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Canadian Druggist

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

VOL. IX.

TORONTO, MARCH, 1897.

No. 3

"APENTA" THE BEST NATURAL APERIENT WATER.

Bottled at the **UJ HUNYADI**
SPRINGS, Buda Pest, Hungary.

Under the absolute control of the Royal
Hungarian Chemical Institute (Ministry of
Agriculture), Buda Pest.

"APENTA" THE BEST NATURAL APERIENT WATER.

"We know of no stronger or more
favourably-constituted Natural Aperient
Water than that yielded by the Uj Hunyadi
Springs."

L. Lieberman

Royal Councillor, M.D., Professor of Chemistry,
and Director of the Royal Hungarian State
Chemical Institute (Ministry of Agriculture),
Buda Pest.

"APENTA" THE BEST NATURAL APERIENT WATER.

By instructions from the Apollinaris Company,
Limited, now offered to the Trade at

\$5.50 per case of 25 large glass bottles.
\$8.00 " 50 small " "
\$8.00 " 100 glass quarter "

SHOULD THE PRICE OF

"APENTA"

be reduced, we guarantee to allow such reduction
to our Buyers on their unsold stock, and as far as
possible, to secure a corresponding reduction to
Retailers upon their unsold stock.

SOLE EXPORTERS:

THE APOLLINARIS COMPANY, Ltd.,
LONDON.

CANADIAN SUB-AGENTS:

WALTER R. WONHAM & SONS,
Montreal.

Canadian Druggist

WILLIAM J. DYAS, PUBLISHER.

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TORONTO, ONT.

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---CAUTION---

Subscribers and advertisers will please take
notice that no person is authorized to collect any
money, either for subscriptions or advertising,
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The Canadian Druggist
Wm. J. Dyas, Publisher.

Harmony With Profit

A feature of the drug business which
has often appealed to us as being a sad
lack of discretion has been the antagonis-
tic spirit displayed by druggists in small
towns where two or three controlled the
trade. Jealousy has ever been a domi-
nant trait in human nature, but it should
not be permitted to override common
sense absolutely. Where two druggists in
a small place strive with one another to
have first position and to control the trade
they are each doing themselves an injury
without benefiting the community in the
least. If one cuts prices the other does
the same, and a system of business war-
fare is maintained, which destroys the har-
mony and good will which should exist,
and which brings each one poorer at the
end of the year.

It has been said, and truly so, that
druggists are more interested, from an
economic standpoint, in one another's
success than are the best customers who
deal with them. Is it not true that your
fellow-druggist likes to see you get good
prices, and is it not equally true that you
like to see him do the same? But bring
to your mind, if you can, your most
friendly customers who do not take a
certain amount of pleasure in securing an
advantage from you in price. If cutting
prices does one thing more surely than
another it does this: it destroys mutual
confidence, limits all sense of security,
removes from the control of the dealer
that grasp upon his business which he
would like to retain, and creates in the
mind of your customer a morbid desire
to secure an unfair advantage in buying,
which is sure to induce him to go else-
where if any more tempting offer suggests
itself. Our advice to our fellow druggists

is to strive to maintain the closest kind of commercial relationship without justifying suspicion of combination. If that principal of business conduct animates the mind of men who control huge enterprises, and who seek in concert to secure a monopoly, then the principle, as one of business logic, is good in minor cases. We would advise as an experiment that where a few druggists do business in the same town, they meet together and talk over their business affairs. If they do this, and frankly discuss matters of mutual interest and strive to harmonize their prices, we are certain that the outcome would be fittingly expressed in the heading of this article.

Action Is Needed.

Perhaps the most serious question amongst merchants to-day is what is to be the outcome of the determined onslaught by the departmental stores on the business of regular dealers.

The question is a very serious one, inasmuch as it means to many business men the life or death of their business, the cutting off of their income, the depreciation of real and personal property, and the ultimate ruin of many who are now getting their livelihood by honest business-like methods.

Although these "stores" affect all classes of business, none, we believe, feel it more than the druggist, and to many of them it means more perhaps than is generally realized. The druggist whose business is in a city where the department store is in evidence feels keenly the inroads which are made, not only into the profits on the goods which he sells, but also on the amount of sales. The "bargain" hunter is willing to be humbugged in purchases of drugs, just as much as in patent medicines, dry goods, or shoes, and the mania for bargains extends even into the dispensing of prescriptions, the endangering of human life not entering into the mind of the one who is all intent on the "scalping" of prices. But not only does it affect the city druggist, but those in the towns and villages throughout the whole country have begun to realize that the falling off in the volume of business is due in a large measure to the amount of goods sent in by mail or express from the department stores.

We know that goods are sent from some of these stores in Toronto to all parts of the Dominion, and the mail orders received include, amongst other

purchases, goods which are usually sold only in drug stores.

Is it not a lamentable fact, and one that reflects but little credit on the purchaser, that amongst many of them are men engaged in business in other places, men who owe their "bread and butter" to those immediately around them and whom it is their duty to patronize? Yes, and even members of the drug trade who make much ado about the "cutting" of prices and the dullness of times can too often be found purchasing at these same stores.

Self-protection lies first in protecting your own neighbors in business, and expecting the same treatment from them. The man who for a few cents will send or go to a "bargain" store, instead of purchasing from those whose business is done legitimately and who have a right to expect support, will find that he, in his turn, will lose some of that trade which he claims rightly belongs to him, and which he has, by his own actions, invited others to take from him.

The department store, however, is with us, and the question what is to be done to thwart its efforts to monopolize everything is one that must be met. The efforts of any association organized to protect prices can be of but little avail while this evil is gradually covering the whole country and making itself felt even where "cutting" is not supposed to exist. We are personally aware of numbers of towns where the druggists hold to their prices, both in proprietary medicines and drugs, but a large share of the business which should properly be theirs is sent to the "stores" in the cities, who by price lists and other lavish advertising invite the trade.

A suggestion has been made that legislation be asked for such as that which has been proposed for the State of Illinois, levying heavy licenses on stores handling more than one line of goods, each department having an additional license fee.

This would perhaps in some measure remedy the evil. We believe, however, that in any event tradesmen should organize protective associations in every locality, and endeavour by concerted action to do all in their power to stem the tide, which must, if not impeded in some way, overwhelm many now in business and bring disaster to numbers, not only who are engaged in trade, but are wholly or in a large measure dependent on their earnings from those who are.

Editorial Notes.

A large seizure of smuggled opium was recently made by the United States Treasury agents at San Francisco, California. A raid was made on the store of Qwong Fong Tai & Co., and a thousand pounds of opium, valued at \$12,000, was seized. As practically all the opium in the city fell into the hands of the officials, there was a sudden advance in price of from twelve to twenty-five dollars per pound.

In one of the Toronto daily papers there appears the advertisement of Du Barry's Revalenta Arabica Food, with the foot-note: "Sole agents: The F. Eaton Co., Ltd., Yonge street, Toronto." This, of course, should be sufficient warning to druggists to let the food be sold by this department store, and by it alone. *No chemist need apply.*

The University of Wuerzburg has awarded to Professor Behring, of Marburg, the Rinecker prize, which consists of a gold medal and 1,000 marks, for the most important discovery of the last three years, the antitoxin for diphtheria. By this decision his discovery is ranked as more important than that of Professor Roentgen, who is a member of the same faculty.

A bill has been introduced in the New York Legislature, entitled "An Act to regulate the sale of merchandise and to suppress misleading and dishonest representations in connection therewith." The bill is intended as a blow to the department stores, and refers to the "bargain days." It provides that any firm, person or partnership, or any employees of such who, either in the newspapers or other periodicals, wilfully makes or disseminates any statement concerning the quantity, quality, value, price, method of production or manufacture, or fixing the prices calculated to divert his, her, or their trade, or to disturb the carrying on of said business, or to injure the credit and standing of competitors, which are untrue, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

The eighth International Pharmaceutical Congress will be held at Brussels during August of this year. It is being promoted by the Association Générale de Belgique, and it is proposed that the matters under discussion will be of pharmaceutical interest rather than on technical chemical subjects.

HIGHEST GRADE DIGESTIVE FERMENTS

WE OFFER a line of High Grade Digestive Ferments of our own manufacture, which we believe is superior to any similar line of goods now on the market. The prices given are net without discount.

PEPSIN AND PREPARATIONS

DIKE'S PEPSIN, 1-3,000, U.S. Ph.—The advantages of this over all other Pepsins are sufficiently well known to make further comment unnecessary. 50c. per oz., \$7.20 per lb.

DIKE'S ESSENCE OF PEPSIN—This preparation will be found very much stronger in both digestive and milk-curdling properties than any similar preparation on the market. In 8-oz. bottles at \$5.00 per dozen.

SACCHARATED PEPSIN, 1,300, U.S. Ph.—Much of the Saccharated Pepsin sold corresponds to the test of the old U.S. Ph of 1880. Ours will be found to be exactly one-tenth of the strength of Dike's Pepsin and to conform in all respects to the present U.S. Ph. standard of 1890. \$1.00 per lb.

GLYCEROLE OF PEPSIN—A 10 per cent. glycerine solution of Pure Pepsin. Very active and convenient for the dispenser and manufacturer. Each minim represents one grain of Saccharated Pepsin and will digest 300 grains of coagulated albumen. \$1.00 per pint.

LACTINATED PEPSIN—A compound powder containing in proper proportion all the digestive ferments of the alimentary canal, including Pepsin (proteolytic); Pancreatic Diastase (starch converting); Steapsin (emulsifying and fat splitting); and Trypsin (proteolytic), combined with small proportions of hydrochloric and lactic acids. 25c. per oz.; \$3.50 per lb.

ELIXIR OF LACTINATED PEPSIN, \$7.00 per dozen pints; \$3.60 per gallon.

PANCREATIN AND PREPARATIONS

PANCREATIN (STEARNS')—A very high grade pancreatic extract containing the essential digestive ferments, Trypsin, Diastase (pancreatic), Steapsin, and the milk-curdling ferment. It, therefore, has the power of digesting proteins, converting starch into maltose, isomaltose, and dextrose; emulsionizing and splitting up fats, and curdling and digesting milk. 50c. per oz.; \$7.20 per lb.

STEARNS' ESSENCE OF PANCREATIN—This preparation represents in a high degree all the properties of fresh pancreatic juice. \$5.00 per dozen 8 oz. bottles.

SACCHARATED PANCREATIN (25 per cent. pure Pancreatin)—20c. per oz.; \$2.00 per lb.

GLYCEROLE PANCREATIN (10 per cent. pure Pancreatin)—Per pint, \$1.00.

DIASTASE

DIASTASE - STEARNS (Pancreatic Diastase)—The isolated amylolytic ferment of the Pancreatic juice. Sir William Roberts, M.D., F.R.S., the most eminent living authority on digestive ferments, in his book on "Digestion and Diet," accords Pancreatic Diastase the highest rank among the amylolytic ferments, whether of animal or of vegetable origin. \$6.00 per dozen flasks, each containing 40 pilloids of 2½ grains.

ESSENCE DIASTASE-STEARNS—A delicious cordial containing in each teaspoonful two grains of "Diastase Stearns." For the treatment of amyliceous dyspepsia, in which bread, cake, pancakes, as well as potatoes, peas, beans, and other substances containing starch, readily ferment in the alimentary canal. In 8 oz. vials at \$8.00 per doz.

RENNIN

RENNIN—The isolated milk-curdling ferment. A most concentrated product, each grain curdling 32 fluid ounces of milk. Useful for manufacturing Liquid Rennet for making junket, whey, etc. 50c. per oz.; \$7.20 per lb.

FREDERICK STEARNS & CO.,

Detroit, Mich.
New York City.
London, Eng

Manufacturing Pharmacists,
WINDSOR, ONT.

FOR THE



Tonic Season

We beg your enquiries for

BOWRING'S NON-FREEZING COD LIVER OIL.
BORTHEN'S NORWEGIAN COD LIVER OIL.

"ACACINE," the Perfect Emulsifier, 50c. per lb
Especially useful for extemporaneous emulsions.

QUININE.

ELLIOT'S BEEF, IRON AND WINE.

ELLIOT'S QUININE WINE.

JACKSON'S NUTRITIVE WINE WITH COD LIVER OIL.

KARL'S CLOVER ROOT

Also,

PARACET PHENETIDINE (Merck's), 075

ANTIPYRINE-KNORR.

PHENAZONE.

And

MAGNESII CITRAS EFFERV. "E. & CO."

5 lb. tins and 3 lb. and 1 lb. bottles.

