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# Canadian Druggist

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

VOL. XII.

TORONTO, MAY, 1900.

No. 5

#### Canadian Druggist

WILLIAM J. DYAS, PUBLISHER.

Subscription \$1 per year in advance.

Advertising rates on application.

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

New advertisements or changes to be addressed Canadian Druggist,

TRADERS' BANK CHAMBERS

(3) YONGE STREET,

TORONTO, ONT.

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#### Giving Copies of Prescriptions.

The question as to who is the rightful owner of the prescription—the physician, the druggist, or the patient—is no nearer a definite general conclusion to day than it was fifty years ago. The practice of giving the prescription to the patient by the physician has induced the patient to demand its return from the druggist, and, regardless of the abuse to which the original is frequently put, both it and copies of it are frequently given not only by the patient for whom it was prescribed, but to their friends and acquaintances as well.

Strictly speaking, the prescription is an order for simple or compound drugs, and its fulfilment terminates the right of the patient to further consideration upon it. Unless the physician marks upon it, "To be repeated if desired," it should not again be filled without his advice, nor should he be in any sense responsible for its use and abuse afterwards. The patient does not pay his fee for the written prescription, but for the privilege of having the benefit to be derived from the skill of the prescriber. In certain cases the physician may desire his patient to continue prescribed treatment for a considerable length of time; but, even should he do so, his primary prescription should not become a definite possession of the patient, to be used by him at will. The patient does not usually know enough about the ingredients prescribed to judge of the times or conditions where its use might be desirable. He may not know that drugs possessing cumulative and harmful influences are contained in a prescription which he is having his friends use for afflictions which he imagines are similar to those he had. When physicians have a sufficiently large practice to enable them to keep a dispenser, no thought is entertained by their patient. that they are entitled to the prescription which the dispenser puts up for them. In

fact, physicians frequently dispense their own medicine because of the abuse to which their prescriptions are subjected. The druggist passively permits the abuse through force of habit and for gain, and the patient through ignorance and a desire to evade the payment of an additional consulting fee. The whole system is wrong. Specific prescriptions should not be turned into general recipes either by desire of the patient or by consent of the dispenser and until the druggist shall adopt such a course as will enable the prescriber to carry to an intelligent conclusion the course of treatment which he may map out for his patient, we shall feel privileged to justify a practice now becoming quite common—that of dis pensing their own prescriptions.

#### Business Opportunities.

The best men are not those who have waited for chances, but who have taken them, besieged the chance, conquered the chance; and made chance the servitor. The lack of opportunity is ever the excuse of a weak, vacillating mind. Every life is full of opportunities. Every business transaction is an opportunityan opportunity to be polite -an oppor tunity to he manly—an opportunity to be honest-an opportunity to make friends. Every proof of confidence in you is a great opportunity. Existence is the privilege of effort, and when that privilege is met like a man, opportunities to succeed along the line of your aptitude will come faster than you can see them.

Thousands of men go to business every day, and can be counted on as certainly as the rising of the sun, who are mere automatons wound up to; go a certain number of hours each day. They accomplish nothing, because they do not bring to their aid the dormant powers of their being. When the purpose is persevered in diligently and kept constantly in view, so that no distractions or side assues are

allowed to interfere, there can be little doubt about the result. If a man throws himself into his purpose with courage and enthusiasm, nothing will-fail him. He may lack the resources needed to carry out his plan, and he will find himself at the outset struggling against the indifference of those who can render him great help. But in time these obstacles will be surmounted, and he draw to his aid not alone the interested sympathy of others, but the far more valuable aids of material resources. In every instance where a purpose dominates a man's mind, and is supported by earnestness and courage, it never fails to attract all the resources necessary to its success.

#### Business Procrastination.

The distinctive difference to be noted between the active, pushing and successful man of business and the unsuccessful and discouraged man is frequently found in the simple matter of the improvement The one seizes upon every of time. opportunity as it is presented, and, acting promptly, profits by it. He is alert, and his movements are rapid. The other, with perhaps as clear perception of the situation as the first, fails to reach the goal in time, simply from constitutional inertia, or the bad habit of procrastination. The old saw has it that "Procrastination is the thief of time." Another truism is that "Time is money." It follows, then, that procrastination steals money; certainly prograstination loses the opportunity to make money, and in many cases completely destroys the retailer's profits.

There is no man in business in whose management of affairs promptitude counts more than with the retailer. The consumer's wants are imperative. The retailer, to profit by supplying those wants, must act instantly. Is a new article asked for? It must be found and supplied quickly, or else a competitor gets the advantage. Does some event occur that can be turned to advantage in an advertising way? The opportunity must be seized upon instantly, or the effect will be lost. Are discounts offered for prompt payment? The remittance must be despatched by the specified date, or else the coveted percentage is not secured. Are there accounts to collect? The bills must be presented at the time they are due, and every reasonable effort put forth to secure their payment, or else loss from Procrastination in collections costs large sums of money every year to retailers, and to other merchants as well. First, it deprives them of the use of the money which would secure discounts on purchases, and, second, it helps the debtor to get into a position where he cannot be made to pay even by legal process.

w.J.

#### Amongst the U.S. Colleges.

The Philadelphia College of Pharmacy have added to their curriculum two new courses, viz., Bacteriology and Commercial Training, both being optional subjects.

The Chicago College of Pharmacy will in future have, in addition to their usual subjects, lectures on commercial subjects, or, more properly speaking, on essential features necessary to the proper discrimination to be used in the purchase of goods, as to qualities, varieties, value's, etc.

The Maryland College of Pharmacy, through its secretary, has communicated with the various colleges of pharmacy in the United States asking that delegates be sent to Richmond, Va., during the meeting of the American Pharmaceutical Association, to consider the desirability of forming an Association of Teaching Schools of Pharmacy, which delegates will have power to adopt uniform rules and regulations for the guidance of such an association.

In connection with the Atlanta, Ga., College of Pharmacy a free dispensary is operated, where students dispense for the public under the guidance of an instructor.

#### To Dealers in Wall Paper.

Messrs. M. Staunton & Co. wish to thank their many customers for the liberal patronage with which they have been favored during the season now nearing an end. That the wall papers made by the firm are popular and profitable is evidenced by the large business done, far larger than any previous season. Repeat o'ders continue to pour in, but the s'ock on hand is able to stand the strain.

M. Staunton & Co. believe they can best show their appreciation of the liberal orders placed with them by making their new line of samples more than ever at-

tractive in all grades. Sampling on the new line is now under way, and will be shown in due course by their salesmen, and it will undoubtedly merit the approval of the wall paper trade.

#### A Crazy Bill.

A bill entitled, "An Act to Regulate the Sale of Patent or Proprietary Medicines or Cures," was introduced into the Ontario Legislature at its recent sitting, and secured a first reading.

A survey of the various clauses and sub clauses of the measure will create considerable speculation as to the real intention of the framer of the Act. If the designer of it had no ulterior motive but the collection of the annual license fee of \$1,000 for each preparation advertised or sold as a patent or proprietary remedy, he must certainly have been troubled somewhat with what is commonly known as the nightmare; as the licenses collected would in all probability be too small to buy the registrar, to be appointed, a moderately appointed office-desk.

A perusal of the bill will be apt to convince our readers that if they do not entertain an exalted idea about the earning powers of patent or proprietary medicines, that there are at least would-be legislators in the land who do. We are pleased to note that the House adjourned without reporting the bill.

The Proprietary Articles Trade Association of Canada have, through their Executive, drafted a circular letter to all patent medicine manufacturers and wholesale druggists, calling their attention to the proposed legislation, and asking for united action. We trust that they will receive that support and active co operation which is undoubtedly necessary at this juncture.

Although the session of the Legislature has closed without committing itself to any line of action, there is no doubt that strong pressure will be brought to bear to push this legislation through in some shape at the next session, and it is essential that such steps should be taken as will unitedly bring all branches of the trade together to combat anything which would impose unjust and uncalled-for restrictions upon any section of the trade.

# Put Up Your Own

.....IN.....

Lawson & Jones

# Containers

The way goods are done up has as much to do with the sales as any other part of advertising.

### Lawson & Jones

LABEL PRINTERS AND BOX MAKERS

LONDON, ONT.

BRAND

# Essential Oils

We Handle

THE D& ©

IN ORIGINAL PACKAGES FROM 1 OZ. UPWARD.

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

The London Drug Co.

LONDON, ONT.

We invite your order for

# E. & Co's. Citrate of Magnesia

for which we claim every good quality.

3 points

excellence

FLAVOUR EFFERVESCENCE APPEARANCE

Our 5lb gold-lacquered cans are handsome and attractive. It sells conveniently at retail in our 1lb. bottles and 6oz Blue Magnesias.

6oz Bottle

# GRAPE SALINE

25c.

This pleasant fruit salt is in steady demand, its merits having secured wide recognition. For an agreeable, mild aperient or to provide a pleasant cooling draft, there is nothing better than Grape Saline. Sells at 25c; costs \$1.80 per dozen.

# 'DIAMOND' LYE

POWDERED, SCENTED

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

Five per cent. Thirty Days.



The Elliot & Co., Limited

... Toronto

# taunton

# $\mathsf{WALL}$ **PAPERS**

Does Your Stock Need a Little Sorting?

Our stock is in good shape now, but at the rate orders are coming in we can't make promises on it too far ahead. You'd better not delay ordering. We've a splendid line of Gilts, Ingrains and Tapestries, and if you've a customer that is hard to please send to us for special samples to make a selection from.

M. STAUNTON & CO.,

**TORONTO** 

We Make a

#### SPECIALTY

of fine

# PAPER BOXES

#### LITHOGRAPHED LABELS

Our line both of boxes and labels cannot be excelled, as an evidence of which we count amongst our customers all the leading Druggists in the Dominion.

Almost everything a Druggist requires in the way of packages and labels we supply, and we take pride in turning out all our work well.

### **Excel in Quality**

and consequently we appeal more especially to those progressive druggists who want line work and appreciate it when they see it.

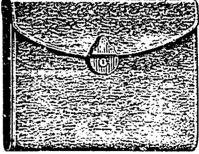
You run absolutely no chance about being thoroughly well pleased if you buy your lithographed labels from us. If you have not already done so, give us a trial and be convinced.

Samples furnished with pleasure.

38-40 Adelaide St. West, TORONTO

# The Srown Limited

Stationers, Paper Dealers MANUFACTURERS OF



tanony Books eather Goods

# GENERAL STATIONERY OFFICE SUPPLIES

From the smallest Pass Book to the largest Ledger. WALLETS, PURSES PORTFOLIOS CARD CASES

BOOMBINDING-A'l styles; close prices.

Remember our new address: 51-53 Wellington St. West

ORONTO

COMPLETE STOCK

#### Distilled Water.

The physician whose prescription reads "Aqua ad" may or may not have intended that distilled water should be used, but as the B.P. makes no reference to any other natural kind, there is not the slightest doubt but it is the, and the only, kind to be used. Its entire freedom from solid or gaseous constituents which could in the sightest degree affect the ingredients prescribed, makes its use imperative by all who aim to do a first-class dispensing business.

The druggist who attempts to get over the Jiffic: ity by using a patent filter may satisfy his mind that he has made a great improvement on tap water, and doubtless he has; but, even with it, solutions containing nitrate of silver, sugar of lead, perchloride of mercury, liq. arsenicalis, tine, lavand co. and tine, cardamon co., will convince him that the right thing is the best thing. We are aware that the distilled water commonly supplied by wholesale drug houses is not usually made by the process described in the Pharmacopœia, and that but little if any inducement is offered for the genuine article; but this fact only emphasizes the need for a more conscientious regard for correct dispensing on the part of the profession at large.

Even though a cost of 10 or 15 cents a gallon be entailed in securing genuine distilled water, the druggist who will expend the sum needed to keep him in an annual supply for dispensing and compounding purposes will be more than repaid by the mental satisfaction of knowing that he is using the best; and that his dispensing will, in consequence, bear comparison with that of any of his conferers.

#### To Optical Students.

We believe the material found in the optical department of this journal for the past three years embraces so much of optical knowledge that our readers who have carefully read the articles of Dr. Hamill and his answers to enquirers have been much benefited, and we have no apology for asking our readers to carefully peruse what he has to say in the optical department of this issue.

Oriental advices state that Samuel & Company, an English firm, have outbid American and other foreign firms and secured the Formosa camphor monopoly for ten years.

#### Give Them What They Want.

There is a peculiarity noticeable at times among almost all classes of business men, and that is their seeming unwillingness to allow a customer to exercise his own judgment. A man enters a store, say, with a very definite idea of what he wants. The man of whom he is buying at once tries to convince him that he is wrong. The salesman says, in effect: "Sir, you are a blockhead; you don't know what you want. It is for me to say what suits you best." The customer naturally feels somewhat nettled at this attitude of the salesman, and either does not buy, or, if he does, it is not with satisfaction. He leaves the store, feeling that he has not been able to get what he wanted, and it is not likely that he will ever return. Every customer should be allowed to have what he wants, as nearly as it is possible for you to give it to him. He has the money, you have the goods; and if his ideas seem capricious and whimsical, it is your business to try and please him if you can, just the same.

#### Criticizing Competitors.

There is one fault to which merchants are too often prone, and that is, deriding and criticizing their competitors, says the Stoves and Hardware Reporter. Instead of having a fraternal feeling for them and a generous desire that they may succeed, their chief wish is either to exterminate them or else to injure them in every conceivable way. The method which is most in vogue is to do everything to belittle a competitor's goods, methods of doing business and the general equipment of his store. The writer has known of instances where a prospective purchaser has made some mention to one merchant of the prices or qualities of goods prevailing at another's store, whereupon the merchant began a long tirade descriptive of his competitor's bad methods, general dishonesty and unworthiness. Now, instead of having the effect which the merchant hopes it will, it generally redounds to his own discredit, because such backbiting can only create a bad opinion of the perpetrator of it. As a rule, the listener generally sees the object the merchant has in view in criticizing a competitor. It is done in the hope that he may keep trade away from him, and, if possible, secure it himself. The old motto, "live and let live," is the best which a merchant

can adopt. It is another application of the golden rule which cannot be brought to mind too frequently in a keenly competitive age like the present one, where men are jostling against one another and knocking each other down. It is far better to ignore competitors a little too much than to go to the other extreme and broad over their actions, grow jealous of them, and in watching them forget your own business.

# Suggestions as to Some Official Syrups.

In a recent number of the American Journal of Pharmacy, Mr. F. W. Haussmann suggested some changes in the preparation of several of the official syrups of the U.S. Pharmacopæia. He recommended the following for

#### SYRUPUS ROSÆ.

Fluid extract of rose......125 cc.
Diluted sulphuric acid ..... 10 "
Sugar.................750 grammes.
Water, a sufficient quantity
to make 1,000 c.c.

Mix the fluid extract of rose with 300 c.c. of water, previously mixed with the diluted sulphuric acid.

Allow the mixture to stand for two hours, filter, and in the filtrate dissolve the sugar by agitation without heat, and strain.

Finally add a sufficient quantity of water through the strainer to make the syrup measure 1,000 c.c.

Mix thoroughly.

The advantages of adding diluted sulphuric acid are the production of a brighter colored syrup, an agreeable acidulous taste and possibly an increase in astringency.

In Syrupus Prunii Virginianæ he suggested that the amount of glycerin should be reduced to one-half, claiming that the amount now directed is excessive. He also advocated the preparation of an acetous syrup of wild cherry, citing the formula for syrup of ipecacuanha as a precedent. He claims also that this makes a much more agreeable preparation, having a pleasant acidulous taste. and that "once used no pharmacist would return to the old method of preparing the syrup by admixture of fluid extract and syrup." He suggests the following containing one per cent. of acetic acid:

ACETOUS SYRUP OF WILD CHERRY.

Mix the glycerin with 300 c.c. of a mixture composed of 1 part of diluted acetic acid and 5 parts of water.

Moisten the wild cherry with a sufficient quantity of the liquid and macerate for 24 hours in a closed vessel, then pack it firmly in a cylindrical percolator and pour on the remainder of the menstruum. When the liquid has disappeared from the surface, follow it by a mixture of diluted acetic acid and water in the same proportion as before, until the percolate measures 450 c.c.

Dissolve the sugar in the percolate by agitation without heat, strain and pass a sufficient quantity of the same acid mixture as before through the strainer to make the product measure 1,000 c.c. Mix thoroughly.

In the preparation of Syrupus Aurantii, he finds fault with the present formula, not only on account of the complicated process, but from the fact that a portion of the volatile oil is dissipated during the process. He suggests the following:

#### SYRUPUS AURANTII.

Macerate the sweet orange peel, which should be as free as possible from the white inner layer, and grated, in 100 c.c. of alcohol during twenty-four hours.

Pour the mixture into a narrow percolator, allow the alcoholic extract to drain, and continue the percolation with small portions of alcohol until 100 c.c. of percolate have been obtained.

Mix the precipitated calcium phosphate in a mortar with 150 grammes of sugar and add the tincture with constant trituration.

Set the mixture aside in a moderately warm place until the greater portion of the alcohol has evaporated.

To the residue add 300 c.c. of water, transfer the whole to a filter, and return the first portions of the filtrate, if necessary, until it runs clear.

In the filtrate dissolve the remainder of the sugar by agitation without heat, and add a sufficient quantity of water to make the product measure 1,000 c.c. Strain if necessary.

#### "The Bandage of the "Future."

We have pleasure in calling the attention of the trade to the new Eureka Cellular Aertex Bandage, an illustration of which is herewith given.

This is a light, porous and inexpensive hygienic bandage, which is manufactured by Mr. Vincent Wood, Victoria House, Albion Place, London, Eng., and is especially suitable for sprains, ulcerated wounds, varicose veins, etc., is cool, cleanly, and moderate in price.

The cellular fabric of which it is composed renders it especially valuable from a hygienic standpoint, as it allows all im-



pure exhalations to escape, and will also be found very desirable from the fact that cold water applications may be made without removing the bandage. Chemists should see to it that physicians patronizing them should be made acquainted with this decided improvement in surgical appliances.

The bandages are put up in six-yard lengths, and, with orders of six dozen or more, the chemist may have his own name and address printed on them. The manufacturer solicits the patronage of the druggists of Canada, and, in writing, by mentioning the Canadian Druggist, full particulars and special prices will be given.

#### Outlay 4 Cents, Receipts \$1.50.

This means a handsome profit, does it not? But it is guaranteed to you if you comply with the offer and conditions named in Raymond & Co.'s advertisement on page 114B, of this issue. Six of their well-known Pectoral Plasters, retailing at 25 cents each, will be sent for nothing, except the postage on your letter.

The plasters are reliable and well-known, the firm is reliable and well-known, and you keep the reputation of being reliable and well known by the ad vertising matter which you distribute.

#### Druggists Suffer Loss.

By the disastrous conflagration in which the city of Hull, Que., was almost completely wiped out and a large portion of Ottawa was destroyed, several druggists were heavy losers.

In Hull, Messrs. R. A. Helmer and J. Faulkner had their places of business and stocks completely destroyed.

In Ottawa Mr. J. L. Rochester's Wellington street store was burned.

A few days after the Ottawa fire a serious conflagration took place at Sandon, B.C., when the drug store of Queen & Co. was completely destroyed.

We extend our sympathy to our confreres in their losses.

L. W. Clarke has purchased the drug business of C. E. Hoffman, Berlin, Ont.

H. Edmonds has purchased the drug business of G. N. Babcock, Blenheim, Ont.

A. A. Thompson has purchased the drug business of A. W. Drysdale, Halifax, N. S.

R. E. Douglas has purchased the drug business of Guittard & Wood, Leduc, N. W. T.

Dr. Prevost has opened a drug business in the store formerly occupied by Dr. Vaillancourt, Montreal.

The Canada Gazette announces the application of Charles Lyman, James Wilson, Knox, F. G. Lyman and William Mussell, of Montreal, and George H. Clarkson, of Toronto, for incorporation under the name of the Lyman, Knox Company (Limited), manufacturers of druggist supplies, and Montreal is to be the chief place of business, and the capital stock is placed at \$150,000 in hundred dollar shares.

Mrs. Intrade—Where is your father?
Adult Son—He is in the store editing his edition of "Society as I Have Found It."

Mrs. Intrade—What! a book!
Son—Yes; a ledger full of unpaid and uncollectible bills.—Ex.

"What!" exclaimed the orator, "what two things are helping mankind to get up in the world?"

"The alarm clock and the stepladder,' answered the dense person in the rear of the hall.—Baltimore American.

# NICELY SETTLED!

<del>\$</del>

We are now in our new Laboratory and everything is running very smoothly.

We have enlarged our printing facilities and can get out your special orders on the shortest notice.

Our plant for **Special Formula Work**, is one of the best equipped in the Dominion, and we solicit a greater share of your patronage.

Pills, any coating and any color.

Compressed Tablets, plain, chocolate-coated, sugar-coated of any tint.

Let us estimate for you.

# FREDERICK STEARNS & CO.

Manufacturing Pharmacists

WINDSOR, - ONTARIO

DETROIT, MICH.

NEW YORK CITY.

LONDON, ENGLAND

# MERCK'S CHEMICALS

Our stock of above chemicals in original packages is now complete, and you can depend on getting all of Merck's oldest and latest productions from us. There is no necessity to send to New York and pay two duties.

