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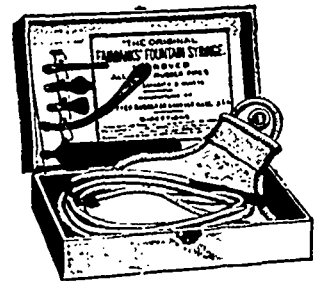
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It is now extensively advertised in Canada, and may be obtained of leading wholesale houses, or of

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Canadian Druggist

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

VOL. X.

TORONTO, JUNE, 1898.

No. 6

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THE BEST NATURAL APERIENT WATER.

Bottled at the Springs, Buda Pest, Hungary.

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THE BEST NATURAL APERIENT WATER.

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32 COLBORNE STREET,
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The British Pharmacopœia, 1898.

Copies of this book have now come to hand, and the attention of pharmacists is naturally being directed towards this work and the many changes made in it. Although the publication of the work has been officially announced, yet, strange to say, no date has been set in which it is supposed to supersede the edition of 1885, with its additions of 1890.

One would naturally suppose that the issue of the new would do away with the official recognition of the old. We believe, however, that it requires a pronouncement from the General Medical Council in order to set a date on which the new Pharmacopœia should become the standard for all preparations. Care will require to be exercised, as a matter of course, in the repetition of prescriptions which have been prepared according to the 1885 edition, and, until physicians make themselves thoroughly acquainted with the new work, it will perhaps be necessary, in the case of prescriptions containing preparations the strength of which differs from those formerly used, to consult the prescriber as to which preparation he prefers.

It will be remembered that recommendations were asked from representative bodies in the British colonies as to taking steps to make the work as much as possible of an Imperial character, but the only noticeable feature in this matter is an appendix of "Alternative Preparations Sanctioned for Use in India and the Colonies." It is also intimated that an addendum will be published, dealing more fully with this matter.

The changes in nomenclature are not many, the tendency of all being to ensure greater accuracy. The new drugs and chemicals which have obtained recognition are comparatively few. The volume is remarkable more for the number of omissions of articles which were included in the old Pharmacopœia rather than for the additions to the new.

Tinctures are now placed in two groups, the dose of one being from five to fifteen minims, and of the other from one-half to one fluid drachm. The general principle of "solids by weight, liquids by measure," has been carried out, except in a few instances, and the addition of the metric system of weights and measures, placed side by side with the *avoirdupois* system, marks a progressive step in the compilation of the work.

Editorial Notes.

The California Fig Syrup Co. have obtained a permanent injunction with costs against the Pitcher Medicine Co. of Duluth, Minn., enjoining them from using the name Syrup of Figs or Fig Syrup, also from imitating their package.

The publication of the new British Pharmacopœia has cost £6,448 13s. The estimated cost, as calculated by the General Council, was £6,000. The late Sir Richard Quain, Bart., was president of the committee selected for the preparation of the work, and Prof. Atfield was editor, the pharmaceutical portion being revised by a committee of wholesale and retail druggists selected by the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain.

A New York dealer in drugs named Herwitz has been arrested in Buffalo charged with smuggling drugs from Canada into the United States. It is stated that drugs valued at a thousand dollars were found in his possession. Phenacetine and sulphonal seem to have been the principal lines dealt in.

Dr. A. E. Dickinson, who recently organized the "Dickinson Chemical Co.," and was previously connected with the pepsin branch of the firm of Parke, Davis & Co., of Detroit, died recently at Asbury Park, N.J.

A. J. White (Limited), London, Eng., proprietors of Seigel's Syrup, show a net profit for the year ending March 31st, 1898, of £88,988.

Parke, Davis & Co. have offered \$500 a year for the establishment of a fellowship in chemistry at the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor.

"Notes on the New British Pharmacopœia, 1898," published by C. J. Hewlett & Son, 40-42 Charlotte street, Great

Eastern street, London, England, has been received. It is a handy reference work, noting the changes and peculiarities of the new B.P., and will be a useful companion in studying the new volume. A copy may be obtained free by writing to the publishers for their price list.

The Late Baron Lyon Playfair.

Baron Lyon Playfair, the distinguished chemist, political economist, civil service reformer, and parliamentarian, died in London, Eng., May 29th.

The Right Honorable Baron Playfair, of St. Andrew's, K.C.B. P.C., LL.D., Ph.D., F.R.S., was a son of George Playfair, Chief Inspector-General of Hospitals of Bengal, was born at Meerut, Bengal, on May 21st, 1819, and was educated at St. Andrew's, Scotland, and at a very early age took especial interest in chemistry. He took up the study of this subject in 1834 at the Andersonian University, Glasgow, but, his health failing, he revisited India in 1837. On his return he resumed his studies at the London University, and later went to Gressen to study organic chemistry. He then returned to Scotland and undertook the management of a large calico print works at Clitheroe. In 1843 he was appointed professor of chemistry in the Royal Institution, Manchester, and a year later was appointed to the commission to enquire into the sanitary condition of the cities and largely-populated districts of England. His reward for this work was an appointment as chemist to the Museum of Practical Geology. At the close of the Exhibition of 1851, in which he was in charge of the Department of Juries, he was made a Companion of the Bath. At the Exhibition of 1862 he again acted in the same capacity, and at the French Exhibition of 1878 he was chairman of the Finance Committee of the English Commission. On the establishment of the Department of Science and Art in 1853 he was appointed joint secretary, and in 1856 became Inspector-General of Government Museums and Schools of Science. A year later he was elected president of the Chemical Society of London, and from that time up to 1868 was professor of chemistry in the University of Edinburgh. He afterwards acted on many important commissions.

Baron Playfair was in Canada last year attending the meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, in Toronto.

Additions.

ARTICLES AND PREPARATIONS INCLUDED IN THE BRITISH PHARMACOPŒIA OF 1898 WHICH WERE NOT IN THAT OF 1885, NOR IN THE "ADDITIONS" OF 1890.

Among the vast number of alterations effected by the new Pharmacopœia there are several that require special notice and the prompt attention both of medical men and pharmacists.

Aqua Chloroformi is now only half the strength of the former water.

Belladonna.—All the preparations, including solid and liquid extracts, plaster, tincture, suppository, and ointment are standardized, except the old green extract. The Tincture contains now nearly twice as much alkaloids, and the dose is only slightly reduced, 5 to 15 minims.

Chloroform.—As long as it answers the tests, Chloroform can now be made from acetone, etc., instead of pure alcohol.

Chrysarobinum.—Now clearly defined as the purified substance extracted from *Araroba* (*Goa Powder*) by chloroform, and containing chrysophanic acid.

Concentrated Infusions and Decoctions are now officially recognized under the title of Concentrated Solutions (an inconvenient alteration). They differ from the older 1 to 7 concentrated preparations by being 1 to 9. The new preparations include *Calumba*, *Chiretta*, *Cusparia*, *Krameria*, *Quassia*, *Rhubarb*, *Compound Sarsaparilla*, *Senega*, *Senna*, and *Serpentary*, but neither *Compound Gentian* nor *Orange*.

Essences of Aniseed and Peppermint are now called Spirits, and made uniformly 1 in 10.

Injection of Apomorphine.—Now made 1 per cent. strength, that is, 1 grain in 110 minims, instead of 2 grains in 100 minims as before. The dose, by subcutaneous injection, is 5 to 10 minims.

Injection of Morphine.—Now made from Morphine Tartrate, instead of Acetate, and the strength reduced from 10 to 5 per cent., or 5 grains in 110 minims.

Ipecacuanha preparations, such as *Vinegar* and *Wine*, are now standardized, being prepared from a standardized Liquid Extract.

Lin. Iodi is now called *Liquor Iodi Fortis*.

Liquor Epispasticus.—Is now twice the strength of the 1885 preparation, 10 ounces of *Cantharides* being used in the pint.

Morphine Suppositories.—The official strength is reduced from ½ grain in each suppository to ¼ grain.

Stands Ahead of all These Preparations

Free

with your first
Seven-Dollar Order

FRENCH'S
Coclearin and Caffeine Bromide
TRADE MARK



HEIGHT 9 1/4 IN.
3 1/2 IN. SQUARE
CONTENTS 1 1/4 LBS.

Is entirely different from the many "BROMO" preparations with which the market is flooded, and far superior to them all. This preparation will interest your physician and please your customers, and we know that those who try it will come back for it.

SPECIAL OFFER—With the first order for

One doz. Medium (50c size) at \$4.00 } Net 30 days
Half .. Large (75c. .. " \$3.00 } \$7.00

We will send one 1 1/4 lb. glass-stoppered, glass-labelled bottle, filled (like cut), worth \$2, retailing at 20 cents per oz. = \$4.00—free.

Druggists dispensing soda water will find this an excellent seller, by keeping above show bottle near fountain. Send your order at once to

CANADIAN SPECIALTY CO.

38 FRONT STREET E.,

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Dominion Agents.

**Everybody
Pleased !**

In trade, each party to any transaction is on the lookout for profit to himself, and a deal is easily made when the contracting parties are mutually satisfied.

Hereunder we offer two lines which recommend themselves to all. They are the best values for their cost while being unexcelled in quality, and sell at sight. We solicit your orders.

Elliot's
CONCENTRATED

Effervescing

Lime

Grape

Fruit

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Juice

(6 oz. Bottles)

A delicious, refreshing,
laxative Fruit Salt.

Best West Indian Production.

SOLD TO DRUGGISTS
ONLY.

Pint Clarets, \$1.60 per doz.
Quart Whiskies 3.80 per doz.

\$1.80 PER DOZEN.

British Pharmacopœia, 1898

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**A NEW
SPRING
SELLER**

A quick seller to all economical women. A safe seller—it paves the way for more women customers for the store.

The new, clean, fadeless, brilliant Home Dye. Never disappoints. Washes and Dyes at one operation. All colors in the

**Maypole Soap
Dyes**

Canadian Depot: 8 Pl. Royale, Montreal.

WHAT DEALERS SAY

Maypole Soap is becoming very popular, and people being satisfied, sales are increasing.—*J. A. Nicolle, Druggist.*

The sale of Maypole Soap is increasing, and it is due to the great satisfaction it is giving to everyone using it.—*S. Lachance, Druggist.*

WHAT LADIES SAY

Maypole Soap duly received, and it gives perfect satisfaction, and is less trouble than any we have tried.—*Pearl McNeill, Belleville.*

It may interest you to know that my first attempt with Maypole Soap was a complete success. I had looked for a streaky effect as has attended my trial of Powder Dyes, but the work was clear and uniform.—*(Mrs.) Whatham, The Rectory, Ways Mills, P.Q.*

WALL PAPER

Our New Samples
for the
Season of

1898-9

ARE NOW COMPLETE
and our salesmen start on the road forthwith.

**THE SAMPLES SURPASS
ALL FORMER PRODUCTIONS**

and are sure to win your commendation.

EVERY COLORING IS NEW,

Every Pattern is a good one, from the cheapest blank to the special designs in 22-inch goods.

THE GOODS ARE LOW-PRICED

(Lower than ever before)

but don't look cheap, and will therefore yield you a good profit.

WAIT TO SEE OUR SAMPLES

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One of our New Designs.

M. Staunton & Co.

MANUFACTURERS,

TORONTO, ONT.

Nux Vomica and all its preparations are now standardized to percentage of Strychnine, instead of total Alkaloids.

Oils of Peppermint, Lavender, etc.—English oils are not now directed to be used in the various formulæ.

Ointments.—Those having a white medicament, such as Boric Acid, are to be made with a white soft paraffin basis (petrolatum), and the yellow only used for those that are colored, such as Iodoform.

Pil. Aloes et Myrrh.—Saffron is omitted.

Pil. Phosphori is now nearly double the strength before, and the dose reduced to 1 to 2 grains.

Poultices.—All the poultices are now omitted.

Pulv. Cretæ Aromat.—Saffron omitted.

Rectified Spirit is now 58 o.p., instead of 56, and has a specific gravity of .834 instead of .838. This is called 90 per cent. alcohol, as it contains only 10 per cent. of water, the old rectified spirit containing 12.3 per cent. Diluted alcohols of 70, 60, 45, and 20 per cent. are employed in the various formulæ, and a convenient table for their production from 90 per cent. alcohol is given under Rect. Spirit, page 19.

Saffron has now been removed from the formulæ for Pil. Aloes et Myrrh, Pulv. Cretæ Aromat, Tinct. Opii Ammon., and Tinct. Rhei Co., but retained still in Dec. Aloes Co. and Tinct. Cinchonæ Co.

Spirits, such as Spirit of Cajuput, Cinnamon, Lavender, Nutmeg, and Rosemary, are all 1 in 10 instead of 1 in 50. Sp. Juniper, 1 in 20. Dose: 5 to 20 minims. Spirit Chloroformi remains unaltered.

Tinctures have been considerably altered, both in proportion of drug and strength of alcoholic menstruum. Tinct. Aurant. and Tr. Limonis are both prepared from fresh peel in rectified spirit. Tr. Cinch., Tr. Cinch Co., and Tr. Jalapæ are standardized. Tinct. Colchici, Tr. Lobeliæ Æther, Tr. Podoph., and Tr. Stramonii, are now much stronger, and their dose is reduced to 5 to 15 minims. Tr. Strophanthi is only half the strength of the preparation in the B.P. Additions, 1890.

Tinct. Chloroformi et Morphine Co.—Besides the addition of the "Compound," the formula is entirely altered, and the proportion of Morphine Hydrochloride increased, so that it is more than four times stronger than the B.P. 1885 pre-

paration. It is now a clear, green, thin liquid, dispensing cloudy with water. Dose: 5 to 15 minims.

NEW DRUGS, FORMULÆ, AND PROCESSES.

The new drugs and chemicals recognized officially are very few, and include Bismuth Salicylate, Cocaine (pure alkaloid), Codeine Phosphate, Hyoscine Hydrobromide, Hyoscyamine Sulphate, Morphine Tartrate, Naphthol (usually known as beta-naphthol), Liquid Paraffin, Quil-laria Bark, Physostigmine Sulphate, Quinine Acid Hydrochloride, Salol and Terebene. Only three require special notice.

Morphinæ Tartras.—Introduced for the purpose of making the Morphine Hypodermic injection. It is soluble 1 in 11 of water, and, as the strength of the new injection is 1 grain in 22 minims, a more stable preparation results.

Paraffinum Liquidum has been known to our customers as "Petrolatine" for some years now. It is odorless, colorless, and tasteless. Many of the commercial samples will not answer the B.P. tests.

Terebenum has been used for a good many years, and our article has been specially recognized as one of the purest obtainable.

Amongst the new preparations the following demand special reference:

Ext. Belladonnæ Liq.—This is a liquid Extract of Belladonna Root standardized to contain $\frac{3}{4}$ grain of alkaloids in 110 minims or 0.75 per cent. It is prepared by re-percolation, and is not intended for internal administration, so no dose is given. When properly diluted it forms the active portion of the Liniment, Plaster, Tincture, Suppository, Solid Extract and Ointment.

Ext. Belladonnæ Alcoholic.—Prepared from the above by vaporating a definite proportion with sugar of milk as a diluent. The dose is $\frac{1}{4}$ to 1 grain, and the extract contains 1 per cent. of alkaloids.

Ext. Cascariæ Liq.—Now obtained by extraction with cold water, and, after concentration, preserved with 20 per cent. of Rectified Spirit. It is miscible with water, although depositing slightly after a time, but is just as meras before. Dose: $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid drachm.

Ext. Ergotæ.—Ergotin is given as a synonym for this preparation, but the method of extraction is quite different to that previously in use. It is adopted from the Swiss Pharmacopœia. The Ergot is exhausted with diluted alcohol,

concentrated, mixed with water and filtered. The filtrate is acidulated with diluted Hydrochloric Acid, again filtered, neutralized with Sodium Carbonate and evaporated to a soft extract. Dose: 2 to 8 grains.

Ext. Ipecac. Liq.—Standardized to contain 2 to 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. of the alkaloids of Ipecacuanha Root. Is used for preparing the Acetum Ipecac., as well as Vinum Ipecac., and can be given internally, as an expectorant, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 minims; as an emetic, 15 to 20 minims.

Ext. Jaborandi Liq.—Now official, although there has not been any special demand for it before. Dose: 5 to 15 minims.

Ext. Nucis Vom. Liq.—A standardized Liquid Extract containing 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of Strychnine. Suitably diluted, it forms the Tincture. Dose: 2 to 3 minims.

Ext. Strophanthi.—Introduced so that Strophanthus may be given in pill form. Dose: $\frac{1}{4}$ to 1 grain.

Glycerinum Acid. Boric.—An attempt to imitate a proprietary preparation that at one time was very popular as a surgical dressing. It is prepared by heating Glycerin and Boric Acid for a long time, and then reducing the mixture with more Glycerin.

Glycerinum Pepsini.—Pepsin, 800 grains; Hydrochloric Acid, 110 minims; Glycerin, 12 fluid ounces; water to 1 pint. Dose: 1 to 2 fluid drachms. Each drachm contains 5 grains of Pepsin.

Infusum Scoparii.—Replaces the decoction in the former B.P. Proportion, 2 ounces to the pint. Dose: 1 to 2 fluid ounces.

Lamellæ Homatropinæ.—Discs of Homatropine, each containing $\frac{1}{100}$ grain of Homatropine Hydrobromide.

Liquor Calumbæ Conc.—The first of a series of new concentrated liquors, introduced ostensibly to replace concentrated infusions, etc., but it is doubtful if they will effect their object. The proportion of concentration is 1 to 9, instead of the usual 1 to 7; that is, 10 ounces of root in 1 pint of liquid. Dose: $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid drachm. The other preparations of the series are:

Liquor Chiratzæ Conc.—Extracted with 20 per cent. alcohol. Dose: $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid drachm.

Liquor Cuspariæ Conc.—As the above and same dose.

Liquor Kramerizæ Conc.—The same.

Liquor Quassizæ Conc.—Same menstruum and dose, but proportion, 2 ozs. to the pint.

Liquid Rhei Conc.—Same menstruum and dose; proportion, 10 ozs. to the pint.

Liquor Sarsæ Co. Conc.—Resembles the concentrated decoction usually supplied. Dose: 2 to 8 fluid drachms.

Liquor Senegæ Conc.—10 ounces of root percolated with 30 per cent. alcohol to produce 1 pint. Dose: $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid drachm.

Liquor Sennæ Conc.—20 ounces of senna extracted with water by re-percolation, clarified by heat and alcohol and tincture of ginger added, producing 1 pint. Dose: $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid drachm.

Liquor Serpentariæ Conc.—10 ounces percolated with 20 per cent. alcohol to produce 1 pint. Dose: $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 fluid drachms.

Liquor Ethyl Nitritis.—Contains 3 per cent. of ethyl nitrite in a mixture of 95 parts of absolute alcohol and 5 parts of glycerine. Introduced as a more stable preparation than spirit, æther nit., and containing the same active ingredient, but no aldehyde. Dose: 20 to 60 minims.

Liquor Hamamelidis.—The distillate from fresh Hamamelis leaves preserved with 20 per cent. of rectified spirit. It has been known for some years as Ext. Hamamelidis Liq. Dest.

Liquor Hydrogenii Peroxid.—10 volume solution of hydrogen peroxide, H_2O_2 . Dose: $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 fluid drachms.

Liquor Iodi Fortis.—This is the old Lin. Iodi only the glycerine is omitted, and the proportion of iodide of potassium slightly increased.

Liquor Morphinae Tart.—1 per cent. solution of morphine tartrate in water and spirit. Dose: 10 to 60 minims.

Liquor Pancreatis.—Prepared from the fresh pancreas of the pig by digesting in diluted alcohol (20 per cent.). It is tested by its power of peptonizing the casein of milk in one hour at 113° Fahr.

Liquor Picis Carbonis.—This solution of coal tar was official in the B.P.C. formulary, and is intended as a substitute for a well-known proprietary.

Liquor Thyroidei.—Prepared from the fresh thyroid gland by digesting in glycerine and distilled water containing a trace of carbolic acid. 100 minims represent one gland. Dose: 5 to 15 minims.

Pil. Quininae Sulph.—Quinine sulphate, 30 grains; tartaric acid, 1 grain; glycerine, 4 grains; tragacanth powder, 1 grain. Dose: 2 to 8 grains.

Spiritus Anisi.—Oil of anise, 1 fluid ounce; rectified spirit to produce 20 fluid ounces. Dose: 5 to 20 minims.

Suppositoria Ac. Carbolic.—Each containing 1 grain of carbolic acid.

Suppositoria Belladonnae.—Each containing $1\frac{1}{2}$ grains of the solid alcoholic extract of belladonna root.

Syrupus Aromaticus.—Tincture of orange, 5; cinnamon water, 5; syrup, 10. Mix the first two, filter bright with a little powdered talc, and add syrup. Dose: $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid drachm.

Syrupus Calcii Lactophos.—Dissolve 25 of precipitated calcium carbonate in 60 of lactic acid with 240 of water. Then add 46 of concentrated phosphoric acid; next dilute with a little distilled water, and add 25 of orange flower water (undiluted), filter, dissolve 700 of sugar in the mixture without heat, strain, and sufficient water added to make 1,000. Dose: $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid drachm.

Syrupus Cascarae Aromaticus.—Similar to the B.P.C. elixir. Mix 8 of liquid extract of cascara, 2 of tincture of orange, 2 of rectified spirit, 3 of cinnamon water, and 6 of syrup. Dose: $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 fluid drachms.

Syrupus Codeinae.—Contains $\frac{1}{4}$ grain of codeine phosphate in the drachm. Dissolve 40 grains codeine phosphate in 2 drachms of water, and add to $14\frac{3}{4}$ fluid ounces of syrup. Dose: $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 fluid drachms.

Syrupus Ferri Phosphatis c. Quinina et Strychnina.—Similar to Easton's Syrup, although this is not given as a synonym as the formula does not agree with the original. Each drachm represents 1 grain of ferrous phosphate, $\frac{1}{2}$ grain quinine sulphate, and $\frac{1}{12}$ grain of strychnine. Dose: $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid drachm.

Syrupus Glucosi.—A useful pill excipient. Made by mixing 1 ounce of liquid glucose and 2 ounces of syrup.

Syrupus Pruni Virg.—Sugar is dissolved in the aqueous extract of the powdered bark, obtained by percolation. Dose: $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid drachm.

Thyroideum Siccum.—A powder prepared from dry thyroid glands of the sheep. Dose: 3 to 10 grains.

Tinct. Ergotæ Ammon.—The old Tinct. Ergotæ is omitted, and this is intended to replace it. It is prepared by percolating 5 ounces of powdered ergot with 2 fluid ounces of solution of ammonia and sufficient 60 per cent. alcohol to produce 1 pint. Dose: $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid drachm.

Tinct. Pruni Virg.—Practically identical with the preparation in the B.P.C. formulary, only that maceration is used without subsequent adjustment of the

volume produced. Dose: $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid drachm.

Tinct. Quillaie.—Prepared by percolating 1 ounce of the powdered bark with 60 per cent. alcohol to produce 1 pint. Dose: $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid drachm.

Trochiscus Acid Carbolic.—Made with a tolu basis, and each containing 1 grain of carbolic acid.

Trochiscus Eucalypti Gummi.—Made with fruit basis, and each containing 1 grain of eucalyptus gum.

Trochiscus Krameria.—Made with fruit basis, and each containing 1 grain of extract of krameria.

Trochiscus Krameria et Cocaina.—Made with fruit basis, and each containing 1 grain of extract of krameria and $\frac{1}{20}$ grain cocaine hydrochloride.

Unguentum Aqua Rosæ.—Described as rose water ointment, but better known as cold cream. The formula is by no means one of the best.

Unguentum Capsici.—Prepared by digesting 120 grains of bruised capsicum fruit with 60 grains of spermaceti and 1 ounce of olive oil on a water-bath for one hour. It is not so elegant or effective as unguentum capsici æther.

Unguentum Cocaine.—20 grains of pure cocaine are dissolved by heat in 80 grains of oleic acid and 400 grains of lard.

Unguentum Hydrarg. Oleatis.—One part of oleate of mercury (now called mercuric oleate) mixed with three parts of benzoated lard.