Tucker's Sovereign Balm...

We invite orders for this excellent remedy, which has been popularized in many localities by the persistent personal efforts of Mr. J. O. Tucker, its originator, who, unfortunately, is not now able to attend to its sale as formerly. The orders we have already received evidence the popularity to which it has attained through merit alone. Orders sent direct to Mr. Tucker, at 65 Henry Street, Toronto, or to ourselves or other Toronto jobbers, will receive prompt attention. Mr. Tucker still retains, and will protect, his copyright.

Brunswick Black—Stone bottles, 6 oz. tins, or "pint clarets." The best varnish for stovepipes.

Camphor—Japanese, 1 lb. blocks and 1 oz. blocks. Howard's bells, ounces in 1 lb. tins and "Flowers."

Naphthaline or Moth Camphor—Bulk or 1 lb. cartons.

"Shell" Brand Castile Soap—3 lb. bars in 40 lb. boxes; 4 lb. long, flat bars in 110 lb. cases; 6 oz. cakes, 1 gross in box.

"Virgin" Brand Castile Cakes—Small, 1 gross in box.

Insect Powder, Pure, "E. & Co."—Our own grinding, 25 lb. boxes.

Paris Green—Casks, 220 lbs., 100 lb., 50 lb., and 25 lb. packages; 1 lb. packages in box containing 24 lbs.; ½ lb. packages in box containing 12 lbs.

Cocaine, German.

Distilled Hamamelis.

Rotary Cork Pressers, two sizes

Tartarilithine Tablets.

Tartarilithine and Sulphur Tablets.

Potass Cyanide C.P. 99

Potass. Cyanide Coml. 30

Cocaine, Howard's.

Glass Mortars, 16 oz., handmade.

Iron Mortars 2 pint to 2 gall

Alkalithia.

Vulcanized Steel Spatulas.

Hydrozone, medium.

Ext. of Vanilla, "E. & Co"

ELLIOT & CO. 5 Front St. E.
TORONTO.

... Canadian Druggists' ...

-- Exchange --

Opened and conducted for the convenience, protection, and interests of Canadian Druggists who wish to dispose of their Drug Stocks, and for those who wish to be safely piloted into a lucrative and inviting Drug business.



HAVING for some years conducted the office for the purchase and sale of Physicians' Practices, and having been frequently requested to secure Drug Stores for Physicians, and, also, by Druggists to dispose of their Stocks, we have added an

Exchange for the Sale and Purchase of Drug Stocks

Our past experience and business association places us in a better position to secure you a sale than by all other means combined.

Our aim is to bring together Men who wish to Buy with Men who wish to Sell.

We possess the fullest information of any offer made, for which blanks are furnished free.

Buyers can obtain details of any offer free by intimating their desires, stating their financial ability, and pledging their word to secrecy.

DRUG STORES FOR SALE

No. 6—Is an enquiry by a physician who can pay cash for a drug store in any city (except Toronto), where an office practice can be carried on with store.

No. 7—Is a \$4,000 to \$5,000 stock in city of 10,000. Cash sales average from \$15 to \$20 per day. The manager is going to study medicine, and the proprietor, who is not a practical druggist or resident of the city, offers the stock on favorable terms and your own time by giving approved security. The city is not overdone, and no cut-rate or departmental stores.

No. 8—Is a \$3,000 stock in a Western Ontario town of 1,500 people. New stock. Sales average \$12 per day cash. Offered for 90c. on the dollar. Best stand in town. The active

partner has got the gold fever and wants to go west. This is a very inviting chance, as investigation will prove.

No. 9—Is a \$2,500 stock in a Western Ontario town of 3,500 people, averaging from \$7 to \$10 per day cash. Owner is in ill-health. Business can be increased. Three other stores. Price, 90c. on the dollar. Easy terms. One with health and energy can double this business.

No. 10—Is the letters patent of four proprietary medicines, which in the past have been great sellers, but owing to the death of the proprietor the right of manufacture and sale is offered at a great inducement. A bonanza if pushed properly.

Intimate by number those you wish details of.

Letters must be direct from Druggists, and must enclose stamp for reply, otherwise they will remain unnoticed. Address,

DR. W. E. HAMILL, Room 11, Janes Building (N. E. Corner King and Yonge Streets), **Toronto**

The Swiss Government, we are informed, has sanctioned the manufacture and use of weights made of glass. The weights are manufactured in the denominations of two and one kilograms; 500, 200, 100, 50, 20, 10, and 5 grams. They are of slightly conical shape, with rounded bottom edge, and provided on top with a knob to facilitate handling. The designation is molded into the knob. The glass used for these weights is of special composition highly refined, and carefully annealed, so as to reduce to a minimum the danger of breakage.

The Best Advertisement.

Advertising is an essential part of every druggist's business, and newspaper advertising appears to be, and we believe is productive of the best results. It is not everyone that can write a good advertisement. Many of those appearing in some papers are simply miserable mistakes, and of no possible use to attract business. To be a good advertisement it must be a good "business bringer." We have a proposition to make. We want a good advertisement written for a proprietary remedy, we will say for a sarsaparilla, the "ad." to occupy not more than four inches deep of a single column in a newspaper. All copies sent in will be submitted to competent judges, and the designer of the best will be entitled to any book in our list (published elsewhere) up to the value of one dollar. Or if a more expensive book be desired, the allowance will be made on the price of the book purchased.

All copies should reach us not later than April 5th.

After Stock-Taking.

Business men, as a rule, adopt the plan of taking stock yearly; the man who does not is simply not a man of business. The merchant who allows year after year to go by without finding exactly where he stands, what stock he has, and what his balance sheet would show, is only groping in the dark, and trusting that everything is all right.

To the man who does take a regular inventory of his goods we would say, What about the old shop-worn goods that he has discovered, the proprietary medicine whose sale has suddenly dropped off—the hundred-and-one specialties which your physicians have ordered once or twice and then abandoned?

These are *dead stock*, probably past resurrection, at least with you. Did it ever occur to you that in other parts of the country there may be, and in all proba-

bility is, a demand for some of these goods which you are inclined to call "dead stock"?

These goods have cumbered your shelves for some time; you have handled them again and again in making room for other goods. *Sell them.*

Advertise them in this journal, and you will hear from druggists in another locality who will probably take them off your hands.

Sell them cheap. They are of no value to you on your shelves. In order to help you we will give you space at a nominal figure. We want to help you. Write us.

Are You Insured?

A great many merchants are almost criminally careless in the matter of insurance, as anyone may see who reads the lists of losses after any of the great fires. It is the exception to read "fully insured." "Partially insured" is the rule, and "no insurance" is very common in these days when insurance companies are among the most solid financial institutions of our country. When the necessity and benefits of insurance are so universally admitted, and the rate is so low, it is really astonishing that a merchant is careless about the matter.

And stranger yet, the very men who need it most are usually the last to avail themselves of it. A very wealthy merchant, who has but a fraction of his fortune invested in business, can afford to carry his own risk. If no fire visits his establishment he makes money. If that establishment burns to the ground he can rebuild it. But the man whose little all is invested in the merchandise upon his shelves can't afford to carry his risk. It is too great a burden. It is his all. When a fire visits him he is ruined. And yet this is the man who usually has no insurance, or, if he has, allows it to run out because it pinches him to pay the premiums.

Look up your policies. See if they cover your property. Notice whether they are still in force. If the fire comes to-morrow night, let the announcement of your loss be qualified by the comforting and comfortable phrase, "fully insured."

A Want Filled.

We have long felt the desirability and need of some central office where the sales and purchase of drug stocks could be carried on with facility and confidence. Since the inception of the Canadian Druggists' Exchange for this purpose conducted by Dr. Hamill we have made it our special business to inquire into its plans and workings, and we have no hesitation in strongly recommending it to the confidence of our readers, because we have faith in Dr. Hamill as an able business man, with much experience in medical transfers, to say nothing of his undoubted integrity.

We believe that druggists should patronize this worthy effort cordially, and make it what is desired, *i.e.*, a central bureau of information where the confidence of neither the vendor or purchaser will be prostituted, and where time and expense can be saved by doing business expeditiously.

It is not necessary for a purchaser to visit perhaps half a dozen localities in order to find a suitable stock, for here the full particulars down to the most minute details are given, enabling you to judge in a measure at least whether the business offered is a suitable one or not, and in exactly the same way the seller is cognizant of what the financial ability, etc., of the purchaser may be, thus doing away with much of the doubt that may arise as to whether the would-be purchaser is acting in good faith. Vendors placing themselves in the hands of such an agency must inevitably save money in the long run and a good deal of annoyance.

A Record in Quinine.

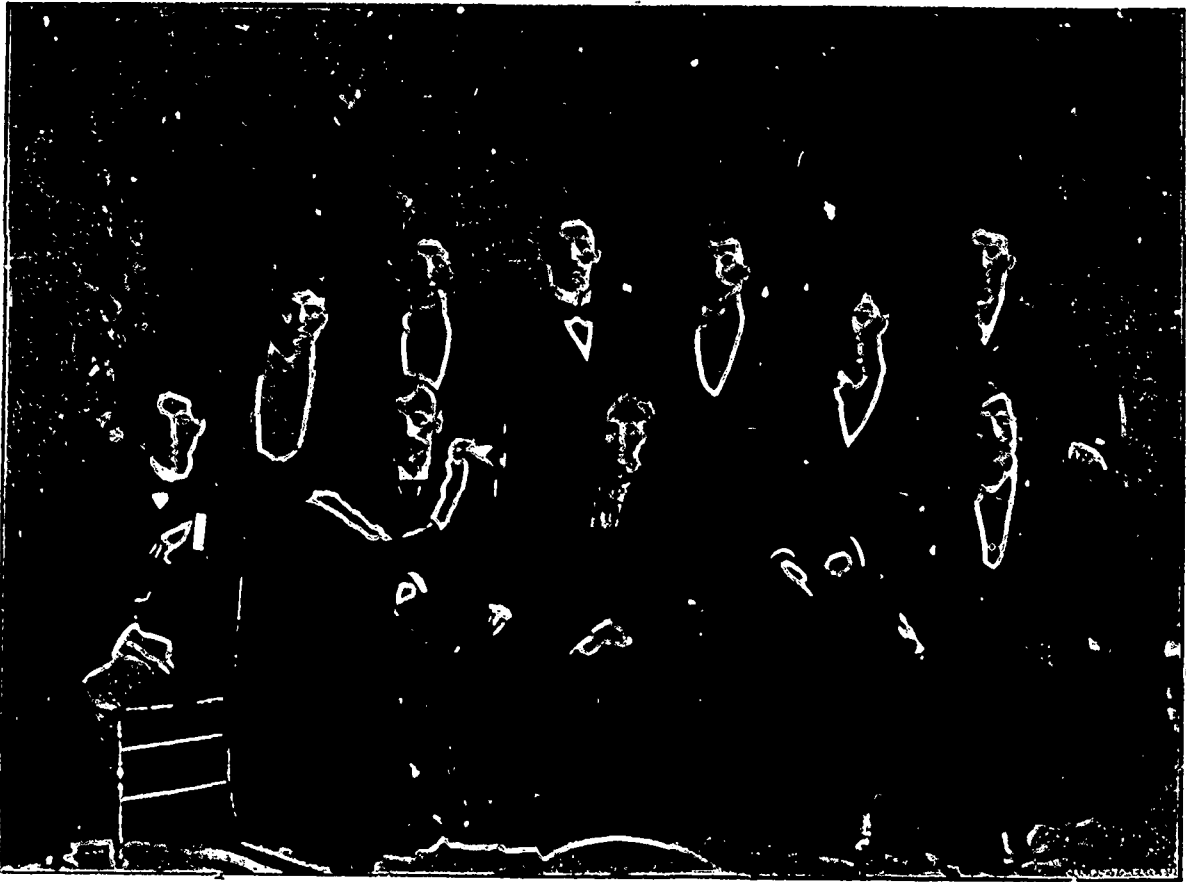
A record in quinine has been established by the latest drop in the price of that article, sulphate warranted to answer the British Pharmacopoeia tests having been offered in one hundred-ounce tins at eightpence per ounce for the foreign, or three halfpence more for Howards'. Foreign makers reduced their price to the extent of twopence, per ounce, but Howard & Son one penny per ounce only. The sudden reduction was due to the action of some manufacturers in Paris and Milan, who are not within the convention, and within a few hours of the drop being announced prices again advanced, though considerable sales at the reduced rates had meanwhile been effected.

