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CANADIAN DRUGGIST

Vol. X.

TORONTO, CANADA, OCTOBER, 1898.

No. 10.

POWELL & BARSTOW

Makers of
Surgical Instruments
and
Elastic Stockings

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

ESTABLISHED 1830.

Samples, Price Lists, Etc. on application

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

No Two Alike



Our assorted boxes of POCKET BOOKS contain six different styles, at same prices. We have them from \$3.60 per dozen to \$20.00 per doz.



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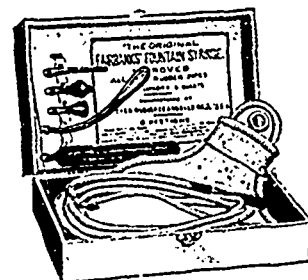
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The word "TYRIAN" on Rubber Goods is a guarantee of their quality.

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Fairbanks' Fountain Syringe

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS



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

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Products of the Farbentabriken vorm. Friedr Bayer & Co., Elberfeld, Germany



SOMATOSE

A tasteless, odourless, nutrient meat powder: it contains all the albuminoid principles of the meat in an easily soluble form. It has been extensively employed and found to be of the greatest service in consumption, diseases of the stomach and intestinal tract, chlorosis and rickets. It is of great value in convalescence from all diseases. SOMATOSE strengthens the muscles and stimulates the appetite in a remarkable manner. Dose for adults: a level teaspoonful three to four times a day with milk, gruel, coffee, etc.

IRON SOMATOSE

(Ferro-Somatose). A first class tonic, containing the albuminous substances of the meat (albumoses) organically combined with iron. Special indications: Chlorosis and Anæmia. Daily dose: 75 to 150 grains.

MILK SOMATOSE

(Lacto-Somatose). A strength giving food containing the albuminous matter (albuminoses) of the milk.

TRIONAL

A most reliable and quickly-acting hypnotic of the Sulfonal group. Dose: 16 to 20 grains, in a large cup of hot liquid.

IODOTHYRINE

The active principle of the thyroid gland. It is most efficacious in Strumous Diseases, Myxedema, Obesity, Rickets, Psoriasis, Eczema and Uterine Hemorrhages. Dose: 5 grains two to eight times a day for adults; 5 grains one to three times daily for children.

LYCETOL

Tartrate of Piperazine Anti-Arthritic, Uric Solvent. Has a marked effect on the diuresis. Dose: 16 to 32 grains daily.

ARISTOL

An Iodine Cicatrisant which is an excellent odourless substitute for Iodo-tions, etc. form and highly recommended for Burns, Wounds, Scrofulous Ulcerations, etc.

EUROPHEN

A perfect substitute for Iodoform. Odourless and nontoxic. Has a covering power five times greater than Iodoform. Especially useful in Ulcus molle et durum.

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A cresoltriiodide particularly efficacious in the treatment of all kinds of cutaneous disorders caused by animal parasites.

PROTARGOL

A new silver preparation. Most reliable in cases of Gonorrhœa. Antiseptic wound healer. Excellent results in cases of Gonorrhœa, Ophthalmia. Solutions of 1/4 to 2 per cent. Ointments.

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An almost tasteless intestinal astringent. Most efficacious in Chronic, Acute and Summer Diarrhœas. Adult dose: 8 grains every three hours.

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(Formerly "Tannone"). A new intestinal astringent. Special indications. Tuberculous and non tuberculous Enteritis, Typhus. Dose: 15 grains three or four times daily.

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Specific for Influenza, Headache, Migraine, Acute Articular Rheumatism, Chorea, Sciatica. Dose: 15 grains four to six times daily. In powders, etc.

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Dussek Bros. & Co.

Manufacturers of

all kinds of Disinfectants



Soluble Sanitary Fluid, Soluble Creosote, Soluble Carbolic Acid, Crude Carbolic Acid, Pale Carbolic Acid, Sheep Dip, Carbolic Powder, containing 10, 15 and 20 per Cent. Pure Acid, in any kind of packages, for Home and Export.

PATENT "SANO" FLUID,

With delightful Pine Odour, suitable for Private Use.

Write for Samples and Quotations to

DUSSEK'S WHARF, VERNEY ROAD, **LONDON, S.E.**
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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 85 Medals and Diplomas for Superior Excellence in competition with others.

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and other wholesale houses, who will be pleased to quote rates on application, or trade lists and circulars will be mailed direct by the manufacturers,

F. G. GALVERT & CO., MANCHESTER, ENG.

HIGHEST AWARD AT CHICAGO EXHIBITION.

ABSOLUTE PURITY GUARANTEED BY USING

T. & H. SMITH'S Chloroform Pure,

(Answering all recognized purity tests.)

Morphine and Salts

AND OTHER FINE CHEMICALS.

From all Wholesale Houses Throughout Canada.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

JOHN OAKEY & SONS LIMITED,

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

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EMBROICATION
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The Druggists' Corporation of Canada
(LIMITED)

SOLE AGENTS FOR CANADA,
TORONTO, ONT.

Canadian Druggist

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

VOL. X.

TORONTO, OCTOBER, 1898.

No. 10

"APENTA"

THE BEST NATURAL APERIENT
WATER.

Bottled at the Springs, Buda Pest, Hungary.

"APENTA"
THE BEST NATURAL APERIENT
WATER.

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

L. Lieberman

Royal Councillor, M.D., Professor of Chemistry,
and Director of the Royal Hungarian State
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"APENTA"
THE BEST NATURAL APERIENT
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PRICES TO RETAILERS:

\$5.50 per case of 25 large glass bottles.
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SEE that the Labels bear the well-known
RED DIAMOND MARK of the

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THE APOLLINARIS COMPANY, Ltd.,
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CANADIAN SUB-AGENTS:
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Montreal.

Canadian Druggist

WILLIAM J. DYAS, PUBLISHER.

Subscription \$1 per year in advance.

Advertising rates on application.

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TRADERS BANK CHAMBERS
61 YONGE STREET,
TORONTO, ONT

EUROPEAN AGENCIES:

London, England: 145 Fleet Street, E.C.
Paris, France: 18 Rue de la Grande Bateliere

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The A.Ph.A. Meeting.

In our correspondence column will be found a short letter from Mr. J. H. Mackenzie, ex-president of the Council of the Ontario College of Pharmacy, and who, with Mr. Wakam, of Woodstock, represented the college at the recent annual meeting of the American Pharmaceutical Association at Baltimore, Md. We regret that the time at Mr. Mackenzie's disposal (and he is a very busy man) could not allow of an extended account of the proceedings. Enough is given, however, to demonstrate Mr. Mackenzie's thorough endorsement of the work done at these meetings, and of the valuable aid that they give to pharmaceutical interests. On all hands the able handling of the commercial section by Mr. Jacobs is spoken of, and, coming from a man of long practical experience, his advice and the conclusions arrived at cannot fail to carry considerable weight.

Pharmaceutical Examination.

The Preliminary Board of Examiners of the Quebec Pharmaceutical Association held their quarterly examination on Thursday, October 6th, when twenty-four candidates presented themselves. Of these six passed upon all subjects, their names, placed in order of merit, being as follows: Louis Weinfeld, Joseph G. Leonard, Omer O. Paquette, P. E. Brouillette, Geo. Letourneau, C. A. Dupont. Mr. Geo. A. Leduc, of Quebec, passed upon all subjects but arithmetic, for which subject he will have to present himself again in January next. The candidates were examined in French, English, Latin, Arithmetic, History and Geography.

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

The next examination will be held on January 5th, 1899.

The Problem of Business.

The real difficulty which confronts many Canadian druggists at the present time, particularly those in Ontario, is, how to conduct business profitably under a non protected system, which has already evolved a condition of diminished sales, and lessened profits, and which threatens to become worse. It is just possible that the law which impels qualifications may be so amended that it will in some more substantial manner protect its offspring, but the early accomplishment of such a hope is not entertained, by even the most sanguine of our *confrères*. In the meantime the matter rests entirely with druggists themselves, and it has been our hope that, acting in unison, the community of interest might build up a wall of offence and defence which would mitigate some of the present evils. In the United States and Canada efforts have been loyally and splendidly put forth to down the cutting system and to re-establish fair and honorable business conduct, but, as we must admit, without much real success. The druggist, like the artisan, went on strike, but, as too frequently in the case of the artisan, the scab downed him, and the manufacturer of cut-rate goods, like the employer of labor, remained on top to reap all the benefits.

Unlike the artisan, however, the druggist has been able in a measure to get back at his non-defending employer by manufacturing, on his own account, goods which, he hopes, will in time restore him old-time profits and an independent business. So much the druggist is accomplishing in his own behalf, and we would be glad indeed if a suggestion from us would enable him to extend his effort. It has occurred to us that many of the druggists who have made a success of handling some of the following lines might be willing to recount their experience for the benefit of the trade at large. In this way data would be intelligently and interestingly furnished which would enable others to decide what they might profitably add to their present trade.

The lines to which we refer and which are somewhat outside of the pale of pharmacy proper are: Optical goods, amateur photographic supplies, books and stationery, fancy goods, wall paper, insurance, telephone and telegraphing agencies, cigars and tobaccos, fountain drinks, mineral waters, teas, spices and grocers' specialties, seeds, gluten flour and

special dietetic articles. These or any others which may have been successfully handled, we will be pleased to publish letters about, if our drug friends will be kind and generous enough to write them. If such a favor was for ourselves we wouldn't ask it, but, as it for the good of those with whom we have been so long connected in co-operative work, we earnestly hope that our request will be granted and that in this way ultimate and material benefit may be furnished to the entire drug trade.

What Do You Say?

As will be seen in our correspondence columns, Messrs. Evans & Sons, wholesale druggists, have notified all proprietary medicine manufacturers that in future no purchases will be made by them on the "rebate plan."

This, of course, means the throwing down the gauntlet and saying to the other wholesale houses: "We will do business according to our own ideas, and unfettered by any agreements."

This action has been finally brought about through the decision of Evans & Sons to supply certain druggists in Toronto (named in the correspondence) with Abbey's Effervescent Salt, although notified by the latter that if they supplied this firm they (the Abbey Co.) would refuse to sell them any longer.

The most peculiar feature of the case is that all three parties, viz., Evans & Sons, The Abbey Effervescent Salt Co., and The Powell & Burgess Co., claim that what they are doing is "in the interests of the retail trade."

Evans & Sons say that the retail druggist should be able to procure supplies where he pleases at the best figures, and to meet the "cut rate" prices charged by the departmental stores. The Abbey Co. say they want to keep the prices of their goods at the advertised figure, and have endeavored, and will still do so, to prevent any one getting their goods who sells at less than regular prices.

The Powell & Burgess Co. claim that the only way to divert the trade from the departmental stores is to sell at the same prices as they are selling.

Now, what does the retail trade say? Which line of action commends itself, and how do our readers view the policies laid down?

In the end it is the retail druggist who holds the key to the situation, and it rests with him to say what

is the real benefit to be derived, and from whom he is to receive it. We open our columns to any correspondence in this matter, and ask for the opinion of the trade generally.

A Matter of Supreme Importance.

We can give our readers a "pointer" which should not be lost sight of, especially in days of keen competition.

The advertisers in this journal are live business men; men who are willing and able to cater to the wants of the retailer, and to keep his patronage.

Have you noticed that the majority of the advertisements in *THE CANADIAN DRUGGIST* are changed every issue? that there is always a freshness about the wording, and attractiveness about the style, of the advertisements that speak for themselves in drawing the attention of the reader?

Now, our columns are full of good live editorials, selected, drug news, items and a general summary of important matters in the chemical and pharmaceutical world. These are all matters which should, and we believe do, receive a careful reading by our subscribers everywhere, but there is another very important position that should not be lost sight of.

A careful and deliberate study of all the advertisements every issue will put money in your pocket.

You will always find the latest goods and the best values and most desirable lines placed before you, and by the leading dealers and manufacturers of this and other countries.

Read them carefully this issue.

It will pay.

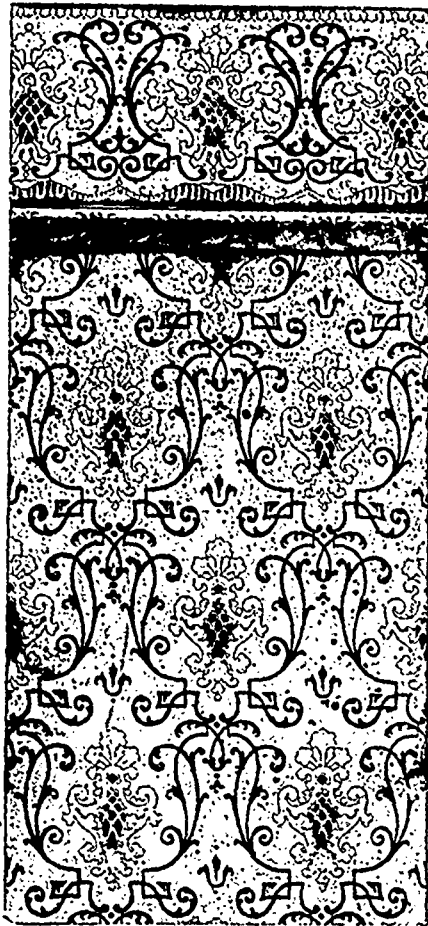
Pharmaceutical Association of the Province of Quebec.

NOTICE TO STUDENTS.

The Semi-Annual Examination for Major and Minor Candidates will commence on Tuesday, October 18th, 1898, at 9.00 a.m., and will be held in Laval University, Quebec. Candidates must file their applications, duly certified, with the registrar, on or before the 8th of October. Printed regulations and forms of application must be obtained from the registrar, and be duly signed by the applicant.

Candidates who have failed more than once in their examinations will be required to pay the full Examination Fee.

No applications for these examinations



"STAUNTON" WALL PAPERS

Our travelers are making selling records—proof that our Season 1898-99 Samples are right popular patterns, from the lowest to the highest grade, and that prices are no barrier to big business.

Visiting Buyers

Are heartily welcomed to visit the factory—pleased to show you through—and get acquainted. Take Yonge Street car.

EXTRACT— from a letter received recently from one of our customers—“ Your paper was the best I ever had at the money, and I shall, when the time comes around, call on you for a fresh supply.”

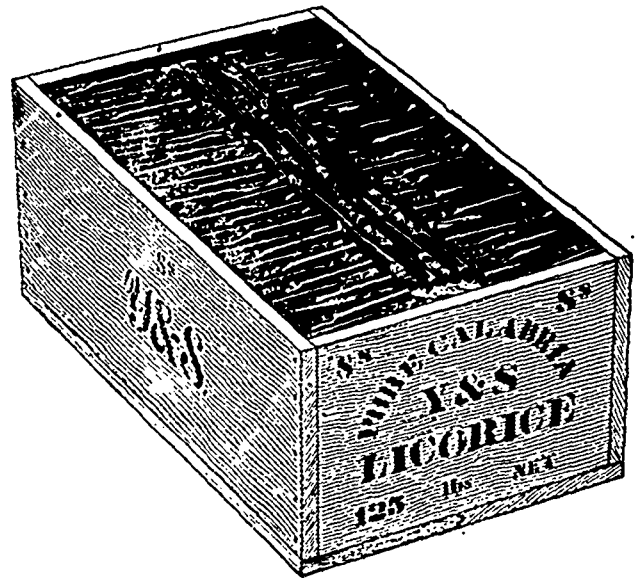
M. STAUNTON & CO.

MANUFACTURERS

TORONTO

Retail Druggists

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



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

Acme Licorice Pellets. . . .

Y & S Licorice ^Tozenges. . . .

Tar Licorice and Tolu Wafers . . . and . . .

Pure Penny Stick "Purity" Brand.

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

YOUNG & SMYLIE

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

will be received after the 8th of October, and candidates remitting their examination fees must do so in funds payable at par in Montreal. American silver not taken for fees.

E. MUIR, Registrar,
595 LaGauchetiere Street,
Montreal.

Retail Druggists' Organization.

It is proposed to hold a meeting of retail druggists during next week at St. Louis, Mo., for the purpose of forming a National Organization of Retail Druggists of the United States. It has long been felt that the American Pharmaceutical Association did not, or could not, give that attention to the commercial aspect of the retailers' case that the exigencies of the times demanded, and that without some combined effort any individual action that might be taken by local organizations was comparatively futile. The attempt, by a number of leading patent medicine manufacturers, to saddle the retailer with the payment of the stamp tax (by the increased wholesale price) has at length brought matters to a focus, and from all parties of the Union a determined opposition has made itself felt, and the meeting to form the proposed National Association is the outcome. We wish our *confrères* across the border every success in their efforts.

We have long urged upon the druggists of Canada the formation of an association, whose special object would be to look after the commercial interests of the trade, and who would by united effort do much to ameliorate existing evils, bring into close touch the members of the various provinces, and be in a position to watch legislation which might be detrimental to their interests, and promote the enactment of laws in the line of protection and encouragement of the vested rights of the pharmacist.

This is a matter which might with advantage be discussed in the various provincial pharmaceutical bodies, and we would ask the druggists of Canada to discuss it in these columns. Too little attention is given by individual members to matters of this kind, which not only concern the trade as a whole but also each individual member, and the more these subjects are discussed, and the greater prominence and attention given them by pharmacists generally, the sooner will our pharmaceutical legislators feel themselves called upon to take some action.

System in Business.

The druggist who aspires to become well and favorably known, and who wishes to deserve the reputation of being a thorough business man, must adopt and maintain an accurate business system. A place for everything and everything in that place will be his motto. He must keep so accurate a record of all prescriptions dispensed that within a few moments, and without other guidance from the customer than the name of the patient and that of the physician, he can refer to the one desired. He should keep track of incidental family recipes as well, so that the loss of the original or copy by his customer will not preclude a repetition of it. When he compounds or counter prescribes he should enter what was given in a book kept for that purpose, so that he will not have to assume a wise look on the return of the customer for another bottle just like it, and ask whether it was a brown mixture of a sweetish, pungent taste, and of a syrupy consistence, to enable him to improvise at random an imitation of it, and finally destroy what little confidence in him his customer may still be possessed of by blandly enquiring what had formerly been charged for it. For lack of systematic attention to detail experiences such as the above are of daily occurrence, and have contributed very much to create in the public mind a belief that the druggist's price is—all he can get. It is not enough to know that in one instance 500 per cent. profit is being made, and in another only twenty-five per cent., and that, by some unreasoning process, business will come out all right. The business which succeeds upon such a foundation is not an honest one, as it lacks the equable character which system alone could give it.

Drug success is not alone determined by the result to the druggist. The customer has been and ought to be a factor in the issue, and should have received at all times good value for the confidence and trust he has reposed in his compounder. It is a practical impossibility for any druggist to keep proper trace of one or two thousand different articles unless a system of order and arrangement is adopted which will minimize the effort and insure the intelligent keeping of stock. With the best of care and the strictest method the results are none too satisfactory, but without these the unthinking, careless and unsystematic

vendor of drugs is a hopeless factor in commercial life.

Pointers by the Way.

Never make definite statements, unless you are certain they are right. It is better to leave unsaid a wrong statement than to retract it.

Never endorse for a friend beyond your prompt means to pay. Your friends may tax your friendship.

Never do business on a chance method. Chances are very uncertain things.

Never increase your business indebtedness, unless experience provides hope of meeting it.

Never give a chattel mortgage on your business. It is a quick method of putting a noose around your neck.

Never speculate in things outside of your own business; it is hard enough to succeed in the things you know all about.

Never engage in law, unless you are the defendant. Lawyers never do, on their own account, as plaintiffs. They ought to know how it pays.

Never accept drafts and then fail to meet them. It is a speedy method of securing a bad business reputation.

Never buy goods because they are cheap. It is better to buy them because they are good, and because you need them.

Never misrepresent goods. It takes them all their time to bear out the truth.

Never make a habit of putting off the performance of any duty. Put-offs are rarely carried out.

Never allow your sympathies to decide an important matter for you. Your head is supposed to possess more reason than your heart.

Never speak and act solely by impulse. Bad impulses are more apt to come forward hastily than good ones.

Miss Wilkins' New Serial is Humorous.