Unguentum Hydrarg. Oxid. Flav.—10 grains of hydrarg. oxid. flav. mixed with 490 grains of yellow soft paraffin (petrolanum).

Unguentum Paraffini.—Hard paraffin, 3 ounces; soft paraffin, 7 ounces. Melt together and stir till cold. The proportions may be modified to suit the exigencies of climate and prevailing temperature.—*Hewlett & Sons Notes.*

Mr. Pepper Wins.

In the *Bulletin of Pharmacy* contest for this month, Mr. J. C. Pepper, of Woodstock, Ont., wins the prize of \$25 given for the best paper, the title being "Experience with a line of preparations which have successfully replaced patents."

The paper is an excellent one, and shows Mr. Pepper's thorough acquaintance with the subject.

FIVE PADS

In each Packet.

Price 10 Cents.

Sold by all

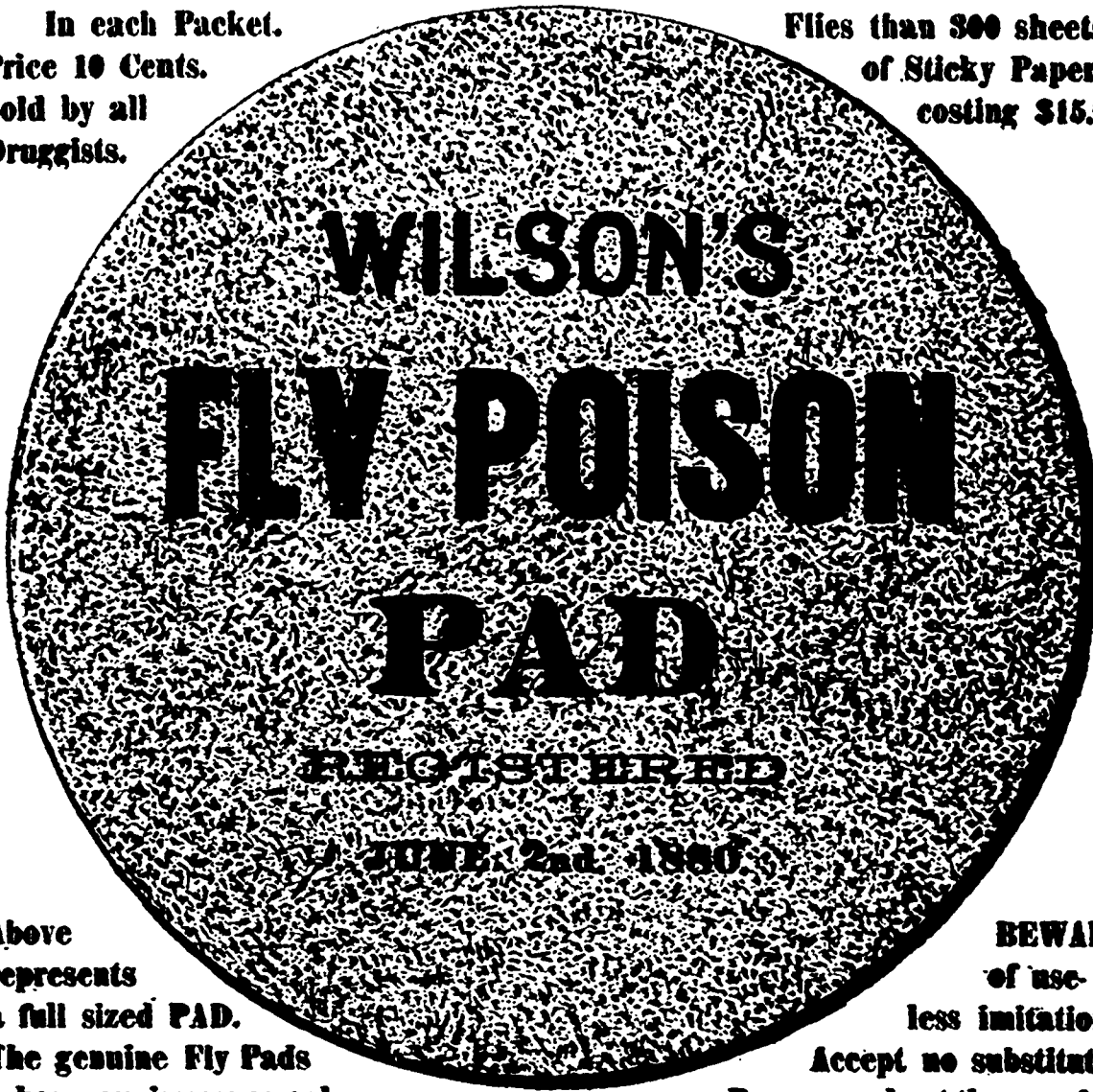
Druggists.

Each Packet will kill more

Flies than 300 sheets

of Sticky Paper,

costing \$15.00.



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

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

The above is one of the cuts we intend using during the present season for advertising

FLY PADS

in the best family newspapers of Canada. The demand for **FLY PADS** will certainly be much larger than ever.

ARE YOU READY FOR IT ?

JUDGMENT has been handed down by the Court of Appeal, with the result that the legal aspect of the case of Wilson v. Lyman remains exactly as stated in Mr. Justice Ro-c's judgment of October 15, 1897.

We are taking the necessary legal steps to prevent infringement of our Fly Pad trade mark and imitations of our goods.

ARCHDALE WILSON & CO.
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS, : : : HAMILTON

Do You Carry in Stock



AH-WA-GO

The King of Blood Purifiers?

IF NOT--WHY NOT ?

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

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

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

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

QUICK SELLER. LARGE PROFITS

Handsome Advertising Matter sent with each order.

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

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

The **F. E. KARN CO.,**

123 Wellington St. West,

TORONTO, Ont.

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

Pharmaceutical Specialties....

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

THE

Martin, Bole & Wynne Co.

Wholesale Druggists, Winnipeg, Man.

Purified WOOD ALCOHOL

For all purposes, such as burning, making varnishes, as a Liniment. Purified Wool Alcohol advantageously replaces Methylated Spirit or Grain Alcohol.

PRICE :

Per Gallon, - - \$1.75
5 Gallons, per gal., \$1.65

4 Mos., or 5 per cent. 30 days.

THE LONDON DRUG CO.
LONDON, ONT.

Niagara Falls Line



STEAMER EMPRESS OF INDIA,
G.T.R. SYSTEM.

Daily at 7.30 a.m. and 3.20 p.m.

From Geddes' Wharf, foot of Yonge St., for St. Catharines and all points on Welland Canal,

**NIAGARA FALLS
BUFFALO
NEW YORK**
AND ALL POINTS EAST.

Also commencing JUNE 18th every Saturday night at eleven to Rochester (direct), returning Monday morning at five o'clock and in time for business and all out-going trains.

FAMILY SEASON BOOKS at low rates. Freight carried at lowest rates and with express despatch.

Tickets and information apply Head Office on Wharf. Tel. 260.

W. H. SMITH,
General Agent.

A. W. HEPBURN,
Manager.

BEST VIEW...

of the NIAGARA RIVER and RAPIDS from the

"Great Gorge Route"
AMERICAN SIDE

ROUND TRIP, 60c.

Magnificent bird's-eye view of all points of interest from the famous

STEEL OBSERVATION TOWER

Opposite entrance to Prospect Park
FARE, - 25 Cents.

Special Rates to Excursions.

R. M. MELVILLE,
Can. Pass. Agent,
TORONTO, ONT.

J. M. BRINKER,
Pres. and Gen. Man.
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NIAGARA FALLS

Travel by the Canadian Scenic Route

The Niagara Falls Park and River Electric R'y.

Connecting at Queenston with Niagara Navigation Co.'s steamers and with all railway lines at Niagara Falls.

The only line giving the tourist an unbroken view of the famous cataract, also furnishing excellent facilities for reaching all the points of interest at the Falls.

W. Phillips, Manager.

C. C. Harbottle, City Pass. Agent.

King and Yonge Sts., Toronto

Pharmacy in England.

The New B. P. Muddle.—Wanted, an Understanding with Doctors on the New B. P.—The two most Important Alterations.—A London Hospital Drug Bill.—An Improved Clinical Thermometer.—Tinct. Belladonna B. P. 1898 and Tabellæ Nitro-glycerine.

From our own Correspondent.

The more we begin to grasp the vagaries and peculiarities of the new British Pharmacopœia the more irritation is felt at the unpleasant muddle in which pharmacists find themselves owing to the inaptitude of those concerned with its production. It is impossible to absolve the pharmaceutical committee of all blame in this matter, although the onus must lie on the General Medical Council. But the former body could have arrived at some sort of understanding as to what date should be considered advisable to accept the new B.P. as supplanting the old. The official reply is that as soon as the new work was published, that is, published according to a notice appearing on April 29th in *The Gazette*, it became legal. But this is simply ridiculous, as on that date and for a fortnight afterwards not a single copy was obtainable through the ordinary channels or procurable by the ordinary pharmacist. It is true that to obviate to some extent this condition of affairs the G.M.C. graciously allowed a copy of the new Pharmacopœia to be inspected at their premises in Oxford street, and on the most inconvenient date they could select, namely the day before Good Friday, a copy was sent to each of the editors of the medical and pharmaceutical journals in London. The colonies were in this respect totally ignored. Thanks to the enterprise of the pharmaceutical press, copious abstracts and comments were at once published so that pharmacists should as far as possible be acquainted at once with the alterations and additions. But can anyone imagine a more unsatisfactory state of things. Here was a new B.P. supposed to be immediately in force and neither pharmacists nor medical men given any opportunity of making themselves acquainted with its provisions beforehand.

The result is a most inglorious muddle. The wholesale druggists worked night and day to get all their preparations ready according to the new B.P., and then they pressed them on to the unwilling pharmacist by assuring him that for some time to come he must keep both kinds of

preparations, namely, those according to the 1885 and also the 1898 B.P. Some common-sense has been displayed, as one might expect, by a leading pharmacist like Martindale, who has advertised that until June 24th all prescriptions will be dispensed at his establishment according to the 1885 B.P., and after that date by the new B.P. But this is a purely arbitrary, individual arrangement, and surely it would have been wiser had a *modus vivendi* been arranged on these lines by the G.M.C. and the Pharmaceutical Society, so that both medical men and pharmacists would have had something authoritative to go by.

For pharmacists the two most important alterations are (1) that spirit æther nit., B.P., must in future be sold when "sweet spirit of nitre" is asked for; and (2) that similarly only precipitated sulphur can be supplied for milk of sulphur. These changes, due to the addition of these names as synonyms, hardly interest medical men, for whom the principal alterations are the strength and doses of tinctures, such as tinct. lobeliæ æther, stramonii, jalapæ, catechu, podophylli and colchici, and the transmutation of tincture of chloroform and morphine.

The yearly drug bill of one of the largest London hospitals must be of interest, for several reasons. In the first place, it is an indication of the trend in therapeutics, because the medical officers are not hindered by expense or other considerations in ordering what they consider best at the time. No one denies, now-a-days, that there is a fashion in medicine, just as in other departments, and the medical officers at the schools are responsible to a large extent for the prevailing fashions. The publication, therefore, of the items included in the drug bill for 1897 at Guy's Hospital by the chief dispenser, Mr. H. Collier, Ph.C., is very interesting reading. He notes first of all that the introduction of serums and animal extracts has in no way reduced the drug bill. Diphtheria antitoxin, anti-streptococci and Koch's new tuberculin were the leading serums, and thyroid the

principal organic extract. In the use of antiseptics the prevailing fashion at present at Guy's is the use of lysol. This is a saponified solution of cresols, and has displaced carbolic in the wards, the 136 gallons of lysol used representing over 7,000 gallons of a 2 per cent. solution, which is most frequently employed. In 1896 over 6,000 gallons of 5 per cent. solution of carbolic acid was used in the wards, and last year this was reduced to less than 4,500 gallons. Some of the other antiseptics are represented by the following quantities: Iodolorm, 84 lbs.; boric acid, 15 cwt.; perchloride of mercury, 47 lbs.; formaldehyde, 41 lbs., and this is an immense increase from 9¼ lbs. in 1896; creolin, 112 lbs.; sanitas, 72 gallons.

Among anesthetics chloroform and ether are 480 lbs. and 584 lbs. respectively. Nitrous oxide is also employed in minor operations, besides dental extractions. Cocaine at 16½ oz. does not seem a very large consumption, but as 5 or 10 per cent. solution it goes a long way. The ordinary drugs are fairly heavy, although there are several other hospitals where the consumption is greater. Conf. sennæ, 224 lbs.; ext. cascariæ liq., 155 lbs.; ext. malt, 5,021 lbs.; cod liver oil, 600 gals.; chloral, 128 oz.; chloralamide, 128 oz.; antipyrin, 256 oz.; quinine, 450 oz.; camphor, 201 lbs.; calomel, 26 lbs.; opium, 62 lbs.; pot. brom. 252 lbs.; pot. iodid, 106 lbs.; sal volatile, 1,084 lbs.; lard, 11 cwt.; vaseline, 21 cwt.; sugar, 50 cwt.; honey, 19 cwt.

Surgical dressings cost \$7,500. It is specially noted that musk has been revived and used in the treatment of typhoid fever, but it is a very expensive remedy. During the year there was a daily average of 425 in-patient, and 73,742 prescriptions were dispensed for out-patients. It was necessary to make 586,000 pills, 54,531 lbs. ointment, 380 gallons of tinctures, 150 gallons of syrups, and to spread 10,832 yards of strapping plaster. It may be added that the drug contract is divided amongst three of the leading wholesale firms, and that bandages, etc., are bought only from the makers.

A new clinical thermometer, introduced by the well-known firm of Maw, Son & Thompson, Aldersgate street, London, is certain to be appreciated by the medical profession, nurses, and others. By a slight modification of the usual constriction they have enabled the mercurial

column to be rapidly shaken down. Those who have experienced the trouble and annoyance of having to keep shaking a clinical thermometer, at the imminent risk of its falling from one's hand, will appreciate the improvement in this new clinical. It has already been protected by patent, but the very moderate increase in the cost upon ordinary clinicals entailed by the adoption of this improvement will lead most medical men to prefer the new style to the old.

A letter in *The Lancet* by the President of the Pharmaceutical Society in his business capacity as proprietor of the business of John Bell & Co., Oxford street, London, is another proof of the muddle into which the new Pharmacopœia has landed us. The firm draw attention to the fact that the tinct. belladonna, 1898, has twice the amount of total alkaloids present to that of the 1885 preparation. They suggest that prescribers should indicate by the date which article they require, which for a time is a common-sense suggestion, as the new tincture has only slightly had its dose reduced. At the same time Martindale has shown his disagreement with the new B.P., by announcing that tabellæ nitro-glycerin of his manufacture will remain, as before, 2½ gr. size instead of 5 gr. as demanded by the 1898 B.P. He pointedly states that the increase in size will diminish the value of the tablet as a remedy of prompt action. Both of these pharmacists were members of the Revising Committee!

Pharmacy in South Africa.

From our Special Correspondent.

The wholesale drug trade of South Africa is in the hands of four concerns: Messrs. B. G. Lennon & Co. (Ltd.) and Messrs. C. E. Gardner & Co., with headquarters at Port Elizabeth; Messrs. P. J. Peterson & Co., and Messrs. Heynes, Mathew & Co., with principal offices and stores at the capital. Messrs. C. E. Gardner & Co.'s firm is the youngest of the four concerns, and they bid fair to become a serious rival to the older houses. The principals are strict business men, very courteous to strangers; in fact, one receives the same kind attention at their hands as if a \$500 order was in the way. They handle large quantities of American and Canadian goods, are the agents for Chamberlain's Medicines (Iowa, U.S.A.), Fellow's Syrup and Pain Killer, for the

eastern province of the colony, which covers all the ground following the railroad from Algoa Bay on to the Orange River, thence eastward to the coast.

Travelling salesmen have a good word for Gardner's, and I must say my impressions of the firm are pleasant ones indeed.

Messrs. B. G. Lennon & Co. (Ltd.) with their five distributing centres; one at each port, and a large store at Johannesburg, S.A.R., their retail drug stores at every town from Buluwayo (Rhodesia) to Table Bay southward, and on to Natal to the eastward, gives them a pre eminent position as druggists on the "dark continent." The company has nearly the same control of the wholesale as they have of the retail trade. No combination affects the management in the slightest. The system on which the concern is worked is thoroughly European, the literature published is well conducted, ably edited, and well suited to the reader for whom it is intended, and the silent yet obvious contempt which Lennon's extend to their opponents is as amusing as it is instructive to the stranger. The success of the company is due to careful management on the part of its resident managers: Mr. Walsh (of Port Elizabeth) and Mr. Tebb (of Cape Town). There is not the "leakage" to be seen as in other African houses, and the firm's most bitter rivals can only own and respect the integrity and energy of the concern. The turnover in photographic goods is considerable, full stocks being carried at all principal stores throughout the system.

To get a general conception of what wholesale trade is like necessitates a visit to one of the houses at the capital, and accordingly I waited on Messrs. Heynes, Mathew & Co. Mr. Alfred Mathew was busy dictating his mail to the lady typist, but readily placed his services at my disposal. The firm's premises are superior to any other store; indeed it is one of the architectural features of Cape Town. The building is lighted by electricity, electric elevators are used to carry goods to the different floors, and the telephonic communication is perfect, the principal being able to place himself in direct conversation with the various departments without moving from his desk. Water jets have been fitted to every floor to deal with fire, should such an unfortunate incident take place.

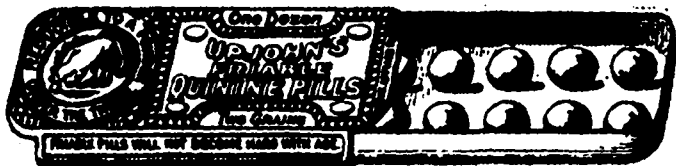
There is something very singular in the way in which orders are filled in this country. Scarcely any trade bottles are used, fluids, in fact liquids of all kinds,

are either filled into "flats" or whisky bottles, which are charged six cents each, and are not returnable, but they may be brought back to be refilled. Outside containers of all kinds are free. The Cape chemist gets exactly what he orders, no increase in weight is ever made.

The drug trade proper of South Africa cannot be said to be a very extensive one—proprietarys and specialties form the lion's share of the turnover, consequently one finds wholesale houses paying great attention to specialties which are turned out remarkably well considering the many difficulties they must experience at the hands of the printers, who are anything but up-to-date in Africa. Three months ago it was an impossibility to get a plate engraved in Cape Town. Assumed names and addresses are used on nearly all lines packed in the colony; perfumes with French names, soothing syrups, etc., with American addresses, and so on; anything and any make as long as it's not labelled "made in Africa." The *Cus oms* Union comprising the Cape Colony and its dependencies, Orange Free State, and Rhodesia, has a tariff now in force which is particularly favorable to the local packer, and equally hostile to his competitor without the Union limits, since a duty of 20 per cent. is collected on all proprietary's of all kinds. Drugs and druggists' sundries are levied on at the rate of 9 per cent.

The stock an African house has to carry to keep pace with the times reaches gigantic proportions. Distance from source of production accounts for it to a great extent. The drugs used in the colony, with a few exceptions, are of British manufacture. America sends a few pharmaceutical products while Germany supplies such lines as pill boxes, fancy bottles, the like of which could not be produced in any other part of the globe for the money, chloroform, puff boxes, and vulcanite goods. Neither countries ship the raw material they did some years back. Germany filled orders for B.P. preparations at prices beyond comparison with British quotations prior to 1890, when the colonial government passed a bill known as the Food, Drug, and Seeds Act, 1890. This act brought chemists to their senses, German tinctures, etc., were analyzed, prosecutions instituted by the authorities, and in most cases it was found that the stuff was no more B.P. or made according to that work than their own products (G.P.). It goes without saying Germany gets very few drug orders from Cape chemists now. Although American manufacturers are not supplying the quantity of drugs, fruit essences, fluid extracts, that they used to do, it must not be taken that their trade is declining; on the contrary, what they have lost in one direction they have made up in another—supplying packed goods. At this writing there is something like five hundred cases of American goods destined to African drug houses, on the water.

NOVELTY, CONVENIENCE AND PROFIT



THE NEW PACKAGE FOR RETAILING

Upjohn's Friable Quinine Pills

The Novelty in the handsome, enamelled metal box, with slide cover, holding 12 pills, each in a separate compartment.

The Convenience is in its size—fits the vest pocket or lady's purse—giving a handy means for carrying quinine pills.

The Profit is 300 per cent., when the package is retailed for 15 cents. The superior quality of the pills and their unique quality of friability insure their ready sale.

Put up in attractive counter display containers holding one gross of boxes.

Order a Gross or 1/4 Gross from your jobber. They cost no more than the "solid" kind.

GILMOUR BROS. & CO., MONTREAL

Sole agents for Upjohn's Pills

Don't Order

....YOUR....

Calendars

FOR 1899

TILL YOU HAVE SEEN

Lawson & Jones'

SAMPLES.

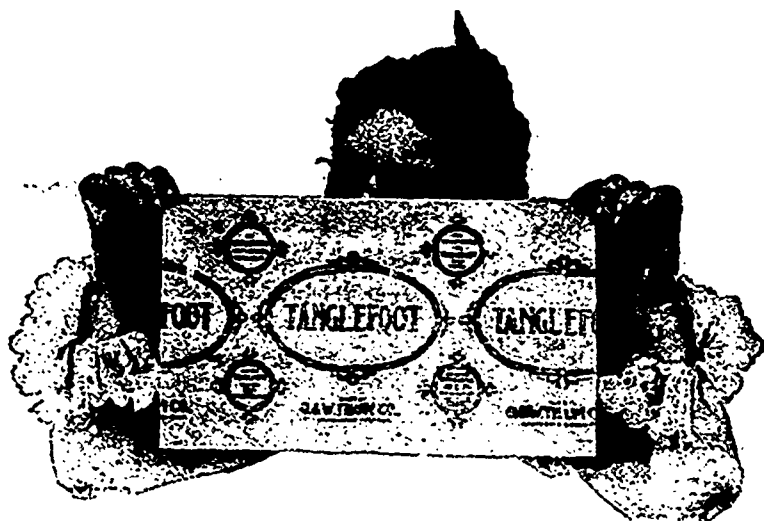
Drop a Card to the Firm

If you are interested in this line and get particulars.

LAWSON & JONES,
LONDON, ONT.

TANGLEFOOT

Sealed Sticky Fly Paper



The principal requirement of Sticky Fly Paper is stability, while in your stock, as well as after it is opened for use.

Stability, Tanglefoot possesses in the highest degree; constant and well-directed experimenting have developed a paper very nearly perfect and not approached by anything else in the line.

Sell Tanglefoot and you will know that you are supplying the latest ideas and improvements as soon as they are out.

See That It Looks Like This.

40 Cents a Box—\$3.40 a Case.

Lymans Lead!!!

Again We Win!

ONTARIO'S HIGHEST COURT UNANIMOUSLY DISMISSED WILSON'S APPEAL WITH COSTS.

6
*Pads
in a
Packet*
10c.



3
*Pads
in a
Packet*
5c.

Lyman's Lightning Fly Paper Poison....

**BEST FIGHTER. BEST SELLER
BEST KILLER.**

ASK FOR LYMAN'S PADS! TAKE NONE OTHER!

We are Headquarters For:

Alkavis.
Campbell's Arsenic Wafers.
Cushman's Inhalers.
Eskay's Albuminized Food.
Fould's Arsenic Soap.
Floraplexion.
Gudes' Peptomangan.

Gouraud's Oriental Cream.
Hayes' Hair Health.
Hammond's Animal Extracts.
Kilmer's Swamp-Root Kidney Cure.
Sanmetto.
Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets.
Packer's Tar Soap.

Tetlow's Swan Down.
Tetlow's Gossamer.
Phospho-Albumen Tablets.
Peppers'Sulpholine Preparations
Pyramid Pile Cure.
Resinol.
West's Liver Pills.

**We carry a Full Line of { Parke, Davis & Co.'s
John Wyeth & Brother's } Preparations
THE LATTER LATELY ADDED.**

The Lyman Bros. & Co., Limited TORONTO.