The Supply of India-Rubber.

The *Foreign and Colonial Reporter* says: Reports of the growing scarcity of india rubber are said to be grossly exaggerated, and no one who has any knowledge of the world's resources of rubber would make such assertions unless they had some commercial object in view. It is true that at one time great destruction of trees was caused by the desire to secure large quantities of rubber, but the trade has become so valuable that greater caution is now being taken to prevent injury to trees, and new ones are being planted in considerable tracts of country in the west of Africa. The new methods of collecting sap also ensure an abundant supply of rubber for many years to come, and the state of the market now is little more than normal.

To COLOR HORN BLACK.—Lay the horn to be colored in a nitric acid solution of mercury, wash in water and then plunge into a weak aqueous solution of potassium sulphide or liver of sulphur.

Ontario College of Pharmacy.



(PHOTO BY LYONDK, TORONTO.)

OFFICERS OF 1897 CLASS.

H. Hawkins, Treas. A. E. Dewdney. C. W. Field, Sec. G. E. Robb. J. Chambers. W. H. VanWinkle.
T. Day, Vice-Pres. Prof. F. C. Hibner, Hon. Pres. Miss M. H. A. Johnson, Hon. Vice-Pres. R. Griffin, Pres.

O.C.P. Annual Dinner.

Ye Pharmacy man goes out to dine—
Swe-de-le-we-dum bum,
But never touches any wine—
Swe-de-le-we-dum bum;
He makes the stock of victuals fly—
Swe-de-le-we-tchu-hi-ra-si,
And tackles all from soup to pie—
Swe-de-le-we-dum bum.

CHO.—Litoria, Litoria—
Swe-de-le-we-tchu-hi-ra-si;
Litoria, Litoria—
Swe-de-le-we-dum bum.

The annual dinner of the faculty and students of the Ontario College of Pharmacy was held at the Rossin House, Toronto, on the evening of February 19th.

Over one hundred of the students and their guests sat down to an excellent repast, and the occasion was one of enjoyment and feasting. The chair was ably filled by Mr. B. Griffin, the president of the class of 1897, and he was supported on his right and left by Rev. W. Patterson of Cooke's Church, and Dean Heebner, O.C.P. Letters of regret were read from Premier Hardy, Hon. G. W. Ross, Mayor Fleming, Prof. Loudon, Toronto University, Dr. Parkin, Principal Upper Canada College, Hon. W. Mulock, postmaster-general and others.

The dining-room was tastefully decorated with the colors of the college, red, yellow, and black, and music was furnished by Neapolitano's orchestra.

The menu card was very tastefully gotten up, bearing the colors of the college and having photogravures of the professors and registrar.

After full justice was done to the bill of fare, President Griffin made a short speech congratulating the class on the success which had attended their efforts, and thanked the committee in charge for the excellent arrangements made. After the toast of the Queen was right royally drunk, Rev. Mr. Patterson was called upon to respond to Canada, which he did in a speech full of eloquence, wit and sound advice. He spoke of the patriotic feeling which should always prevail, and that Canadians, no matter where situated, should always uphold the honor of the land of their birth, and, in the future, as in the past, they would be found holding positions of trust and amongst the leading men in whatever locality they might be.

The toast of the Ontario College of Pharmacy was responded to. Mr. C. D. Daniel who spoke of the great progress the college had made, and the splendid lot of students who had graduated there.

He also spoke of the excellent staff of teachers which he believed were equal to any in America, and also mentioned the registrar, whose absence he regretted, and who was so universally held in esteem. (Cheers were given for Mr. Lewis.)

Mr. W. A. Karn also responded to this toast, and dwelt on the unsatisfactory condition of trade, and advised the vigorous action in order to wipe out the "pharmaceutical vampires" which were taking the life-blood away from true pharmacists. He also spoke of the desirability of always employing a graduate, not leaving the business of the store to be looked after by inexperienced boys, and thus losing the confidence of the public.

"The Faculty" was responded to by Dean Heebner in an excellent speech. He strongly advised students, not to cease being such immediately they had graduated and obtained their diploma, but to keep on studying, and keeping pace with whatever was new in pharmacy, etc. Dr. Chambers also responded briefly.

"The Examiners" responded to by Messrs. Sneath and Scott.

"The Medical Profession" was ably responded to by Dr. Fotheringham.

"Sister Institutions," by Mr. Nixon, for the Toronto School of Medicine; Mr.

FOR SPRING TRADE



We have about Forty Gross

Hair Brushes

And over Two Hundred Gross

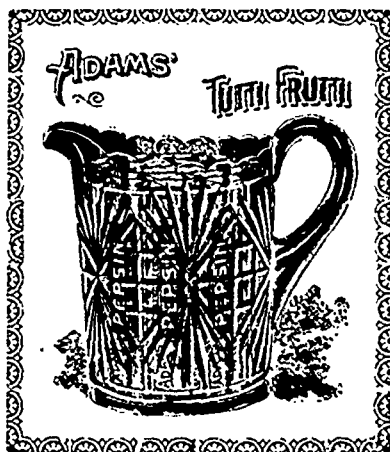
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With 36 Bars regular Tutti Frutti, being the same as one box.

BE SURE TO GET ONE FROM YOUR JOBBER.



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Comprise designs and colorings of acknowledged excellence at lowest prices. Every live dealer should have stock of them and be prepared for competition. The Trade called on by our salesmen, or samples forwarded (charges paid) on request.

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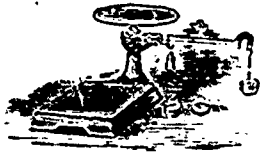
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HIGHEST AWARD AT WORLD'S FAIR, CHICAGO.
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C. WILSON & SON,

79 Esplanade Street East, TORONTO.

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
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SIMSON BROS. & CO., Wholesale Druggists

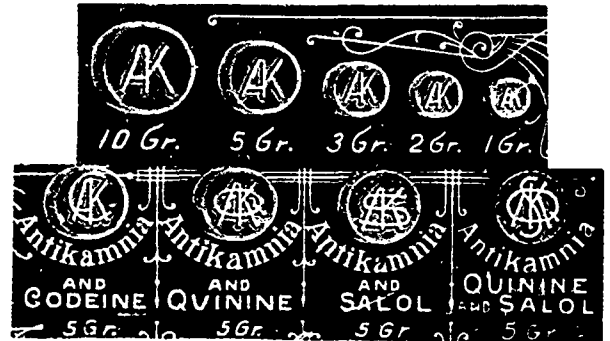
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SPECIAL NOTICE

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

Honest Pharmacy Must Have Honest Competition.



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

NEVER IN BULK.

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Wampole's

BEEF, WINE, AND IRON.

In Pint Bottles... \$5 00 per doz.
Winchester (1/2 Imp. Gal.)..... 2 00 each.
Imp Gallon, in 5 gal. lots, and over 3 50 per gal.

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

1/2 Gross lots, and over.....\$60 00 per gross.
(Packed in One-Dozen Cases.)

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

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

Your early orders and enquiries solicited through Wholesale Jobbers, or direct from us.

Henry K. Wampole & Co.,

MANUFACTURING PHARMACISTS,

Philadelphia, Pa.

Canadian Branch:

36 and 38 Lombard Street, TORONTO.

Little, for Toronto University, and Mr. McLean, for the Dental College.

The toasts for the press and the ladies were also duly honored.

A very enjoyable part of the programme was the singing of Messrs. McKay, Graham and Wenborne, and musical selections by Messrs. Schafer and Scarff. "The singing of "Auld Lang Syne," brought to a close one of the most successful and enjoyable dinners held under the auspices of the college.

COLLEGE CRY.

Ethane, Methane, O. C. P.
Ether, Meter, Pharmacy.
Monodelphous, Neucleu,
Olein, Stearine, Cetacei.
Who are we???
We are from the O. C. P.
P-H-A-R-M-A-C-Y—Rah! Rah! Rah!

Pharmaceutical Association of the Province of Quebec.

PRELIMINARY EXAMINATIONS.

The next preliminary examinations for candidates entering the study of pharmacy will be held in the Montreal College of Pharmacy, 595 Lagauchetiere street, Montreal, and Laval University, Quebec, on Thursday, April 1st, 1897.

Candidates must give notice to the registrar, in writing, of their intention to present themselves at least ten days before the date fixed for the examination.

A printed form of application must be obtained from the registrar, which must be duly signed by the applicant. No application will be accepted after the 22nd day of March, 1897.

These preliminary examinations are held on the first Thursday in the months of January, April, July, and October in each year.

E. MUIR, Secretary-Registrar.
595 Lagauchetiere street, Montreal.

Correspondence.

The Editor does not hold himself responsible for the opinions of correspondents. Correspondents must in all cases send name and address, not necessarily for publication.

Editor CANADIAN DRUGGIST:

DEAR SIR,—If a doctor writes a R. for an eye wash in which there appears to be too little of the liquid to make a perfectly clear solution (that is, perfectly free from a precipitate), is the druggist justified in filtering that mixture?

Yours truly,
"CINCHONA."
Toronto.

[ANSWER.—The proper way is, if possible, to call the attention of the physician to the impossibility of making a perfect solution. If you cannot reach him, you should put up the prescription exactly as ordered. You would not be justified in filtering it.—EDITOR.]

Books for Druggists.

Any of the following books will be mailed on receipt of the price named

British Pharmacopoeia	\$1 75
British Pharmacopoeia Addendum	30
U.S. Dispensary (in cloth)	7 50
U.S. Dispensary (in leather)	8 25
U.S. Dispensary (in leather) (1894)	7 25
National Dispensary (1894)	7 00
National Formulary	1 00
Atfield's Chemistry	2 25
Gray's Botany, first lessons	1 50
Maisch's Materia Medica	2 80
Martindale's Extra Pharmacopoeia	2 00
Pereira's Prescriptions	1 25
Parrish's Pharmacy	5 25
Squire's Companion	3 00
Remington's Pharmacy	5 25
Practical Dispensing	50
Minor Ailments	1 50
Heebner's Practical Synopsis of B. P.	1 00
Heebner's Manual of Pharmacy, etc.	2 00
Manual of Formulae	1 50
Diseases of Cats and Dogs	75
Practical Dentistry	50
Harrop's Monograph on Fluid Extracts	2 00
Harrop's Monograph on Flavoring Extracts	2 00
Caspari's Treatise on Pharmacy	4 50
Coblenz's Handbook of Pharmacy	3 50
Art of Compounding, by Scoville	2 50
Bartley's Medical Chemistry	3 00
How to do Business (McLean)	75
Sayre's Organic Materia Medica and Pharmacognosy	4 50
Practical Perfumery	50
Pereira's Prescriptions	1 00
Proctor's Testing	50
Stewart's (Balfour) Physics	1 00
Sales of Poisons Register	60
Shuttleworth's Notes on New Remedies	50
Squire's Companion	3 00
Spotton's High School Botany	75
Veterinary Counter Practice	75
Haines' Electro-Therapeutics	1 00
U.S. Pharmacopoeia	4 00
Jones' Practical Chemistry	65
Maisch's Materia Medica	2 80
Liquor Sales Book	60
National Dispensary (leather) (1894)	7 00
Art of Dispensing	1 00
Bastin's College Botany	2 15
Dick's Encyclopaedia of Practical Receipts (6422)	2 50
Fowne's Chemistry	2 25
Principles of Pharmacognosy, Fluecker and Tirsch	2 25
Bartley's Medical Chemistry	3 00
Oldberg's Home Study in Pharmacy	3 00
Duane's Medical Dictionary	50
Culbreth's Materia Medica and Pharmacology	4 00
Leonard's Materia Medica and Therapeutics	1 00
Leonard's Vest Pocket Anatomist	1 00

Many of these books will be kept regularly in stock; of others the prices hold good until the stock is disposed of.

THE CANADIAN DRUGGIST,
Toronto, Canada.

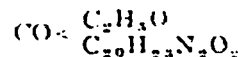
Pharmacy in England.

The Slump in Quinine. Eucchin. a Quinine Substitute—Irish v. British Pharmaceutical Qualification Reciprocity in the Air Valsol, an Oxygenated Hydrocarbon—Honors to Professor Ramsay of Argon Fame.

(From our own Correspondent.)