We are making special prices this month on Condition Powder articles, such as Gentian, Anise seed, Fenugreek, etc.—all our own powders. We make a specialty of mixing special formulas. Get our price before ordering.

WE ARE HEADQUARTERS IN CANADA FOR

COKE DANDRUFF CURE GRAPE CAPSULE COMPANY'S SAN METHYL CAPSULES

NORWOOD'S TINCTURE VIRATRUM VIRIDE CRANITONIC HAIR FOOD ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL ROWLAND'S ODONTO ROWLAND'S KALYDOR
PEPPER'S SULPHOLINE LOTION
and other preparations

ABERDEEN BUTTERSCOTCH,

in 5c. and 11b. packages HYOMEI PREPARATIONS KILMER'S SWAMP ROOT KIDNEY CURE

Special quotations on wood alcohol in bottles, about as cheap as in bulk. Drop a card.

# The LYMAN BROS. & CO. Limited

Wholesale Druggists, TORONTO



# **A COMPARISON**

Of "TRUE FRUIT" Fountain Syrups with others and there is but one conclusion:

# They are the Best

something New.

We are putting up a line of our TRUE FRUIT SYRUP in 27 oz. bottles (called Wine Quarts) half dozen in a case, assorted flavors, for \$2.75 per case.

EWe Continue E Cour Offer.

With all orders of six gallons or over, we pay freight to all points in Ontario and Quebec. To all other outside points we make an allowance of 12 cents per gallon, when freight equals or exceeds that amount. We enclose with first order until June 1st: Four Display Cards, lithographed in colors, for hanging up, Eight Fac-simile Posters for the windows, Twelve Handsome Lithographed Window Slips.

These Slips are Something New and Original and their use will Attract Gustomers.

# THE J. HUNGERFORD SMITH CO., LIMITED

15-23 Alice Street, 12-16 Trinity Square, TORONTO.

### Trade Notes

- J. McRae is opening a new drug store at Van Anda, B.C.
- H. G. McBean has opened a new drug store at Gretna, Man.
- J. A. Snyder is opening a new drug store in Winnipeg, Man.
- J. J. Allen has purchased the drug business of B. W. Robinson, O.tawa, Ont.
- W. T. Bethel has purchased the drug business of J. Findlay, Pembroke, Ont.

George A. Burbidge has purchased the drug business of W. A. Dymoud, Halfax, N.S.

The McDiarmid Drug Co, Ltd., of St. John, N.B, have applied for letters of incorporation.

John McRae, lately with C. Nelson, Vancouver, has opened a drug business at Van Anda, Texada Island, B.C.

W. C. Tole has opened a new drug store in Buckler's block, two doors east of the postoffice, Bowmanville, Ont.

Mr. Ed. Allan, until recently with Hall & Co., Victoria, BC, is starting a drug store at Great Falls, Montana.

C. E. Jones, Victoria, B.C., has sold his drug business to A. G. and H. E. D. vis. Mr. Jones leaves shortly for Cape Nome.

Fire did damage to the extent of about \$1,000 on the buildings of the Diamond Glass Company, 501 Demontigny street, Montreal, Que.

The stock of McGlashan and Walden, drug brokers and commission merchants, Winnipeg, Man, has been sold to T. G. Cooper at 43 cents on the dollar.

A. C. Pauquette has opened a new drug store at the corner of Favard and Congregation streets, Point St. Charles, Montreal, Que. It is to be known as "The Victoria Drug Hall."

Messrs. Saunders & Evans, 20 Wellington street east, Toronto, have been appointed sole agents for Canada for Messrs. Burgoyne, Burbridges & Co., of London, England, and Warrick Frères, of Grasse, France.

W. H. Hunter, of O C P. class, '97, and lately with R. Tuthill, Toronto, has purchased the drug business of the Qu'Appelle Drug and Stationery Co. at Qu'Appelle Station, N.W.T. The business will be carried on as Hunter's Drug and Stationery store.

Letters patent of incorporation have been issued at Quebec for the incorporation of "The Gold Pills Company," with capital of \$50,000, to Guston Mailet, dentist, Dr. James Asselin, Emest Paquette, Dr. G. A. Lacombe and C. A. Chenevert, advocate, of Berthier.

#### Nova Scotia Notes.

The Nova Scotia Pharmaceutical Society examinations will take place on the 12th and 13th of June, and quite a number of students are preparing for examination this year.

The business of the estate of the late A. W. Drysdale, of Halifax, was sold by auction on April 30th, the purchaser being Mr. A. Thompson, who is a graduate of the Pharm. Society, and proposes to conduct business at the old stand.

Mr. E. F. L. Jenner, of Digby, has been ill, but is at work again, and preparing for the rush of tourist travel, which each summer finds its way to the pretty town of Digl-y.

Mr. A. O. Morse, formerly with S. N. Weare, of Bridgetown, and who was more recently in the employ of the estate of A. W. D. yadale, Halfax, has secured a temporary position with Mess s. R. C. Fuller & Co., of Amherst. Mr. R. C. Fuller proposes making a trip to Europe this summer, leaving in June. Mr. Fuller's many friends will wish him a pleasant trip and a safe return home.

Mr. Wm. McCallum, of Yarmouth, has secured a position with Simson Bros. & Co., of Halifax.

Sydney, Cape Breton, is to have several drug stores in the near future. The boom at that town is attracting the attention of many in various lines of business.

Among the Canadians now serving in South Africa are four former members of the Halifax drug fraterrity, viz., J. W. Grant, Charles Hancock, J. Roue and Walter Hart, from all of whom interesting let ers have been received by Halifax friends. Corporal Hancock writes from Bloemfontein, saying that when he comes home he will be willing to sleep on the common and live on clothes pegs and bung holes. One day their rations were two biscuits and a small piece of leather meat, and he was so hungry he paid a Kaffir £1 for a half-cooked bun weighing

6½ ozs. In the first engagement a young fellow was knocked over. Hancock went over to dress his wounds. He said. "Good bye, Doe, old boy, I'm going to die." A few minutes later he died. Many pathetic incidents such as this are related by our Hahfax boys.

#### New Brunswick Notes.

E W. R Ingraham, former city traveller for T. B. Barker & Sons, wholesale druggists, St. John, N.B., has purchased the drug business of Samuel Watters, St. John, West. Mr. Watters has retired from the drug business, and will now enjoy a well-earned rest and confine his attention to his real estate holdings.

Mr. Fred, Monroe has succeeded Mr. E. W. R. Ingraham as city representative for T. B. Barker & Sons, St. John.

Mr. P. J. Donohoe has removed his business to the store formerly occupied by Jas. P. McKinney, St. John, N B.

### Quebec Pharmaceutical Association.

SEMI ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS

The Major and Minor Board of Examiners held their semi-annual examinations at Montreal, commencing on April 16th and closing on April 20th, when twenty seven candidates presented themselves for the major and sixteen for the minor examination. Of these the following named in order of merit passed: As li centiates of pharmacy, J. N. Farley, Henri St. Georges, Gaston St. Jucques, O. H. Tansey, J. M. McFarlane, Jos O Queene ville, Henri A. Genereux, J.A.A. Drouin, John Ritchie and S.A. Lamoureux (equal), E J. Nadeau, Romeo Casgrain, Joseph Pinsonnault, L. E. B. Browne, J. Bte-Bisaillon, J. W. Bernard, and Geo. P. Plamondon; as certified clerks, J. V. Murray, E. O. Lortie, J. P. H. Missicotte, J. A. Beardon and S. Moisan (equal) 1. E. Hillman, J. O. Mathieu, W. Jos. Shea, J. C. Denault.

The candidates were submitted to a severe written and oral examination in practical and theoretical chemistry, materia medica, pharmacy, botany, practical dispensing, reading of prescriptions, physics, and weights and measures.

The examiners were: R. W. Williams, of Three Rivers; J. Emile Roy, of Quebec; W. H. Chapman, A. J. Laurence, J. R. Parkin and Henri Lanctot, of Montreal.

The next examination will be held in Laval University, Quebec, in October.

#### Obituary.

EDWARD HOOPER.

Mr. Edward Hooper, one of the oldest residents of Toronto, and probably the oldest druggist in the city, passed away on Saturday, April 28th, in the 92nd year of his age. The deceased was born in London, England, and came to Canada in 1832. He first engaged in the drug business at Dundas but in 1838 moved to Toronto, where he entered the firm of Joseph Becket & Co, druggists. Three or four years later Mr. Becket retired, and the business was then carried on under the title of E. Hooper & Co. About eighteen years ago Mr. Hooper hims If withdrew and lived in comparative retirement up to the time of his death. The deceased was one of the founders of the Confederation Life Association, and filled the office of vice-president up to a very For 36 years he was recent period. associated with the Canada Permanent Loan Company either as vice president or director. He married at Dundas in 1836. but had no family. He adopted two children, however, one of whom is Mrs. Alfred Myers, while the other, Miss Driscoll, died two years ago.

#### The Value of Good Credit.

A good credit is something worth striving for, and when attained the professor may rightfully feel a just pride in the fact that he possesses the confidence of those with whom he deals. A good credit standing properly used is an acquisition of unlimited value, but when abused becomes one of the worst abuses that can be entailed upon an individual.

It should not be inferred because one is in good credit stating that he is entitled to unlimited credit or that his honesty is called in question should the jobber or manufacturer place a limit on the amount he is willing the merchant should owe him. It must be borne in mind that honesty alone will not pay debts. One may be absolutely honest and not able to pay. The fact that he does not pay is not an evidence that he is dishonest. It will readily be seen that one's ability to pay must be taken into account as well as his honesty.

To obtain and maintain a good credit, it is essential that the merchant, in addition to having capital, be it large or small, should be honest, capable and industrious, and should have a just appreciation of the rights of those from whom he seeks

credit. If he possesses these qualities he will have no trouble in obtaining all the credit his business demands. There is danger, however, that he may be led thereby to overstep the bounds of prudence and load himself with debt for goods on his shelves in excess of the legitimate requirements of his business, which state of affairs is likely to lead to effort by sales on credit, often injudiciously extended to relieve the pressure, or to establish branch stores for the same purpose, both of which mean only to add to the burden and usually lead to failure.

If credit is extended at all by the retail merchant, it should be upon distinct terms as to time of payment, and only to those who are known to be worthy of credit and prompt payment at maturity should be insisted upon.

The retail merchant should pay his bills promptly at maturity, if he does not discount them. Otherwise the jobber of whom he buys on credit is in reality the one who bears the burden of the unpaid accounts of those who have no claims upon him and in whom he has no interest. The jobber's rights are thus invaded, and the credit of the merchant suffers.

It is very important to every retail merchant that he keep his business well in hand, the details properly looked after, the stock well insured, expenses carefully guarded, his debts within easy control and his collections promptly looked after. Failure is not likely to come to those who appreciate the value of a good credit and who take the proper means of meriting and retaining it.—T. H. Green, in New Idea.

#### A Handy Little Booklet.

During April, M. Staunton & Co. sent out a splendid little booklet—a reliable wall paper chart. It tells how much paper is required for side walls, ceiling and border for most any size room, from a 3x6x8 foot room to one measuring 25x60x18 feet. It also gives some useful and special directions for hanging different papers. It is really a useful book for every man in the trade. The intention is that everyone in the trade should have one. If you have been missed, a post card request will get you one by return mail.

The firm have been sampling some of the new papers in next season's line, and they promise to discount any line that the Sauntons have ever put on the road, and that's saying a good deal. The trade will get a look at the complete line about July 1.

#### Leisure Moments.

DEDUCTION.

Coroner—Do you wish to prefer a charge against the druggist who made a mistake in the prescription?

O'Hou'ihan—No, sorr. He ain't to blame. Or troid to rade th' thing mesilf, an' Oi c'udn't make out a wurrd.

Physician (giving advice)—Lastly, Mc-Gorry, don't go to sleep on an empty stomach.

McGorry (who is ailing)—No danger av thot, docthor; Oi always slape on me back.—Harper's Bazar.

A well known temperance lecturer, after looking over the stock of thermometers, remarked to the druggist:

"I don't think any of these will suit me, after all. You see, they never become temperate until near 60—they reform too late in life."

Patent Medicine Vendor—You know that Shakespeare says, "Truth hath a quiet breast."

Student-Yes.

Patent Medicine Vendor-Well. Truth always keeps a bottle of my nerve tonic.

ADVICE FOR THE PAIR OF THEM.

A young doctor who had recently commenced practice in a new neighborhood one day had brought to him an uncommonly unwashed infant in the arms of a mother equally unwashed. Looking down upon the child for a moment, he solemnly said:

"It seems to be suffering from hydropathic hydrophobia."

"Oh, doctor, is it as bad as that?" cried the mother. "That's a big sickness for such a mite. Whatever shall I do for the child?"

"Wash its face, madam," replied the doctor. "The disease will go off with the dirt."

"Wash its face—wash its face, indeed," exclaimed its mother, losing her temper. "What next, I'd like to know?"

"Wash your own, madam; wash your own!" was the prompt rejoinder.

Anything good wanted by the public will sell just as soon as its existence is known. All you've got to do is to start the publicity and the selling.

# QUICK SALES AND LARGE PROFITS

IN HANDLING

# Wilson's Fly Pads Creamery Butter Color Wilson's Root Beer Bull's Ext. Ginger Beer

The demand for these articles is growing rapidly, because they give perfect satisfaction to the public.

HAVE YOU PLACED YOUR ORDER for THIS SEASON

# ARCHDALE WILSON & CO.

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS

"It's purty generally the case that the man who sows poor seed in the Spring, expectin' a good crop in the Fall, finds out he ain't raised much but a mortgage."—Homespun Philosophy.

Place an order for Tucks' Cards in the Spring, and you have sown seed that will yield a good profit in the Fall.

# Warwick Bro's & Rutter,

Sole Agents for . . .

Raphael Tuck & Sons Co., Limited,

Publishers of Fine Art Books, Booklets, Christmas Cards, Calendars, etc.

# Abbey's Effervescent Salt Reaches the Consumer Through the Retail Druggist Only

# Some New Lines

Recently put on the market. Al good sellers, very neatly put up.

Per	do	oz.
Monthol Headache Cure (Menthol Cone in		
Glass Tubes) \$	1	25
Menthol Inhaler (with nose piece attached).	1	25
Corn and Wart Pencil		90
Laxa-Quin (Cold Cure Tablets)	1	25
Laxo, (for the Stomach)		75
Preston's Petroleum Emulsion\$2 75 and	;	50
Preston's Oil Linimont (Electric)	1	2.5
Pharmacal Extract Cod Liver Oil \$3 75 and	6	00
Preston's Popular Prescription	5	50
Baby's Own Cough Syrup	1	25
Baby's Own Violet Powder		30
Baby's Own Fuller's Earth		30
Cosmetique, very fine (three colors)		75
Worm Powders (New design)	1	25
Holùfast Cement		7.
Extract of Beef, best on the market\$2 20 and	3	75

# THE TORONTO PHARMACAL CO.

LIMITED

TORONTO and MONTREAL



### To Secure the Trade in Spices and Flavoring Extracts,

How to secure the family trade for spices, flavoring extracts, etc., is a question which ought to interest every retail druggist throughout the land. Spices which are used for family purposes are used to a great extent in many of our pharmaceutical preparations; therefore it is our duty to know the good kind from the adulterated article; it should be part of our learning. We, as pharmacists, should be able to tell our patrons where spices come from, and in fact all about them. We must know also what adulterants are used in preparing spices for the regular trade—the grocery trade. At present the grocer sells the most spices because he sells them cheap; with him it is not quality, but quantity, that draws the trade. To offset this buy your spices from a reputable firm. Always be careful to specify "the bast." When you obtain your goods make a thorough examination of them, try them for yourself on your own table, and make other tests, such as you may find quoted in your books or in the pharmaceutical journals. If they stand all these tests and prove to be the Simon-Pure article, then place them on sale at your pharmacy. Go through this same course with each lot you receive. It may seem a lot of trouble to you at first, but the returns you obtain from the sale of the goods will amply repay you. Try also and obtain some adulterated goods; a very small lot will be sufficient; put these in wide-mouthed bottles, label them exactly what they are, so you will be able to show them to your patrons and explain the difference between your goods and cheap goods. Don't tell a good story in order to try and make a sale; at all times be truthful in your statements, and have the facts at hand to prove your assertions. Mention the fact that a number of States have stringent laws regarding the sale of adulterated food products, that tradesmen are prosecuted whenever caught selling inferior goods.

As to flavoring extracts, I would advise you to buy the best quality of vanilla beans, oil of lemon, and other essential oils and drugs which are used in preparing the extracts. Prepare the extracts or essences with as much care as you exercise in compounding prescriptions. When they are ready for use see that they are nice and clear. Use a clean panel bottle to put them up in; use a neat label and finish off with a nice cork top.

Give a few samples to some of your patrons who know a good thing when they try it. You will be surprised at the results. Also mention it in your monthly or quarterly circular; state the fact that all spices and flavoring extracts are sold under a guarantee that they are the best that can be obtained, and that all spices are thoroughly tested by you before being placed on sale at your pharmacy.

This course will increase your sales of pure cream of tartar, sodium bicarbonate, and many other substances that are used by the housewife for preparing our eatables.—G. II. J. Andreas, before the Missouri Pharmaceutical Association (Brit. Phar.)

#### The Gospel of Cleanliness.

We are often tempted to preach a series of sermons from the gospel of cleanliness in the practice of pharmacy, and the chief difficulty in the practical effect of such an effort lies in the fact that the class of persons engaged in pharmacy which it is especially desirable to reach do not very carefully read pharmaceutical journals. There is a good deal of preaching in this world that goes wide of the mark, for the reason that the sermons are intended for a class of hearers who are not present to profit by them.

Of one thing we are certain, and that is there should be a radical change in prevailing conditions, found in many stores from which medicines are dispensed, in the matter of cleanliness.

Recently a case came under our observation where in a very critical case epsom salt was required, and it was to be given in water which had been sterilized: a messenger was dispatched to the nearest drug store for a quarter-pound of this salt, and, the supply being low, the amount was scraped from the bottom of a drawer by no means dust-proof, and on putting a portion of it in the perfectly clear water intended for its solution, the dust and dirt particles became instantly visible.

Was such a preparation fit for the stomach of a very critically ill patient?

One would hardly pour it into the stomach of a good horse. Epsom salt is a very common article in a drug store. It is sold by the pound, and many pharmacists buy it by the barrel as a grocer does sugar, but there is this to be considered, that sugar is sold so quickly in a grocery that but little opportunity is given for dust to accumulate upon it, even if it

is wholly uncovered, while the drug may receive a heavy addition of foreign matter before it is finally dispensed.

Sugar is mostly used by persons in health, while drugs are given to those who are ill, and often very dangerously ill.

This is only an illustration of many instances in which the pharmacist should use great care that the drugs he dispenses should be as free as possible from any addition that might make a patient worse, instead of affording him relief.

Some druggists may be ambitious to sell epsom salt at five cents per pound, but no self-respecting man who buys the best article he can get, and keeps it in a proper manner, will do anything of the kind, because he is not compelled to do so to sustain or increase his patronage.

How many drug stores may be found in which the utensils are perfectly clean?

Wedgewood mortars used for ointments and subsequently for emulsions without proper cleansing, when mortars of this kind should never be used for facty substances of any kind.

Glass mortars or tiles of glass or porcelain for fats, ointments or cerates, and porcelain mortars for powders should be the rule, and each of them thoroughly cleansed and frequently sterilized.

Our pharmaceutical friends must not accuse us of crankiness on this suprême subject. There is no larger field for progress among pharmacists, and none for which scientific attainment in other directions calls more earnestly than in the direction of purer drugs and perfectly clean surroundings and conditions in every drug store. A surgeon with unclean hands and instruments not sterilized should not be more abhorred than a dirty drug store, with unclean utensils and filthy practices. We shall continue to hammer at intervals along this line, for thereby we believe we are accomplishing something for the welfare of humanity, and bringing in, as far as our influence reaches, better days for the pharmacist.-W. R. O., in Midland Druggist.

#### Antikamnia Price List.

The Antikamnia Chemical Company of St. Louis, Mo., calls attention to the fact that their quotation of \$9.25 for 10 ozs. of Antikamnia Preparations, assorted as desired, which appeared in our last issue, applied to the United States only. The prices from Canadian Jobbers is \$9.25, plus 25 per cent. for duty.

See the Antikamnia advertisement on page 1188.

#### An Opportunity for Investors.

Messrs. Herm, Weissenburger & Cie., of Cannstatt, Germany, invite Canadian and United States capitalists and industrial men, while visiting the Paris Exposition this year, to communicate with them to arrange suitable meeting in Paris or else at their manufactory, with a view of obtaining control of their patents for this country.

Amongst the various patents which they own are that of gold plating on aluminium, hot dipping (tin and lead), on the same metal, a plating process which does not require electricity, and a new solder fluid which allows soldering with pure tin, also coating for iron, which is not only reliable and cheap, but is absolutely rust proof.

Any communications to this firm will receive prompt attention.

#### The Golden Rule in Money-Getting.

President John J. Mitchell, of the Illinois Trust and Savings Bank, and a financier of the first rank, simplifies his code of business ethics as follows:

- 1. There is no question that the golden rule is the best one to apply to business transactions.
- 2. I put myself in the place of the man with whom I am dealing, and govern my actions accordingly.
- 3. Success has attended my efforts because of dealing with others as I would be dealt with.
- My rule in investments has always been: Look to the principal rather than to the interest.