Trade Notes

M. White, druggist, Elmdale, Ont., has made an assignment.

Henry S. Saunders, of London, Ont., is closing up his drug business.

H. E. Thompson is opening a new drug store at McGregor, Man.

J. A. Zimmerman, of Hamilton, Ont., has opened a branch drug store at Milton, Ont., with J. H. McCollum as manager.

The firm of McGlashan & Harrison, manufacturers' agents and drug merchants, Winnipeg, Man., has been dissolved. The firm is now McGlashan & Walden.

Chas. E. Reid has purchased the drug business of W. A. Griffiths & Co., Revelstoke, B.C. The business will be carried on under the name of Chas. E. Reid & Co.

Letters of incorporation have been asked for incorporating the Dodds Medicine Company of Great Britain, with head office at Toronto, Canada. Capital stock \$100,000. The applicants are J. A. McKee, J. W. Lester, A. J. H. Eckardt, and E. J. Henderson, all of Toronto.

Montreal Notes.

The stock, fixtures, and unexpired lease of premises of Mr. A. Dugal, druggist, 1,399 St. Catherine street, who failed a few days since, are advertised for sale by tender, by Messrs. Gagnon & Caron, curators to the estate. The inventory amounts to: Stock and fixtures, \$1,512.77, and the unexpired lease, \$385.

Mr. J. T. Lyons has sold his branch store to his brother, Mr. H. H. Lyons. It is on the corner of St. Antoine and Inspector streets, and is now quite a modern-looking pharmacy. Mr. J. T. Lyons continues his business at the corner of Bleury and Craig as usual.

Mr. O. Dowler has commenced business in Mr. McMillan's old stand, corner of Phillips square and St. Catherine street. Mr. McMillan tried hard to establish a paying business on this corner, but it was very uphill work, and, in view of the number of drug stores in the immediate vicinity, it seems almost impossible.

Mr. Henri Lanctot, druggist, of this city, who espoused Miss Berthe Hudon last month, has returned to town after a most enjoyable honeymoon.

On the 25th. of last month Mr. Boutin, druggist, married Miss M. S. Valières, daughter of Ex-Ald. Valières, of St. Henri. The happy couple are back in town again, and are busy receiving their friends.

The annual meeting of the Pharmaceutical Association of the Province of Quebec takes place this year in the city of Quebec on June 14th. On the same evening a grand banquet is to be given in the Frontenac Hotel, and on the following day the Quebec pharmacists intend to provide an excursion by boat to St. Anne de Beaupré and other amusements.

The judgment in the case of the Pharmaceutical Association *versus* "The Pharmacie Nationale and Giroux and Langelier proprietors," which has been *en delibere* so long that the oldest inhabitant scarcely remembers the initiation of the case, fairly astonished the council of the association and the association's lawyer. That the case will be appealed goes without saying, that is, if a police magistrate's opinion can be appealed against, which is doubtful. However, the case so far as the individuals are concerned is a dead issue, as Mr. Giroux has been the reputed sole proprietor of the store in question for nearly two years, while the partner, who was not a licentiate of pharmacy or a registered physician of the province, has been out of the drug business for the same length of time.

Mr. J. H. Levesque, late with Mr. L. A. Bernard, druggist, St. Catherine street, has re-arranged and re-opened the pharmacy, No. 119 St. Denis street, recently occupied by Mr. O. Brault. Mr. Levesque has with him as assistant Mr. Patrick Mount, who was recently with Mr. Lecours, druggist, Craig street.

It is reported that another drug store is to be opened on St. Catherine street west, somewhere near St. Matthew street. Assuredly the west-end people of Montreal must be a sickly race if so many drug stores are necessary to their existence. However, the east end of the same street is pretty well stocked with pharmacies.

Mr. W. Lecours, who is lecturer at the College of Pharmacy, is giving lectures on pharmacy to the Grey Nuns at the Notre Dame Hospital. It is thought this hospital will shortly employ a licentiate

of pharmacy to preside over their drug department, as is the case at the Mount Royal and Montreal General Hospitals.

Mr. J. Swift, a most genial and popular pharmacist, has been selected to take charge of Parke, Davis & Co.'s branch for the Province of Quebec and lower parts. It is to be hoped the much-talked-of new price list will soon be in the hands of the trade.

It is thought the American Pharmaceutical Association will at their next meeting make a strong representation to the government to improve the rank of apothecaries in their navy. At present it appears they get about the same pay and rank about the same as hospital stewards, mess waiters, blacksmiths, etc. Surely a well educated modern pharmacist should rank as a commissioned officer.

Nova Scotia Notes.

Much regret is expressed at the continued illness of Mr. John Drummond, who remains in the Victoria General Hospital, but is reported not improving in health.

Mr. Gordon McGillvary, son of Dr. A. D. McGillvary, druggist and physician of Sydney, C.B., who is filling a position in Selma, Alabama, talks of returning to his native province.

Mr. D. A. Winterbotham, of Sydney, C.B., has now associated with him Mr. Turnbull, formerly of Antigonish, and these two gentlemen have the best wishes of many friends for their success.

Mr. G. A. Burbidge and Mr. G. H. Colwell, of the firm of Burbidge & Colwell, have each qualified themselves as opticians, and no doubt the sale of optical goods with this enterprising firm will, as a consequence, be larger than ever.

Mr. Edgar A. Hutchins, of Liverpool, is at present in Halifax.

Mr. C. E. Borden, of Canning, also paid a visit to the city last week.

Mr. W. H. Simson, of the Ordnance Drug Store, made a successful fishing trip to Grand Lake on Saturday last, and as a result the window of his store on Monday contained a fine display of grayling, trout and bass. These shining specimens of the finny tribe formed an unique advertisement, which attracted the attention of anglers generally, of whom there are many in the drug fraternity.

The Fly Pad Case.

—
WILSON VS. LYMAN.

Judgment has been given in this celebrated case and, as it is of considerable interest to druggists at large, we print the full judgment. The case was argued on the 18th and 21st March, 1898, before the full Court of Appeal, consisting of four Judges, Mr. S. H. Blake, Q. C., and J. J. Scott appearing for Archdale Wilson & Co., the appellants, and Mr. D. E. Thompson, Q. C., and Mr. David Henderson appearing for the respondents, The Lyman Bros. & Co. (Limited).

The Court reserved judgment after the argument and same was given on 10th May last, Mr. Justice Moss reading the unanimous judgment of the Appeal Court.

The plaintiffs are manufacturers and wholesale vendors of a compound designed for the destruction of flies and other insects. The plaintiffs' manufacture consists of thick felt paper pads, circular in form, impregnated with the preparation. For a number of years the pads have for the purposes of sale been put up in packages or envelopes and placed in boxes containing either 50 or 100 envelopes, according to the number of pads in the envelope.

In connection with the sale of their fly poison the plaintiffs are the proprietors of a specific trade mark registered under the provisions of the Trade Mark and Designs Act of 1879. As stated in the application for registration, it consists in the words, "Wilson's Fly Poison Pads," the same being printed on a poison pad . . . the essential feature of the trade mark being the words "Fly Poison Pad" prefixed with or without the name of Wilson, but preferably with it.

In May, 1896, they commenced this action, complaining that the defendants were putting up fly poison pads similar in appearance to the plaintiffs', but octagon in shape instead of circular, and that they were being put up in envelopes, containing six or three pads, with printed directions similar to those on plaintiffs' envelopes, calling the poison "The Lyman Bros. & Co. (Limited) Lightning Fly Paper Poison, six pads in a package, 10c."; that they were being put up in boxes with ten envelopes of six each and 100 of three each, exactly similar to plaintiffs' boxes. They further charged that the defendants offered their fly poison for sale as fly pads, intending to mislead and deceive the public and to induce

them to believe they were buying the plaintiffs' goods, and, with that view, had imitated and infringed on the plaintiffs' trade mark envelopes and boxes and the pads manufactured by them.

The defendants denied that they infringed the plaintiffs' trade mark or that they intended to mislead or deceive the public, and submitted that the plaintiffs' trade mark was not the proper subject of a trade mark, the words being only descriptive, and not properly registered in accordance with the Act. They further alleged that they had manufactured Fly Poison for thirty-eight years and sold it under the name of "Lightning Fly Paper Poison," and were putting it up in pads merely for greater convenience in handling, and in compliance with the universal practice of manufacturers of Fly Poison, without any reference to plaintiffs' goods.

The plaintiffs moved for an injunction immediately after the issue of the writ, and the defendants, having expressed their willingness to make certain concessions with regard to the labels on the envelopes and boxes in which their goods were put up, and undertaking to keep an account, the motion was adjourned to the trial.

At the trial the defendants' council offered to continue the concessions and the case was narrowed down to the question of whether the plaintiffs were entitled to restrain the defendants from making use of the word "pads" on their envelopes or packages in the manner employed by them.

The plaintiffs claim to have been the first to put up and sell Fly Poisons in circular pads and to put up and sell pads in envelopes and to use envelopes pads the labels on them and the Trade Mark in Canada and to have acquired a reputation under the name of Fly Pads, and that purchasers in asking for Fly Pads mean the plaintiffs' goods.

The defendants continue to designate their preparation as "Lyman Bros. & Co. (Limited) Lightning Fly Paper Poison," but upon their envelopes or packages there is printed the words, "Six pads in a package, 10c.," or "Three pads in a package, 5c.," according to circumstance, and the plaintiffs contend that the defendants are not entitled to so use the word "pads." The plaintiffs claim the right to restrain the defendants, first, by virtue of their registered trade mark, and second, upon the ground that the word "pad" has become so identified with the plaintiffs' goods that wherever used it would be understood to indicate the plaintiffs' goods,

and that the defendants, by means of its use, are enabled to pass off their goods as those of the plaintiffs.

The learned trial judge decided that the plaintiffs failed in their endeavor to restrain the use by the defendants of the word "pads" as used.

The plaintiffs appealed from this part of the judgment, and urged the same grounds. The defendants also appealed, contending there ought not to have been any relief granted to the plaintiffs.

Upon the question of infringement of the registered trade mark the point is not whether there has been an infringement of the mark used by the plaintiffs in their business, but whether there has been an infringement of the mark which he has registered. Is the use of the word "pads" in the manner above mentioned an infringement of the plaintiffs' registered trade mark?

In dealing with this question we are to keep out of view the other details of "get up" in the defendants' label, for these have been eliminated, either by the action of the defendants in the concessions made at the trial or by the judgment of the court.

As before stated, the plaintiffs' trade mark consists in the words "Wilson's Fly Poison Pads," printed on a poison pad so as generally to present the following appearance:

Since the introduction of the envelope system, the words have been printed on the envelope in prominent type and in the latest issue, inaugurated in 1891, they appear surmounting a pictorial representation of a lady housekeeper with a gratified expression engaged in collecting an insect holocaust, these being the most pronounced features of the article itself, but only on the envelope where it is indicative of the number of pads in the package, and the price. Anyone handling the pads themselves finds printed on them the words "Lightning Fly Paper Poison" and "Lyman Bros. & Co.," and there is nothing appearing on them to lead to their being taken for the plaintiffs'.

The defendants do not use the word "pad" upon the label.

The plaintiffs' contention is that the defendants, in so using the word on their label, have adopted the essential part of the plaintiffs' trade mark, but eliminating the matters abandoned by the defendants and then comparing the plaintiffs' label with the defendants' it does not appear to me that the latter presents in general ap-

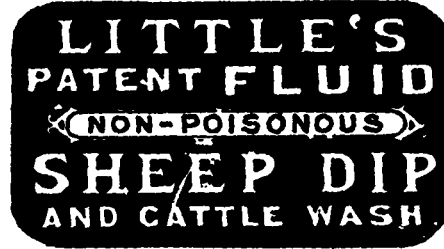
We know that our non-secret preparations are not always the cheapest in price, and those druggists who look for cheap prices, regardless of quality, do not favor us with their patronage; but those who want the best goods at fair prices generally do. We know that there are pharmacists who believe that in medicine "the best of everything is none too good," and who take a pride in having their names appear on preparations of merit which will do their business credit, and give satisfaction to their customers. These are the ones we are interested in, and are the kind we have on our books as customers by the thousands, and it is to such as these that we cater.



Frederick Stearns & Co., Manufacturing Pharmacists,

Windsor, Ont.

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



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

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

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

Removes the unpleasant smell from Dogs and other animals.

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

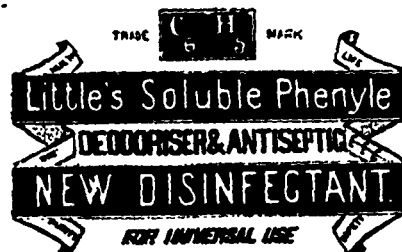
17 Gold, Silver, and other Prize Medals have been awarded to "Little's Sheep and Cattle Wash" in all parts of the world.

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

ROBERT WIGHTMAN, Druggist, OWEN SOUND, ONT.

Sole Agent for the Dominion.

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



Cheap, Harmless, and Effective

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

NON-POISONOUS AND NON-CORROSIVE.

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

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

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

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

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

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

ROBERT WIGHTMAN, Druggist, OWEN SOUND, ONT.

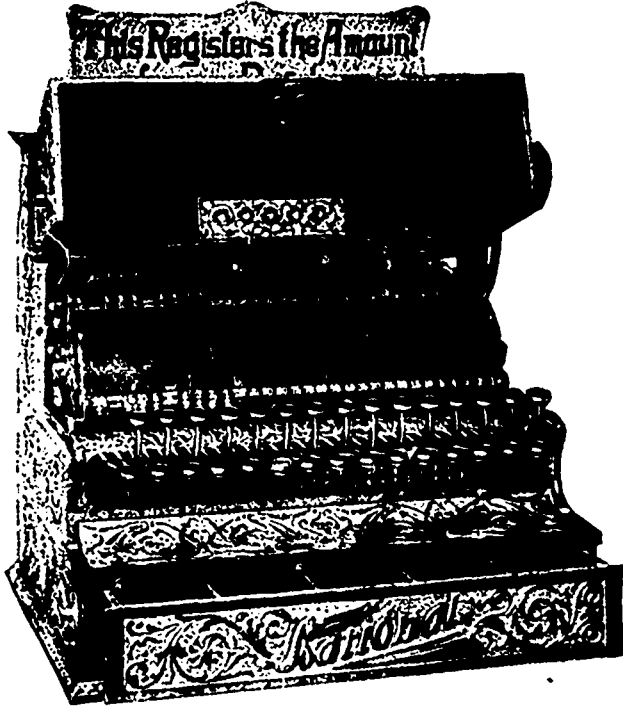
Sole Agent for the Dominion.

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

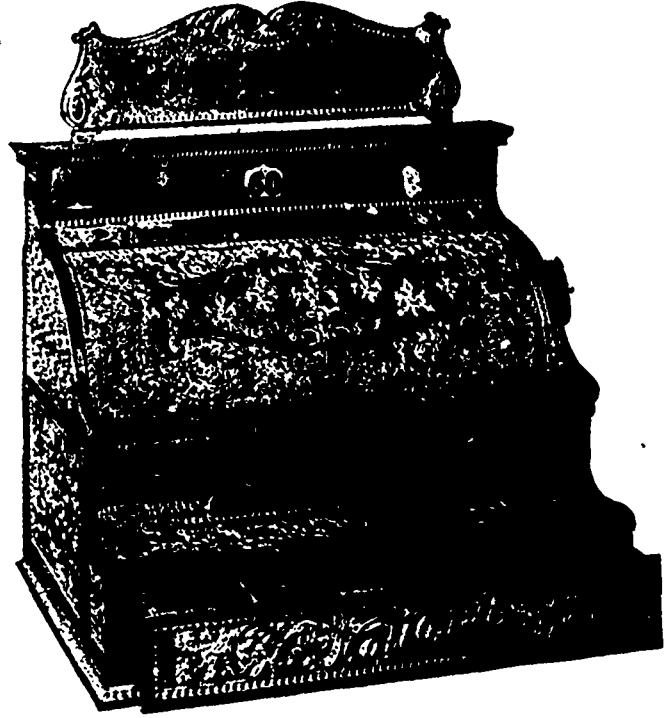
Don't Pay More Than \$80

For a Detail-Adding Cash Register.

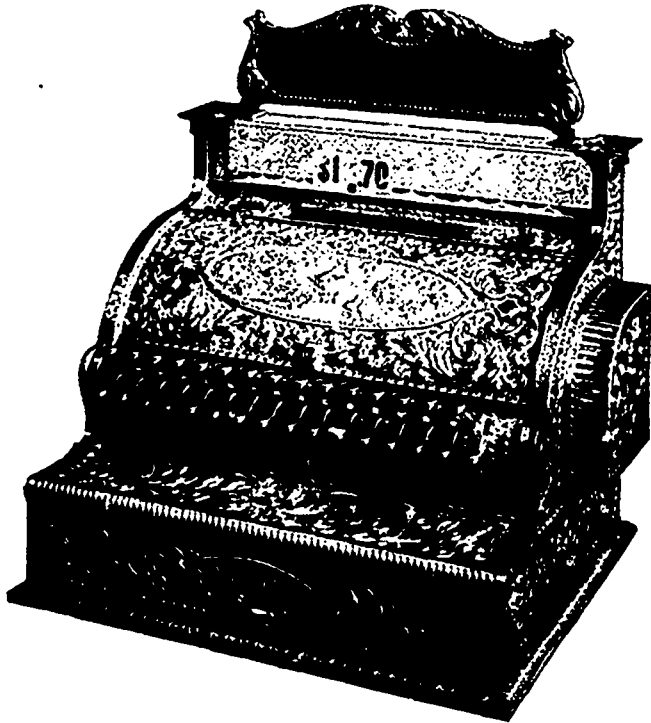
Detail-adding cash registers were put on the market years ago. Most merchants now prefer total-adding or total and detail adding and check-printing registers. Merchants who desire detail-adding registers should not pay more than \$80 for the best register it is possible to manufacture. See prices below:



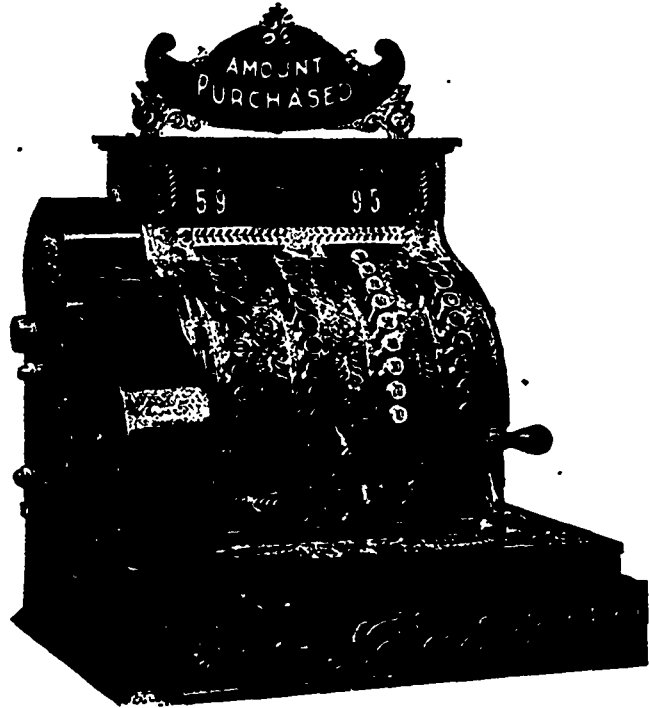
No. 303 Detail-Adding National Cash Register—Price \$70. In a high-grade solid cast-brass cabinet.



No. 323 Detail-Adding National Cash Register—Price \$60. In a high-grade solid cast-brass cabinet.



No. 35 Total-Adding, Check or Detail-Strip Printing National Cash Register—Price \$225.



No. 83 Total-Adding Front and Back of Check and Detail-Strip Printing National Cash Register—the most marvelous invention of the age—Price \$325.

Ninety kinds and sizes of registers, from \$15 to \$375. Samples at 6 Rossin Block, King Street W., Toronto, Ont.; 1685 Notre Dame Street, Montreal, P.Q.; Winnipeg, Manitoba, and Vancouver, B.C. **THE NATIONAL CASH REGISTER COMPANY.**

Pharmaceutical Examinations.

MANITOBA PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION.

The following are the papers submitted to the candidates at the recent examinations held at Winnipeg, Man.:

DISPENSING.

Examiner.—ALEXANDER CAMPBELL.

- R
(1) Hydrarg Ammon gr. xl.
Ext. Bellad. ℥ss.
Ungt. Petrolat : ad ℥i.
M. ft. Ungt.

Sig. Si op. sit. ap.

- (2) R
Tr. Guaiaci Ammon . . . ℥ii
Tr. Cinch. Co ℥ii.
Mellis : qs.
Aquea : ad ℥ii.
M. ft. Gaig.

Sig. Bis in dis utend.

- (3) R
Ol. Sabinæ Mi.
Ferri Sulph. gr. i.
Aloes Barb gr. ii.
M. ft. pil No. 1, Mite tales. xii.
Sq. i. q. i. d.

- (4) R
Bism. Subnit ℥ss.
Ext. Hamemilis gr. xv.
Ol. Theobrom : qrs.
M. et Div. in Suppos, vi.
Hor. som, utend.

- R
Pot. Chlor. gr. iii.
Ac. Hydrochloric mx.
Misu et adde.
Syrupi ℥ss.
Aquea ad ℥ii.
M. ft. mist.
℥i omni sec. hor. utend.

PHARMACY—MAY 2ND, 1898.

Examiner.—MR. ALEX. CAMPBELL.

1. Outline the processes for preparing the following B.P. preparations :

Emplast. Belladon.
Ergotinum.
Glycerinum Plumbi Subacet.
Liq. Epispasticus.
Tr. opii Ammon.

2. (a) What is Exsiccation? How is the strength of the substance so treated effected? Give example.

(b) What is the difference between Efflorescence and Deliquescence?

3. (a) Give official doses of Ac. Arsenious; Antim. Tart.; Argent; Ox.; Creosote; Iodoform; Menthol; Santonine.

(b) Strength and doses of Liq. Atrop. Sulph.; Tinct. Aconite; Tr. Camph. Co.; Tinct. Canth.; Liq. Arsen. Hydrochlor.; Vin. Antim.; Tr. Sumbul.

4. What percentage of water should be added to a mixture containing chloral 1 in 16 to make the strength 4 per cent.?

5. What would be the sp. gr. of a mixture of glycerine 1 part (measure), and water 4 parts?

How much 94 per cent. alcohol would you use to make a pint of proof spirit?

6-10. Oral.

BOTANY—MAY, 1898.

Examiner.—MR. CHAS. FLEXON.

1. What is the fruit? Is it the ripened ovary of a flower? Explain in detail what it consists of.

2. Give order of classification, proceeding from highest to lowest.

3. Is the embryo formed, or only developed in germination?

4. Describe cellular tissue.

5. Give common names, with description, of Anethi fructus, Belac fructus, Ecbali fructus, Cetraria, Filix mas.

6. Give official names of Goa powder, cotton wool, Indian sarsaparilla, and pearl barley.

7. Describe the structure of leaves, and state what purpose leaves serve in the vegetable economy.

Oral, 30 per cent.

CHEMISTRY (MAJOR)—MAY, '98.

Examiner.—MR. CHARLES FLEXON.

(1) (a) If 5 grammes of acetic acid yield .733 gramme of CO₂ and 3 gramme of H₂O, show method of calculating its empirical formula. (b) How would you ascertain the molecular formula of acetic acid? (c) How are organic compounds classified? (d) Mention five paraffins with their formulæ.

(2) State difference between a molecular and a structural formula, a polyneer and an isomer.

(3) Give an equation showing the result of heating a mixture containing sodium chloride, manganese, dioxide and H₂SO₄.

(4) Explain the graphic formula of benzene. Explain by constitutional formula the oxidation of two primary alcohols into formaldehyde and acetic aldehyde.

Oral, 25%.

Practical, 25%.

MATERIA MEDICA.

Examiner.—MR. A. R. LEONARD.