Miss Mary E. Wilkins' new serial is the humorous story of an up-to-date city woman who attempts to reform a quiet village and educate the people up to the latest fads of the town. It is called "The Jamesons in the Country," and its serial publication will be commenced in the next issue of *The Ladies' Home Journal*. It will have Mrs. Alice Barber Stephens as its illustrator.

Books.

DISEASES AND REMEDIES.—A concise survey of the most modern methods of medicine, written expressly for the drug trade by physicians and pharmacists.

This work is intended as a reference book and guide to pharmacists, not, we judge, that it may induce them to become *counter-prescribers*, but to give them a more familiar acquaintance with symptoms and diseases; and to enable them to talk intelligently, not only to the prescriber, but also to the general public. A familiarity with diseases will, not only tend to increase the confidence of the customer, but will make the pharmacist himself the less likely to undertake the task of prescribing. The work is a useful one and is published in a concise and readable form.

The Chemist and Druggist, 42 Cannon St., London E.C., England.

MANUAL OF ANALYTICAL CHEMISTRY.—Qualitative and Quantitative—Organic and Inorganic—by John Muter, Ph. D.; F.R.S.E., F.I.C., F.C.S.—This work is based on the course of instruction followed in the laboratories of the South London School of Pharmacy. The author has compiled a work which is admirably adapted for the use of pharmaceutical students, not only while in attendance at lectures, but as they advance in the study of analytical chemistry. The edition before us is the second American (illustrated), adapted from the eighth British edition. Publishers: P. Blakiston, Son & Co., 1012 Walnut street, Philadelphia. Price, \$1.25.

COMMERCIAL ORGANIC ANALYSIS.—A treatise on the properties, proximate analytical examination, and modes of assaying the various organic chemicals and products employed in the arts, manufactures, medicines, with concise methods for the detection and determination of their impurities, adulterations and products of decomposition. By Alfred H. Allen, F.I.C., F.C.S., past-president of the Society of Analysts.

The volume before us is the last of a series of four volumes treating of organic analysis. This volume is devoted to the proteids and albuminous principles, proteoids or albuminoids. It gives the classification, composition, analytical re-

actions, color-reactions, coagulation, detection and distinction of proteids and deals exhaustively with the analysis of the food products, etc.

The former volumes—1, Treated of alcohols and their derivatives. Ethers, vegetable acids, etc. Vol. 2, Of fixed oils and fats, Hydrocarbons, mineral oils, etc. Vol. 3, Divided into three parts: Part 1 being of acid derivatives of phenols, aromatic acids, dyes, etc. Part 2, the amines, pyridine and its hydrozines and derivatives and part 3, vegetable alkaloids, non-basic vegetable bitter principles, etc.

These are to be followed later by an appendix volume, containing a review of the whole work.

The work is one of the most valuable authorities that has been published on the subject of "Commercial Organic Analysis," being the result of over fourteen years' labor by the author and deals with the subject under discussion up to the most modern researches.

The set comprises six volumes, which are sold at \$4.50 per volume, to be followed by the appendix.

Publishers, P. Blakiston, Son & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

Bacteriological Terms.

Asepsis.—Absence of blood poisoning; exemption from putrefaction and its consequences.

Aseptic.—Free from tendency to putrefaction.

Anti-sepsis.—The exclusion, especially from wounds, of living microscopic organisms that cause putrefaction, blood-poisoning, or septic infection, as by antiseptics, coverings, cold, etc.

Antiseptic.—Preventing putrefaction.

Antiseptic (noun).—An agent or medicine used in antiseptics; anything that destroys or restrains the growth of putrefactive micro-organisms.

Aerobes.—Bacteria which require free oxygen.

Anaerobia.—Bacteria which flourish without free oxygen.

Bacillus.—A genus of bacteria consisting of rod-like or filiform, cylindrical cells, multiplying by transverse division and by the formation of endogenous spores.

Bacterium.—A siphomycete or microscopic fission-fungus; a microbe.

Chromogenic.—Producing pigment.

Contagious.—The communication of disease from person to person, either directly by touch or indirectly by use of the same articles, by breath, effluvia, etc.

Diplococcus.—A cell or micro-organism consisting of two cells united.

Disinfectant.—A substance used to destroy the germs of infectious diseases.

Disinfection.—A process by which bacteria and their toxins are rendered inactive.

Germicide.—Any agent used to destroy disease germs or other micro-organisms.

Infection.—The communication of disease by no known or definable influence of one person upon another, but where common climatic or hygienic conditions are believed to be chiefly instrumental.

Microbe.—Synonymous with bacterium.

Micrococcus.—Spherical bacterium.

Micro-organism.—Synonymous with bacterium.

Pasteurization.—A process for arresting or preventing fermentation in liquids by heating to 140° F., so as to destroy the ferment or fermenting organisms.

Pathogenic.—Disease-producing.

Pyogenic.—Pus-producing.

Saprogenic.—Productive of putrefaction.

Saprophytic.—Living on dead or decaying organic matter

Septic.—Productive of putrefaction.

Sepsis.—Infection from a putrescent virus containing bacteria.

Spirillum.—A screw shaped micro-organism.

Staphylococcus.—A species of microbe arranged in grape-like clusters.

Sterilization.—A process of killing or removing all bacteria.

Streptococcus.—A species of micrococci arranged in chains.

Tetrad.—A grouping of four micrococci.

Toxicogenic.—Poison-producing.

Vibrio.—A comma-shaped micro-organism.

Zymogenic.—Producing fermentation.

—*Drug Topics.*

There is no use wasting time on advertising that doesn't pull. The only thing to do is to change your method. When you advertise in a paper you are practically making a proposition to a more or less certain number of people. Of course, you have to give it a fair trial. It is seldom that a single insertion of any advertisement pays.

ARCHDALE WILSON & CO.,

Hamilton, Ontario,

BEG to announce to the Retail Druggists of Canada that in addition to the large quantities of Christmas Goods we have sold to arrive, we have on hand and arriving shortly very large stocks of Perfumes from ROGER & GALLET, CROWN PERFUMERY Co., MILLOT, WHITTAKER & GROSSMITH, Etc.

ALSO

French Hair Brushes

of unequalled values, and a generally well-assorted stock of DRUG SUNDRIES for fall trade.

ARCHDALE WILSON & CO.

Wholesale Druggists, HAMILTON, ONT.

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.

— SOLE PROPRIETORS —

EVANS & SONS, LIMITED

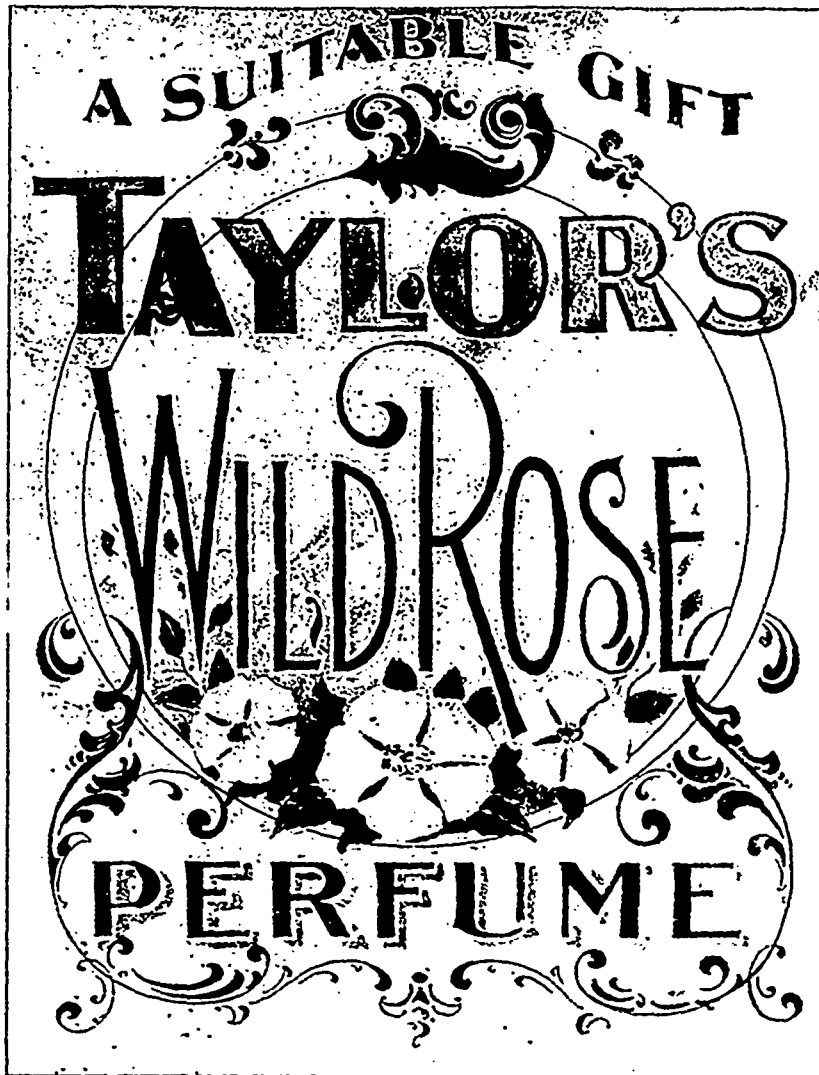
**37-41 St. Jean Baptiste St., Montreal, 23 Front St. W., Toronto, Canada,
and 137 Pearl St., Boston, United States**

Evans, Sons & Co., 56 Hanover St., LIVERPOOL; Evans, Lescher & Webb, 60 Bartholomew Close, LONDON, E.C.

SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS.

Club Cologne Glycerine ..Toilet Soap..

Manufactured by a new process, under the supervision of the
Inland Revenue Department of Canada.



**GUARANTEED
PURE
AND
FREE
FROM
ALKALI.**

**HIGHLY
RECOMMENDED
FOR THE
COMPLEXION, AND
PERFUMED WITH
OTTO OF ROSES.**



Manufactured only by

JOHN TAYLOR & CO.

TORONTO

Proprietors Morse Soap Works

Queries and Answers.

WHO CAN FURNISH THIS?

Fisher and Sawyer, Warton, ask for a formula for a "neutral solution of iron and manganese, peptonated." Can any of our readers furnish this?

WITCH HAZEL JELLY.

R. W. Brown, Toronto. A satisfactory preparation may be made with the following formula:

French gelatin	2 oz.
Glycerin	6 fl. oz.
Dist. exp. witch hazel	20 fl. oz.

Dissolve the gelatin in the glycerine and witch hazel by means of a water bath, and perfume to suit. This is suitable for putting up in collapsible tubes.

INSECTICIDE FOR HOUSE PLANTS.

R. T. A., Hamilton. We have already given the formula for this preparation, but as you are a new subscriber we repeat it:

Quassia chips	6 parts.
Salicylic acid	25 parts.
Soft soap	20 parts.
Alcohol	200 parts.

Macerate together for several days, at the expiration of which filter and add water sufficient to make 1000 parts.

To be applied with camel's hair brush, and on the next day wash off with plenty of water.

QUININE HAIR TONIC.

J. H. Clements, Ashcroft, B.C. The following is said to resemble the preparation you name:

Quinine sulphate	3 c.
Tinct. cantharides	10 c.c.
Glycerin	75 c.c.
Alcohol	550 c.c.
Tinct. krameria	15 c.c.
Spirit lavender	50 c.c.

Mix and filter.

Another and probably better formula is:

Quinine hydrochlorate	20 grs.
Cologne water	1 oz.
Oil lavender	6 mm.
Oil rose geranium	10 mm.
Oil neroli	4 mm.
Glycerin	1½ oz.
Cochineal coloring	1 dm.
Rectified spirit	15 ozs.
Water	6 ozs.

M. S. A. and set aside for two or three weeks, and then filter.

Stanley's First Jungle Fight.

Henry M. Stanley, the African explorer, has written out the story of "My First Fight in the Jungle," and has given the manuscript to *The Ladies' Home Journal*, which will publish it in the next number.

Correspondence.

The A. Ph. A. Meeting.

To the Editor of THE CANADIAN DRUGGIST.

SIR,—In reply to your enquiry for a letter respecting my impression of the American Pharmaceutical Association, I regret that I am too much pressed for time to give any useful or extended letter, and I hasten to drop you only a line.

The meeting held in Baltimore this summer is the first I have ever had the pleasure of attending, and I am free to say that I went as a critic and with unfavorable impressions of its practical benefit to the retail druggist, and in that respect I was agreeably disappointed. The Association added a short while ago a commercial section, and the addition of this feature has been the opening up, in my opinion, of a branch that should be of great benefit and interest to the commercial pharmacist. The business of this section engaged my attention and thought, and I feel assured that its development should be made a wonderful aid to the retail pharmacist, and be a means of distributing information and giving cohesion and unity to the trade. The papers presented, notably that by Mr. Jacobs, the chairman of the section, were of a most practical character, and should be read and considered by every retail pharmacist. The details of Mr. Jacobs' paper I can hardly give, nor can I in this short letter impress its many valuable features upon the druggists of this Province. The cut-rate evil and how to overcome it: was the burden of his song, and he handled it by the good old law of standing on his own commercial knowledge and ability. In other words, he mainly advised the building up of your own business by your own ability and knowledge, and demonstrated in a practical way how he had succeeded in building up his own business, and I learned that he is a most successful retailer.

The business of the Association generally I felt was of great value to every pharmacist, and I do feel that all druggists who attended it would be benefited. The scientific, social and practical character of the late meeting impressed me most favorably, and its proceedings are well worth perusal and mature consideration.

It was representative of the best pharmaceutical thought of America, and of decided benefit to all that participated in

its functions. I would like to say more about it, but time forbids. I hope to give my impressions more fully at a later date.

J. H. MACKENZIE.

Toronto, Oct. 13th.

An Explanation.

Editor of THE CANADIAN DRUGGIST:

DEAR SIR,—After careful consideration we have finally decided to purchase no more goods on the rebate plan, as we consider this restriction of trade decidedly detrimental to the interests of the retail druggists, and, furthermore, we consider that when we have procured and paid for any articles of merchandise we have a right to sell them at any price we think fit. Unfortunately the wholesale drug trade have opposed doing away with the rebate system, but, taking into consideration the fact that many prominent members of the retail trade have assured us of their entire support, we have finally decided to fight the battle out alone.

We beg to enclose also for publication copy of a letter forwarded by us to all manufacturers of patent medicines and who sell on the rebate plan.

Yours truly,

EVANS & SONS (Limited).

Per A. B. EVANS, Director

Montreal, October 3rd, 1898.

DEAR SIR,—We have to inform you that after very careful consideration we have decided to purchase no more patent medicines on the "rebate plan." We have many reasons for having arrived at this decision, the principal one being that we have found this system of purchasing goods is very much against the interests of the retail drug trade throughout this country. We expect to do a largely increased trade in the near future with your preparation with the drug trade of Canada. We are in a position to purchase your preparation in quantity at your regular prices and cash terms. We feel sure you will find it greatly to your benefit to do away with this trade restriction; in fact, we understand that a large majority of the proprietors of patent medicines are not in favor of it for this country, and we feel sure that they agree with us that it encourages substitution to a large extent, which is a trouble that you have suffered much from in the past.

Yours truly,

Will Not Supply Cutters.

MONTREAL, Oct. 3rd, 1898.

The Editor CANADIAN DRUGGIST, Toronto, Ont.

DEAR SIR,—Herewith we beg to hand you copies of correspondence that has passed between ourselves and Messrs. Burgess & Powell Company of your city, and request that you be so kind as to lay it before your readers.

Our position with regard to the retail drug trade is already well known, but we wish our retail friends to be in a position to judge our *bona fides* in the contest into which we are entering in the endeavor to protect our preparation.

Yours faithfully,

THE ABBEY EFFERVESCENT SALT CO.,
LTD.

per Henry Duffell.

Messrs. THE BURGESS POWELL CO., Ltd.,
Toronto, Ont.

DEAR SIR,—We were informed some days ago by our Toronto correspondents that you were selling Abbey's Effervescent Salt at 20 cents and 40 cents per bottle, instead of the regular price, 25 cents and 60 cents.

We requested our Mr Hudson to call upon you, and he informed us that you declined to raise the prices, on the ground that so long as Eaton's are able to obtain our preparation and sell it at a cut price you will do the same, entirely overlooking the fact that these concerns must obtain their goods, either by connivance with some retail druggist, or by paying the full retail price, and not through any fault of ours.

The position that you take in this matter surprises us extremely. In early July we ascertained as a fact that no druggist in the city of Toronto had any difficulty in obtaining a full price for Abbey's Effervescent Salt, although both Eaton's and Simpson's drug departments were able to obtain our preparation in small quantities, and sold it at cut prices. It is quite evident, therefore, that there was no necessity to meet any price that may have been made by these people, and consequently natural that we should have felt astonished that a reputable drug house, doing a very considerable business, should set an example in injuring the sale and reputation of Abbey's Effervescent Salt.

You are doubtless aware that we have taken important steps to protect the retail

druggist, and to maintain our prices, in order to enable the legitimate druggist to reap a legitimate profit, and it is only natural that we should look for hearty co-operation among the druggists, rather than for a direct attack upon the standing and reputation of our preparation.

We take the liberty of laying the case before you, and to request you to be good enough to restore the prices of Abbey's Effervescent Salt to the regular level. We ask this, not alone in your own interest and ours, but also in the interest of your *confreres* in the retail drug trade, and we think that you must be sufficiently familiar with the position of matters in your own business to realize fully how suicidal to the trade would be the playing, by members of it, directly into the hands of departmental stores and the grocery trade, rather than, by showing a firm and united front, to overcome those difficulties in a direct, strong, and straightforward manner.

We shall be much obliged by your early reply.

Yours very truly,

THE ABBEY EFFERVESCENT SALT CO.,
LTD.

(COPY.)

Montreal, September 16th, 1898.

Messrs. Burgess & Powell Co.,
Toronto, Ontario.

Dear Sirs,—We wrote you on the 7th inst., asking you to restore the prices of our preparation, and as we received no reply we wrote you again on the 12th inst., and are now informed by our Mr. Hudson that you have definitely refused to comply with our request, and that it is not likely that you will reply to our letter. We must, therefore, in order to maintain the position which we have taken with regard to the drug trade, request the wholesale houses to cease to fill your further orders for Abbey's Effervescent Salt.

Yours very truly,

THE ABBEY EFFERVESCENT SALT CO.,
LIMITED

(COPY.)

CIRCULAR LETTER TO THE WHOLESALE
DRUG TRADE.

Montreal, September 16th, 1898.

Dear Sirs,—We beg to inform you that the Burgess & Powell Co., of Toronto, have been for some time past selling Abbey's Effervescent Salt at 20 cents a bottle for the small size and 40 cents per

bottle for the large size. We have written them several times in the matter and have taken every possible means to induce them to restore the price, which they refuse to do. We have, therefore, no other course open but to request you to carry out the terms of our agreement with you, viz., to cease to fill directly or indirectly any further orders for this house or its branches.

We shall be much obliged by your acknowledging receipt of this circular.