#### Suit for \$50,000.

The A. R. Bremer Company, of Chicago, manufacturers of the Coke Dandruff Cure, have three suits pending in the criminal and civil courts of St. Louis against persons and concerns alleged to have infringed upon their patent rights in the manufacture of the above-named article.

The August Kern Barber Supply Company, of 114 North Broadway, wholesale and retail dealers of barbers' supplies, is defendant in a suit for \$50,000 damages, alleged to have been suffered by the Bremer company through the improper use of their labels and bottles, also in an injunction suit to prevent them from using or selling an article which is claimed to be spurious.

#### Answers to Correspondents.

#### SWEET CASTOR OIL.

R.W., St. John, N.B.—The following will probably answer your purpose:

Castor oil...... 4 fluid ounces, Spirit of gaultheria.... 1 fluid drachm. Saccharin...... 1 grain.

Dissolve the latter in the spirit, and add to the oil. This is certainly an improvement on the ordinary castor oil, although it cannot be called tasteless.

#### RUBBER CEMENTS.

A.J.W., Toronto,—The following formulas are said to yield excellent cements, suitable for bicycle tires, hot water bottles or any rubber goods:

1,31(8
1.—Caoutchouc
Naphta or Carbon Disulphide 4
Digest in a covered vessel for several
days.
2.—Caoutchouc (finely cut) 1
Chloroform28
Set aside to dissolve.
3.—Caoutchouc (finely cut) 20
Resin 3
Shellac 2
Carbon Disulphide, enough to dissolve.
4.—Isinglass
Gutta-percha 2
Caoutchouc 4
Carbon Disulphide 16
5.—Caoutchouc 10
Chloroform 140
Venice Turpentine 1
Oil Turpentine 20

Dissolve 5 parts of the caoutchouc in the chloroform by maceration; melt the remaining 5 parts with the resin, add the turpentine, and dissolve all in the oil; then mix the two solutions.

A contemporary suggests the following for making a cheap cement out of practically valueless goods:

Take some of the nipples, syringe bulbs or other soft rubber goods that have become useless by having become hard, and to be found among nearly all stocks of goods at the present time, place in bottle and pour upon them some petroleum benzin, let stand with occasional shaking, and after a suitable dense solution has been effected, decant and use as a cement. If this answers it certainly will be cheap, for it will utilize what is otherwise a waste.

#### PHOTOGRAPHIC DEVELOPING POWDERS.

C. B. Hacking, Listowel, Ont.—The following are recommended:

0.3
12
1.2
0.6
3.1
0.3

Sodium Carbonate	7
3.—Eikonogen	1. I
Sodium Sulphite	2.4
Potassium Carbonate	1.5
4.—Metol	
Sodium Sulphite	
Sodium Carbonate	
Potassium Bromide	

These formulas each yield one powder. The powders should be made up in parchment paper, and carefully inclosed besides in a wrapper of black paper. For use, one powder is dissolved in about 60 Cc. (2 fl. oz.) of distilled water.

# For Infants, Invalids and the Aged.

Amongst the many preparations which have been placed before the public as nutritive foods none have commanded higher testimonials nor achieved a more enviable reputation than the well-known Benger's Food.

This delicious and highly nutritive preparation is quite unlike most of the so-called infants' foods and is recommended by leading physicians in all English-speaking countries.

The fact that it contains nothing irritating to the most delicate stomach, but on the contrary is easily digested and assimilates readily, makes it the most desirable of foods.

It forms a delicate and nutritive cream, rich in all the elements necessary for the promotion and maintenance of vigorous health and can be taken by persons of all ages from infancy to mature old age with the greatest benefit. Read what portions of the medical press say of it:

The Lancet describes it as "Mr. Benger's admirable preparation."

The London Medical Record says, "It is retained when all other foods are rejected. It is invaluable."

The British Medical Journal says "Benger's Food has by its excellence established a reputation of its own."

The Illustrated Medical News says "Infants do remarkably well on it. There is certainly a great future before it."

This food is now largely advertised and chemists cannot do their customers a greater favor than by bringing it to their notice.

#### Spring Necessities.

We would call the attention of the trade to advt. of J. Winer & Co., who are offering special prices on goods which are now in demand. They will quote prices exactly as they ship orders, at once.

SPRING, 1900

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

# Fumigating and Spraying NURSERY STOCK

Also the following Seasonable Goods:

Paris Green,
Powdered Hellebore,
Lye 98 Per Cent.

Blue Vitriol. Insect Powder, Carbolic Acid.

Cheerfully quoted by return mail in every instance.

J. WINER & CO.,

--

Hamilton

# PURE PARIS GREEN

The Pure PARIS GREEN manufactured by the

# Canada Paint Company Limited

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

# Canada Paint Company Limited

manufacture direct from the essential chemicals, they guarantee a uniformly superior article, and always in strict accordance with government standard.

CANADA PAINT COMPANY, Limited

The only manufacturers in Canada of

PURE PARIS GREEN

#### Canadananananananananananan S

60 Seconds make a Minute, 60 Minutes make an Hour, but

#### Sixty Typewriting Machines

Make the mest equipment in Canada for producing expert operators.

#### The Central Business College TORONTO

has that equipment, and hes des has the largest staff of expert Teache a employed in any Canadian Bu mass School. This College is open every month in the year and students may enter any time and qualify for business positions on short notice.

Special Summer Term from July 3rd.
Catalogue Free.

W H. SHAW, Principal.

# Sea Bathing Is one of the aids to health not to be

had in inland districts, yet all the invigorating, refreshing results can be had by using

# ea Salt

in your bath at home.

Retail Price-5 lb. Package-15 Cts. Wholesale Price on Application.

> TORONTO SALT WORKS TORONTO, ONT., IMPORTERS

#### TOWLE'S

FOR

Pennyroyal

FEMALES.

Steel Pills.

Quickly correct all irregularities, remove all obstructions, and relieve the distressing symptoms so prevalent with the sex.

PREPARED ONLY BY THE SOLE PROPRIETORS.

#### E. T. TOWLE & CO. Nottingham, England.

And sold in Boxes at 50c, and \$1 each (the latter con-taining three times the quantity of the former), by all Chemis's and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World,

Wholesale Agents, EVANS & SONS, MONTREAL "Druggists" Corporation, TORONTO

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.

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 orly sell a few boxes. The reasons for these variations in sales are that one orders from his jobber in not less quantity than one dozen Wood's Phosphodine, one dozen Cook's Cotton Root Compound No. 1, and a half dozen Cook's C tton 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 gozds and then orders a box or two; thus one d uggit sells many dozens, the other a few boxes or none at all. These goods all afford a tiberal profit to the retailer, and are liberally advertised in nearly all papers from Cape Breton to British Columbia. No retail druggist can make a mistake in ordering from his jobber at least one dozen each of these goods and placing them on his show case where they can be seen. Druggist, who have only purchased a few boxes and placed them in a drawer behind the counter, will, by purchasing in quantity and placing where they can be seen, be surprised how quickly they will be sold. There is only one way to still goods and that it to keep a supply.



Lawrence A. Wilson & Co. MONTREAL,

Sole Agents for Canada.

#### New Sauce and New Chutney.

Formula for East Indian Paste Sauce

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

Formula for Apple Chutney,

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

#### ONE DOLLAR.

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

WILLIAM BOWEN, CHEMIST, MOMBASA, British East Africa.

多如此實出的生物的學生 中國國際的主義 的 國際國際

#### British Business Chances

FIRMS de irous of getting into communication with British manufacturers or merchants; or who wish to buy British goods on the
best possible terms; or who are willing to become agents for British manufacturers, are invited to send particulars of their requirements for
FREE INSERIION
in "Commercial Intelligence," to the
Billot
\*\*SELL'S COMMEDICAL INTELLIGENCE."

"SELL'S COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE"
168 Fleet Street, London England.

"Commercial Intelligence" circulates all over the United Kingdom amongst the best firms. Firms communicating should give references as to bona fires.

A specimen copy will be sent on receipt of a

#### JOSEPH E. SEAGRAM

Waterloo, Ontarie.

MANDPACTURES OF

# ALCOHOL

Pure Spirits Rue and Malt Whiskies

"OLD TIMES" AND "WHITE WHEAT"

# Work no More



until you have read this. For ten cents we will send to any pharmacist int already a sub cother, the Spatula or three months and a handsome co. per plate engraving entitled "The Doctor," or "The Druggist's Wife;" or 32 illustrated ads. ready for immediate use. For one dollar we will send to any one not already a subscriber, the Spatula until January, 1901 and a book of 1,300 'ruggists' shop labels.

> THE SPATULA, 103/2 Oliver St., Boston.

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# Martin, Bole & Wynne Co.

Wholesale Druggists, Winnipeg, Man.

# Pinoline as a Substitute for Turpentine.

The ordinary essence of rosin, which is obtained in the distillation of colophony, possesses an unpleasant odor and a blue fluorescence, so that it can only be used for very ordinary varnish and paint, as a material for the production of lamp black, and in the manufacture of wagon grease, and fetches but very low prices. Now Fr. Boleg has indicated a process which makes it possible to produce from rosinessence an essence of turpentine which, without any scruples, may be employed in place of the various kinds of oil-tur pentine, including even the preferred French or American turpentine, or oils of turpentine, if worked up together with same in a similar manner. The product can be placed upon the market at nearly the same prices.

Boleg gives the following information on this subject: The crude rosin-essence pinoline (specific gravity, 0.900-0.910) is frequently subjected to a simple rectification by means of direct fire in the most favorable case with the use of finely divided direct steam, and with or without admixture of 3.5 per cent. of powdered lime of ½ per cent. of lye. It is, however, much more advantageous to rectify it only with direct or indirect steam, and with employment of a vacuum and a condensor with double discharge, or possibly by the use of an apparatus specially built for this purpose. Therefrom will result paler essences freet from rosin and rosin oil and of milder odor, hence more valuable, and there will be an increased yield of 5-7 per centfl. over the ordinary pre-.carious rectification method. The remaining light rosin oil collected from several distillations is in this case generally rectified separately in a simple distilling vessel by means of direct fire. For a large plant abreast of the times, however, the procedure is insufficient and too incomplete, a more rational method being the following: The rosin essence weighing 0.885-90 is best treated (washed) with 3-3½ per cent. of soda lye (36-40 deg. Bé) at a temperature of 80-100 deg. C. in a basin, by means of direct steam. After a careful elimination of the latter, which may already be done after one hour, it is washed again with lukewarm water. Next, it is intimately mixed with 2 per cent, of sulphuric acid of 66 deg. Bé at a low temperature (15-25 deg. C.) in another vessel fitted with a mechanical or air-stirrer, after its separation, which takes place in

about 3.4 hours, it is again washed with 2 per cent. of soda lye by means of direct steam for a more complete neutralization. and finally rectified in a vacuum like oil of turpentine by means of direct or indirect steam with admixture of Ja per cent. of soda lye (3 5 per cent. of lime water). The perfectly limpid rosin essence, thus treated (refined and double rectified), whose peculiar, but not unpleasant, mildly aromatic odor may possibly be modified still more by the addition of charcoal during the rectification, is now entirely similar as regards quality, including the specific weight, which may be easily kept at 0.860.65, to the commercial oil of tur pentine, and can, therefore, be safely employed in all cases in its place, alone or mixed with it. For the purpose of rendering this essence perfectly equivalent to the different turpentine oils of com merce, to give it the distinctive odor, and to make large quantities of it at one time, it has been found of advantage to work it either from the beginning or at the final rectification, together with a large or small quantity of true turpentine oil of Russian, Austrian or German origin, with the preor after distillates of turpentine, which always requires additional rectification, or with the turpentine essence obtained from the root stock or light wood tar oils, possibly with an addition of 25 50 per cent. of crude turpentine at the first or last rectification .- Nireste Enfindungen und Erfahrangen (O. C. and D.).

#### Chutama Resin.

Chutama resin is a newly-introduced resin collected on the west coast of Mexico, and used instead of asphalt. It is not known from what plant it comes. 95 per cent, alcohol dissolves 15-75 per cent, of it, the dissolved portion being a brown resin, while indiarubber and impurities remain in the undissolved part. Bisulphide of carbon divides the raw Chutama into two resins, which Valenta calls alpha and beta. The alpha-resin dissolves, and is 68 5 per cent. of the whole. Dried at 120 deg. C., the alpha-resin forms a glassy, pale brown mass with a conchoidal fracture, which sweats when heated to above 100 deg., cent. has a characteristic aromatic smell, dissolves in alcohol, bisulphide, amyl alcohol, glacial acetic acid, chlori form, acetone or benzole, and being a resinic acid, is easily saponified by potash. The saponification number is from 170 to 175, and the iodine number 48. Analysis showed it to contain 74.9 per cent. of carbon, 9.17 per cent. of hydrogen, and 16.14 per cent. of oxygen. The betaresin is brown and resembles colophony. It, too, is a resinic acid, and dissolves easily in alcohol, amyl alcohol, ether or chloroform. Its iodine number is 68.8, and its percentage composition is 67.9 per cent. carbon, 7.17 per cent. hydrogen, and 25.74 per cent. oxygen. Oils. Colors and Drysalterics.

### Gleanings.

TO POWDER SPERMACETT.

Warm a morear by pouring into it some hot water, after wiping it dry, place into it the spermaceti and by triturating reduce to the desired fineness, or it can be powdered like camplior by triturating with small quantity of alcohol. — Meyer Bros. Druggist.

#### BASICIN.

Under the name basicin a new preparation of quinne has been placed upon the market. Its composition is not disclosed, but it is certainly a combination into which the alkaloid caffeine enters. Its antipyretic value is claimed to be far higher than that of quinne itself. Epicarin is a new antiseptic, chiefly recommended for dermatological purposes. It is an oxynaphtol-orthoxytoluic acid, of the formula

COH

C<sub>n</sub>H<sub>3</sub>-OH

CH<sub>2</sub>C<sub>10</sub>H<sub>0</sub>OH.
—Sudd. Apotheker. Zeit.

#### IODOTHYMOFORM.

When thymoform is iodized by one of the ordinary methods, a yellow powder rich in iodine is obtained, which is nearly odorless. It dissoives readily in alcohol, ether, chloroform, benzol and olive oil, but is insoluble in water and glycerin. Dressings impregnated with iodothymoform can be easily sterilized, as the melt ing point of the compound is above 150° C.—Rev. Pract.

#### GUAIACOL AND CREOSOTE SYRUPS.

The following formulas are given in the Rev. Med. Pharm. . Syrup of Guaiacol.—Crystallized guaiacol, 7.5 parts, glycerin, 92.5 parts; simple syrup, 900 parts. Dose, a dessertspoonful five to six times daily. Syrup of Creosole.—Creosote, 5 parts; glycerin, 80 parts; simple syrup,

915 parts. Dose, the same as that of the syrup of guaiacol.

#### ADULTERATED INSECT POWDER.

According to the report of Casar and Larenz of Halle, certain insect powders are in the market, which, besides artificial coloring matter, contain finely-ground quillaia bark and euphorbium. These adulterations give the powder a more pungent odor and provoke sneezing. On the insects, however, the admixtures are said to have no effect whatever.—Phar. Cent.

#### DETECTION OF SALOL.

This is readily effected (*Jour. de Pharm.*) by placing a little of the sample into a porcelain capsule and adding a few drops of sulphuric acid containing a little nitric acid. On the further addition of ammonia, a yellow, brown and finally green coloration is produced. In presence of resorcin the color will be dark blue, becoming red on addition of water, and blue after addition of ammonia.

#### GEOFORM AND CREOFORM.

These are formed by the interaction of guaiacol and creosote, respectively, with formaldehyde. The combinations are free from odor and taste, are neither caustic nor irritant, and free from toxic effects. They are soluble in caustic potash solution and are reprecipitated on acidulating the solution. They are soluble in alcohol, ether and hot benzol, insoluble in water and petroleum ether. —Clinic.

#### GUAIAMAR.

Glycerin ether of guaiacol. Recommended for use in phthisis; said to have been used with gratifying results and to be free some serious effects sometimes occasioned by the use of free guaiacol. It has been used in asthma with success; and it is said to have been found useful also as an intestinal autiseptic. Dry, white crystalline powder, soluble in alcohol. glycerin, chloroform, ether, and in about 20 parts of cold water. Its solubility in water is somewhat increased by the addition of alcohol or glycerin to the solution. Dose from 5 to 20 grains. The following formula is recommended:

Guaiamar	6 drs.
Glycerin.	10 drs.
Alcohol	6 dis.
Water, warm, to	

Dose one half to two teaspoonfuls in water before meals.—Phar. Rund.

#### A NEW TEST FOR CAFFEINE.

A solution of potassium ferro-cyanide is mixed with nitric acid, and heated to the boiling point. On adding to this an aqueous solution containing only traces of caffeine, a deposit of prussian blue is formed. Uric acid and xanthine give the reaction, but not in so well-marked a manner.

# TO PREVENT REDDENING OF SALICYLATED TALCHM.

Powders containing talcum and salicylic acid invariably change color, turning reddish, due to the constant presence of iron in talcum. This unpleasant change may be avoided, according to Lanzkopf (*Pharm. Zeit.*) by carefully expelling all traces of moisture from the separate ingredients before mixing them, and then preserving the compound in air-tight containers.

#### ANTIARTHRIN.

Condensation product of tannic acid and saligenin, deriving its name from its anti-arthritic action. According to Dr. Schaeffer it is stable only in the dry form, solutions decomposing rapidly. Soluble only in alcohol, alkaline solutions, and sparingly so in acetone; best prescribed in form of powders or pills. Because of the presence of a small amount of free hydrochloric acid, it is not permissible to mix it with other chemicals. The dose is six to ten grams daily.—Zeit. Phar.

#### FLAVORING FOR COD LIVER OIL EMULSION.

Kendrik, in a paper read before the North Carolina Pharmaceutical Association, says: "The most pleasantly-flavored emulsion of cod liver oil that it has been my fate to taste is made by the continental method, using a saturated aqueous solution of celery oil as the diluent instead of water. The effect produced is a cross between the taste of bitter almonds and the kernels of walnuts."

# CHLORAL HYDRATE AS AN ANTIDOTE FOR COCAINE.

Gioffredi after repeated clinical experiments recommends the use of chloral hydrate in large quantities (3—4 grams) as an antidote for case of cocaine poisoning. The reverse relation (cocaine for chloral hydrate), however, does not hold. Paraldehyde and sulphonal have the same property.—Apoth. Ztg.

#### Preservation of Rubber Goods.

Saturation with paraffin is recommended as a practical and effective means of preserving vulcanized rubber articles. The articles are immersed in a bath of paraffin heated to 100° C., and left in the bath one-half to three minutes, according to the size of the objects. After saturation they are either hung up or laid upon wire frames covered with bibulous paper, in a room kept at 100° C. This is for the purpose of removing the externally adhering excess of paraffin, which requires a few hours. The rubber absorbs 2 to 8 per cent. of the parassin. Form, size and elasticity of the goods remain unchanged by this treatment. Sensibility to light and other external influences, hardening and breaking are much lessened. The power of resisting the action of the chemicals is increased

The breaking of rubber articles may be prevented by washing with dilute ammonia or weak alkali solution. Soaking in a bath of a 1/2 per cent. solution of creolin and rinsing off before using is also recommended to preserve the pliability. Boiling in a solution of soda soap, then rinsing in lukewarm water and immersion in a bath of a solution of ammonium carbonate heated to 80 or 90° C is another method. Carbonic acid is evolved and polysulphides are formed with sulphur dissolved from the rubber. Too strong solutions must be avoided, as they would make the rubber hard on the surface and cause it to crack.

The object of this process is the removal of sulphur, in order to soften the rubber and increase the keeping qualities. Rubber stoppers, tubes, etc., which are used in laboratories, may be kept in good condition by laying them in a 3 per cent, solution of carbolic acid. General rules in the care of rubber articles are avoidance of contact with fats, ethereal or fatty oils. Tubes should not be subjected to great variations in temperatures. Small cracks may be closed by softening the spot with a hot iron, after moistening the place with oil of turpentine. Garden hose should be well dried after using and hung up dry .- Gummi Zeit.

#### Ezcal.

This is a South American drug used by the Indians. A grain of it has the effect of starting an irresistible desire for exertion. The victim begins walking briskly round and round in small circles till he drops dead in his tracks. There is no pain, but much excitement.—Month. Mag.

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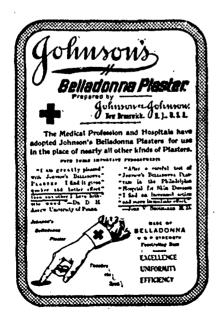
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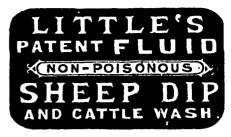
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"Little's Sheep Dip and Cattle Wash" is used at the Dominion Experimental Farms at Ottawa and Brandon, at the Ontario Industrial Farm, Guelph, and by all the principal Breeders in the Dominion; and is pronounced to be the cheapest and most effective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

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# Ontario College of Pharmacy.

