while for hunting dogs, mastiffs, Newfoundlanders, etc., from 5 to 10 gm. are sufficient, the dose being regulated by size and weight.

(2) Areca-nut, powdered, the dose being regulated as in Kamala, but smaller. From 1 to 2 gm. is enough for smaller dogs, and from 4 to 5 gm. for the larger kinds. It should be repeated several evenings in succession.

INFLAMMATION OF UDDERS.

Cows are especially subject to this trouble.

1. Salicylic acid..... 3 gm.
Camphorated oil..... 100 gm.

Mix. Sig. Use as an application to the udder.

2. Mercurial ointment, cinereal (10 per cent.)..... 10 gm.
Oil of laurel..... 25 gm.
Unguentum flavum..... 25 gm.

Mix, and make an ointment.

3. Unguentum flavum..... 25 gm.
Ointment of potassium iodide.. 25 gm.

Mix, and make an ointment.

APPETITE POWDERS.**COWS :**

1. Gentian root..... 100 gm.
Foenugreek seed..... 100 gm.
Cinchona bark..... 100 gm.
Sublimed sulphur..... 100 gm.
Trifolium leaves..... 100 gm.
Calamus root..... 100 gm.
Sodium chlorate..... 100 gm.
Green vegetable..... 300 gm.

Pulverize, and mix. Sig. A tablespoonful to be strewed over the food.

HORSES :

- Gentian root..... 100 gm.
Absinth, herb..... 100 gm.
Calamus root..... 100 gm.
Galangal root..... 100 gm.
Sodium chloride 25 gm.

Powder, and mix. Sig. Mix 2 tablespoonfuls with each feed.

HOGS :

1. Antimony sulphide, black..... 50 gm.
Calamus root..... 50 gm.
Foenugreek seed..... 40 gm.
Sulphur sublimed..... 40 gm.
Anise seed..... 20 gm.
Fennel seed..... 20 gm.

Powder, and mix. Sig. A tablespoonful to be mixed with each feed.

2. Quassia chips..... 20 gm.
Gentian root..... 20 gm.
Antimony, black sulphide..... 50 gm.
Sodium bicarbonate 100 gm.

Powder, and mix. Sig. Two tablespoonfuls to each feed.

COUGH POWDERS—FOR HORSES.

- Golden sulphuret of antimony.. 100 gm.
Anise seed..... 800 gm.
Fennel seed..... 800 gm.
Foenugreek seed 800 gm.

Powder, and mix. Sig. Two tablespoonfuls to be mixed with the food two or three times daily.

COLIC.**COWS :**

- Sodium sulphate..... 90-120 gm.

Chamomile or wormwood tea, sufficient.

Mix, and dissolve. Sig. Give such a portion every hour until free purging is set up. If the body is much swollen, 7½ gm. of aloes and 3 gm. of potassium sulphate should be added to the foregoing, while, at the same time, strong frictions of oil of turpentine and alcohol in equal parts should be made.

HORSES :

1. Magnesium sulphate..... 200 gm.
Chamomile tea, q. s.

Mix, dissolve, and give at once.

2. Castor oil..... 250 gm.
Warm peppermint tea, q. s.

Agitate together, and give at one dose.

Use the same friction as with cows.

LAMENESS OF HORSES.

Use the following liniment—the so-called "Restitution Liquid," prepared after the following formula :

1. Spirit of soap..... 200 gm.
Liquor ammoniac caustic..... 200 gm.
Spirit of camphor..... 25 gm.
Sulphuric ether..... 50 gm.
Water..... 200 gm.
Sodium chlorate..... 50 gm.

Mix, and make a liniment.

2. Tincture of capsicum..... 100 gm.
Spirit of camphor..... 250 gm.
Liquor ammoniac caustic..... 250 gm.
Alcohol..... 250 gm.
Spirit of ether..... 250 gm.
Sodium chloride..... 50 gm.
Oil of turpentine..... 50 gm.
Water..... 800 gm.

Mix, and make a liniment.

GREASE IN HORSES.

1. For several days in succession pencil over the affected spots once, every day, with a 10 per cent. solution of chromic acid. When healing is well progressed, cease the use of the acid, and use lanolin carrying 3 per cent. of creolin; or,

2. *Vilatti's liquor 100 gm.
Carbolic acid..... 5 gm.

Mix. Sig. Use in place of the chromic acid in No. 1.

- Copper sulphate..... 5 parts.
Zinc sulphate..... 5 parts.
Lead acetate..... 10 parts.
Vinegar..... 80 parts.

Mix.

*Vilatti's liquid has the following formula :

2. Salicylic acid..... 10 gm.
Liquid pitch..... 50 gm.
Koli soap..... 50 gm.
Alcohol, q. s. ad..... 200 gm.

Mix, and make a liniment. Sig. Rub on the affected part once daily.

MANGE.**COWS AND HORSES :**

1. Cinereal mercuric ointment (10 per cent.)..... 50 gm.
Lard..... 100 gm.
Antimony sulphide, black..... 20 gm.
Larch turpentine..... 20 gm.
Creolin..... 10 gm.

Mix, and make into an ointment. Sig. Use on the affected parts daily.

SHEEP :

Mange in sheep is treated by washing in a bath of decoction of tobacco leaves, in every 10 quarts of which are dissolved the following :

- Liquid tar..... 100 gm.
Potash soap..... 200 gm.
Potassium sulphate..... 50 gm.
Creolin..... 50 gm.

DOGS :

1. Pyroligneous acid..... 90 gm.
Peru balsam..... 5 gm.
Alcohol..... 5 gm.

Mix, and make a liniment.

2. Syrax..... 10 gm.
Alcohol..... 10 gm.
Pyroligneous acid..... 80 gm.

Mix, and make a liniment.

SPAVIN.

1. Cantharides, powdered... 15 gm.
Euphorbium, powdered... 5 gm.
Turpentine... 10 gm.
Rape oil... 100 parts.

Mix, and make an ointment.

2. Potassium iodide... 10 gm.
Water... 8 gm.
Lanolin... 20 gm.
Cinereal mercurial ointment (10 per cent.)... 22 gm.

Mix, and make an ointment.

3. Mercury, red iodide of... 10 gm.
Potassium iodide... 5 gm.
Cinereal mercurial ointment (10 per cent.)... 50 gm.
Green soap... 10 gm.

Mix, and make an ointment.

CONSTIPATION IN DOGS.

1. Give the dog a purge (as above, for dogs), or :

2. Castor oil... 30 gm.
Gum arabic, powdered... 15 gm.
Tincture of opium... 1.5 gm.
Water... 60 gm.

Mix, and make an emulsion. Sig. From a teaspoonful to a tablespoonful every 2 hours, according to size of dog.

3. White hellebore root... 1 gm.
Potassium bitartrate... 6 gm.
Rhubarb... 3 gm.

Powder, and mix. Sig. From as much as can be held on the point of a knife to thrice that amount, according to the size of the dog.

FLATULENCE.

CATTLE, When on green food :

1. Liquor ammoniac, caustic... 22.5 gm.
Alcohol... 22.5 gm.
Water (or lime water)... 500 gm.

Mix. Sig. Give at one dose.

When on dry food :

2. Hydrochloric acid dilute... 15 gm.
Alcohol... 35 gm.
Bran-water... 750 gm.

Mix. To be given at once.

3. In chronic tympanites :

1. Give 40 gm. tincture of aloes every 8 hours, in a flask of infusion of kummel.

2. Oil of turpentine... 15 gm.
Alcohol dilute... 90 gm.

Mix. Sig. Give such a dose every 4 hours, in a flask of an infusion of worm-wood (*Artemisia absinthium*).

3. The following, known as *Tympanitesenz* among German veterinarians, is highly recommended, not only as a remedy, but as a prophylactic :

- Liquor ammoniac, caustic... 40 gm.
Liquor ammoniac, anisated... 15 gm.
Tincture of aloes... 15 gm.
Alcohol... 50 gm.

Mix. Sig. From 25 to 30 gm., to be administered in a pint of water. As a prophylactic, from 1 to 2 teaspoonfuls may be given when symptoms of an approaching attack become evident.

SHEEP :

1. Liquor ammoniac, caustic... 10 gm.
Liquor ammoniac, anisated... 10 gm.
Tincture of aloes... 20 gm.
Alcohol... 60 gm.

Mix. Sig. A tablespoonful every 15 minutes in a half pint of infusion of kummel.

VULNERARY APPLICATIONS.

1. As a protective for light, superficial wounds :

- Tincture of myrrh... 50 gm.
Tincture of aloes... 50 gm.
Carbolic acid... 5 gm.

Mix. Apply with a camel's hair pencil.

2. For washing out wounds, use a 5' aqueous solution of either creolin, or lysol, or carbolic acid water.

3. For suppurating wounds, use either iodoform ointment, prepared as follows :

- Iodoform... 10 gm.
Balsam Peru... 5 gm.
Vaseline... 85 gm.

Mix, and make an ointment. Or,

- Iodoform... 10 gm.
Tannic acid... 5 gm.
Charcoal, fresh wood... 30 gm.

Powder and mix. Sig. Strew freely over the suppurating surface.

BLISTERING APPLICATIONS.

Lopin's Blister.

1. Euphorbium... 100 gm.
Cod liver oil... 400 gm.
Alkanet root... 1 gm.

Mix, and digest for 8 days. Filter.

Gray Blister.

2. Cantharides... 100 gm.
Resin... 72 gm.
Lard... 50 gm.
Yellow wax... 27 gm.
Turpentine, common pine... 100 gm.

Powder finely, and mix by heat.

Red Blister.

3. Iodide of mercury, red... 50 gm.
Lard... 200 gm.

Mix by trituration.

Liniamentum Acre.

4. Mercury bichloride... 0.4 gm.
Tincture of iodine... 100 gm.

Mix, and dissolve.

Harvier's Embrocation.

- Sulphuric ether... 10 gm.
Oil of pine... 5 gm.
Tincture of arnica... 5 gm.
Spirit of soap... 20 gm.
Alcohol... 70 gm.
Water... 300 gm.

Mix, and make a liniament.

To Dissolve Iodine Rapidly in Oils.—Schmidt says iodine is quickly dissolved in oils by first rubbing up the iodine with one-fourth of its weight of pot. iodide and a few drops of glycerine, then adding a little oil, and rubbing up. The addition of the resultant liquid to the rest of the oil and a sharp agitation finishes the process.

Laboratory Notes.

PREPARATION OF BOUGIES.

As a base for bougies meeting every requirement Soulard (Rep. de Ph.) proposes the following mixture : Cacao butter 2 p., lanolin 1 p., white wax 1 p., which is kept in stock. The pencils are prepared by mixing the medicinal substance with the base, previously warmed to a semifluid consistence, introducing the mixture by suction into glass tubes of 20 cm. length and 3 mm. diameter, closing with rubber stoppers and cooling them in an upright position. When solidified, the bougies may be pushed out with a wire or rod of the same diameter. They may be dispensed at once, but do not attain the proper consistence until the following day.

RAPID PROCESS FOR TINCTURE OF IODINE.

The preparation of tincture of iodine by the usual methods usually takes considerable time. Viallet (in the *Journal de Pharmacie*) shows how it may be reduced to a matter of twenty minutes or less. He pulverizes the iodine and rubs it up with about a third of its weight of ether, continuing the rubbing until the ether has vanished. The alcohol is then added little by little, with constant rubbing. The solution is decanted through a pledget of wadding. According to the author, the causes of the rapidity of solution of iodine thus treated are the minute quantities of hydrogen iodide and ethyl iodide developed in the process.

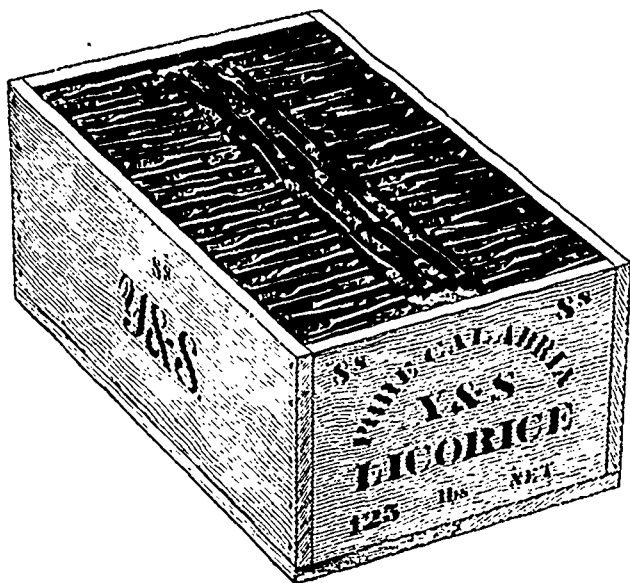
READY PREPARATION OF MEDICATED URETHRAL BOUGIES.

M. Marc de Toledo, *l'Union Pharmaceutique*, thus describes his method of preparing medicated urethral bougies :

"Suppose," says he, "we are going to prepare some urethral bougies occluding iodoform. We will first make a pill mass—the ordinary one in the case of iodoform, of powdered gum arabic and honey, and in this we will incorporate the iodoform—arranging our mass so that we get a paste sufficiently stiff for us to roll out in cylinders of a gramme in weight and of a mean length of from 3 to 4 centimeters. One end of each cylinder should be drawn or rolled to a conical point.