(1) Stearoptene, what is it? Composition, name B. P. drug so classified, stating Off. preparation of same, uses and doses.

(2) Cinchona and quinine, give history of different barks, process of making alkaloids, test and test for two adulterants, medicinal properties, official preparations and salubilities. (b) Nux Vomica, what is it? Medicinal properties. Process of making ext. in full percentage of alkaloids. Test.

(3) Distinguish accurately between volatile and fixed oils, name six of each class. If given internally give B.P. dose; if used externally, name one preparation.

(4) Give number or family habitat physical characteristics of the following: Ac. citric, assafoetida, belladonna, radix, benzozonium, tragacantha, scammonium, podophyllii, rhizoma, kind ipecac, guaiaci, resinae.

(5) (a) Name official coal tar derivatives doses of each (B.P.). (b) What is the active principle of the following: Tolu, stramonium, senna, hops, storax. (c) From what are the following derived and off. preparations: Ac. meconic, berberine sulph., pilocarpine.

(6) Give eight off. drugs of N.O. umbelliferæ habitat, part used and B.P. preparation.

(7) Give B.P. dose of following: Ac. nit. hyd. die. ac. tannic, ether sulph., aloes soc, ac. hydrocyanic, zinc sulph., iodine, spts. chlorof. ac. caryophyllii calc. chloride, al cojeputi, gr. belladonna, sa:ntonium phenazonium, cupri sulph.

(8) State briefly the medicinal properties of following: Potas acetat, sorzæ radix, phosphorus, hyoscyamus, syota al eucalyptus, digitalis, creasotum, catechu

PRESCRIPTIONS.

Examiner.—A. R. LEONARD.

1. Criticize closely the following prescriptions, writing the directions out in full Latin and English.

R

Pepsin porci.
Soda bicarb aa. ℥ii.
Tr. gerit. comp.
Tr. card. comp aa ℥iv.
Elix. simplex ad. ℥vi.
F.M. Sig. coch parv p.r.n.

2. R

Bals copaib ℥v.
Tr. ferri mur ℥ii.
Spts. eth nit ℥iv.
Zinc acacia ad ℥iii.

F.M.S.A. Cujus sumat. coch duo vel ter.

3. R
 Potas permang. ʒss.
 Glycerinium. ʒiv.
 T.M. Cujus coch un. in aq sumat garg
 a.h.
4. R
 Hydrarg. bichlor gr. ii.
 Potas iodide. ʒii.
 Dect cinch. ʒiv.
 Aq ad. ʒvi.
 T.M. De quē cap aeq coch unum
 amplo bis t.i.d.

5. What is the largest dose (B.P.) of the following and give antidotes in event of toxic effect: Acid carbolic, atropia sulph, hydrarg bichlor, ac arsenic, ext aconite, zinc chloride, morph hyd, strychnine, ext stramonii, digitalis.

6. Name at least three incompatibles to each of the following: Antipyrin, borax, calomel, iodine, nitrate of silver, liq. potassa, bis sub nit.

7. Translate into English the following prescription-recipe:

Sodæ tartarata unc. duos

Aquæ menthæ viridis uncios oct.

Miscæ capiat cochlearia duo ampla
 omni horis ad sedes promovendas.

S. Translate into Latin:

R

Soda sulph. ʒss.

Soda phos. ʒi.

Syrup rhei. ʒiv.

Common water ad. ʒvi.

Directions: Let patient take two table-
 spoonfuls at once and let the dose be
 repeated in two hours unless bowels be
 previously moved.

Ginseng.

This plant, which has been known and used in China for centuries, is highly prized by the natives for its traditional, supernatural influence on the human system, in preventing pain, lost virility and prolonging life.

The product, which is a root of a species of panax, in the natural order of Araliaceæ, is a native of China.

The American ginseng, the panax, quinquefolium of Linneus, was first discovered in this country about 1718 and bears a very close resemblance to the Chinese plant, both in appearance and quality, and since its discovery it has been used as a substitute for the foreign plant. The American Indians knew the plant, but their "medicine men" only thought it a useless weed, and physicians in this country place but little value on it

for remedial use, and it is only in the "Celestial empire" that it is looked upon as a panacea for all human ills.

The characteristic of the root of this plant is to assume a shape resembling the human figure, and for that reason probably the Chinese call it the "man root."

The steady demand and high price paid for the dried product in China, varying from \$4 an oz. upwards, according to shape, size and the firmness of the root, have made it an important article of commerce, and in recent years the annual exports have amounted to some millions of pounds.

The demand for export purposes has directed attention to the cultivation of the plant, and it has been shown that it can be done with ease and profit. The soil required must be rich and loamy, and the plant will only grow in a dense



Ginseng—Foliage and Berries.

hard wood forest, as it cannot endure the summer sun.

It makes its appearance late in the spring, and development is very rapid. It has small white inodorous flowers, and at three years old it is from eight to twelve inches high and has from three to five leaves rising from long foot stocks from the top of the main stem. It blooms in July, and the fruit is a scarlet berry, about one eighth inch in diameter, and ripens about September.

It is estimated that to plant one acre requires 40,000 seeds costing about \$85. The plant requires from five to seven years to bring it to full maturity, and when matured each healthy root will weigh from one-half to three oz. The size which is considered most valuable weighs not less than 2 oz. The best quality is found when properly dried in hard, brittle, translucent, resinous

pieces about the size of the little finger and from two to four inches in length.

Its taste is sweetish, bitter, mucilaginous and aromatic. The roots are gathered after the fruit is ripened, and great care has to be taken, as the flesh is juicy and tender and the root must be taken out whole. It is dried in the open air with the sunshine, or, if preferable, artificial heat may be used.

Don'ts for the Eyes.

Someone has compiled an excellent set of "don'ts for the eyes," and, while not wholly applicable to children alone, mothers will find them well worth heed-
 ing.

Don't allow a cold wind to strike the eyes.

Don't try to do eye work with the light shining in the face.



Ginseng—Plant. Ginseng—The "Man-Root."

Don't go directly from a warm room into a cold, raw atmosphere.

Don't have colored shades on the lamps. Use white or ground glass.

Don't open the eyes under water in bathing, especially in salt water.

Don't let any strong light, like that from electricity, shine directly into the eyes.

Don't strain the eyes by reading, sewing, or any like occupation with an imperfect light.

Don't bathe inflamed eyes with cold water; that which is as warm as it can be borne is better.

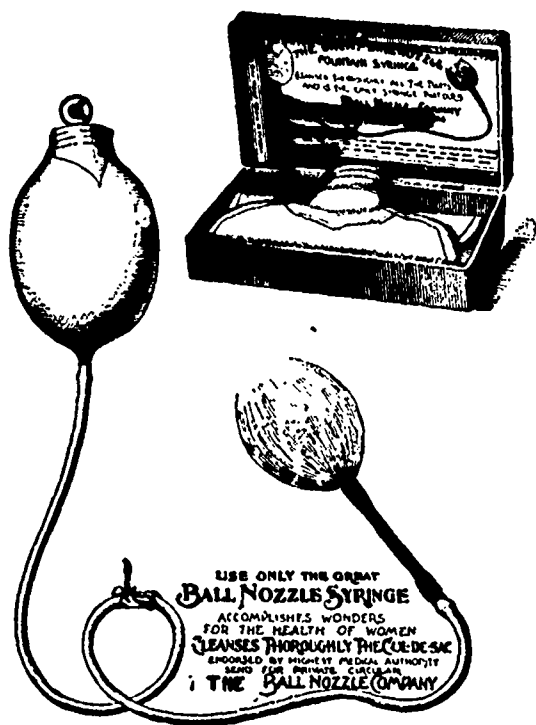
Don't sleep opposite a window in such a manner that a strong light will strike the eyes on awakening.

Don't, above all, have the children sleep so that the morning sun shall shine in their faces to arouse them.

Don't expect to get another pair of eyes when these have been destroyed by neglect or ill use, but give them fair treatment and they will serve faithfully to the end.

The Ball Nozzle Syringe

Diffuses a soft, gentle, conical-shaped film of water, *reaching every part of the vaginal cavity*, cleansing thoroughly the mouth and neck of the womb and the *cul-de-sac*, and removing therefrom every particle of foreign matter, the presence of which is the cause of disease, pain and suffering. Its effect is one of gentle bathing, or spraying, rather than one of percussion, such as follows the application of a solid straight stream. This absence of force is absolutely necessary in applications to sensitive organs. The stream is curved in every direction, and is a hollow stream; it is therefore impossible for it to enter a practically straight canal such as the uterine canal.



The Ball Nozzle Syringe

Accomplishes Wonders for the Health of Women.
Endorsed by the Highest Medical Authorities . .

SEND FOR PRIVATE CIRCULAR

MANUFACTURED BY

The **BALL NOZZLE CO.** Limited

Confederation Life Building, TORONTO

*Now, Gentlemen of the Pestle,
what are you going to do about
RUBBER GOODS this spring?*



All the most successful ones are buying theirs from us. We have larger and more complete orders this year than we ever had before. For quality, style, variety, and finish we can't be beat, and our prices are right. Come along; send in your orders, and we will do the rest. All the wholesalers stock our goods.



ADDRESS

Canadian Rubber Company
Alpha Branch] [of Montreal

MONTREAL TORONTO WINNIPEG

WE SELL

Containers

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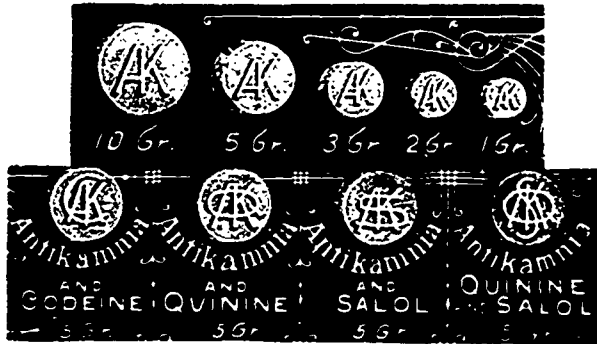
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Making and Filling Soft Gelatin Capsules.

By FRANK EDEL, Des Moines, Ia.

Some months ago I noticed an article on laboratory notes in which the writer stated that his experience with the soft empty capsules of the market had not been favorable. The experience of this writer was so different from my own that I could but attribute his lack of success to nothing else than faulty manipulation in closing them. I have succeeded very well with this operation, but I always used extreme care not to get any oily substance on the edges of the capsules, closing them with a blunt glass rod containing a drop of the following gelatin mass:

MASS FOR CLOSING CAPSULES.

Gelatin.....	parts 25
Glycerin.....	parts 10
Sugar.....	parts 8
Water.....	parts 45

Soak the gelatin in the water, add the sugar and glycerin, then dissolve on a water-bath.

When I first tried to do this work I did not succeed as well as later, owing to the fact that I used the gelatin solution too hot. I found from experiment that a temperature of 120 deg. F. was about right, and never after had any more trouble on this score.

Later I took it into my head that it would not be a difficult matter to make the capsules myself, but for a time I could get no satisfactory molds. The first molds I used were made of wood, shellaced well to make them smooth. Subsequently I secured molds made of tin (manufactured in Germany) and with these I had not the slightest difficulty, after a little practice, in making nice capsules in the winter time; in the summer I found, however, that it was necessary to have some means of hastening the hardening of the gelatin. To obviate this latter trouble I rigged up a rotary fan, working with a foot pedal, which worked satisfactorily.

The molds should be rubbed with a soft cloth holding enough olive oil so as to leave just a trace of oil on them, the rubbing being some distance up the supporting rod. The gelatin mass having been melted and of a temperature of about 110 degrees, the mold is dipped in and slowly withdrawn, and then rotated so as to distribute the gelatin coat evenly, and when it begins to harden set in a frame in a current of air. As soon as

they have become sufficiently firm, the capsules are cautiously removed from the molds, and then the rough ends cut off by clipping with a pair of shears. The capsules may then be set aside in a suitable frame until perfectly cool, when they are ready to fill.

The mass given above works very nicely but may be modified to suit individual preferences. If it is desired to make hard capsules, the glycerin must be omitted. I have found the following, recommended in a foreign exchange, very satisfactory:

MASS FOR HARD CAPSULES.

Gelatin.....	oz. 6
Acacia.....	oz. 1
Sugar.....	oz. 1
Water.....	oz. 5

Dissolve the acacia in the water, in this soften the gelatin, then add the sugar, and heat on a water-bath until solution is effected; remove any scum that arises, and use as directed for soft capsules. Hard capsules are not used as largely as they formerly were, the soft capsule taking preference, but they are made in the same manner.—*West. Drug.*

Drugs Not to be Prescribed in Cachets.

According to Bricemoret (*Practitioner*), there is a whole series of medicinal substances which should never be prescribed in cachets. These may be divided into three groups: one of these includes deliquescent substances readily absorbing atmospheric moisture; another comprises bodies the mixture of which gives rise to a compound of fluid consistence; the third group consists of substances which are decomposed by the oxygen of the atmosphere and the products of decomposition of which stain the cachet.

Under the first of these groups are arranged the following: (1) Acid phosphates and their derivatives; the alkaline phospho glycerates. These salts prescribed in cachets would form a fluid paste twenty-four hours after preparation; (2) sodium bromide and iodide, which are very deliquescent; (3) crystallized calcium chloride; (4) strontium chloride and bromide; (5) ammonio citrate of iron and potassio-ferric tartrate; (6) piperazin and lysidin; (7) chloral; and (8) dry vegetable extracts, and, in general, products prepared by evaporation *in vacuo*. Beside these dry extracts should be placed: (a) dry peptones prepared by evaporation *in vacuo*; and (b) extracts of animal organs desiccated *in vacuo*.

In the second group must be placed bodies which alone are not subject to change when exposed to the air, but which, mixed, give rise to compounds that take up water very greedily; such is the mixture of anti-pyrine and sodium salicylate; cachets containing these two substances become moist very rapidly.

To the last group belong the alkaline and ferro-alkaline iodides. A device which is often successful consists in adding to a mixture which it is feared will prove hygrometric a certain quantity of licorice powder. Care should also be taken to keep the cachets in a wide-mouthed glass bottle closely stoppered.

Pharmaceuticals Which Deteriorate.

By LEON C. FINK.

It is to be feared that the physical and chemical changes, brought about in many medicaments through the influence of air, moisture, cold, heat and sunlight, are not properly recognized. Once these changes are understood and considered they, and the resulting deterioration, may often be avoided by the taking of proper care.

Many druggists do not recognize the importance of maintaining a uniform temperature throughout day and night in their pharmacies. Fluid extracts, elixirs, wines, cordials, and other liquid preparations holding medicinal substances in solution are reasonably permanent under normal conditions, but, as the temperature lowers, the solvent power of the menstruum is reduced, and precipitation of some of the less soluble ingredients occurs.

Exposure to sunlight can cause incalculable damage to chemicals and pharmaceuticals. For example, silver nitrate becomes grey or black when exposed to sunlight in the presence of organic matter; santonin acquires a yellow color; yellow mercurous iodide is decomposed; bright green scales of soluble ferric phosphate and soluble ferric pyrophosphate turn dark; red mercuric iodide acquires a brownish tint; quinine bisulphate assumes a deep red brown color; while quinine sulphate and quinine hydrochlorate are gradually colored yellow.

Certain drugs and chemicals are frequently injured by absorbing moisture or carbonic acid, or both, from the atmosphere. Powdered extracts must, therefore, be kept in securely corked bottles in a cool place. It is also particularly essential that granular effervescent salts, effervescent lithia tablets, and the like be

properly protected; for, if access of air be permitted, sufficient moisture will soon be absorbed to cause the free acid to act upon the carbonated base and gradually liberate carbonic acid, the valued effervescent properties of the preparation thus being irretrievably lost.

Atmospheric oxygen causes many undesirable changes in chemicals and pharmaceuticals. On exposure to air the color of syrup ferrous iodide slowly changes to yellow and subsequently to brown. Phosphorus absorbs oxygen from the atmosphere with sufficient avidity to cause rapid combustion, which necessitates its preservation under water. Prolonged exposure to air gradually transforms pale green ferrous carbonate into the familiar red-brown "subcarbonate of iron," which is ultimately little more than ferric oxide, and can undergo no further change from similar influences.

When not properly protected, many pharmaceuticals lose valuable properties by the evaporation of volatile constituents. Camphor, menthol, and ammonium carbonate are extremely volatile, and should therefore be kept in securely closed containers. Chloral also evaporates slowly when exposed to dry atmosphere. Powdered drugs, which depend upon volatile constituents for virtue, like cinnamon, cloves, orris root, etc., gradually become weak under undue exposure to air.

The danger which naturally attends leaving bottles insecurely corked is apparent when we consider that, if a fluid extract prepared from a menstruum composed of diluted alcohol be exposed to the air in an open vessel, the alcohol will evaporate much more rapidly than the water. By this change of character in the menstruum certain resinous constituents of the drug frequently become insoluble and are deposited, rendering the fluid more or less turbid and reducing its medicinal value.—*Bulletin of Pharmacy.*

Artificial Essences.

Commercial pineapple essence is prepared by dissolving a litre of butyric ether in from 8 to 10 litres of pure spirits of wine. Sometimes it is dissolved in ordinary brandy. The essence thus prepared has very varied uses. It is used in perfumery and in confectionery, and it serves to give an aroma to rum of poor quality. The English use pineapple essence in preparing an agreeable lemonade, which

they designate under the name of pineapple ale. From 20 to 25 drops of the essence are sufficient to give a strong pineapple odor to a solution of 500 grammes of sugar, with the necessary amount of tartaric acid.

Another formula for pineapple essence is the following: Amyl-butyric ether, 10 parts, butyric ether, 5 parts; glycerine, 3 parts; aldehyde and chloroform, each 1 part.

The essences of which we have now given the methods of preparation are those used most ordinarily, but the essences of nearly all the known fruits have been prepared. We conclude with some of the formulae which give the best results.

Cherry Essence.—Benzoic ether, acetic ether, each 5 parts; glycerine, 3 parts; ceananthic ether and benzoic acid, each 1 part.

Morella Cherry Essence.—Benzoic ether, 5 parts; acetic ether, 10 parts; persico oil, 2 parts; oxalic acid, 1 part.

Peach Essence.—Formic ether, valerianic ether, butyric ether, acetic ether, glycerine, and persico oil, each 5 parts; aldehyde and amylic alcohol, each 2 parts; sebacylic ether, 1 part.

The flavor of the peach may be also imitated by using 5 parts of acetic-butyric and amyl-acetic ether, $\frac{1}{2}$ a part at least of methyl-salicylic ether, 2 or 3 parts of oil of bitter almonds, and 80 or 100 parts of alcohol.

Apricot Essence.—Butyric ether, 10 parts; valerianic ether, 5 parts; amyl butyric ether, chloroform, ceananthic ether and tartaric acid, each 1 part.

Plum Essence.—Glycerine, 8 parts; acetic ether and aldehyde, each 5 parts; persico oil, 4 parts; butyric ether, 2 parts; and formic ether, 1 part.

Grape Essence.—Ceananthic ether, glycerine, each 10 parts; tartaric acid, 5 parts; succinic acid, 3 parts; aldehyde, chloroform, and formic ether, each 2 parts; and methyl-salicylic ether, 1 part.

Ginsberry Essence.—Acetic ether, tartaric acid, each 5 parts; benzoic acid, succinic acid, benzoic ether, aldehyde, and ceananthic acid, each 1 part.

Strawberry Essence.—Butyric ether and acetic ether, each 5 parts; amyl-acetic ether, 3 parts; amyl butyric ether and glycerine, each 2 parts; formic ether, nitrous ether, and methyl-salicylic ether, each 1 part.

Raspberry Essence.—Acetic ether and tartaric acid, each 5 parts; glycerine, 4 parts; aldehyde, formic ether, benzoic

ether, butyric ether, amyl-butyric ether, acetic ether, ceananthic ether, methyl-salicylic ether, nitrous ether, sebacylic ether and succinic acid, each 1 part.

In this raspberry essence the succinic acid may be suppressed, and the strawberry or raspberry essence may be improved by adding from 10 to 20 per cent. of tincture of orris root. The acrid taste of this tincture can be got rid of by precipitating the resin, and for this purpose a solution of acetate of lead is used. Of course, great care must be taken to free the filtrate from all excess of lead by means of sulphuretted hydrogen, or by stirring it into a solution of sulphate of sodium. As this salt becomes insoluble in the alcoholic liquid it does not give its particular flavor to the product. The tincture of orris-root may be replaced with advantage by an alcoholic solution of essence of orris root.

Essence of Melon.—Sebacylic ether, 10 parts; valerianic ether, 5 parts; glycerine, 3 parts; butyric ether, 4 parts; aldehyde, 2 parts; formic ether, 1 part.

Essence of Orange.—Oil of orange and glycerine, each 10 parts; aldehyde and chloroform, each 2 parts; acetic ether, 5 parts; benzoic ether, formic ether, butyric ether, amyl-acetic ether, methyl-salicylic ether, and tartaric acid, each 1 part.

Essence of Lemon.—Lemon oil, acetic ether, and tartaric acid, each 10 parts; glycerine, 5 parts; aldehyde, 2 parts; chloroform, nitrous ether and succinic acid, each 1 part.