The semi annual examinations in connection with the Ontario College of Phar. macy were held on May 8th and following days. One hundred and twenty-eight candidates presented themselves for examination. The results will be made known next week. It was unfortunate that the place where the examinations were held were so poorly adapted for the purpose, as the weather was cold and the means adopted to heat the building proved entirely insufficient. Many stu dents claim that they were unable to do their work satisfactorily on account of this drawback, and it is to be hoped that the Council will see to it that in future no such cause of complaint exists. The following are the papers submitted:

#### PHARMACY.

Examiner, F. T. HARRISON, Pharm. B. Time Allowed: Two Hours.

- 1. Describe fully the preparation of the two solid extracts of Belladonna official in the B.P., giving reasons for each step, and noting any precautions to be observed.
- 2 Solution of hydrogen peroxide. Give its preparation, tests for impurities, characters, strength, and outline method of estimating strength.
- 3. Spirit of nitrous ether. Describe briefly its preparation, state its strength and give method for estimating same. Say in what way it differs from solution of ethyl nitrite.
- 4. Ether. How is it prepared? What percentage of ethyl oxide does it contain? What are its impurities, and how may they be removed?
- 5. Give the B.P. official name, and enumerate the ingredients entering into the following preparations: Black wash, blue pill, Dover's powder, chloric ether, Friats' balsam, Plummer's pill.
- 6. State the strength of the following preparations: Liniment of aconite, solution of ammonia, arsenical solution, solution of mercuric chloride, tincture of nux vomica, ipecacuanha wine.
- 7. Give the equivalents of the following:
- 1 Minim of water...in grains
- 1 Gramme ...... "
- 1 Grain ..... " milligrammes
- 1 Kilogramme .... "
- I Litre..... " cubic centimetres
- r Fluid ounce..... "
- r Gramme of water . "

8. A mixture of drugs containing tannin, wax, cellulose, starch, sugar, chloro phyll, and an alkaloid extracted first with alcohol (90%) then with cold water and finally with hot water. Where would you expect to find the various drug constituents?

g and to. Oral and recognition of speci-

#### MATERIA MEDICA.

Examiner, D. S. SAGER.

Time allowed : Two hours.

- 1. Camphor. Describe (a) at length how and from what obtained. (b) Fully its characters. (c) Give tests for purity. (d) State the difference between oil of camphor and camphorated oil. (e) Give five preparations of camphor. (f) Differentiate by any simple tests, camphor from spermaceti.
- 2. Colocynth pulp. (a) Describe it. (b) From what and how obtained. (c) Parts used. (d) Mention its principal constituents. (e) Habitat. (f) Preparations. (g) Differentiate, preferably with microscope (or otherwise), powdered colocynth from powdered calumba.

Cubebs. (a) State parts used and from what and how obtained. (b) Habitat. (c) Constitutents, and specify the active or principal one. (d) Preparations. (e) How would you differentiate whole cubebs from allspice? (1) Cubebs from black pepper? (g) Differentiate, preferably with microscope (or otherwise), powdered cubebs from powdered aloes.

4. Galls. State (a) From what and how obtained. (b) Habitat. (c) Mention the different varieties, the chief constituents, and state the percentage of the principal ones. (d) Give characters and tests of galls. (e) Preparations. (f) Differentiate powdered galls from powdered opi

Ginger. Give (a) Habitat. (b) Montion all the different varieties. (c) Constituents and percentage of the principal one. (d) Five preparations. (e) Adulterations of the powdered article. (f) Differentiate powdered ginger from powdered jalap.

Sarsaparilla root. Mention (a) Habitat. (b) Different varieties, and state what is usually considered the best. (c) Chief constituents. (d) Preparations.

6 Guaiac Resin. State (a) From what and how obtained. (b) Habitat. (c)

Characters and tests. (d) Constituents, and specify the principal one. (e) Preparations. (f) Differentiate guaiac resin from resm of scammony.

- 7. Myrrh. (a) From what and how obtained? (b) Name its constituents. (c) Habitat. (d) Mention all other B. P. dings of the same class as myrrh. (c) Give preparations of myrrh. (f) State any simple tests which would distinguish powdered myrrh from powdered gentian.
- 8. Nux vomica. (a) Describe it microscopically and otherwise. (b) Give habitat. (c) State all its principal constituents. (d) Percentage of chief ones. (e) Are any of the principal constituents obtained from other plants? If so, name them—plants and alkaloids as well. (f) Differentiate with microscope or otherwise, powdered nux vomica from powdered calumba.

9 and 10. Oral.

#### BOTANY.

Examiner, CHAS. R. SNEATH.

- 1. What is a fruit? How classified? Describe and assign to proper class the fruit of the following, viz: Raspberry, apple, maple.
- 2. Describe the flower and the fruit of the following plants: Dandelion, sweet pea, mustard.
- 3. Write descriptive notes on the following: Stomata ovule, bast. fibres, gyncecium, chlorophyll.
- 4. What is meant by placentation? Name and describe the different forms.
- 5 Name and describe the different ways in which stem branch.
- 6 What is anthotaxy? Define two kinds and name the principal forms in ach.
- 7. What classes are grouped under the pteridophyta? What are the common characteristics? Explain the reproduction of any one of them.

8, 9, 10. Oral.

#### PRESCRIPTIONS.

Examiner, J. TOLBERT PLPPER, Time allowed Two hours,

- 1. Write the following prescription in Latin without any abbreviations.
- Re Compound tineture of camphor, one dram; catechu tineture, one dram; chalk mixture, q.s., one-half ounce. Mix. Send an eight-ounce mixture. Direct. One tablespoonful in water every three or four hours.
- 2. Make a literal English translation of the following:

Formula e Pharmacopoia Germana excerpta. Pulvis Aromaticus.

R Cinnamomi pulverati uncias duas, cardamomi minoris excorticati pulverati unciam unam, radicis zingiberis, et piperis albi singulorum pulveratorum unciæ dimidium. Misce et in vase bene obturato serva:

3. Render into full Latin form, with the proper endings, and translate into English, the following abbreviations:

Hor. som. gutt. quibusd. jusc. aven. mane pr. Q.V.

- 4. If a legally qualified pharmacist makes a sale of anti febrine, laudanum, bromide of potassium, or tincture of belladonna, what must he do to protect himself and safeguard the sale so as to comply with the requirements of the Pharmacy
- 5. Translate into English the following terms and phrases:

Omni quadrante horæ.

Tussi ingravescente.

Tincturæ drachma ægro sumenda est, Si malum urgeat.

In alutam extendendum.

6. Give P.B. 1898, doses for the tollowing:

Camphora. Lithii citras. Sodii salicylas.

Acetanilidum. Tinct. camph. co. Tinct. strophanthi. Lig. morphine acet.

Santoninum. Ext. Filicis liq.

Mist. sennæ comp.

7. Give English translations for the following Latin words:

> Coagulum. Colum. Cutis. Dies. Faba. Eupatorium. Fascia. Ignis. Semis.

8. 9 and 10. Oral examination in reading and translation of autograph prescriptions.

#### PRACTICAL PHARMACY.

FRANKLIN T. HARRISON, Phar. D., Examiner.

#### PART I.

1a. Purify and exhibit in granular form the sample of impure chloride of ammonium submitted.

#### PROCESS.

Dissolve 4 drachms of the chloride of ammonium in 6 fluid drachms of water with the aid of heat, add about 15 minims of solution of ammonia, continue the heat for a short time—filter and evaporate to dryness on a water bath, with constant stirring.

2a. Unguentum hydrargyri nitratis.

Mercury..... 2 grammes. Nitric Acid... 6 cubic centimeters. Lard ...... 8 grammes. Olive Oil ..... 14 grammes.

Dissolve the mercury in the nitric acid without the aid of heat, agitating gently from time to time. Heat the lard and olive oil together on a sand bath, so that the mixture when transferred to a heated earthenware jar, capable of holding ten times the quantity, shall be at a temperature of about 290°F, (143.3°C.) Add the cold mercurial solution very gradually, stirring constantly to promote disengagement of the fumes. After frothing has ceased, the mizture, which should have a temperature of not less than 200°F. (93.3°C.), must be kept stirred until it is cold.

Prepare the above quantity of this ointment.

3a. Determine the number of cubic centimetres of N volumetric solution of sodium hydroxide requirred to neutralize 10cc of the sample of acetic acid submitted.

#### PART II.

16. If the sample of ammonium chlcride which you had submitted to you for purificat ion was contaminated with iron, would the process of purification you used be satisfactory?

In order to have a granular product is it necessary to stir all the time it is evaporating, or how may you tell when it is necessary to begin?

2b. Describe the color and consistence which the ointment should have. What would be the result if sufficient heat had not been used or if it were heated too highly?

3b. If 10cc. of the acetic acid (sp. gr. 1.008) required for neutralization. 18.5 volumetric solution of sodium hydroxide, what per ct. of acetic acid was present?

What would you consider the best indicator to use in making this estimation?

#### OPTICKS?

If you are studying optometry send 10 cents for the Opical Journal Supplement, with articles by Drs. Klein, McCormict. Thompson, Dalley, Hamill, Knowler, McFattich, and other

instructors.
Frederick Boger, Publisher,
36 Maiden Lane, New York

#### A Monster Train.

The following, taken from a recent issue of the Free Press, Winnipeg, is one of the many evidences of the growth of business in this country and especially in the Northwest. Such facts as these are of interest not only to all business men of Canada, but also to those in foreign countries whose ideas of Canada's resources are, as a rule, very misleading.

The biggest shipment of hardware, it is believed, ever made by a wholesale dealer in America, will start for the West at nine o'clock to-morrow morning from the C.P.R. passenger station. It will consist of forty cars and two engines, containing goods from the wholesale establishment of Mr. J. H. Ashdown, of this city. The train will be gaily decorated, and will make the run through to Moose Jaw by daylight.

A special time-table has been arranged by the C.P.R., and the train will be run through as follows: Tuesday (to-morrow) morning, nine o'clock, train leaves Winnipeg; 6.10 p.m. arrives at Brandon. where it will be held until the next morning at nine. It will reach Moose Jaw at 8.35 on Wednesday evening.

The cars are for distribution at various points along the line; and when the train arrives at Moose Jaw the number will be reduced to fourteen.

The goods with which the forty cars of this immense train are to be loaded will be miscellaneous hardware, including every imaginable article " from a Puritan razor to a Myers pump," as expressed by Mr. Ashdown's representative to a Free Press reporter.

The moral which should impress itself upon the spectators who see the remarkable train and those who hear about it is that Winnipeg is a wholesale centre. from which the wants of the irrde of Manitoba and the Northwest can be fully supplied. The object lesson which is going west tomorrow morning illustrates not merely what this city can do, but what it is actually doing. This shipment is made in the ordinary course of business, and is not merely a spasmodic effort for the sake of effect. No goods have been held back for the purpose of making up this train, but orders have been filled as usual.



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TAIT'S WORM TABLETS, ETC.

desire to call the attention of druggists to the fact that our preparations are all high-class goods, neatly put up, extensively advertised and are fast becoming popular with the people and profession. Our unique and attractive ad vertising, our facilities for attractive window dressing of drug stores, and our circulating literature are all of the highest class possible to procure. We are about to circulate 500,000 copies of an elegant cloth-bound book in library style, illustrated with half-tone engravings and filled with valuable information, receipts, etc., on the management of infants in health and disease. The demand for our remedies thus extensively advertised in the press throughout the Dominion and our own special advertising, will be great, and the trade should be prepared to meet such demand, especially as our goods will afford so fair a margin of profit to the dealer so fortunate as to have them in stock.

Thanking the trade in advance for their favor and patronage we solicit correspondence from any desirous of further information.

Yours fraternally,

BRITISH CHEMISTS COMPANY.

TORONTO, CANADA

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For the Treatment of Chronic Gastric Catarrh, Hyperæmia of the Liver, Gallstones, Chronic Constipation, Diabetes, Renal Calculi, Gout and Diseases of the Spleen.

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You will notice in this issue the big list of presents we are giving free with \$1.00 or \$2.00 mail order of any price tea or coffee, etc., for 60 days or till an agent is appointed in your district. We will give to your customers or friends every article mentioned in the \$1.00 or \$2.00 list, and if you will canvass a few friends and get us a club order and send us in 25 one dollar orders or 15 two orders, we will present you with a heavy gold plated watch, closed case, warranted good time keeper, stem wind and set, beautifully engraved, artistic design, ladies' or gent's size. This extra for yourself, free as a premium, for introducing our tea, etc. A trial order. Agents wanted, salary and commission.

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Each tin bolds. 7 pounds, and is given with the Lozenges.







Besides affording security for the Lozenges keeping in any climate, the Tins provide a bandsome Show Case for the Counter, & will, no doubt, lead to an increasing demand



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Lyary Paints 10 for \$1.00 Quill Slips, 10 for. 1.00

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STERNBERG BULES, each sufficient for r vaccination ... \$1.00 Lymph Tunks, each suffi cient for 1 vaccination.. 10 for 1.00 Lyanu Times, each sufficient for 10 vaccinations..... .10 Lymru Tubrs, each sufficient for 20 va.cinations.... 1.70 Lyarn Tunes, each sufficient for 50 vaccinations .... 4.00



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The State Board of Health of Pennsylvania reports :-"The excellent Bacteriological showing of the products nurchased with the others in a large Drug Store, is an index of the hygienic condition of the cattle and the pains taken in removing the Lymph to keep it asentic."

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We have Propagated Dried Virus on Points and Quills and Glycerinated Fluid Lymph for Eighteen Years

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# Martin's Cardinal Food for Infants and Invalids

A PERFECTLY PURE WHEAT FLOUR FOOD

Physicians will be perfectly safe in recommending this at any time, as it will agree with the most delicate stomach.

"THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST."

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London and Montreal.

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Ladies' or gents' superb ivory handled knife, or gold-plated chain, or beautiful plated scissors, or latest pocket books, or silver butter knife or sugar spoon, or five sheets of latest music and hundred of beautiful novelties of merit (no space to mention here) free with one dollar mail order of our famous any price teas or coffees, cocoas, baking-powder, chocolate, pepper, mustard, ginger, etc., at 25c., 3oc., 35c. and 4oc. a pound.

A \$2 00 order by mail gets you any two articles in the \$1.00 list, or

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Trial order will convince you of the saving and exceptional quality. Agents wanted. Stamp for big prize list. Write to us. Select your prize, or we will for you; 3 and 4 lbs. order of anything, \$1.00; 6 and 8 lbs. order, \$2.00. Mention what you want, teas or coffees, or some of

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APOLLINARIS SPLIT SALE PINTS HOCK PINTS (Imperial) REPUTED QUARTS

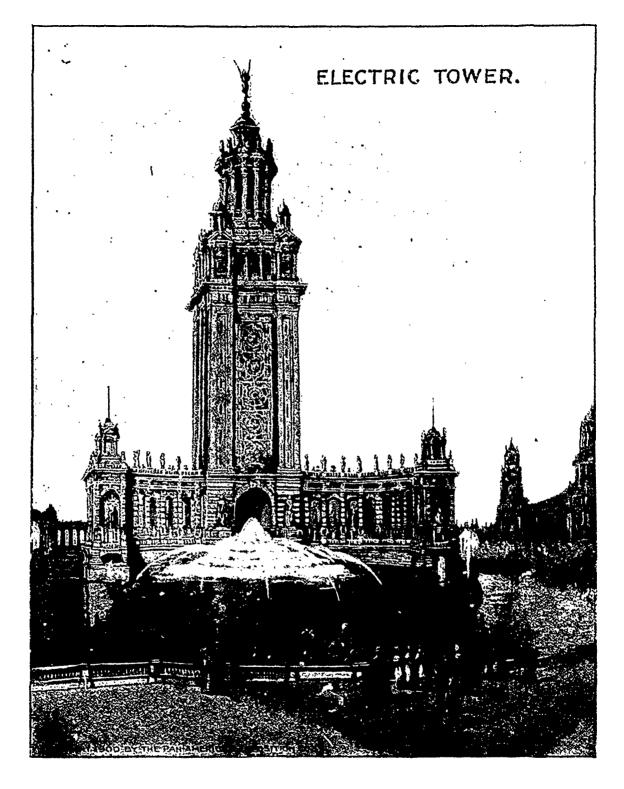
HOCK QUARTS (Imperial)

Packed in Cases and Barrels. Suitable for the Fine Drug Trade.

SIMSON BROS. & GO.

Wholesale Druggists

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#### The Pan-American Exposition.

AN ELECTRIC TOWER 350 FEET HIGH.

The Court of the Fountains is to be the great centrepiece of the Exposition. Here the principal electrical displays are to take place. The court is to be illuminated at night with the diffused light of more than 100,000 incandescent electric lamps, the distribution being so perfect that there will be no shadows. Colors

will be extensively employed to produce fantastic effects. The huge steel tower (14), 350 feet high, which stands at the north end of the Court of the Fountains, will be used in the production of extraordinary electric features. One of these will be an electric waterfall, 30 feet wide and of 70 feet descent, from a niche in the tower. The tower itself is of imposing design and intricate workmanship. The many fountains in the great basin of

the court will be made beautiful at might by means of electric lights of all colors.

The very extraordinary electrical features of the Exposition are made possible by the fact that electric power from the largest power plant in the world, at Niagara Falls, is to be provided in un limited quantities. This power plant is only half-an hour's ride from Buffalo, and is one of the great sights for visitors to the Exposition to include in their itinerary.

### To License the Sale of Patent Medicines.

The following is the text of the bill alluded to elsewhere in this issue. It is entitled:

AN ACT TO REGULATE THE SALE OF PATENT OR PROPRIETARY MEDICINES
OR CURES.

Whereas it is necessary and expedient to protect the public against the fraudulent or improper advertisement of drugs, medicines or cures, and against the sale of such of the same as contain hurtful ingredients, and to license the advertisement or sale of patent or proprietary medicines, and for that purpose to a point an inspector of the same, and to provide for the payment of a license tax in respect of such licenses;

Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Ontario,

enacts as follows:

r. Where the following words appear in this Act they shall be construed in the manner hereinafter mentioned, unless a

contrary intention appears:

(1) "Medicine" shall include all substances intended to be administered internally, or applied externally, to the human body with a view to the prevention, cure or alleviation of any disorder in its functions.

(2) "Advertise" and "advertisement" shall include all things or proceedings intended to attract the attention of the pub-

lic to any medicine.

(3) "Registrar" shall mean the registrar of proprietary medicines appointed under this Act for the purpose of carrying into effect its provisions.

ing into effect its provisions.

(4) "License" shall mean a license granted under this Act, and "Licensee" shall mean any holder of such a license.

- 2. There shall be an officer appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor, to be known as the Registrar of Proprietary Medicines, who shall be attached to the office of the Provincial Secretary. Such officer shall be a member of the Ontario College of Pharmacy, and a regularly qualified pharmaceutical chemist of at least seven years' standing.
- 3. The duties of the registrar shall be:
  (1) To receive all applications for licenses.
- (2) In pursuance of the provisions of this Act to grant or renew, or to refuse to grant or renew, licenses, or to suspend or cancel licenses.
- (3) To make and keep a correct register of such licenses, and of the dates of their grant, expiry, renewal, suspension or cancellation, and from time to time to cause to be published the information required to be published by this Act.
- (4) To keep on file in his office the documents there filed under this Act.
- (5) To receive all money payable under this Act.
- (6) To enforce all the provisions of this Act, and to collect by due process of

law all the penalties incurred under this Act.

4. For the purpose of his duties under this Act the registrar may require to be made, and may take and receive, affidavits and depositions, and may examine witnesses upon oath; and the registrar shall have the same power to summon persons to attend as witnesses, to enforce their attendance, and to compel them to produce books and documents and to give evidence, as any court has in civil cases.

5. Every application for a license shall be filed with the registrar, and shall be accompanied by a statement of the formula or prescription of the medicine, duly verified by affidavit or statutory

declaration of the applicant.

6. All licenses must be renewed yearly, and the application for the renewal of a license must be filed with the registrar at least one month before the expiry of the previous year's license, and must be accompanied by an affidavit or statutory declaration similar to that required in the case of an original application.

7. There shall be payable by the applicant upon each application for a grant, or for the renewal of a license, a license tax of \$1,000. This sum shall be deposited with the registrar upon the filing of an application, and shall be returned to the applicant in the event of the refusal of his application.

8. No license shall be granted if the medicine is such that it may be harmful or noxious in the hands of a person

ignorant of its composition.

9. If a license be procured by means of any false or fraudulent representation, either verbal or in writing, the registrar shall on discovery of the said fact forthwith cancel the license.

- 10. No person shall advertise or sell, or offer for sale, any medicine unless the manufacturer or proprietor of the same is a licensee.
- 11 No person shall advertise any medicine, in respect of which a license has been granted, by any advertisement,—
- (1) Which consists in whole or in part of any surgical picture or representation;
- (2) Which is of a nature to suggest the means of committing any crime;
- (3) Which is offensive in its language or suggestion;
- (4) Which is calculated to hold out false hopes of the prevention, alleviation or cure of any disorder of the functions of the body;

(5) Which is, having regard to the formula or prescription filed, fraudulent or misleading in its statement of the curative

properties of the medicine.