In an ordinary test-tube of proper capacity (which admirably fills the conditions in this operation, being easily heated, and furnishing, as it does, a deep

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Winchester (½ Imp. Gal.)..... 2 00 each.

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

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

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

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

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vessel, and one of a capacity that enables us to get desired results with a small amount of material) melt, with a gentle heat, equal parts of cacao butter and virgin yellow wax, and shake or stir until a homogeneous liquid is obtained.

Now, with a long pin or needle, thrust into any convenient place, pick up each one of the pencils successively, dip it into the melted mixture, remove and place it on a marble slab (a pill tile, scale pan or any suitable article of the sort will answer) and let cool off. If the melted material begins to set, or gets too cool, return it to the lamp for a few seconds. In this manner urethral bougies carrying any desired medicament can be prepared in a few minutes.—*Nat. Druggist.*

The Proposed Indian and Colonial Addendum to the B.P., 1898.

By a BRITISH COLUMBIA DRUGGIST.

With truly commendable speed the Pharmacopœia Committee has published a report on the proposed Indian and Colonial Addendum to the '98 B.P., which bears the date of January 1st, '99, having been approved and adopted by the General Medical Council on November 30th, 1898. It is issued for information and invites criticism and suggestions from "Medical and Pharmaceutical Authorities in India and the Colonies." I hardly know just what was expected of this addendum; in fact I am pretty certain that very few had little more than a vague idea of what would be desirable within its pages. But of this fact there is no doubt, that as far as Canada is concerned the addendum will be of no benefit. Apparently India claims most attention, and rightly too, as she was the first to put forward claims for special recognition in the direction. Australia gets a little attention, but Canada is not in evidence. This passing over Canada is no fault of the Council, for I am informed that though there has been much discussion on the subject of Special Pharmacopœia and Addenda nothing definite has ever been arrived at, and no communication of any value has ever been forwarded the Medical Council. The present B.P. does away with many of the previous complaints of Canadians, and though more could have been done along the same lines there is little doubt that future British Pharmacopœia will give less cause for dissatisfaction.

To make a brief summary of the proposed Addendum, I find that Hong

Kong wants quite a number of drugs recognized: Couch Grass, with a Decoction of Couch Grass, as given in Squire. In Canada pharmacists seldom have occasion to use the Decoction, but the use of the Fluid Extract is daily with every one. A Spirituous Extract of Liquorice; *Belæ Fructus* and *Extractum Belæ Liquidum* and *Datura Leaves* are also asked for.

Official recognition is desired by the Indian Government Committee of *Acaciæ Arabicæ Cortex* as a substitute for *Quercus Cortex*, but as oak bark is no longer official this may be withdrawn; the exudation from *Acaciæ Catechu* to take the place of the official Gum *Acacia*. The juice of *Acalypha Indica* is recommended as an equivalent of *Senega*. *Andrographis Paniculata* is proposed as a cheap substitute for *Himalayan Chiretta* with infus. liquor conc. and tincture all same strength as 1898 B.P. *Chiretta*. *Aristolochia Indica* is proposed by the Indian Government Committee for use in India instead of *Aristolechia Serpentina* with infusion, liquor concen. and tincture as in *Serpentaria*. Then follow a *Berberis* indigenous to India. The leaves of *Piper Betel*, *Butea Gum* or "Bengal Kino," as equivalent of the East Indian, Malabar or Madras Kino; *Butea Seed* proposed for use instead of *Santonine* with infusion containing $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. to 1 pint of distilled water; *Indian Gamboge* instead of the official; *Catechu Nigrum* for *Pale Catechu*, with corresponding preparations; *Cinnamon Wood*, for use in India as equivalent of *Sassafras*. *Cissampelos Pareira* is wanted instead of *Chondrodendron Tomentosuim*. *Coscinium Fenestratum*, for use instead of *Calumba*, using boiling water for infusion, liquor conc. and tincture same as '98 *Calumba*. *Crinum* is suggested instead of *Squill*, with all the preparations. *Datura leaves* suggested also by Indian Government Committee; *Datura Seeds* instead of *Stramonium Seeds*. *Embelia* in place of *Koussou* and *Male Fern*; *Exacum*, for use in India as equivalent of *Chiretta*. Then follow: *Cotton Root Bark*, for use instead of *Ergota*; *Ispaghula*, equivalent to infus. Lini and Decoct. *Hordei*; *Jasmine*; *Mudar*, in place of *Ipecac*; *Mylabris*, similar to *Cantharides*; *Myrobalanum*, instead of *Galls*; *Oleum Ajowan* (*Carum Copticum*), instead *Olea Carui*, *Anethi*, *Anisi*, *Menth. Pip*; *Oleum Arachidis* (*Arachis hypogæa*) vice *Olive Oil*; *Oil of Lemon Grass*, instead of *Oil Cajeput* in *Lin. Crotonis*, and instead of *Oil Lavender* in *Lin. Camph. Co.*; *Sesame*

Oil, substitute for *Oil Olive*; *Samadera*, to take place of *Quassia*; *Sappan*, instead of *Logwood*; *Sivertia*, as equivalent of *Chiretta*; *Thus. Indicum*, instead *Thus. Amenc.*; *Tinospora*, instead of *Calumba*; *Toddalia*, instead of *Cortex Cuspariæ*; *Tylophoræ Fol.*, instead of *Ipecacuanha*; *Indian Valerian*.

Queensland's demands are as follows: *Alstonia*, with tincture same of *Tinct. Calumb.*; *Beilschmiedia*, with *Tinct. 2 oz. to 1 pint*; *Euphorbia Pilulifera*.

Victoria wants *Acacia Bark* and *Aconitum Nap.*, *Dwboisia*, *Eucalypti Gummi*, *Fœniculi Fructus*, *Grindelia* and *Kino Eucalypti*.

This, then, is the Addendum. It is now in order for Canadians to add their wants, so that we may not be left altogether out in the cold.

Missionary Pharmacists Wanted in China.

In an article about medical work in China the *Double Cross* has the following suggestions: "It would seem that our medical work in China, if to be victorious, must be sustained, in part, at least, by the native drugs, as also by its native graduates in medicine. As a means to the former, we must have pharmacists, as well as physicians, for missionaries. A pharmacist who can make a drug assay of the country, and who is versed in gathering, as well as refining drugs. Why should the physician be sending to England or America for such drugs as sulphur, camphor, rhubarb and a great many other drugs which could be refined on the field? Then, when China's soil and China's people grow and refine the drug it can be purchased by China's cash. Just as soon as labor valued at five cents a day prepares the drugs will consumers' labor, at five cents a day, purchase the drug. Is the day not nigh at hand when we shall train native pharmacists as well as native physicians? How can our Chinese graduate in medicine be expected to compete with a foreign physician, or even have anything like an honest profession, when the foreign physician hards out gratis the same drug he (our graduate) must sell at a price to cover capital invested, and profit and loss?"—*Witness.*

The Ink Plant.—This singular plant is found in New Granada, where it flourishes and is much used. Its juice is employed as ink for writing purposes, the writing being at first red, but darkening to black afterwards.

Pharmacy in England.

Poison Regulations—All Night Pharmacies—Exportation of Medicinal Tinctures—Packed Goods and New Price Lists—A New Covered Pot.

(By our Own Correspondent.)

The members of the Pharmaceutical Society have accepted a resolution that regulations for the keeping and dispensing of poisons be adopted. These regulations are by no means unalterable, nor are they likely to give trouble in carrying out. Practically, they consist in affirming that all poisons must be kept in poison bottles or with a distinctive mark, as well as the name of the poison. That all poisons are to be kept locked up or secured in some distinctive manner, or in bottles or vessels distinguishable by touch from ordinary articles. That in dispensing or selling poisons all liniments, embrocations and lotions containing poisons be sent out in poison bottles and labelled, "for external use only." It will be seen that there is nothing very new or irksome in the regulations, and the opposition to the adoption was based more upon the sentiment that chemists do not require any regulations to make them careful in handling poisons. With regard to the most important detail, as to what will happen in respect to any infringement of these regulations, assuming the Privy Council accepts them and they come into force, it is noteworthy that no penalties are mentioned and that only the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society could prosecute. I may mention that the whole idea is based upon the principle of putting one's house in order. Only a few months ago the Privy Council introduced a poison regulations bill, which completely ignored the rights of pharmacists and of the Pharmaceutical Society. The society, having succeeded in stopping the bill, now wishes to remove the cause of origin. It is well-known that the Privy Council is not satisfied that the society has hitherto done its duty, and hence this voluntary adoption by the society of regulations rejected nearly thirty years ago. On the whole, it is probably a good move. The regulations are trivial and daily carried on voluntarily in thousands of pharmacies. A good deal of the sting in the Privy Council bill is removed, and, consequently, a little more harmony may prevail. That it will immediately cause the acceptance of carbolic acid as a scheduled poison is

not to be expected, but, at all events, an evasion of duty, long deferred, is now accomplished, and at the minimum of inconvenience to pharmacists.

A correspondent to one of our great London dailies considers that pharmacists should be compelled by law to live on their premises or keep a qualified assistant there, so that preparations can be obtained at any hour of the night. His complaint is dated from the heart of the city of London, and it is a fact that most of the pharmacies about there are locked up and of course deserted after 8 p.m. But then this is the normal condition of the heart of the city. All the offices and banks are closed and only an occasional caretaker lives on the premises. In the suburbs and country generally pharmacists have the inestimable privilege of living at their shops and are therefore available at any moment. Even in the west end of London some assistants always are on duty, and one establishment in Oxford street bore for some years the title "all night pharmacy." This is not conspicuous now, so it is a fair inference that the neighborhood did not appreciate the advantages

Our Excise have carried out for over ten years an enlightened policy of granting drawback or rebate of the duty on all alcoholic preparations. The history of the concession is of interest. Mr. Thomas Tyrer, then chairman of the chemical section of the London Chamber of Commerce, was trying to obtain some concession from the government so as to enable manufacturers of chemicals to use duty-free alcohol. His efforts were not rewarded, but incidentally he discovered that, as the government would make no allowance on tinctures and other medicinal preparations shipped for abroad, the British druggists had to obtain these articles from Germany, where a duty free port had long been established on an island at Hamburgh. The result of this representation was a lengthy inquiry instituted by the Excise authorities and eventually the treasury sanctioned a scheme by means of which the duty was rapaid upon these preparations when exported. Briefly the method consisted of

the exporter filling up a notice that he was going to pack on a certain date these spirituous preparations and the attendance of an Excise officer was requested to witness the packing, draw samples, etc., and finally seal up the cases. Samples of one gill were to be taken in the proportion of one from every ten kinds of tinctures, spirits, fluid extracts, and the like. These, and the measurements of the bottles, having been checked and found in accordance with the claim of the exporter, rebate was to be paid as soon as the ship had sailed. The customs undertook to see that the cases, duly sealed and in order, were shipped. The scheme devised in 1888, under Mr. Tyrer's regime, has proved a great boon to the export druggists and it is now estimated that over 50,000 gallons of these preparations are annually exported under these regulations. The exporter pays a license of \$50 for the privilege and he also loses the value of the samples taken for analysis. On the other hand he is compensated somewhat by a bounty of 4 per cent. allowance for waste in manufacture. Since then the regulations have been expanded so as to include essences, perfumes, and all kinds of alcoholic perfumery. There can be no doubt that the concession has given our export trade a much needed help and deprived our German friends of the pleasure of taking away customers from English firms.

Division of price-lists into four parts is just now a rather dangerous proceeding. One of the large wholesale firms issued a new list on January 2nd, and attention was drawn to its size, style and division, into four parts. The next week another firm pointed out that their price-list brought out twelve months before was within $\frac{1}{2}$ inch of the size, the style was remarkably alike and theirs also was divided into four parts. Another week elapsed and a third claimant appeared. This last firm roundly accused all the rest for copying them and with some show of reason, as until of recent years the other firms had no packed goods for chemists quoted and illustrated in their lists. Now this is the leading feature, and the firm who accuse the others of copying indicate that packed goods illustrated have been in their list for over eight years. It is an interesting sign of the times practically due to store system, which has led the wholesale to put up cod liver oil, syrup of figs, cloudy ammonia and the like in neat and pretty packages for the counter trade. Formerly this was all done by the apprentice and junior assistant, but the superior style and cheapness of the wholesale work has altered all this.

Gray's

CASTOR-FLUID

For the hair.

DENTAL PEARLINE

An excellent antiseptic tooth wash.

SULPHUR PASTILLES

For burning in diphtheritic cases.

SAPONACEOUS DENTIFRICE

An excellent antiseptic dentifrice.

These Specialties

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

HENRY R. GRAY

ESTABLISHED 1859.