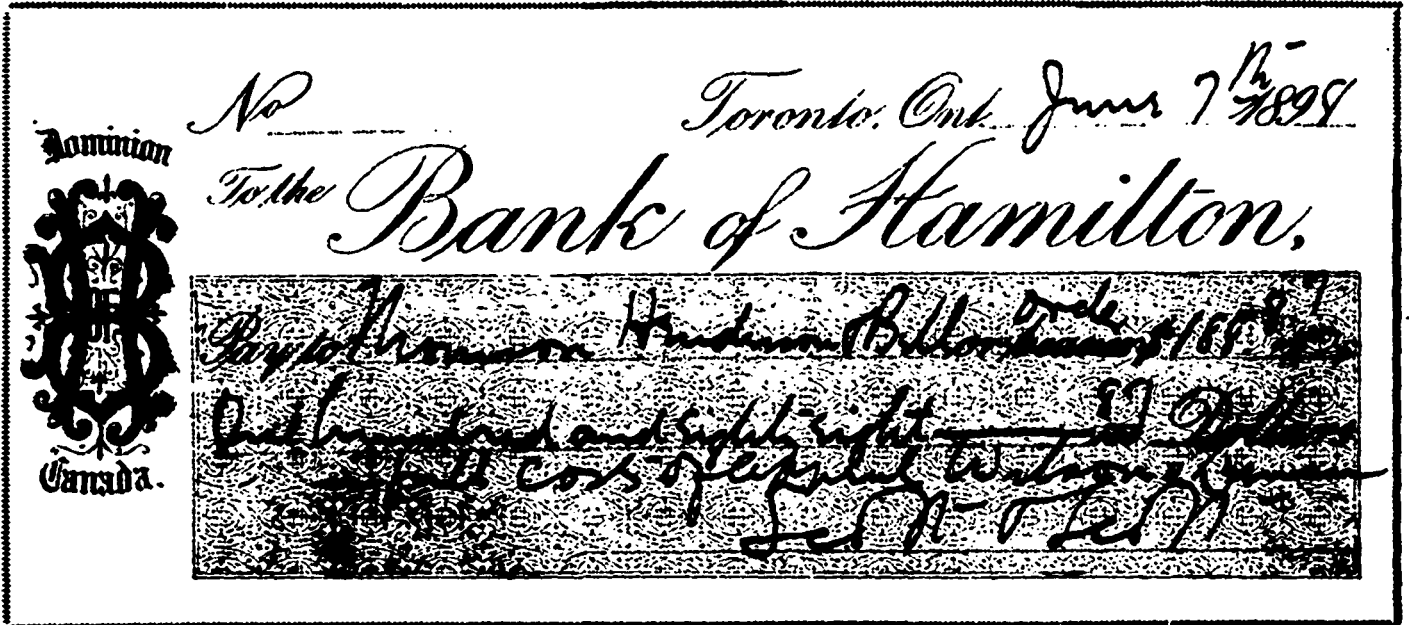
All these formulae are calculated for 100 parts of spirits of wine, and in each case the acids must be dissolved in spirits of wine to begin with. The differences of odor and of taste which have been noticed in commercial essences arise from the fact that the makers do not use absolutely identical formulae. These differences are especially noticeable when the essences are diluted with water. The coloration of the essences is done in several ways, thus the red color of strawberry and raspberry essences is got with aniline red, of which the bluish tint is suitably neutralized with a little caramel. Very often the manufacturer is contented with coloring his essences yellow or brown with caramel. In this case the shades, of course, depend upon the quantity of caramel employed.—*La Parfumerie et Savonnerie Francaises, (Soapmaker and Perfumer).*

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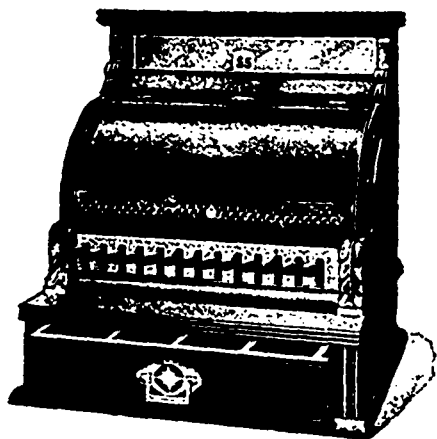
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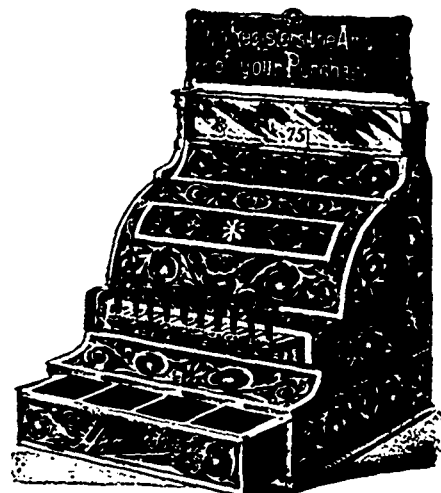
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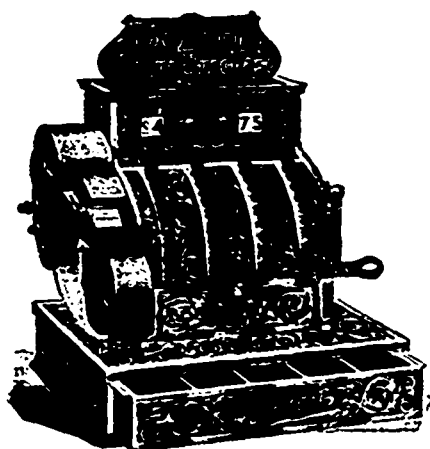
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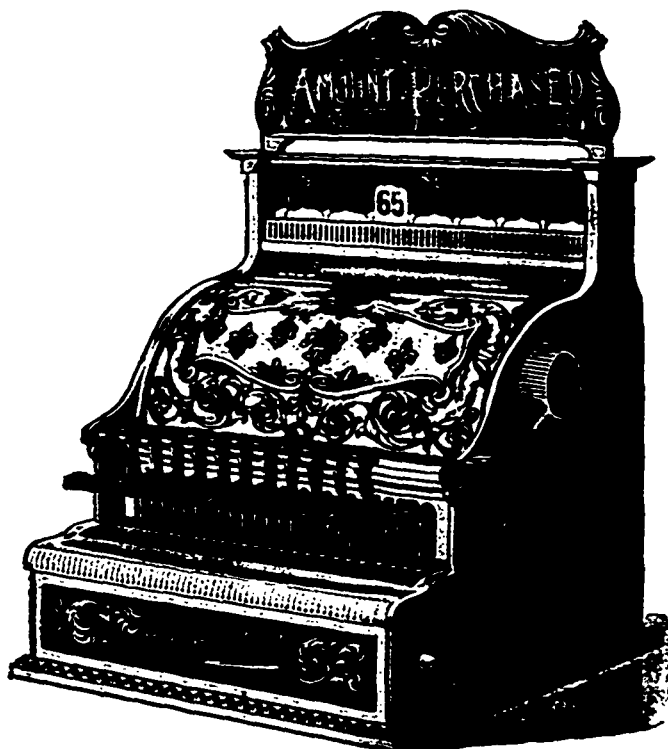
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It is no exaggeration, it is merely stating a well-known fact, to say that the house of Parke, Davis & Co. is the "foremost pharmaceutical house in all the world." Its prominent position has been attained by steady adherence to scientific methods, and to the policy that *quality* and *reliability* should be synonymous with their label.

Parke, Davis & Co. have always led in the advance-guard of scientific pharmacy. The improvements which they have effected in pharmaceutical preparations have done much to place the science and art of medicine on a surer and more definite basis, and humanity has been correspondingly benefited. Parke, Davis & Co., for instance, was the first house to advocate the principle of standardization as applied to the preparations of drugs containing alkaloids, etc., that were capable of being chemically assayed. They were the first to place standardized preparations of such drugs upon the market, and the medical profession so warmly endorsed their action in this respect that the last revisers of the United States Pharmacopœia felt constrained to fall into line and give official recognition and approval to the principle.

Chemical standardization alone, however, does not represent the *ultima thule* of this matter. There are some drugs such as Indian cannabis, digitalis, strophanthus, squill, cantharides, ergot, etc., that cannot be satisfactorily standardized by chemist test. Parke, Davis & Co. now stand as the first advocates for the further application of the principle of standardization to these, which can only be done satisfactorily by test upon living organisms by *physiologic test*.

It is not our intention to here picture the magnificent biological laboratory which Parke, Davis & Co. has erected to efficiently prosecute the standardization by physiologic test of the drugs above referred to. It is rather, as an illustration of the progressive methods characteristic of the firm's policy, explanatory of the unqualified praise which is accorded to their products wherever they go. The medical men who use Parke, Davis & Co.'s preparations know that in them they possess the most reliable, up-to-date, scientific in-

struments of materia medica. The keynote of the ever-increasing favor therefore which compels Parke, Davis & Co. to keep enlarging their manufacturing facilities, to multiply their branch houses and their agencies, is typified in their trade mark, "*Medicamenta Vera.*"

WALKERVILLE BRANCH.

The establishment of the Walkerville, Ont., branch laboratory of Parke, Davis & Co. is only one of many instances which go to show the wonderful growth and expansion that is steadily marking the career of this great firm. Appreciating the favor which had already been manifested towards their products, Parke, Davis & Co. decided to meet the demand for them by a purely Canadian enterprise which would be able on Canadian soil to operate under much more favorable commercial conditions. Accordingly in 1887 they erected a modest building which was estimated to be sufficient for their Canadian trade at that time, and also for some time to come. The very encouraging success which immediately attended this effort made it at once apparent that a larger building was necessary, and in 1890 they moved to a large, handsome new laboratory. Now a third enlargement of premises has been found necessary to meet the rapid development of their Canadian trade, and an additional two and a quarter acres of land have been added. On this is now in course of construction a four story building, 60 by 100 feet, that will give, with other minor improvements, 25 000 additional feet of needed floor space. This will then yield employment to about 15 people, exclusive of their ten travelling representatives who are scattered all over the Dominion.

In the Walkerville laboratory of Parke, Davis & Co. every preparation receives the same care, is brought up to the same standard, must respond to the same tests, as those emanating from the huge parent laboratory in Detroit. Their preparations may be relied upon in precisely similar conditions to yield precisely similar results, since all chemist and physiologic tests are identical in the control of their manufacture. In only one series of preparations has it been considered unadvisable to duplicate manufacturing facilities, and that is in the preparation of anti-diphtheritic serum; this is still manufactured exclusively in Detroit. All crude drugs purchased after a physiologic test of submitted sample are procured through

the Detroit laboratory in order to insure the animal tests being uniformly applied. With access to the same staff of chemical and botanical experts, which has helped so materially to build and maintain the reputation of the parent firm, it can readily be assumed that the products of the Walkerville manufacturing branch may be relied on as fully as those issuing from the Detroit laboratory on the opposite side of the magnificent river upon which they both stand.

MONTREAL BRANCH.

So much delay has been complained of in shipments to Eastern Canada that Parke, Davis & Co. has often been strongly urged to establish a depot or branch which would serve as a distributing centre on or near the Atlantic coast. Since the transit delay was ascertained to be located chiefly between Walkerville and Montreal, they decided that a branch house in the latter city was almost a necessity and that its establishment would afford tangible relief to a large number of patrons in the eastern part of Ontario, the Province of Quebec, and the Maritime Provinces. The branch is located in the centre of the wholesale district of Montreal, No. 378 St. Paul street, and will carry a complete stock of Parke, Davis & Co.'s preparations, although for the present it will not be a manufacturing laboratory. It is recommended as a base of supplies to all those living sufficiently near Montreal to expect a lessened time of transit in their shipments than would be the case if ordered from Walkerville.

Speaking of Canadian trade brings to notice the other evidences of high appreciation which Parke, Davis & Co.'s products receive from the medical men who are subjects of Queen Victoria. As a profession they are second to none in the world and there are none who more carefully scrutinize, more carefully examine and test their preparations, nor who afterwards more thoroughly endorse them. A large manufacturing laboratory is maintained in London, England, at No. 21 N. Audley street (No. 451 Oxford street), Grosvenor square west, which has been steadily increasing its plant, and its products meeting with increased favor ever since its installation. Not only has Parke, Davis & Co. a large demand for their preparations in Great Britain alone, but from the remotest corners of the globe have come most unexpected demands for them—in fact, from wherever an educated physician is to be found

They experience constantly opening new and unlooked-for channels of export for their goods, and even a partial list of their branch establishments and agencies is a formidable one. Parke, Davis & Co. maintains a special corps of travelling representatives in Australasia and they have no less than fourteen depots for the supply of their products in that remote continental island. In New Zealand they have seven. In British India they have five (one of these being in Ceylon). In the Hawaiian Islands they have three, and in China, two. On the continent of Europe they have six. Other countries where but one agency or depot is maintained are Egypt, Japan, and Java. This is not inclusive of a large number of wholesale houses in Mexico, Central and South America and the West Indies, who carry their products in stock.

In New York City Parke, Davis & Co. does an immense distributing business; here also they conduct a special and distinct enterprise, their Crude Drug Department, which does a vast importing and jobbing business in medicinal herbs, barks, leaves, resins, insect powder, etc. Wherever they have established branches in the United States their business has advanced with the same rapid strides which have characterized their Canadian trade. They have also large and completely-equipped stocks located in Kansas City, New Orleans, and Baltimore. Last, but certainly not least, is their immense

DETROIT LABORATORY.

Here is located the large staff of scientific experts, analytical chemists, physicians, microscopists, botanists, etc., whose controlling influence ramifies to the remotest circumference of the vast business.

When the Ontario Medical Association visited the establishment of Parke, Davis & Co. a year or two ago its members were particularly impressed with the completeness and magnitude of the bacteriological and pharmacological laboratories. These have since been increased five-fold in capacity and outfit. Here was made the first American diphtheria antitoxin that was offered on this side of the Atlantic. Their superior product of this article—the finest in the world—is well worthy of the immense department which was equipped for this special purpose. Provided with all modern paraphernalia, powerful microscopes, huge incubators, sterilizing apparatus, extensive stables and animal laboratories, this branch of

enterprise is prepared to keep abreast of the latest discoveries in bacteriological science. They are now engaged in the production of several antitoxins—of diphtheria, tetanus, streptococcus, etc. Their diphtheria antitoxin enjoys the enviable distinction of never having caused a fatality or serious casualty of any kind and its record in reducing the mortality of this dread disease is unparalleled by any other similar preparation on the market. About one hundred and fifty horses are at the present time undergoing the immunizing treatment for its production. In addition, there are several thousand guinea pigs, etc., which are used as control indicators of the potency of the toxins and antitoxins.

A new department is being added in the shape of a vaccine farm. Shortly Parke, Davis & Co. expects to be able to furnish an unexceptional virus, and the plant and facilities now being installed for this purpose are unsurpassed.

Here is also located the pharmacological laboratory, where physiologic assays of the powerful drugs such as ergot, strophanthus, Indian cannabis, digitalis, etc., is made. Not an ounce of any preparation of these leaves the laboratories of either Walkerville or Detroit without undergoing crucial trial and receiving a positive guarantee of its medicinal activity.

All these departments, bacteriological, physiological, and vaccine farm, are under the care of Prof. E. A. Grange, late State Veterinarian of Michigan, whose undoubted ability and experience give assurance that no expense or care will be spared for the proper observance of hygienic conditions in the stables and laboratories.

The enterprise which this firm has shown in the introduction of new remedies is evidenced by a partial list of its earlier efforts in this direction. Such drugs as the following are now recognized as valuable members of the materia medica: Cascara sagrada, Jamaica dogwood, jaborandi, grindelia, coca, kola, berberis aquifolium, corn-silk, quebracho—yet they were not known to the medical profession until introduced by the preparations of Parke, Davis & Co.!

The price-list of this house, of which a new edition will be mailed in July or August, comprises thirty distinct lines of pharmaceutical preparations and five thousand items. There are one hundred and thirty representatives of the firm

travelling over every continent and every clime in addition to those we have mentioned above as strictly Canadian. Despite the hard times which have so generally prevailed the last few years, Parke, Davis & Co. have been steadily adding to their huge travelling staff, opening new branch houses, building new laboratories by the acre, and essaying every promising line of scientific enterprise. They have committed themselves to an aggressive policy of advancement all along the line and it remains but to say that their desire to raise pharmacy and therapeutics to higher levels is almost daily receiving the endorsement of the best and most thoughtful men engaged in this practice.

Recent Patents, etc., of Interest to Pharmacists.

PATENTS.

Margaret Heff, Brooklyn, N.Y., Medicine case for physicians, 603467.

Joseph H. Hoover, Waterloo, Iowa, Breast pump, 603564.

Jennie Drawe, Marine City, Mich., Invalid rest, 603756.

Gervaise G. Duke, Chicago, Ill., Electro-therapeutic apparatus, 603815.

Asahel J. Goodwin, Brookline, Mass., Invalid bedstead, 603532.

Eugene B. Mower, Minneapolis, Minn., Soda-water fountain, 603856.

Donity A. Peniakoff, Selzaete, Belgium, Making alkaline aluminates, 603657.

James B. Schermerhorn, Malden, N.Y., Medicine dropper, 603973.

Smith Tucker, Medina, N.Y., Truss pad, 603932.

Alfred H. Cook, jr., Joliet, Ill., File for prescriptions, 604108.

Louise Edwards, Florence, Colorado, Hair tonic, 604111.

John Gray, Pittsburg, Pa., Syringe, 604147.

Albert H. Hamel and A. N. Hibbert, De Sota, Mo., Orthopedic appliance, 604044.

Paul Jacobson and H. Tigges, Eerlin, Germany, Oxydiamidodiphenyl and making same, 604049.

Milton H. Lowe, Jeffersonville, Ind., Surgical needle, 604119.

Isaac N. Miller and J. B. Moss, St. Joseph, Mo., Suppository, 604063.

Pierre P. Monnet, Lyons, France, Making pyrocatechin-sulfonic acid, 604066.

GOOD AS A GOLD MINE, SELLING DAVIS' FLY FELTS.



1898 SPECIAL OFFER.

2 Boxes Davis' Fly Felts retail for	\$10 00
1 Cardboard Box Davis' Fly Felts, 20 packages, retail for.....	1 00
	11 00
Price to retailer.....	4 50
Profit.....	6 50

Really making 2 boxes Fly Felts retailing at \$10 cost but \$3 50

Special Offer. Time extended till further notice. Send order direct to us, naming wholesaler that goods are to be shipped through. Handle and push Davis Fly Felts, the popular Fly Poison. Affords largest profit of any fly poison in the market. Every package guaranteed effective.

Manufactured by **POWELL & DAVIS CO., Chatham, Ont.**

"SURE CATCH"

SEAL WAX BORDER
Sticky Fly Paper

PRICE LIST FOR 1898:

One or more Boxes.....	\$0.40 per box
Half Cases (Five Boxes).....	1.80 each
One to Five Cases (Ten Boxes each).....	3.40 per case

At the solicitation of many jobbers we shall also pack "Sure Catch" in half cases, thereby avoiding repacking small lots.

SPECIAL OFFER
In every case of "SURE CATCH" Sticky Fly Paper, we shall pack 10 sheets of "SURE CATCH" Poison Fly Paper Free (one sheet in each carton). At the usual price, this nets the dealer 66% per cent. per case more than the usual profit on Sticky Fly Paper.

"SURE CATCH" POISON FLY PAPER. Made of Extra Heavy absorbent Felt Paper. Packed six sections in an envelope.

PRICE LIST.—1 Box, 50 Envelopes, \$1.25.

1 Case, 10 Boxes, 500 Envelopes, \$10.00.

J. HUNGERFORD SMITH CO.

Rochester, N.Y.

Manufacturing Chemists.

Toronto, Ont.

We also manufacture "TRUE FRUIT" Fountain Syrups

A NEW LINE FOR CANADIAN AND ENGLISH CHEMISTS

YEAST TABLETS

for families in town and country

A PURE CANADIAN MANUFACTURE

Recommended by all Druggists for Purity, Keeping Properties and Economy. Sample Box, containing 3 doz. five-cent packages, \$1.

VICTORIA YEAST CO., Manufacturers of **Victoria Yeast Tablets**

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Agents for Great Britain and the Colonies—Imperial Production Co., Toronto and Liverpool



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H. Planten & Son
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Are Celebrated the World over for Uniformity and Reliability Sold by all Druggists in the Dominion of Canada. Specify Planten's on all Orders.

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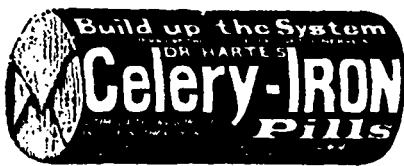
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Druggists will please notice the Style of Package of the Genuine DR. HARTE'S CELERY-IRON PILLS.



Our Specialties are being liberally advertised, are thoroughly reliable and will command ready sales. A good margin of profit and prices protected against cutters.

OUR SPECIALTIES :

Dr. Harte's Celery-Iron Pills, Dr. Harte's Liver Life-Pearls, Dr. Harte's Kidney-Cure Pellets, "D.C." Invalid's Malt Extract, "D.C." Pile Remedy, "D.C." Curative Ointment. : : : : : : : : : : : : : : :

These all bear our Signature...

The Druggists' Corporation of Canada Limited

and WITHOUT IT NONE ARE GENUINE.

Sold ONLY by DRUGGISTS and command druggists' profits.

“D.C.” (Druggists' Corporation.) INVALID'S **MALT EXTRACT**

SOLD ONLY TO THE DRUG TRADE.

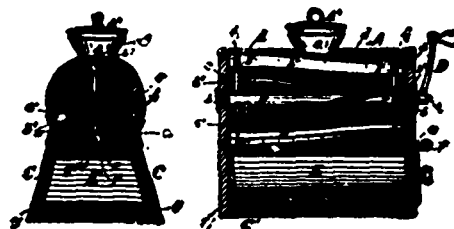
Each Bottle has the Testimonial of Prof. Heys as to Quality and Reliability.

It is meeting with the most flattering reception by Physicians.

Put up in 1 and 2 dozen cases and shipped from our warehouse direct.

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THE EXCELSIOR MIXER AND SIFTER.



For Mixing Baking Powders and any kind of powders requiring thorough mixing and sifting.

To mix 10 pounds. - Price, \$10.00.
Three Sizes, Capacity 5, 10 & 25 lbs.
PRICES \$6.50, \$10.00 and \$15 each.

SEND FOR CIRCULAR.

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32 Colborne Street, Toronto. **LIMITED**

Wm. F. Neibling, Cincinnati, Ohio, Apparatus for treating milk hygienically, 604177.

James A. Everitt, Indianapolis, Ind., Design, atomizer body, 28643.

James Evetts, Chicago, Ill., Disinfecting apparatus, 504562.

Charles C. Hooker, Richmond, Ky., Device for administering medicines, 604393.

Jakob Schmid, Basle, Switzerland, Bismuth-oxyiodin tannate, 604571.

Wm. L. Whittington, St. Joseph, Mo., Syringe, 604645.

Wm. S. Cooper, Birmingham, Ala., Design, medicine case and desk, 28710.

TRADE MARKS.

Allen & Hanburys, limited, London, England, Compound of malt and cod-liver oil, 31504.

Allen & Hanburys, limited, London, England, Medicinal preparations and medicated foods, 31505.

Allen & Hanburys, limited, London, England, Medicinal preparations and medicated foods, 31506.

Central Chemical Company, New York, N.Y., Proprietary articles, 31502.

Ladd & Coffin, New York, N.Y., Soaps, cosmetics, salves, and lotions for the skin, 31501.

John T. Steel, New York, N.Y., Lini-ment, 31503.

Charles Deyoung, Philadelphia, Pa., Dyspepsia pads and pads for the cure of disease by absorption, 31530.

Wm. O. Edmund, Lumberton, N.C., Colic and lung fever cure, 31532.

Farbenfabriken of Elberfeld Company, New York, N.Y., Intestinal astringents, 31527.

Leopold Gerstle, Chattanooga, Tenn., Certain named medical compounds, 31533.

Johnston, Holloway & Co., Philadelphia, Pa., Medicated ointment for the skin, 31534.

Clarence S. McEwan, Columbus, Ohio, Liquid cough medicine, 31529.

John R. Planten, New York, N.Y., Capsules, 31525.

John R. Planten, New York, N.Y., Capsules, 31326.

Charles V. Ryan, Springfield, Mass., Medicinal preparations having antiseptic qualities, 31528.

Sloat Bros. & Co., Valdosta, Ga., Li- quid remedy for diarrhoea, dysentery, and dyspepsia, 31531.

Basil Hill, Pittsburg, Pa., Compound for the cure of dyspepsia, 31553.

James L. Miller, New York, N.Y., Remedy for insect bites and stings and for vegetable poison, 31552.

Oberhausser & Landauer, Wurzburg, Germany, Medicines, medicinal special- ties, and articles for the toilet, 31590.

Wm. A. Prout, London, England, Pills, 31587.

Smith, Kline, & French Company, Philadelphia, Pa., Liniment, 31585.

Smith, Kline, & French Company, Philadelphia, Pa., Liniment, 31586.

Wright, Firm of Alfred, Rochester, N.Y., Perfumery, 31594.

LABELS.

Jane A. Tucker, Boston, Mass., "Rose Leaf Balm," for the complexion, 6579.

Samuel Worms, New York, N.Y., "Lygia Hair Balsam," 6581.

Lauren E. Bishop and H. L. Halliday, Elmira, N.Y., "Milke of Wilde Olives," for a lotion for the skin, 6585.

Robert J. Frick, Louisville, Ky., "Chira," for a medicine, 6587.

H. S. Lincoln & Co., Boston, Mass., "Ranney's Golden Gate Bitters," 6583.

J. W. Hewitt & Co., Stockton, N.J., "Dr. Reese's, Brazilian Herbine," for medicine, 6590.

Thora Peterson, Chicago, Ill., "Couri's Great Stomach and Nerve Tonic," 6591.

Proper Time to Use Medicine.

Alkalies should be given before food. Iodine and iodides should be given on an empty stomach, when they rapidly dif- fuse into the blood. If given during digestion the acids and starch alter and weaken the digestion. Acids, as a rule, should be given between the digestive acts, because the mucous membrane of the stomach is in a favorable condition for the diffusion of the acid into the blood. Acids may be given before food when prescribed to check the excessive formation of the acids of the gastric juice. By giving it before meals you check the osmosis stomach ward of the acid-forming materials. Irritating and dangerous drugs should be given directly after food, such as the salts of arsenic, copper, zinc, and iron, except where local conditions require their administration in small doses before food. Oxide and nitrate of silver should be given after process of digestion is ended; if given during food, chemical reactions destroy or impair their special attributes, and defeat the object for which they were prescribed. Metallic salts, especially corrosive sublimate, also tannin

and pure alcohol, impair the digestive power of the active principle of the gastric juice, so should appear in the stomach during its period of inactivity. Malt ex- tracts, cod liver oil, phosphates, etc., should be given with or directly after food, so that they enter the blood with the products of digestion.