The recent fall in quinine that took the London drug market so completely by surprise has never been satisfactorily explained, but at all events there is no real recovery to be noted, so that it looks like over production after all. It is now stated that nearly 500,000 ounces of quinine were booked by brokers and makers within forty eight hours, a large proportion of this was for delivery within fourteen days but most of it was covered with a three-months' clause. But even now, although the market is firmer, it has not recovered from the slump, and as all the first hand dealers are either protected with a falling clause or have filled their requirements for the next year or more, there is absolutely no demand. Those that failed to get in on the ground floor, through abstaining during the excited two days, in the hope that it would go still lower, are holding off, and there is therefore an entire absence of demand. No attempt has been made to ascertain what proportion of the half million ounces was of English manufacture, but from complaints that have reached me it appears by far the greater part consisted of very old stock of German and Italian, and that short weight, even to the extent of eight or nine ounces in the hundred was by no means unusual. Some of it has been traced back as having been in the London warehouse for ten years, so that the original proprietor must have paid pretty heavily for warehousing, and then disposed of it at the lowest figure recorded of recent years. It has been asserted that quinine can be manufactured and sold at a profit of six cents an ounce but of course this must depend upon a very low price for the bark, and no specially low priced cinchona has been available either in London or Amsterdam for some years past. And another feature is that cinchonidine and cinchonine have advanced in value of recent years, whereas quinine has declined.

To pass from quinine to a quinine substitute, Zimmer has just patented the ethyl carbonic ester of quinine, having the following formula:



and registered it under the name of Eucchin. Of course it is produced from quinine, and occurs in fine white needles, melting at 95°C., and is only soluble in water acidulated with acids, but easily soluble in chloroform, ether, and alcohol. It can be administered in ten to fifteen grain doses without causing the unpleasant effects of cinchonism, such as ringing in the ears, dizziness, etc., at least this is the German clinical reports

upon it. Euchinin in fifteen grain doses is claimed to be equal to ten grains of quinine, but in England this dose is rarely given except in ague or remittent fevers. The remedy can be given best in wafers or cachets, and, as might be expected from its method of preparation, it is much more costly than quinine. The present price is about \$1 per ounce. As there are occasionally cases occurring where quinine cannot be administered owing to the disagreeable after-effects, it is as well for pharmacists to note the advent of the substitute so as to advise their physician if required.

Those Canadian *confrères* who are desirous of seeing reciprocity established between the mother country and the Dominion in the matter of pharmaceutical licenses to open shop, should bear in mind that Ireland is in the same position, and does not appear to desire a change. An amusing *contretemps* took place a few months ago in consequence of Mr. Labouchere's organ, *Truth*, having raised the question why an Irish chemist should not be allowed to practice in England? Of course the answer was very simple, and applies to Canadians and colonials as well. The British society has no power to accept any other certificates, whilst it is bound by the Pharmacy Acts to prosecute anyone keeping an open shop who is not upon the British register. But Mr. Labouchere, with the burning desire to get to the root of everything, sent an emissary to Bloomsbury Square, who extracted an answer to his query to the effect that the Irish qualification was not good enough for Great Britain. Then the fat was in the fire. The Irish society got excited, and this is *Truth's* clever *précis* of the correspondence, which bears quite a Kruger-Chamberlain flavor:

(1) *Dublin to London*: Is this paragraph correct?

(2) *London to Dublin*: As far as I am aware, incorrect.

(3) *Dublin to London*: Reply not satisfactory. Did anyone on your premises make alleged statement?

(4) *London to Dublin*: Regret our reply is deemed unsatisfactory. Desire to promote fraternal spirit between persons following same honorable calling and speaking same language. Further discussion may tend to disturb amicable relations.

(5) *Dublin to London*: Reciprocate noble sentiments, but would like to have question answered.

(6) *London to Dublin*: Of course. Pray lay answer before your council.

But the fact remains, although it required proper explanation, that the Irish qualification for pharmaceutical chemist is not of such a high standard as the British. On the other hand, only a small number of British chemists pass this examination, most of them being satisfied with the minor examination and its title, "chemist and druggist," with which the Irish qualification certainly compares very favorably. It would obviously

be more to the point if Mr. Labouchere were to introduce an amended pharmacy bill enabling these societies to recognize certificates of equal value, both home and colonial, instead of setting the societies at loggerheads. Reciprocity is in the air, but the reply to the Australians, who have alone suggested that their certificates should be accepted in England, has naturally been to suggest that it would be as well to establish reciprocity throughout Australia before approaching the mother country.

Mr. William Poppelreuter, of Portland street, Manchester, is well known as the agent for Hacusel's patented turpeneless essential oils, the best known of which is that of lemon, which answers admirably for soluble essence. He has now introduced Klever's Valsol, which is stated to be an oxygenated hydrocarbon, although how the oxygen is made to combine with the vaseline basis is left unexplained. In appearance the valsol itself is like a thickened petroleum jelly, but valsol oils are offered in combination with definite proportions of iodine, iodoform, creosote, guaiacol, etc. It is claimed that these drugs are dissolved in the valsol oil and the solution does not stain the skin or have any irritant effect upon the skin or mucous membrane. From the point of view of the pharmacist the only drawback is that these solutions must be obtained from the manufacturer or his agent, and cannot be made up at the dispensing counter, as the valsol oils are not supplied unmedicated.

The election of Professor William Ramsay, Ph.D., F.R.S., as a vice-president of the London Chemical Society, and at the same time awarding him the Longstaff medal, is a welcome sign that his real merit in the discovery of argon is at last being recognized at home. It is always the case that more scepticism exists nearer home than abroad regarding great discoveries, and there were not wanting signs of disbelief amongst the leading lights at the Chemical Society when Dr. Ramsay's announcement was first made. Professor Dewar was the first to state plainly that argon could not exist, as if it did he should have obtained some sign of it during his liquefaction of air. Professors Dunstan and Armstrong set their research students to work on the subject with the expectation of catching Dr. Ramsay at fault. But as a patient, careful, accurate, and unostentatious observer, Professor Ramsay has more than made his mark, and the Royal Society, following the Paris Academy, has paid him the honor of electing him to its council and awarding its medal, and the Chemical Society does well to follow suit. The dead set that has been made against him in scientific circles, by which he was deprived of the examinership at the London University, is breaking down as his merit is slowly forcing itself upon some unwilling minds. It is no light honor in these days of feverish chemical research on the part of German investigators that the country that produced Cavendish should

have also produced Ramsay. The fact that the discovery is shared with a physicist, Lord Rayleigh, is in no way detrimental to Ramsay's claim, as without his aid argon would have no separate existence at the present day.

Drug Assistants' Association.

There has at last been formed on a good working basis an association of the retail drug assistants of Toronto. It has, so far, been received by employers and clerks as a starting point in a livelier interest in the drug profession. The officers appointed, along with the Executive Committee, feel highly encouraged in their work, and hope in a short time to have all the drug clerks in the city on their membership roll. The object of the association is to awaken a deeper interest in the professional welfare of the members, and to further their mutual acquaintance.

At the last meeting, held in the Y. M. C. A. Hall, Yonge street, there was a goodly number present, with President Spinks in the chair. All the several officers being present. Here the city was divided among a larger committee, consisting of (1) Messrs. Young and Spinks, (2) Messrs. Rouse and Garrow, (3) Messrs. Tobin and English. This committee were instructed to make personal canvas of their respective divisions and interview prospective members, and collect the initiatory fee.

Press-Head for Bar-Soap Cutter.

A. Krull, of Helmstedt, has patented (in Germany) the following arrangement: The press-head consists of a metal plate perforated with a number of holes very close together, in which are fitted an equal number of iron bolts for pushing forward the block and allowing the wires to cut right through to the very end, these bolts thus replacing the grooved plate formerly used. Their advantage consists in their ready adjustability for cutting bars of any diameter—all that is necessary, when the cutting wires have been adjusted, being to take out the wooden block holding the heads of the bolts in position, and then moving the head of the press forward until it rests against the wires, which latter will push out of the holes such of the bolts as they encounter, leaving behind such as will suffice to effect the end in view. The backing block is then screwed down again, and the head is ready for the new cutting.

WHAT WE ARE COMING TO.

We have boiled the hydrant water,
We have sterilized the milk;
We have strained the prowling microbe,
Through the finest kind of silk;
We have bought and we have borrowed
Every patent health device,
And at last the doctor tells us
That we've got to boil the ice.

Journal.

Pure Powdered Drugs

We have recently equipped our Laboratory with the latest and most improved machinery for the

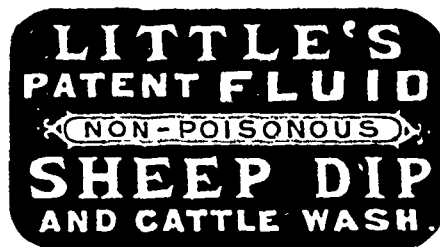
Perfect Grinding of Crude Drugs.

We prepare a full line of goods for manufacturing the B.P. and U.S.P. tinctures ground to a proper degree of fineness.

Our crude drugs are all bought after careful personal inspection, and we feel confident that in thus placing these Pure Powdered Drugs within the reach of all druggists we shall meet with their endorsement.

Our products can only be secured in 1/4, 1/2, 1, and 5-lb. boxes, through any wholesale druggist, or from us direct.

The Holgate-Fielding Co.
LIMITED
Toronto, Ontario.



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.

20, 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.



VIN MARIANI

(MARIANI WINE)
THE IDEAL FRENCH TONIC.

Nourishes. Strengthens. Stimulates
Fortifies and Refreshes the
Entire System.

For invalids, *fatigued brain and body*,
loss of appetite, stomach and lung troubles,
and impoverished blood

Effect Immediate and Lasting.

Prescribed by the medical profession
for 30 years throughout Europe and
America. The most popular tonic
stimulant in hospitals, public, private
and religious institutions.

As palatable as the choicest old wines.

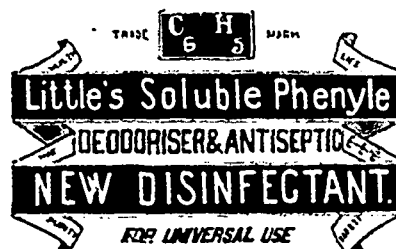
Sold at Druggists and Grocers. Avoid
substitutions.

ASK FOR VIN MARIANI.

LAWRENCE A. WILSON & CO., MONTREAL

Sole Agents for Canada for

GOLD LACK SEC CHAMPAGNE, ♦ OLD EMPIRE RYE WHISKEY
BOUTELLEAU FILS. DOCTORS' SPECIAL BRANDY.



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.



WATER BOTTLES.

We solicit an opportunity to quote you upon Hot Water Bottles. We can meet you in *quality, price, and color.*

Alpha Rubber Co., Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE: No. 335 St. Paul Street, MONTREAL.
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Czarina Complexion Powder

Contains no lead or other substances poisonous to the skin, but is a delicately pure and delightfully perfumed complexion beautifier. As a toilet powder it has no equal.

— IN FOUR SHADES —

White, Cream, Brunette, Flesh.

FRANZ JAHN, 73 1/2 King St. W. TORONTO, ONT.

To The Trade!

COOK'S COTTON ROOT COMPOUND

NO. 1 AND NO. 2

AND

WOOD'S PHOSPHODINE

These goods are being liberally advertised, and you will have immediate demand. A fresh supply has just been received by

The LYMAN BROS. & CO., Ltd., TORONTO
Who Fill all Orders.

What does your friend of "next door" say about the

"ACME" WALLET

for selling on the cars, by book agents, etc.? It sells where it is seen. But it is an article that requires to be shown. Those who buy and use it a time are devoted to it, as the testimonials show. Remit 50c. for sample, 3/4 x 4 1/2.

ENSIGN PUB. CO., St. Thomas, Ont.

Change in Name Only

KERRY, WATSON & CO.

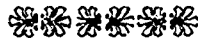
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- Licorice. Bala.
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- " " In 50 Pieces.
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Cough Drops, Black, Brown, and Menthol, in small Bottles and Pails.



Orders will receive our usual Attention.

WE ARE GROWING! WHO ARE GROWING? Saunders & Evans

The rapid increase in our business has necessitated our removing to more commodious premises. Our new business home is

30 Wellington St. East
Toronto

Where can be seen the largest, best, and cheapest stock of

Sponges and Chamois Skins

In Canada. Our Sponges are purchased for us at the fisheries, and come direct from Nassau, Florida, Cuba, Abaco, Acklins, Exuma, and the far-famed Isles of Greece.

Our Chamois are imported from the headquarters for this article in England and the United States.

The secret of our being able to give unprecedented value in these lines is our knowing how to buy. The case in a nutshell. Try us, and convince yourself that our claim is no vain boast.

Sponges of every variety and every trade. Sponges of every variety and every grade. In original packages, unbleached, or in cases, bleached.