Pharmaceutical Chemist

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

MONTREAL

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

PLAIN, LACQUERED AND DECORATED

BOVED BOXES

MAKE THE BEST SEAMLESS TIN

IN THE MARKET

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

Complete Illustrated Price List free on Application

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

Agent: M. DECARY, Pharmacist, Montreal

ONTARIO Vaccine Farm

ESTABLISHED 1885

Pure and reliable Vaccine matter always on hand. Orders by mail or otherwise promptly filled.

15 Ivory Points, \$1.00; 5 Ivory Points, 05c.; single points, 20 cts.

LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO THE TRADE.

Address all orders,

VACCINE FARM,

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

To the Drug Trade

NOFBRÄU

"A malt tonic of surpassing value in its action on the nerves."

"Admirably adapted to the wants of ladies before and after confinement."

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"Alcohol of porter or strong ale, whether imported or domestic."

"Endorsed by the medical profession as the standard of perfection."

Reinhardt & Co.,

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CLARETS

"Chateau Pelee" Medoc.

Cases 12 Qts., \$3.75. Cases 24 Pts., \$4.75.

Equal to Imported Claret at double the price.

If your Wine Merchant does not keep OUR CLARET send in order direct.

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BRANTFORD, ONT.

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JOSEPH E. SEAGRAM

Waterloo, Ontario.

MANUFACTURER OF

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Pure Spirits

Rye and Malt Whiskies

"OLD TIMES" AND "WHITE WHEAT"

Do You Carry in Stock



AH-WA-GO

The King of Blood Purifiers?

IF NOT- WHY NOT?

You can recommend it to your customers and can rest assured it will do all that is claimed for it.

It is a positive cure for Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, and all Liver, Kidney and Blood Diseases.

Ah-Wa-Go is put up in dry powder form only—never in liquid. Note that each package bears our name in full, printed in red and blue. None other is genuine.

Retail Price, 25 Cents per Package.
It Costs You \$1.50 per Dozen.

QUICK SELLER, LARGE PROFITS

Handsome Advertising Matter sent with each order.

The following Wholesale Houses will supply you: Lyman Bros. & Co., Elliot & Co., Lyman, Knox & Co., Evans & Sons, Toronto; Kerry, Watson & Co., London; and Wilson & Co., Hamilton.

Write us for illustrated booklets, &c., on Ah Wa-Go and our other Remedies.

The F. E. Karn Co.,

128 Wellington St., TORONTO.

Diseases of the Stomach.

COCAINE, PEPSINE, NARCEINE

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

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

Winckler Antigastralgie Pills

COCAINE, PEPSINE, NARCEINE

Same direction as for the WINCKLER ANTIGASTRALGIC.

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

WINCKLER, Pharmacist, Montreuil, Seine.

MONTREAL. M. DECARY.

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SIMULATING and REFRESHING LIQUEUR HOR.

KOLA, COCA and LIME GLYCEROPHOSPHATE

A Stimulating Tonic. It Strengthens the Entire System.

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

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The oldest purely fire office in the world.

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AGENTS WANTED
IN UNREPRESENTED
DISTRICTS

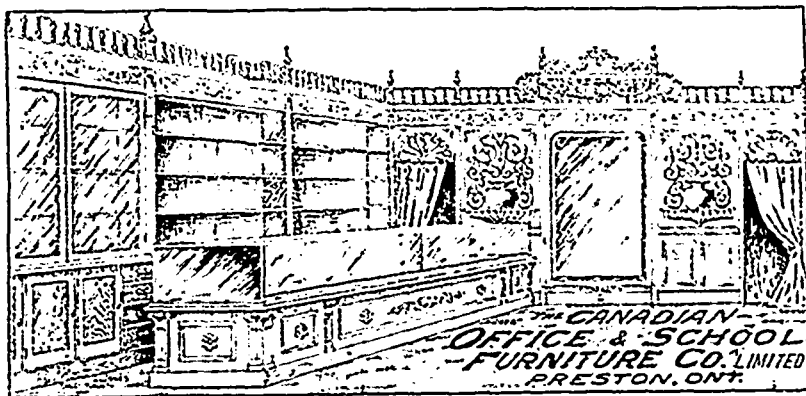
Labatt's Indian Pale Ale

Is an excellent nutrient tonic. Physicians desiring to prescribe will hardly find anything superior to this.—*Health Journal.*

"We find that the Ale uniformly well agreed with the patients, that it stimulated the appetite, and thereby increased nutrition. The taste likewise was always highly spoken of. In nervous women, we found that a glass at bedtime acted as a very effective and harmless hypnotic."
—*Superintendent of large United States Hospital.*

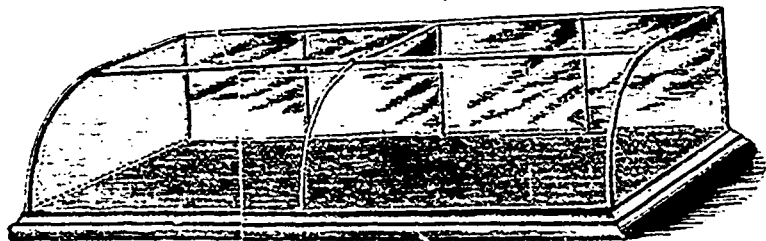
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AND SEE THAT YOU GET IT.

JOHN LABATT,
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SHOW CASES, WALL CASES, JEWELERS', CONFECTIONERS',
AND DRUGGISTS' FITTINGS
GRILL WORK, FANCY CABINET WORK, BRITISH PLATE MIRRORS,
BENT AND BEVELLED GLASS

ACTIVE SOLICITORS WANTED everywhere for "The Story of the Philippines," by Murat Halstead, commissioned by the Government as Official Historian to the War Department. The book was written in army camps at San Francisco, on the Pacific with General Merritt, in the hospitals at Honolulu, in Hong Kong, in the American trenches at Manila, in the insurgent camps with Aguinaldo, on the deck of the Olympia with Dewey, and in the roar of battle at the fall of Manila. Bonanza for agents. Brimful of original pictures taken by government photographers on the spot. Large book. Low prices. Big profits. Freight paid. Credit given. Drop all trashy unofficial war books. Outfit free. Address, H. L. Bather, Gen. Mngt., 356 Dearborn Street, Chicago.

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WE would be very glad to supply the Drug Trade and Medical Profession with our Catalogue of Fine

Pharmaceutical Specialties....

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

THE

Martin, Bole & Wynn Co.

Wholesale Druggists, Winnipeg, Man.

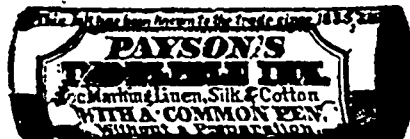
All Wholesale Druggists keep in stock and will supply retail druggists with

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

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

THE OLDEST - THE BEST

Received Medal and Diploma at Province or Quebec Exposition, Montreal, 1897.



Trade supplied by all leading Drug Houses in the Dominion.

Formulary.

PAINLESS BLISTER.

Take of
 Mentholis..... 2c grains.
 Chloralis..... 20 "
 Olei theobromatis 30 "
 Spermaceti 1 drachm.

M. Make into a paste.—*La Medicine Moderne.*

AGREEABLE CREOSOTAL MIXTURE.

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

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

Mix, make an emulsion, and add:

Peppermint water..... Cc 100
 Syrup orange peel... G 15

This mixture will last about three days.—*Pharm. Central.*

SHAMPOO CREAMS.

(1) Castile soap, white... 4 ozs.
 Curd soap, powder..... 2 ozs.
 Potassium carbonate..... 1 oz.
 Glycerine..... 1 oz.

Make a homogeneous paste by mixing with a sufficient quantity of water and perfume to suit.

(2) Borax..... 2 ozs.
 Glycerine..... 1 oz.
 Rose water..... 10 ozs.
 Bay rum..... 10 ozs.
 Whites of egg..... Two.

Incorporate the borax in fine powder with the glycerine, and add the bay rum and rose water gradually to the mixture, with constant stirring. The previously well-beaten white of egg is added lastly, and the whole is stirred thoroughly till an even mixture results.

(3) Castile soap, white..... 4 ozs.
 Potassium carbonate..... 1 oz.
 Water..... 6 ozs.
 Glycerine..... 2 ozs.
 Oil lavender flowers..... 5 dps.
 Oil bergamot..... 10 dpr.

To the water add the soap, in shavings, then the potassium carbonate, and heat on a water bath until thoroughly softened; add the glycerine and oils. If necessary to reduce to a proper consistency, more water may be added.—*Duval M. Chondrich in Practital Druggist.*

DEEP BLACK DRESSING FOR LEATHER.

The *Neueste Erfindungen und Erfahrungen* recommends the following for a deep black leather dressing:

PARTS.
 Borax..... 40
 Shellac, brown..... 150
 Nigrosin..... 40
 Water..... 500

Dissolve the borax in the water, by the aid of heat, and in the solution dissolve the shellac. With a portion of the solution, rub up the nigrosin until a liquid of the consistence of cream is obtained. Finally mix the rest of the solution by rubbing with the liquid thus obtained.

INFLUENZA REMEDIES.

Remedies of this class for internal use are in demand at this season of the year. The following formulas will produce preparations similar to those in the market in the form of pills, capsules, lozenges, tablets, tabloids and wafers.

GRAINS.
 1. Quinine hydrobromate 1
 Podophyllin 1/10
 Aloin..... 1/10
 Atrophin sulphate 2 1/2
 Strychnin sulphate 1 1/2
 Sodium bicarbonate 4

Mix for one dose.

GRAINS.
 2. Cinchonidine hydrobromid 1
 Acetanilid..... 1/2
 Camphor..... 1/4
 Morphine sulphate 1/4
 Atropine sulphate..... 2000

One dose. Repeat every two or three hours.

GRAINS.
 3. Cinchonidine hydrobromid 1 1/2
 Quinine hydrobromid..... 1/2
 Phenacetin 1
 Dover's powder..... 1
 Capsicum..... 1/4
 Aloin..... 1/4
 Podophyllin 1/4
 Tincture aconite 1 m.

One dose. Repeat every hour or three hours.

GRAINS.
 4. Quinine bisulphate..... 1
 Podophyllin 1/4
 Aloin..... 1/2
 Caffeine hydrobromate..... 1
 Sodium bicarbonate 2

Mix for one dose.

GRAINS.
 5. Caffeine citrate..... 1/2
 Acetanilid..... 2
 Podophyllin 1/4
 Aloin..... 1/4
 Sodium bromide 2

Mix for one dose.

The foregoing will be found satisfactory combinations for the relief of colds, catarrh or coryza, grip, etc.

J. A. Foote, in a prize essay written for the *American Druggist*, suggests the following as suitable preparations to be put up by druggists:

KASTOL—TASTELESS CASTOR OIL.

Pure castor oil..... 1 pt.
 Cologne spirit..... 3 fl. ozs.
 Oil of wintergreen..... 40 mins.
 Oil of sassafras..... 20 mins.
 Oil of anise..... 15 mins.
 Saccharin..... 5 grs.
 Hot water—a sufficient quantity.

Place the castor oil in a gallon bottle. Add a pint of hot water and shake vigorously for about fifteen minutes. Then pour the mixture into a vessel with a stopcock in its base, and allow the mixture to stand for twelve hours. Draw off the oil, excepting the last portion, which must be rejected. Dissolve the oils and saccharin in the cologne spirit and add to the washed castor oil. Bottle in ounce panels, and retail for ten cents.

This article finds a ready sale. The alcohol reduces the density of the oil and the washing partially removes the acrid principles. The sweetening and flavor make it comparatively palatable for children.

HOSPITAL SALVE—(CARBOLIC CERATE).

Lard or petrolatum..... 2 lbs.
 Yellow wax..... 8 ozs.
 White wax..... 8 ozs.
 Balsam fir..... 3 ozs.
 Balsam Peru..... 1 1/2 ozs.
 Carbolic acid..... 3 ozs.

Dissolve the waxes by a gentle heat, and then add the lard (or petrolatum). Add the balsam fir and stir vigorously. Continue the stirring, and when partially cooled add the carbolic acid and the balsam Peru. Stir till cold.

Profits and Discounts.

The following should be posted over every merchant's desk, and a good rule to adopt with the New Year is *discount your bills*:

(1) One-half per cent. on a thirty-day bill paid in ten days is equal to interest at the rate of eight per cent. per annum.

(2) One and one-half per cent. on a sixty-day bill paid in ten days is equal to interest at the rate of eleven per cent. per annum.

(3) Four per cent. off on a four months bill paid in thirty days with a three per cent. discount is interest at the rate of twelve per cent. per annum.

(4) Five per cent. discount off on a four months' bill is interest at the rate of fifteen per cent. per annum; or, if paid in thirty days, less four per cent., it is sixteen per cent. per annum.

Bills paid are safer than money in any bank, however strong. Cash discounts are the dealer's first profit, and one he is sure of.

Permanent Spirit of Nitrous Ether may be obtained, it is claimed, by dissolving nitrous ether in absolute alcohol and adding 5 per cent. of glycerin

Photographic Notes.

Hand Camera Work.