Yours very truly,

THE ABBEY EFFERVESCENT SALT CO.,
LIMITED.**The Optical Course.**

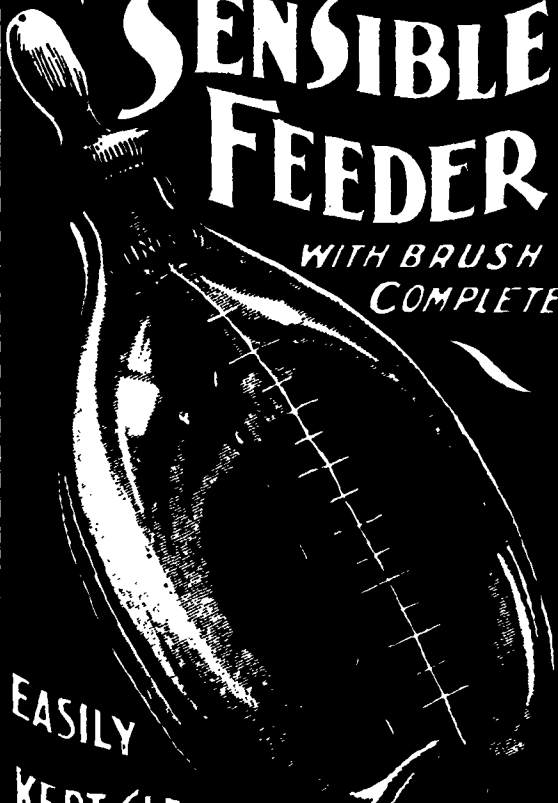
To the Editor of THE CANADIAN DRUGGIST:

DEAR SIR,—I would like to ask a few questions for my own information and for those who, like myself, have taken a practical course in optics. (1st) What more right has the College of Pharmacy to teach optics than the Dental or Veterinary colleges? (2nd) Is it not an aggressive if not offensive movement on the part of the College of Pharmacy to interfere with a sister institution such as the Optical Institute of Canada that has done such pioneer and efficient work in teaching optics to those druggists who wished to learn spectacle-fitting? (3rd) Outside of the fact that the College of Pharmacy is a chartered institution has it any more right to teach optics than, say, the Optical Institute of Canada or any other school has to teach pharmacy? (4th) As Canada at present can hardly support one optical institute, what excuse is there for the College of Pharmacy entering the field of optics? (5th) Can the College of Pharmacy ever hope to equal in efficiency the work now being done by the Optical Institute? (6th) The resolution of the Board of Regents seems to leave no uncertain sound as to their intention to make the study of optics compulsory—in the near future. Is it not unwise to force students to study optics just because they wish to study pharmacy? The studies are already sufficiently arduous. (7th) Is there any more relation between the study of drugs and optics than that between dentistry or horology and optics? (8th) Is the College of Pharmacy not intruding upon the rights of the medical colleges?

EASTERN DRUGGIST AND
OPTICAL GRADUATE.

Oct. 10, 1898.

The Medical Health Officers in session at Ottawa, report that
 FEEDING-BOTTLES with Long
 Tubing are a source of disease. We offer the Feeder as below, which is entirely free from above objection.

<p>Lyman's</p> <p>Fluid</p> <p>Magnesia</p> <p>IS THE BEST FOR</p> <p>CHILDREN</p>	<p>NEW STYLE SENSIBLE FEEDER</p> <p>WITH BRUSH COMPLETE</p>  <p>EASILY KEPT CLEAN</p> <p>THE LYMAN BROS & CO. LIMITED WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS TORONTO.</p>	<p>Lyman's</p> <p>Castor Oil</p> <p>Syrup</p> <p>FOR</p> <p>CHILDREN AND ADULTS</p>
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Each FEEDER in a box with black nipple and bottle brush, at \$1.20 a dozen ; three dozen lots, \$1.15. TRY A SAMPLE WITH NEXT ORDER.

The Lyman Bros & Co., Limited
TORONTO.

Trade Notes

Colling Bros. have opened a new drug store at Moose Jaw, Assiniboia.

R. D. McA. Murray, druggist, St. Martins, N.B., died last month.

Richd. Rowntree, druggist, Merrickville, Ont., died suddenly Sept. 30th.

A. J. Cunningham has purchased the drug business of W. N. Garis, Waterford, Ont.

The Nelson Drug Store Co., Limited, are opening a new drug store in Vancouver, B.C.

The drug store of Dr. Frost, Kinmount, Ont., was destroyed by fire on Oct. 12th.

A. E. Fawcett, druggist, Ladners, B.C., and formerly of Toronto, is closing out his business.

T. C. Fielding, of Toronto, has purchased the drug business of H. C. Lowrie Cobocok, Ont.

J. K. Patton has sold his drug business at Minnedosa, Man., to McDonald & Co., formerly of Winnipeg.

J. H. Mackenzie, 1150 Yonge street, Toronto, has moved into more convenient premises at 1160 Yonge street.

The Pickhardt-Renfrew Co., of Ontario, Limited, patent medicine manufacturers, of Stouffville, Ont., have opened an office and salesroom at 12 King street east, Toronto.

S. Lachance, 1594 St. Catherine street, Montreal, will, we understand, be eastern representative of the Druggist Corporation of Canada. He will fill orders for their goods in Montreal and Quebec.

Drs. Turnbull and McCulloch have purchased the drug business of W. W. Bole, Moose Jaw, N. W. T. Mr. Bole has removed to Winnipeg and has connected himself with the Bole Drug Co. of that city.

R. H. Perry, for a number of years engaged in the drug business in Fergus, Ont., and afterwards residing in London, Ont., died Sept. 29th. Mr. Perry was a former member of the Council of the O.C.P. and was also a prominent member of several fraternal societies. For two years he was reeve of the town of Fergus.

News Items.

A. J. White, head of the firm of A. J. White & Co., Limited, manufacturers of Siegel's Syrup, died recently in London, England, aged seventy-eight years.

E. H. Morse, druggist, of Blenheim, Ont., was recently severely scorched about the face by an explosion of acetylene gas in a generator in his cellar. It is feared he may lose the use of one of his eyes.

The druggists of Woodstock, Ont., have agreed to close their stores at 8.30 every evening except Saturday and the days before public holidays. Their example might well be followed by druggists in other towns where late hours prevail.

Messrs. Baridon and Lachance, druggists, of Montreal, have returned from a trip to the Lake of the Woods region, where they have secured, on behalf of a company composed principally of physicians and druggists, a valuable mining claim. This company, known as The Chemical Gold Mining Co., is applying for incorporation. D. Gus. Laviolette is president.

O. C. P. Students' Organization

The students in attendance at the Ontario College of Pharmacy have formed their organization and chosen the following officers, etc.: Hon. President, Prof. C. F. Heebner (Dean); President, Herbert Collier; 1st Vice President, Mr. Walton; 2nd Vice President, Mr. Browne; 3rd Vice President, Mr. E. Potter; Secretary, George A. Evans; Treasurer, D. Garrow; Committee, Jas. J. Kelly, H. Sanderson, E. Ebbels, H. Swan, H. Young.

Meetings to be Held.

The annual meeting of the National Wholesale Druggists' Association will be held in St. Louis, Mo., commencing Oct. 17th.

The American Proprietary Medicine and Manufacturers' Association will also meet in St. Louis on the same date.

The semi-annual examination of the Quebec Pharmaceutic Association will be held in Quebec Oct. 18th.

The International Pharmaceutical Con-

gress will hold its meeting in Paris, France, in 1900. Its deliberations will be devoted to pharmacy only, the following sections having been decided upon: (1) Professional Interests; (2) Galenical Pharmacy; (3) Practical Pharmacy; (4) Materia Medica (Pharmacognosy).

The Lyman Bros. Co.'s Bicycle Races.

On Friday afternoon, Oct. 7th, the Lyman Bros. & Co., Ltd., held their fourth annual bicycle races at Rosedale Athletic Grounds. A large number of invited guests shared the pleasure of witnessing the keenly contested races. Amongst the large crowd present were the O. C. P. students, who came in a body with sticks and colors, making things lively for a time with songs and cries.

There were four events. In the mile W. H. Vanwinckel was first, George Evans second, W. A. Jones third. For the one-half mile W. H. Vanwinckel was first, George Evans second. Then came the three-mile handicap for druggists' drug clerks and O. C. P. students, which was won by G. A. Ramsden, Erin; James Crouch, London, second, and J. F. Ross, Toronto, third. The fourth event being the ten-mile handicap, it was a battle royal for first time prize between W. H. Vanwinckel and George Evans, Mr. Evans winning in the final sprint in 29.06; the place prizes were won as follows: E. Dayment, P. J. Lennox, W. A. Bowfield, O. Flett, F. Foley, W. A. Jones, S. Francis, A. Muir, L. Rook, C. Davis, L. Fahey, W. Mackenzie, W. Lindsay, W. Millsap, A. D. M. Gordon last but not least (the booby). Mr. C. McD. Hay and Mr. James Watt were on hand to welcome their many friends, and were indefatigable in their efforts to make the day a thoroughly enjoyable one. Mr. T. J. MacIntyre acted as starter, and Mr. A. E. Walton, Chairman of the Racing Board C. W. A., did the duty of timing the events. Prof. Heebner, Dean of the O. C. P., kindly acted as referee, Mr. George E. Gibbart judge at the finish. The scorers were: E. W. Tyrrell, T. M. Hagarty, E. H. Stirling, J. H. Barross, W. G. Noble. Judges, Price Jackes, G. H. Leslie, H. J. Leslie, F. Andrews. It was regretted by all that Mr. J. Henderson, owing to illness, could not be present to fill the position of starter. The committee and Mr. L. Lucas, their secretary-treasurer, are to be complimented for the able way in which they carried out all arrangements.

Pharmacy in England.

Wright's Directory, Interview with Mr. Geo. Wright—Liquid Paraffin as a Substitute for Olive Oil—New Style of Perfume Bottles—Bicycle Repair Outfits—Amiral Soap for Obesity—A Drug Journal's Commissioner to Canada.

(From our own Correspondent.)

I recently had an interview with Mr. George Wright, author and originator of Wright's Directory of Australia, India, China, Japan and nearly every country in the world besides. Those who have occasion to use such a directory are well aware of the accuracy and exceptional range which distinguish it. Mr. Wright is a typical Yankee, shrewd, persistent and business-like to his finger tips, but with a special knack of bringing everything round to his directory. Much to my surprise I found that this was only one of his undertakings, and, although the directory is only revised about every five years, the whole operation, including a visit to Europe to renew advertisements or secure fresh ones, only occupies about ten months. In England, Kelly's Post Office Directory is issued every year, and for the greater part of the year canvassers are calling house-to-house to make sure that no removals have occurred and to sell, if possible, a copy of the local part of the directory. Mr. Wright's method of collecting names and addresses seemed to me unique. He presses into his service the local postmasters of provincial towns, British and other consulates, railway companies, bureaux of information and banking companies, and rarely fails to obtain what he wants. The chief payment for this service is one or two free copies to the head department, and apparently they are quite satisfied. Slips are sent to the selected individual in each township or country, and the necessary alterations and additions are returned. The directory gives the trades, professions, commerce and manufacturers in Canada and Newfoundland, also a buyers' guide to manufacturers in Great Britain and America.

The price of the directory is \$10, but is supplied at half price to advertisers. Mr. Wright informed me, and I can quite believe it, that he has heard of numerous instances where advertising agencies and others have offered what they called a complete trade list for certain countries, and it was afterwards found that they

were abstracted word for word from his directory.

It has always been a mystery to me where the outlet could be for large quantities of liquid paraffin, the odorless and colorless variety of which has just been made official in the new B.P. It is, of course, common knowledge that vast quantities of the inferior qualities are used merely as lubricants for machinery, but there are some odorless, yet not colorless, varieties that demand a much higher price than machine oil. It now appears that hundreds of barrels are used for preserving sardines, the special advantages of this kind of oil over olive oil being its not turning rancid and cheapness. It probably answers just as well, if not better, than olive oil, except with those persons who consume the oil under the impression that it is a fat. In connection with this subject, it is amusing to record that the popular idea of sardines in olive oil is incorrect in each particular, as pilchards have largely supplanted sardines and petroleum olive oil.


It will be remembered that under the name of "Tatcho," the clever author, G. R. Sims, introduced ordinary paraffin as a hair restorer, and the article has certainly caught on. The malodorous properties are successfully disguised by the addition of citronella and bergamotte. The \$3 size is an elegant decanter-shaped bottle with globe stopper, gracefully tied with colored ribbon, and bearing only a small label round the neck of the bottle. This is the popular way just now of finishing off perfumes; the ribbon is turned round the stopper and tied in an elegant bow in front. When the ribbon is a contrast with the color of the perfume, as a yellow with green, and so on, the effect is very striking. Some new-shaped perfume bottles have just been introduced, and amongst the best are those that have a star at the bottom of the bottle that is deeply moulded and indented so that it can be clearly seen even when filled. White leather is being replaced by colorless gut-skin or even skins of different hues. The

craze of placing violets, artificial of course, on the front of the bottle of parma violets, or a spray of lily of the valley on the bottle of perfume of that name, is dying out. More attention is now being paid to the shape of and mouldings on the bottle, and also to unique designs in the stopper.

Those chemists who supply bicycles or are interested in bicycling should avoid manufacturing too small outfits for repair of punctures, etc. Some of those now on the market are absurdly small, evidently intended to be carried in the vest pocket. This is all right until one meets with a large puncture, then the piece of rubber, not larger than a nickel, is found of no use, and as the pieces are all circular it is by no means easy to make a good repair. Besides this, the glass paper used for scrubbing the inner tube before applying solution is too small to handle conveniently. Solution is nearly always supplied in collapsible tubes, and a cyclist's embrocation, on the basis of lin. terebinth. of the pharmacopoeia, can well be put up in this manner. A very successful preparation for rubbing into strained or tired muscles is made of soft soap with a little capsicum and turpentine added and slightly tinted to flesh color.

One of the latest novelties produced here is "Amiral Soap." The name apparently would be more correct if called "Savon d' Amiral." But the claim on behalf of this preparation, and the price is, sufficiently startling to attract attention. It is stated to reduce corpulency by merely using it in the ordinary manner and the retail price is \$1 per tablet! A testimonial—it can hardly be called an analysis—is published from a medical man, who asserts that he has analyzed the soap, and found nothing deleterious or harmful, which reminds one of a judicious analysis published about a popular hair-restorer, which, from the negative character of the report, might have consisted of distilled water for all the information conveyed. At any rate, Amiral Soap has jumped into some prominence, and I hear that several medical men are recommending it. The capital of the company running the soap is \$100,000, so that more will probably be heard of it, especially if it be true that several members of the syndicate who own the patent are those who first exploited Maypole Soap, used to dye fabrics.

One of the English drug journals has



PERFECT

**EMULSION
COD
LIVER OIL**

WITH
**HYPOPHOSPHITES
OF LIME
AND SODA**

CONTAINING THE TONIC AND NUTRITIVE
PROPERTIES OF THESE POPULAR
REMEDIES IN THEIR
FULLEST FORM.

**PLEASANT TO THE TASTE
AND IS EASILY DIGESTED**

**A RELIABLE REMEDY FOR
COUGHS, COLDS AND
GENERAL DEBILITY**

**Toronto Pharmacal Co.
LIMITED
TORONTO**

Fac-simile of
our new
WRAPPER.
Size of bottle,
eight-ounce
emulsion
panel. This
emulsion will
stand freezing,
thawing and
boiling without
separating.

Our price, \$2
per dozen;
\$21 per gross.

Name on
three dozen
free of charge.

DUTY FREE

**LANSING'S
GLASSCINE
LABELS**

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

For Druggists'
Shelfware

Sample and sheet of designs free

Dr. R. R. LANSING
75 Beaubien St. Detroit, Michigan, U.S.A.

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

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

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

"Little's Sheep Dip and Cattle Wash" is used at the Dominion
Experimental Farms at Ottawa and Brandon, at the Ontario Industrial
Farm, Guelph, and by all the principal Breeders in the Dominion; and
is pronounced to be the cheapest and most effective remedy on the market.
17 Gold, Silver, and other Prize Medals have been awarded to
"Little's Sheep and Cattle Wash" in all parts of the world.
Sold in large Tins at 75c. Is wanted by every Farmer and Breeder
in the Dominion.

ROBERT WIGHTMAN, Druggist, OWEN SOUND, ONT.
Sole Agent for the Dominion.
To be had from all wholesale druggists in Toronto, Hamilton, and London.

TRADE MARK

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

Cheap, Harmless, and Effective
A Highly Concentrated Fluid for Checking and Preventing
Contagion from Infectious Diseases.

NON-POISONOUS AND NON-CORROSIVE.

In a test of Disinfectants, undertaken on behalf of the American Gov-
ernment, "Little's Soluble Phenyle" was proved to be the best Disin-
fectant, being successfully active at 2 per cent., whilst that which ranked
second required 7 per cent., and many Disinfectants, at 50 per cent.,
proved worthless.
"Little's Soluble Phenyle" will destroy the infection of all Fevers
and all Contagious and Infectious Diseases, and will neutralize any bad
smell whatever, not by disguising it, but by destroying it.
Used in the London and Provincial Hospitals and approved of by the
Highest Sanitary Authorities of the day.
The Phenyle has been awarded Gold Medals and Diplomas in all
parts of the world.
Sold by all Druggists in 25c. and 50c. Bottles, and \$1.00 Tins.
A 25c. bottle will make four gallons strongest Disinfectant. Is wanted
by every Physician, Householder, and Public Institution in the Dominion.

ROBERT WIGHTMAN, Druggist, OWEN SOUND, ONT.
Sole Agent for the Dominion.
To be had from all Wholesale Druggists in Montreal, Toronto, Hamilton
and London, Ont., and Winnipeg, Man.

ADVERTISING CALENDARS ...FOR 1899...

300 Beautiful Designs

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F. E. Marsland & Torrance
38 Colborne Street, Toronto

The only Pills which purge without pain

**BOISSY'S
SAPONACEOUS
PILLS**

LAXATIVE
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REFRESHING

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

Agent: M. DECARY, Pharmacist, Montreal

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 & Wynne Co.

Wholesale Druggists, Winnipeg, Man.

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

PLAIN, LACQUERED AND DECORATED

BOXES

MAKE THE BEST SEAMLESS TIN

IN THE MARKET

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

Complete Illustrated Price List free on Application

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.

J. S. HAMILTON & CO.
BRANTFORD, ONT.

General Agents Pelee Island Wine Company, Limited.

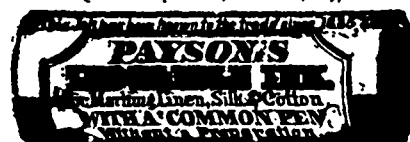
All Wholesale Druggists keep in stock and will supply retail druggists with

Wood's Phosphodine, Retails \$1.
Cook's Cotton Root Compound, No. 1, Retails \$1.
Cook's Cotton Root Compound, No. 2, Retails \$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 in his show case where they can be seen. Druggists who have only purchased a few boxes and placed them in a drawer behind their counter will, by purchasing in quantity and placing where they can be seen, be surprised how quickly they will be sold. *There is only one way to sell goods, and that is to keep a supply.*

THE OLDEST - THE BEST

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



Trade supplied by all leading Drug Houses in the Dominion.

NOW is the time to order

Freezable Goods

Had you not better look up your stock in the following lines, as we do not guarantee safe delivery during the winter months?

- Acid Carbolic
- " Prussic
- " Hydrobromic
- " Phosphoric
- Aq. Flor. Aurant
- " Rosae, etc.
- Liq. Potass
- " Plumbi
- Extract of Malt
- Condy's Fluid
- Lime Juice
- Ink, Black and School
- Mucilage
- Eye Waters
- Mineral Waters

KERRY WATSON & CO.
LONDON, ONT.

Diseases of the Stomach.

COCAINE, PEPSINE, NARCEINE

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

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

Winckler Antigastralgie Pills

COCAINE, PEPSINE, NARCEINE

Same direction as for the WINCKLER ANTIGASTRALGIQUE.

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

WINCKLER, Pharmacist, Montreuil, Seine.
MONTREAL M. DECARY.

TORONTO: The Druggists' Corporation of Canada, Limited

STIMULATING and REFRESHING LIQUEUR HOR.

KOLA, COCA and LIME GLYCEROPHOSPHATE

A Stimulating Tonic. It Strengthens the Entire System.

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

WINCKLER, Pharmacist, Montreuil, Near Paris.
MONTREAL DECARY.

TORONTO: The Druggists' Corporation of Canada, Limited.

appointed a commissioner to visit Canada and report upon the prospect for trade and possible openings. So far only a report upon Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island has appeared, but more is promised. Some years ago one of the proprietors undertook a similar business trip through the East and especially Australia, with the result that an Australian edition was founded. Canada appears so well provided with drug trade journals that it is hardly likely anything of the kind is contemplated in the Dominion, but the point may be borne in mind. It is to be hoped that, when representing Canadian pharmacies, wholesale and retail establishments, something better than second-rate wood cuts will be reproduced. An essential qualification of a good commissioner should be that of producing decent photographs of all the most interesting features. Rough sketches are all very well, but now-a-days subscribers expect reproductions to be by half-tone blocks or other similar process, otherwise illustrations had better be omitted altogether. There is no doubt that a large amount of attention will be paid shortly to Canada by British manufacturers, and the way will be opened by the Imperial penny postage, which Canada has successfully initiated. Already I hear of arrangements being made in the brush trade, and also by a sundry house, for sending a representative early next year, and both of these will devote special attention to pharmacists.