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Supplies, etc.

A SPECIALTY.

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THE Lyman Bros. & Co. LIMITED

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Sponge Cases

NEW STYLE



THIS CUT SHOWS THE No. 4 Eclipse Sponge Case

Made of oak, 5 ft. high, 20 in. square, oval glass at top, all double strength glass, fitted with castors, wire shelves.

- Formaline
 - White Petrolatum Oil
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 - Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets
 - Booth Hyomei Dry Inhalers
 - Tilden's Hydrocyanate of Iron Tablets
 - " " " " Powder
 - Lyman's Quinine Wine
- \$4.25 doz.—3-doz. lots, \$4.00 doz.

...Crescent Sponge Case...

Case made of oak, finished all around and fitted with castors, 44 inches high, 32 1/2 inches long and 22 inches wide, two lunge doors at back and wire shelves, top has door to raise with lock and key and is supported by stay-joints, all double strength glass. Also made with bevel plate top.

WRITE FOR PRICES.

Norway Cod Liver Oil
1/2 pt. flasks, \$2 doz. 1 pt. flasks, \$3.00 doz.

GET A SAMPLE

We are headquarters for
MULFORD'S ANTITOXINE

Telegram and Telephone Orders promptly attended to.

Trade Notes.

W. H. Gibbs has opened a new drug store at Selkirk, Man.

E. H. McLean is selling his drug business at Revelstoke, B.C.

W. H. Scripture, Ottawa, Ont., is offering his drug business for sale.

W. H. Scott, druggist, Southampton, Ont., has made an assignment.

W. Rutherford, Norwood, Ont., is advertising his drug business for sale.

The Balm Medicine Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont., has gone into liquidation.

W. H. Laughlin, Milltown, N. B., has sold his drug business to W. H. Clarke.

Jeremiah R. Dodds, druggist, Orangeville, Ont., is offering his business for sale.

Dr. Sibree Clark has purchased the drug stock of W. E. McCartney, Kamloops, B.C.

Fred. C. Stearnman has purchased the drug business of Hall & Stearnman, Nanaimo, B.C.

The Champion Medicine Co., Ltd., Ohio, N.S., have applied for letters of incorporation.

R. T. Mack intends opening a new drug store in the Chestnut Block, Fredericton, N.B.

The Medical Inhalation Co., of Toronto, Ont., have been granted letters of incorporation.

O. C. Stackhouse has purchased the drug business of W. A. Devellers, Buckingham, Que.

George Y. Dibblee has purchased the drug business of R. T. Mack & Co., Fredericton, N.B.

W. B. Sanders, of Stayner, Ont., has purchased the drug stock of F. J. Stewart, of the same place.

A. L. Hamilton, Palmerston, Ont., and G. W. Campbell, St. Thomas, Ont., have exchanged businesses.

R. G. McPherson, druggist Kamloops, B.C., has amalgamated with The McDowell, Atkins, Watson Co.

The business of the Chatham Drug Co., Chatham, Ont., has been sold to Deadman & McColl, of Brussels, Ont.

Deadman & McColl, druggists, Brussels, Ont., have dissolved partnership, G. A. Deadman continuing the business.

The drug stock of Menzies & Co., of Arnprior, Ont., is advertised to be sold under a chattel mortgage.

Thos. Uran, having purchased the drug stock of Parker Bros., St. John, N.B., is removing it to Campbellton, N.B.

J. Paterson has taken the Maritime Province route for Messrs. Lyman, Sons & Co., Montreal, succeeding Mr. Green.

White & White, of Woodstock, Ont., have sold out to a gentleman from Peterboro, whose name we have so far not heard.

T. M. Henderson, of Langley & Henderson Brothers, wholesale druggists, of Victoria, B.C., was in Montreal last week on business.

A small fire caused about \$150 damage to the drug stock of Ira F. Belfry, corner King and Bathurst streets, Toronto, March 5th.

The stock of the Chatham Drug Co., Chatham, Ont., was sold by the sheriff Feb. 19th, under chattel mortgage. It realized 71 cents on the dollar.

Dr. J. G. Laviolette has purchased the drug stock of the bankrupt estate of Laviolette & Nelson, Notre Dame street, Montreal, and will continue the business at the same stand.

The firm of A. E. Pilkey & Co., Chatham, is changed to Charles H. Gunn & Co. Mr. Charles H. Gunn, of Woodstock, formerly of Fraser & Gunn, has assumed Mr. Pilkey's interest. Mr. Pilkey, we understand, is improving in health.

Mr. Alex. Manson, for many years in the drug business in Montreal, being connected with Messrs. Lyman, Sons & Co. for nearly twenty-five years, has been appointed manager of the Montreal branch of the Nova Scotia Paint Works, of Halifax, N.S.

Montreal Notes

The stock, fixtures, etc., of Mr. E. Leonard, lately assigned, were sold last week to Mr. G. Papineau, druggist, 166 Pine avenue. Mr. Papineau intends to remove the stock to the corner of St. James and Chatham streets, where he will open a branch, with Mr. Leonard as manager.

The stock, fixtures, balance of lease, etc., of Mr. Albert Nelson, lately assigned to Evans, Sons & Co., has been sold to Dr. G. Laviolette, who will carry on the business as usual. Mr. Laviolette, some two or three years ago, was in partnership with Mr. Nelson, but severed his connection in order to run Laviolette's Syrup of Turpentine and other specialties.

There is a general feeling that Government should give greater advantages to pharmacists than is the case at present, in return for the long years of study and expense rendered obligatory by law. The bargain seems a very one-sided one, especially in Ontario. In Quebec pharmacists are a little better protected against the encroachments of incompetent persons, but not nearly as much as they deserve.

The stability and ultimate financial success of departmental stores appears to be very much in doubt, judging by articles which occasionally crop up in commercial journals. It appears their immense advertising has to be paid for spot cash in all the large centres, and they dare not stop their advertising, or, with their immense expenses running on, failure would inevitably result. They fall on unhealthy excitement, especially

amongst female bargain hunters. Let this excitement subside and they are done for.

Experienced business men assert that the whole system of selling certain lines at cost, or a shade over, in order to sell other goods at ordinary profits, is not based on true commercial principles, and, therefore, cannot in the end be a financial success. The tendency of the age is towards specialism, both in the professions, in trade, and in manufactures. Let the cobbler stick to his last.

The competition of hospital dispensaries with physicians and pharmacists is beginning to be seriously felt in Montreal. A number of persons who are perfectly able to pay moderate fees to medical men are daily seen at these institutions. A man who is the owner of real estate of some value was recently ordered away from an institution where he was obtaining medicine and advice gratis.

At a recent reunion of Messrs. Kerry, Watson & Co.'s employees, Mr. John Harper was presented with a small token of esteem, to which every member of the establishment contributed. Mr. Harper has charge of the laboratory and mills of the firm, and has been in the service some thirty years, during which time he has given every satisfaction to his employers. He is very popular with those customers of the firm with whom he comes in contact, and is highly respected in the city generally.

The Clerk.

The clerk who gives his services for so many dollars a week, four or forty, is pretty apt to be a failure. It is the clerk whose one ambition is to enter business for himself who may be depended upon for efficiency. Such a one familiarizes himself with details, studies methods, does not look too often at the clock and is not overly insistent upon vacations. He identifies his interests with those of his employer. He has a sort of a proprietary feeling toward the store. He is painstaking, enthusiastic, honest, and true. No, he does not work for so many dollars a week, but he earns them. He receives them, too, and with them an education that makes him an employer after a while.—*Mercantile Journal*.

To be a good assistant is to be able not only to sell to a customer something he has started to get, but to sell him something he had no idea of buying when he came into the store.

The assistant completes the work of the printed advertisement. The advertisement brings the buyer to the store, and the assistant has it in his power to attract or repel.

The ideal assistant is a man who possesses the good qualities of all men.

An assistant should cultivate the powers of observation, imagination and invention.

An assistant is not only a seller of goods, but to his keeping is committed the honor, dignity, and reputation of the house.

An assistant must not only know, in a general way, what the requirements of the different lines of business are, but must be familiar to a certain extent, with the business requirements of each particular customer.

The Purification of Drinking Water.

According to Professors Austen and Wilber, the public have readily available a method by which they can purify their drinking water in a simple, cheap, efficacious, and expeditious manner, and the material for this purpose is alum. Chemically speaking, it is a double sulphate of potash and aluminium, and in this use breaks into potassium sulphate, which remains in solution, and a basic sulphate, and this basic sulphate of aluminium—the composition of which is undetermined—precipitates as a more or less gelatinous and flocculent mass, and carries down with it the foreign matters and humus bodies; sulphuric acid set free in the formation of the basic aluminic sulphate attacks the earthy and alkaline carbonates which are always present, and form with them sulphates, setting carbonic acid free, the aluminic sulphate acting like alum. For some years an extensive use of alum has been made in the various processes of purifying water, sewage, etc., the presumption being that, aside from its effect in precipitating matter mechanically by envelopment with the precipitating basic aluminic sulphate, the alum exerts a distinct coagulative action on the albuminous substances in the water, rendering them insoluble, and thus causing their precipitation. By the addition of a minute amount of alum, water is rendered capable of complete mechanical filtration.—*Public Health Journal*.

Cheap Goods Mean Inferior Goods.

Though our characteristics and sentiments are as diverse as the professions or business enterprises which we choose to pursue, these last, scientific or commercial, are but a means to an end, mediums by which we hope to attain fortune or fame, as our ambitions direct. To each and every calling, be it what it may, there is attached a greater or lesser degree of responsibility; and that of a pharmacist is, perhaps, as responsible as any.

The ordinary tradesman, through unintentional error, can scarcely run a greater risk than the loss of a customer; but the loss of human life may easily result through carelessness or inadvertence on the part of a druggist, a catastrophe involving, in its far-reaching consequences, not only the victim of the mistake and those to whom he was dear, but also the dispenser of the drug—who must suffer either in person or in reputation, or in both. Over and above a scrupulous care and exactitude in

compounding his prescriptions, the pharmacist owes another most important duty to his patrons; viz., strict attention to the quality of his wares. Drugs being designed to assist nature, to remedy her defects, or to supply such deficiencies of the blood or framework that may be found in individual cases, it is of prime importance both to physician and patient, that they should be the purest and best that the market affords. Price in this direction should always play a secondary role in the purchase of goods that are designed for medicinal purposes; and to no business does the trite maxim, "The best is always the cheapest," apply with greater force than it does to that of pharmacy. The dishonesty of such a course, and this it is, nothing more nor less—of the pharmacist who habitually dispenses inferior drugs is quickly detected, and his punishment follows swift and sure, loss of prestige and of business. His first care, therefore, should be to purchase excellent material, remembering always that this can never be done at a figure much below the standard market value; cheap goods mean inferior goods; his next, to dispense them with minute exactitude and thereby gain the confidence as well as the dollars of his patrons.—*National Druggist*.

How Allspice Grows.

The pimento or allspice tree is cultivated in the West Indies and Jamaica. This beautiful tree usually grows to a height of about thirty feet; it has a straight trunk; much branched above, and covered with a smooth, brown bark. The leaves vary in size and shape, but are always of a dark, shining and green color. During the months of July and August the tree is in full bloom, the blossoms consisting of very fragrant, white flowers.

When a new plantation of pimento trees is to be formed, no regular sowing or planting takes place, because it is next to impossible to propagate the young plants, or to raise them from seeds in parts of the country where they are not found growing spontaneously. Usually a piece of land is selected either close to a plantation already formed, or in part of the woodland where pimento trees are growing in a native state. The chosen piece of land is then cleared of all wood except these trees, and the felled timber is allowed to remain on the ground for the purpose of protecting the very young pimento plants.

At the end of two years the land is thoroughly cleared, and only the most vigorous pimento trees and plants are left standing. The plants come to maturity in about seven years.

In favorable seasons the pimento crop is enormous, a single tree often yielding 100 or more pounds of the dried spice. The berries are picked while green, because, if left on the tree until ripe, they lose their pungent taste and are valueless. The green berries are exposed to the sun for a week or ten days, when they lose

their green color and turn a reddish brown. When perfectly dry they are put in casks and bags for exportation.

The odor and taste of the pimento berries are thought to resemble a combination of those of cinnamon, nutmeg, and cloves—hence, the familiar name "allspice."—*Philadelphia Times*.

Sound Business Resolutions.