Now that the winter is about over, and the amateur is beginning to think of getting his camera in shape for snap shots, etc., a few suggestions may be found useful. It is certainly not advisable for anyone to use hand cameras for first attempts at photography. It is nevertheless a fact, in a great number of instances, the field (or stand) camera is rejected in favor of a more portable and convenient snap-shot instrument, and it is in this change that so many amateurs meet with disappointment and non-success. Plate after plate is exposed and developed with but a smattering of knowledge, proving disastrous to both negative and picture; while all the laws of perspective and composition are outraged at every point from the habit of carelessly exposing plates upon anything and everything which presents itself.

One of the chief causes of disappointment, and a mistake fatal to general hand camera work, is the employment of the fastest plate when the slower varieties ought to be used.

During the summer months, and especially at the seaside, when the actinic power of the light is increased, the very great-

est care should be taken in the choice of plates, for in these days of rapid plates it is far easier to over-expose in the hand camera than many beginners imagine. Amateurs from inland towns have no idea of the great actinic power of the light at the seaside, and the friendly advice of the dealer on the advisability of using slow plates is more often than not rejected, to the detriment of the resulting negatives.

For the best pictorial effects, or for snap-shots where foliage occurs, the chromatic plate should always be used, and, as an extra precaution, to avoid all halation from a prolonged development, the backed plate is also strongly recom-

mended. Every user of a hand camera should remember two things: That when making an exposure the camera should be perfectly level, and that the shutter should work quickly enough to avoid a blurred picture. Care should be taken to avoid jerking the camera when releasing the shutter. Never expose plate carelessly, without thought as to the composition of the picture and suitability of the subject. Finally, if you are on trip, and intend leaving your plates until your return home to be developed, see that they are packed securely in the original boxes and properly wrapped in opaque paper.



Among the Thirty Thousand Islands on Georgian Bay.

From "The Canadian Summer Resort Guide."

Freiherr von Hubl, a well-known authority on photographic matters, has recently published a book on development, and he strongly recommends a developer of the following composition:

- Hot water 40 c.c.
- Sodium sulphite 25 g.
- Glycine 10 g.
- Potassium carbonate 50 g.

The ingredients must be added to the water in the above order and the potash added gradually, as the glycine is acid and the solution effervesces. Actually a solution is not formed, but a thick paste, which must be shaken well before dilution for use. For normal exposure one part of the above should be diluted with 15 parts of water; for under exposure

one part should be diluted with 33 parts of water; for over-exposure use 25 parts of water and add bromide. These ingredients, if mixed together dry, will form a good powder developer.—*Ph. Journal.*

FLASH POWDER.—Potassium chlorate, 4 gms.; potassium permanganate, 4 gms.; antimony sulfide, 2 gms.; powder aluminum, 5 gms. Powder fine separately and mix carefully. Of course in mixtures of this kind it must be understood that they should be powdered with care separately and then carefully mixed.

Ortol as a Developer.

Ortol gives negatives very similar to those developed with pyro, and its great triumph over that developer is that it does not stain.

The image yielded by ortol is of course more black and white in character than in the case of pyro, and it is necessary to carry development a little, but not very much, further for the printing opacity of ortol is not identical with its visual opacity, and the photographer who has been accustomed to judging pyro negatives must be on the alert to avoid making the mistake of underdevelopment. The image does not appear so quickly as with pyro. Potassium bromide may be used as a restrainer, and tentative development by the gradual addition of the alkali

can be performed in the usual manner.

The following is the usual formula:

ORTOL SOLUTION.

- Ortol 70 grs. or 15 parts.
- Potassium metabisulphite 35 grs. or 7½ "
- Water to make 10 ozs. or 1000 "

SODA SOLUTION.

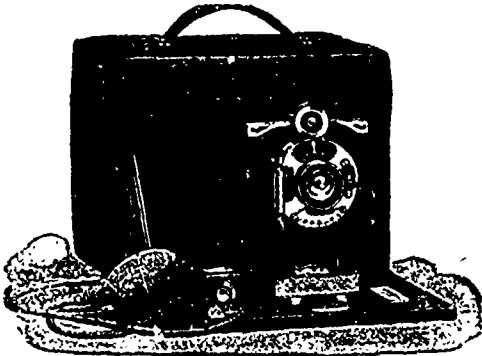
- Soda crystals 1 oz. or 100 parts.
- Sodium sulphite 1 oz. or 100 "
- Potassium bromide 10 grs. or 2.3 "
- Water to make 10 ozs. or 1000 "

These are mixed in equal volumes immediately before use.

Ortol has also been highly recommended as a developer for bromide paper. The same proportions as given above for negative development may be employed

A Good Camera

Is the most lasting and profitable advertising that you can do for your business.



Manhattan Cameras

are trade-bringers and profit-makers because they are well made and well advertised.

\$5 to \$100

Our Improved '99 Model

"BO-PEEP B" CAMERA

is by far the most perfect yet produced, and combines in an unusual degree the essentials necessary for the best results. It is fitted with our new model "Wizard" Shutter and our Perfected Extra Rapid Rectilinear Lens. The focussing door is provided with a spring and new catch.

PRICE, COMPLETE, \$14.

We make everything that is best in the Photographic Line

Platinum
Platnoid (developed with water)
Floragraph (Aristotype)
Wizard Ferro (Blue Print)
New Illustrated Catalogue sent free if you mention CANADIAN DRUGGIST.

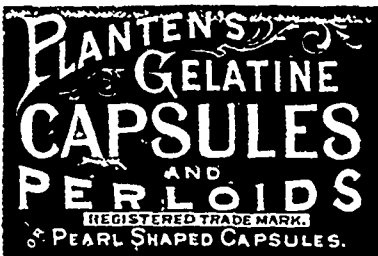
Our new little pamphlet will tell you why these are the best printing papers, and indispensable to your stock.

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Address Factory, CRESSKILL, N.J.

Glass—Photographic. Microscopical.—Glass

Buy from the Actual Manufacturers.

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SPECIAL PRICES for EXPORT
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Practical View

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English and American manufacture. Chamois Vests and Protectors. Rubber Goods, Trusses, Suspensories, Shoulder Braces, Stockings, Crutches, etc. Corks, Borated Talcum Powder, Genuine Sea Salt.

Our Perfection Glass Sponge Cases.

The John Wyeth & Bro. preparations. The Ellwood Lee preparations.
The Davis & Lawrence do. The Ricksceker do.

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SHORT TALKS ON ADVERTISING

By Charles Austin Bates

I once knew a man who started a paper at two dollars a year. "Is your paper intended for any particular class?" I asked. "Yes, for the class that has two dollars," said the man. "SHORT TALKS" is intended for the class which has one dollar—not necessarily for men interested in advertising.

It ought to give the man who has anything to sell some things to think about. The man who has nothing to sell will be entertained. He may learn some things, but that won't hurt him.

It is just a cheerful little business book—sensible without being serious.

The book costs a dollar, substantially bound in cloth. Send the dollar to

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IS THE

National Cash Register

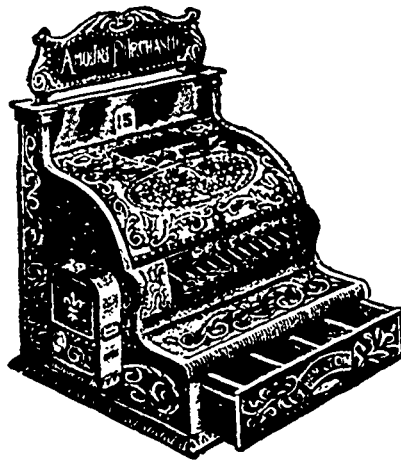
We Guarantee to Save You from \$5 to \$100 if you buy a HAMILTON CASH REGISTER

Detail-Adders and Total-Adders

OF ALL KINDS. THE NEWEST THING IN CASH REGISTERS.

This 1898 Cash Register is the result of years of work and thousands of dollars spent in experimenting.

THIS is a No. 35 press-down key total-adding register. It shows at a glance the total amount of the cash sales for the day. It has, in addition, a printing attachment, which, when the keys are pressed, automatically prints on a strip of paper the amount of each transaction. This strip of paper is accessible only to the proprietor and furnishes a permanent record of the business done in the store each day.



Do not be Deceived

by the misleading advertisements of the National Cash Register Co., of Dayton, Ohio, and the misleading statements of their agents.

—:—

The Hamilton Brass Manufa. Co.

Limited
manufacture all kinds of Detail and Total-adding Cash Registers as manufactured by the National Cash Register Co. When the National Cash Register Company's agent is quoting prices to you get a description in writing, and do not allow him to talk you out of it. Get the number of the Register he is quoting you prices on, then send the number of the Register with the description to the

Hamilton Cash Register Co.,

and we will supply you with the same register in every respect from \$5 to \$100 less than the price quoted you by the National Cash Register Company's agent.

HAMILTON CASH REGISTER

Manufactured by the

Hamilton Brass Manufacturing Co.,

LIMITED

HAMILTON, = CANADA.

for bromide paper; but the addition of an extra volume of water—equal to the full amount of the two solutions taken—is necessary.

NEW TONING BATH—The new addition to the toning bath proposed by A. L. Henderson is sodium formate, and is to be substituted for the ammonium sulphocyanide so generally employed in Britain; and it is said to give beautifully pure whites without tendency to the double toning so frequently complained of. It may be used either in a combined bath or by the separate solution method. A suitable formula for the former is:

Sodium hyposulphite..... 1 oz.
Sodium formate..... 20 grs.
Gold chloride..... 1 gr.
Water..... 8 ozs.

For separate solutions the toning solution is:

Sodium formate..... 20 grs.
Gold chloride..... 1 gr.
Water..... 10 ozs.

The prints are immersed in salt and water and rinsed in plain water before being placed in the toning bath, and the fixing is done in a 10 per cent. solution of hypo. Platinum may be substituted for gold, but in that case the bath must be slightly acid.—*Amer. Amat. Photogr.*

RETOUCHING MEDIUM—Gum dammar, 70 grains; yellow resin, 6 drams; spirits of turpentine, 4 oz.

Solutions for stripping the film from negatives, the glass of which may happen to be accidentally broken, are often wanted by amateurs. The following is effective and will strip a film without enlarging it, which is just what is wanted:

Distilled water..... 500 C.c.
Alcohol..... 500 C.c.
Glycerin..... 40 C.c.
Hydrofluoric acid..... 50 C.c.

In this the negative should be placed till it begins to lift at the corners, then it should be transferred to a dish of clean water, when it can be readily coaxed from the glass with a soft brush, and transferred to a clean glass coated with gelatin.—*Phar. Jl.*

Toning Lantern Slides.

Lantern slides may be toned to the following colors, blue, green, or red, by the formula given below, and have a very nice effect:

BLUE.

No. 1, Amm. Sulpho Cyanide... 200 grs.
Water..... 32 oz.
Soda Carb..... 2 grs.
No. 2.
Chloride of gold..... 15 grs.
Water..... 1 oz.

For use take 2 oz. No. 1 and 4 drops No. 2, use slightly warm.

GREEN.

No. 1, Ferric Oxalate..... 20 grs.
Ferro Cyanide Potash..... 15 grs.
Water..... 32 oz.
No. 2.
Chromate Potash..... 5 grs.
Water..... 16 oz.

Put into No. 1 until it turns blue, and then into No. 2 one minute, and when dry it is green.

RED.

No. 1 Ferro Cyanide Potash (yellow)..... 15 grs.
Water..... 16 oz.
No. 2.
Nitrate Uranium..... ½ oz.
Amm. Sulpho. Cyanide..... 150 grs.
Citric Acid (crystals)..... ½ dr.
Water..... 16 oz.

For use take equal parts.

Photographers, professional as well as amateur, will find an excellent preparation for backing plates, thereby preventing halation, which is so objectionable in interiors, or, in fact, any negatives which are to be taken looking at the light, in the following formula:

Burnt Umber..... 4 oz.
Caramel..... 2 oz.
Gum Arabic..... ½ dr.
Methylated Spirits..... 2 oz.

Apply with a brush to the backs of the plates, and put away to dry in a light, tight box. After being exposed, and before development, take a small piece of damp cotton batting, and clean off the backs of the plates.

ALBUMEN BROMIDE OF SILVER PAPER.—A highly sensitive developing paper is obtained if ordinary silvered albumen paper is put into the following bath for about five minutes:

Bichromate of potassium..... 123 grs.
Bromide of potassium..... 61 grs.
Water..... 10 ozs.

After washing from one to two hours the paper is dried, exposed to lamplight from ten to twenty seconds, and developed preferably with amidol.

NEGATIVE VARIATION.—Sandarac, 90 oz.; turpentine, 36 oz.; oil of lavender, 10 oz.; alcohol, 100 oz.

Question Box.

“Amateur” wants to know what is the cause of those peculiar markings in film negatives resembling roots of trees. They sometimes come in the centre of the picture, thereby rendering it useless for printing.

Answer: Those markings you speak of are caused either by turning the sections

too rapidly in the camera, or drawing the film through the fingers quickly when the atmosphere is dry and cold, which causes those electrical markings.

Solubility of Camphor in Hydro-Chloric Acid.