- 13. Where an advertisement is published in a foreign country, and copies of such publication are circulated in Ontario, both the person circulating such copies and the person responsible for the publication in the foreign country shall be deemed to advertise in Ontario so as to fall within the terms of sections 11 and 12 hereof.
- 14 Where a licensee by himself or his agent or agents offends against the pro-

visions of section 17 or of section 12 hereof, the registrar shall upon the first offence notify the licensee and suspend his license until the offence has ceased, and shall upon a second offence, or upon the continuation of the first, offence for one month after notice as aforesaid, cancel his license.

- 15. No action shall be brought against the registrar for anything done bona fide under this Act; but any person whose application for the grant or renewal of a license has been refused, or whose license has been suspended or cancelled, may appeal from the decision of the registrar to a judge of the High Court of Justice of Ontario at any time within six months from the date of such refusal, suspension or cancellation; and the court may upon the hearing of the appeal make such order for the grant or renewal of such license, or for the removal of such suspension or cancellation, or confirming such refusal, suspension or cancellation, or for further inquiry by the registrar into the facts of the case and as to costs as to the court shall seem right in the pre-
- 16. The appeal may be by motion, notice of which shall be served upon the registrar, and shall be founded upon a copy of the proceedings before the registrar, certified by the registrar; and the registrar shall upon request of any person desiring to appeal, and upon payment of the sum of five cents per folio, furnish to any such person a certified copy of all the proceedings, reports, orders and papers upon which the registrar has acted in making the order complained of.
- 17. A list of licensees, with the names of the medicines in respect of which the licenses are issued, shall be published once in every three months in the Ontario Gazette, and in one daily newspaper of the city of Toronto, and in one weekly newspaper in each county and district town in the province; and the production of any such paper containing such list purporting to be issued by the authority of the registrar shall be prima facie evidence in any court or vefore any magistrate of the existence at the date of publication of the licenses therein set forth.
- 18. If any person wilfully procures or attempts to procure himself to be licensed under this Act by making any false or fraudulent representation or declaration, either verbal or in writing, he shall, on conviction thereof before any justice of the peace, incur a penalty of not less than \$100 nor more than \$500; and every person knowingly aiding and assisting him therein shall for such offence, on conviction thereof, incur a penalty of not less than \$20 nor more than \$100.
- 19. Any person who shall, contrary to the provisions of this Act, advertise or sell or offer for sale any medicine, the manufacturer or proprietor of which is not a licensee, shall on conviction thereof before any justice of the peace incur a penalty for the first offence of not less

Continued on Page 122.

# Two New Lines of Five-Cent Cigars

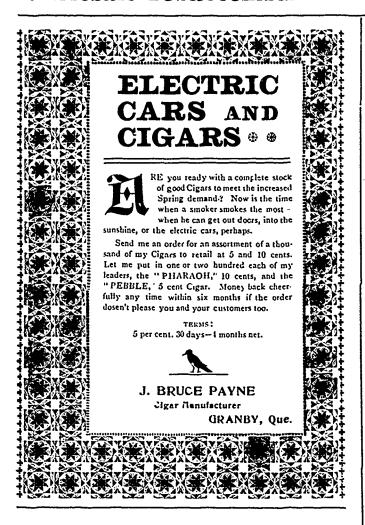
Specially adapted for Fine Drug Trade

A. W. C. and MAGNOLIA

### ANDREW WILSON & CO.

Wholesale Tobacconists

TURONTO



# Wide=Awake Dealers 9

ALL SELL

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

The Choicest Goods in the Market ....

**CERTAIN** 

W. S. RUSSELL

MANUFACTURER

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Sundrymen.

Send for Illustrated Catalogue.

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### MFRS' AGENTS

Invite correspondence and samples from Mfrs. of Standard Drug, and Dental Specialties, for British Columbia market.

Address: Box 523 VANCOUVER, B.C.

# The Latest Novelty

ON THE ENGLISH MARKET

PRICE

F.O.B. London, 18s. per Gross, to sell at 10c.



MADE in all Perfumes and packed in

beautiful boxes

APPLY TO MAKERS,

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



We Want You to Send
Us 100 Names of
Your Customers
who have Children

If you have not already done so;

If you are the only druggist in your town;

If there are not over five druggists in your town;

If our missionary has not called on you; and

If our goods have not been introduced in your town

We will send you half-a-dozen Raymond's Pectoral Plasters free for the names.

We will send you a package of counter wrappers free and

We will send you advertising matter with your imprint to each customer whose name you send us up to one hundred.

We will send you more counter wrappers free whenever you ask for them.

N.B.—We will not return lists and will not send plasters to druggists except under above conditions.

Cost of above to Druggists:

Druggist Receives:

Stamp, 2c.; paper, 2c. Total, 4c. | \$1.50.

). Profit, \$1.46.

IF he is a live man.

RAYMOND & CO., 61 Beekman Street, NEW YORK.

# If You Want Rubber Goods

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

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

And a full line of druggists' rubber sundries

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

SEND FOR CATALOGUE.

#### Canadian Rubber Company

Alpha Branch ]

[ of Montreal

MONTREAL

TORONTO

WINNIPEG.

# SEASON 1900. SEASON 1900. ROOT & Ginger Beer Are to the front as usual.

In spite of the advance in the price of bottles, cartons, boxes, in fact almost of every thing which enters into their manufacture, we are not advancing our prices this season.

But our customers wanting Gross prices, will have to order Gross lots.



10c. Size Makes 2 Imp. Galls. 25c. " 5 " "

We also continue to carry in stock Heitle's Licorice Pastilles, Mint and Assorted Jujubes, Confectionery in 5th, 6th. Bottles, and in bulk. Chaptronus's Cacheteurs and Cachets. F. C. & Co's Celery Caffeine Bromide, etc.

# Canadian Specialty Co

118 From St. East. TORONTO.

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# Outside the Combine

We Manufacture.....

# Anti ~ Monopoly

# Chimneys Bottles

Green, Amber and Flint. Every Description.

GET OUR PRICES.

SYDENHAM GLASS CO.,

Wallaceburg, Limited. .

#### Cigar Nomenclature.

In a recent number of *The American Druggist*, Mr. W. E. S. Fales gives some explanation in reference to the trade terms used in the cigar business. These may be of interest to a large number of our readers who handle cigars. He says:

"Most of the trade terms in the cigar business are plain English. A few require explanation. The price is based on the thousand, and not the box. A forty-six dollar cigar means \$46 per thousand. Sometimes the phrase 'per mil' or 'per em' is employed.

"To indicate the color five Spanish terms are used: Claro (light), Colorado-claro (light red), Colorado (dark red), Colorado-maduro (red ripe, i. e., red brown), and maduro (ripe, i. e., dark brown).

"They are often, although incorrectly, translated very mild, mild, medium, strong and very strong.

#### REGALIAS.

"The words indicating size and quality are lamentably mixed up. In the beginning most of them indicated quality rather than size. Veguera originally meant the finest quality of cigar and regalia the second best. The first word is never seen in a price list nowadays, while the second, regalia, means a high grade cigar of a size ranging from medium to large. The largest is the regalia imperial, then follow regalia sublime, regalia perfecto, regalia especial, regalia de Paris, regalia del principe, regalia excellente, regalia chica, regalia Americano, regalia Favorita, regalia Espanola, regalia comme il faut, regalia Victoria, regalia selecta, regalia chiquita, regalia Emperatriz, regalia predilecto, regalia chica extra, regalia Patti and regalia real.

"As the price ranges from \$97 to \$228, it is clear that the word no longer means the second best quality of tobacco. The R. chica and R. chiquita are scarcely more than half as large as the R. imperial, so that the word does not mean any exact size.

#### TERMS OF SIZE AND SHAPE.

"In the main it may be said that the following names indicate size or shape:

"Perfecto, a cigar whose fire end is brought down almost to a point, so that the cigar is spindle-shaped.

"Panetela, a cigar long, thin and cylindrical.

- "Serpentino, caoba, a cigar curved by braiding three or five together.
- "Cheroot, an unpointed cigar thicker at one end than the other.
- "The word comes from Portuguese, which borrowed it from Hindoo, which got it in turn from Tagal. It is applied to Brazilian cigars (c.g., Bahias), Indian cigars, Burmese and Manila. Usually it means Manila cigars or cigars made in the same shape.
- "Stogie—(from Conastoga, Pa.). Originally a single leaf of domestic tobacco rolled into a crude cylinder. Nowadays applied to a domestic cigar made of filler and wrapper unpointed and unfinished.
  - "Concha, a size small to medium.
  - "Brevas, a size small and short.
  - " Liliputano, a size very small.
  - "Bouquet, a size small to medium.
- "Reina (also Reina Victoria, R. Maria Victoria, R. especial and R. fina), a size, medium to large. Originally the quality was high, but it now varies as may be seen by the price-current, \$90, \$160 and \$211.
  - "Mex., Mexican tobacco.
- "Yara, a coarse but highly-flavored tobacco grown in Eastern Cuba.
- "Sumatra, a leaf grown in Sumatra remarkable for its thinness and strength-It is used for wrappers."

#### How to Make a Fountain Pay.

#### "KEEP SWEET."

It goes without saying that everything about the soda fountain should always be kept clean, neat and orderly. Keep in mind that warm or hot soda is wanted in winter only, and that in summer a liberal supply of ice is needed.

#### ICE GLASSES AND SYRUPS.

It is not necessary to waste ice, it wastes fast enough, but do not be stingy with it. It cannot be disputed that soda tastes better out of thin glasses than thick ones. Use pure and wholesome syrups, cream, etc. Make them so good that every one who drinks at your fountain will be so satisfied and pleased that he will say to his friends, "B's soda is the best I ever drank.

#### SPECIAL DRINKS.

Have one or two special drinks of your own that no one else has, help them along with some advertising, such as window strips, near fountain signs, etc. Also, have the advertised popular special drinks such as coca cola, champagne soda, Mont serret lime juice, etc.

#### SOME DON'TS.

Don't let anything run entirely out.

Don't let the cream get soft,

Don't let any sour syrup remain in jar.
Don't let empty glasses stand on counter, wash them immediately after being

used or at least remove them out of sight.

Don't let the counter be sticky.

Don't use soiled towels, always have them clean and sweet. Soap and water are cheap.

Don't keep customers waiting; prompt and polite attention pays well.

#### THE FOUNTAIN.

My location would determine the size and capacity of my fountain. In the heart of city have a large fountain, in a less travelled vizinity a smaller one. In the fashionable residence district a handsome fountain is needed. I would not put all my money in the fountain alone, reserve a portion for accessories and to make things convenient, so that customers can be waited on quickly and without flurry.

#### SURROUNDINGS.

Have running water, good fan and stools, at least a half-dozen of the latter. I went into a drug store, one day last summer, to get a glass of soda. While drinking my soda I looked up at the mirror. What did I see? A card sign suspended from the top of fountain, almost hiding the mirror entirely; the title or headline of this card was "Hair Hints." Fancy having hair hints mixed with your soda water. Delicious, isn't it?

#### SIGNS.

Should you use any signs at all, have them neat and well lettered. If you can't make them perfect yourself, better have them made for you, the expense is small, and a good sign will pay for itself in a short while. Soda signs increase your trade wonderfully.

#### KEEP POSTED.

For the last three years my employer and I have made it a practice to stop in different drug stores and get a glass of soda and see how they draw and serve their soda; see whether their syrups are perhaps better than our own. In this way you can keep posted with what your brother druggists are doing and catch some good pointers.—The Spatula.

#### Practical Hints on Advertising.

By CHARLES AUSTIN BATES, New York.

I am satisfied that there is no exception to the rule that a competitor should never be directly or indirectly referred to in an advertisement. I see daily ridiculous departures from this rule. I am daily in receipt of advertisements in which one business firm has referred to its competitor in abusive language.

I have known one man to waste his advertising space in order to call his competitor a "pig." Now, in my opinion, the man who pays for newspaper space in order to call his competitor a "pig" has not learned the first principle of advertising, which is courtesy to one and all alike. A business man who will publicly refer to his competitor as a "pig" is liable to lose his temper any day, and call a good customer a "pig." At least that is the impression an advertisement of this kind will make upon a reader.

I don't believe that ads. with display lines that read: "Seven Buckets of Blood, or the Monkey's Revenge," will attract bargain hunters, especially women, to a retail store.

It is a fact that I have before me at this writing an advertisement written by a Dakota jeweller with the headline quoted above.

Another of this business man's ads. starts with the headline, "I am a Chump." It seems to me that this headline constitutes a timely but unnecessary admission; it's true on its face.

\* \* \*

Business men who pay for expensive space in newspapers in order to abuse their competitors, or to be funny or cute, do worse than waste their money. In abusing their competitors they simply advertise them. They help their competitors to draw a crowd. It is possible to say so frequently in public print that your competitor is the biggest rascal in America, that people will have a curiosity to see them, just as they do to see a celebrated murderer or a celebrated horse thief. It isn't to your interest to send people to your competitors' stores upon any errand whatever-not even one of curiosity. Leave your competitor alone, and attend strictly to advertising your own business.

\* \* \*

Don't be cute or funny in your advertising. A clown is a very funny man in a circus, but he isn't an individual that you seek after with whom to do business, or that you ask to your home in a social way.

The retail advertiser in a small country town—say of from two to five thousand inhabitants—has a special problem in advertising.

There are probably but two or three newspapers at his command, in which he can advertise profitably. After he has covered these newspapers, he must fall back for additional advertising upon special lists of people. Take a town of three thousand inhabitants in a county in which there are only eight or ten thous and people. Suppose the town to be the county seat and the principal town in the county. A retailer in that town should have lists of their names and addresses. One list should be of married women, a nother of unmarried women, another of married men, and another of unmarried men. The lists should be subdivided into country people and town people. They should be still further subdivided according to the tastes of the people with whom the dealer is actually acquainted,

When a retailer has the people of his county divided up into lists in this way, he is in a position to hammer at them with postal cards offering special bargains and calling attention to special bargains and calling attention to special goods.

Suppose it is a retail jeweller. We will say that there are 500 men and youths in the county who ought to buy a watch, or a neat watch chain, or a nice scarf pin, or a shirt stud. The retailer writes an advertisement and has it printed on the back of 500 postal cards. He mails these postal cards to his special list of 500 men and youths. He can quote prices and at the same time feel that his competitor does not know just what he is doing as quickly as when he quotes prices in the newspapers-it takes a little longer for the news to get around to him. By the time the news has reached him, the retailer has switched off that list and has started in on another.

I will suppose there are 500 women in the county who want to buy silverware. The retailer sends out postal cards and quotes prices on desirable things in that line. He tells about how pretty the silverware is, and how cheap, and how he happened to get it cheap. He can be more personal and

more samiliar than in his regular newspaper advertisements.

\* \* \*

Mind you, this style of advertising will not take the place of newspaper advertising. It is subsidiary; it is something additional. It is a little extra that milks the last dollar of possible profit out of a small territory—where the population is so small that a store really has a hard problem before it in order to exist. It is simply a side issue that picks up the odds and ends of sales that the newspapers don't get.

#### Credit and Failures in the Drug Business.

By W. A. HOVER, DENVER, COL.

Chairman Committee on Credits and Collections,
N.W. D.A.

The prime requisite for credit and the foundation of credit is honesty and integrity. Next capital and experience. With full assurance of the first requisite the credit man can afford to take some chances on the other two. With a combination of the three you have an ideal basis for credit. The applicant may fill two of the requirements but lack experience, without which future success is necessarily in doubt. To this extent the applicant's credit is necessarily affected.

In addition to the fundamental requirement for a basis of credit numerous other questions enter which are well known and recognized by all credit men, as, location, the applicant's method of doing business, applicant's habits, personal expenses and contingent demands that are made upon him, all to a greater or less degree should be thrown into the balance in determining the proper line of credit to be extended.

Generally speaking, in my judgment the retail drug trade of the United States will compare favorably with any line of mercantile business and much better than many lines of mercantile business from a credit man's standpoint. The condition of the retail drug trade throughout the country at large, I think, will compare very favorably with the condition of trade in other lines. In the congested centres the department store problem seriously jeopardizes the welfare of the retail druggist, but in no less degree than nearly every other line of mercantile business.

The lack of proper business methods is to a great extent responsible for the majority of failures in the drug trade. In my judgment the proper conduct of the affairs of a retail drug store are even more important than ability of the owner

# **ASTHMA**

DRY LIQUID TREATMENT Qives Perfect Relief In 3 Minutes.

Over 40,000) p rsons have tested it. 1,200 in Ontario The only treatment used and endorsed by physicians. Geo. W. V. Might, of the Might Directory Cosays: "I suffered almost every night with asthma for 24 years, everything I tried failed me, but since using Dr. Tucker's meth "I have not had a attack in two

For the months of April and May only, we will give a two weeks' free trial.

DRUGGISTS PLEASE INVESTIGATE Apply in person or by letter to

Dr. J. M. Sawers, 122 Macdonald Ave., Toronto,

This is a special that will bring the best class of customers to your toilet counter.

# **EABERRY EETH**

Here's a dentifrfce that grows in favor with the drug trade month by month and year by year.

Druggists who watch their customers wants have satisfied themselves that this is a dentifrice that they can safely recommend—that gives them customers that come back again and again because they have bought a satisfactory artic'e.

> Sold by all Druggists at 25c. a Bottle.

ZOPESA CHEMICAL CO. TORONTO.



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

Complete Illustrated Price List free on Application

Our fee returned if we fail. Any one sending sketch and description of any invention will promptly receive our opinion tree concerning the patentability of same. "How to Obtain a Patent" sent upon request. Patents secured through insubscribed for sale at our expense. Patents taken out through its receive special notice, without charge, in Fin Pari ST Ri corp, and illustrated and widely on olated journal, consulted by Manufacturers and Investors. Send for sample copy FREE. Address,

VICTOR J. EVANS & CO. (Patent Attorneys.)

Evans Bullding,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

ONTARIO

# Vaccine Farm

ESTABLISHED 1885

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

to Ivory Points, \$1.00; 5 Ivory Points, 650.; single points, 20 cts.

LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO THE TRADE. Address all orders,

VACCINE FARM,

A. STEWART, M.D.,

Palmerstn, Ont.



**Bold from Halifax to Victoria** 

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

MONTREAL { Kerry, Watson & Co. Lyman S. ins & Co. Lyman, Knox & Co. KINGSTON-Henry Skinner & Co.

TORONTO Lymna Bros. & Co. Evans St as & Co.
Northrop & Lymna.
Elliot & Co. T. Milburn & Co.

HAMILYON-Archdale Wilson & Co. 1. Wiper & Co. LONDON--London Drug Co. Jas. A. Kennedy & Co. WINNIPEG-Martin, Bole & Wysme Co.

MEW WESTMINSTER-D. S. Cortle & Co.

VICTORIA AND VANCOUVER. Langley & Hender

on Bros.
QUEBEC. W Brunet et Cie
ST. JOHN.—Canadian Drug Co. S. McDiarmid & Co.
PRESCOTT.—I. W. Chamberlain & Co
MONTREAL.—Huden, Huber & Co.

The only fills which purge without pain



The Box of 40 Pills ; 2 -, free by Post. Phie ROISSY, 2, Place Veidime, PARIS

#### Do You Carry in Stock



IF NOT WHY NOT?

Vou cin recommend it to your customers, and can test awared it will do all that is claimed for it.

It is a positive cute for Dy spepsia, Rheumatism, and all Liver, Kidney and Blood Disease.

All-Win-Go is put up in dry powder form only never in liquid. Note that each package be reour name in full, printed to red and blue. None other is genuine.

Retail Price, 25 Cents per Package.

It Costs You \$1.80 per dozen.

QUICK SELLER LARGE PROFITS

Hand one Advertising Ma ter sent with each order, For Sale by all Wholesale Druggists.

Write us for illustrated Booklets, etc., on Ah Wa Go and our other Remedies.

The F. E. Karn Co. 132 Victoria St., TORONTO.

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

# CODY'S

### **Cocoa Wine**

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

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



# Clough Corkscrew Co...

issees en la company

ALTON, N. H., U.S.A. ORIGINAL PATENTEFS.

SAMPLES, ALL SIZES, FREE.



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.

## Labatt's Ale and Porter

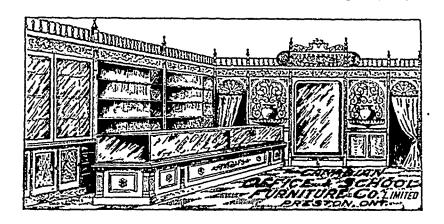
USED MEDICINALLY: Have the recommendation of nearly all physicians. Reports of 4 chemists furnished on application.

USED DIETETICALLY: Stimulate the appetite, improve digestion, promote s'eep.

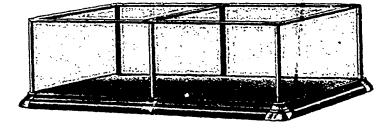
NECESSARY with cheese—VALUABLE with soup and meat— ENJOYABLE with oysters.

AS BEVERAGES: Pure and wholesome.

Ask for "LABATT'S" when ordering.



## London Show Case Works



Manufact rers of Show Cases in all the latest designs

673 Bathurst St., - - LONDON, Ont.

# Druggists' Fittings.

WRITE US FOR ESTIMATES.

COUNTERS. WALL CASES.
SPONGE CASES.
CIGAR CASES.
SHOWCASES (of all Descriptions).