Take your store just as it is, just as you left it last night, and start right in. No need to wait until you have made this improvement, or that alteration. Don't set some time in the future, but start now, while your mind is picturing the possibilities of a progressive store. Map yourself out a plan to work by. Think of all you ever heard or read about successful merchants, and use the part that seems the best—the part that you can apply to your business. You will find that all merchants who have been successful have become so by seeming to be honest. Be more than that. Be honest. It's hard to do, but it pays. Make your plan so broad that it will cover each detail. Put yourself in the customer's place and see how you would like to have this or that matter decided. Then make your plan so that your customer will be pleased. Protect your customer's interest just a little more than you do your own, and your plan will succeed. This don't refer to prices, although the prices must of course be right, but the hundred little details that come up in a day's business, that, if not adjusted right, will lose more customers than a week's advertising will regain. Don't make any mistake about this plan and write a book of rules—time enough to do that after you have proved yourself and settled the points that are not now clear.

See that the goods in your store are the kind that people want. Don't think they are; make sure of it. If you have any goods that are out of style, or soiled, or wrong in any way—and there always is in the best of stores—get rid of them, even at an apparent loss. It's not a real loss, it's a gain, for goods are only worth what they will sell for. All people make mistakes, especially buyers; but if you do make a mistake, admit it and certify it at once. Don't wait—it's more money loss to wait.—*Ex.*

ODE TO A PLASTER.

Press me closer, all my own;
 Warm's my heart for thee alone.
 Every nerve responsive thrills,
 Each caress my being thrills;
 Rest and peace in vain I crave,
 In ecstasy I live, thy slave;
 Dower'd with hope, with promise blest,
 Thou dost reign upon my breast;
 Closer still, for I am thine;
 Burns my heart, for thou art mine;
 Thou the message, I the wire,
 I the furnace, thou the fire;
 I the servant, thou the master—
 Roaring, red-hot mustard plaster.

—Bob Burdette.

HARRY SHERRIS, Pres.

W. M. MURCHISON, Vice-Pres

C. D. DAHIEL, Sec Treas

The Toronto Pharmacal Co., Ltd.

TERMS.—Thirty days 5 per cent
Special quotations for contract orders.

WHOLESALE LIST

List with prices attached will
be mailed on application

Proprietary and Non-Secret Remedies.

Adams' Ginger Beer.
Adams' Root Beer, 2 sizes.
Castorol, for Children.
Colony Sodditz, 2 sizes.
Coralline Cream Dentifrice.
Daisy Baking Powder.
Daisy Butter Color, 2 sizes.
Daisy Package Dyes.
David's Cough Balsam
Dean's Cure.
Dean's Cure Pills.
Dr. Good's Female Pills.
Easy-breathing Asthma Remedy.
Eliot Hair Dye.

HALLAMON'S:

Anti-billous Mixture.
Diarrhoea Mixture.
Expectorant.
Gargle.
Pills.
Worm Powders.

HOMER HEALTH:

Beef, Iron, and Wine.
Blackberry Compound.

Burdock and Sarsaparilla, 2 sizes.
Catarrh Snuff.
Colony Nerve Tonic, 2 sizes.
Comp. Syrup White Pine.
Emulsion Cod Liver Oil, 2 sizes.
Fluid Magnesia.
Hea-Acho Powders
Herb Tea, 2 sizes.
Kidney Liver Pills.
Ointment.
Pain Relief.
Petroleum Jelly.
Pile Remedy.
Red Tonic Pills.
Root Beer.
Small Liver Pills, 2 sizes.
Sweet Castor Oil.
Syrup Hypophosphites.
Worm Syrup.

Lilac Cream.
Mystic Corn Salvo.
Quinco Cream.
Scat Rat Poison.
Seven Champions.
Witch Hazel Cream

Specialties and Sundries.

Begswax, 1 oz balls
Belladonna Plasters
Bicyclo Oil.

Castor Oil, bottles.
Cosery Salt
Cloudy or Matted Ammonia
Cod Liver Oil
Curry Powder

Dalby's Carminative
Dalmatian Insect Powder

Essence of Ronnet.

Florida Water
Fly Paper
Frisar Balsam

Ginger Wine, in bottles and
bulk.

Glycerine, in bottles
Glycerine and Rosewater
Glycerine, Rosewater and
Carbolic Acid

Godroy's Cordia'
Hill's Balsam Honey
Household Ammonia

Indelible Ink

Lenton Extract
Peppermint Essence
Pineapple Extract.

Rubber Cement

Schultz Powders
Sewing Machine Oil
Spirits Turpentine
Sweet Castor Oil in Bulk
Sweat Oil
Syrup Squills

Talcum Powder, for Infants
Turlington's Balsam

Vanilla Extract

Woolf's Cholera Remedy
Wintergreen Tooth Powder

Pharmaceuticals.

Acid Phosphates
Klixira
Lawrence Peppino
Liq Ammon Acetat Fort
Liq Ammon Citratu
Liq Arsen Acidus
Liq Bismuth et Ammon cit
Liq Ferris Perchlor cit
Liq Strychnine
Liq Tolu for Syrup
Syr Ferris Oxid
Syr Ferris Phos Co (Farrish)
Syr Hydrotic Acid
Syr Hypophos Co
Syr Sed'm
Syr Sed'm Co
Syr Tolu
Syr Trip Phos (Easton)
Syr Wild Cherry

Agents for

Hair's Gout and Rheumatic
Pills.
Cleaver's English Son's
Coughs Acet. cura.
Nervo's Food, for Infants
Liverettes (Pepper's)
Odorona, the Perfect Tooth
Powder

The above is just one-half of our list of preparations. We will be pleased to furnish the whole upon application. A sample carton, wrapper, label, or package complete will be sent anywhere upon request.

We invite the closest scrutiny of our products. If anything we introduce is in any sense unsatisfactory we will thank any druggist for making us aware of it. We aim to send out good products in neat, sensible, packages, at reasonable prices, and we believe we are doing so, as the demand so far created has been beyond our most sanguine expectations.

The TORONTO PHARMACAL CO., Ltd.,

136 Bay Street, Toronto.

OUR TRAVELLERS

ARE ON THE ROAD NOW
WITH OUR NEW LINE OF

IMPORT SAMPLES

WHICH SURPASS

ANYTHING SHOWN
BEFORE

Gents' Leather Travelling Cases

Atomizers and Cut Glass Perfumers

Photo Frames and

Bronze Bric-a-Brac

Scores of Novelties

The latest productions, personally selected.
Direct from the manufacturers in Europe.

IMMENSE VARIETY.

CLOSE PRICES.



BUY NOW AS YOU SAVE

MONEY BY BUYING IMPORT.

NERLICH & CO., - - - Toronto.

Mainer's Cough Drops



BROWN
BLACK
MENTHOL and
ACID TABLETS

Will keep in summer weather
Ask your Wholesale Druggist for them

A. MAINER, - TORONTO.

BIRD SEED



Is put up by us in attractive 1-lb. packages. Each package contains a five-cent cake of "Bird Treat" and piece of cuttle-fish bone.

It is well advertised, and sells readily at 10 cents, leaving retailers large profit.

Sold in 2 1/2 lb. and 3 1/2 lb cases by all wholesalers, or

NICHOLSON & BROCK

Colborne Street - Toronto, Ont.

A DRUGGIST'S SPECIALTY.

Curtis & Son's Yankee Brand Pure Spruce Gum

Is meeting with the success its high qualities merit.

A TRIAL ORDER SOLICITED

CURTIS & SON
PORTLAND, ME., U.S.A.

Distributing agents for the Maritime Provinces:
THE CANADIAN DRUG CO., Ltd.
St. John, New Brunswick.

"St. AUGUSTINE"

Registered at Ottawa.

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.

J. S. HAMILTON & CO.
BRANTFORD

Sole Agents for Canada for the Pelee Island Wine Company

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

PLAIN, LACQUERED AND DECORATED

BOXES

MAKE THE BEST SEAMLESS TIN

IN THE MARKET

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

Auld Mucilage Co.

MANUFACTURERS OF

All goods Guaranteed



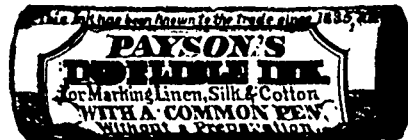
Premium Mucilage
Lithograms and
Composition

WRITE FOR QUOTATIONS—

MONTREAL, P.Q.,
750 Craig St

Wm. Angus, Man.
Formerly of
Royal Pulp and Paper Co.

THE OLDEST - THE BEST



Trade supplied by all leading Drug Houses in the Dominion.

TRUSSES



WE ARE SELLING:

Common English, Right and Left,
\$3.80 per dozen.



Hard Rubber, Reversible,
\$15 per dozen.



NEW YORK ELASTIC:

Single Water Pad,	-	\$15 doz
" Enamel Pad,	-	\$10 "
Double Water Pad,	-	\$24 "
" Enamel Pad,	-	\$16 "

ALLAN & CO.

132 BAY ST., TORONTO

BRAYLEY, SONS & CO.

Wholesale Patent Medicines

43 and 45 William Street, - MONTREAL.

OUR SPECIALTIES:

TURKISH DYES.

DR. WILSON'S HERBINE BITTERS.

Sole Proprietors of the following:

- Dow's Sturgeon Oil Liniment
- Gray's Anodyne Liniment
- Dr. Wilson's Antibilious Pills
- Dr. Wilson's Persian Salve
- Dr. Wilson's Itch Ointment
- Dr. Wilson's Sarsaparillian Elixir
- French Magnetic Oil
- Dr. Wilson's Worm Lozenges
- Dr. Wilson's Cherry Balsam
- Dr. Wilson's Cramp and Pain Reliever
- Dr. Wilson's Dead Shot Worm Sticks
- Nurse Wilson's Soothing Syrup
- Clark Derby's Condition Powders
- Wright's Vermifuge
- Robert's Eye Water
- Hurd's Hair Vitalizer
- Dr. Howard's Quinine Wine
- Dr. Howard's Beef, Iron and Wine
- Strong's Summer Cure
- Dr. Howard's Cod Liver Oil Emulsion



Sold from Halifax to Victoria

BY

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

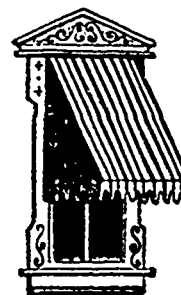
MONTREAL { Kerry, Watson & Co. Lyman Sons & Co.
Evans Sons & Co. Lyman, Knox & Co.
KINGSTON—Henry Skinner & Co.

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Northrop & Lyman.
Elliot & Co. T. Milburn & Co.

HAMILTON—Archdale Wilson & Co. J. Wiser & Co.
LONDON—London Drug Co. Jas. A. Kennedy & Co.
WINNIPEG—Martin, Bole & Wynne Co.
NEW WESTMINSTER—D. S. Curtis & Co.
VICTORIA—Langley & Co.

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

Awnings AND Window Shades



FOR
HOUSES, OFFICES,
AND STORES

Made by experienced workmen, and of the best materials, at prices as low as is consistent with good work and materials.

ESTIMATES FURNISHED.

Wm. Bartlett,
16 Adelaide St. West,
TORONTO.

Chinese Remedies.

Chinese ideas of chemistry, anatomy, and physiology were exceedingly primitive until late years. Air was supposed to permeate the body through imaginary tubes, and physicians confined their diagnosis almost entirely to feeling the pulse, which was supposed to show seventy-two separate indications. Rabies in dog or man is now treated with a *tisane*, taken hot, composed of ginseng and a variety of other herbal remedies. Cantharides is used by some Chinese doctors for hydrophobia, but red bamboo root, *Geranium nepalense*, and ginseng are prescribed in preference. Cholera is also treated with a special mixture of herbs taken along with rice spirit, *Aconitum variegatum* being administered when the hands and feet show great coldness, and *Carica papaya* if they are shrivelled. Water is swallowed through a stale tobacco pipe to counteract the effects of cobra bite, shed snake-skins are used for eye medicines, and wasp stings are cured with raw taro. The lily bulb is used for lung diseases, petrified crabs for heart-disease, oyster-shell dust for itchy irritations, mumps, and certain swellings allied to rickets. "Toads' eyebrows" are claimed to be effectual for provoking sneezing, and thus clearing the head. The favorite way of committing suicide is by swallowing opium, and arsenic is chieflly used for murder.—*Pharmaceutical Journal*.

Shark's Liver Oil.