In the course of their researches on the synthesis of camphor, C. Istrati and A. Zaharia have observed that camphor is markedly soluble in concentrated hydrochloric acid. On adding water a precipitate is formed, which, however, dissolves on adding more water. It is considered probable that there is a definite chemical combination between the hydrochloric acid and the camphor, forming a chlorohydrine, since on evaporation *in vacuo* the solid obtained has a markedly lower melting point than pure camphor. It is noteworthy that camphor is much more soluble in hydrochloric acid at a lower than at a higher temperature, a few degrees making a very marked difference. Thus a concentrated syrupy solution may be prepared at 0° C., containing over 40 per cent. of camphor, and if a flask of this be held in the hand it speedily becomes solid, but it again liquefies on cooling to 0° C.—*Comptes rendus, Phar. Jl.*

THYMOL EMULSION.—Thymol is best emulsified, says the *National Druggist*, by using twice as much olive oil as the amount of the thymol to be emulsified, and an equivalent amount of acacia. Thus, if it is desired to emulsify 1 dram of thymol, use 2 drams of olive oil and 1 dram of powdered acacia. The amount of water is not of so much consequence, but should be from thirty to fifty times as great as that of the thymol to be easily supportable.

Cough Drops, Menthol Drops, Etc.

Read the advertisement of the Toronto Biscuit and Confectionery Co. in this issue. This firm manufacture a special line of confectionery adapted to the requirements of the drug trade, and their goods are excellent.

Paper Boxes, Etc.

The Dominion Paper Box Co., Toronto, make a specialty of druggists' boxes, cartons, etc. They have excellent facilities for turning out this class of work, and make it a point that everything will be the nicest of its kind. Read their advertisement in this issue.

Optical Department

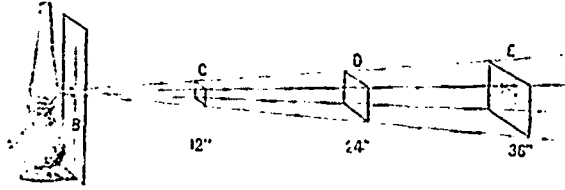
In charge of W. E. HAMILL, M.D., Principal of the Optical Institute of Canada.

A Talk on Light.

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

(Continued from page 20, January CANADIAN DRUGGIST.)

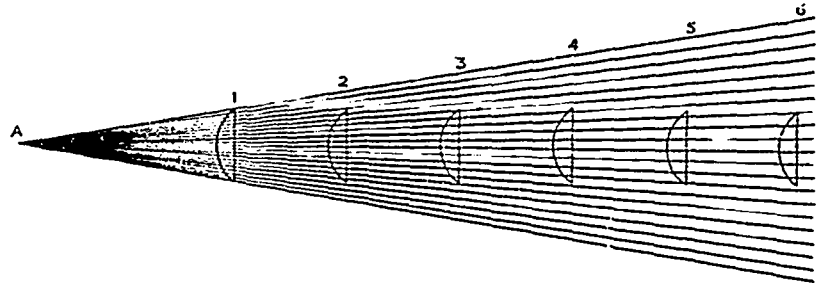
Fig. 1 illustrates how rays of light issue from a luminous point in straight lines in a divergent manner. Fig. 1. is Fig. 6 in light by Mayer and Barnard.



The card B. cuts off all the rays from the flame, except from one point, which are allowed to pass through the small opening in the card, and by the introduction into the diagram of three cards, C, D, and E, we can prove another law or fact pertaining to light, viz., that "the illumination of a given surface varies in brightness inversely as the square of its distance from the source of light." If D is four times as large as C and placed at twice the distance, and if E is nine times as large as C and placed at three times the distance, all the cards being in line, it is evident that the light at D is spread over four times as much surface, and at E over nine times as much surface, as at C, hence each one of the squares of D is only one-fourth as bright as the square C, and any one of the squares of E one-ninth as bright as C. With the card C in place, the card D will be in the shade; if we remove card C, then D will be illuminated and E in the shade, remove D, and at once E becomes bright. The card D being twice the distance of C will receive only one fourth as much light, and the card E being three times the distance will receive only one-ninth as much light, i.e., for the same surface space as the card C, hence the above law.

We are in the habit of saying that any source of light possesses so many "candle power," and to measure the amount of light from any source a simple and easy experiment suffices which is called the "photometric experiment." Fig. 2, which is Fig. 7, Light, Mayer and Barnard. A lighted candle is placed about 22 inches (55 cm.) from a screen—a lamp about .44

inches (112 cm.) from the screen placed so that the flames of each are on a level—if the lamp has a flat wick it must stand diagonally to the screen. Make the room dark; two shadows of the awl will appear on the screen, one from the candle, the other from the lamp. Move the lamp to the right or left until the two shadows just touch, and then move the lamp backward or forward until a place is found



where the two shadows appear alike. Now measure off the distance. Suppose the candle is at 22 inches (55.8 cm) from the screen and the lamp at 44 inches (112 cm.). The square of 22 is 484, and the square of 44 is 1,936. If we now divide 1,936 by 484 we get 4, and thus ascertain that our lamp is four times as bright as the candle, as stated previously, viz., that "the illumination of a given surface varies inversely as the square of its dis-

tance from the source of light."

Rays of light as previously stated are always really divergent from any given luminous point, but, when they come to our eyes from an infinite distance, as from the sun, they are so slightly divergent that we cannot prove them to be otherwise than parallel, hence we say rays of light are parallel when they come from "infinity."

"Infinity" is a very indefinite term and in the study of optics we arbitrarily agree that a distance of 20 feet or more is considered "infinity," hence we say rays of light are parallel when coming from a luminous point situated at a distance of 20 feet or beyond from our eyes, because they are at this distance so nearly parallel that for all practical purposes in optics they may be considered parallel.

Rays of light are more and more divergent the nearer our eyes are brought to the source of light. This statement confuses students more, in our experience, than any other fact or law of light, and yet it is simple if Fig. 3 is examined.

With absorption and reflection of rays of light we have little to do in the study of optics, although our next talk is devoted to some of the "laws of reflection" for the better understanding of refraction,

which is to follow.

Let A be a luminous point giving off a pencil of rays of light. It is evident with the eye in position 1 that the angle of divergence of the outer rays of the cone of light in this position is greater than the angle of the cone of rays which would strike the eye in position 2. The contrast of the angle of the cone of rays in position 1 and position 6 is still more apparent—hence it is quite true that rays of light are more divergent the nearer the source. The position of the eye being moved from 1 to 2 and from 2 to 3 and from 3 to 4, etc., it is clear that more and more of the rays escape the eye, and if position 6 were 20 feet away from the source of light the rays which the eye would catch would be practically parallel, and hence 20 feet is considered as "infinity" in optics.



The Optical Institute of Canada



**Is the Oldest and Best
Equipped.**

The only recognized school in Canada to obtain an optical education.

Write for **Free Prospectus** and see what hundreds of its students have to say about the course of instruction they received.

**The Best is None
Too Good for You**

Address

W. E. HAMILL, M.D.,
88 Yonge St., TORONTO.

Next Class March 7th, 1899.
Classes Every Month.

NOW READY.

"C. Bros. '99" Filled Rimless Eye-Glasses

**A Popular Eye-Glass
at a Popular Price.**

No more Rickety Lenses.

No more Soft Posts and Loose Guards.

Posts and Straps are Solid Gold

COHEN BROS.

THE ONLY MANUFACTURERS
OF SPECTACLES IN THE DOMINION. TORONTO

TO THE DRUGGIST ::::

Read This and Keep Abreast of the Times

Do you sell Baker's Dandruff Shampoo Soap? If you do not sell it, you ought to, and this is the reason why you ought to sell it. Unlike other soaps, it is made by a **cold process** (not a milled soap), the only process that will admit the use of Salicylic Acid, which is acknowledged by all physicians as the very best antiseptic we have. The body of the soap is made from Witch Hazel, Florida Oil, Olive Oil, Coconut Oil, with Oil of Cinnamon and other fine oils, all of which are of the finest quality.

It is a product of the best medicinal science applied to the manufacture of a Toilet Soap. Its purity, combined with its neutrality and antiseptic properties makes it an infallible beautifier of the skin, and the hygienic care of the skin can be properly attended to by the constant use of this soap. The skin is the principal means provided by nature for the removal of waste matter. Then do not clog the skin with Ammonia, Alkali or Acid Soaps, which breed disease. Educate the people to the use of the finer articles in soaps. Baker's Dandruff Shampoo Soap is an excellent cleansing antiseptic, and will destroy the relative germ of the disease of the skin, the benefits of Salicylic Acid being transmitted by the use of this soap. It keeps the skin smooth and cool when other soaps leave it soft and flabby with a disagreeable heated sensation. **Test it yourself.** Wash your hands with any other soap in the store, then immediately wash with Baker's Dandruff Shampoo Soap and you will still wash away dirt and notice the fine feeling of the skin.

As a Shampoo Soap it is wonderful in its effects. It certainly will remove dandruff from the hair and cleanse the scalp of crusts and scales, allay itching, soothe irritation and destroy microscopic insects that feed in the hair. It stimulates the hair follicles, and supplies the roots with nourishment and energy, thus producing a clear, wholesome scalp, with luxuriant, fluffy hair.

As a bath soap it is a luxury, and for infants and children it is the proper thing, and recommended everywhere by doctors. This soap has been on the market for the last eight months only, yet the enormous sale in the large cities and towns has been most phenomenal, and must convince the most skeptical that it is an article of merit.

It is quite possible that you have not had this article in stock, and if not we would like you to try it. The price is \$2.00 per dozen. Send your order to us direct, stating which wholesale jobber to send it through, and we will see that you receive the large oak-framed picture, "Three Girls," that goes with the initial order of one dozen. We will also make arrangements with merchants who desire a quantity to make window display, and we will send monthly to every druggist in Canada new and novel advertising matter for the window. This soap comes at a time when the retail druggist wants it most, and we hope that they will not fail to buy it, and push it in the place of some other soaps which they feel forced to sell, but which bear no profit. We are sticking by the druggist and we hope for co-operation. We trust you will hang up the card sent you and give us as good a word as you can.

All the wholesale jobbers carry this soap in stock. We hope to receive your order for a trial dozen soon.
Yours faithfully,

MANUEL J. BAKER & CO., 24 Wellington St. West, Toronto.

SPOONER'S
Powdered **"PHENYLE"**

KILLS
GERMS

Awarded Two Gold Medals at Chicago Fair
in 1893, and Special Award from the
Ladies' Bureau
Holds PROF. ELLIS' Certificate.

DEODORIZER,
DISINFECTANT

GERMICIDE

THE IDEA, THEORY AND PRACTICE OF CORRECT SANITATION

No other can compare with it. Protect your homes from Contagious Disease.

To Prevent such Diseases is Easier, Cheaper, and more Intelligent and Refined than to Heedlessly Breed them,
and afterwards endeavor to Cure them with Medicine.

IT'S GOOD FOR ONE IT'S GOOD FOR ALL

Its use is adopted by the best families in Canada, by Hotels, Public Institutions, and by Boards of Health, by Breeders, Feeders and Raisers of Stock—Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, Poultry, Dogs, Etc.

USED AND RECOMMENDED BY SEAGRAM'S STABLES

Sold everywhere by Drug, Hardware, and General Stores—in barrels, 50-lb. pails and 1-lb. packages. THE PHENYLE URINAL CUBE IS THE BEST THAT IS MADE.

ALONSO W. SPOONER, Maker, Port Hope, Ont.

The handsomest town in Canada, and "the only place in the world where COPPERINE is made."



Often in the morning there comes a feeling of weariness, indescribable; not exactly ill, nor fit to work, but too near well to remain idle.

A Ripans Tabule taken at night, before retiring, or just after dinner, has been known to drive away that weariness for months.

WANTED—A case of bad health that R-I-P-A-N'S will not benefit. Send five cents to Ripans Chemical Co. No. 10 Spruce Street, New York, for 10 samples and 100 testimonials. R-I-P-A-N'S, 10 for 5 cents, or 12 packets for 44 cents, may be had of all druggists who are willing to sell a standard medicine at a moderate profit. They banish pain and prolong life. One gives relief. Note the word R-I-P-A-N'S on the packet. Accept no substitute.

MINARD'S
"KING OF PAIN."
LINIMENT

Sold from Halifax to Victoria

- HALIFAX { Brown & Webb. Simson Bros. & Co.
Forsyth, Sutcliffe & Co.
- ST. JOHN—T. B. Barker & Sons.
- YARMOUTH—C. C. Richards & Co.
- MONTREAL { Kerry, Watson & Co. Lyman Sons & Co.
Evans Sons & Co. Lyman, Knox & Co.
- KINGSTON—Henry Skinner & Co.
- TORONTO { Lyman Bros & Co. Evans Sons & Co.
Northrop & Lyman.
Elliot & Co. T. Milburn & Co.
- HAMILTON—Archdale Wilson & Co. J. Winer & Co.
- LONDON—London Drug Co. Jas. A. Kennedy & Co.
- WINNIPEG—Martin, Bole & Wynne Co.
- NEW WESTMINSTER—D. S. Curtis & Co.
- VICTORIA AND VANCOUVER. Langley & Henderson Bros.
- QUEBEC.—W. Brunet et Cie.
- ST. JOHN.—Canadian Drug Co. S. McDiarmid & Co.
- PRESCOTT.—T. W. Chamberlain & Co.
- MONTREAL.—Huden, Huber & Co.