A New Oil Color.

A new oil color has been patented in Italy. The recipe is as follows: Thirty parts by weight of hard resin, fourteen of linseed oil, sixteen of turpentine, five of lavender oil, and thirty-five of a metallic oxide such as chrome, oxide of iron, etc., to give the color. The oils having been carefully stirred into the molten resin, the metallic oxide is mixed in an impalpable powder. The color is used with an ordi- nary brush, but the surface to be painted must have been first smoothed with glass, paper or pumice, as must the last coat of paint before another is applied. Two coats (three for wall work) are generally sufficient.—O. C. and D.

A Good Showing.

W. J. McCahill & Co., Buffalo, N.Y., manufacturers of soda water apparatus, report a very prosperous season. They say they have been working night and day for the past three months. Below is a partial list of druggists in different parts of the country to whom they have sold onyx apparatus so far this season:

J. A. Demming, Cleveland, O.
H. L. Wilson, Williamsville, N.Y.
DeWitt McCrary & Co., Macon, Ga.
J. F. VanKeuren & Co., Troy, N.Y.
J. C. McClure, Cossackie, N.Y.
Royal Pharmacy, Hamilton, Ohio.
A. F. May & Co., Cleveland, O.
H. R. Bonfoey, Binghamton, N.Y.
W. A. Crabtree, Sanford, N.C.
B. J. Stenger, Pittsburg, Pa.
Henry Kuhlmeier, Cleveland, O.
Nabers, Morrow & Sinnige, Birming- ham, Ala.
Isaac B. Littell, Portland, Ind.
Arthur Felch, Buffalo, N.Y.
F. J. Wiltsie, Buffalo, N.Y.
E. A. Kingston, Buffalo, N.Y.
Vorwerk & Laurier, Niagara Falls, N.Y.
Curran Bros., Holyoke, Mass.
Curran Bros., New Britain, Conn.
G. W. Pershall, Jamestown, N.Y.
T. F. Williams, Clyde, N.Y.
George Chacona, Ashtabula, O.

New Dorsette Drug Co., Montgomery, Ala.

Wellman Bros., Jamestown, N.Y.

Potter Drug Co., Coudersport, Pa.

Lippman Bros., Savannah, Ga.

Red Cross Pharmacy, Jamaica, L.I.

A. B. Safford, Tonawanda, N.Y.

John K. Drake, Troy, N.Y.

Arthur Bliss, Andover, Mass.

Frank Kibler, Tonawanda, N.Y.

Correspondence.

Greater Britain Exhibition, 1899.

To the Editor CANADIAN DRUGGIST:

SIR,—In continuation of our letter of March 18th, in which there was forwarded to you the prospectus of the Greater Britain Exhibition which is to be held in the buildings of this company at Earls Court from May to October, 1899, also a number of documents explaining the objects and purpose of the exhibition, we have now to point out that the small quantity of space placed by the Royal Commission at the disposal of the British Colonies, 35,000 square feet in the Colonial building in the Trocadero Gardens, and 25,000 square feet amongst British exhibitors in the main building, renders it almost impossible that a comprehensive display of the products and manufactures of the British Colonies should be made at Paris.

Canada has asked for 60,000 square feet, which alone would absorb all the space at the disposal of the British Colonies, Queensland 32,000 and South Africa 14,500. The applications for Victoria, New South Wales, and West Australia have not yet come to hand, but it is believed that these Colonies intend to take part in the exhibition, and it is probable that New Zealand and Tasmania will follow their example, and it is certain that demands on the space at the disposal of the Royal Commission will be made by the Crown Colonies, especially Ceylon and the West Indies, and by the Chartered Companies of South Africa, Royal Niger, and North Borneo, which will have to exhibit in the space assigned to the British Colonies.

The cost of exhibiting at Paris will not be inconsiderable, and it is estimated that the necessary contributions will be at the rate of 10s. per square foot for space in the Colonial building, which is to be erected at the expense of the Colonies, and 5s. per square foot in the main building.

With the evidence before us it certainly appears as if the demands made on the 60,000 square feet of space at the disposal of the Royal Commission will not be less than 200,000 square feet.

Under these circumstances a proposal has been made to the Premier of your Colony that he should be officially represented at the Earls Court Exhibition, where its wealth, resources, produce and manufactures would be brought before the public of the United Kingdom, and that the limited space that will be assigned to your Colony at Paris should be occupied by a selection of the more important exhibits displayed at Earls Court.

The Honorary Committee of Advice, and the Directors of this company, will feel obliged by you using your powerful influence in the direction of getting this course adopted by your Government.

Yours faithfully,

JOHN COLLINS LEVEY,

Secretary to the Honorable
Committee of Advice

On behalf of the London Exhibitions,
Limited,

DEGARNEA,

Secretary.

American Pharmaceutical Association.

COMMITTEE ON SCIENTIFIC PAPERS.

Ed. CANADIAN DRUGGIST, Toronto, Ont.:

DEAR SIR,—In order that the members of the American Pharmaceutical Association may derive the greatest possible benefit from the papers to be presented before the Scientific Section at the Baltimore meeting of the association, the committee charged with the work of the section desires to make the following announcement:

1. Committees in the past have not always been able to arrange the programmes to their own satisfaction or that of others, largely because many persons who desired to present papers did not send to the committee the necessary information. The committee for 1898, therefore, requests that an abstract of each paper to be read before the section be sent to the chairman on or before August 15th. Inasmuch as an abstract can be prepared even before the paper is in final shape for reading or publication, this request does not seem to involve any hardship or injustice. In arranging the programme, preference will naturally be given to those papers whose authors have complied with this request.

2. Authors of papers are further requested to state on the abstract how much

time they will require for a satisfactory presentation of their subject. By adhering strictly to the ten-minute rule, some authors have had time to read their papers twice within the allotted time, whereas others with broad subjects were hampered in their presentation through lack of time, even if the time allotted according to rule by the chairman was graciously extended by the section. In the presentation of papers authors will please bear in mind that a more general presentation of many subjects is of greater value to a mixed scientific audience than a discussion of a host of details, which, though very valuable, may interest only very few.

3. The object of scientific gatherings is not so much to read papers, for they can be read more satisfactorily at home when in print. The principal object of such gatherings is to bring men interested in related lines of work together for expression and exchange of opinions, both formal and informal. It lies within the province of the Council to see that sufficient time is left between the sessions to permit the latter. It is the duty of the Section Committees to see that the former is possible. The Committee on the Scientific Section, therefore, desires to urge persons who have papers to read, whenever possible, to consider their presentation as an introduction to a more general discussion, *i.e.*, to omit unessential details in the oral report, so that greater emphasis may be laid on the outline of the work accomplished, thus evoking, if possible, a discussion by others. It will aid the committee greatly if authors will mention on their abstract the name or names of members of the association who are sufficiently familiar with their work to participate in a discussion, that they may be notified beforehand that the subject will come up for such discussion.

The committee is fully aware that this cannot apply in all cases, and that all papers cannot be treated alike. It hopes, however, that all members interested in the work of the section will assist the committee in making its sessions as profitable as possible.

Yours very truly,

EDWARD KREMER,

Chairman of Scientific Section.

Madison, Wis., May, 1898.

Insect bites yield to the kindly influence of either menthol in cones or solution, or in a mixture of sulphuric ether.

TAYLOR'S
White Violet
 A new & lasting perfume for the handkerchief.
John Taylor & Co.
 MANUFACTURING PERfumERS. — TORONTO.

Club Cologne Glycerine
...Toilet Soap...

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



GUARANTEED PURE AND FREE FROM ALKALI. HIGHLY RECOMMENDED FOR THE COMPLEXION, AND PERFUMED WITH OTTO OF ROSES.



Manufactured only by

JOHN TAYLOR & CO.
 TORONTO



Proprietors Morse Soap Works

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

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

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

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

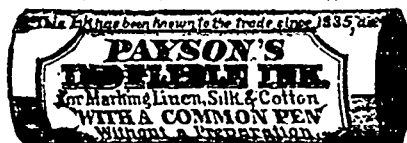
Our "St. Augustine" (Registered), of 1891 vintage, a choice sweet, mild wine, and equal to imported wines at double the price.

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



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

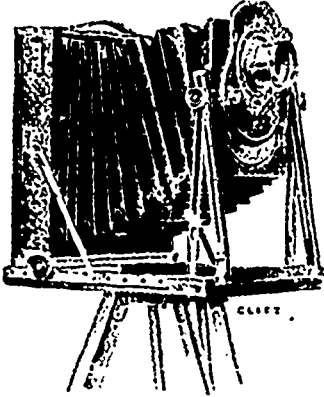
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 MAKE THE BEST SEAMLESS TIN
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For sale... Manufacturers' Prices by the leading wholesale druggists and druggists' sundrymen throughout Canada.

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PILLS. NUTRATIVE, TONIC, NERVE RESTORING.



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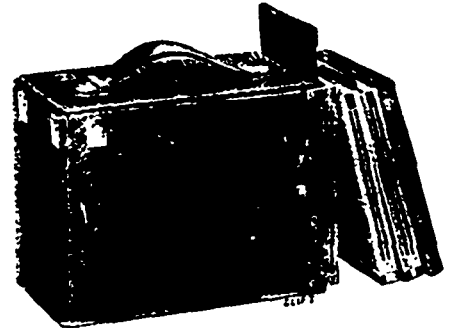
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RANSOM'S CROUP .

The only medicine known that will cure Membranous Croup or any kind of Croup, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, Enlarged Tonsils or Colds. In a private practice of 30 years it has never failed to cure any kind of Croup.

Ransom's Hive (Croup) Syrup and Tolu

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

Sold by all Druggists and Wholesalers

FRANCIS U. KAHLE

Toronto, Ont.

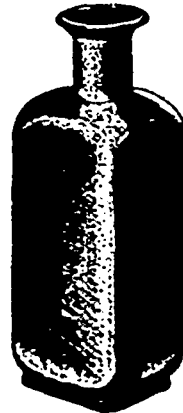
REMEDY

Are You

Using our Prescription Bottles, made up in our special Wallaceburg White Glass?

IF NOT YOU ARE

Cheating Yourself



HANDLED BY ALL THE LEADING JOBBERS.

SYDENHAM GLASS CO.,
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Photographic Notes.

NEW PHOTOGRAPHIC PAPER.—One of the latest novelties is a self-toning collodion sensitized paper, prepared by coating the paper with a collodion emulsion mixed with the silver and the toning chemicals, such as gold chloride. When a sheet of the paper is placed in the printing frame, behind a negative, the printing takes place in the usual way, but, instead of being a red color, it prints the same color as the ordinarily finished print does, the operation being continued until the print looks a trifle darker than is desired. It is then placed directly in a fixing bath composed of hypo-sulphite sodium and water for a few minutes, washed in changing water for half an hour, then dried and mounted. The prints are very satisfactory, equalling in brilliancy those made in the ordinary way, and are said to be fully as permanent.—*Photo. Bull.*

DR. VOGEL, ON THE USE OF FORMALIN AS AN ANTIDOTE TO FRILLING.—Dr. E. Vogel, writing in the *Mitteilungen*, says that formalin is a perfectly satisfactory preventive of such frilling as occurs during the washing of negatives. Immediately the plate is taken from the fixing bath, and before even rinsing, it is immersed in a mixture of one volume of Schering's formalin and twenty volumes of water and allowed to remain for five or ten minutes. After this it has no tendency to frill. The formalin bath should be kept in the dark, as light tends to change the formic aldehyde into the insoluble para-aldehyde, and the bath becomes inoperative.

FORMALIN IN PHOTOGRAPHY.—The hardening effect of formalin upon gelatine has long been known to photographers. A printing process, based upon this action, has been patented by the Chemische Fabrik and Actien, of Berlin. A gelatine film, rendered insoluble with formic aldehyde, is treated with a solution of ferric salt. On exposing the film to light the ferric salt is reduced to the ferrous state, and the oxygen, which becomes disengaged during the change, converts the formic aldehyde into formic acid. Whenever the oxidation of the aldehyde has taken place the gelatine film becomes once more soluble. Development is ef-

fectuated by washing the film in hot water.—*Photogram.*

A NEW DEVELOPER.—MM. Lumière and Seyewitz have made diamidoresorcine hydrochlorate by the action of sodium nitrite and hydrochloric acid on resorcin, and they find that this is a powerful developing agent without alkali. From many experiments they find that a normal developer is:

Diamidoresorcine hydrochlorate... 1 part.
Sodium sulphite (anhydrous)..... 3 parts.
Water..... 100 parts.

By increasing the quantity of diamidoresorcine the images become less and less vigorous, and the developer does not act so vigorously. The same occurs when it is decreased. Increase of the sulphite increases the activity of the developer till ten per cent. has been used, and beyond this point there seems no increase, and fog is caused. The addition of an alkali, such as carbonate of soda, also increases the rapidity of development, but, if more than eight parts of a ten per cent. solution of soda be added, fog is caused. Acids retard development, and, if added in sufficient quantity, entirely stop it, but they do not allow one to correct over-exposure. Bromides act very energetically, and the addition of one part of a ten per cent. solution to 100 parts of developer produces instantly a marked effect. The solution keeps fairly well. This new reducing agent is very similar to amidol in its action, but is far more sensitive to the influence of bromides, and it is readily soluble in water, gives very soft results, with harmonious gradations in the half-tones.—*British Journal of Photography.*

DEVELOPER FOR COPYING ILLUSTRATIONS, ETC.—It is not always possible to procure photo-mechanical plates for this purpose, and in their absence the following will be found to give negatives possessing good density, with clear lines when using ordinary plates:

A full exposure must be given, at least one and a-half times as long as for an ordinary developer. Mix the following solutions:

A.
Gallic acid..... 40 grains.
Hot water..... 20 ounces.

Stir well until dissolved, and allow to cool.

B.

Potassium carbonate... 360 grains.
Sodium sulphite..... 360 grains.
Water..... 6 ounces.

C.

Any ten per cent solution of pyro, with sodium sulphite.

After exposure soak the plate for two minutes in sufficient of A to cover it, then transfer to a fresh dish without washing at all. Flood with a developer made up of:

B..... 2 drams.
C..... 40 minims.
Water, to make..... 1 ounce.

When all detail is just visible, add 10 to 20 minims of ten per cent. potassium bromide solution to each ounce of developer, and develop until the lines show signs of veiling. Wash and fix as usual.—*Photo. Beacon.*

Flash-Light Work for Beginners.

By WALTER BURKE, in *The Photogram.*

I was very much interested in a short article with the above heading in your January number, particularly as I had recently been trying some experiments in the same line myself. I had frequently read of work done in this way, and seen results published in different magazines, but few, if any, of the articles gave any real information as to "the way to do it." My first difficulty was to obtain magnesium powder, and after it was got to make a suitable flash-lamp; I could not get one here. I remembered somewhere—I do not now remember where—a clay pipe spoken of as a good substitute for a lamp, so I procured two pipes. Round the bowl of each I fastened a strip of lamp-wick, which was soaked in methylated spirits for each exposure, and my lamps were complete. The glare from the lamp in the eyes of the person using one was too strong, so I hit on the plan of putting the stem of the pipe through a sheet of white cardboard, which served the double purpose of a reflector and shield at the same time. I found that it was necessary to use about a third full of powder in each pipe to fully expose an Ilford ordinary plate with a Suter R.R. lens at F11, developed with the Paul Lange developer. I found when only one lamp was used there were very heavy shadows, but the two lights quite do away with this and of course reduce the exposure, which requires to be short as possible, for very few people can stand the intense glare of the flash when continued for any length of time.

Manitoba Notes.

The spring examinations of the Manitoba College of Pharmacy opened at the rooms of the association in the Manitoba Medical College building on Monday, May 2nd, continuing on the 3rd, 4th and 5th.

Nine candidates were present before the examiners, all for the major, four of whom were successful. The members of the board of examiners were Mr. Chas. Flexon, Mr. Alex. Campbell, Mr. A. R. Leonard.

A meeting of the council of the Pharmaceutical Association was held in the committee room of the Clarendon Hotel, on Monday, the 9th inst., for the purpose of receiving the report of the board of examiners in the results of the recent examinations. The following members were present: C. Flexon, A. Campbell, A. R. Leonard, W. Pulford, W. R. Bartlett, J. F. Howard.

The examiners reported that nine candidates appeared for the major examination, five of whom were successful. The following is a list of successful students: First, F. P. Seale, Winnipeg; second, Henry Brenton, Souris; third, W. M. Hamilton, Neepawa; fourth, W. J. Robertson, Winnipeg; fifth, F. H. McVicar, Winnipeg.

The honors of the recent examinations have fallen to Mr. F. P. Seale, who served under Mr. H. Francis, Notre Dame avenue, Winnipeg. Mr. Seale passed a very successful examination, and made a very creditable showing.

Mr. W. R. Bartlett, of Brandon, was in Winnipeg last week attending a meeting of the council.

Mr. W. J. Fleming, proprietor of Fleming's Lump Jaw Cure, has sold his business in Prince Albert to a Mr. C. McDonald.

Mr. E. E. Lightcap has been elected treasurer of the Martin, Bole & Wynne Co. to succeed Mr. D. W. Bole.

A druggist in Neepawa, Man., has recently been fined \$400 for infractions of the liquor law.

Dr. Hamill has given good reasons in his advertisement of the Optical Institute of Canada on another page why those who purpose studying optics should take their course of instruction under his tuition.

Bachelors of Pharmacy.

The following are the candidates who passed the examinations at the Toronto University for the degree of Phm. B. Degrees were conferred on Friday, June 11th: T. A. Argue, J. Bartholomew, G. M. Balison, E. J. Bellman, W. Bews, H. H. Black, B. S. Cerswell, L. R. Clarke, F. M. Crowe, C. J. Cunningham, J. T. Curtis, H. A. Davidson, E. R. Davis, W. K. Driver, J. M. Duncan, W. C. Elliott, F. C. Fielding, M. T. J. Galbraith, A. J. Gallagher, C. D. Harris, H. Hebblewhite, G. W. Henderson, A. Johnston, J. W. Johnston, J. Kelley, R. N. Kelly, C. H. Lewis, S. M. Lyon, J. A. McDonald, J. W. McLaren, H. E. McLean, H. McPherson, J. McKae, C. B. Macartney, H. E. Middlebro, J. A. Milbee, J. Moir, B. D. Monro, P. L. Murray, L. D. Orr, J. F. Patterson, A. Potts, G. E. Rason, H. E. Ridley, J. N. Scott, A. W. Smiley, H. Y. Smith, J. E. Twohey, C. W. Watson, G. L. Walker, W. C. Williams.

Death of William J. Bauld.

The many friends and acquaintances of William J. Bauld, Phm. B., only son of Mr. E. H. Bauld, druggist, 578 Yonge street, Toronto, will regret to learn of his death, which occurred on Thursday, 2nd June, in Kamloops, B.C. Deceased was 24 years of age, and was studying for the medical profession. He was one of eight students who received honor certificates in the anatomy course at Trinity Medical School. After passing his examinations he found that the strain had told on his health, and he started the Ossington Drug Store, at 208 Dundas street, intending to resume his studies in a couple of years. He had been suffering from bronchitis, and two months ago sold out his prosperous business and left for the Northwest, for the benefit of his health. His parents received reports occasionally of his gradually regaining strength, and the sudden news of his death was a great shock. The body was brought home for interment. They have the sympathy of their wide circle of friends in their sad affliction.

The Ball Nozzle Syringe.

(From *The Canada Lancet*, August, 1897.)

That this is *the* age of inventions is once more emphasized by the appearance of the Ball Nozzle Syringe, which has just been placed upon the Canadian market

by the Ball Nozzle Company of Toronto, Limited, Confederation Life Building, Toronto. It is different in construction from all ordinary syringes; instead of being pierced by small holes, as in these, the outlet is controlled by a ball, which causes the water to issue in a hollow stream, and thoroughly cleanses the *cul-de-sac*. This will be an inestimable boon to women, as any woman may now use a syringe without the slightest fear of injuring the delicate, sensitive organs, and we confidently recommend this syringe to the medical profession as being an exceptionally meritorious article. An exchange, speaking of the merits of this instrument, says: "This syringe is as far ahead of the old-fashioned pipette as electric light is of the candle, the water being controlled by a ball, and comes out in a soft, conical-shaped flow." Druggists will do well to stock up with this syringe, which promises to be a good-selling and satisfaction-giving article.

The most successful class both in point of members and enthusiasm hitherto given in connection with the Canadian Ophthalmic College was the one that has just closed. This was a special class composed chiefly of School of Pharmacy graduates and included the Dean of the school, all of whom are loud in the praise of the excellent course provided. The following is a list of those in attendance: Prof. C. Hebner, School of Pharmacy; E. R. Davis, Collingwood; T. Argue, Glenfell, N. W. T.; F. Lampman, Hamilton (Davis & McCullough); R. N. Kelley, Almonte; W. G. Williams, Goderich; T. M. Crowe, Moncton; A. Patterson, Smithville; Mrs. E. F. Greenwood, city; W. Waite, Woodstock; S. M. Lyons, Barrie; J. F. Patterson, Almonte; H. E. Borbidge, Belleville; H. W. Smith, Niagara Falls; A. C. Johnston, Kingston.

On another page of this issue we give the "Examination Questions" recently given at the Optical Institute of Canada to the Pharmacy class which has just taken their course with Dr. Hamill at the above Institute. As it is necessary to take sixty-five per cent. to obtain a diploma it speaks volumes for the thorough training the boys obtain so as to enable them to take such a high percentage in such a difficult examination.

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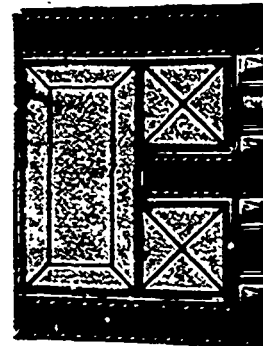
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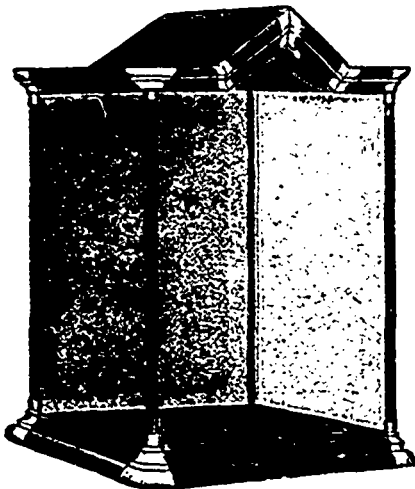
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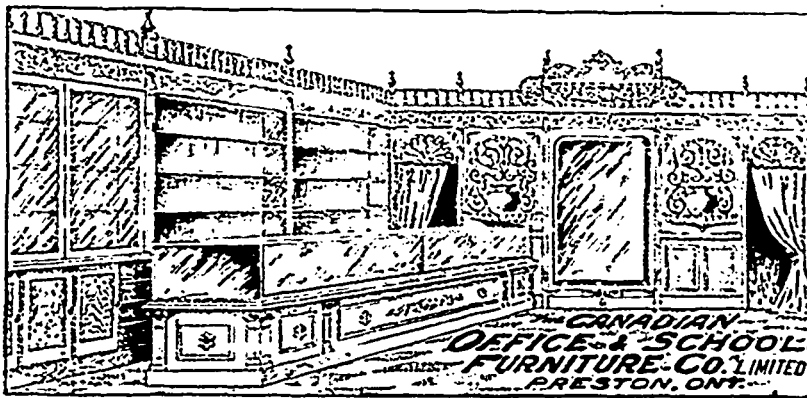


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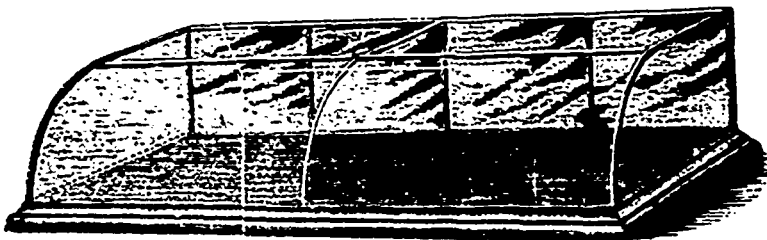
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pearance of lettering or pictorial design any resemblance to the plaintiffs' likely to mislead anyone.