A quantity of oil is obtained round the Norwegian coasts from the liver of the "basking" shark, and this, it has been said, finds its way into some of the inferior qualities of cod liver oil. How far this is correct, or whether the shark oil has an equally good effect as that of its neighbor, report does not mention. So many men have engaged in the capture of this shark that it is at least pleasant to learn that the fish is likely to be exterminated. With a length of forty feet, and a liver capable of yielding 600 gallons of oil, the keenness of the search for this monster can be appreciated. The formidable character of the fish may be understood when the fact is mentioned that added to its great length it has seven rows of teeth, 200 in each row, but, unlike other species of shark, we read it is not voracious, and subsists mainly on other fish. It is killed with harpoons, and the chase is an exciting and somewhat dangerous one, as the boats are liable to be overturned.—*Mo. Magazine*.

Cocaine stearate, which contains 51.6 per cent. of cocaine, and is soluble in oils, might be used with advantage in the preparation of ointments, instead of the other salts, which, in many cases, are incompatible with the base employed.

Senna is more palatable if the drug is boiled with prunes.

An Improved Bunsen Gas Burner.

Dr. K. Bierbach, of Berlin, has made a material modification of the ordinary Bunsen burner, says the *Progressive Age*. The Bunsen burners now in use suffer from too great rigidity of form, which makes it impossible to use the burner for certain purposes. A lateral heating of apparatus can be accomplished by the ordinary Bunsen burner with difficulty only, while in some cases it is entirely out of the question. Yet it is frequently a necessity; for instance, in the distilling of liquids possessing a very high boiling point, or of those which are violently agitated by boiling; or it is desirable for other reasons to place the burner not under but beside the apparatus. The improved burner is so constructed that its flame can be moved in every direction like the stream of a fire engine. The burner consists of a mixing tube for gas and air, bent in a right angle so as to form a long shank and a shorter one. The long shank is so arranged in a ring provided with a screw that it can be turned and moved in the ring. The ring can be turned around the axle of a vertical joint which rests upon a flat plate shaped foot. By this triple action the knee tube can be put into any position desired, and the mixture of gas and air can be conducted through it in both directions by means of an adjustable rubber tube. When the gas is conducted through the lower shank the burner can be placed under the lowest apparatus; when it flows into the shorter shank the position of an ordinary Bunsen burner is obtained, by inclining it lateral heating can be accomplished.—*Scientific American*.

Don't Wet a Lead Pencil.

The *Medical Review* says: The practice of wetting a lead pencil on the tongue before using it is an unclean habit, to say the least, and perhaps also a dangerous one.

Recently a woman of fine bearing and elegantly dressed stepped into the counting room of one of the local papers of a large city to insert an advertisement. Having no pencil of her own, she picked up a pencil which was tied with a string to a pad used for writing. At once she moistened the lead with her tongue and began to write.

An elderly woman who was standing by reminded her that the pencil had just been used by an old man, ragged and dirty, greasy and filthy, who also had contracted the same habit of wetting the pencil on his tongue every time he wrote a word. The disgusted woman flung the pencil away and scolded the young man behind the counter until he sharpened a brand new pencil for her use and benefit.

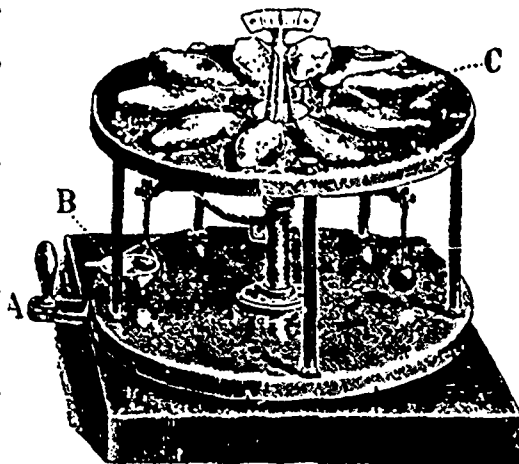
The habit is a foolish one. Instead of making the pencil write more freely and easily, it hardens it and makes it write blurred and irregular.

Newspaper men and those who use

lead pencils a great deal never dampen the lead in the mouth or with a sponge. Besides being injurious to the lead, it is a dangerous habit, inasmuch as disease has been known to be conveyed in that way into the system.

Novel Dispensing Balance.

An ingenious balance for weighing a number of powders of the same weight has been devised by Nithack, and is manufactured and sold by F. Russ, of Vienna. A circular rotating plate with ten apertures supports as many horn capsules. Below the plate is a fixed balance, into the pan, B, of which the weights are placed. The arm opposite to this pan supports the capsule C, which has been previously counterbalanced. The powder having



been weighed into the capsule C, the lever A, working backwards and forwards, lifts the plate, and with it the capsule, rotates it, and brings the next capsule over and deposits it on the arm of the balance; the weighing can thus be repeated with great ease and rapidity. The pointer of the balance projects above the plate and, moving over a graduated scale, allows of an accurate weighing being made.—*Pharmaceutical Journal*.

Success Due to Scientific Methods.

The Apenta Hungarian Aperient Water, drawn from springs near Budapest, is, as the analyses made by various authorities show, a superior laxative water, and, as it has been exploited under eminent scientific control, it has secured the support of the medical profession, so much so that it is employed in the hospitals of almost every important city in the country. Among the many leading institutions which may be named are Montreal General Hospital, Royal Victoria Hospital, Hospital Notre Dame, Montreal, Toronto General Hospital, The Hospital for Sick Children, Grace Hospital, Toronto; County Carleton General Protestant Hospital, Sick Children's Hospital, Ottawa; London General Hospital, London; Victoria General Hospital, Halifax.

American Pharmaceutical Association Papers.

A circular has been issued by the Committee on Scientific Papers of the A. Ph. A., suggesting subjects for papers to be read at the next meeting. The list is as follows:

1. A comparative examination of the various methods for solutions of formaldehyde is desirable.

2. Is mercuric chloride formed in tablets of calomel on standing? Examine (quantitatively) various commercial samples.

3. Does the addition of linalool acetate to oil of bergamot exert any uniform influence on the results of assay?

4. A convenient method of assay for oil of cinnamon is desirable. It is claimed that the "sulphite" method is unsatisfactory.

5. What is the alkaloidal strength of the various specimens of "Norwood's tincture" found in the market?

6. Comparative assays of the various commercial brands of iodoform and sublimate gauze are desirable.

7. To what extent is powdered acacia adulterated with dextrin?

8. Commercial litharge is grossly adulterated; what are the adulterants, and in what proportion are they present?

9. An inquiry into the nature and composition of "morruol" is desired.

10. Witch hazel water. Is it desirable to make witch hazel water (generally termed witch hazel extract) official? Does it contain formalin? What percentage of alcohol should it contain?

11. Under what conditions can the diastasic power of malt preparations be preserved?

12. Is the use of suppository machines advisable for general prescription work?

13. A process for a fluid extract of wild cherry miscible with water is desired.

14. What is the character and quantity of fixed oil in *pareira brava*?

15. It has been stated that samples of potassium acetate have an alliaceous odor. To what is that due?

16. What is the influence of a low temperature in percolation?

17. Would it be practical or advisable for pharmacists to undertake the dispensing of a sterilized and adapted (humanized) milk for infants? What process would be most advisable for this?

18. Is glucose or grape sugar of any value as a preservative in syrups of hydriodic acid and syrup of ferrous iodide?

19. What is the influence of filtration on solutions?

20. Salol is often ordered in powdered form. How can pure powdered salol be easily prepared?

21. Rubber substitutes. It is claimed that articles under this name are largely used by manufacturers as admixtures to Para rubber, being prepared of sulphur or chloride of sulphur and vegetable or

animal oils, glycerin, and turpentine. Investigation invited.

22. Acetone alcohol. An article under this name has been introduced as a substitute for ethyl alcohol. What is it, and how is it made?

23. It is claimed that the deep green color of some extracts and fluid extracts in the market is traceable to copper vessels used in their manufacture. Investigation invited.

24. Precipitated sulphur seems to be grossly adulterated. Is it possible to obtain it pure in the open market?

25. To what extent is selenium found in "flowers of sulphur"?

Pharmaceutical Questions.

The Pharmaceutical Association of Belgium, who are organizing the Eighth International Congress of Pharmacy, to be held at Brussels in August next, have drafted a scheme for an international competition in essays to be submitted for that congress. (C. & D.) Three prizes are to be given for the three best papers on questions of scientific or practical interest, and three for papers on professional interests. There is no specific limitation of the subjects on which papers may be written, but the association has drawn up a series of twenty topics as examples. They will serve to indicate at least twenty different channels in which young pharmacists may usefully direct their brainpower:

(1) Give a concise and practical treatise for a summary of the drugs and medicines employed in pharmacy.

(2) What is the most practical mode of pharmaceutical book-keeping? Produce a specimen register answering these desiderata.

(2) Present a complete treatise on the different specimens of aconite root.

(4) Give a practical formula for the preparation of formol.

(5) What is the value of the substances called "Essential oils without terpenes"?

(6) Present the advantages of an universal pharmacopœia, and give the means of obtaining this result.

(7) Resume the principal arguments in favor of the suppression of the united medico-pharmaceutical profession.

(8) Propose a good way of estimating the active principles in oily infusions.

(9) Show the actual state of our acquaintance with the alkaloids, ptomaines, and the leucomaines. Explain the difference as between the ptomaines and the leucomaines and natural alkaloids.

(10) Is it not necessary to modify the legal formalities as actually applied to pharmaceutical apprenticeship? If so, state the possible changes. If a jury for the examination of apprentices be necessary, give its composition and the subjects for examination. State what you know of the study of this question in other European countries.

(11) Is professional dignity compromised by the examination by Government inspectors or by private agents on their delivery? Is there any way of opposing this examination?

(12) Is there any danger in occasionally freeing the chemist from his civil responsibility? If so, where could this exemption be granted? What warranty would the substitute be required to give?

(13) Propose a legal way of preventing patent medicines from being sold under marked price.

(14) Indicate the rules for supplying medicines to the poor in all European countries. Show the advantages of each system from general and pharmaceutical points of view.

(15) Is it not advisable to put doctors under the obligation of adding to their prescription the manner in which the medicine is to be taken, and mention the age and sex of the patient? Without this knowledge can the chemist estimate the doses with accuracy?

(16) The different actions of chloroform mentioned by authors appear insufficient; most of the common chloroforms in trade are sufficient for their purpose, but it would be imprudent to use them for anesthesia. Define the necessary qualities of a perfect drug.

(17) Researches on the purity of naphthol β and of benzonaphthol.

(18) Show a practical way of taking from simple drugs for the preparation of galenical medicines, the pectical, gummy mucilaginous matters they contain, without destroying their therapeutical properties.

(19) Would it not be better to suppress from the official codex all hard or soft extracts, and to replace them by dry extracts? Show by comparative dosages if evaporation has any effect on the active principles contained.

(20) Show the most certain ways of discovering abortives in complex mixtures (milk, tea, coffee, chocolate, powders, medicines, etc., etc.).

The Association Generale.

The Association Generale Pharmaceutique de Belgique is a national organization, membership of which is open to every Belgian pharmacist who is willing to pay a subscription of two francs. It was formed between thirty and forty years ago for the purpose of uniting the pharmacists of the country in the attempt to secure better laws for pharmacy. But during the past year the association has been re-organized with a view of developing the scientific side of the profession. The president is Professor Ranwez, and the secretary is M. Duyk, both of whom have had the advantage of a special scientific training. Professor Ranwez occupies the chair of Pharmacy in the University of Louvain, and is an enthusiastic worker. M. Duyk practises as a pharmacist in Brussels.—*Phar. Journal.*

Pure Paris Green

Guaranteed above the Government

Standard

- - IN BULK AND PACKETS - -



PURE CARBONATE OF COPPER

FOR SPRAYING FRUIT TREES, Etc.

The Fungicide Recommended by the Department of
Agriculture.Packed in Kegs, Pounds, and in 3 oz. Packets, Two
Dozen in a Box

GLACIAL ACETIC ACID . . .

- VERY FINEST QUALITY -

In Demijohns, 80, 85, 90, and 95 per cent. In Wood, 80 per cent. Our acid is more expensive than the so called
"Canadian" Acetic Acid, but IS MUCH SUPERIOR in quality.