MIRRORS

Cobban Manfg. Co.

TORONTO, 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 Antigastralgic Pills

COCAINE, PEPSINE, NARCEINE

Same direction as for the WINCKLER ANTI-GASTRALGIQUE.

DOSE: One or two pills fifteen minutes before meals, or when symptoms app ar. 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 En-

tire System.

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

WINCKLER, Pharmacist, Montreuil, Near Paris Montreal, M. Decary.

TORONTO: The Druggists' Corporation of Canada, Limited.

# Gray's

CASTOR-FLUID
For the hair.

GENTAL PEARLINE As excelleg:

eptic tooth wash.

SULPHUR PASTILLES

For buring in diphtheritie cases.

SAPONACEOUS DENTIFRICE
An excellent antiseptic dentifries.

#### These Specialties

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

# HENRY R. GRAY

ESTABLISHED 1250.

Pharmaceutical Chemist

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

MONTREAL

to give correct answers to the many technical questions propounded by the average state board of pharmacy. And I believe from a material standpoint that schools of pharmacy should give the same thorough attention to practical business methods and the practical handling and management of a store, as they do to the treatment of the professional side of the question. A man may be ever so good a pharmacist but be utterly unable to make practical money-making use of his knowledge. On the other hand, he may be very inefficient so far as technical knowledge is concerned, but make from the standpoint of dollars and cents a success of his business.

There should be established in every school of pharmacy a department the province of which is to give an insight into the practical workings and the proper handling of the mercantile side of the drug business, dealing with the proper methods of keeping accounts, keeping up stock, of buying and selling, of the care and proper display of goods and the general management of the business. With such training our schools of pharmacy would turn out a class of graduates the favorable influence of which would in the course of time be manifest on the books of every credit man who has to do with the passing of credit on this branch of trade.

#### Help in Case of Accidents.

The following useful hints, suggested by a contemporary, should receive a prominent place in every drug store, not only for the immediate use of employees, but also for the information of the general public:

Drowning.-1. Loosen the clothing, if any. 2. Empty lungs of water by laying body on its stomach and lifting it by the middle so that the head hangs down. Jerk the body a few times. 3. Pull tongue forward, using handkerchief, or pin with string, if necessary. 4. Imitate motion of respiration by alternately compressing and expanding the lower ribs, about twenty times a minute. Alternately raising and lowering the arms from the sides above the head will stimulate the action of the lungs. Let it be done gently, but persistently. 5. Apply warmth and friction to extremities. 6. By holding tongue forward, closing the nostrils, and pressing the "Adam's apple" back (so as to close entrance to stomach), direct inflation may be tried. Take a deep breath and breathe it forcibly into the mouth of the patient; compress the chest to expel the air, and repeat the operation. 7. Don't give up! People have been saved after hours of patient, vigorous effort. 8. When breathing begins, get patient into a warm bed, give warm drinks, or spirits, in teaspoonfuls, fresh air and quiet.

Burns and Scalds.—Cover with cooking soda and lay wet cloths over it. Whites of eggs and olive oil. Olive oil or linseed oil, plain, or mixed with chalk or whiting. Sweet or olive oil and limewater.

Lightning.—Dash cold water over a person struck.

Sunstroke.—Loosen clothing. Get patient into shade and apply ice-cold water to head. Keep head in elevated position.

Mad Dog or Snake Bite.—Tie cord tight above wound. Suck the wound and cauterize with caustic or white-hot iron at once, or cut out adjoining parts with a sharp knife. Give stimulants, as whisky, brandy, etc.

Fainting.—Place flat on back; allow fresh air, and sprinkle with water. Place head lower than rest of body.

Tests of Death.—Holdmirror to mouth. If living, moisture will gather. Push pin into flesh; if dead, the hole will remain; if alive, it will close up. Place fingers in front of a strong light; if alive, they will appear red; if dead, black or dark.

Fire in One's Clothing.—Don't run—especially not down stairs or out of doc. Roll on carpet, or wrap in woollen rug or blanket. Keep the head down, so as not to inhale firme.

Fire in a Building.—Crawl on the floor. The clearest air is the lowest in the room. Cover head with a woollen wrap, wet if possible. Cut holes for the eyes. Don't get excited.

Fire from Kerosene.—Don't use water, it will spread the fiames. Dirt, sand, or flour is the best extinguisher, or smother with woollen rug, table cloth or carpet.

Suffocation from Inhaling Illuminating Gas.—Get into the fresh air as soon as possible, and lie down. Keep warm. Take ammonia—twenty drops to a tumbler of water, at frequent intervals; also, two to four drops of tincture nux vomica every hour or two for five or six hours.

The man who has made a success makes a mistake if he takes it easy and neglects his business. His business will neglect him if he does so.

#### To Banish Mosquitoes.

Oil of Cloves and the Mosquito.

1. The Indian Medical Record has a statement by a native surgeon to the effect that the oil of cloves is abhorrent to the mosquito. It is his habit to pour three or four drops of the oil on his pillow on going to bed. The insects never trouble him after that. Those of his family and friends who have tried the experiment report similar gratifying results. The oil of cloves has been recommended by some observers as an external application to allay irritation from the bites of insects.

#### Liquor Insecta Fugans.

2.	Sodium borosalicylate					
	Decoction of quassia	oS				

An effective application to horses for keeping off flies and mosquitos is:

Carbolic acid	2	fl.	Ozs
Oil of pennyroyal	4	fl.	44
Spirit of camphor	4	fl.	44
Oil of tar	S	a.	- 44
Glycerin	4	11.	
Lard oil	S	n.	
Mix			

- 3. Vomacka proposes the following: 100 parts each of coarsely powdered thyme leaves, lavender flowers and insect powder, ninety parts of saltpetre, twenty parts of gum tragacanth, and sufficient water, containing nine parts of chlorate of potassium, to make a mass.
- 4 Dr. A. E. Ebert says that when oil of pennyroyal is called for as a remedy for mosquitos, give the following mixture, and label it "Essence of Pennyroyal for External Use:"

Oil of pennyroyal 1 fl. oz.
Castor oil 3 tl. ozs.
Alcohel12 fl. 023.
Mix.
Another is:
Eucalyptol 5 parts.
Talcum.
Corn starch 85

Especially adapted for parties camping out. It may be rendered more effectual by replacing 50 per cent. or more of the starch by naphthalin.

#### Mosquito Powder.

5.	Naphthalin rav. o	z
	Talcum 2 av. o.	
	Starch 16 av. 0	ı
	Oil nennymoral and de	

Mix. Reduce to fine powder. Rub the powder into the exposed parts of the body.—Meyer Bros. Druggist.

# Formulary

WINE OF COD LIVER OIL AND IRON.

I	Gaduol	.64 grn.
	Alcohol	4 11. dis.
	Fuller's Earth	4 d s.
	Peptonized Iron	2 dis.
	Water	2 fl 12.
	Sugar	2 t z.
	Port Wine to make t	pint.

Mix the gaduol with the alcohol and triturate well with the Fuller's earth. Dissolve the peptonized iron in the water, add the wine and sugar, and mix thoroughly with the gaduol mixture. Let stand for a day, shaking occasionally, then filter, passing sufficient wine through the filter to preserve the volume.

2	Gaduol 64 grn.
	Alcohol 1 fl oz.
	Magnesium Carbonate 2 drs.
	l'eptonized Iron 2 drs.
	Water 2 fl oz
	Port Winett fl. 9z.
	Simple Elixir to make 1 pint.

Mix as in the preceding.

#### ELIXIR OF IRON PEPTONATE.

C. H. Howard, Ph. G., has published (Spatula) the following method for preparing elixir of peptonate of iron which is claimed to give excellent satisfaction:

Peptone (medicinal) G	5
Solution dialyzed ironCc	20
Solution sods, 5 p.cCe	2
Aromatic elixirCc	30
AlcoholCc	10
Water, enough to makeCc	100

Dissolve the peptone in 200 Cc of water, strain, and add to the solution of iron diluted with 200 Cc of water. Then add enough of a dilute solution of soda to exactly neutralize the mixture. This is shown by the character of the precipitate, which at the end of the reaction collects in large flakes and separates rapidly from the clear liquid. Wash the precipitate by decantation several times with water, and drain on muslin or on a filter. Transfer the precipitate to a capsule, add the solution of soda (2 Cc) diluted with 8 Cc of water, stirring immediately and continuously until dissolved; then add 20 Cc of water, the elixir and the alcohol, and, lastly, sufficient water to make 100 Cc. Care must be taken throughout the manipulations to avoid loss and so weaken the solution. This solution contains 0.7 per cent. of iron corresponding to 1 per cent, of ferric oxide.

Neutral wine or any other vehicle may be substituted for the elixir.

#### TOOTHACHE PILLS.

The Zeitschr. d. allg. Oesterr. Apoth. Verein gives the following pill masses as toothache remedies:

2.	Paraffin	12 puts.
	Rosin (pine)	14 parts.
	Oil of celery	
	Creosote	4 parts.

Melt rosin and paraffi 1 together, add the oils, and mix thoroughly.

a Oil of alouse	
3. Oil of cloves	ı part.
O.l of cinnamon	I part.
Black pepper	4 parts.
Sodium chlorate	4 parts.
Gum arabic	4 parts.
М х.	
4. Salol	10 parts.
Paraffin oil	to parts.
Larch terpentine	
Wax	
Mix.	-
5. Spermaceti	2 parts.
Chloral hydrate	
Carbolic acid	

Melt the spermaceti and dissolve the choral and acid in it. Saturate a pledget of cotton in the mixture and pack it into the cavity of the tooth.—Nat. Druggist.

#### TRANSPARENT COSMETIC.

•	Tallow oil Soza
	Cocoa-aut oil 2 oz-
	Soda lye(specific gravity, 1 336) 5 czi.
	Strong alcohol, 60% 5 fl. 023
	Canada balsam 1 oz.
	Cassia oil
	Oil of cloves to mins.
	Oil of lavendur to mins.
	Oil of citronellato mins.
	Oil of thyme 10 mins.
	Glycerin 1 oz.

Melt the fats together; mix the soda lye and alcohol, and warm over a waterbath, then mix with the melted fat and keep well stirred over the water-bath until a portion being removed sets to a soaplike firmness. Then remove from the heat, and mix in the perfume, Canada balsam, and glycerin, and cool as rapidly as possible by standing the vessel in cold water. A tin vessel is best for making this preparation. When nearly cold it

may be run into the desired shapes or moulds.—British and Colonial Druggist.

SOME NEW HANDKERCHIEF PERFUMES.

The present day method of making up perfumes is simple, indeed; the essential oils are dissolved in the spirit, distilled water (if any) is added, then the mixture is very slightly tinged, to imitate the color of the natural flower, with either aniline or tinctures of camwood or red sanders for red, and linctures of aloes, saffron, etc., for yellow hues.

Bottles of all varieties are to be had of all the druggists' sundriesmen, while exceedingly pretty stock labels are supplied by the many firms of printers making a speciality of chemists' labels:

#### Petaline.

5 gallons spirit. distilled water. lavender. 2 oz. oil of lemon. lemongrass. .. 44 fennel. 44 .. bergamot. 1 44 44 thy inc. .. wild thyme. myr:le. " marjoram. peppermint. 46 66 wormwood, 2 fl.drs." sage.

Mix, tinge with tincture of aloes.

#### Gloriola.

t gallon of spirit.
3 pints of orange flower water.
1 "laver.der water.
S fl. oz. ext. jasmin.
2 fl. oz. ess. bergamot.
Mix color as above.

#### Silosia.

i gallon ext. roses triple.

'' '' orange.

'' '' violet.

'' '' jasmin.

i fl. oz. rhodinol.

2 fl. drs. ess. lemon.

Mix, tinge with cannabis indica.

#### Sweet Summer Buds.

ī

I gallon ess. new mown bay.

I "ess. wood violet.

I "lavender water.

Mix.

#### Renares.

i gallon ess. apoponax.

'' 'white rose.

'' 'wood violet.

2} fl. oz. ext. musk.

Mix, tinge red.

#### Nyspeon.

1 gallon ext. roses (pomade).
1 " violettol.
1S fl.-oz. ext. rose triple.
1S " " cassia.
1 " oil of bergamot.
14 " civet.

Mix.

—Soapmaker and Perfumer,

# McLaughlin's

# "Real Fruit" Juices

--AND---

### CRUSHED FRUITS

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





## Price \$2.25 per Imp. Gal.

Special price in quantity.

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

#### **MARKETONS**

#### Our Lemon and Orange

Are simply perfect—they do not contain a drop of essence. We have special machines for peeling and triturating the fresh peel into an almost mpalpab le powder.

#### Chocolate Specialties

Finest Powdered Fountain Chocolate, Chocolate Paste, Conc. Chocolate Syrup, and Soluble Extract Chocolate for immediate use, an entirely new product.

#### Fountain Requisites

Liquid Gas, and Charging Outlits; Acid Phosphates (Rumford's), Soluble Extracts, Straws, Gum Foam, Crushed Fruit Bowls, etc., e.c. Price lists on application.

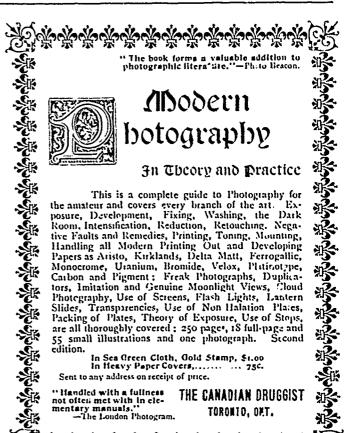
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N.B.—An "ITSEM" Black Dye IS Black.
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Microscopical.

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Works: CLAPHAM COMMON. Estab. 1830.

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GGISTS! PLEASE NOTICE THERE ARE TWO NEW KINDS OF OUR TABLETS



One Kind-"ANTIKAMNIA LAXATIVE TABLETS" -Monogrammed

.... azso ....





Another-'Antikamnia and Quinine Laxative Tablets'' -Monogrammed



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#### DON'T GET THEM CONFUSED! DOCTORS AND THEIR PATIENT'S KICK!

\$0.30

Many complaints from Physicians state that Druggists frequently dispense one for the other.

Remember, one kind contains Quinine and the other does not.

### \*AFTER APRIL 1st, 1900

All Antikamnia Preparations from Jobbers

In 10 oz. Lots. Assorted as Desired, \$9.25

When Ordering from Canadian Jobbers add 25 per cent. for Duty. THE ANTIKARNIA CHEMICAL COMPANY.

### "Short Talks on Advertising"

224 pages, 123 illustrations: sent postpaid on receipt of price. Paper binding, lithographed cover, 25 cents. Cloth and gold, gold top, uncut edges, \$1.00.

> CHARLES AUSTIN BATES, Vanderbilt Building New York

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

"Excellent Work."-Buffalo Evening News.

Write us for prices on the following goods:

## **D**harmaceutical

# ASTOR OIL

(The finest goods on the Canadian market.) Packed 2 tins in cases, weight 75 lbs. oil.

#### 1st Pressure Castor Oil

Packed as follows: 2 tins in cases, 4 tins in cases 1/2 bbls. and bbls.

#### 2nd Pressure Castor Oil or Fast India Castor Oil

Packed same as 1st Pressure.

#### Glycolum

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

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

#### PETROLATUM

SnowWhite, Lily White, Cream White, 50 and 25 lb. tubs, 10, 5 and 1 lb. tins, Extra Amber, Amber, Yellow, Veterinary.

gross, 1/2 gross and

# Atlantic Refining Co.

TORONTO

# J. Ed. Terryberry

Practical View

#### PHOTOGRAPHER

39 King Street West,

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EADQUARTERS for all kinds of Amateur Photo Finishing. Views of all kinds taken to order.

Lantern Slides, Enlargements, Etc. Price List for Finishing mailed upon application.

# Photographic Notes.

The Bicycle and the Camera.

The combination of cycle and camera seems to be a perfectly natural one. The camera enthusiast has adopted the bicycle as by far the most convenient means of transportation available for his purpose. In this way the love for the camera preceded the love for the wheel, and had little effect upon the camera trade. On the other hand, in many cases the possibilities and attractions of the camera were first made known to the cyclist through his trips into the country. His desire to recall the pleasant scenery of the rural districts after the image in his mind

camera makers also supply bicycle attachments with their goods. Some eyelsts carry the camera upon the handle bar and others strap it upon the rear forks just above the wheel, while cycling cameras are so constructed that they may be suspended from the upper bar of the frame near the steering head.

The method most frequently adopted is to sling the camera across one shoulder, field-glass fashion, but that too has its drawbacks. Even if we admit that 4x5 is large enough for direct work, the smallest 4x5 camera with three double plate-holders is too large to be carried comfortably under the arm; and if pulled round

straps crossed in front, can be carried, not only without the slightest inconvenience, but almost without conscious knowledge of its presence.—The Camera and Dark Room.

#### Notes on Hand-Camera Work.

So many amateurs are now to be seen running about with a hand-camera that one is often led to wonder what becomes of all the exposures which are continually being made. One thing is almost certain—that not more than fifty per cent, of the snapshots made with hand cameras produce satisfactory negatives. Doubtless this is partly owing to many of the "snapshottists" having but a limited knowledge of photography, and thinking that all that is necessary is to press the



Banff Hotel and Canadian National Park.

has faded away, has resulted in countless instances in the purchase of a camera. For the camera expert the bicycle multi-plies the range over which he may travel comfortably on his photographing expeditions. For the bicycle rider the camera is attractive because of its usefulness in collecting permanent souvenirs of enjoyable trips and occasions. A day's ride through the country will show plainly how often the attractions of cycling and photography are combined. Hand cameras of the snapshot variety are, of course, the most satisfactory for carrying upon a wheel, as the tripod makes quite an appreciable encumbrance. The demands of the increasing number of cyclo-photographers has led the luggage-carrier manufacturers to design carrying devices that are especially convenient for carrying the camera on the bicycle. Some of the

so as to hang on the back, and the strap in some way fastened so as to keep it there, it will avenge itself by a bumping that will seriously interfere with the comfort of the rider and endanger the plates

A folding camera as large as whole plate, with holders, etc., may be safely carried in one of the triangular cases made to fit in the frame of the bicycle. It should be well padded and tightly packed, when there will be but little jarring.

The best carrier is the knapsack. A. 4x5 camera with three double plate hold ers—quite enough for one day's work, where pictures rather than mere photo graphs are in the aim—may be wrapped in the focusing cloth and placed in a knapsack of leather or other suitable material, which properly strapped and the

batton to secure a perfect representation of the view in front of the camera.

Many fallures with hand cameras are due to the plates being very much under exposed. The shutter is either worked at too high a speed or the lens stopped down too much. As a rule, the lens should be used with full aperture when taking an instantaneous photograph, and the shutter should always be worked as slowly as the subject will allow. This will secure a more fully exposed negative, giving more detail in the shadows. It is seldom necessary in ordinary work to give a shorter exposure than one-thirtieth of a second, while for many subjects onetenth or one fifteenth of a second is plenty fast enough. It is not necessary to use a steam hammer to crack nuts.

An important point to be remembered is that the camera should be held per-

fectly still when making an exposure. A deep breath should be taken, and the camera pressed firmly against the body. The exposure is made while holding the breath, taking care to release the shutter as gently as possible, or the picture may be blurred through the movement of the camera.

A great defect in many hand cameras is their want of register between the image formed by the finders and the actual image formed by the lens on the sensitive plate. This is especially the case with those fitted with some of the brilliant types of finders. When viewed from different positions, the image seen in many of these finders varies considerably, according to the position from which it is viewed. Personally, I much prefer the ordinary ground-glass finder,

for the image, although not so sharp and clear, is much more to be relied on when once the proper amount of view has been gauged. This may be done by exposing a plate, and comparing the amount of view included on the negative with that shown by the finder. If the finder includes more of the view than the plate, it may be painted along the edge with opaque varnish, or strips of black paper may be gummed along.

When pictorial work is to be attempted, a camera with focusing arrangement should be chosen. For general work a rapid rectilineal lens of from 5½ in. to 6 in. focus may be used with advantage on a quarter-

plate. A lens of shorter focus tends to exaggerate the perspective.

As to the plate-changing arrangement, dark slides are, in my opinion, the most reliable and satisfactory. With the magazine type of camera the plates generally stick at some critical moment, and no matter how much the camera is knocked and banged about, they refuse to budge. The use of dark slides permits of plates of various rapidities being used and exposed in any order, according to the subject and condition of the light.

For summer work, a very rapid plate is seldom necessary, except for badly-lighted views. For instantaneous work in the winter, howewever, special rapid rates will be found advantageous. For time exposures a slow plate should always be used, as the fineness of grain will be ap preciated when making lantern slides and

enlargements, for which purposes handcamera negatives appear to be well adapted.—P.S. in Photography.

#### A Cheap Tray.

By JAMAS E. TAGGERT.

A very cheap and easily-constructed, yet serviceable, toning tray may be made of wood and then coated with asphaltum varnish. This varnish is perfectly impervious to water, and seems to have no effect on the toning bath.

To make such a tray, procure some three-eighth inch wood, such as one may get out of a soap box, procurable of any grocer. Cut the box apart at the corners and with a saw rip out four strips, ... sides of tray two and a half inches wide, or the depth you wish tray to be.



Glacier Station and Hermit Range, B.C.