In the cases where the plaintiff has obtained an injunction on this ground it is to be seen that the word taken out of the plaintiffs' trade mark and used by the defendant in connection with his goods was given great prominence and so brought out in his advertisement or label as to give a character to the rest and attract the attention of the reader or observer, or it is to be found placed in such conspicuous connection with the manufactured article itself as to represent in effect that it is the plaintiffs' manufacture or tend to lead careless or unwary persons into whose hands the document may come to suppose that such is the case.

In *Ford v. Foster* (1872), L.R. 7 Ch. 611, and *Wotherspoon v. Currie* (1872), L. R. 5 H. of L., 508, there were circumstances tending to show a deliberate intent to imitate the plaintiffs' trade mark, but, so far as they were dealt with on the ground of mere resemblance, the ground of decision was the prominent use of the most distinctive word in the plaintiffs' trade mark. And so in *Darling v. Barsalon* (18), 9 Sup. C. R. 707 and other cases.

In the case in *re Leonard & Ellis'* trade mark—*Leonard v. Wells* (1884) at p. 300 the Earl of Selborne, L.C., sitting in the Court of Appeal and dealing with a question of this kind, said: "That brings us to the last point which we have to consider. Is this document issued by the defendants a document which, considered on the principles properly applicable to such cases, so used the word 'Valvoline,' which is a prominent part of the plaintiffs' trademark as to represent in effect or to have a tendency to lead careless persons, into whose hands the document might come, to suppose that the article is the plaintiffs' manufacture, putting aside the enjoyment which the plaintiffs had of the name by reason of its having been on the register ever since 1878? I think not. The word 'Valvoline' is here used clearly not as a trade mark, but as a sort of heading or title or label or prominent word descriptive of the article, and the names 'M. Wells & Co., Oil Refiners and Importers,' with their proper address, are placed upon the document with as much prominence as the word 'Valvoline,' so that anyone looking even casually at the document and only attending to that which is most conspicuous in it, if he saw the word 'Valvoline,' would see the words 'M. Wells & Co.'

I think this language very applicable here. Looking at the plaintiffs and defendants' labels, and judging of the defendants in the light of the principles laid down in the many cases, I think it may well be said of it that any one looking even casually at it and only attending to that which is most conspicuous, if he saw the words, 'pads' at all, would certainly see the words 'Lyman Bros. & Co., Limited, Lightning Fly Paper Poison.'

Then comes the question of 'passing off,' or in other words whether the use of the word 'pads,' as it is used by the defendants in connection with a preparation called fly poison, is calculated to mislead the public, and induce them to believe that the defendants' manufacture is that of the plaintiffs'."

The learned trial judge found that the plaintiffs' fly paper became known to the trade as "pads," but he did not expressly decide whether the word had become so identified with the plaintiffs' goods as to have acquired a secondary meaning and to indicate to the public fly paper poison paper made by the plaintiffs as distinguished from fly poison paper made by others, nor whether, assuming that to be so, the defendants by the use of the word in the sentence already quoted so describe their fly paper as to mislead purchasers and lead them to buy the defendants' goods as and for the plaintiffs'.

Here once more in considering the evidence the general details of the "get-up" must be left out. As the case is now presented the defendants are to be regarded as persons having a right to manufacture and vend fly poison and to put up the papers or squares in envelopes or packages. As incident to this right they have the right to describe what they are selling, but they must not describe them so as to make them pass as the plaintiffs' goods.

They say they are selling packages containing six pads for ten cents, and packages containing three pads for five cents, and in these respects they are stating the actual facts. Is there evidence to show that this statement leads or is calculated to lead to the impression that the pads so offered for sale are of the plaintiffs' manufacture?

In view of the evidence the plaintiffs cannot contend that they have any exclusive or special right to the manufacture of "pads" in connection with fly poison. Indeed, they do not claim to prevent the defendants from making fly poison pads, and anybody can make and vend fly

poison pads. Now, when a word is a descriptive word and descriptive of a thing which anybody may make, and which anybody may sell; the burden is upon the plaintiffs to show that it is so used by the defendants in their circulars or advertisements as in effect to represent or to have a tendency to make people suppose that the thing advertised or mentioned in the circulars is the manufacture of the plaintiffs. In *re Leonard & Leonard v. Wells* (1884), 26 Ch. D. at p. 299.

True, a word of this kind may acquire in a trade a secondary signification, but it may also be deprived of the value of the secondary meaning by becoming or being made *publici juris*.

The impression produced upon my mind by the evidence is that the word "pads" did obtain a secondary significance in connection with the plaintiffs' fly poison, but that of late years it has grown to be used in connection with other fly poisons as well, so as to be disassociated to some extent from the plaintiffs' goods and to become in a measure *publici juris*.

There is no evidence that any one has been, in fact, deceived or misled by the defendants' label. I am aware that this is not strictly essential in all cases, especially those in which the imitation of the plaintiffs' mark is very pronounced and decided. But it is an important circumstance in considering a case like the present, where it is the essence of the plaintiffs' case that the use of the word should be understood in the market to imply that the goods sold or dealt with under it are the plaintiffs' goods. *Parsons v. Gillespie* (1898), A. C. 239 at 246.

That being so, I do not think that the plaintiff has made out a case upon the evidence that the use of the word "pads" in the way it appears on the defendants' envelope in connection with the conspicuous words, "Lyman Bros. & Co., Limited, Lightning Fly Paper Poison," is calculated to create the impression in the mind of the public dealing in such commodities that the fly poison contained in the packages is that made by the plaintiffs.

With regard to the defendants' appeal I am not disposed, having regard to the offers and concessions made by their counsel before and at the trial, to interfere with the decision of the trial judge. I am not satisfied that the use of the other details of "get-up" in conjunction with the word "pads" did not amount to a combination calculated to mislead. I refer to the observations of Lindley, L.J., in *Lever v. Godwin* (1887), 36 Ch. 1.

I would dismiss both appeals with costs with the right of set-off.

Optical Department.

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



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

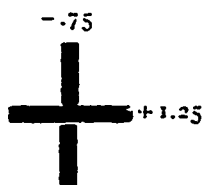
Example.—J.S., male; age, 18; book-keeper; can read small type to within five inches of each eye; complains of much headache through the day and evening; eyes feel sore and water a good deal, look red and inflamed, etc., etc.

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{R.E.V. } \frac{20}{20} \text{ with } +1.50 = \frac{20}{20} \\ \text{L.E.V. } \frac{20}{20} \text{ with } +1.50 = \frac{20}{20} \end{array}$$

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

Question.—L.E.M.: I took a correspondence course but cannot understand the reduction of cross cylinders to spherocylinders. Will you kindly explain how it is done?

Ans.—The simplest explanation is by means of a diagram using a cross. Thus:



In this case the vertical meridian of the eye requires a glass with a negative refractive power of $-.75$, while the horizontal meridian of the eye requires a glass with a positive refractive power of $+1.25$. This is obtained with cross cylinders by ordering the following formula, *viz.*:

$-.75$ cyl. axis 180 = $+1.25$ cyl. ax. 90. Exactly the same would be obtained if either of the following were ordered: $-.75$ sph. = $+2.00$ cyl. ax. 90, or $+1.25$ sph. = -2.00 cyl. ax. 180.

To understand this let us take the last formula and we see that $+1.25$ sph. gives to the horizontal meridian of the eye all the refractive power it needs, but, as a spherical glass has the same power in all meridians, it is evident that it would also give a refractive power of $+1.25$ to the vertical meridian of the eye which it does not need, hence we have to destroy this $+1.25$ in the vertical meridian, and at the same time give to the vertical meridian the $-.75$ which it needs. This we do by using a -2.00 cyl. axis 180. -1.25 of this cyl. neutralizes the $+1.25$ of the sphere in the meridian at right angles to the axis of the cyl. The remaining $-.75$ of the cyl. gives to the vertical meridian what it needs. In the reduction of cross cylinders to spherocylinders, or in the transposition of glasses after correcting astigmatism with the stenopaic slit, we must remember to entirely disregard any meridians of the eye excepting the "principal meridians," which means the meridians of "greatest" and "least" curvature. Knowing that as the eye gradually diminishes in curve from its greatest to its least curve, and also that a cylinder glass gradually diminishes from its greatest curve to its axis, then the appropriate cylinder which corrects the greatest curve must necessarily correct all intermediate meridians from the gradual sloping off of both the different meridians of the eye and cylinder alike.

For the further elucidation of this matter, which is the "bug-bear" of many opticians, let us take another somewhat similar supposition, *viz.*: Suppose a person was hyperopic 2.00 D in the vertical meridian and 3.00 D in the horizontal meridian, what glass would he require? To correct the vertical meridian we must give him $+2.00$, and, as he requires this much and more in the horizontal meridian, we will make this $+2.00$ a sphere, which, acting in all meridians, gives to the vertical all it requires, and to the horizontal meridian 2.00 of the 3.00 D, which it needs; but as the horizontal needs $+1.00$ more, we must combine with the sphere a glass which will give to the horizontal meridian $+1.00$ more, without giving any to the vertical, which has already what it needs. This we accomplish by adding to the $+2.00$ sphere a $+1.00$ cyl. axis vertical, and as a cyl. has no power in its axis, and as the axis is vertical, it leaves the vertical axis as it was, *viz.*, $+2.00$, hence our formula would be $+2.00$ sph. = $+1.00$ cyl. ax. 90.

June Examination Questions of the Optical Institute of Canada.

1. Write a short essay on the anatomy of the eye, naming its coats, their color and uses, what and where the blind and yellow spot is, dioptrics pupil, etc., etc., iris.
2. Write a short essay on the accommodation of the eye, *i.e.*, how produced, its use, amount at different ages, why age should affect it, what the P.P. (near point) and P.R. (far point) is.
3. What is the field of the vision?
4. What is the visual axis?
5. What do you mean by the refraction of the eye?
6. What is an emmetropic, hyperopic, myopic, and astigmatic eye?
7. What determines the amount of hyper. ast. and presb. in any eye?
8. What is ametropia, amblyopia? How do you tell one from the other?
9. What convex glasses do hyperopes under 25 years of age require?
10. When do hyperopes require two pair of glasses?
11. What convex glasses would you give for these two pair?
12. Write a prescription for these in a bifocal glass.
13. When a person has internal squint what is it usually caused by, and can you explain why?
14. What do you mean by hyperopic presbyope?
15. How do you tell a hyperopic presbyope from an emmetropic presbyope?
16. What concave glasses would you give a myope for distance?
17. If the myopia was over 8.00D, what would you give for near vision?
18. What is the reason for giving myopes glasses for near vision, as they see perfectly, near by, without glasses?
19. What would you do in the case of a young myope who required stronger and stronger concave glasses to keep his distant vision as good as first correction?
20. What convex glasses would you order a presbyope say at 50 and at 70?
21. When is a person said to be presbyopic?
22. What are the chief changes in the eye which produce presbyopia?
23. What is astigmatism?
24. Name the five kinds of regular astigmatisms, and mention where the foci of the principal meridians are in each.
25. What do you mean by principal meridians and where are they?
26. What tests do we use for the detection of astigmatism? Explain their use.

INSTRUCTION in OPTICS

CANADIAN OPHTHALMIC COLLEGE

"A Practical School for Practical People"

...IN CONNECTION WITH...

COHEN BROTHERS

Manufacturing Opticians

*(The Only Manufacturers of Spectacles and
Eyeglasses in the Country)*

IF you are interested in Optics, or contemplate taking an optical course, write for prospectus, together with testimonials from graduates who are among the successful opticians of the country.

ADDRESS:

Canadian Ophthalmic College

32-34 Adelaide St. W., Toronto

We Beg to Announce

To the Drug Trade that we are now placing our Specialties on the market throughout Canada, viz.:

GRIFFITHS' MENTHOL LINIMENT.

The Great Pain Reliever.

JAPANESE CATARRH CURE

A Guaranteed Cure for Catarrh.

CLARKE'S KOLA COMPOUND,

A Guaranteed Cure for Asthma.

These preparations have met with marked success throughout the West, and large contracts have now been placed with all the leading papers throughout Ontario and Eastern Provinces. We intend confining our business exclusively to the Drug Trade and will not supply Cutters. Order through your Wholesale Druggist.

The Griffiths & Macpherson Company

DRUGGISTS, VANCOUVER, B.C.

Branch Office, 121 Church St., Toronto, Ont.

Rimless Goods

and

Prescription Work

OUR SPECIALTY

SEND FOR OUR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE.
SEND FOR OUR NEW R_x BOOK.
SEND FOR OUR NEW SHEET OF ADVERTISING CUTS.

Agents for - - - -

HARDY OPHTHALMOMETER,
FAY'S OPTOMETER,
ANCHOR, ANATOMICAL, and
STERLING SILVER GAUZE GUARDS.



MONTREAL OPTICAL COMPANY

MAIN OFFICE:
1685 NOTRE DAME STREET,
MONTREAL.

BRANCH OFFICE:
60 YONGE STREET,
TORONTO.

Wm. J. Fielding & Co., 117-119 Simcoe St., Toronto, Ont.

Drug Grinders

and dealers in

Pure Powdered Drugs

Write for Quotations for

Insect Powder

and

White Hellebore

Sovereign . . Lime Fruit Juice

Is the Strongest, Purest, and of Finest Flavor

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

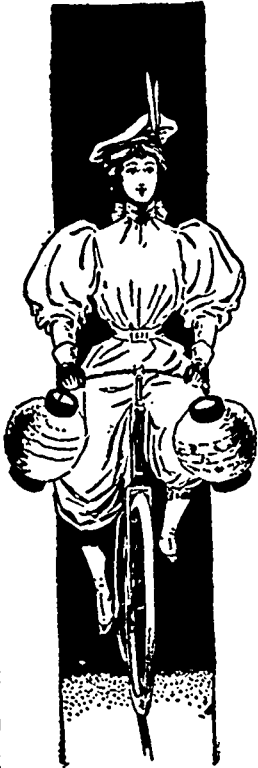
For Sale in Barrels, Demijohns, and twenty-four ounce Bottles
by wholesale in

TORONTO, HAMILTON, KINGSTON, AND WINNIPEG

SIMSON BROS. & CO., Wholesale Druggists

HALIFAX, N.S.

Pictures...



I have in stock over 10,000 cuts, made expressly to illustrate ads for over thirty distinctly different retail lines. All of these cuts were made under my direction in my own art department. I supply a ready-made or made-to-order ad. to fit each cut. I have over 4,000 customers in this department of my business—but I want more.



The retailer who wants the best cuts on earth for his business will do well to write for full particulars.



CHARLES AUSTIN BATES
VANDERBILT BLDG.,
NEW YORK



Formulary.

27. What line of the clock face does one with simple astigmatism see distinctly?

28. What is the cause of regular astigmatism?

29. How is it corrected?

30. When convex cylinders are used their axes are usually vertical or thereabouts, and when concave cylinders are required their axes are usually horizontal or thereabouts. Why?

31. What is meant by the axis of a cylinder, and how do you find it?

32. What is the difference between a spherical and cylinder glass?

33. Upon what does the strength of a glass depend?

34. What is the principal focus of a glass?

35. What is the principal focus of an eye?

36. How does the photographic camera resemble an eye?

37. If divergent rays are passed through a convex glass will the focus be nearer or farther away than the principal focus?

38. Explain fully the construction of Snellen's test types.

39. What is the visual angle?

40. What is the acuteness of vision, how do you find it, and how express it on paper?

41. What does a vision of 20/20 or 6/6 indicate?

42. How do you tell the difference between them?

43. How do you detect myopia?

44. Explain the numbering of glasses by the Dioptric system?

45. How find the focus in inches of any given glass marked in dioptries?

46. What do you mean by neutralization?

47. How do you tell a convex glass from a concave glass?

48. What is asthenopia?

49. What are the necessary points to look after in fitting a frame properly?

50. If the vertical meridian requires a plus 2.00, and the horizontal plus 3.50, write a prescription for these.

51. If the vertical requires a plus 1.00, and the horizontal a minus 2.00, write a prescription for these.

52. If the vertical requires a plus 1.00, and the horizontal plus .50, write a prescription for these.

53. How does a spherical glass before the stenopaic act?

54. If a presbyope fifty years old is myopic 2.00D in the vertical meridian, what glass will he likely require for reading?

ASTRINGENT TOOTH POWDER.

Myrh.....	1.00.
Sodium chlorate.....	1.00.
Soap.....	0.50.
Calcium carb. precipitated.....	50.00.
Rose oil.....

CHAMELION TOOTH POWDER.

The *Seifen, Oel und Fett Industrie* gives the following formula for a tooth powder, which is white when dry, but on being moistened turns a lively red:

	Parts.
Prepared tartar (potassium bitartrate).....	100
Magnesium bicarbonate.....	20
Precipitated chalk.....	60
Cochineal.....	3
Alum (ammonia).....	6
Attar of rose, q.s., to perfume, or 10 drops to 6 ozs.....

Reduce the ingredients to the finest powder, and mix thoroughly—*Nat. Druggist*.

LOTIONS FOR FRECKLES, LIVER SPOTS, ETC.

For freckles, sunburn, liver-spots, etc., *The Munchener Medicinischer Wochenschrift* recommends the following:

Corrosive sublimate.....	3½ grains.
White sugar.....	22 drams.
Egg albumen.....	4 drams.

Rub together thoroughly, and add:

Lemon juice.....	4 ozs.
Water to make.....	38 ozs.

Put into suitable bottles, and label as follows: Directions—Apply in the morning, and let dry on the skin.

ANOTHER.

The same journal is responsible for the following:

	Parts.
Chloral hydrate.....	10
Carbolic acid.....	5
Tincture of iodine.....	5

Mix. Directions: Touch the spots very lightly with the mixture, using a soft camel's hair pencil. Repeat the touching every other morning until the scurf skin peels off, leaving a sound surface, free from discoloration.—*Nat. Druggist*.

Other formulæ are:

MILK WASH FOR REMOVING SUNBURN AND FRECKLES.

Buttermilk (or sour milk).....	4 ozs.
Flowers of sulphur.....	2 drs.
Oat meal.....	1½ ozs.

Make into a thin paste.

FRECKLE BANISHER.

Chloride of ammonium.....	1 oz.
Hydrochloric acid, c.p.....	1 oz.
Glycerin.....	4 ozs.
Elder flower water, q.s., to make	½ gal.

Mix and filter.

SKIN FOOD.

Any of the cold creams may be sold under the name of "Skin Food"; the following is said to be the formula of one that has some sale:

Petrolatum, white.....	8 av. oz.
Paraffin wax.....	1 av. oz.
Lanolin.....	2 av. oz.
Water.....	2 fl. oz.
Oil of Geranium.....	20 drops.

Melt the paraffin, add the petrolatum and lanolin, pour into a warm mortar, and with constant stirring incorporate the water and the perfume.

If the preparation is to be tinted red use alkanet root, and an amber-colored petrolatum may be employed instead of the white.

WITCH HAZEL CREAM.

White petrolatum.....	54 parts.
Yellow wax.....	9 parts.
Spermaceti.....	9 parts.
Spirit hamamelis.....	14 parts.
Perfume.....	to suit.

Melt the first three ingredients together, allow to cool slightly, add the witch-hazel extract, and stir; when nearly cold, add the perfume and stir vigorously.

FLOOR WAX.

Spermaceti.....	4 av. ozs.
Paraffin.....	4 av. ozs.
French chalk, in fine powder.....	8 av. ozs.

Shave the spermaceti and paraffin quite fine, mix with the chalk, and pass through a No. 10 sieve—sprinkle on the floor and rub in with a stiff brush.

IMPROVED FLOOR WAX.

Paraffin.....	2 av. ozs.
Talcum.....	14 av. ozs.

Melt the paraffin in capacious vessel and add the talcum with stirring until thoroughly incorporated with the paraffin, and the product when cooled is reduced to a granular powder that will pass through a 10 mesh sieve. This can be put up in perforated round paper shells holding about a pound, with directions to sprinkle on the floor, thereby fitting it for immediate use for dancing. No dust arises; a fine wax coating is produced which is very lasting.—*Meyer Bros.' Druggist*.

COD-LIVER OIL PLASTER.

The *Revue de Pharmacie* gives the following:

Litharge plaster.....	300 parts.
Yellow wax.....	125 parts.
Cod-liver oil.....	125 parts.

Mix.

All Wide-Awake Druggists Handle

Dr. Jim ^{5c.} Little Governor ^{5c.}

For Sale by
all Jobbers

and **Cecil Rhodes** 10c.

Cigars
as Leaders

By far the best advertised brands at present before the public

The Canadian Cigar Co., MANUFACTURERS Toronto, Ont.

EUCALYPTO-VASOL.

For catarrh, etc. For collapsible tubes.

Vaseline.....	31 ounces.
Oil of eucalyptus.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ ounce.
Absolute phenol.....	$\frac{1}{4}$ ounce.
Menthol.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ ounce.
Camphor.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ ounce.

Melt the vaseline, and when cooling add the oil, phenol, menthol and camphor, mixing them well together.

THE ADMINISTRATION OF COD LIVER OIL.

Bricemoret (*Journal des Practiciens*) recommends the following formula :

℞ Cod liver oil.....	15 ounces.
Syrup of tolu.....	7½ "
Tincture of tolu.....	12 drops.
Essence of cloves.....	2 drops.

m.—S.: A tablespoonful two or three times a day, the bottle being well shaken before the dose is poured out.

ROOT BEER EXTRACT.

Dried dandelion root.....	1 lb.
Dried gentian.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ lb.
Dried horehound.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ lb.
Capsicums.....	1 oz.
Calamus root.....	4 ozs.
Water.....	a sufficiency.

Boil with two or more successive portions of water until exhausted ; evaporate to a soft extract, and add to each part of extract so produced two parts of burnt sugar and essence of lemon (q.s.) to flavor.
—*Brit. and Col. Drug.*

BLACKBERRY CORDIAL.

Ripe blackberries.....	1 pint.
Blackberry root.....	1 ounce av.
Mace.....	.60 grains.
Cloves.....	.60 grains.
Allspice.....	.60 grains.
Cassia.....	.60 grains.
Ginger.....	.60 grains.
Port wine.....	4 fluidounces.
Alcohol.....	2 fluidounces.
Water.....	q.s.

Express the juice from the berries and add sufficient water through the residue to make the expressed liquid measure 12 fluidounces ; add the alcohol and wine.

Mix the drugs and reduce to medium fine powder, moisten with the expressed liquid, pack lightly in a percolator, macerate for twenty-four hours, percolate, and, if the percolate is less than 16 fluid ounces, add enough menstruum, consisting of one part of alcohol and four parts of water, to make up the measure.—*Meyer Bros.' Druggist.*

DISINFECTANT FOR SICK ROOMS.—Zinc sulphate 100 parts, sulphuric acid 5 to 10 parts, oil of mirbane 2 parts, indigo-blue 0.15 part. Of this mixture about 5 gm. are placed into the bed pan before using. It is very useful to deodorize the feces of patients who are confined to the bed, as it removes their odor completely and prevents decomposition, so as to make a microscopical examination possible the following day. The salt dissolves immediately in urine and in fluid stools, while solid feces are disinfected by pouring over them a concentrated solution of the salt.—*Ph. Post.*

Amongst Our Advertisers.

Wall Paper.

If you are interested in this line it will pay you to read page 122B of this issue. If you are not selling wall paper perhaps it would be well for you to study out whether it would not pay you to do so.

Photographic Supplies.

Attention is called to the advertisement of George Houghton & Son, 89 High Holborn, London, England, dealers in photographic supplies, etc.

This is an established firm, and their line one of the most complete. They will be pleased to furnish all enquirers with their catalogue if they mention THE CANADIAN DRUGGIST.

WANTS, FOR SALE, ETC.

Advertisements under the head of Business Wanted, Situations Wanted, Situations Vacant, Business for Sale, etc., will be inserted once free of charge. Answers must not be sent in care of this office unless postage stamps are forwarded to re-mail replies.