The School of Practical Experience.*

(Written for the Juniors.)

BY E. L. PATCH, BOSTON, MASS

Much has been said concerning the relation of practical experience to the so-called theoretical school training in preparing for a pharmaceutical career. Not a little of this seems to have been actuated by the prejudice of past methods rather than inspired by observation of present conditions and the lessons of real experience.

The demand is to place pharmacy upon the plane of a pure profession, yet the effort to give the novice the same thorough preliminary training that the lawyer, the physician and the theologian must have before entering upon their practical experience is discredited.

To be sure experience is often lauded as the best teacher, but her worth depends upon her lessons and upon the re-

ceptivity of her pupil. She is as apt to teach lessons that were better never learned as to teach those of practical value. Unless they are guided by correct theory her book had better remain closed. Thousands of young men have experienced the bad effects of acquiring wrong habits of thought and action,—have even tasted the bitterness that follows the indulgence in vice or the thwarting of their advancement by yielding to a spirit of indifference and love of ease and pleasure, but how many are taught by the experience to throw off the yoke, assert their manhood and re-win the lost field of struggle.

Is not experience the forger of habit, and does not unwise experience hang to one like a ball and chain to a criminal, preventing the restoral of a shattered ideal or the creation of a new one? Is it not better to be thoroughly drilled in correct theory and a habit of observation that will enable one to avoid misleading experience and to move continuously along the way of actual service and real success? Common sense says yes, even if prejudice curls the lip.

As in life, so in pharmacy, there are many experiences at the outset that are calculated to check advance, to so dwarf and belittle the calling in the eyes of the new aspirant as to prevent his rising above the level of his surroundings. How many students have said to me, "What is the use of my learning all this? They never need or use it in the store where I am employed."

Following this question in many cases came a drop in the low level of working for rank only, or the lower one of acquiring that which seemed practical in the narrow vision of the questioner, measured by the boundary of immediate environment; while no word of encouragement could arouse a purpose to store up principles of knowledge, to strengthen the mind and to control action on a higher plane in an unknown future. The same young men, kept from the unfortunate if not erroneous teachings of a narrow practical experience, might have been inspired to strive for the high ideal of a perfect training for an important calling, and under such impulse have acquired a discipline of mind, a steadiness of purpose, a thoroughness of manipulative skill, and a mastery of the right theory on which all legitimate and proper practice is based, that would have permanently fixed their place in the vanguard of their calling, sustained by their

increased resourcefulness on each occasion of a new experience.

If unable to locate in pharmacy free from the blight of prejudice and an unjust public suspicion classing them as dram sellers, drink mixers, petty merchants and panderers to the depravity of snuff dippers, morphine users, cocaine victims and ether sniffers, they would not drop to the level an improper public sentiment would consign them to, but would rise so far above it as to prove its falsity, or would step forward into a medical career doubly equipped for successful service.

These preliminary thoughts might be enlarged upon to practical purpose, but enough has been said to convey our thought that correct theory should precede correct practice, and, in a rambling sort of way, we will call attention to some experiences which are, and some which are not, practical.

It is good in theory to acquire habits of industry, promptness, neatness, accuracy and politeness, and any young man having an employer who insists rigidly upon their practice should be grateful for his good fortune.

It is *not* practical to know the little that is dangerous. Such an attitude leads the clerk to criticize the prescription, to neglect study, and to become over-officious. This is illustrated by a recent experience in our city, when a young lady customer calling for a prescription containing copaiba was insulted by the familiar remarks of the clerk. Had he more than the little knowledge that is dangerous he would have known that copaiba is used for chronic dysentery, for hæmorrhoids, for chronic bronchitis and other troubles besides that one uppermost in his mind. Lacking this knowledge, his insulting insinuations to a chaste, high-minded and spirited young lady cost him his situation, and may cost still more in the future.

It is practical to cleanse dishes and apparatus as soon as used, and not permit the formation of hard residues from the evaporation of any remaining liquid; yet how often this is neglected at the cost of much subsequent annoyance and loss of time!

It is *not* practical to place steel spatulas in the sink after using, often causing them to discolor or rust, impairing their smoothness and their strength. They should be cleansed as soon as used.

Some of these points considered of minor importance may result in large

savings in the course of a long experience. As the student listens to his teachers, such suggestions may appear theoretical, but he can convert such theory into practice to great advantage. The relation of the teacher's theory to the student's practice may be illustrated.

The lecturer stated that calcium chloride was a type of deliquescent bodies. The meaning of the term was given and illustrated, and a list supplied of substances belonging to this class. Later on came a classification of the materials called for in pill form, and a classification of excipients, telling what were best absorbents, what best to use as mere diluents, and what to give proper cohesiveness and plasticity. Then came instruction in the theory of pill coating and in the practice of gelatin coating. A prescription is written, calling for seventy-five grains of calcium chloride in sixty salol-coated pills. Let me tell you its experience. Druggist number one telephones to every wholesaler in town to ascertain if they have a stock pill of $1\frac{1}{4}$ grain of calcium chloride, salol-coated, made by any manufacturer. Failing to find such, he returns the prescription to the patient with the information that the article called for cannot be obtained.

Druggist number two, remembering the very deliquescent character of the calcium chloride, informs the customer that the pill will not keep if it is made. The patient, after visiting several stores and becoming about convinced that the specialist he has paid a ten dollar fee to is an ignoramus, at least so far as pharmacy is concerned, stumbles upon a theoretical college boy. As soon as he reads the prescriptions, the three lectures, "Deliquescence, Pill Making and Pill Coating," come to mind. To his 75 grains of calcium chloride, he adds an equal weight of powdered althæa and two-thirds of its weight of powdered acacia. If it is a damp day he will add two or three drops of water; if a dry day, ten or more. As soon as made he will impale the pills upon the needles of the coating machine, and subsequently dip them in melted salol contained in a short straight tube placed in a water-bath. After dipping sufficiently he will touch the needle-holes with a camel-hair brush dipped in the melted salol. He will *not* melt fifty cents' worth of salol in an open capsule, and, placing this capsule in direct contact with flame, decompose the salol. His lecture upon the fusing point, and

his classified table, will remind him that salol fuses at the low temperature of 110° F. At once he has re-established the faith of the patient in his physician and convinced him that he should bring his prescriptions to the store where *he* is employed, if he would save time and annoyance.

It seemed a small matter that the student was told to remove all spicule of glass from a bottle before placing a chemical solution in it; but, when several bottles have been returned whose contents were decomposed or precipitated by the roughness of the interior of the bottle, it becomes a practical suggestion. To the student it appeared an over-refinement of theory to be told to use porcelain shot in removing precipitates, or, if lead shot was used, to remove all adhering lead from the surface of the bottle by rinsing with a little nitric acid; but when he has had one or two serious experiences from failure to observe this precaution the theory becomes practical.

The statement that gentian, dandelion and some other drugs contain sugar, and in manipulating them care should be exercised to prevent fermentation, assumes a practical character when the acid in a solid extract has decomposed a pill mass containing it, reflecting upon one's knowledge and skill unfavorably.

The statement that glycerin is hygroscopic assumes practical value when one has compared the keeping qualities of extracts containing it with those free from it. The possibility of solid extracts containing copper from being made in copper pans ceases to be a theory after a spatula previously moistened or dipped in acidulated water has been allowed to remain in contact with the extract for a few hours and upon removal found to be coated with copper. The suggestion, *not* to fill shelf bottles too full and to avoid fixing too firmly in place the stoppers of those containing gaseous solutions or volatile liquids, becomes practical after an increase in the atmospheric temperature has caused an expansion of the liquid or a disengagement of gas, resulting in the bursting of the container with damage to the fixtures and the neighboring stock.

The warning, *not* to tightly bottle a prescription in which there is a reaction until such reaction is entirely over, may have been passed by unheeded; but after a cough mixture containing ammonium carbonate and syrup of squill explodes, or one containing fresh spirit of nitrous

ether, fluid extract of buchu and fluid extract of uva ursi, or one containing freshly prepared neutral mixture, or one with recently made nitrohydrochloric acid bursts in the hands or pocket of a customer or upon a parlor shelf, care is exercised to prepare such mixtures in a broad, shallow vessel, using the extended surface, shallow depth and constant trituration to favor the escape of the generated gas and to guard against their being bottled before the reaction is over.

Do not, as did one, place an ounce of sodium bicarbonate and six drachms of salicylic acid in a mortar and add all at once six ounces of water, then, when the mixture effervesced and flowed out of the mortar over the counter, try again by putting similar ingredients in a quart bottle, tying in the stopper, and giving it to another to shake, with the result of an explosion, causing serious loss and damage. Place the solids in a mortar and add the liquid very slowly, controlling the reaction.

The statement that density of precipitation is controlled by destiny of solution, and that an excess of alkali dissolves many alkaloids and decomposes others, may have had no practical value in the lecture room; but when a 40-per cent. loss is made in separating an alkaloid, or failure is met in assay processes from neglect to take these statements into account, they assume a commercial importance.

But theory and fact must be practically applied. We have known a graduate in pharmacy to condemn a select iodide of sodium and pronounce it bromide. Scrutiny of his method revealed the fact that, instead of adding chlorine water to a 5-per cent. solution of the salt and subsequently adding chloroform to obtain a violet-colored solution, he had used a concentrated solution of the salt and an insufficiency of chlorine, and, forgetting that the excess of the salt had a stronger affinity for the iodine than the chloroform could exert, read his faint coloration of the chloroform as due to bromine.

Apply the U.S.P. test to potassic iodide, and then add an excess of the salt until it removes the color from the chloroform, you will get my meaning.

The estimation of extractive percentages may have seemed a simple process and an unimportant matter. Yet we have known three operators to differ 20 per cent. in estimating extractive, owing to difference in temperature and thoroughness of extraction, and we have

Ask our Travellers about

13
KINDS

3 Sizes

Profit 100 to 200%

Time-tried Formula

Generous Bottles

Elegant Wrappers

Write for prices and

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STEARNS
QUALITY

COUGH SYRUPS

FREDERICK STEARNS & CO., Manufacturing
Pharmacists,

Windsor, Ont. London, England. Detroit, Mich. New York City.

\$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. 1895, 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.

known a customer to be detected in removing 35 per cent. of a shipment of goods, replacing it with water, and returning as defective, the fraud being discovered by taking the extractive percentage and comparing it with that of the same lot as sent out. When by extractive determination we learn that a fluid extract is only 60 per cent. as strong as a previous lot made from the same drug, it informs us of an error in packing, rate of flow, or too low a temperature and permits us to correct the defect. It also enables us to discover why some lots of fluid extract precipitate while others do not. In one instance they are so deficient in soluble extractive as to be free from all liability to deposit.

The lectures on specific gravity may have appeared too moist or too dry to make a favorable impression; but when experience teaches that the application of it may save from two to five dollars on a barrel of alcohol, may prevent the keeping a barrel of witch hazel so deficient in alcohol as to surely spoil, may be a quick method of determining the approximate strength of solutions and the purity of many substances, specific gravity is better appreciated.

The details and principles of color-reactions, precipitation, etc., may interest the student only by their novelty; but if applied to purchased stock, with the result of gaining a positive knowledge of its character and value, with occasional discovery of marked inferiority or accidental substitution, they become practical.

The theoretically trained pharmacist, instead of waiting four or five days for a chemical salt not in stock or readily obtainable of his wholesaler, prepares it from materials at hand. In place of purchasing an ounce of solid extract to dispense a scruple or so upon a stray prescription, he prepares it by evaporation of a suitable fluid extract, or, if need be, by exhaustion of the drug and evaporation of the percolate.

The pharmacist well trained in theory is often able to surmount difficulties or explain them away in cases where he has not had previous experience. Hence, while it may be true that the compensation of pharmacy does not give adequate return for a high training, we believe that a thorough college training in the theory of pharmacy and college laboratory practice in its manipulations may prove of more service to the beginner than the narrow, abortive training received in many stores.

Prescriber's Guide to the New British Pharmacopœia.

In a former issue we gave a synopsis of important changes made in the British Pharmacopœia, 1898, as contrasted with previous editions. We now present a guide, designed principally for the use of the *Prescriber*, and which only deals with those changes most directly concerning the physician. Minor alterations and details of manufacture which chiefly

concern the pharmacist are not included here.

Preparations of the B.P. not mentioned in this list (which is alphabetically arranged) may be understood to have undergone but little if any important alterations. In presenting this guide we believe the pharmacist will find it a very handy reference when consulted by a physician as to any changes made in strength or dosage of preparations.

N.B.—Special attention is invited to names of articles prefixed by an *.

Name.	Dose.	Relative Strength	Remarks.
Acida			No material alterations
Acetum Ipecac.	10 to 30 M		Standardized
*Aqua Chloroformi		W	Half strength 1885
Caffeinæ Cit. Efferves.	60 to 120 gr.		New, 5%
*Codeinæ Phosphas	1 to 2 gr.		New
Dec. Aloes Comp.	1 to 2 oz.	S	Made with Ext. Aloes Barb
Dec. Granati Cort.	1 to 2 oz.		Double strength 1885
Emp. Belladonnæ		W	Made from Liquid Extract
*Ext. Bellad. Alcoholic	1 to 1 gr.	W	Contains 1% of Alkaloids
Ext. Bellad. Viride	1 to 1 gr.		Ext. Belladonnæ 1885
Ext. Bellad. Liq.			New, used in preparations
*Ext. Ergotæ	2 to 8 gr.		Formerly "Ergotin"
*Ext. Ipecac. Liquid	1 to 20 M		New, Expectorant 1 to 2 M, Emetic 15 to 20 M
Ext. Jaborandi Liquid	5 to 15 M		New
Ext. Nucis Vomice	1 to 1 gr.	W	Contains 5% Strychnine
Ext. Nucis Vom. Liquid	1 to 3 M		New, contains 1½% Strychnine
Ext. Opii Liquid	5 to 30 M	W	Contains 75% Morphine
*Ext. Physostigmatis	1 to 1 gr.	W	1 strength 1885
*Ext. Strophanthi	1 to 1 gr.		New
Glycerinum Acid. Berici			New
Glycerin. Pepsinæ	1 to 2 dr.		New, 5 gr. Pepsine in each dr.
Hyoscina Hydrobrom	2 to 10 gr.		New
Hyoscyaminæ Sulphas	2 to 10 gr.		New
*Inf. Ergotæ	1 to 2 oz.	S	Double strength 1885
Inf. Rhei	1 to 1 oz.	S	Double strength 1885
Inf. Scopolii	1 to 2 oz.		Replaces the Decortion
Inf. Serpentariæ	1 to 1 oz.	S	Double strength 1885
*Inject Apomorph Hypoderm	5 to 10 M	W	1%, practically ½ strength 1885
*Inject. Ergotæ Hypoderm	3 to 10 M	W	Made with Phenol and water instead of camphor water
*Inject. Morphine Hypoderm	2 to 5 M	W	Prepared with Tartrate 5%
Lamellæ Homatropinæ			New, 1/10 grain in each
Lin. Belladonnæ		S	Strength 1 in 1
Lin. Saponis		S	Made with Soft Soap
Lin. Sinapis		S	Modified
Lin. Terebinth			Improved, more liquid
*Liq. Atropinæ Sulph.	1 to 1 M		Made with Salicylic Acid and water
*Liq. Caoutchouc			Replaces liquor Guttapercha
*Liq. Epispasticus		S	Double strength 1885
Liq. Ethyl Nitritis	20 to 60 M		New, 2½ to 3%
Liq. Hamamelidis			New, distilled from Witch Hazel leaves
Liq. Hydrogenii Peroxidi	1 to 2 dr.		10 volumes
*Liq. Iodi Fort.			Replaces Liniment iodi 1885
Liq. Morphinæ Tart	10 to 60 M		New, 1% solution
Liq. Pancreatis			New
Liq. Picis Carbonis			New, Spirit. sol. of Coal Tar

*Liquores Concentrati.—These may be diluted, and used in place of the corresponding Official Infusion

Liq. Thyroidei	5 to 15 M	New
Liq. Calumbæ Conc.	5 to 1 dr.	1 to 9 of water for infusion
Liq. Chiracæ Conc.	1 to 1 dr.	1 to 9 of water for infusion
Liq. Cuspariæ Conc.	1 to 1 dr.	1 to 9 of water for infusion
Liq. Krameriæ Conc.	1 to 1 dr.	1 to 9 of water for infusion
Liq. Quassii Conc.	1 to 1 dr.	1 to 9 of water for infusion
Liq. Rhei Conc.	1 to 1 dr.	1 to 9 of water for infusion

Name.	Dose.	Relative Strength	Remarks
Liq. Sarsæ Co. Conc.	2 to 8 dr.		1 to 7 of water for decoction
Liq. Senegæ Conc.	1 to 1 dr.		1 to 9 for infusion
Liq. Sennæ Conc.	1 to 1 dr.		1 to 9 for infusion
Liq. Serpentariæ Conc.	1 to 2 dr.		1 to 9 for infusion
Lithii Cit. Efferves	1 to 2 dr.		New, contains 5 % Citrate of Lithia
*Morphinæ Tartras	1 to 1/2 gr.		New, stable, soluble 1 in 11 of water
Naphthol	3 to 10 gr.		New, Beta-Naphthol
Oleum Pini			Distilled from Pinus Pumilio
*Pepsinum	5 to 10 gr.	S	Digests 2,500 times its weight of hard boiled albumen
Pil. Aloes et Myrrha	4 to 8 gr.		Saffron now omitted
Pil. Galbani Comp	4 to 8 gr.		Synonym. Pil. Asafet. Co.
*Phil. Phosphori	1 to 2 gr.	S	Greatly improved double strength 1885
Pil. Quininæ Sulph.	2 to 8 gr.		New, 1/2 own weight of Sulphate of Quinine
Pulv. Crete Arom	10 to 60 gr.		Saffron omitted
Pulv. Crete Arom cum Opio	10 to 40 gr.		Saffron omitted
Quininæ Hydrochlor. Acidum	1 to 10 gr.		New, soluble in less than its own weight of water.
*Spiritus.—Spirits of Aniseed, Cajuput, Camphor, Cinnamon, Lavender, Peppermint, Nutmeg, and Rosemary, are all made by dissolving the essential oils (and the Camphor in 90% Alcohol, in the proportion of 1 in 10 (instead of 1 in 50). Spirit of Juniper is 1 in 20.			
Spiritus Rectificatus		S	New, 90% Alcohol
Strychninæ Hydrochlor.	1/60 to 1/15 gr.		New, Soluble 1 in 35 of water
*Suppositoria Belladonnæ			Prepared with Alcohol Ext. each 15 grs. contains 1/2 gr. of Extract
*Suppositoria Morphinæ		W	15 grs. contain 1/4 gr. Morph. Hydrochlor., 1/2 strength 1885
Syrupus Aromaticus	1/2 to 1 dr.		New, pleasant flavoring agent
Syrupus Calcii Lactophosph	1 to 1 dr.		New, identical with U.S.P.
Syrupus Cascara Aromat	1/2 to 2 drs.		New, formerly "Elixir Cascara" B.P.C.
*Syrupus Codeinæ	1/2 to 2 drs.		New, contains 1/4 gr. Phosphate of Codeine in each fluid dr.
Syrupus Ferri Iodidi	1/2 to 1 dr.	S	Contains 5 1/2 grs. in fluid dr.
*Syrupus Ferri Phosph. cum Quinina et Strychnina	1/2 to 1 dr.		New, improved "Easton's Syrup"
Syrupus Pruni Virg.	1/2 to 1 dr.		New, B.P.C. formula adopted
Thyroideum Siccum	3 to 10 drs.		Prepared from fresh Thyroid glands of sheep
*Tincturæ.—Many alterations have been made of a minor character, chiefly affecting the Pharmacist, such as variations in strength of Alcohol. Only changes of an important nature to Prescribers are here noted			
Tinct. Aconitii	5 to 15 M	W	If frequently repeated, 2 to 5 M
Tinct. Aurantii	1 to 1 dr.		Made with fresh Orange Peel
*Tinct. Belladonnæ	5 to 15 M	S	Standardized (nearly twice alkaloidal strength 1885)
Tinct. Buchu	1 to 1 dr.	S	About 50% stronger
Tinct. Calumbæ	1 to 1 dr.	W	About 25% weaker
Tinct. Capsici	5 to 15 M	S	About 25% stronger
Tinct. Cascariillæ	1 to 1 dr.	S	About 50% stronger
Tinct. Catechu	1 to 1 dr.	S	About 50% stronger
*Tinct. Chlorof. et. Morphinæ Co.	5 to 15 M	S	Formula quite changed, contains about 4 times the quantity of Morphia of 1885
*Tinct. Cinchonæ Co.	1 to 1 dr.		Saffron omitted
Tinct. Cinnamomi	1 to 1 dr.	S	About 50% stronger
*Tinct. Colchici Sem.	5 to 15 M	S	About 50% stronger
Tinct. Conii	1 to 1 dr.	S	About 50% stronger
Tinct. Cubebæ	1 to 1 dr.	S	About 50% stronger
*Tinct. Digitalis	5 to 15 M		Official dose one half 1885
Tinct. Ergotæ Ammon	1 to 1 dr.		New
Tinct. Gelsemii	5 to 15 M	W	About 20% weaker
Tinct. Genian Co.	1 to 1 dr.	S	About 30% stronger
*Tinct. Hyoscyami	1 to 1 dr.	W	About 20% weaker
Tinct. Iodi	5 to 15 M		Official dose about half 1885
Tinct. Jalapæ	1 to 1 dr.		Standardized

(Continued on page 227)

Electro-Chemistry.