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DESIGNS
COPYRIGHTS & C.

Anyone sending a sketch and description may quickly ascertain our opinion free whether an invention is probably patentable. Communications strictly confidential. Handbook on Patents sent free. (Largest agency for securing patents. Patents taken through Munn & Co. receive special notice, without charge, in the
Scientific American.

A handsomely illustrated weekly. Largest circulation of any scientific journal. Terms, \$3 a year; four months, \$1. Sold by all newsdealers.
MUNN & Co. 361 Broadway, New York
Branch Office, 625 F St., Washington, D. C.

Rays of light then starting from a luminous point issue in straight lines in all directions and continue in straight lines, travelling with the same rapidity so long as they remain in the same medium, but when they strike a second medium (i.e., substance), e.g., cloth, mirror, water, glass, ice, mica, etc., then one of three things happens. They are either (1) "absorbed, i.e., taken in, (2) reflected, i.e., thrown back, (3) refracted, i.e., bent or deviated from their original course." For a ray of light to be refracted by a medium this medium must be of such a nature as to allow rays of light to pass through it, i.e., transparent, e.g., water, glass, diamond, ice, mica, etc. Translucent applies to mediums which allow rays to pass, but objects cannot be seen on the other side, e.g., frosted glass, horn, oiled paper, porcelain, etc. Opaque is the opposite of transparent and does not permit the passage of rays of light, although many substances heretofore considered opaque have been shown by the X-rays to transmit light under appropriate surroundings, which is another proof that the "ether" permeates solid substances.



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

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

R.E.V. $\frac{2}{30}$ with +1.50 = $\frac{2}{30}$
 Z.E.V. $\frac{2}{30}$ with +1.50 = $\frac{2}{30}$

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

T. C. N.—A young lady, aged 17, mil-liner, has R. V. $\frac{2}{30}$ w + 2.00 D. = $\frac{2}{30}$. L. V. $\frac{2}{30}$ w - 3.50 = $\frac{2}{30}$ +. With these glasses

each eye separately seems perfectly comfortable and even together while in my office they seem all right, but she cannot use them very long at a time. I am positive of the correction being right, but am uncertain just what to do to make them suitable.

Answer.—This is another case of anisometropia, and the difference between the two eyes amounts to a difference of 5.50 D., which is greater than any pair of eyes will usually tolerate. I would suggest giving +2.00 in front of the R. eye and a plano or very weak concave over the L. eye. In other words, I would pay attention to the best eye and give it all the help possible, disregarding the other eye entirely, as it is almost certain that no concave in front of the L. eye which would be of much material aid to its sight would work harmoniously. When this case becomes presbyopic it is probable reading and near work will be done by the left eye and distant vision done by the right eye with its correction before it. I remember fitting a case similar to this some years ago where there was a difference of 4.00 D. between the two eyes. I gave the correction found to each eye, and was somewhat surprised later to find they were perfectly satisfactory. Upon closely examining the vision with the glasses before them I found that the person used one eye only for near work and the other eye only for distant vision—proving that it is wise in all cases to see what can be accomplished by trying full correction before the eyes, i.e., if the difference is not evidently too great to preclude the possibility of associated action. It is not often, however, where there is a difference of more than 2.50 D. that the two eyes will tolerate full correction before each, and we will have to sacrifice the vision of the one eye for the benefit obtained in fully correcting the best eye.

E. T. B.—I have a gentleman patron, aged 40, whose eyes look normal, but upon testing I find the left eye practically blind, being able to tell only daylight from darkness. The right eye has V. $\frac{1}{30}$, but with +4.00 Sph. \odot +4.00 Cylax 90 V. = $\frac{2}{30}$ What would you advise in his case?

Answer.—This is a very high correction and one that no retina would likely tolerate at first without much rebellion, but inasmuch as only one eye is concerned it is a fact to be remembered that the harmonious associated action of its fellow need not be considered, and I would advise the full correction before

the right eye and a sufficiently heavy + glass in front of the left eye to balance the frames, probably a +4.00 would do nicely. In cases where one eye is lost or blind I have frequently observed that a much nearer approach to the full correction will be borne than when the other eye has to be reckoned with.

Amongst Our Advertisers

Dr. Hamill wishes us to state that intending students for the Optical Institute of Canada should secure their seats as early as possible as only a limited number are allowed in each class so that personal and individual instruction can be given extra to those who are found to need it. Under no circumstances will more than the usual number be received at any class.

The following were among the students who attended the January class at the Optical Institute of Canada: Geo. H. Zwicker, Crediton; Miss Minnie McCarroll, Meaford; H. L. Batting, Toronto; Mrs. T. Fletcher, Brussels; H. L. Shaw, Waterloo; W. P. McLaren, Watford; W. R. Bishop, Beachville; all of whom but one received the coveted diploma for proficiency.

Mr. L. G. Amsden, principal of the Canadian Ophthalmic College, has just returned from a short trip among the Opticians of Western Ontario, where he has been, in the interests of the college, arranging a series of advanced classes in Optics, including retinoscopy, in which branch of ophthalmology he has met with pronounced success. We understand that several classes have been arranged for the ensuing season, and the new feature of the college bids fair to prove as great a success as the old one.

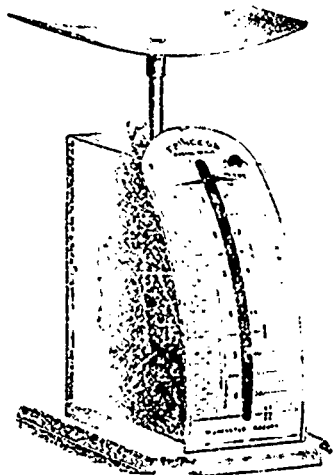
Rickety Rimless Goods.

Messrs. Cohen Brothers, on another page of this issue, announce a startling innovation of gold-filled rimless mountings, which, owing to the soft nature of the metal, soon become loose and a constant source of annoyance. The firm have for this cause discontinued the use of this form of mounting, and in future all their gold-filled mounts will be constructed of solid gold straps and posts with 1-10 filled stock in the less important parts. Messrs. Cohen Brothers claim that this will constitute the highest grade of gold-filled rimless mountings ever

made, and place this line on a par with their celebrated lines of "C. Bros. '99," and "C. B. 14 K. Filled." Although this will add materially to the cost of construction no advance in price is contemplated.

Messrs. Archdale Wilson & Co. draw the attention of our readers to their advertisement of Smith's Baby Food, to be found elsewhere in this issue. Smith's Food has been proved to be a most valuable food for both children and invalids, and has been most successful in cases where other foods have failed to supply the necessary nutrition.

Without doubt the finest letter scales at present on the market are the "Victoria" and "Princess" scales. The "Princess," price \$2.75, weighs up to 1½ lbs. The "Victoria," price \$3.50,



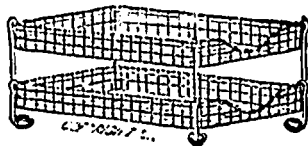
weighs up to 3 lbs. The exact weight of the parcel or letter is immediately indicated on the dial, and, as a time-saver, this scale will surely pay for itself in a very short period. Buntin, Gillies & Co., Hamilton, carry a stock of these fine goods.

Lawson & Jones, printers and lithographers, of London, Ont., report a very heavy business in calendars for the season just ended. The druggists generally seem to find this a very satisfactory method of advertising, and this firm have been encouraged to get even more extensive lines of samples for 1900, and are already securing orders for next season. See their advertisement in this issue.

A large class at present is attending the course of instruction at the Optical Institute of Canada, among whom are Miss Minnie McCarroll, of Meaford, and Mrs. T. Fletcher, of Brussels. The study of optics and the fitting of spectacles is

peculiarly adapted for ladies, and druggists cannot do better than advise their wives or daughters to take it up.

Buntin, Gillies & Co., Hamilton, are showing a large assortment of stationers' wire goods, including letter trays (single,



double and triple), waste paper baskets, post and delivery boxes, hook files, etc. Stationers whose stocks are not complete will do well to inquire the prices.

Messrs. Archdale Wilson & Co. will supply a full sized tin of Triangle Food free to any druggist or doctor wishing to test it in an extreme case where other foods have failed to supply the necessary nourishment.

Extending.

The rapidly increasing trade of the Toronto Pharmacal Company, Limited, has led to their opening an agency at 181 St James street, Montreal. It is only a comparatively short time since we chronicled the fact of this firm securing larger premises in Toronto owing to the development of trade and the need of larger laboratory and warehouse room. There is no doubt that this great success is due to the fact that their goods are all right, both in point of quality, appearance and price.

Wrapping Paper, Etc.

Kilgour Bros., Toronto, offer to the drug trade wrapping paper of all kinds, sizes, and colors, also twines and paper bags. They also manufacture some fine lines of druggists' boxes. Their travellers will be pleased to show you samples of these goods, or a card sent to the firm will ensure quick response.

Alabastine.

This preparation, so well known to painters, decorators, etc., is a splendid selling article, and is offered to the drug trade through our columns. Druggists will do well to keep it in stock; it is put up in convenient packages, never loose. See advertisement.

Baker's Shampoo Soap.

Read M. J. Baker & Co.'s offer to druggists on page (48A) of this issue.

ACTIVE SOLICITORS WANTED everywhere for "The Story of the Philippines," by Murat Halstead, commissioned by the Government as Official Historian to the War Department. The book was written in army camps at San Francisco, on the Pacific with General Merritt, in the hospitals at Honolulu, in Hong Kong, in the American trenches at Manila, in the insurgent camps with Aguinaldo, on the deck of the Olympia with Dewey, and in the roar of battle at the fall of Manila. Bonanza for agents. Brimful of original pictures taken by government photographers on the spot. Large book. Low prices. Big profits. Freight paid. Credit given. Drop all trashy unofficial wa books. Outfit free. Address, H. L. Barber Gen. Mng'r., 356 Dearborn Street., Chicago

NOTICE TO DRUGGISTS

RE JAPANESE CATARRH CURE.

We have been informed that some Druggists are selling a preparation called Japanese Catarrh Cure which is not of our manufacture. We therefore take this opportunity of warning the Drug Trade against the sale of said preparation, or any similarly named preparations not bearing our name.

We shall immediately take any such action as we may see fit against any person or persons selling, or having for sale, any preparation or compound not manufactured by us nor bearing our name called "Japanese Catarrh Cure," or any similarly named preparation which would in any way conflict with our Trade Mark or the sale of our preparation. We are,

Respectfully yours,

The Griffiths & Macpherson Co.,
Toronto.

WANTS, FOR SALE, ETC.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

LADY DRUGGIST—EXPERIENCED GRADUATE Man. C.P. References. Good dispenser. Also optician. Graduate of Chicago Ophthalmic College. Address Box 66, Innisfail, Alberta, N.W.T.

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We offer a well-assorted stock of

Drugs
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423 Richmond St.,

LONDON, Ont.

SEELY'S MEDICATED SOAP

A Pure Olive Oil Soap. Especially recommended for the Complexion, Toilet, Bath and Nursery. Relieves irritation and insures soft skin. Cures Eczema and Facial Blemishes.



AS A SHAMPOO

Removes all dandruff and stimulates growth of hair.

Retail price: 15 cents a Cake; 25c. Box.
Sold to Druggists ONLY at \$1 per Doz.
or \$11 per Gross.

Manufactured only by **SEELY** Manufacturing Company

"The American Perfumer."

DETROIT, MICH.

WINDSOR, ONT.

CANADIAN DRUGGIST PRICES CURRENT

Corrected to February 8th, 1899.