BUSINESS CHANGES.

A SPLENDID CHANCE FOR A BRIGHT YOUNG druggist. Good store, good stock, good locality in Toronto. Practically a cash trade. A good living and revenue assured. Write for information to W. Murchison, Toronto.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—STOCK BOTTLES, WITH GLASS LABELS; French Pots, for Ointments, etc. (very handsome); Six Show Cases, 2 to 8 feet long (plated); Two White Marble Counter Scales; Two Dispensing Scales, etc., etc. All low prices. H. S. SAUNDERS, 188 Dundas St., London, Ont.

WANTED.

WANTED.—SECOND-HAND SODA WATER FOUNTAIN. Must be in good order. Give full and exact particulars, and lowest price. Wanted.—Second-hand Show Cases, or Counter and Show Case. Address, B. BACHELOR, 373 Colborne St., Brantford, Ont.

We Solicit Your Trade

We offer a well-assorted stock
of

Drugs
Chemicals
Patent
Medicines
Perfumery
Toilet Articles
etc.

CALL AND SEE US

JAMES A. KENNEDY & CO.,

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS

423 Richmond St.,

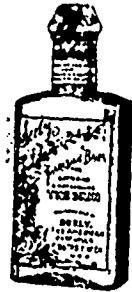
LONDON, Ont.

SEELY'S

CELEBRATED

Not a Common Mixture, but made from a formula of great merit....

Put up in 25c. and 50c. sizes



PARISIAN BALM

"REGISTERED"

For Toilet Use.

Whitens the hands and beautifies the skin.

SEELY — The American Perfumer

Detroit, Mich., U.S.A.

ESTABLISHED 1862

Windsor, Ont.

CANADIAN DRUGGIST PRICES CURRENT

Corrected to June 11th, 1898.

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

ALCOHOL, gal.....	\$4 75	\$5 00	Powdered, lb.....	\$	30	\$	35	Myrrh, lb.....	\$	45	\$	48
Methyl.....	1 90	2 00	CARBON, Bisulphide, lb.....	15	16			Powdered, lb.....	55	60		
ALLSPICE, lb.....	13	15	CARMINE, No. 40, oz.....	40	50			Opium, lb.....	5 00	5 25		
Powdered, lb.....	15	17	CASTOR, Fibre, lb.....	20 00	20 00			Powdered, lb.....	6 50	6 75		
ALON, oz.....	40	45	CHALK, French, powdered, lb...	10	12			Scammony, pure Resin, lb....	12 50	13 00		
ANODYNE, Hoffman's bot., lbs...	50	55	Precip., see Calcium, lb.....	10	12			Shellac, lb.....	35	40		
ARROWROOT, Bermuda, lb.....	40	45	Prepared, lb.....	5				Bleached, lb.....	40	45		
St. Vincent, lb.....	15	18	CHARCOAL, Animal, powd., lb...	4	5			Spruce, true, lb.....	30	35		
BALSAM, Fir, lb.....	45	50	Willow, powdered, lb.....	20	25			Tragacanth, flake, 1st, lb....	85	90		
Copaiba, lb.....	70	85	CLOVE, lb.....	16	17			Powdered, lb.....	1 10	1 25		
Peru, lb.....	3 25	3 50	Powdered, lb.....	17	18			Sorts, lb.....	55	70		
Tolu, can or less, lb.....	70	75	COCHINEAL, S.G., lb.....	40	45			Thus, lb.....	8	10		
BARK, Barbary, lb.....	22	25	COLLODION, lb.....	75	80			HERB, Althea, lb.....	27	35		
Bayberry, lb.....	15	18	Cantharidal, lb.....	2 50	2 75			Bitterwort, lb.....	36	40		
Ruckthorn, lb.....	15	17	CONFECTION, Senna, lb.....	40	45			Burdock, lb.....	16	18		
Canella, lb.....	15	17	CREOSOTE, Wood, lb.....	1 25	2 50			Boneset, oz., lb.....	15	17		
Cascara Sagrada.....	25	30	CUTTLEFISH BONE, lb.....	25	30			Catnip, oz., lb.....	17	20		
Casarilla, select, lb.....	18	20	DEXTRINE, lb.....	10	12			Chireita, lb.....	25	30		
Cassia, in mats, lb.....	18	20	DOVER'S POWDER, lb.....	1 50	1 60			Coltsfoot, lb.....	20	38		
Cinchona, red, lb.....	60	65	ERGOT, Spanish, lb.....	75	80			Feverfew, oz., lb.....	53	55		
Powdered, lb.....	65	70	Powdered, lb.....	90	1 00			Grindelia robusta, lb.....	45	50		
Yellow, lb.....	35	40	Ergotin, Keith's, oz.....	2 00	2 10			Horehound, oz., lb.....	18	20		
Pale, lb.....	40	45	EXTRACT LOGWOOD, bulk, lb...	13	14			Jaborandi, lb.....	45	50		
Elm, selected, lb.....	18	20	Pounds, lb.....	14	17			Lemon Balm, lb.....	38	40		
Ground, lb.....	17	20	FLOWERS, Arnica, lb.....	15	20			Liverwort, German, lb.....	38	40		
Powdered, lb.....	20	28	Calendula, lb.....	55	60			Lobelia, oz., lb.....	15	20		
Hemlock, crushed, lb.....	18	20	Camomile, Roman, lb.....	25	30			Motherwort, oz., lb.....	20	22		
Oak, white, crushed lb.....	15	17	German, lb.....	40	45			Mullein, German, lb.....	17	20		
Orange peel, bitter, lb.....	15	16	Elder, lb.....	20	22			Pennyroyal, oz., lb.....	18	20		
Prickly ash, lb.....	35	40	Lavender, lb.....	12	15			Peppermint, oz., lb.....	21	22		
Sassafras, lb.....	15	15	Rose, red, French, lb.....	1 60	2 00			Rue, oz., lb.....	30	35		
Soap (quillaya), lb.....	13	15	Rosemary, lb.....	25	30			Sage, oz., lb.....	18	20		
Wild cherry, lb.....	13	15	Saffron, American, lb.....	65	70			Spearmint, lb.....	21	25		
BEANS, Calabar, lb.....	45	50	Spanish, Val'a, oz.....	1 00	1 25			Thyme, oz., lb.....	18	20		
Tonka, lb.....	1 50	2 75	GELATINE, Cooper's, lb.....	75	80			Tansy, oz., lb.....	15	18		
Vanilla, lb.....	11 00	16 00	French, white, lb.....	35	40			Wormwood, oz.....	20	22		
BERRIES, Cubeb, sifted, lb.....	20	25	GLYCERINE, lb.....	17	20			Yerba Santa, lb.....	38	44		
powdered, lb.....	25	30	GUARANA.....	1 25	1 50			HONEY, lb.....	13	15		
Juniper, lb.....	7	10	Powdered, lb.....	1 50	1 75			HOPS, fresh, lb.....	20	25		
Ground, lb.....	12	14	GUM ALOES, Cape, lb.....	18	20			INDIGO, Madras, lb.....	75	80		
Prickly ash, lb.....	40	45	Barbadoes, lb.....	30	50			INSECT POWDER, lb.....	35	38		
BUDS, Balm of Gilead, lb.....	55	60	Socotrine, lb.....	65	70			ISINGLASS, Brazil, lb.....	2 00	2 10		
Cassia, lb.....	25	30	Asafoetida, lb.....	40	45			Russian, true, lb.....	6 00	6 50		
BUTTER, Cacao, lb.....	60	65	Arabic, 1st, lb.....	70	75			LEAF, Aconite, lb.....	25	30		
CAMPHOR, lb.....	50	55	Powdered, lb.....	80	95			Bay, lb.....	18	20		
CANTHARIDES, Russian, lb.....	1 40	1 50	Sifted sorts, lb.....	45	50			Belladonna, lb.....	25	30		
Powdered, lb.....	1 50	1 60	Sorts, lb.....	30	35			Buchu, long, lb.....	50	55		
CAPSICUM, lb.....	25	30	Benzoin, lb.....	50	1 00			Short, lb.....	25	27		
			Catechu, Black, lb.....	9	20			Coca, lb.....	35	40		
			Gamboge, powdered, lb.....	1 20	1 25			Digitalis, lb.....	15	20		
			Guaiac, lb.....	50	1 00			Eucalyptus, lb.....	18	25		
			Powdered, lb.....	90	95			Hyoscyamus.....	20	25		
			Kino, true, lb.....	4 25	4 50			Matico, lb.....	70	70		

Advertising.

Practical Hints on Advertising.

By CHARLES AUSTIN BATES, New York

It is the easiest thing in the world to make an advertisement that will just about come up to the dead level mediocrity that is presented by the bulk of the advertising that is done. The really reprehensible advertisement is seldom met. Once in a while you see an ad that you can say is unreservedly bad; however, it isn't very often. Generally they are all of about equal goodness.

The hard thing in advertising is to make an ad that is above the average. It doesn't have to be anything very astonishing to make itself prominent. If it sticks up only a little bit above the dead line of the ordinary, it will stick up enough to be seen. There isn't much difference between an ad that reaches and an ad that doesn't. It is the last little bit of added excellence that counts.

If there are seventeen ads about an article, each one just as good as all the rest, nobody has the advantage, but, if one of the seventeen ads is only one per cent. better than any of the others, it will bring from 25 to 50 per cent. better returns. That little bit of advantage lifts it clear out of all competition. Of course, I mean that it must be actually one per cent. better, and not merely theoretically better.

I am a great believer in bright colors, and when I say that I do not want to be smiled upon by some superior being who will tell me that there is an element of savagery in all of us and that sometime, when civilization has reached a more highly developed state, we will all be satisfied with soft, characteristic mezzo tints. I like bright colors. I believe almost everybody else likes them. I think warm, rich colors appeal to nine-tenths of the human family. I do not believe that art necessarily consists of delicately blended strengthless colors.

Beautiful shades and combinations of harmonious shades may be very delicate and dainty, but we get tired of them easily and they get dirty. If there is anything uglier than anything else it is a light shade that is soiled. A good, strong color doesn't soil so easily. It has more stamina about it and you get more real

enjoyment out of it than you do out of weak tints.

I think that a great deal of the admiration for delicate color effects is affected. Right down in their hearts I believe most people would rather have bright colors, although they may be afraid to say so for fear their friends will think they have undignified taste. The advertiser who makes a judicious use of bright colors cannot go very far wrong, so long as his colors are used in the proper combinations, harmony and contrasts.

Of course, strong colors have to be handled judiciously. It is possible to make a bigger mistake with strong colors than it is with weak ones.

If you want to try the experiment, throw a lot of neutral-tinted booklets on a table, and some place in the lot stick a bright colored cover and see if you can keep your eyes from it. See if the people who stop at the table do not pick up the bright colored cover first.

In getting up a booklet, the question of colors for the cover is an important one, and I am on the side of the bright, striking colors as against the neutral tints.

I believe that all advertising ought to be dignified. A little humor is all right, but there are very few people who like funny, flippant ads.

What is the use of a newspaper's making a circulation statement unless it is made so people know what it means? It doesn't do me a bit of good to know that one paper has a thousand circulation more than another. What I want to know is how much I am going to get for my money. When I pay a dollar for the insertion of an advertisement I want to know how many copies of that advertisement are going to be seen. Comparative statements do not amount to anything unless a basis of comparison is fixed.

Circulation is the number of copies that are circulated. The mere printing of papers doesn't constitute circulation. It doesn't make any difference to an advertiser how many copies are printed if they are stowed away in the cellar and finally sold to the paper mill. If he pays

his money for that sort of circulation he is being robbed. What he pays for is the delivery of his business message to the people with whom he wishes to do business. When a publisher tells me he has a circulation of a thousand I understand him to mean that he sends out by mail or otherwise one thousand copies of his paper to one thousand prospective readers. The fact that he may print ten thousand copies for his own edification and keep them to look at isn't sufficiently interesting to me to warrant me in paying money for it.

Books and Magazines.

"Picturesque University of Wisconsin," a handsomely illustrated souvenir of the fiftieth anniversary of the birth of that institution. In connection with the University is the School of Pharmacy established in 1883.

COOKE LENSES.—We are in receipt of a booklet on Cooke Lenses issued by Taylor, Taylor & Hobson, Leicester, Eng., which is prettily designed and illustrated, with contributions from photographers who have used this lens. A copy will be sent "free" to any one asking the publishers for it.

"The British Pharmacopœia, 1898," published under the direction of the General Council of Medical Education and Registration of the United Kingdom. This work, which is designed to take the place of the Pharmacopœia of 1885, with additions of 1890, is noticed elsewhere. Our thanks are due to the Hon. Secretary for an advance copy of this work.

Lillian Bell and the Czar.

"Kodaks" are not permitted within sight of the Czar of Russia, and he is considered the most difficult man in all Europe to photograph. Lillian Bell, who is in Russia for *The Ladies' Home Journal*, persuaded the Russian officials to allow her to be an exception to the rule, and she succeeded in photographing the Czar so close that the Russian monarch jumped at the click of the button. Miss Bell will tell how she got her photograph in the next issue of the *Journal*.

The annual major examinations of the Pharmaceutical Association of Manitoba were held in Winnipeg on May 2nd, 3rd, and 4th.

Iodide, oz.....	\$ 35	\$ 40	Iodide, oz.....	\$ 40	\$ 43	Geranium, oz.....	\$ 1 75	\$ 1 85			
Bin., oz.....	25	30	Salicylate, lb.....	1 00	1 10	Rose, lb.....	3 20	3 50			
Oxide, Red, lb.....	1 15	1 20	Sulphate, lb.....	2	5	Juniper berries (English), lb....	4 50	5 50			
Pill (Blue Mass), lb.....	70	75	Sulphite, lb.....	8	10	Wood, lb.....	70	70			
MILK SUGAR, powdered, lb.....	30	35	SOMNAL, oz.....	85	00	Lavender, Chiris. Fleur, lb....	3 00	3 55			
MORPHINE, Acetate, oz.....	1 75	1 80	SPIRIT NITRE, lb.....	38	68	Garden, lb.....	75	1 50			
Muriate, oz.....	1 75	1 80	SPRONTUM, Nitrate, lb.....	18	20	Lemon, lb.....	1 75	1 90			
Sulphate, oz.....	1 80	1 85	STRYCHNINE, crystals, oz.....	80	85	Lemongrass, lb.....	1 50	1 00			
PEPSIN, Saccharated, oz.....	35	40	SULFONAL, oz.....	28	30	Mustard, Essential, oz.....	60	60			
PHENACETINE, oz.....	35	40	SULPHUR, Flowers of, lb.....	2 1/2	4	Neroli, oz.....	4 25	4 60			
PILOCARPINE, Muriate, grain....	7	8	Pure precipitated, lb.....	13	20	Orange, lb.....	2 75	3 75			
PIPERIN, oz.....	1 00	1 10	TAKTAR EMETIC, lb.....	50	55	Sweet, lb.....	2 75	3 00			
PHOSPHORUS, lb.....	90	1 10	THYMOL (Thymic acid), oz.....	55	60	Origanum, lb.....	65	50			
POPASSA, Caustic, white, lb.....	60	65	VERATRINE, lb.....	2 00	2 10	Patchouli, oz.....	80	50			
POPASSIUM, Acetate, lb.....	35	40	ZINC, Acetate, lb.....	70	75	Pennyroyal, lb.....	2 50	2 05			
Bicarbonate, lb.....	15	17	Carbonate lb.....	25	30	Peppermint, lb.....	2 25	2 07			
Bichromate, lb.....	14	15	Chloride, granular, oz.....	13	15	Pimento, lb.....	2 00	2 05			
Bitrat (Cream Tart.), lb.....	25	28	Iodide, oz.....	60	65	Rhodium, oz.....	80	85			
Bromide, lb.....	70	75	Oxide, lb.....	13	60	Rose, oz.....	7 50	11 30			
Carbonate, lb.....	12	13	Sulphate, lb.....	9	11	Rosemary, lb.....	70	50			
Chlorate, Eng., lb.....	18	20	Valerianate, oz.....	25	30	Ruc, oz.....	25	50			
Powdered, lb.....	20	22	ESSENTIAL OILS.								
Citrate, lb.....	70	75	Oil, Almond, bitter, oz.....	75	80	Sandalwood, lb.....	5 50	7 70			
Cyanide, lb.....	40	50	Sweet, lb.....	40	50	Sassafras, lb.....	75	00			
Hypophosphites, oz.....	10	12	Amber, crude, lb.....	40	45	Savin, lb.....	1 60	1 58			
Iodide, lb.....	3 50	3 75	Rec't, lb.....	60	65	Spearmint, lb.....	3 75	4 79			
Nitrate, gran, lb.....	8	10	Anise, lb.....	3 00	3 25	Spruce, lb.....	65	00			
Permanganate, lb.....	40	45	Bay, oz.....	50	60	Tansy, lb.....	4 25	4 85			
Prussiate, Red, lb.....	50	55	Bergamot, lb.....	3 25	3 50	Thyme, white, lb.....	1 80	1 87			
Yellow, lb.....	32	35	Cade, lb.....	90	1 00	Wintergreen, lb.....	2 75	3 00			
And Sod. Tartrate, lb.....	25	30	Cajuput, lb.....	1 60	1 70	Wormseed, lb.....	3 50	3 70			
Sulphuret, lb.....	25	30	Capsicum, oz.....	60	65	Wormwood, lb.....	4 25	4 55			
PROPHYLAMINE, oz.....	35	46	Caraway, lb.....	2 75	3 00	FIXED OILS.					
QUININE, Sulph. hulk.....	35	40	Cassia, lb.....	2 75	3 00	CASTOR, lb.....	13	15			
Ozs., oz.....	40	45	Cedar.....	55	85	COD LIVER, N.F., gal.....	90	95			
QUINIDINE, Sulphate, ozs., oz.....	16	20	Cinnamon, Ceylon, oz.....	2 75	3 00	Norwegian, gal.....	1 60	1 70			
SALICIN, lb.....	4 50	5 00	Citronella, lb.....	80	85	COTTONSEED, gal.....	1 10	1 20			
SANTONIN, oz.....	20	22	Clove, lb.....	1 10	1 20	LARD, gal.....	90	1 00			
SILVER, Nitrate, crys., oz.....	80	85	Copaiba, lb.....	1 75	2 00	LINSEED, boiled, gal.....	36	59			
Fused, oz.....	85	90	Croton, lb.....	1 50	1 75	Raw, gal.....	55	58			
SODIUM, Acetate, lb.....	30	35	Cubeb, lb.....	2 50	3 00	NEATSFOOT, gal.....	1 20	1 30			
Bicarbonate, kgs., lb.....	2 75	3 00	Cumin, lb.....	5 50	6 00	OLIVE, gal.....	1 30	1 35			
Bromide, lb.....	70	75	Eucalypt, oz.....	20	25	Salad, gal.....	2 50	2 60			
Carbonate, lb.....	3	6	Eucalyptus, lb.....	1 50	1 75	PALM, lb.....	12	13			
Hypophosphite, oz.....	10	12	Fennel, lb.....	1 60	1 75	SPERM, gal.....	1 50	1 60			
Hyposulphite, lb.....	3	6							TURPENTINE, gal.....	60	65

Drug Reports.

Canada.

The volume of business keeps good. There are no startling changes in prices.

Paris green maintains the advance, demand is large. Powdered hellebore has reached fancy prices, but the season is just about over. Glycerine is firmer. Copperas has advanced. Opium and morphia maintain the recent advance. Ipecac root, balsam Peru, balsam tolu are higher.

The Munyon people have advanced the price of their goods, which are now as follows: \$2.10, \$4.20, \$8.40, \$16.80.

England.

London, May 23rd, 1898.

The war has been responsible for several advances. Mercurials have advanced; all spirituous compounds have risen in consequence of the advance in alcohol; saffron is dearer, ipecac advanced. During the month there have also been advances in atropine and homatropine, hydrastine, eserine. Sulphate of ammonia is also dearer. A decline has been

noted in cream of tartar, nitrate of silver and colocynth. Among the oils, linseed is firm and dear, and aniseed after a drop is again dearer.

Mr. Gladstone's Last Literary Work.

The last finished literary work of William E. Gladstone was his eloquent and tender tribute to the memory of Arthur Henry Hallam, the friend of his school-days, and thereafter until his untimely death. The article was the last of five which Mr. Gladstone had at different times written expressly for *The Youth's Companion*, and appeared recently. The final revision of the article, in the venerable statesman's own handwriting, was concluded in November, 1897. Such a tribute from a man of eighty-eight, whose statesmanship has made a profound and enduring impression upon the civil history of the world, to a youth of twenty-two who had been sixty-four years in his grave, is probably unexampled in literature. The entire manuscript of this article is perhaps the most precious of the many rare autographs possessed by the publishers of *The Youth's Companion*.

R. H. BUTT

Fire and Accident
Insurance Agent.

26 WELLINGTON ST. EAST.

PHONE 1654

TORONTO.

Druggists

Will find the Student's Imperial Dictionary the very best one for use in home or dispensary. It is reliable, up-to-date, and authoritative. No other dictionary can be obtained for less than three times its price which contains the latest information in all departments of study and investigation. It is the most satisfactory and most complete working dictionary yet printed.

Handsomely bound in half morocco. Price, only \$4.50.

THE BRYANT PRESS

Publishers

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How many dollars ?

would you lose if your books were destroyed by fire this night : : : We have no doubt the loss would buy more than one

Taylor Safe

Compare any Lamp

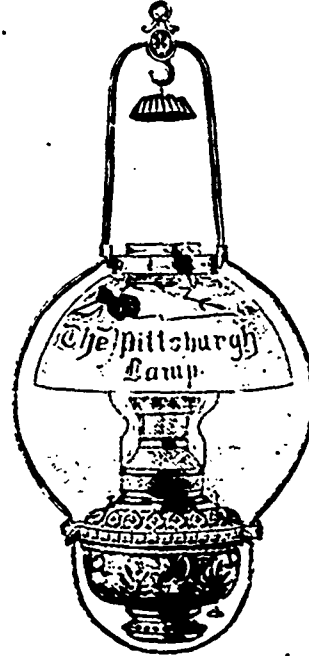
WITH THE

"Pittsburgh"

And see the great difference. In every point you will see the vast superiority of the

"Pittsburgh"

The central draught in one is perfect, the other you will find fault with. See the wick-screw in the "Pittsburgh," see if the other has anything like it. Which is the simpler? The "Pittsburgh," of course. A child can take it apart without any trouble.



Write for Primer.

Gowans, Kent & Co.

SOLE AGENTS FOR CANADA

Toronto and Winnipeg.



"ROUGH ON RATS"

THE GREATEST INSECT AND BUG DESTROYER ON EARTH



SOLD ALL AROUND THE WORLD.

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

CLEARs OUT

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



CLEARs OUT

- Flies, Water Bugs,
- Roaches, Beetles,
- Insects, Chipmunks,
- Moths, Potato Bugs,
- Gophers, etc.

Go where the Woodbine Twineth.

"Rough on Rats" pays the retailer 100 per cent., and is the most extensively advertised article in the world. It is now "the" staple with the trade and public in United States, Canada, Mexico, Central and South America, Great Britain, France, Germany, Africa, Australia, India, East and West Indies, etc., etc. Sells the world around.

No loss by breakage or evaporation. Will keep a thousand years in any climate. Always does the work. Lowest prices of its kind. Pays better than any other.

LOOK OUT FOR IMITATIONS.



SEND FOR Advertising Books, Chromes, Music, Etc.



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

20,000 Pounds of Ergot Rejected in a Single Week....

FROM April 18 to 23 inclusive, our Pharmacological Department rejected samples representing three large parcels of Ergot offered us for purchase, and aggregating 20,000 lbs. The Ergot was irreproachable in appearance, but when tested physiologically, it lacked fully one-half of the required activity which forms our standard. Query: What became of the 20,000 lbs.?

Every parcel of our Ergot, including both crude drug and finished preparation, is subjected to searching PHYSIOLOGICAL test. Chemical assays of Ergot are worthless.

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Walkerville, Ont.

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