No branch of science gives promise of more practical results than electro-chemistry. Almost every day one hears of discoveries that might be turned to commercial and industrial advantage. One of the latest is an electro-chemical method of producing sulphuric acid in such a way that the electrical energy created may be used for lighting. In Germany the mere announcement of such a discovery would excite the utmost interest in industrial and commercial classes. But these things are managed differently in Germany. There is in Berlin a large establishment supported by the State for research in this new field of science. Manufacturers keep in touch with all that happens in the laboratories, and are constantly seeking the advice of experts, who, when they cannot undertake the work themselves, recommend successful students. Scores of these young chemists who have been trained in original research are engaged in factories all over Germany. There are many young men of equal capacity and experience in this country; yet no one hears of them except in scientific circles.

The Preservation of Rubber Goods.

The journal, *Gummi Zeitung*, recommends paraffin as practical and effective in preventing rubber goods from decay. Chemists in warm climates, where rubber goods are apt to be affected, will appreciate the suggestion that the use of paraffin is efficacious. The articles are to be immersed in a bath of paraffin, heated to 100° C., for one-half to three minutes, according to size of rubber. They are afterwards hung or laid upon wires in a room kept at 100° C., these wire frames being covered with bibulous paper. The removal of this excess of paraffin occupies a few hours. The rubber absorbs from two to eight per cent. of paraffin, while the form, size, and elasticity of the goods are unimpaired. While the liability to harden and break is lessened, the power to resist the action of chemicals is augmented. The breaking of rubber articles may be prevented by washing with dilute ammonia, or weak alkali solution.

Paper teeth are manufactured by a Lubeck dentist. One set have been in use for thirteen years, and are as good as ever.

Gleanings.

Name.	Dose.	Relative Strength	Remarks
Tinct. Kramerie	1 to 1 dr.	S	About 50% stronger
*Tinct. Limonis	1 to 1 dr.	S	About twice the strength of 1885
*Tinct. Lobeliae Æther	5 to 15 M	S	About 50% stronger
Tinct. Lupuli	1 to 1 dr.	S	About 50% stronger
Tinct. Myrrhe	1 to 1 dr.	S	About 50% stronger
*Tinct. Nucis Vom.	5 to 15 M	S	Contains 1 gr. Strychnia in each oz., about twice the quantity of 1885
Tinct. Opii	5 to 30 M		Standardized
Tinct. Opii Ammon.	1 to 1 dr.		Saffron omitted, Ammonia reduced
*Tinct. Podophylli	5 to 15 M	S	Double strength
Tinct. Pruni Virg.	1 to 1 dr.		New
*Tinct. Quassie	1 to 1 dr.	S	2½ times stronger than 1885
Tinct. Quillaie	1 to 1 dr.		New
Tinct. Quinina	1 to 1 dr.	S	1 in 50 instead of 1 in 60
Tinct. Quinina Ammon.	1 to 1 dr.	S	1 to 50 instead of 1 to 60
*Tinct. Rhei Co.	1 to 4 drs.		Saffron omitted and 1/10 Glycerine added
Tinct. Scilla	5 to 15 M	S	About 50% stronger
Tinct. Senegae	1 to 1 dr.	S	About 50% stronger
Tinct. Sennae Co.	1 to 4 drs.	S	About 50% stronger
Tinct. Serpentaria	1 to 1 dr.	S	About 50% stronger
*Tinct. Strophanthi	5 to 15 M	W	Half strength 1885
Tinct. Stramonii	5 to 15 M	S	Prepared from leaves instead of seeds
Tinct. Sombul	1 to 1 dr.	W	
Tinct. Tolutana	1 to 1 dr.	W	
*Tinct. Valerian Ammon.	1 to 1 dr.	S	About 50% stronger
Tinct. Zingiberis	1 to 1 dr.	W	About 20% weaker

Trochisci.—New formulae have been introduced for Carbolic Acid, Eucalyptus Gum, Guaiacum Resin, Rhatany and Cocaine, and Rhatany Lozenges. The medium of Benzoic Acid, Tannic Acid, and Ipecacuanha Lozenges has been changed, and these are now made with a fruit basis. Chlorate of Potash and Bicarbonate of Soda Lozenges are now flavored with Rose.

Unguenta.—The changes are so numerous in this section the Prescriber is referred to the B.P. itself, or some other larger work. A few of the more important alterations are appended. Sixteen of the official Ointments are now prepared with a Paraffin basis.

Name.	Strength.	Remarks.
*Ung. Acid. Salicylic	Weaker	1 in 50 (formerly 1 in 28)
Ung. Aqua Rosae	New	Practically Cer. Galeni or "Cold Cream"
Ung. Belladonnae		Standardized
Ung. Capsici	New	1 in 4 (about)
*Ung. Cocainae	New	1 in 25
*Ung. Eucalypti	Weaker	1 in 10 formerly (1 in 5)
Ung. Hamamelidis		Made with Hydrous Wool Fat
*Ung. Hyd. Nit. Dil.	Weaker	1 in 5 (formerly 1 in 3)
Ung. Hydrarg. Oleat.	New	1 in 4
Ung. Hyd. Ox. Flav.	New	1 in 50; a weak Pagenstecher's form
Ung. Iodii.	Stronger	1 in 25 (formerly 1 in 31)
*Ung. Paraffini	New	Basis for many Ointments
*Ung. Staphisagriae	Weaker	2 in 97 (formerly 1 in 2, about)
*Ung. Sulphuris	Weaker	1 in 10 (formerly 1 in 5)
Ung. Sulphuris Iodidi	Weaker	1 in 25 (formerly 1 in 15½)
Ung. Veratrinæ	Stronger	1 in 50 (formerly 1 in 63)
Ung. Zinci Oleat.	Stronger	1 in 2; true Oleate

TO PREVENT ACIDIFICATION AND CLOUDING OF MUCILAGE OF GUM ARABIC.—Dissolve the gum in a mixture of one part of lime-water and four parts of distilled water. The mucilage will not acidify or darken if thus made. If the color is no objection, neutralization with ammonia water will serve the same end, but it reddens the mucilage.

From cork chippings, once thrown away, thousands of yards of linoleum are now made at Delmenhorst, Germany, where the industry is quite an important one.

Moscow has an hospital with accommodation for 7,000 persons, and employ ing 900 nurses and 26 physicians.

Guacamphol is an ester obtained by the combination of camphoric acid and guaiacol. It occurs in beautiful white crystalline needles, is odorless and tasteless, insoluble in water, but easily soluble in part alcohol and chloroform. It is said to be a remedy for the night-sweats, diarrhoea, phthisis, and has given good results.

Oxy-camphor is prepared from camphor-quinone by reduction in acid, neutral or alkaline solution. By means of chromic acid it may be again oxidized to camphor-quinone. Oxy-camphor is soluble in water and melts at 196° to 198° C. It is intended for pharmaceutical uses.—*Sudd. Ap. Ztg.*

A NEW SWEETENER.—Under the name of "Sugarine" a new substance has been introduced as a sweetening agent, said to be 500 times as sweet as sugar. It is methyl-benzylsulphimide. It is prepared by heating tolyl-cyansulphamide with potash solution. After the solution is cooled, sulphuric acid is added, and the resulting precipitate is re-crystallized from dimethyl-benzene.—*Chemiker Zeitung.*

Thymoform is the name applied to a condensation product of thymol and formaldehyde. It is a yellow tasteless powder with a faint odor of thymol, dissolves easily in ether, alcohol, chloroform, and olive oil, but is insoluble in water, petroleum-ether, and glycerin. It is suggested as a substitute for iodoform and dermatol, but there is also introduced a derivative of it called iodothymoform. It is said to be rich in iodine, is a yellow powder, is odorless, and dissolves easily in petroleum, glycerin, chloroform, ether, and olive oil. Gauze made of iodothymoform can be sterilized, as the melting-point of the solvent is 150° C.—*Chem. and Drug.*

Examination of powdered drugs is frequently made difficult through presence of starch and albumen, which tend to cover up the cellular tissue. To remove this obstacle, Kinzel proposes the following method: 5 Gm. of the powdered drug are digested during two hours with 200 cc. of 1.5 per cent. sulphuric acid, washed well with water and then heated in a similar manner with 200 cc. of 1.5 per cent. sodium hydrate solution. After washing with water and alcohol the drug is subjected to the action of ether during half an hour, and then dried. The resi-

due is pure cellulose, which may be examined under the microscope for its structure. This method made it possible to detect 0.1 per cent. of ergot in bran, and may be used for approximate quantitative estimations of adulterations and impurities.—*Ph. Post.*

DISTINCTION BETWEEN NATURAL AND ARTIFICIAL WINTERGREEN OIL.—It is pointed out by Adrian (*Journ. d' Pharm.*) that natural and artificial oils of wintergreen may be distinguished by adding to the samples a little strong sulphuric acid. Natural oil, owing to the presence of a turpene, will experience a rise in temperature, which is not the case with artificial methyl salicylate.

QUINORAL.—This is a neutral quinine preparation, an oily syrup-like liquid, having a very bitter taste. It is soluble in every proportion in water and spirituous fluids. It is said to be free from the irritating effects on the heart caused by quinine or chloral. Quinoral is said to be principally an antiseptic and a valuable substitute for dangerous metallic compounds and phenol preparations. Bacteriological experiments with solutions of quinoral showed that bacteria were killed more rapidly with them than with sublimate. Quinoral is prescribed for internal use in doses of 0.05 to 1.0 gramme. Larger doses act as a hypnotic, especially in delirium tremens.—*Zeit. d. allg. oest. Apoth. Ver.*

CAFFEINE PHENATE.—A. Petit (*Jour. de Pharm.*) states that when equal equivalents of crystallized caffeine and pure phenol are mixed a true salt, very soluble, is formed. Dilute solutions are suited for hypodermic purposes, while even concentrated solutions don't irritate the mucous membranes. The author recommends for hypodermic purposes, to dissolve a sufficiency of caffeine in a 10 per cent. phenol solution.

CEARIN, A NEW OINTMENT VEHICLE.—Issleib (*Pharm. Centrall.*) prepares a new ointment vehicle, for which various advantages are claimed, by melting together and then stirring till cold, four parts of paraffin and one part of white carnauba wax. The latter is a compound of one part of carnauba wax and three parts of paraffin, bleached. It is on the bleaching process that the author appears to hold his secret. Cearin is said to mix with fifteen per cent. of water.

OXYTUBERCULIN.—Hirschfelder gives this name to tuberculin altered by oxida-

tion. After numerous tests he concludes that oxytuberculin is able to heal local and general tuberculosis. The culture medium employed for cultivating the tubercle bacillus consists of veal bouillon, with 4 per cent. of glycerine, 1 per cent. Witte's pepton, $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. sodium chloride, and $\frac{1}{16}$ per cent. normal carbonate of sodium. After the bacillus is completely grown the culture is sterilized for an hour and filtered. The filtrate is mixed with an eighth part of a 10-per cent. solution of peroxide of hydrogen, put into a bottle plugged with wool, and sterilized thoroughly. The same quantity of the above solution is added every 12 hours, in eight successive portions; free peroxide of hydrogen is removed by alkalization, before the lymph is used. The advantage of oxytuberculin is said to be that it can be used in proportionally larger doses (20 c.c. per diem) than similar preparations, without producing any ill effects.—*Pharm. Zeitg., Phar. Jour.*

FERRIC ALGENATE.—Algenate acid is a peculiar colloidal substance which Mr. E. C. C. Stanford isolated from seaweed. It resembles albumen in some respects, and combines with iron to form an algenate. Dr. Wm. MacLennan, of Glasgow, states that algenate of iron is a tasteless, brown, insoluble powder containing 10.92 per cent. of iron. *Liquor ferri albumenatis*, the preparation most akin to it, only contains 0.1 per cent. Algenate of iron is best administered in a fine powder. Children take it readily, owing to its tasteless character and absence of styptic quality. It is soluble in ammonia, but such a solution on coming into contact with the acid gastric juice would be decomposed. In doses of 10 to 15 gr., thrice daily, it has been employed in a number of cases of anæmia and chlorosis complicated by functional or organic stomach symptoms, and it is found that the algenate was borne well, and even had a sedative action, but when it was withdrawn and the saccharated carbonic substituted, vomiting and pain returned. The algenate seemed to be rapidly absorbed, and a healthy complexion was soon obtained.—*C. & D.*

IODO-THYMOL FORMALDEHYDE is a new compound that is expected to find application as an antiseptic. The following is the patented method of preparation: 100 gm. of thymol are warmed, under stirring, with 100 cc. of 30 per cent. formaldehyde and after a time 100 gm. of concentrated hydrochloric acid added, which

causes the separation of a viscid oil, that solidified to a crystalline mass on cooling. This is powdered and thoroughly washed, to remove impurities. The result is thymol-formaldehyde, which is iodized in the following manner: 42 gm. are dissolved in 50 cc. of alcohol, 12 gm. of potassium iodide and 33 gm. of iodine added and the mixture warmed gently for an hour. After cooling an excess of ammonia is added, which precipitates the new compound. The precipitate is thoroughly washed and dried. (*Sudd. Ap. Ztg.*)

GLYCEROL OF TEREBENE AS AN ANTISEPTIC DRESSING.—A Russian doctor has employed a glycerol of terebene, prepared as described below, with much success as an antiseptic dressing. Doubtless the efficacy of the preparation is due to the hydrogen peroxide which it contains. Into a stoppered separator of a capacity of 5 or 6 litres, a mixture of glycerin, 7, water, 1, and terebene, 4, is added and left for a fortnight, with frequent agitation at ordinary temperatures. The mouth of the bottle is fitted with a cork carrying two tubes, one of which passes to the bottom of the liquid; with this arrangement air is occasionally drawn through the fluid. Gradually the lower stratum, which originally consisted of glycerin and water, changes to an opaque, viscous mass, having the aromatic odor of terebene. This is the glycerol used. Compresses of tarlatan impregnated with this substance are placed directly on the parts, which are then covered with absorbent cotton. It is an energetic disinfectant, and promotes the rapid healing of wounds.—*Bullet. Commerc. Phar. JI.*

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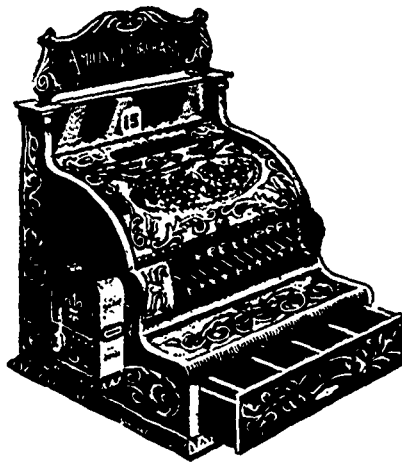
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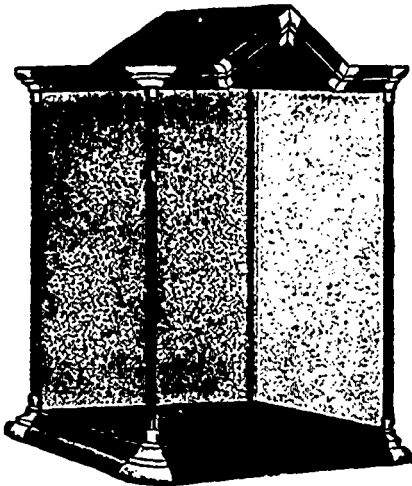
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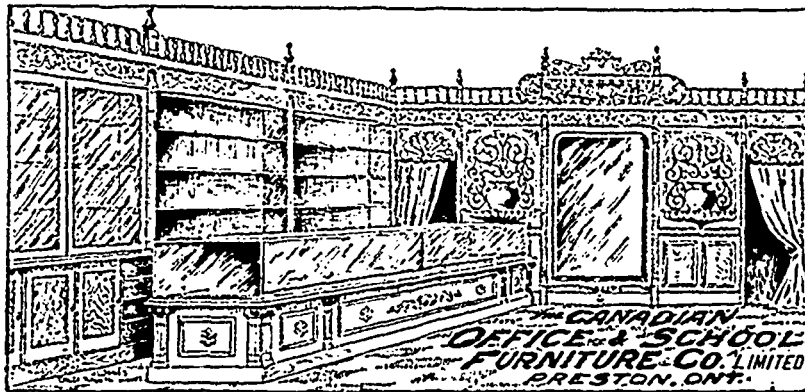


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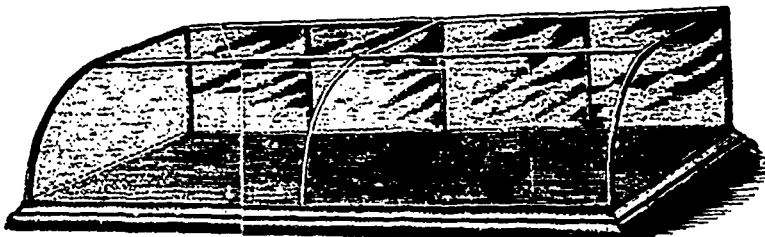
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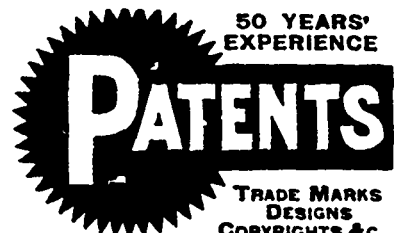
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The Gospel of Good Goods.

By JAMES W. T. KNOX, DETROIT, MICH.

If we may be permitted to paraphrase a very good and very old proposition, we might ask: "What shall it profit a man to sell goods all day if he does not make any money on them?" And what shall it profit a man to put in all his time making ten-cent sales when he might as well be selling the same number of twenty-five and fifty-cent packages? The retail druggist is in business for what he can get out of it, and, when the profit ceases to be sufficient to pay bills and buy bread for his family, it is time to stop and ask, "What is the matter? where are we at?" We have all heard of the cut-rate problem discussed in its various phases; I do not know how long, for I have heard it ever since I went into the business eleven years ago. Perhaps we shall hear it for eleven years more before we get it settled. What I have to discuss before you gentleman of the retail drug trade is not, a "problem," but merely a plain business proposition, something that does not require so much organized as individual effort. It is the question of selling cheap goods.

A President of the United States once aptly said, "A cheap coat makes a cheap man." We might say with equal force that "Cheap drugs make a cheap druggist" in the opinion of the public. Then the cure for that is to throw out the cheap goods.