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.	\$ 4 25	\$4 50
Methyl.	1 90	2 00	CARBON, Bisulphide, lb.	15	16	Myrrh, lb.	45	48
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 75	5 00
ALOIN, oz.	40	45	CHALK, French, powdered, lb.	10	12	Powdered, lb.	6 25	6 50
ANODYNE, Hoffman's bot., lbs.	50	55	Precip., see Calcium, lb.	10	12	Scammony, pure Resin, lb.	12 80	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
Copaiha, 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, Barbary, lb.	22	25	COLLOIDION, lb.	75	80	Thus, lb.	8	10
Bayberry, lb.	15	18	Cantharidal, lb.	2 50	2 75	HERB, Althea, lb.	27	35
Buckthorn, lb.	15	17	CONFECTION, Sena, lb.	40	45	Bitterwort, lb.	36	40
Canela, 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	11 50	Catnip, oz., lb.	17	20
Cassia, in mats, lb.	25	28	CUTTLEFISH BONE, lb.	25	30	Chiretta, lb.	25	30
Cinchona, red, lb.	60	65	DEN?TRINE, 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.	75	80	Grindelia robusta, lb.	45	50
Pale, lb.	40	45	Powdered, lb.	90	1 00	Horchound, oz., lb.	18	20
Elm, selected, lb.	18	20	Ergotin, Keith's, oz.	2 00	2 10	Jaborandi, lb.	45	50
Ground, lb.	17	20	EXTRACT LOGWOOD, bulk, lb.	13	14	Leon 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	22
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	20
Sassafras, lb.	15	16	Elder, lb.	20	22	Peppermint, oz., lb.	21	22
Soap (quillaya), lb.	13	15	Lavender, lb.	12	15	Rue, oz., lb.	30	35
Wild cherry, lb.	13	15	Rose, red, French, lb.	1 60	2 00	Sage, oz., lb.	18	20
BEANS, Calabar, lb.	45	50	Rosemary, lb.	25	30	Spearmint, lb.	21	25
Tonka, lb.	1 20	1 75	Saffron, American, lb.	65	70	Thyme, oz., lb.	18	20
Vanilla, lb.	8 00	15 00	Spanish, Val'a, oz.	1 00	1 25	Tansy, oz., lb.	15	18
BERRIES, Cubeb, sifted, lb.	20	25	GELATINE, Cooper's, lb.	75	80	Wormwood, oz.	20	22
powdered, lb.	25	30	French, white, lb.	35	40	Yerba Santa, lb.	38	44
Juniper, lb.	7	10	GLYCERINE, lb.	17	20	HONEY, lb.	13	15
Ground, lb.	12	14	GUARANA.	1 00	1 10	HOPS, fresh, lb.	20	25
Prickly ash, lb.	40	45	Powdered, lb.	1 25	1 35	INDIGO, Madras, lb.	75	80
BUDS, Balm of Gilead, lb.	55	60	GUM ALOES, Cape, lb.	18	20	INSECT POWDER, lb.	35	38
Cassia, lb.	25	30	Barbadoes, lb.	30	50	ISINGLASS, Brazil, lb.	2 00	2 10
BUTTER, Cacao, lb.	60	65	Socotrine, lb.	65	70	Russian, true, lb.	6 00	6 50
CAMPHOR, lb.	65	75	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	30
CAPSICUM, lb.	25	30	Sifted sorts, lb.	45	50	Buchu, long, lb.	50	45
			Sorts, lb.	30	35	Short, lb.	35	40
			Benzoin, lb.	50	1 00	Coca, lb.	35	20
			Catechu, Black, lb.	9	20	Digitalis, lb.	15	75
			Gamboge, powdered, lb.	1 20	1 25	Eucalyptus, lb.	18	25
			Guaiac, lb.	50	1 00	Hyoscyamus.	20	50
			Powdered, lb.	90	95	Matico, lb.	70	27

Seena, Alexandria, lb \$	25	\$	30	Rhatany, lb \$	20	\$	30	ANTINERVIN, oz. \$	85	\$	00
Tinnevely, lb.	15		25	Rhubarb, lb.	75		20	ANTIGAMMA.	1	35	1 40
Stramonium, lb	20		25	Sarsaparilla, Houd, lb.	40		45	ANTIPYRIN, oz.	1	55	0 65
Uva Ursi, lb.	15		18	Cut, lb.	50		55	ARISTOL, oz.	1	85	2 00
LRECHES, Swedish, doz	1 00		1 10	Senega, lb.	55		65	ARSENIC, Donovan's sol., lb.	25		30
LICORICE, Solazzi.	45		50	Squill, lb.	13		15	Fowler's sol., lb.	10		13
Pignatelli	35		40	Stillingia, lb.	22		25	Iodide, oz.	50		55
Grasso	30		35	Powdered, lb.	25		27	White, lb.	6		7
Y & S—Sticks, 6 to 1 lb., per lb.	27		30	Unicorn, lb.	38		40	ATROPINE, Sulp. in $\frac{1}{4}$ ozs. 8cc.,	6 00		6 25
Purity, 100 sticks in box	75		75	Valerian, English, lb. true.	20		25	oz.	40		45
" Purity, 200 sticks in box	1 50		1 50	Virginia, Snake, lb	40		45	BISMUTH, Ammonia-citrate, oz	55		60
" Acme Pellets, 5 lb. tins	2 00		2 00	Yellow Dock, lb.	15		18	Iodide, oz.	25		30
" Lozenges, 5 lb. tins.	2 00		2 00	RUM, Bay, gal.	2 50		2 75	Salicylate, oz.	2 00		2 25
" Tar, Licorice, and Tolu,				Essence, lb.	3 00		3 25	Subcarbonate, lb.	1 80		2 00
5 lb. tins.	2 00		2 00	SACCHARIN, oz.	1 25		1 50	Subnitrate, lb.	7		8
LUPULIN, oz.	30		35	SEED, Anise, Italian, sifted, lb.	13		15	BORAX, lb.	8		9
LYCOPODIUM, lb	70		80	Star, lb.	35		40	Powdered, lb.	8		13
MACE, lb.	1 20		1 25	Burdock, lb.	30		35	BROMINE, oz.	20		25
MANNA, lb	1 60		1 75	Canary, bag or less, lb.	4		5	CADMIUM, Bromide, oz.	45		50
Moss, Iceland, lb.	9		10	Caraway, lb.	10		13	Iodide, oz.	55		60
Irish, lb.	12		13	Cardamom, lb	1 15		1 25	CAFFEINE, oz.	35		40
MUSK, Tonquin, oz.	46 00		50 00	Celery	25		30	Citrate, oz.	1 50		1 60
NUTGALLS, lb.	21		25	Colchicum	50		60	CALCIUM, Hypophosphite, lb.	95		1 00
Powdered, lb.	25		30	Coriander, lb.	15		20	Iodide, oz.	35		38
NUTMEGS, lb.	1 00		1 10	Cumin, lb	15		20	Phosphate, precip., lb.	5		6
NUX VOMICA, lb.	10		12	Fennel, lb.	15		17	Sulphide, oz.	10		12
Powdered, lb.	20		25	Fenugreek, powdered, lb.	7		9	CERIUM, Oxalate, oz.	15		10
OAKUM, lb.	12		15	Flax, cleaned, lb.	3 $\frac{1}{2}$		4	CHINOIDINE, oz.	1 25		1 38
OINTMENT, Merc., lb. $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{1}{4}$.	70		75	Ground, lb.	4		5	CHLORAL, Hydrate, lb.	75		80
Citrine, lb.	45		50	Hemp, lb.	3 $\frac{1}{2}$		4	Croton, oz.	60		1 90
PARALDEHYDE, oz.	20		22	Mustard, white, lb.	11		12	CHLOROFORM, lb.	25		30
PEPPER, black, lb.	16		18	Powdered, lb	15		20	CINCHONINE, sulphate, oz.	28		30
Powdered, lb.	18		20	Pumpkin	25		30	CINCHONINE, Sulph., oz.	4 00		4 50
PITCH, black, lb.	3		4	Quince, lb.	65		70	COCAINE, Mur., oz.	75		80
Burgundy, true, lb.	10		12	Rape, lb.	5		6	CODEIA, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	65		70
PLASTER, Calcined, bbl. cash.	1 25		3 25	Strophanthus, oz.	50		55	COLLODION, lb.	8		10
Adhesive, yd.	12		13	Worm, lb	22		25	COPPER, Sulph., (Blue Vitriol) lb.	65		70
Belladonna, lb	65		70	SEIDLITZ MIXTURE, lb.	25		30	Iodide, oz.	1		3
Galbanum Comp., lb.	80		85	SOAP, Castile, Mottled, pure, lb.	10		12	COPPERAS, lb	1 60		1 65
Lead, lb.	25		30	White, Cont's, lb.	15		16	DIURETIC, oz.	75		80
POPPY HEADS, per 100.	1 00		1 10	Powdered, lb.	25		40	ETHER, Acetic, lb.	40		50
ROSEIN, Common, lb.	2 $\frac{1}{2}$		3	Green (Sapo Viridis), lb.	25		40	Sulphuric, lb.	1 00		1 10
White, lb.	3 $\frac{1}{2}$		4	SPERMACEIN, lb.	60		65	EXALGINE, oz.	25		30
RSORCIN, white, oz.	25		0	TURPENTINE, Chian, oz.	75		80	HYOSCYAMINE, Sulp., crystals, gr.	4 50		5 00
ROCHELLE SALT, lb.	25		28	Venice, lb	10		12	IODINE, lb.	5 25		5 50
ROOF, Aconite, lb.	22		25	WAX, White, lb.	50		75	IODOPORM, lb.	1 40		1 50
Althea, cut, lb.	30		35	Yellow.	40		45	IODOT., oz.	80		85
Belladonna, lb.	25		30	WOOD, Guaiac, rasped.	5		6	IRON, by Hydrogen.	15		16
Blood, lb.	18		25	Quassia chips, lb.	10		12	Carbonate, Precip., lb.	30		35
Bitter, lb.	27		30	Red Saunders, ground, lb.	5		6	Sach., lb.	45		55
Blackberry, lb.	15		18	Santal, ground, lb.	5		6	Sol., lb.	13		16
Burdock, crushed, lb	18		20					Citrate, U.S.P., lb.	70		75
Calamus, sliced, white, lb.	20		25					And Ammon., lb.	1 50		3 00
Canada Snake, lb	30		35					And Quinine, lb.	13		15
Cohosh, black, lb.	15		20					And Stry., oz.	50		50
Colchicum, lb.	40		45					And Strychnine, oz.	55		60
Columbo, lb.	20		22					Dialyzed, Solution, lb.	40		45
Powdered, lb.	25		30					Ferrocyanide, lb.	25		35
Coltsfoot, lb	38		40					Hypophosphites, oz.	40		45
Comfrey, crushed, lb.	20		25					Iodide, oz.	40		45
Curcuma, powdered, lb.	13		14					Syrup, lb.	5		6
Dandelion, lb.	20		22					Lactate, oz.	15		16
Elecampane, lb.	15		20					Pernitrate, solution, lb.	1 25		1 30
Galangal, lb.	15		18					Phosphate scales, lb.	7		9
Gelsemium, lb.	22		25					Sulphate, pure, lb.	8		10
Gentian or Genitan, lb.	12		13					Exsiccated, lb.	80		85
Ground, lb.	13		14					And Potass. Tartrate, lb.	80		85
Powdered, lb.	13		15					And Ammon Tartrate, lb.	13		15
Ginger, African, lb.	18		20					JEVES' FLUID, 25c. bottles, per doz.	40		45
Po., lb	20		22					" 50c. bottles, per doz	4 50		5 00
Jamaica, blehd., lb.	30		35					LEAD, Acetate, white, lb.	13		15
Po., lb.	35		38					Carbonate, lb.	7		8
Ginseng, lb.	4 50		4 75					Iodide, oz.	35		40
Golden Seal, lb.	75		80					Red, lb.	4		5
Gold Thread, lb.	90		95					In packages, lb.	6		7
Hellebore, white, powd., lb	18		20					LIME, Chlorinated, bulk, lb.	30		35
Indian Hemp.	18		20					In packages, lb.	30		35
Ipecac, lb.	3 50		3 60					Carbonate, oz.	25		30
Powdered, lb.	3 75		4 00					Citrate, oz.	50		55
Jalap, lb.	40		45					Iodide, oz.	35		40
Powdered, lb.	60		65					Salicylate, oz.	55		60
Kava, Kava, lb.	40		90					MAGNESIUM, Calc., lb.	18		20
Licorice, lb.	12		15					Carbonate, lb.	35		40
Powdered, lb.	13		18					Citrate, gran., lb.	1 $\frac{1}{2}$		3
Mandrake, lb	13		18					MANGANESE, Black Oxide, lb.	5		0
Masterwort, lb	16		40					MENTHOL, oz.	25		87
Orris, Florentine, lb.	30		35					MERCURY, lb.	80		85
Powdered, lb	40		45					Ammon (White Precip.)	1 25		1 03
Pareira Brava, true, lb.	40		45					Chloride, Corrosive, lb.	1 05		1 15
Pink, lb.	40		45					Calomel, lb.	1 15		1 25
Parsley, lb.	30		35					With Chalk, lb.	50		55
Pleursey, lb.	20		25								
Poke, lb.	15		18								
Queen of the Meadow,	18		20								

CHEMICALS.

ACID, Acetic, lb.	13		13
Glacial, lb	45		50
Benzoic, English, oz.	20		25
German, oz.	10		12
Boric, lb.	12		13
Carbolic Crystals, lb.	30		35
Calvert's No. 1, lb	2 10		2 15
No. 2, lb.	1 35		1 40
Citric, lb.	45		50
Gallic, oz.	10		12
Hydrobromic, diluted, lb.	30		35
Hydrocyanic, diluted, oz. bottles	1 50		1 60
doz.	8		10
Lactic, concentrated, oz.	3		5
Muratic, lb	8		20
Chem. pure, lb.	10 $\frac{1}{2}$		13
Nitric, lb.	25		30
Chem. pure, lb.	75		80
Oleic, purified, lb.	12		13
Oxalic, lb.	1 00		1 10
Phosphoric, glacial, lb.	13		17
Dilute, lb.	30		35
Pyrogallic, oz.	80		85
Salicylic, white, lb.	2 $\frac{1}{2}$		2 $\frac{1}{2}$
Sulphuric, carboy, lb.	4		5
Bottles, lb.	18		20
Chem. pure, lb.	80		

Advertising

Practical Hints on Advertising

By CHARLES AUSTIN BATES, New York.