Plane both sides smooth. Now, to make a tray with sloping sides and yet make water tight joints may seem a little hard for some, but it is easy enough if you go about it in a systematic way. I made three last winter without the least bit of trouble with their leaking.

The first thing necessary is a mitre box. What is that? some may ask. It is simply the bottom and sides of a long, narrow, shallow trough, made by nailing three boards together. Now take a fine-toothed saw, and cut horizontally across the trough at an angle of about seventy degrees, and perpendiculary at an angle of ninety degrees; be particular about the ninety degree angle, but let the other take care of itself.

The mitre box being done, take one of the strips for the sides of the tray, lay it down flat in the box, and, using the cut In the box as a guide, saw off the end of the strip; reverse and cut the other end of the strip, making it as long as the tray is desired. Proceed in the same manner to cut the other side and the ends, being sure that the two sides are exactly the same length and the ends the same. Fasten the strips together with slim nails, as you would a box. Then plane the edges—beginning at one side, take off a shaving—then the end, then the other side, then the other end, going around the edge this way until the bottom edges are perfectly flat and even, thus making a tight joint where the bottom is put on.

Take a hoard of sufficient size for the bottom, plane smooth on both sides, cut a trifle larger than is necessary, and fas. ten in place with nails, putting them about two inches apart all the way

> round. With a nail-set, go over the whole tray and drive each nail head an eighth of an inch below the surface. Now, with plane, smooth off all projecting edges, and finish with sandpaper.

Procure of a dealer in paints, etc., one-half pint of asphaltum varnish, and apply three or four coats to the tray inside and out, letting it dry a day or more between coats. The varnish should be thick enough to fill up all seams and make them watertight. If you have made one seam that is worse than the rest and persists in leaking, give it an extra coat of varnish, using it quite freely, then set the tray to dry in such a position that the

varnish cannot flow away from the seam. Quite a bad fit can be made water-tight in this way.

The last coat of varnish should have three or four days in which to harden before it is put into use; then, while I do not know that it is necessary, yet as a precoutionary measure, I wash the tray thoroughly before using the first time. To wash, set it under the tap and turn the water on over-night, or several hours at least.—Photo-Beacon.

DEVELOPMENT OF OVER-EXPOSED PLATES.—So far the addition of a large quantity of a potassium bromide solution has been always recommended for the good development of over-exposed plates. Lately it has been discovered that both tarter emetic and oxidized amidol devel-

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

Send for descriptive circular.

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

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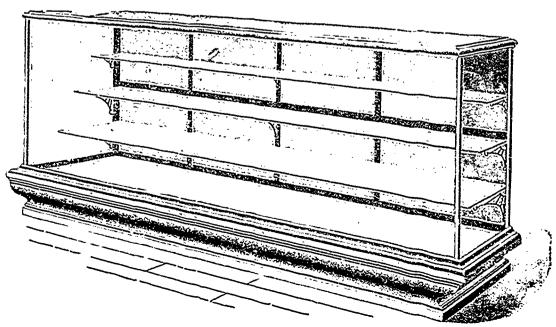
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ESVABLISHED 1861.

DETROIT, - Mich.,

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Patented in United States and Canada, (John Parz, Patentic).

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Is guaranteed to be over

99 per Cent. Pure.

Packed in ½-lb., 1-lb. and 5-lb. cans; also in 100-lb. kegs and 350-lb. barrels.

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

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Have been awarded 100 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,

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# Announcement

...OF THE....

# Canadian College of Optics



HIS COLLEGE STARTS ON ITS CAR-EER with the elements which assure success, viz.: First, to be entirely independent of any optical company or any of their

employees. Second, to have as its principal instructor one of highest reputation, with practical experience and careful training, a serious, earnest, successful teacher, relying solely upon honor and merit for patronage. Third, our aim and efforts will be to turn out practical opticians able to correctly fit any eye with glasses and any face with the proper frame. Fourth, having nothing to sell our students will not be loaded up with goods but carefully advised what and where to buy their outfit. In this alone we can save students many dollars. Fifth, the reputation possessed by any other optical institution in Canada was previously made by our instructor. Sixth, ours is the only Canadian college with an oculist as teacher. Seventh, ours is the only Canadian college which has an instructor that is enaged in practical fitting. Eighth, we attend to trifles which make perfection, realizing, however, that perfection is no trifle. Ninth, personal instruction and practical fitting of customers will be an important feature not attempted by competing schools. Tenth, about 75 per cent. of all graduate opticians in Canada obtained their course of instruction from our principal teacher, Dr. W. E. Hamill. This speaks volumes. Eleventh, our Diploma is the handsomest extant and will always everywhere stand for merit won by the student passing an honorable examination-and can never be obtained like some other diplomas. Twelfth, the fee for tuition is as low as that of any other reputable optical teaching body.

#### NEXT CLASS JUNE 4th.

Send for Free Prospectus and see what hundreds of past students have to say.

Address,

W. E. HAMILL, M.D.

11 King Street West

TORONTO

oper are very suitable means of removing the fault of overexposure. If a very much overexposed plate be bathed in a weak violet-colored solution of amidol and then dried, and afterwards developed in a hydro-quinone soda developer, a dense negative is always obtained. A solution of tattar emetic 2% to 3%, used in the same way will have the same result, if, to each fluid litre of the developer used, 1½ to 5 grammes of potassium bromide be added. The use of a 0.1% solution of phenylindiamin for about two minutes will be found equally effective; this need not be oxidized.—Chronik.

PENCIL MARKINGS ON BROMIDE PRINTS—The pencil-like markings, which are sometimes seen on bromide prints, are caused by the delicate surface of the paper having been roughly handled, rubbed or scratched.

The markings can be easily removed from the prints when wet by taking a pad of cotton wool dipped in methylated spirits, and gently tubbing.

To RESTORE YELLOW ALBUMEN PRINTS.—To restore yellow albumen prints they must be washed in warm water, laid face downwards on a glass plate, and the backs cleaned with a sponge. They are then completely bleached in the following bath:

Bichromate of potash	30 grms.
Common salt	30 " ' '
Hydrochloric acid	1.5 "
Water	1000 Ci.

After bleaching they must be carefully washed and developed in hydroquinone, by means of which a picture with black tones is obtained. The development and bleaching must be done in the dark-room.

#### A Warning to Druggists.

It is stated that complaint has been made to the Ontario License Department of infringement of the License Act by some druggists, who, it is claimed, are selling soda water mixed with some liquor flavors, or liquor of some description, without the necessary license.

The Act declares that a chemist or druggist selling any such mixture of soda water flavored with liquor is liable to a fine of \$50.

The department, we understand, are taking steps for the enforcement of the Act.

There never was a successful man who was perfectly satisfied. The unsuccessful ones are never satisfied.

# Optical Department.

In charge of W. E. HAMILL, M.D., Instructor of the Canadian College of Optics

The Canadian College of Optics, which makes its announcement on another page of this journal, needs perhaps a little explanation, but no apology, on my part. An optical school, institute or college should above all things be free, so far as its teachers are concerned, to impart as best they can the knowledge of optics to students attending, without any interference with the students or teachers by wholesale optical firms or their employees. So far as Canada is concerned all optical institutes, or so called opthalmic colleges, in the past have been controlled for the benefit of some wholesale optical house.

In future, so far at least as the Canadian College of Optics is concerned, there will be no cause of complaint because of efforts to load the students up with optical goods. To turn students out competent opticians will be the sole aim and effort of the teachers, not one of whom will be connected directly or indirectly with any wholesale optical firm.

I have taught for years for one or other of the principal wholesale optical houses, and know thoroughly the tactics they use to secure students for their schools, and also know the methods they adopt in bestowing diplomas and in inducing students to purchase goods. I have long felt as I now feel, that it would be a boon to students to obtain their knowledge from an independent school where the instruction of optics and the educational interests of the students were of prime importance.

A school from which a diploma would mean something; always indicating merit on the part of its possessor, and not a mere evidence of being a favorite student or a purchasinh ustomer. To my mind diplomas can never have any real value attached to them so long as they are issued by a school connected in any manner whatever with a wholesale optical house. What value would a pharmacist attach to a diploma from some wholesale drug house, or a jeweller to a diploma from some wholesale jewellery house from which they buy goods? The diplomas issued by the Canadian College of Optics will be the handsomest extant, but can only be obtained by passing a satisfactory examination or by graduate opticians who have passed a satisfactory

examination conducted by the principal instructor of this college. This will create a standard diploma throughout Canada, and employers will thus be able to select the proficient from the pretentious opticians.

This move on my part would have been made long ago but for the fact that I realized that without the influence of some wholesale optical house and their travellers and employees it would be impossible for any teacher to succeed until he had gained the reputation and prestige which would overcome the combined opposition and influence of the principal wholesale optical houses. To conduct a college along these lines I invite the cooperation of the hundreds of my past students who have "passed a satisfactory examination."

Co-operation is all the more important now to prevent the country being flooded with cheap opticians, for it is a well-known fact that the two principal whole sale optical firms which previously were at keen warfare now sit down and sup with each other out of the same bowl, and it is currently reported that their interests are practically identical—which I believe to be true from statements made to me by their commercial travellers and from the fact of their prices being the same and other reasons in my possession which will be forthcoming at the proper time.

The Canadian School of Optics, therefore, is born to fill a glaring gap with full assurance of success for the reasons given above.

The unbecoming methods adopted by some schools to obtain students will be foreign to us, and we will rely for success by imparting the most thorough and practical course possible and the superior optical knowledge and practical efficiency of our graduates. The first class will commence June 4. The tuition fee will be as low as any other reputable school. Address all communications to W. E. Hamill, M.D., 11 King street west.

Some people put advertising "on the shelf" and there's where their goods stay too.

# COKE DANDRUFF CURE

The only American Hair Preparation admitted to the Paris Exposition.

#### THE ONLY ABSOLUTE DANDRUFF CURE KNOWN

Extensively advortised. Easy to sell, Sold under a guarantee to cure Dandruff or money refunded. Write for free booklet.

TAREAR BEREER BEREER

Canadian Depot:

A. R. BREMER CO.

Lyman Brothers & Co., Limited Toronto 15 to 21 LaSalle Street CHICAGO



Continued from page 111.

than \$50 nor more than \$100; for the second offence of not less than \$100 nor more than \$500; and for any subsequent offence of not less than \$200 nor more than \$1,000.

20. Any person who shall, contrary to the provisions of section 11, or of section 12 hereof, improperly advertise a medicine shall, on conviction thereof before any justice of the peace, incur, in addition to any other penalty in this Act provided, a penalty for the first offence of not less than \$20 nor more than \$50; for the second offence of not less than \$50 nor more than \$200; and for any subsequent offence of not less than \$100 nor more than \$500.

21. None of the provisions of this Act shall apply to the advertisement or sale of herbs as gathered, or of uncompounded extracts not advertised as medicines, or of any medicine described as such in the British Pharmacopæia, or of any mechanical device to be used in aid of the crippled or sick, nor to the sale of any medicine upon the prescription of a duly registered medical practitioner.

22. It shall be the duty of every County Crown Attorney and District Crown Attorney to aid in the enforcement of the provisions of this Act, and for that purpose to act under the instructions of the registrar; and the fees due for their services in that regard shall be paid by the registrar.

Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly for May, 1900.

Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly for May is a bright and dainty Springtide number, full of timeliness and variety. "A Klondiker's Diary," from Seattle to Dawson City, pictures step by step the hard road travelled by the gold-seeker in Alaska. Joaquin Miller writes upon the thoughtful and poetic side of life in a Klondike cabin.

President Kruger, of the Transvaal, is

the subject of a highly-picturesque character study in Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly for May, entitled "Oom Paul: a Living Legend." The sketch includes a prepossessing account of "Auntie Kruger," the President's wife, and is illustrated with some unique portrans. Ethel West also gives some racy extracts "From the Dairy of Tant' Anneitje, of Hoogte Kloof. Transvaal."

Bret Harte's inimitable story, "How Reuben Allen Saw Life in 'Frisco," heads the short fiction in Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly for May. Egerton Castle's dashing "Bath Comedy" nears its climax. Other contributions in the current number of this magazine are: "Women in Club Life," by Jennie June Croly; "May Parties Hereabouts," by Roselle Mercier; "Bird Mimics and Others," by J. Oliver Nugent; and verse by Frank L. Stanton, E. Pauline Johnson, Ruth Reid, Ralcy Husted Bell, Jennie Betts Hartswick, Florence M. Metcalfe and Harold Bolce.

A man without ambition is a failure.

A man with ambition but without judgment is a failure.

A man who has made all the money he needs generally keeps in the traces to get all the money he wants.

The man who has "made his pile" should get out of business and give his successors a chance.

It is said that workers in vanilla factories are afflicted with headache, lassitude, muscular pains, skin diseases, etc.

In the American Monthly Review of Reviews for May, there are interesting sketches of Generals Joubert and Cronje, Commandant Botha, and other military leaders of the Boers, illustrated from photographs.

FOR SALE.—DRUG BUSINESS, IN A GROWING I town of 1 000 population. All cash trade. Reason for selling, ill-health. For information apply to "S" care of Canadian Druggist.

A DVERTISING IN "THE CANADIAN DRUGgist" brings excellent returns. Our advertisers say so.

PRUG Business at Prince Albert, N.W.T. Finest opportunity in the Territories, handsomest store west of Winnipeg. Fixtures, California redwood; lighted by electricity; heated by furnace; stock and factures about \$1,000. Reasons for selling, ill health. Apply

W. J. MITCHELL, Winnipeg

or care of Canadian Druggist.

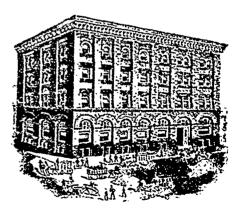
#### Situation Wanted.

OITUATION wanted in N.W.T. or B.C. Manager or Assistant. Registered in N.W.T. Six years' English experience in London and Manchester. Seven years in business in N.W.T. Photographer. Age 33. Address, WILLEY, Drugs, Saltcoats, N.W.T.

#### FOR SALE

FOR CASH, a first-class Drug Business in the best town in East Kootenay, on the C.P.R. Daily trains. Population over 2,000. A company pay roll of between \$25,000 and \$30,000 per montb. Only drug business in town. About a \$6,000 stock, well assorted, new and in good condition. Good presc, iption trade, For full particulars apply "Kootenay," care of Canadian Druggist, Tolonto, Ont.

P.S .- Reason for selling, illness,



## The Bole Drug Co.,

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,

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

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# Seely's Parisian Balm

A WINTER AND SUMMER PREPARATION FOR THE SKIN

Officially endorsed by the United States Health Reports.



#### ITS USES

For Chapped Face and Hands For Sunburn and Tan

For Gentlemen after Shaving For the Nursery

# SEELY, the American Perfumer

DETROIT, MICH.

WINDSOR, ONT

## CANADIAN DRUGGIST PRICES CURRENT

Corrected to May 8th, 1900.

The quotations given represent aver	rage	pri	ices for	Powdered, lb\$	30	\$	35	Kin
quantities usually purchased by R	leia	il D	calers.	CARBON, Bisulphide, Ib	17		18	Myr
Larger parcels may be obtained at	lov	ver f	igures,	CARMINE, No. 40, oz	30		40	Po Po
but quantities smaller than thos	e n	am	d will	CASTOR, Fibre, lb		20	00	Opium
command an advance.				CHALK, French, powdered, lb	10		12	Pow
A1	٠.		E= 00	Precip., see Calcium, lb	10		12	Scamm
ALCOHOL, gal			\$5 00	Prepared, ib	5			Shellad
Methyl	1	90	2 00	CHARCOAL, Animal, powd., lb	4		5	Blea
ALISPICE, lb		13	15	Willow, powdered, lb	20		25	Spruce
Powdered, lb		15	17	CLOVE, Ib	17		20	Tragac
ALOIN, Oz		40	45	Powdered, lb	18		22	Pow
ANODYNE, Hoffman's bot., lbs		50	55	COCHINEAL, S.G., ib	40		45	Sort
ARROWROOT, Bermuda, lb		40	45	Collobion, Ib	75		So	Thus,
St. Vincent, lb		15	18	Cantharidal, lb	2 50	2	75	HERB, A
Balsam, Fir, lb		45	50	CONFECTION, Senna, Ib	40		45	Bittery
Copaiba, lb		70	85	CREOSOTE, Wood, lb	1 30	2	50	Burdo
Peru, lb	3	25	3 50	CRENASOL (JEVES) 4-0z. bottles, per	doz.	.4	50	Bonese
Tolu, can or less, lb		70	75	" 12.0z. bottles, per	r doz.	10	80	Catnip
BARK, Barberry, lb		22	25	CUTTLEFISH BONE, lb	35		40	Chirci
Bayberry, lb		15	18	DEXTRINE, lb	10		12	Coltsfo
Ruckthorn, lb		15	17	Dover's Powder, lb	1 50	1	60	Feverf
Canella, lb		15	17	ERGOT, Spanish, lb	Šo	_	\$5	Grinde
Cascara Sagrada		25	30	Powdered, lb	1 10	1	20	Horch
Casarilla, select, lb		18	20	Ergotin, Keith's, oz	2 00		10	Jabora
Cassia, in mats, lb		25	28	EXTRACT LOGWOOD, bulk, lb	13	-	14	Lemon
Cinchona, red, lb		6ŏ	65	Pounds, lb	14		17	Liverw
Powdered, lb		65	70	FLOWERS, Arnica, lb	15		20	Lobeli
Yellow, lb		35	40	Calendula, lb	•		60	Mothe
Pale, lb		40	45	Camomile, Roman, lb	55			Mullei
Elm, selected, lb		18	20	German, Ib	25 40		30	Pennyi
Ground, Ib.		17	20	Elder, lb	•		45	
Powdered, lb		20	28	Lavender, lb	20		22	Pepper
Hemlock, crushed, lb		18	20	Rose, red, French, lb	12	_	15	Rue, o
Oak, white, crushed lb		15	17		1 60	2	00	Sage, o
Orange peel, bitter, lb		15	16	Rosemary, lb	25		30	Spearn
Prickly ash, lb.			40	Saffron, American, Ib	65	_	70	Thyme
Sassafras, lb		35	16	Spanish, Val'a, oz	1 00	1	25	Tansy,
Soap (quillaya), 1b		15		GELATINE, Cooper's, lb	75		So	Worm
Wild cherry, lb		13	15	French, white, lb	35		40	Yerba
		13	15	GLYCERINE, Ib	18		20	HONEY,
BEANS, Calabar, Ib		45	50	GUARANA	1 00		10	Hors, fre
Tonka, lb		20	1 75	Powdered, lb	1 25	I	35	Indigo,
Vanilla, lb		00	15 00	GUM ALORS, Cape, lb	18		20	INSECT I
BERRIES, Cubeb, sifted, lb		20	25	Barbadoes, lb	30		50	ISINGI.AS
powdered, lb		25	30	Socotrine, Ib	65		70	Russia
Juniper, lb		7	10	Asafœtida, lb	45		50	LEAF, A
Ground, lb	•	12	14	Arabic, 1st, lb	70		75	Bay, Il
Prickly ash, lb		40	45	Powdered, lb	So		95	Bellade
Buds, Balm of Gilead, lb		55	60	Sifted sorts, lb	45		50	Buchu,
Cassia, lb		25	30	Sorts, lb	30		35	Shor
BUTTER, Cacao, lb		70	75	Benzoin, lb	50	1	00	Coca, 1
CAMPHOR, lb		୪୦	85	Catechu, Black, lb	<b>-</b> 9		20	Digital
CANTHARIDES, Russian, lb	1	40	r 50	Gamboge, powdered, lb	7 20	1	25	Eucaly
Powdered, lb	I	50	1 60	Guaiac, lb	.50		õ	Hyosc
Capsicum, ib		25	:30	Powdered, lb	90		00	Matico

Kino, true, lb	5 2 50	\$3 c
Myrrh, lb	45	4
Powdered, lb	55	6
Opium, lb	4 50	4 7
Powdered, Ib		6 6
Scammony, pure Resin, lb	5 75 12 So	13 0
Shellac, lb	35	., 4
Bleached, lb	40	
Spruce, true, lb		4
Tragacanth, flake, 1st, lb	კი 85	3
Powdered, lb		. 9
Coste III	1 10	1 2
Sorts, lb	55	7
Thus, lb	8	I
HERB, Althea, lb	27	3
Bitterwort, lb	36	4
Burdock, lb	16	I
Boneset, oz., 1b	15	
Catnip, oz., lb	17	2
Chiretta, lb	25	- 3
Coltsfoot, Ib	20	3
Feverfew, oz., lb.,,	53	Š
Grindelia robusta, lb		5 5 2
Horehound, oz., lb.,	45 18	2
Jaborandi, lb	45	5
Lemon Balm, lb	36	4
Liverwort, German, Ib	38	4
Lobelia, oz., lb.,		2
Lobelia, oz., lb	ر.	2
Mullein, German, lb	17	2
Pennyroyal, oz., lb	is	2
Peppermint, oz., lb	_	
Pun or th	21	2
Rue, or., lb	30	3
Sage, oz., Ib	18	
Spearmint, lb	21	2
Thyme, oz., lb	18	2
Tansy, oz., lb	15	1
Wormwood, oz	20	2
Yerba Santa, Ib	38	4
HONRY, Ib	13	1
Hops, fresh, lb	20	2
Indigo, Madras, Ib	75	Š
INSECT POWDER, Ib	35	3
ISINGLASS, Brazil, lb	2 30	2 1
Russian, true, lb	6 00	
LEAF, Aconite, Ib	25	6 5 3
Bay, lb	25 18	2
Belladonna, lb	25	t
Buchu, long, lb	50	4
Short, Ib	35	ŏ
Coca, lb	55 55	ŏ
Digitalis, lb	15	7
Eucalyptus, lb	13	2
Hyoscyamus	20	
**, voojamus	20	5