By cheap goods I mean the dime and nickel packages which litter the counter of so many drug stores, and which for some unexplained reason many druggists push in preference to higher-priced, better and more profitable goods. To be sure, there are a few legitimate ten-cent articles, such as potassium chlorate lozenges, soda mint tablets, cachous, etc. But headache wafers are not a legitimate ten-cent article, neither are pile ointment, laxative tablets and a dozen other articles that might be named. The custom of years has fixed the price of these articles at from twenty-five to fifty cents for packages of appropriate sizes. Now is it not sheer folly to offer goods at five and ten cents when one might just as easily and in the same time sell the twenty-five and fifty-cent packages? Let us remember the medicines are necessities, or are considered so by the people who buy them. People do not buy medicines because they taste good, or because they are

pretty, or because it is any fun to buy them—the sole and only reason on earth that they buy our goods is because they need them or think they do, which answers the purpose in our case. Bearing this in mind, why should we teach them to buy in such small amount? What excuse can any druggist offer for pushing a ten-cent package of pile ointment, on which he makes about three or four cents, when with exactly the same effort and expenditure of time he could sell the regulation fifty-cent package and make twenty-five cents on it? (For I am now supposing that the druggist who is wide awake enough to leave dime and nickel goods severely alone is a good enough business man to sell his own preparations, and make a living profit on them.) What is the reason? One man said to me, rather sharply, once when I asked this question, "Well, the reason is, they sell." Postage stamps sell, but that is no sign that it pays to handle them. A thing must not only sell but it must pay a profit, and it must not interfere with the sale of something that pays a better profit. I saw a dime package of pile ointment on the counter, and asked, "Does this sell?" "Yes," was the reply, "Just sold a package a few minutes ago." "Do you sell five times as many packages of it as you did of the fifty-cent article?" I asked. "No, not twice as many, in fact, but few, if any, more than I sold of the other," he said. "How much of the fifty-cent article do you sell now that you are pushing the ten-cent size?" I asked. "None to speak of," he said. So there it is. This druggist is deliberately cutting his own throat to accommodate some one else. What was true of the article in question was true of nearly everything else in his line of dime and nickel goods. The druggist who pushes that kind of goods is competing, not only with all the other fellows, but with himself as well. What does he gain? Nothing. What does he lose? Well, he loses time, for it takes from three to five times as much time to sell the same amount of ten-cent goods as it does to sell twenty-five and fifty-cent goods, and if a druggist's time is not worth something to him he is in a bad way. He loses money, because his higher-priced goods, that his money is invested in, stay on the shelves, while the people buy the dime and nickel packages. He loses the confidence of the people that trade with him, because they grow to look on his store as a sort of a cheap counter; nine people out of ten associate

cheapness in price with cheapness in quality, and right here, confidentially, I want to say they don't always miss it either when they guess that way. He loses trade because people get to saying, "If you want something good you can always get it at Blank's," and Blank is his competitor's name. He loses in self-respect, for there are not many druggists who do not feel that they are worthy of better things than handling dime and nickel nostrums.

What to do? Throw out the dime goods, that is to say, take them off the counter and show cases, and put them back where they will not be seen. Then, when a man comes in and asks for them, sell him the 25 or 50-cent article. I used to find it sufficient to say, "Yes, sir, we keep those cheap goods for people who want that kind, but we do not even think of offering them to our good customers, the best of everything is none too good for our trade." That always settled it. Not many people want cheap goods, when it comes to medicines. More than that, it is surprising how few calls there are for the dime and nickel goods after they are taken out of display. The fact is that most of them have not merit enough to ever create a steady demand, and that if they are out of sight they are surely out of mind. It is not a difficult matter to switch people on to the right track now, because they have not yet become well accustomed to buying in dime quantities. But in a few years it will be different, people will want not only their ointments, pills, cough lozenges and headache cure in dime packages, but they will want ten-cent bottles of Cod-liver Oil Emulsion, Laxative Syrup, Cough Syrup, Soothing Syrup and Liniment. No druggist wants to see the drug business get in that channel, yet there are thousands of them who are driving it in that direction as fast as they can.

Why not quit it? Why not return to the plan of selling people the largest packages you can induce them to buy instead of the smallest?

Why not educate the people in the opposite direction instead of teaching them to buy cheap goods? Why not teach them the gospel of good, fair-priced goods? If you expect to get a good thing you are willing to pay for it—why not teach your customers the same thing? You do not expect to get a good suit of clothes for \$5.00, a good hat for \$1.00, or a pair of shoes for \$2.49, but you know very well that in buying a suit of clothes, if you only pay \$5.00, you are less apt to

get \$5.00 worth than you are to get \$25.00 worth if you pay \$25.00. Why not educate your customers that good drugs are worth paying for, just as truly as good food and good clothing?

I'd rather be a fifty-cent pharmacist than a "Dime Druggist" any day. I would hate for people to think that I was running a ten cent counter. If I were going to run a ten-cent store I would get into the business of selling tin pans, washboards, flower pots and cream pitchers. But if I were going into the drug business I would sell good goods, that would pay me for the trouble of making the sales, or I would try some other. The same thing applies to all kinds of goods, drug sundries, fluid extracts and what not. If you get a good thing you have to pay for it, and you ought to be willing to. Most druggists know that, and, in fact, more people know it than most of us think; that is the reason why it is impossible to show them that it does not pay to fool with cheap drugs any more than it does to buy shoddy clothing, split-leather shoes, or cheap hats.

Above all, look out for your own interests when you are selling goods, and heed not the siren song of the smooth promoters of dime and nickel goods. Ask yourself this question: "Will you come into competition with other better, high-priced and more profitable goods?" If so, you don't want them, for you will not sell enough more to make up the difference. To be sure, this question of dime goods is only a little thing, but the drug business is made up of little things. It's the little things we have to look out for, or we'll never have any big things to take care of.

Colored Fires.

The following formulas, reproduced from *Meyer Brothers' Druggist*, will be found to be practical for manufacture and the products of a satisfactory character.

It is to be noted that "fires" that contain sulphur or poisonous substances like arsenic, antimony, etc., are not adapted for indoor use.

The ingredients of the formulas should be quite dry, and should be powdered separately before mixing.

Shellac, which entered into many of the formulas, can be easily reduced to the proper fineness by grinding in a mill.

How Mixed—When the ingredients are in proper conditions they can be readily and thoroughly mixed by means of the

hand and a hair sieve. Under no consideration should the mortar and pestle be used in this operation when the mixture for the "fires" contains potassium chlorate in connection with sulphur, antimony, sugar, charcoal, lycopodium, or any easily oxidizable substance, as friction may cause spontaneous combustion and explosions of serious character.

FIRE, BLUE.

1. Potassium chlorate 5½ av. ozs.
Potassium nitrate 5½ av. ozs.
Potassium sulphate 3 av. ozs.
Ammoniated copper 3 av. ozs.
Sulphur 3 av. ozs.

All to be in fine powder and to be mixed with care.

2. Potassium chlorate 6 av. ozs.
Alum dried (burnt) 3 av. ozs.
Shellac 2 av. ozs.
Sulphur 1 av. oz.

Proceed as in number one.

3. Potassium chlorate 7½ av. ozs.
Calcium carbonate 3½ av. ozs.
Sulphur 2½ av. ozs.
Copper sulphate dried 1 av. oz.

Proceed as in number one.

4. Potassium chlorate 4 av. ozs.
Ammoniated Copper 5 av. ozs.
Shellac 2 av. ozs.

Proceed as in number one.

5. Potassium chlorate 3 av. ozs.
Potassium nitrate 4 av. ozs.
Sulphur 2 av. ozs.
Copper oxide 1 av. oz.

Proceed as in number one.

6. Sulphur 8 av. ozs.
Potassium nitrate 6 av. ozs.
Antimony sulphide 2 av. ozs.
Charcoal, wood 60 grains.
Arsenic sulphide (orpiment) 60 grains.

Proceed as in number one.

FIRE, CRIMSON.

1. Potassium chlorate 1 av. oz.
Charcoal, wood 1½ av. ozs.
Sulphur 5½ av. ozs.
Strontium nitrate 17 av. ozs.

All to be in fine powder and mixed with care.

2. Potassium chlorate 2 av. ozs.
Charcoal, wood 1 av. oz.
Shellac 4 av. ozs.
Strontium nitrate 13 av. ozs.

Proceed as in number one.

FIRE, GREEN.

1. Potassium chlorate 4 av. ozs.
Sulphur 5 av. ozs.
Barium nitrate 14 av. ozs.

All to be in fine powder and mix with care.

2. Potassium chlorate 4 av. ozs.
Shellac 4 av. ozs.
Barium 12 av. ozs.

Proceed as in number one.

3. Potassium chlorate 4 av. ozs.
Sulphur 5 av. ozs.
Boric acid 14 av. ozs.

Proceed as in number one.

4. Potassium chlorate 8 av. ozs.
Sugar of milk 4 av. ozs.
Barium nitrate 4 av. ozs.

Proceed as in number one.

5. Potassium chlorate 3 av. ozs.
Sulphur 3 av. ozs.
Antimony sulphide ½ av. oz.
Barium nitrate 13 av. ozs.

Proceed as in number one.

Cosmetic Vinegars.

BENZOIN VINEGAR.

- Benzoin, powdered 1 part.
Glacial acetic acid 2 parts.
Alcohol 2 parts.

Mix.

BULLY'S AROMATIC VINEGAR.

- Tincture of benzoin 1 part.
Tincture of tolu balsam 1 part.
Tincture of styrax 1 part.
Acetic acid 5 parts.
Rose water 10 parts.
Cologne water, sufficient to
make 1,000 parts.

Mix.

COSMETIC VINEGAR.

- Tincture of benzoin 100 parts.
Tincture of tolu balsam 100 parts.
Oil of orange peel 30 parts.
Oil of lemon 30 parts.
Oil of bergamot 12 parts.
Oil of orange flower 3 parts.
Oil of rosemary 2 parts.
Acetic acid, dilute 200 parts.
Alcohol 8,000 parts.

Mix.

EUCALYPTUS COSMETIC VINEGAR.

- Tincture of eucalyptus globulus 6 PARTS.
Acetic ether 1
Cosmetic vinegar (as above), sufficient to
make 100

Mix.

ROSE VINEGAR.

- Rose leaves 4 PARTS.
Triple extract of rose 40
Dilute acetic acid 80

Mix and filter.

VIOLET VINEGAR.

- Essence of acacia 4 PARTS.
Essence of orris 4
Essence of rose 2
Dilute acetic acid 16

VINEGAR OF ALL THE FLOWERS.

- Tincture of benzoin 2 gm.
Resin of styrax 2 "
Vanilla 2 "
Oil of sweet orange peel 2 "
Oil of lemon 2 "
Glacial acetic acid 15 "
Acetic ether 5 "
Vinegar, white wine 250 "
Oil of rose 5 drops.
Oil of orange flower 10 "
Oil of cinnamon 10 "
Musk 10 gm.
Alcohol 100 gm.

Mix.

—National Druggist.

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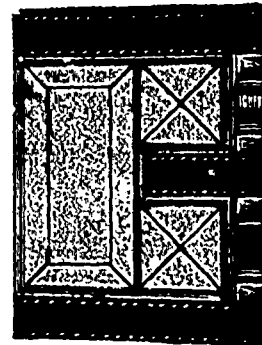
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Formulary.

LAXATIVE LOZENGES.

Compound licorice powder . . . 4½ av. ozs.
Tragacanth in fine powder 60 grs.
Water sufficient quantity.

Rub the powders together until they are thoroughly mixed, then with water form a mass to be divided into 100 lozenges. Dose: One or two lozenges night and morning.

PALATABLE EMULSION OF CASTOR OIL.

Castor oil 480 gm.
White of egg 100 cc.
Sugar 250 gm.
Oil of cinnamon 1 cc.
Water q. s. ad 1000 cc.

Emulsify the oils in mortar with white of egg and 100 cc. of water. Dissolve in this the sugar; strain through wetted straining cloth. Add enough water through strainer to make 1000 cc.

This preparation should be freshly made when wanted. It contains 50 per cent. of castor oil, and affords an excellent mode for its administration.

"CURES" FOR STINGS AND BITES OF INSECTS.

M. Brocq. (*Gazetta degli Ospedale*) highly extols the following against bites and stings of insects of all descriptions:

Camphorated oil of chamomile . . . 100 parts.
Balsam of storax 20 parts.
Essential oil of mint 5 parts.

Mix.

Another highly extolled formula, given in the some journal, is the following:

Balsam of Peru 1 part.
Styrax ointment 5 parts.
Olive oil 4 parts.

Mix.

The following is proposed for the same purpose, by M. Jacquet:

Naphthol 10 parts.
Menthol 1 part.
Ether, sufficient to dissolve.
Petrolatum, q.s. to make . . . 100 parts.

Dissolve the naphthol in ether, add the menthol, and finally incorporate the solution with the petrolatum.—*National Druggist*.

SYRUP OF ALBUMINATE OF IRON.

Ferric chloride 10 gm.
Fresh egg albumen 375 cc.
Sugar 750 gm.
Distilled water q. s. ad 1000 cc.

Dissolve the ferric chloride in 60 cc. of water. Add this solution to the egg albumen previously mixed with 200 cc. of

water. Percolate this solution through the sugar and add sufficient water through the percolator to make 1000 cc. Dose, one teaspoonful.

A GENERAL DISINFECTANT.

Tichborne recommends the following mixture for general disinfecting purposes: Crystallized phenol, 2; camphor, 6; naphthalene, 1; colored with rosaniline carbolate. For use on the large scale terebene may be substituted for the camphor, and crude carbolic acid or light tar oils for the crystallized phenol. When sewers have to be disinfected light tar oils are preferable to phenol, since the former, by reason of their low gravity, float on the surface of the sewage, and all gases evolved are bound to pass through the disinfecting layer, whereas, when phenol is used, its greater gravity causes it to sink, and so the gases do not come in contact with it.—*Dublin Journ. Med. Science*.

CHILBLAIN ABORTER.

The following, if applied at once, on the first symptom, will abort chilblains:

Tincture of iodine 2 parts.
Tincture of opium 2 parts.
Starch 5 parts.
Glycerin 70 parts.

Mix. Apply thrice daily, using a camel's hair pencil.—*Jl. de Medecine*.

AROMATIC SOLUTION OF PEPSIN; COMPOUND DIGESTIVE ELIXIR.

The following formulæ yield pleasant preparations:

Pepsin scales (1:3000) 128 grains.
Glycerin 3½ ounces.
Alcohol (94-per cent.) 3½ ounces.
Oil cinnamon 1 minim.
Oil pimento 1 minim.
Oil cloves 2 minims.
Hydrochloric acid, C. P. 20 minims.
Caramel 1 minim.
Water q. s. ad 16 fluid ounces.

To the alcohol add the oil and 3½ ounces of water. Dilute the glycerin with an equal volume of water; add the hydrochloric acid and dissolve the pepsin. Add this to the alcoholic solution and make up volume to 16 fluid ounces of water. Let stand a few hours and filter with the aid of purified talcum.

Pepsin (1:3000) 10 gm.
Pancreatin 1 gm.
Taka-diastase 1 gm.
Lactic acid 3 gm.
Hydrochloric acid 6 cc.

Glycerin 250 cc.
Water 125 cc.
Tincture of cudbear 15 cc.
Purified talcum 15 gm.
Aromatic elixir q. s. ad 1000 cc.

Mix the acids with the glycerin and water; add the pepsin, pancreatin, and diastase to this mixture, and macerate with occasional agitation.—*Bulletin of Pharmacy*.

NEW LIQUID BLACKING.

The following is given, in the *Neu Erfindungen und Erfahrungen*, as the formula for an instantaneous blacking. It seems to be rather a varnish than a "blacking":

Shellac 400 parts.
Venice turpentine 150 parts.
Nigrosin (alcohol soluble) 6 parts.
Alcohol 95 per cent. 2,000 parts.
Water 200 parts.

Dissolve the shellac and nigrosin in the alcohol. Warm the turpentine until very liquid, and add to the solution. Stir until dissolved, then add the water. Apply with a soft pencil or a sponge. Keep well stoppered.—*National Druggist*.

Poultry Tonic.

There is a great similarity between the various poultry powders and "fonds." The powders are popularly supposed to increase the egg-laying power of hens. We quote a few typical formulas:

Powdered egg shell or phosphate of lime 4 ozs.
Iron sulphate 4 ozs.
Powdered capsicum 4 ozs.
Powdered fenugreek 2 ozs.
Powdered black pepper 1 oz.
Silver sand 2 ozs.
Powdered lentils 6 ozs.

A tablespoonful to be mixed with sufficient feed for twenty hens.

Oyster shell, ground 5 ozs.
Magnesia 1 oz.
Calcium carbonate 5 ozs.
Bone, ground 1½ ozs.
Mustard bran 1½ ozs.
Capsicum 1 oz.
Sodium chloride 1 oz.
Iron sulphate ½ oz.
Sodium carbonate ½ oz.
Sulphur ½ oz.
Beef, lean, dried and powder'd . . . 10 ozs.
Fine sand 10 ozs.
Corn meal 20 ozs.
Linseed meal 20 ozs.

Reduce all to moderately coarse powder and mix well.

The above are formulas that are recommended by poultrymen, and pharmacists should not condemn them, even if they do seem polypharmic. Poultrymen have their own ideas about the value of complicated formula.—*Era*.

Photographic Notes.

GLYCERINE—A NEW HEAT ABSORBER.—According to *Photographic News* Mr. Bellingham uses anhydrous glycerine, in a glass trough placed between the condenser and the lantern slide, with great success. The bath may even be placed behind the condenser and before the actual source of heat. Mr. Holt, who tried the last experiment, states that, after an arc light of 2,000 candle power had been in use for two hours, it was found that the glycerine had attained a temperature of only 176 deg. F. Glycerine, moreover, is optically inert, and allows of the transmission of almost all the white light. This will prove of considerable use to lanternists.

TO PREVENT CURLING OF PRINTS.—This may be entirely avoided if the print is immersed in the following solution after their final washing :

Water.....	1 part.
Alcohol.....	4 parts.
Glycerin.....	3 "

After this they will dry quite flat.—*Photo. News.*

A CHLORO-PLATINITE TONING BATH that will give black tones (according to *l'Amateur Photographe*) is made up of :

Potassium oxalate.....	40 grs.
Potassium biphosphate.....	100 "
Water.....	1 oz.
Just before use add :	
Potassium chloro-platinite.....	10 grs.

MOUNTING GELATINO CHLORIDE PAPER.—Much difficulty seems to be experienced in mounting prints, but the following plan is so simple that there need not be any if it is followed : Lay the print face down on a clean piece of glass, paste it over, and rub the paste in with the fingers, or a bit of chamois leather, till the print lies quite smoothly, press out all air-bubbles, add a little more paste, and lay the print on its mount, place a piece of plain paper over it and squeegee down firmly. Do not touch it with any material; even silk leaves fluff behind. I use ordinary paste made with flour. It will keep two or three days, and is very little trouble to make. I trim the prints after toning so as to leave an edge to hold them by during toning and fixing.—*M.A.C. in, Amateur Photographer.*

LANOLINE — EFFICIENT PROTECTOR AGAINST PYRO STAINS.—Mr. Th. Bolas

points out in *The Amateur Photographer* that, if lanoline is well rubbed into the fingers and slightly smeared over them, it will be a very long soaking in the pyro developer which can carry the brown stain into the tissue of the epidermis. If, now, the lanoline be wiped off, much of the stain will come away with it, and much more can be removed by washing with lanoline, that is to say, applying lanoline, working it in, and then wiping it off.

SNAP-SHOT DEVELOPER.—Solution A. Weigh 6 drachms of sulphite of soda, dissolve in 1½ ounces of water, then add 25 grains of citric acid; finally add 2 drachms of pyro, and make up to 2½ ounces of water. Solution B. A saturated solution of common washing soda. To use take one part of A to seven parts of B. This developer is only for snap-shots; time exposures would be hopelessly fogged.—*J. S. Henderson in Photo News.*

AN ORTOL DEVELOPER that keeps well is given by M. R. Rosseau in *l'Objectif*, and consists of—

A. Water.....	500 parts
Potassium metabisulphite.....	4 "
Sulphite of soda (dry).....	50 "
Bromide of potash.....	1 "
Ortol.....	8 "
B. Water.....	1000 "
Carbonate of potash.....	60 "
Solution of hypo (5 per cent.).....	10 "

For use, mix equal quantities.