The other day I talked to the manager of one of the leading retail houses in Canada. He said that they had about decided to cut down their newspaper advertising two or three thousand dollars in the ensuing year, and to use this money in offering special bargain inducements. That is to say, he proposes to lose two or three thousand dollars on special sales for the purpose of increasing the acquaintance and prestige of the store.

* * *

To demonstrate exactly how this special bargain sale business works, I will recite an experience of my own. In a department store I organized a sale of house-furnishing goods. We advertised a large number of items at cost, and, in some cases, considerably less than cost. The cuts were generally made on low-priced articles, so that we could sell at half-cost in a good many cases and not lose very much money. Every bargain advertised was genuine. Every price was stated exactly as it was. If we said that a 25 cent article would be sold at 9 cents, exactly that thing was done. We found at the close of the two days' sale that we had sold \$900 worth of goods—about double the normal sales for those days—that we had sold \$100 worth of the goods that were advertised, on which we had lost \$9. The sale was a perfectly straight business proposition. Nobody was fooled by it. There was no attempt or desire to fool anybody. It is on exactly this same principle that every bargain sale is managed.

* * *

Women are not fooled by bargain sales. The merchant probably could not fool them if he wished. For my part, I believe a man is much easier to fool than a woman, and that the merchant who attempts to build a business by "hoodooing" women is pretty sure to come to grief.

* * *

Now, I presume that you can't advertise bargains in lumber, for instance. I don't suppose that this form of bargain counter advertising would go in the lumber business. Nevertheless, if I were in the lumber business I would make a

struggle to do something of that kind occasionally. The idea to be used in advertising a lumber business is just the same as that to be used in advertising any other business. It is the same with the iron business, the steel business, or "any old business." The desire on the part of the dealer is to convey convincing information to the consumer. He wants to tell prospective buyers why they should make their purchases in one particular lumber yard or iron store. He wants to tell them all the advantages that are offered. If possible, he wants to occasionally offer some little advantage in prices. In other words, he wants to advertise just about as he would if he were advertising a bargain counter.

* * *

I have never been able to see the objection to advertising more than one thing at a time. There are some ad writers who say: "The multi-bargain kind of advertising cripples the writer and bewilders the reader." That's a mistake. The multi-bargain kind of advertising is the kind that draws a lot of people into the store, makes business boom. Look at the Wanamaker advertising in Philadelphia and New York; Siegel-Cooper's, in Chicago and New York; R. H. White & Company, in Boston; Bloomingdale Brothers', Macy's and the rest of them in New York, and you will see the effect of advertising more than one thing at a time. Day after day and week after week, they publish long lists of bargains, and these advertisements fill the store with buyers.

* * *

There is no reason in the world why an advertisement should be confined to one item if you have more than one item to advertise. The one item idea is all right, but it is misunderstood. I frequently tell people to talk about one thing at a time. That doesn't necessarily mean that the entire advertisement be confined to that one thing. There is no reason why a druggist should not advertise witch hazel, flavoring extracts, bay rum, headache cure, and liver medicine all in the same ad, if he completes his story about each one of these things. Of course, if he merely said that he had a full line of witch hazel, flavoring extracts, bay rum, headache cure, and liver medicine, it would be a bad advertisement, and he would

have much better used the space for one of these things, describing it in full. If he has space enough to tell a complete story of half a dozen things, there is no reason in the world why he should not do it—in fact, there is every reason in world why he should do it.

* * *

I have had men say to me that when a furniture dealer has said "Furniture Store" everybody knows what he keeps. That is nearly as far from the fact as it possibly can be. When a man says "Furniture Store" you don't know very much about what he keeps. He may have a swell furniture store with eight stories and four or five warehouses full of goods, or he may have a little six-by-nine affair on a back street, where you can't buy anything that is worth more than fifteen or twenty dollars. The only way you can make people know what you have is to tell them. I believe every dealer ought to advertise several things at once. He can make the principal part of his ad about some one thing if he has something special to offer, but there is no reason why he should not take more space and advertise more articles.

The Dominion Glass Company's building, corner of Demontigny and Parthenais streets, Montreal, was partially destroyed by fire Dec. 9th. Loss about \$1,500, covered by insurance.

Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly for February, 1899.

The midwinter *Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly* is bright, crisp and picturesque. It is to some extent a Spanish-American number, embracing among its leading illustrated articles: "West-Indiaward, Ho!" in which Champion Bissell gives some valuable information and advice to citizens of the United States who contemplate settling in Cuba or Porto Rico; "To Make a Spanish Holiday," by Mrs. Frank Leslie, in which occurs one of the most vivid descriptions of a bull-fight ever penned, supplemented by the splendid drawings of F. Luis Mora; "An Old Spanish-American Colony," by F. Williamson, giving a beautifully illustrated account of a journey up the great Magdalena River of South America, and a ride over the Andes to the Colombian capital, Bogota; and "General Gomez's Tactics, and Cuban Law and Order," by Thomas R. Dawley, Jr., the famous war-correspondent.

Iodide, oz.....	\$ 35	\$ 40	Iodide, oz.....	\$ 40	\$ 43	Geranium, oz.....	\$1 75	\$1 85
Bm., oz.....	25	30	Sacchylate, lb.....	1 00	1 10	Rose, lb.....	3 20	3 50
Oxide, Red, lb.....	1 25	1 30	Sulphate, lb.....	2	5	Juniper berries (English), lb...	4 50	5 50
Pill (Blue Mass), lb.....	70	75	Sulphite, lb.....	8	10	Wood, lb.....	70	70
MILK SUGAR, powdered, lb .	30	35	SOMNAL, oz.....	85	00	Lavender, Chiris, Fleur, lb....	3 00	3 55
MORPHINE, Acetate, oz.....	1 80	1 90	SPRIT NITRE, lb.....	38	68	Garden, lb.....	75	1 50
Muriate, oz.....	1 80	1 90	SPRONTIUM, Nitrate, lb.....	18	20	Lemon, lb.....	1 50	1 60
Sulphate, oz.....	1 80	1 90	STRYCHNINE, crystal, oz.....	80	85	Lemongrass, lb.....	1 50	1 00
PRIPIN, Saccharated, oz.....	35	40	SULFONAL, oz.....	56	60	Mustard, Essential, oz.....	60	60
PILENACETINE, oz.....	30	32	SULPHUR, Flowers of, lb.....	2 1/2	4	Neroli, oz.....	4 25	4 60
PIPICARINE, Muriate, grain....	7	8	Pure precipitated, lb.....	13	20	Orange, lb.....	2 75	3 75
PIPERIN, oz.....	1 00	1 10	TARTRAR EMERIC, lb.....	50	55	Sweet, lb.....	2 75	3 00
PHOSPHORUS, lb.....	90	1 10	THYMOL (Thymic acid), oz.....	55	60	Origanum, lb.....	65	50
POTASSA, Caustic, white, lb....	60	65	VERATRINE, oz.....	2 00	2 10	Patchouli, oz.....	80	50
POTASSIUM, Acetate, lb.....	35	40	ZINC, Acetate, lb.....	70	75	Pennyroyal, lb.....	1 60	1 75
Bicarbonate lb.....	15	17	Carbonate lb.....	25	30	Peppermint, lb.....	1 60	1 75
Bichromate, lb.....	12	13	Chloride, granular, oz.....	13	15	Pimento, lb.....	2 60	2 05
Bitrat (Cream Tart.), lb.....	25	28	Iodide, oz.....	60	65	Rhodium, oz.....	80	85
Bromide, lb.....	70	75	Oxide, lb.....	13	60	Rose, oz.....	7 50	11 30
Carbonate, lb.....	12	13	Sulphate, lb.....	9	11	Rosemary, lb.....	70	50
Chlorate, Eng., lb.....	18	20	Valerianate, oz.....	25	30	Rue, oz.....	25	50
Powdered, lb.....	20	22	ESSENTIAL OILS.			Sandalwood, lb.....	5 50	7 70
Citrate, lb.....	70	25	OIL, Almond, bitter, oz.....	75	80	Sassafras, lb.....	75	00
Cyanide, lb.....	40	50	Sweet, lb.....	40	50	Savin, lb.....	1 60	1 58
Hypophosphites, oz.....	10	12	Amber, crude, lb.....	40	45	Spearmint, lb.....	3 75	4 79
Iodide, lb.....	3 50	3 75	Rec't, lb.....	60	65	Spruce, lb.....	65	00
Nitrate, gran, lb.....	8	10	Anise, lb.....	00	3 25	Tansy, lb.....	4 25	4 85
Pernanganate, lb.....	40	45	Bay, oz.....	50	60	Thyme, white, lb.....	1 80	1 87
Prussiate, Red, lb.....	50	55	Bergamot, lb.....	3 25	3 50	Wintergreen, lb.....	1 75	1 85
Yellow, lb.....	32	35	Cade, lb.....	90	1 00	Wormseed, lb.....	3 50	3 75
And Sod. Tartrate, lb.....	25	30	Cajuput, lb.....	1 60	1 70	Wormwood, lb.....	4 25	4 50
Sulphuret, lb.....	25	30	Capiscum, oz.....	60	65	FINED OILS.		
PROPHYLAMINE, oz.....	35	46	Caraway, lb.....	2 75	3 00	CASIOR, lb.....	13	15
QUININE, Sulph, bulk.....	33	38	Cassia, lb.....	2 60	2 25	COD LIVER, N.F., gal.....	90	95
Ozs., oz.....	38	43	Cedar.....	55	85	Norwegian, gal.....	1 60	1 70
QUINIDINE, Sulphate, ozs., oz	16	20	Cinnamon, Ceylon, oz.....	2 75	3 00	COTONSEED, gal.....	1 10	1 20
SALICIN, lb.....	4 50	5 00	Citronella, lb.....	80	85	LARD, gal.....	90	1 00
SANTONIN, oz.....	20	22	Clove, lb.....	1 20	1 30	LINSEED, boiled, gal.....	56	59
SILVER, Nitrate, cryst, oz.....	80	85	Copaiba, lb.....	1 75	2 00	Raw, gal.....	55	58
Fused, oz.....	85	90	Cotton, lb.....	1 50	1 75	NEATSFOOT, gal.....	1 20	1 30
SODIUM, Acetate, lb.....	30	35	Cubeb, lb.....	2 50	3 00	OLIVE, gal.....	1 30	1 35
Bicarbonate, kgs., lb.....	2 75	3 00	Cumin, lb.....	5 50	6 00	Salad, gal.....	2 50	2 60
Bromide, lb.....	85	90	Esigeron, oz.....	20	25	PALM, lb.....	12	13
Carbonate, lb.....	3	6	Eucalyptus, lb.....	1 50	1 75	SPEARM, gal.....	1 50	1 60
Hypophosphite, oz.....	10	12	Fennel, lb.....	1 60	1 75	TURPENTINE, gal.....	70	73
Hyposulphite, lb.....	3	6						

Drug Reports.

Canada.

Business for January from all reports is above the average, largely due, no doubt, to the presence of la grippe, which is a case of an "ill wind blows nobody good." Several important changes in prices have been made during the past month. As we have already predicted it was only a question of time when Paris green would be advanced in price, as the manufacturers were selling at no profit. The price has been advanced 2c. lb. and even at the advance it is considered good value by those in the inner circle.

Camphor, which has been steadily becoming firmer in price, has taken a decided advance and it could not be laid down in ton lots much under 50c. Higher prices are looked for in this also.

Quinine has at last taken the long-looked-for advance and both English and German manufacturers have advanced price 3c. oz. on account of scarcity of bark. The continued strong position of bark is believed to warrant a further advance.

Cocaine is firmer and no doubt will go higher on account of scarcity of the crude.

Quicksilver has advanced 5c. lb. and as a consequence all mercurials will be marked up in price.

Blue vitriol has very much advanced in price on account of inordinate demand. It is quoted to-day in car-load lots at 5 1/2c. and there seems little doubt that it will go higher.

Opium and morphia sulph. are a little easier in price, no material change so far; prospects uncertain.

Christie's Infant Food has been advanced by the manufacturers to \$2.25 per dozen.

Bromides are all higher. Ammonia bromide is worth to day \$1.10 lb.; soda bromide, Soc., pot. bromide, 65c.

Turpentine during the past month has reached the highest price it has done for years, as it was sold at 66c. in bbl. lots.

English Market Report.

LONDON, Eng., Jan. 24th, 1899.

Citric acid has advanced, and oil of lemons is expected to take an upward

turn. Borax is firm in consequence of an amalgamation of companies. Cascara is dearer. Opium and morphine are easier. Quinine unaltered. Saffron has advanced. Sulphate of ammonia is higher; and sulphate of copper firm at recent advance. Early in the year all mercurials were advanced two cents per lb., and quicksilver is strong at last rate.

Druggists

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