Senna, A lexandria, lb. Tinnevelly, lb. Stramonium, lb. Uva Ursi, lb. Lerches, Swedish, doz Licorick, Solazzi. Pignatelli. Grasso V & S—Sticks, 6 to 1 lb., per ll. "Purity, 100 sticks in bo "Purity, 200 sticks in bo "Acme Pellets, 5 lb. tins." Tar, Licorice, and Tolu 5 lb. tins.  Lupulin, 0z. Lycopodium, lb. Manna, lb. Moss, Iceland, lb. Irish, lb. Musk, Tonquin, oz. Nutgalls, ib. Powdered, lb. Nutmegs, lb. Nutmegs, lb. Nutmegs, lb. Powdered, lb. Oakum, lb. Ookum, lb. Ooktment, Merc., lb. ½ und ½ Citrine, lb.	20 20 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	25 18 1 10 50 40 35 35 75 1 50 2 00 2 00 2 00	Rhatany, lb Rhubarb, tb Sarsaparilla, Hond, lb. Cut, lb. Senega, lb. Squill, lb Squill, lb Powdered, lb Unicorn, lb Valerian, English, lb. true. Virginia, Snake, lb Yellow Dock, lb. RUM, Bay, gal Essence, lb. SACCHARIN, oz SRED, Anise, Italian, sifted, lb. Star, lb. Burdock, lb. Canary, bag or less, lb. Cardamom, lb Cardamom, lb Celery. Colchicum Coriander, lb. Cumin, lb. Fennel, lb Fennel, lb Fennel, lb Fenned, lb	75 45 50 55 55 22 25 38 20 40 15 25 30 60 13 35 30 60 15 55 50 15 7 4 4 4 4 4 4 5 5 5 5 6 6 7 7 7 8 7 8 7 8 7 8 7 8 7 8 7 8 7 8	\$ 350 \$ 2555 \$ 2555	ANTINERVIN, OZ. ANTINEMNIA. ANTIPERIN, OZ. ARISTOL, OZ. ARSENIC, DONOVAN'S SOL, Ib. Fowler's sol., Ib. Iodide, OZ. White, ib. ATROPINE, Sulp. in & OZS. 80C. OZ. BISMUTH, Ammonia-citrate, OZ. Iodide, OZ. Salicylate, OZ. Subcarbonate, Ib. Subnitrate, Ib. BORAN, Ib. Powdered, Ib. BROMINE, OZ. CADMIUM, Bromide, OZ. Iodide, OZ. CAFFRINE, OZ. CALCIUM, Hypophosphite Ib. Iodide, OZ. CALCIUM, Ilypophosphite Ib. Sulphide, OZ. CREIUM, Oxalate, OZ. CRILORAL, Hydrate, Ib. Croton, OZ.	1 35 0 55 1 25 10 0 50 6 0 00 40 0 2 75 2 2 75 2 2 75 3 35 3 5 3 5 3 5 3 5 3 5 3 5 3	\$ 00 0 65 2 00 30 13,5 55 7 6 45 60 3 0 2 30 2 30 8 9 13,2 50 60 1 70 1 00 3 6 12 1 00 1 38 6 12 1 00 1 38
PARALDEHYDE, OZ. PEPPER, black, lb. Powdered, lb. Pitch, black, lb. Bergundy, true, lb. PLASTER, Calcined, bbl. cash. Adhesive, yd. Belladonna, lb Galbanum Comp., lb. Lead, lb. POPPY HEADS, per 100. ROSIN, Common, lb. White, lb. RESORCIN white, OZ. ROCHELLE SALT, lb. ROOT, Aconite, lb. Althea, cut, lb. Belladonna, lb. Blood, lb. Biter, lb.	10 16 18 30 1 25 12 65 25 1 00 21 35 25 22 25 22 25 25	22 18 20 4 12 3 25 30 85 30 1 10 28 25 35 30 28	Mustard, white, lb. Powdered, lb. Pumpkin Quince, lb. Rape, lb. Strophanthus, oz. Worm, lb. SBIDLITZ MIXTURE, lb. SOAP, Castile, Mottled, pure, lb. White, Conti's, lb. Powdered, lb. Green (Sapo Viridis), lb. SPERMACETT, lb. TURPENTINE, Chian, oz. Venice, lb WAX, White, lb. Yellow. WOOD, Guaiac, rasped. Quassia chips, lb.	51155550 2250 250 250 250 750 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	12 20 30 76 55 25 30 16 40 40 65 80 12 75 45 61 2	CHLOROFORM, Ib. CINCHONINE, Sulphate, oz. CINCHONIDINE, Sulph., oz. COCAINE, Mur., oz. CODEIA, § oz. COLLODION, Ib. COPPER, Sulph., (Blue Vitriol) Ib. Iodide, oz. COPPERAS, Ib. DIURETIN, oz. ETHER, Acetic, Ib. Sulphuri, Ib. EXALGINE oz. II YOSCYAMINE, Sulp., crystals, gr. IODINE, Ib. IODOFORM, Ib. IODOL, oz. IRON, by Hydrogen. Carbonate, Precip., Ib. Sacch., Ib.	60 258 60 775 658 65 1 675 400 250 45,50 40 45,50 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40	2 06 30 30 7 50 70 10 70 3 1 65 80 50 50 6 CO 1 50 85 16
Blackberry, lb. Burdock, crushed, lb Calamus, sliced, white, lb. Canada Snake, lb Cohosh, black, lb. Colchicum, lb. Columbo, lb. Powdered, lb. Confrey, crushed, lb. Curcuma, powdered, lb. Dandelion, lb. Elecampane, lb. Galangal, lb. Gelsemium, lb. Gentian or Genitan, lb. Powdered, lb. Binger, African, lb. Po, lb. Jamaica, blchd. lb. Po., lb. Po., lb.	15 18 20 30 15 40 20 15 20 15 22 13 18 20 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30	30 18 20 25 35 20 45 22 30 40 18 23 15 24 15 22 25 30	Red Saunders, ground, lb. Santal, ground, lb. CHEMICALS.  ACID, Acetic, lb. Glacial, lb Benzoic, English, oz. German, oz. Boracic, lb. Carbolic Crystals, lb. Calvert's No. 1, lb No. 2, lb. Citric, Gallic, Hydrobromic, diluted, lb. Hydrobromic, diluted, oz. bottles doz. Lactic, concentrated, oz. Muriatic, lb Chem. pure, lb. Nitric, lb. Chem. pure, lb. Oleic, purified, lb.	45 30 11 12 50 2 15 1 40 60 12 30 1 50 8 3 18 10 ½ 25 75	6 6 6 13 50 35 13 13 2 20 1 45 65 13 35 10 50 10 50 13 35 13 13 50 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 13	Chloride, 1b.  Sol., 1b.  Citrate, U.S.P., 1b.  And Ammon., 1b.  And Quinine, 1b.  Quin. and Stry., oz.  And Strychnine, oz.  Dialyzed, Solution, 1b.  Ferrocyanide, 1b.  Hypophosphites, oz.  Iodide, oz.  Syrup, 1b.  Lactate, oz.  Pernitrate, solution, 1b.  Phosphate scales, 1b.  Sulphate, pure, 1b.  Exsiccated, 1b.  And Potass. Tartrate, 1b.  And Potass. Tartrate, 1b.  JEYES' FLUID, 25c. bottles, per doz  LEAD, Acetate, white, 1b.	45 13 90 1 65 25 25 13 50 55 25 40 40 5 1 25 7 80 80	35 556 1 00 75 3 55 50 35 45 45 45 6 16 1 30 9 10 85 85 82 2 2 4 4
Ginseng, lb. Golden Seal, ib. Golden Seal, ib. Gold Thread, lb Hellebore, white, powd., lb Indian Hemp. Ipecac, lb. Powdered, lb. Jalap, lb. Powdered, lb. Licorice, lb. Powdered, lb. Mandrake, lb. Masterwort, lb. Orris, Florentine, lb. Powdered, lb. Pareira Brava, true, lb. Parsley, lb. Pleursey, lb. Poke, lb. Cuther Comments of the Meadow.	550 1 000 1 18 5 00 5 25 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 15 18	4 20 158 9 8 8 9 8 9 8 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9	Oxalic, lb. Phosphoric, glacial, lb. Dilute, lb. Pyrogallic, oz. Salicylic, white, lb. Sulphuric, carboy, lb. Bottles, lb. Chem. pure, lb. Tannic, lb. Tartaric, powdered, lb. ACETANILID, lb. ACONTINE, grain. ALUM, cryst. lb. Powdered, lb. AMMONIA, Liquor, lb., \$80. AMMONIUM, Bromide, lb. Carbonate, lb. Iodide, 'oz. Nitrate crystals, lb. Muriate, lb. Valerianate, oz. AMYI., Nitrite, oz.	15 100 13 35 80 21 4 10 38 65 4 10 10 10 10 15 35 40 12 55 16	13 110 17 40 85 22 25 20 1 15 40 70 5 3 4 12 10 16 40 45 16 60 5	LEAD, Acetate, white, lb. Carbonate, lb. Iodide, oz. Red, lb.  LIME, Chlorinated, bulk, lb. In packages, lb. LITHIUM, Bromide, oz. Carbonate, oz. Citrate, oz. Iodide, oz. Salicylate, oz. MAGNESIUM, Calc., lb. Carbonate, lb. Citrate, gran., lb. Sulph. (Epsom salt), lb. MANGANESE, Black Oxide, lb. MENTHOL, oz. MERCURY, lb. Ammon (White Precip.) Chloride, Corrosive, lb. Calomel, lb. With Chalk lb.	13 7 35 7 5 7 30 25 50 35 18 35 90 1 30 1 05 1 20 50	15 8 40 9 6 8 35 30 55 40 40 3 40 16 35 17 35 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18

### Business Tips.

In Stationery, the advertisement of Buntin, Gillies & Co. on first page of cover should interest every dealer.

"The Ideal Food" is the term applied by physicians to Somatose and its combinations. It has fast won its way into favor with the medical profession. See advertisement of Dominion Dyewood and Chemical Co.

Samples and price lists of Surgical Instruments, Druggists' Sundries, Trusses, etc., will be gladly forwarded by Powell & Barstow, 58 Blackfriars Road, London, S.E., England, if you mention this journal.

The Me-Mosa Co. have something special to offer this month. Read their advertisement.

A full supply of Merck's Preparations in the original packages are now stocked by the Lyman Brothers & Co., Toronto. Everything in their line by return mail or express.

Nothing more saleable, seasonable and profitable than a reliable Disinfectant, such as Spooner's Phenyle. Have you it in stock?

Special Lines adapted to the requirements of the drug trade are advertised in this issue by Saunders & Evans. Read their announcement.

One of the most delicious and also most nourishing of wheat foods is the Wheat Marrow prepared by W. Mack, of Cornwall, Ont. It is one of those special lines which it will pay druggists to handle.

Have you read the Special Offer of Raymond & Co. They want to send you something of value and charge nothing for it.

The Dry Liquid Treatment, advertised by Dr. J. M. Sawers, has proved wonderfully efficacious in the treatment of Asthma. It will pay druggists to investigate.

Common Sense appeals to all intelligent readers and Common Sense is the dread of Rats, Mice, Roaches, etc.

Do not fail to read the announcement of Parke, Davis & Co. on the last page of cover.

Paper Boxes and Lithographed Labels are a specialty with the Dontin-

ion Paper Box Co. See their advertisement.

Nepenthe heads the first page of cover with an advertisement and Nepenthe heads the list as an opium preparation which comprises all the desirable therapeutic properties of the drug without any of its drawbacks.

Watch for the new advertisement of the Atlantic Refining Co. in next issue. Quotations of all their lines promptly given.

#### Just in Season.

Perhaps no better-selling nor satisfaction-giving article of its kind is on the market to-day than Adams' Root Beer.

Those who have handled it in former years are sure to repeat their orders and it finds new friends continually. This, and its companion article, Adams' Ginger Beer, are prepared by the Canadian Specialty Co., 118 King street eas', Toronto, who will gladly furnish show cards, etc, to all druggists applying for them.

#### Guaranteed Over 90 Per Cent. Pure-

This is the standard of the cream of tartar sold by E. W. Gillett, Front street, Toronto. It is of their own grinding and is of the highest possible standard of purity.

This article is put up in one pound airtight tins or in kegs. Prices of this and all the lines offered by this firm may be obtained by dropping a card to their ad dress and mentioning THE CANADIAN DRUGGIST.

#### A Good Investment.

Sixty typewriting machines of the newest and best models represent a nice little sum of money. The investment of the required amount has been made by Mr. W. H. Shaw, principal of the Central Business College, Toronto, in behalf of the young people who attend his school, by purchasing fi'ty new Underwood machines and ten samples of other standard kinds.

The Central Business College is the first Canadian school to adopt the Touch method of typewriting, which requires a scientific fingering of the keyboard and the use of all fingers of each hand. Under the direction of a special teacher the students in this school can scarcely fail to become expert typewriters, and we are not surprised to learn that the

graduates of the shorthand department of this college are always successful in filling the best situations going.

#### For All Business Men.

We would direct the attention of manufacturers and wholesale dealers especially to the Classified Business Gazetter of Canada and Newfoundland for 1900.

This directory contains complete classified lists of the business and professional people in every city, town and village in the Dominion of Canada and Newfoundland, also a description of each place, giving population, dirance from nearest important points, banks, express companies, telegraphs, telephones, radroads and other means of traffic, as well as the leading features of the district, whether agricultural, mining, lumbering, etc.

It will not be merely a list of the leading firms of principal towns, but a complete directory of all people engaged in business in the Dominion of Canada and Newfoundland at the close of the Nineteenth Century.

We can furnish a limited number of this work if early application is made at \$3 per copy or \$3.50 post paid. THE CANADIAN DRUGGIS1, Toronto.



Write for our interesting books "Inventor's Help" and "How you are swindled." Send us a rough sketch or model of your invention or improvement and we will tell you free our opinion as to whether it is probably patentable. We make a specialty of applications rejected in other hands. Highest references furnished.

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			* *	
lodide, oz	\$ 35	\$ 40	Carbonate, Ib	3 6
Bin., oz	Ψ 33 25	Ψ 40 30	Hypophosphite, oz	, -
Oxide, Red, lb		1 35		3 6
Pill (Blue Mass), lb	1 3C	75	Iodide, oz \$ 40	,
MILK SUGAR, powdered, lb	30	35	Salicylate, lb 1 o	
MORPHINE, Acetate, oz	2 00	2 10		2 5
Muriate, oz	2 00	2 10		3 10
Sulphate, oz	2 10	2 15	SOMNAL, OZ 8	
NEPENTHE, In 1 lb. bottles, lb	3 00	3 00	SPIRIT NITRE, Ib	
In ½ lb. bottles, per lb.	3 10	3 10	STRONTIUM, Nitrate, 15 13	
it if it it is it	3 20	3 20	STRYCHNINE, crystals, oz 80	
	3 60	3 60	SULFONAL, oz.	
(Glyce:ole o') per oz.	1 60	1 60		4
Persin, Saccharated, oz	35	40	Pure precipitated, lb	-
PHENACETINE, oz	30	35	TARTAR EMETIC, Ib 50	•
PIPOCARPINE, Muriate, grain	12	13	THYMOL (Thymic acid), oz 55	
Phosphorus, lb	90	1 10	VERATRINE, OZ 2 00	
POTASSA, Caustic, white, lb	60	65	Zinc, Acetate, lb 70	
Potassium, Acetate, Ib	35	40	Carbonate lb 2:	
Bicarbonate lb	15	17	Chloride, granular, oz 1	
Bichromate, b	12	13	Iodide, oz	
Bitrat (Cream Fart.), Ib	25	28	Oxide, lb	
Bromide, Ib	75	So	Sulphate, lb	•
Carbonate, lb	12	13	· · ·	,
Chlorate, Eng., lb	18	20	- ESSENTIAL OILS.	
Powdered, lb	20	22	On Almand Lives on	
Citrate, Ib	70	25	OIL, Almond, bitter, oz 7	
Cyanide, lb	40	50	Sweet, Ib 40	
Hypophosphites, oz	12	15	Amber, crude, lb 40	
Iodide, lb	3 50	3 75	Rec't, lb 60	
Nitrate, gran, lb	3 3 <u>8</u>	10	Anise, lb 2 7	
Permanganate, lb	40	45	Bay, oz	
Prussiate, Red, Ib	50	55	Bergamot, Ib 3 2	
Yellow, Ib	32	35	Cade, lb	
And Sod. Tartrate, Ib	25	30	Cajuput, lb 1 66	- •
Sulphuret, lb	25	30	Caraway, lh	
PROPHYLAMINE, OZ	35	46	Cassia, Ib 2 co	
QUININE, Sulph, bulk	45	50	Cedar	
Ozs., oz	50	55	Cinnamon, Ceylon, oz 2 7	
QUINIDINE, Sulphate, ozs., oz	16	20	Citronella, lb So	_
SALICIN, Ib	4 50	5 00	Clove, ib I 20	
SANTONIN, OZ	28	30	Copaiba, lb	
SILVER, Nitrate, cryst, oz	So	35 85	Croton, lb	
Sodium, Acetate, Ib	30	35	Cubeb, ib 2 50	
Bicarbonate, kgs., lb	2 50	2 75	Cumin, lb 5 50	
Bromide, Ib	\$5	- /3 90	Erigeron, oz 20	
	~3	7,0	Eucalyptus, lb 1 50	1 75

Geranium, oz	\$1 3	75 20	\$1 85 3 50			
Rose, Ib		50	5 50			
Lavender, Chiris. Fleur, lb	3	00	75 3 50 1 50			
Garden, lb	I	75 50	ı Ğo			
Lemongrass, lb	1	50 60	1 00			
Neroli, oz Orange, lb	4	25 75	4 60 3 75			
Sweet, lb Origanum, lb.	2	65	3 00 50			
Patchouli, oz	_	80	2 25			
Peppermint, lb	1 2	75 60	1 90 2 05			
Rhodium, oz Rose, oz	7	80 50	85 11 30			
Rosemary, lb		70 25	50 50			
Sanda' wood, lb	5	50 75	7 70 80			
Savin, 1b Spearmint, 1b	1 3	60 75	I 50 4 79			
Spruce, lb	4	65 25	00 4 85			
Thyme, white, lb	3	80 50	1 87 3 75			
Wormseed, lb	3	50 25	3 75 8 50			
FIXED OILS.						
CASTOR, lb	ı	12 20	14 1 25			
Norwegian, gal	1	50 10	1 60			
LARD, gal LINSEED, boiled, gal		90 85	1 CO 90			
Raw, gal Neatsfoot, gal	1	80	85 1 30			
OLIVE, gal	1	30 50	1 30 2 65			
Palm, lb	-	12 50	10			
TURPENTINE, cal	•	95	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			

### Drug Reports.

Business keeps up well. Citric, tar taric, carbolic and tannic acids are high, and may advance further. Bromides are all higher. Cami hor keeps moving upwards. Glycerine gradually advancing. Chloride lime and caustic soda very firm at high figures. Demand for hellkbore and par's green has commenced. Large demand for moth camphor balls; stocks at the moment are very light among jobbers. Quinine firm. No special change in values to note.

#### English Market Report.

LONDON, May 15th, 1900.

The following goods are higher: Gum camphor.

Carbolic acid.

Castor oil.

Linseed oil.

Cod liver oil.

Saffron.

Anise seed.

Those which have declined are: Quinine.

Menthol.

Oil anise.

Oil cassia.

Ergot.

Buchu leaves.

Sarsaparilla root.

Quicksilver is somewhat easier in price but mercurials generally are unchanged. Opium is firm at former quotations. Glycerin remains firm. The position of iodine and its preparations are unchanged from our last report.

# IN-HOT WEATHER COOLING DRINKS are DELICIOUS

AND VENDORS OF

SODA FOUNTAIN BEVERAGES
WHO ARE LIVE MEN

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OF NEARLY

## FIVE HUNDRED FORMULAS 15 THE

#### ONE YOU WANT.

It contains receipts for cooling summer drinks, flavor, extract, essence, fruit juices, punches, meads, mixed drinks, phosphates, lactuits, fruit juice shakes, fruit syrup. &c.

Ask for Dubelle's Soda Fountain Requisites.
Price, by mail, \$2.00.

#### Patents

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

Correspondence Solicited

JOHN A. SAUL

LeDroit Building,

Washington, D.C.

# FIRE!

Notwithstanding the disastrous fire which partially destroyed our premises on the 4th inst., we are pleased to say that we are again in running order, and will be able to give the best attention to our customers' interests.

We thank our numerous friends for their great kindness and help in our distress.

The Bryant Press
44 Richmond St. West.