—*Australian Photo. Jl.*

PHOTOGRAPHY WITHOUT SILVER.—Mr. H. N. Topley, of the Department of the Interior, Ottawa, who recently discovered a method of developing negatives without the use of a dark room, has made another important photographic discovery. It is the printing of photos without nitrate of silver. Heretofore the nitrate has had to be used in all prints, but Mr. Topley has discovered that the juices of certain fruits are equally as good, if not better. He says that he can by means of this discovery print a photo on anything—wood, pulp, paper—which can absorb these juices. The juice is not used just as it comes from the fruit, but is subjected to a process which Mr. Topley of course desires to keep private.

Mr. Topley has been engaged in the development of the process for four or

five years. His attention was first directed to the possibility of "herbaceous photography," as he calls it, by the withering of the white pine, which becomes a very dark gray under sunlight. A piece of planed pine was placed under the negative and exposed to sunlight without any treatment, and a permanent print on wood was secured. Mr. Topley followed up this discovery by a series of experiments with the juices, which he found would not only turn dark gray but would become jet black in sunlight. This proves that the printing of photos can be accomplished by using nothing more than the juices of certain fruits. When the prints are properly heated they are far more permanent than photographs printed by the usual method with nitrate of silver.

How to Push Photographers' Supplies.

By LEO ELIEL, in *Western Druggist.*

The evolution incident to the introduction of elegant pharmacy has deprived the druggist of a great portion of his revenue, for the physician who formerly wrote prescriptions now carries his tablets and compressed pills and similar conveniences in his coat pocket, and in thus dispensing his own remedies he dispenses with the druggist as well. In the larger cities and trade centres the department stores have further curtailed his revenues by absorbing the trade in drug sundries, toilet articles, and proprietary medicines. For this loss in trade and revenue the druggist must in some manner seek compensation or grow less numerous, for he has reduced his expenses to about the lowest possible point.

The question which confronts him then is to which of the so-called side lines shall he turn to make good this loss. This, of course, depends on his location, size of town or city.

Amateur photography, though considered a fad by some, has come to stay, and is growing. Why should not the druggist take it up and make it take the place of some of the business and profit he has been deprived of?

Every druggist has some demand for photographic chemicals, and supplies the demand. Photography as an art is based on chemistry, and it is owing to the rapid strides in chemical knowledge that amateur photography has been made possible. Hence, photographic supplies as well as chemicals are a legitimate "side" line in the drug stores.

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is the Lens.....**

and it works precisely the same as the human organ. Some cameras have better eyesight than others, hence the importance of selecting a camera with the most perfect lens.



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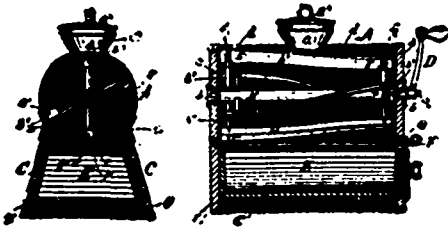
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It is not the desire or purpose of the writer to suggest as to what supplies the druggist who may wish to stock photographic goods should purchase. That must depend entirely upon his scope of trade, territory and other considerations. The magazines and trade journals will supply addresses of the different makes of lenses and supplies, and the necessary information as to goods and discounts may be obtained by correspondence. I would suggest, first of all, the importance of the necessary knowledge required for photographing, developing, printing, toning and finishing. This may be obtained in part from one of the many amateur books on the market, and by purchasing some good hand camera, and following directions closely, become familiar with every step of photograph making. Then it would be well to learn all about the different lenses, so as to be able to talk about the universal focus, achromatic, rectilinear, wide angles, etc.; to study the different points of the different cameras, to know something of the many print papers and dry plates. Then one should seek to get on familiar terms with some of the leading photographers of the town and from them gather more general information covering the points mentioned. It would also be well to cultivate the acquaintance of some of the many amateurs, learn what they buy, etc.

Then, if you conclude to try photographic goods, go at it right and in a business-like way.

First of all, have a dark room in your back room, if possible; advertise this, and that you will teach your customers how to develop, print, and finish photographs. Display your wares in the windows and stores. Take pictures of well-known objects in your town, snap shots and time exposures; show them in the windows; have a basket or holder full of such pictures on a convenient case in your store. You will be surprised to find how many people are interested. Make a careful selection of cameras at first, just a few of those best known and in use in your neighborhood. Same as to dry plates, printing paper, etc., and work up your supply business by promptly ordering such supplies as your customers may want. Then you can work up quite a business and reputation by making your own toning solutions, developing solutions, developing powders, etc. There is no limit to the possibilities in this line if started right and with the right conditions.

Optical Department.

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



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

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

R.E.V. $\frac{2}{30}$ 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.

H.E.L.: Do you recommend optical graduates to take up the study of Retinoscopy when they are not allowed by law to use atropine or any other mydriatic to put the accommodation at rest?

ANSWER.—In a previous issue we gave it as our opinion that Retinoscopy was useless unless the eye was thoroughly "at rest" by the use of atropine or some other equally efficient cycloplegic. I am well aware that some writers claim to ascertain the refraction of the eye by Retinoscopy without the use of any drug but all writers are not authorities and I do not know of one recognized authority that ever made such a claim, therefore, all we can say is that, unless an optician can obtain perfect rest of the accommodation, it is simply waste of time to practise Retinoscopy; although it has a marvellously impressing effect upon your customer as to your skill and ability, but we are not discussing this factor of the question; on the other hand there is no more reliable method of securing the exact refraction of the eye than by Retinoscopy when the eye is properly prepared, and as far as the opticians of Canada are concerned the only way an eye

can thus be legally prepared is for a regularly qualified physician to do it; hence, unless an optician can secure the goodwill and co-operation of some physician to do this, the optician better devote himself to other lines of optical study and become sufficiently expert to not feel the need of Retinoscopy; although in children of tender years Retinoscopy affords the only sure method of fitting them properly. It requires much practice to master Retinoscopy and in the absence of being able to make it profitable the study of the "shadow test" can hardly be recommended to the average optician.

C.A.F.—I had a little girl, aged seven, brought to me whom her mother said suffered much from headache, and who became tired out easily at her studies and whose eyes frequently looked irritable and watered a good deal. Her vision was about $\frac{2}{30}$ in each eye, which she could see as well through a plus 100 D as she did with the naked eye. I gave her +100 D over each eye to wear constantly, but there was so little relief that the child's parents thought the glasses were more bother than they were worth, and the family physician is now giving the child medicine to relieve the headache, etc. Can you offer me any advice in this case?

ANSWER.—The Lord have mercy on the child if the family physician does not realize the cause of the headaches and also understand the correction of the errors of refraction. This case once more forces home the fact that young children ought to have their accommodation put at rest before fitting spectacles to them. It is well known that there is more latent than manifest hyperopia in young children, and as you found one dioptré of manifest hyperopia I venture to say that there is three or four times as much latent behind it in this case, and the child probably needs +3.00 or +4.00 D glasses, which can easily be determined by atropine. Go to the family physician and explain this; get him by hook or crook to atrophinize the child's eyes for you, and if he does not know how to measure the refraction of the eye do it for him; prescribe the proper glasses and the headache will disappear like dew in the morning sunshine, and save the little stomach from nasty if not injurious medicine, and the child will "rise up and call you blessed."

"Ciliary Spasm"

Extract from recent lecture by LEONIE G. ANDERSON,
Principal Canadian Ophthalmic College.

I am almost daily in receipt of communications from practising opticians on the subject of ciliary spasm, it apparently entering in some shape or form in almost all classes of ametropia. How difficult it is to answer these inquiries with the meagre details which usually accompany them. As my only guide will be apparent to you when I ask you to consider for a moment the multitude of causes that are directly traceable to this effect.

Spasm of accommodation or ciliary spasm has been described as an abnormal or involuntary contraction of the ciliary muscle similar in some respects to the common cramp such as attacks one when plunged into cold water when in a heated condition.

It will readily be seen that its effect upon the refraction of the eye is to increase it so that an emetrope would be artificially myopic, hyperopia would be relieved and in many cases would become myopic, while myopia would be increased by its presence, and as the victims have no knowledge of the unnatural use to which the ciliary is subjected its presence becomes a factor of no small importance in the success or failure of the refracting optician.

A spasm of accommodation may be either clonic or tonic. In the former case it is produced only under the influence or fixation, a desire for distinct vision, or certain causes which excite the sensibility of the eye, while it ceases as soon as that organ is in repose. In the case of tonic spasm it is permanent and yields only to a madiatic. Clonic spasm is undoubtedly a very common form of eye trouble in young persons increasing the refraction and making out of many hyperopic cases artificial myopes. This spasmodic contraction of the ciliary is usually insignificant as it ceases at the same time as fixation and disappears with advancing years, and it is only in cases of asthenopia that we are called upon to make the examinations which finally reveal its presence.

If for no other reason than for the instant detecting of clonic spasm, retinoscopy should be employed by every optician who expects to make a professional success of optics.

As stated, the clonic spasm ceases as soon as the eye is at rest and no attempt is made to observe anything, and employing the retinoscope under these condi-

tions we are able to diagnose the refraction and ascertain the error if any is present.

If upon making the usual test with the trial lenses we find the refraction noticeably greater than with the retinoscope, that is, find the amount of hy. less or even find myopia indicated we would have sure proof of the presence of clonic spasm.

The tonic spasm presents features that place it outside the scope of the optician and transfers it to the category of medicine, and we need not take time here to dwell on it further than to illustrate a ready method of diagnosis and a brief description of its characteristics.

Landolt states that it is difficult to state exactly the cause of tonic spasm, but is probably the result of a lesion of a muscular tissue, or is produced by irritation of the motor nerves, which, in commonplace language, simply means that the ciliary muscle, similarly to all other muscles of the human system, is depending for its motive power upon a nervous edict from the brain; that the third nerve being the means of communication, some foreign cause creates a state of excitability in this nerve which causes it to give to the ciliary muscle the same action as if the intellect had so ordered.

Let me illustrate this point. Suppose you have an electric door-bell which rings upon a button being pressed which so acts as to close the circuit and make a continuous channel for the electric power to pass on its route, of course affecting the mechanism of the bell in such a way as to cause the clapper to vibrate and consequently ringing the bell. Now, the same result will follow if by any means the wires are short circuited, that is, if another piece of wire should become entangled in such a manner as to form the two main wires. The power is there and is accidentally applied, the same as in the tonic spasm the power is there and is applied without any intention upon the part of the intellect to so use it, and, unlike the clonic form, it remains constantly in use and does not cease with fixation.

We are only able without the use of atropine to decide upon tonic spasm by means of its effect upon amplitude of accommodation, as we know what amount of accommodation should be present at different ages, and consequently in measuring the PP, with distant vision normal, with glasses if necessary, we are able at once to see if a proportionate amount is present according to age, and if not we

would suspect spasm. For instance, a person of 20 years should have amplitude of 10.00 D and PP in emetropia would be 4 inches, and finding a case of this age in which amplitude was only 6.00 D we would expect spasm 4.00 D. Of course the same results are to be expected in paralysis of ciliary, as that would lessen the amplitude in exactly the same way, but with but little practice you can readily differentiate between them, as spasm carries with it a contracted pupil, while in paralysis it is dilated. In the tonic form considerable pain in the ciliary is felt, and a common symptom is an abnormal secretion of tears. The acuteness of vision is nearly always diminished, frequently simulating myopia, and is very changeable. The presence of a slight convergent squint would add to the proof. The common nerve supply of the ciliary and internal recti would account for spasm in case of muscular errors.

Having by any of the foregoing symptoms and methods of examination established the presence of spasm, it is easily classified with the retinoscope, and, if found to be tonic spasm, we can only resign the case to the oculist. In your regular practice of refraction you have come across cases in which the refraction, as measured from time to time, shows results which are greatly at variance, and some of you have doubtless pursued your studies far enough to know that this is a fairly accurate indication of the presence of spasm, but if you stop there you have no results. You must diagnose and classify, and if tonic let it go, but if clonic it is open to your efforts.

My own custom was for years, when engaged in doing refraction work, to order for all cases of tonic spasm, irrespective of any error of refraction as indicated by trial lenses, sufficiently strong convex lenses to blur the distant vision. These, of course, it was not possible to wear constantly, but by undergoing slight inconvenience they can be worn part of the time for distance, and constantly for reading, and the longer they are worn the less discomfort there is felt in wearing them, as their effect is to induce a relaxation, as the only means of obtaining clear vision. If a record is kept of these cases—and you cannot hope for practical results unless you do so—it will be found that subjective tests made previously will reveal more myopia, or less hyperopia, than one made after a course of training by means of a convex glass. I have even found the application of a weak convex lens in-

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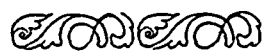


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stantly beneficial in diagnosing low amounts of astigmatism, presumed to be present, but which it was found impossible to disclose by the ordinary methods, they evidently being hidden under a mild form of spasm of the ciliary, which prevented the visual acuity from being affected, and also maintains the symmetry of the astigmatic chart, which under the blurring effect of the convex over-correction blurs only such lines as correspond to the emetropic meridian, and leaving bright the lines indicating the meridian of astigmatism. If there is no astigmatism present the lines will blur simultaneously.

Ciliary spasm has been found to be present as the result of a slight abrasion of the cornea.

Reflex irritation of the ciliary nerves from some disease possibly far removed from the seat of vision.

Various inflammatory affections of the eye such as conjunctivitis keratitis, episcleritis, blepharitis and it is also found in connection with an over-worked condition of the retina.

A marked symptom of spasm is the diminutive pupil together with the variation of the acuteness of vision under different examinations.

The manner in which the test type is read should put you on your guard in regard to spasm, as while not constituting an absolutely reliable test it will in many cases lead you to pause and investigate further before giving a correction.

The most of you have probably noticed the peculiarities incident to the various forms of ametropia in the manner in which the test type is read.

A hyperope, if he have ample accommodation, will read it off as readily as an emetrop. Myopia, of course, precludes the possibility of normal vision, and the myope will read with a fair degree of certainty down the card to a certain point, but beyond that he can make no attempt, while the astigmat will dash through the letters regardless of results, making few pauses and miscalling most of the letters. Unlike the myope, they do not seem blurred to him, but have taken on other forms under the distorting effect of the elliptical cornea. But the spasmodic individual is usually a backward, undecided sort of a subject, reading the various lines with considerable uncertainty, and at one moment showing visual acuity in excess of what you presently find it. His style is like his condition—spasmodic.

These symptoms being present, you

would not be justified in ordering glasses while the refraction was in this condition. In the absence of atropine you will find the persistent application of a convex lense to exert a relaxing influence upon the cramped condition of the ciliary, but, as before stated, you must learn to distinguish between clonic and tonic, as you but waste your time by experimenting on the latter form.

To sum up the conditions and methods of treatment, we have to look for spasm with an abnormally small pupil, when the method of reading test type is indicative of this condition, and we are sure of it when repeated examinations give variable results.

We are able to diagnose and classify by means of retinoscopy.

Bear in mind that a discrepancy between amplitude of accommodation, as found with the tape measure and the age table of Donders, is sure indication of spasm or paralysis, and its diagnosis is by means of the pupillary aperture.

Now as to treatment. For tonic nothing can be done other than a long course of treatment with atropine, and also medical treatment with a view to removing the cause.

With the tonic form you cannot fail of at least partial correction if you persevere in the use of the plus lenses, increasing the strength from time to time as your examinations show you the spasm yielding to treatment.

Now, in conclusion, a word in regard to the financial aspect of the question. These cases which come up for consideration under the higher standard of optics, such as spasm, muscular troubles, etc., do not, in my experience, give adequate returns for the time, and knowledge required to correct them, principally because, not making any charge for time, the total charge is included in the price of the glasses, and, as you have to give a price on these at the time of supplying them, we rarely at that time can be certain that some complications may not arise that will require more attention and probably more glasses. In view of this fact you will find it sound practice, in all cases where there is a possibility of future trouble, to impress upon your customer that the glasses are for temporary use only, and will require changing. Especially is this the case in the matter of spasm, where a course of treatment, extending, perhaps, over months, has to be undergone, and repeated examinations necessary. But in many cases you will

have to consider your outlay in time and knowledge as so much on the debit side of the advertising account, and if judiciously used it will prove a good investment.

The Finest Price List Ever Printed on Canadian Soil.

We are not fond of adjectives in the superlative form, but we cannot deny that the highest praise is merited by the last edition of Parke, Davis & Co.'s Priced Catalogue. It was prepared in Canada, printed in Canada, and embodies an array of nearly five thousand preparations, every one of which is manufactured at the Walkerville laboratory of this great house. Not alone does this list set forth formulæ and prices of each item in the twenty-nine extensive lines manufactured by P., D. & Co., but it also contains in convenient form a vast fund of information which makes it permanently valuable for purposes of reference. Thirty-five pages are devoted to a most useful "property and dose list" of drugs from which Parke, Davis & Co. manufacture a fluid, solid or powdered extract or concentration. Every paragraph in the eighteen pages of "Notes of reference" is a valuable nugget of information.

The list is compactly and handsomely printed, and is sent without charge to every druggist who asks for a copy. Do not fail to write for one of these catalogues, and when you get it keep it within easy reach, for it will answer a thousand queries relating to drugs, their uses, doses, prices and pharmaceutical preparations.

A marvellous growth has been the happy and merited lot of this famous house, and it is pleasant to feel and know that the wonderful increase of its trade in the Dominion, in the States and in every other civilized country is due, not to printer's ink, but wholly to the honorable character of its management, to its scientific activity, to the transparently conscientious spirit which prevails in every department of its immense laboratories, to its generous treatment of every patron, and to its urbane and courteous correspondence. Parke, Davis & Co. have done vastly more than win success—they have richly deserved it, and no one needs grudge them a single one of the triumphs which the future holds yet in store for them.

The Walkerville branch of Parke, Davis & Co. is keeping even pace with the growth of the patent-house, and deserves warm commendation for the scientific work on which this catalogue throws such a significant light.

Amongst Our Advertisers.

Read Evans & Sons' advertisement in this number of THE DRUGGIST. The article advertised is an exceptionally valuable one, and will readily command sales whenever introduced.

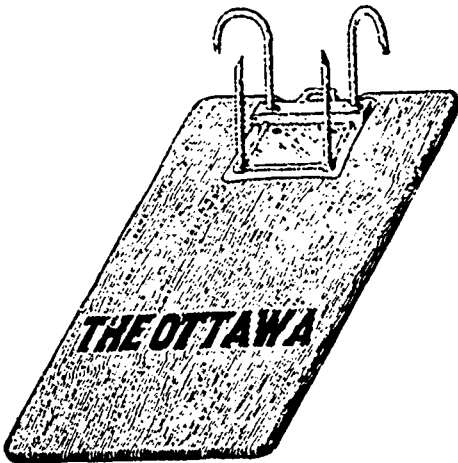
Messrs. Elliot & Co., 3 Front street east, Toronto, announce the arrival of a fresh shipment of Gibson's confectionery, of which they have a complete assortment. There are a number of leading lines in their advertisement which it would be well to make a note of.

R Department.

With a view to still further increasing the efficiency and capability of their prescription department, Messrs. Cohen Bros. have re-arranged this branch of their business. They are engaged in putting in place new machinery throughout of the most approved pattern, especially providing for the maintainance of the exceptionally high standard which this department possesses, and at the same time meet the demands of their ever-increasing clientele.

Cheap Files.

Buntin, Gillies & Co., Hamilton, offer to supply the Ottawa file, cut herewith,



at \$2.75 per dozen. This is the cheapest good board file on the market.

Holiday Goods.

The advertisement of Saunders & Evans in this issue gives some pointers as to holiday lines of goods which should not be lost sight of. This firm are, we believe, the largest dealers in Sponges and Chamois Skins in the Dominion. They are offering some excellent values

in sponges, of which they carry some two hundred varieties.

They do all their own bleaching and turn out goods unsurpassed by any importations.

Y. & S.

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Calendars, Etc.

Read Marsland & Torrance's announcement on page 224B of this issue. They are large dealers and have a very fine assortment.

"D. C." Malt Extract.

This brand of Malt Extract has become very popular with the drug trade in all sections, and is having a very large sale. The Druggists' Corporation of Canada, in this issue, advise druggists to lay in a stock before the severe weather sets in.

Seasonable Goods.

It will pay you to read Archdale Wilson & Co.'s advertisement in this issue. When you read it we are satisfied it will mean business from you.

Dr. W. E. Hamill, who conducts the Druggists' Exchange, desires us to announce that he has thirteen buyers who have asked him to pilot them unto desirable drug stocks for sale. Druggists who wish to sell their businesses will save time, money, and undue publicity by writing Dr. Hamill, 88 Yonge street, Toronto, and placing their stores in his hands for sale. Every effort is made to bring together men who wish to buy and men who wish to sell. A central drug exchange office of this kind is a great boon to vendor and vendee alike, and should be liberally patronized.

Local.

The Optical Institute of Canada has closed two successful classes since our last issue. The next class will commence on November the 7th, and will be the last class this year, so as not to interfere with Xmas trade and holidays. Intending students should write Dr. W. E. Hamill at once to reserve a seat, as the number of students in each class is limited, so that

individual instruction may be given if necessary, so that every student may become an efficient optician.

WANTS, FOR SALE, ETC.

BUSINESS CHANGES.

DR. HAMILL, WHO CONDUCTS THE DRUGGISTS' exchange for the convenience and protection of druggists who wish to sell their stocks, wishes us to say through our columns that he has a number of cash buyers who are desirous of securing paying drug stocks, and prospective vendors consult their own interests by placing their stores in Dr. Hamill's hands.

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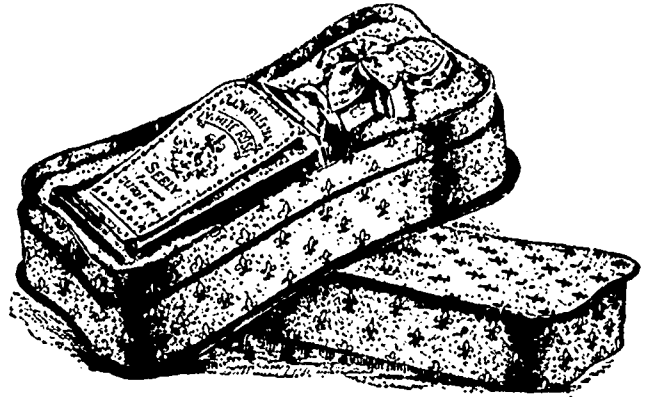
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Powdered, lb.....	15	17	CASTOR, Fibre, lb.....	20 00	20 00	Powdered, lb.....	6 50	6 75
ALOIN, oz.....	40	45	CHALK, French, powdered, lb...	10	12	Scammony, pure Resin, lb.....	12 80	13 00
ANODYNE, Hoffman's bot., lbs...	50	55	Precip., see Calcium, lb.....	10	12	Shellac, lb.....	35	40
ARROWROOT, Bermuda, lb.....	40	45	Prepared, lb.....	5		Bleached, lb.....	40	45
St. Vincent, lb.....	15	18	CHARCOAL, Animal, powd., lb...	4	5	Spruce, true, lb.....	30	35
BALSAM, Fir, lb.....	45	50	Willow, powdered, lb.....	20	25	Tragacanth, flake, 1st, lb.....	85	90
Copaiba, lb.....	70	85	CLOVE, lb.....	16	17	Powdered, lb.....	1 10	1 25
Peru, lb.....	3 25	3 50	Powdered, lb.....	17	18	Sorts, lb.....	55	70
Tolu, can or less, lb.....	70	75	COCHINEAL, S.G., lb.....	40	45	Thus, lb.....	8	10
BARK, Barbary, lb.....	22	25	COLLODION, lb.....	75	80	HERB, Althea, lb.....	27	35
Bayberry, lb.....	15	18	Cantharidal, lb.....	2 50	2 75	Bitterwort, lb.....	36	40
Ruckthorn, lb.....	15	17	CONFECTION, Senna, lb.....	40	45	Burdock, lb.....	16	18
Canella, lb.....	15	17	CREOSOTE, Wood, lb.....	1 25	2 50	Boneset, oz., lb.....	15	17
Cascara Sagrada	25	30	CUTTLEFISH BONE, lb.....	25	30	Catnip, oz., lb.....	17	20
Casarilla, select, lb.....	18	20	DENTRINE, lb.....	10	12	Chiretta, lb.....	25	30
Cassia, in mats, lb.....	18	20	DOVER'S POWDER, lb.....	1 50	1 60	Coltsfoot, lb.....	20	38
Cinchona, red, lb.....	60	65	ERGOT, Spanish, lb.....	75	80	Feverfew, oz., lb.....	53	55
Powdered, lb.....	65	70	Powdered, lb.....	90	1 00	Grindelia robusta, lb.....	45	50
Yellow, lb.....	35	40	Ergotin, Keith's, oz.....	2 00	2 10	Horehound, oz., lb.....	18	20
Pale, lb.....	40	45	EXTRACT LOGWOOD, bulk, lb...	13	14	Jaborandi, lb.....	45	50
Elm, selected, lb.....	18	20	Pounds, lb.....	14	17	Lemon Balm, lb.....	38	40
Ground, lb.....	17	20	FLOWERS, Arnica, lb.....	15	20	Liverwort, German, lb.....	38	40
Powdered, lb.....	20	28	Calendula, lb.....	55	60	Lobelia, oz., lb.....	15	20
Hemlock, crushed, lb.....	18	20	Camomile, Roman, lb.....	25	30	Motherwort, oz., lb.....	20	22
Oak, white, crushed lb.....	15	17	German, lb.....	40	45	Mullein, German, lb.....	17	20
Orange peel, bitter, lb.....	15	16	Elder, lb.....	20	22	Pennyroyal, oz., lb.....	18	20
Prickly ash, lb.....	35	40	Lavender, lb.....	12	15	Peppermint, oz., lb.....	21	22
Sassafras, lb.....	15	16	Rose, red, French, lb.....	1 60	2 00	Rue, oz., lb.....	30	35
Soap (quillaya), lb.....	13	15	Rosemary, lb.....	25	30	Sage, oz., lb.....	18	20
Wild cherry, lb.....	13	15	Saffron, American, lb.....	65	70	Spearmint, lb.....	21	25
BEANS, Catalbar, lb.....	45	50	Spanish, Val'a, oz.....	1 00	1 25	Thyme, oz., lb.....	18	20
Tonka, lb.....	1 50	2 75	GELATINE, Cooper's, lb.....	75	80	Tansy, oz., lb.....	15	18
Vanilla, lb.....	11 00	16 00	French, white, lb.....	35	40	Wormwood, oz.....	20	22
BERRIES, Cubeb, sifted, lb.....	20	25	GLYCERINE, lb.....	17	20	Yerba Santa, lb.....	38	44
powdered, lb.....	25	30	GUARANA.....	1 25	1 50	HONEY, lb.....	13	15
Juniper, lb.....	7	10	Powdered, lb.....	1 50	1 75	Hops, fresh, lb.....	20	25
Ground, lb.....	12	14	GUM ALOES, Cape, lb.....	18	20	INDIGO, Madras, lb.....	75	80
Prickly ash, lb.....	40	45	Barbadoes, lb.....	30	50	INSECT POWDER, lb.....	35	38
BUDS, Balm of Gilead, lb.....	55	60	Socotrine, lb.....	65	70	ISINGLASS, Brazil, lb.....	2 00	2 10
Cassia, lb.....	25	30	Asafetida, lb.....	40	45	Russian, true, lb.....	6 00	6 50
BUTTER, Cacao, lb.....	60	65	Arabic, 1st, lb.....	70	75	LEAF, Aconite, lb.....	25	30
CAMPHOR, lb.....	50	55	Powdered, lb.....	80	95	Bay, lb.....	18	20
CANTHARIDES, Russian, lb.....	1 40	1 50	Sifted sorts, lb.....	45	50	Belladonna, lb.....	25	30
Powdered, lb.....	1 50	1 60	Sorts, lb.....	30	35	Buchu, long, lb.....	50	55
CAPSIDUM, lb.....	25	30	Benzoin, lb.....	50	1 00	Short, lb.....	25	27
			Catechu, Black, lb.....	9	20	Coca, lb.....	35	40
			Gamboge, powdered, lb.....	1 20	1 25	Digitalis, lb.....	15	20
			Guaiac, lb.....	50	1 00	Eucalyptus, lb.....	18	25
			Powdered, lb.....	90	95	Hyoscyamus.....	20	25
			Kino, true, lb.....	4 25	4 50	Matico, lb.....	70	70

**Patents Relating to Pharmacy, Etc.,
Sept. 6th to Sept. 27th.**

Emile Sterne, Paris, France, capsule or container for containing compressed or liquefied gases, 608349.

Nelson M. Watson, Detroit, Mich., coin-controlled medical battery, 608496.

Walter E. Dewey, Philadelphia, Pa., design, vaginal syringe, 29141.

Ross Morris, Clarksburg, W. Va., medicated air-head, design, 29140.

Joseph H. Kastle, M. L. Ravitch and A. S. Lowenhardt, Lexington, Ky., vaporizer, 608967.

Valentin Koch, Geneva, Switzerland, inhaling apparatus, 608873.

Alexander McKnight, New York, N. Y., invalid bed, 608619.

Benjamin F. Morningstar, New York, N. Y., medicine spoon, 608890.

Lazarus Silverman, Chicago, Ill., surgical and other dressing and pad, 608921.

Wm. Taylor, Edinburgh, Scotland, apparatus for heating air for therapeutic or other purposes, 706928.

Aime M. Villon, New York, N. Y., manufacturing athylic alcohol, 608652.

Fisher H. Lippincott, Philadelphia, Pa., Soda-water apparatus, 610188.

Nels Person, Garner, Iowa, Truss, 610202.

Henry Bausch, Rochester, N. Y., Mouth and throat mirror, 610518.

Joseph C. McBeth, Denver, Colo., Surgeon's splint, 610866.

James M. Munyon, Philadelphia, Pa., Inhaler, 610717.

Wilhelm Schmidt, Arlington, N. J., Refining camphor, 610664.

De Wane B. Smith, Deerfield, N. Y., Design, body for sprayers, 29327.

Ludwig Limpach, Berlin, Germany, making salicylo-acetic acid, 611014.

Benjamin H. Lohman, St. Louis, Mo., surgical injector clamp, 611038.

Henry T. Mason, Philadelphia, Pa., package for medical preparations, 611136.

Arthur R. Moody, Stoke-on-Trent, England, respirator, 610914.

Ferdinand A. Richardt, New York, N. Y., surgical case, 611023.

Max Zahn, Artern, Germany, obtaining lime sucrate, 611164.

Arthur M. Chambers, Thorncliffe, England, medicinal vaporizer, 611560.

Samuel L. Hannon and M. A. Jordan, Washington, D. C., respirator, 611478.

Charles E. Longden, New Haven, Conn., syringe tube, 611454.

Arthur B. Cruickshank, London, England, design, syringe-bulb, 29424.

Wm. C. Hallock, New York, N. Y., design, pessary, 29408.

TRADE-MARKS.

Farbenfabriken, of Elberfeld Company, New York, N. Y., sedatives, 31836.

Farbenfabriken, of Elberfeld Company, New York, N. Y., antiseptics, 31837.

Matchless Mineral Water Company, Dallas, Texas, certain named medicinal other mineral water, 31834.

Hubert Terry, West Hoboken, N. J., medical plasters, 31835.

Baylor Wilson, Navasota, Texas, flavoring compound for syrup for soda-water, 31833.

Cassius E. Belcher, Jersey Shore, Pa., ointments, 31858.

Boraline Chemical Company, Baltimore, Md., antiseptic tablets and powders for certain named purposes, 31859.

Oberhaeuser & Landauer, Wurzberg, Germany, certain named medical confections, beverages, and preparations, 31856.

Charles R. Roswell, Cleveland, Ohio, liniment, 31857.

B. B. Mineral Springs Company, Bowling Green, Mo., Certain named bitter mineral water, 31943.

Harry K. Buck, Philadelphia, Pa., Perfumery, toilet water, and toilet powder, 31933.

C. B. Woodworth Sons Company, Rochester, N. Y., Sachet powders and toilet soap, 31935.

Court Perfumery Company, New York, N. Y., Soaps, perfumery, extracts, and face and tooth powders, excluding perfume waters, 31936.

Cutoit Co., Chicago, Ill., Certain flavoring and toilet articles, 31934.

Matthew J. Johnson, Superior, Wis., Certain rheumatism cure and blood purifier, 31951.

Edouard Morin, Quebec, Canada, Remedy for certain named diseases, 31952.

Firm of Carl Rappe, Weissensee, Germany, Disinfecting, antiseptic, and asepticizing preparations, 31950.

Harry W. Crelley, Covington, Ky., Medical compound for the removal of hair from the skin and for skin, scalp, and hair affections, 31964.

Thomas Hollis, Boston, Mass., Powder for cleansing and polishing the teeth, 31962.

Franz X. Liebig, New York, N. Y., Medicinal tonics, 31967.

Pharmaceutisches Institut Ludwig Wilhelm Cans, Frankfurt-on-the-Main, Germany, Powders, pills, tablets, perls, ointment and tinctures, 31963.

Louis Schuenemann, St. Louis, Mo., Liniment, 31966.

James R. Wasson, Chicago, Ill., Remedy for certain named diseases, 31965.

Monroe De Tar, Kinsley, Kans., dyspepsia, catarrh, liver and kidney, pain and cough cure, pills, and liniment, 31987.

George R. Debnam, Baltimore, Md., tablets and powders for certain named disorders, 31988.

Gregory & Co., Northampton, England, lozenge for allaying thirst, 32005.

Hance Bros. & White, Philadelphia, Pa., remedies for indigestion, flatulency, and dyspepsia, 32004.

Firm of E. Merck, Darmstadt, Germany, chemical and medicinal preparation, 32002.

Firm of E. Merck, Darmstadt, Germany, chemical and medicinal preparation, 32003.

Louis Mohr, Pittsburg, Pa., medicine, 32001.

R. T. Booth Co., Ithica, N. Y., certain named medicinal preparations and medicinal toilet articles, 32000.

Williamson & Watts, Baltimore, Md., corn-plaster, 31998.

LABELS.

Chen Yum Poong, New Orleans, La., "Poong's Ready Cure" (for a medicine), 6659.

W. H. Briggs, Northport, Wash., "The Original Extract of Figs" (for medicine), 6663.

Archibald Dakin, Brockton, Mass., "Arab Balsam" (for balsam), 6664.

Edward P. Weed, Norwalk, Conn., "Dr. Many's Antiseptic Tooth Powder" (for tooth powder), 6665.

Eugene Lucchesi, Boston, Mass., "Lucchesi's cure for rheumatism" (for rheumatic salve), 6674.

Boericke & Tafel, Philadelphia, Pa., "Physiological salts" (for a medical compound), 6678.

Boericke & Tafel, Philadelphia, Pa., "Physiological salts" (for a medical compound), 6679.

D. F. Davenport, Americus, Ga., "Davenport's tasteless sulphate quinine," 6680.

Iodide, oz.....	\$ 35	\$ 40	Iodide, oz.....	\$ 40	\$ 43	Geranium, oz.....	\$1 75	\$1 85
Bin., oz.....	25	30	Salicylate, lb.....	1 00	1 10	Rose, lb.....	3 20	3 50
Oxide, Red, lb.....	1 15	1 20	Sulphate, lb.....	2	5	Jumper 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	SOMNIF, oz.....	85	00	Lavender, Chiris. Fleur, lb.....	3 00	3 55
MORPHINE, Acetate, oz.....	1 00	2 60	SPIRIT NITRE, lb.....	35	65	Garden, lb.....	75	1 50
Muriate, oz.....	1 00	2 00	STRONTIUM, Nitrate, lb.....	18	20	Lemon, lb.....	1 75	1 90
Sulphate, oz.....	2 00	2 10	STRYCHNINE, crystals, oz.....	80	85	Lemongrass, lb.....	1 50	1 00
PRUIN, Saccharated, oz.....	35	40	SULLONAL, oz.....	28	30	Mustard, Essential, oz.....	60	60
PILERNACLINE, oz.....	35	40	SULPHUR, Flowers of, lb.....	24	4	Neroh, oz.....	4 25	4 60
PIPERAZINE, Muriate, gram.....	7	8	Pure precipitated, lb.....	13	20	Orange, lb.....	2 75	3 75
PIPERIN, oz.....	1 00	1 10	TARTAR EMEER, lb.....	50	55	Sweet, lb.....	2 75	3 00
PHOSPHORUS, lb.....	90	1 10	THYMOL (Thymic acid), oz.....	55	60	Ongannu, lb.....	65	50
POTASSA, Caustic, white, lb.....	00	05	VERAURINE, oz.....	2 00	2 10	Patchouli, oz.....	80	50
POTASSIUM, Acetate, lb.....	35	40	ZINC, Acetate, lb.....	70	75	Pennyroyal, lb.....	2 50	2 05
Bicarbonate lb.....	15	17	Carbonate lb.....	25	30	Peppermint, lb.....	2 25	2 07
Bichromate, lb.....	14	15	Chloride, gran. lvs., oz.....	13	15	Pimento, lb.....	2 60	2 05
Bisulphate (Cream Tart.), lb.....	25	28	Iodide, oz.....	60	65	Rhodum, 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	Ruc., 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.....	3 00	3 25	Tansy, lb.....	4 25	4 85
Permanganate, 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.....	2 75	3 00
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	Capsicum, oz.....	60	65	FIXED OILS.		
PROPYLEAMINE, oz.....	35	46	Cataway, lb.....	2 75	3 00	CASIOR, lb.....	13	15
QUININE, Sulph. bulk.....	35	40	Cassa, lb.....	2 75	3 00	COD LIVER, N.E., gal.....	90	95
Ozs., oz.....	40	45	Cedar.....	55	85	Norwegian, gal.....	1 60	1 70
QUINDINE, Sulphate, ozs. or.....	16	20	Cinnamon, Ceylon, oz.....	2 75	3 00	COTTONSEED, 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 10	1 20	LINSEED, boiled, gal.....	56	59
SILVER, Nitrate, cryst., oz.....	80	85	Copaiiba, lb.....	1 75	2 00	Raw, gal.....	55	58
Fused, oz.....	85	90	Croton, 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.....	70	75	Ergosterin, oz.....	20	25	PAIM, lb.....	12	13
Carbonate, lb.....	3	0	Eucalyptus, lb.....	1 50	1 75	SPERM, gal.....	1 50	1 60
Hypophosphite, oz.....	10	12	Fennel, lb.....	1 60	1 75	TURPENTINE, gal.....	60	65
Hyposulphite, lb.....	3	0						

Drug Reports.

English Market Report

London, September 28th, 1898.

Market alterations are upward in their character, but the absence of brisk demand prevents more than a gradual hardening. Camphor has advanced. Cocaine is also dearer. English oils of peppermint and lavender are dearer, owing to short yield of this year's crop. Henbane has reached a famine price. Ipecac is also very firm and dear. Citric acid is firmer, but tartaric has not moved yet. Opium is steady and any movement will be of an upward character. Quinine is lifeless. Quicksilver has dropped, but no reduction has yet taken place in mercurials.

Botanical Nomenclature

In a discussion on the merits of the use of common names instead of botanical names, J. U. Lloyd (*American Journal of Pharmacy*) advocates the use of the following:

Asthma Weed, for *Euphorbia pilulifera*

(to distinguish it from others species of *Euphorbia*).

Black Haw, for *Viburnum prunifolium* (to distinguish it from *Viburnum opulus*).

Fragrant Sumach, for *Rhus aromatica* (to distinguish it from *Rhus Toxicodendron*).

Gravel Root, for *Eupatorium purpureum* (to distinguish it from *Eupatorium perfoliatum*).

Horse Chestnut, for *Aesculus Hippocastanum* (to distinguish it from *Aesculus glabra*).

Spikenard, for *Aralia racemosa* (to distinguish it from *Aralia nudicaulis*).

Spotted Spurge, for *Euphorbia hypericifolia* (to distinguish it from *Euphorbia corollata* and *Euphorbia pilulifera*).

Swamp Milkweed, for *Asclepias incarnata* (to distinguish it from *Asclepias cornuti* and *Asclepias tuberosa*).

White Snake-root, for *Eupatorium aromaticum* (to distinguish it from *Eupatorium perfoliatum* and *Eupatorium purpureum*).—*Bull. Phar.*

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