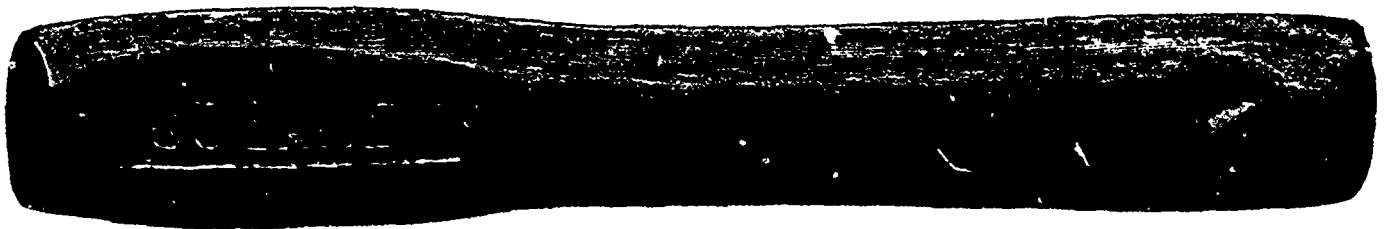
THE CANADA PAINT CO'Y, Limited,

- - MONTREAL

"Solazzi"

THE CHEMISTS' BRAND

Liquorice Juice

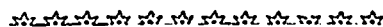


The Testimony of "The Lancet"

The following is from "The Lancet" of March 30th, 1895:

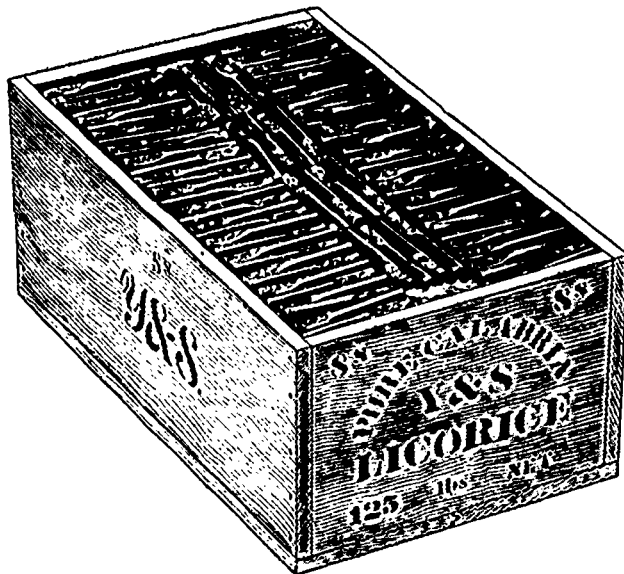
"The above brand has long been known to be of standard purity. We found the specimen to be completely soluble in water, and entirely free from impurities of any kind. It is, therefore, well adapted for the pharmaceutical purpose for which it is so useful, while as a popular demulcent it is both safe and reliable."

Recommended also by "The British Medical Journal," "Health," "The Chemist and Druggist," "Food and Sanitation"



ASK FOR SHOWCARDS AND HANDBILLS

Retail Druggists



We put up our Y & S Licorice in cases of 125, 50, and 25 lbs. bulk (loose, in leaves), 4's, 6's, 8's, 12's, and 16's to pound. Will sell rapidly if displayed prominently in your show windows, and will insure you large profits.

WE ARE ALSO MANUFACTURERS OF

Acme Licorice Pellets.....

Y & S Licorice Lozenges.....

Tar Licorice and Tolu Wafers and

Pure Penny Stick

If you cannot get the above at your jobbers, please address us as below:

YOUNG & SMYLLIE,

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

The McCORMICK MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited.

DRUGGISTS' SPECIALTIES

Fruit Tablets

- Lime Fruit
- Horehound
- Tutti Frutti
- Blood Orange
- Lemon
- Ginger
- Cherry
- Raspberry
- Apricot
- Strawberry
- Acidulated
- Chocolate
- Rose
- Musk
- Pineapple
- Nectarines
- Black Currant
- Pear
- Butter Scotch
- Catawba



Buttercups

- Walnut
- Almond
- Filbert
- Hickory
- Butternut
- Cocoanut
- Pistachio
- Pomegranate
- Smyrna
- Persico
- Orleans
- Violet

LONDON

The Greatest Remedy Known for the Cure of COLDS, HOARSENESS, SORE THROAT, etc.

CANADA

How to Create Friendly Relations Between Pharmacist and Physician.

By MAURICE P. GOULD.

There is no "royal road to Rome." There is no *one* way by which a pharmacist can make sure of being successful. Unforeseen obstacles arise again and again. Problems, not supposed to be in the catalogue, must be solved by *your* good judgment and business tact. No one else knows the peculiar conditions with which you have to contend so thoroughly as yourself. New ideas must be thought out, and old methods moulded anew to suit the requirements of your business.

History, whether individual, business, or national, repeats itself. Your condition now is the same to a greater or less degree as scores of other pharmacists have passed through. If there were any way by which you could find out those who have weathered successfully the storm which you are now encountering and get the benefit of all their experience, even then you would not be certain of victory, unless you had the nerve to fight as they fought.

However, there are fundamental principles necessary for success and abiding prosperity in all kinds of business. The druggist must realize this if he expects to succeed. He must be a man, taken all in all. That is the first essential.

More particularly the pharmacist should be an aggressive, untiring business man. He must be something more than a graduate, or a chemist. He is required to pass among professional men of the keenest minds, highly sensitive in matters of propriety and dignity. It must be his constant purpose to win from them respect and absolute confidence—and business. Not only must the pharmacist do this, but he must see to it that every man behind his prescription counters is deserving of and inspires a like confidence. Such being the case, it precludes, at the start, boys or apprentices from the desk, and demands, instead, men of ability, experience, and recognized standing. These cannot be secured except for liberal salaries.

The tender point between the physician and pharmacist—the point most harped upon—is "substitution." Nothing tends so much to gain the confidence and the patronage of a physician as a feeling of certainty on his part that the pharmacist, under all circumstances, is using the identical articles he prescribes. If the doctor prescribes a particular drug, it matters not whether your imitation of it is as good or better, let the doctor be assured that he gets exactly what his prescription calls for. In case it cannot be found, let the doctor be notified. It may be that your profit on the article dispensed may be small, but recognize this fact, that you must fill a prescription exactly as it is written, unless, of course, some grave error is apparent. Ordinary

business sagacity will teach this to be true.

When the physicians come to know a pharmacist through and through, and can depend on his using exactly what has been ordered, half the pharmacist's battle is won—but only half. It is possible to enjoy the utmost confidence and good will of all physicians and still not receive even a meagre share of their prescription business.

There is the plant—a fine store; highest grade drugs, dustless shelves, neat counters, clean scales, spotless mortar, tile, graduate, etc., and prescription men of experience and ability. But this is not all. It still remains to get the business. In these days of sharp competition trade is not looking for a latch-string to pull. It is necessary to go out into the "highways and hedges" and bring it in.

It is important that you impress upon the physician that you *want* his business. To accomplish this, call on him not less than every other week. Every week is better. Study each physician; his personal traits, leisure hours, and busy time. If he is busy, leave at once. If at leisure, pass a friendly greeting. As soon as an opportunity comes, speak of the new preparations, which will show you are wide-awake and progressive. (This is always interesting to a doctor.) Tell him who makes them, where they're from, what they are for. In fact, give him all information concerning them in your possession. Leave prescription blanks with him. They cost very little, and though he may have already some from another pharmacist yours may be the ones at hand when he is about to write a prescription. Study the arts of the best drummers who call on you and practise them on the doctor and all your customers. Depart before the call begins to drag, for visiting is somewhat like banqueting, if quit while there is yet a trifle of hunger the next course comes with greater relish.

Follow up the visit regularly with some form of attractive printed matter written in plain, forcible, dignified language.

Such circulars mailed weekly have been tried in several of the larger cities. A drug store in Kansas City sent out 150 a week for four months under the head of "Short Talks to Physicians" to every doctor in town. Since then drug stores in Denver, Des Moines, Memphis, Salt Lake City, and elsewhere, have issued practically the same circulars.

These circulars should be short and to the point, mentioning not only new preparations, but stating the points of superiority of your prescription department—and entire store—such as the checking of prescriptions by a second man; the mixing of ointments; the use of high grade chemicals, your exactness in compounding prescriptions, and scores of other suggestions that crowd up in the mind of a pharmacist who is full of his business.

One of the vital essentials of successful advertising is that it shall contain originality and individuality.

It is not enough to go to the physician, or to send advertising matter to him. Write and press him to come to your store at any and all times to suit his convenience. Keep every nook and corner of the store in a condition ready to undergo the closest eye of your most particular doctor customer. Treat him royally when he comes. If he seems interested, show him the store, upstairs and down, in and out, before the case and behind. Frankness breeds confidence. See that the physicians meet and know personally all of your prescription men. Accommodate the doctor by any legitimate means within your power. Whenever he buys he expects to pay, but you gain a point when you make a flat price on expensive articles. The physician appreciates the favor. The druggist cannot go amiss to decline payment occasionally from a physician for little nickel and dime stuff.

It's not one thing or another that bridges the imaginary chasm between physician and pharmacist, but it is a combination of all things working together.

Suppose a physician resides well away from your location, and, being unable to come to your place, telephones for some article. Send it to him promptly, free of delivery charges. No matter what the trouble is to you. It will revert to your advantage nineteen out of twenty times.

Whenever his folks—for most physicians have a wife and family—are in your store, give them every attention. Remember their likes and dislikes, and where it can be done gracefully and opportunely present them with some new thing, "to introduce it," as it were.

Yet along with this friendly intercourse certain points must not be lost sight of. The pharmacist is a business man conducting a business concern, soliciting and appreciating suggestions and criticisms, but, after all, running his own business. It would be poor policy to show partiality to any one physician. Let it be understood that no one doctor is expected to make "waiting" headquarters at your drug store. Even if both pharmacist and physician are wholly innocent, nevertheless other doctors, seeing this one waiting about continually, will conclude that he is getting a "bonus" some way. A suspicion of this kind grows and undermines confidence, finally driving away the most valuable trade.

No pharmacist can afford to allow a physician or anybody else, even at the risk of losing his good will and patronage, to drink a particle of spirituous liquors in his store.

Under no consideration should a druggist pay a physician a percentage. If he does, sooner or later it will reach the ears of the physicians of higher standing and result in the loss of their business. Nothing will kill a prescription business quicker or more surely than percentage paying.

It is well to make it plain to every physician that you aim to and will carry in stock any particular kind of drug he may want to prescribe, if he will inform you of

his preferences. What if he is overly particular (another name for "cranky"), if you gain his trade and with it that of his patients, you can well afford to "put yourself out" to please him. All these different phases go to make up a successful business.

It goes without saying that all packages should be wrapped neatly, and labels written plainly, with no doubt whether five is five or three.

Put up an ironclad rule that as far as consistent yourself and all your drug store will not be allowed for a moment to counter prescribe. One such patient refused and sent to a physician does more to bring that doctor's business to you than hours of talk.

The sum and substance of the whole prescription business is to have a high ideal and bend every effort to attain it.—*National Druggist*.

Prompt Payments.

The National Druggist, in a recent issue, says: There is no one thing that helps a business man more than a reputation for the prompt payment of bills. It makes his custom desirable and sought after, and the competition for it among rival jobbers oftentimes enables him to buy much more advantageously than another man can who is known as "slow pay."

It is better, if you cannot otherwise arrange it, to borrow the money from your local banker with which to meet your bills as they become due, than to let them lag behind and increase, until your jobber grows uneasy, and begins to wonder whether or not he will ever collect the account.

It matters not how well off you are, if you are in debt for any considerable amount, and through negligence or some other cause you have allowed the time for its payment to go by, you are under more or less moral obligation to the man whom you owe, and to that extent you are not free to buy where you will.

This the jobber knows, and is, perhaps, one of the reasons which induce him to extend your credit. He is aware that you will say: "Well, these people have been very kind to me, they don't push me for money, and I can't afford to go back on them."

Now, the purpose of the jobber in granting you these indulgences is to make you feel that you are under obligations to him, and he will be pretty apt to use the opportunity which is thus afforded him to put off on you some undesirable goods, or to charge you a little more than he would if you paid promptly and owed him nothing.

Every business man calculates on losing a certain percentage of his charged sales.

It is not the jobber who bears this loss, for he has already considered it, just as he has his rent and other expenses, when he put the prices on his goods, but it falls

on those retailers who honestly pay what they owe.

An account, however, against a man who is known as "prompt pay," who, perhaps, discounts his bills, is justly regarded as being as safe as money in a bank, and, therefore, the jobber can afford to, and will, give him inside prices.

The Druggist as a Business Man.

The question which now seems uppermost in the professional mind is that of higher education. There is an unmistakable tendency in our schools toward an extension of both the time and the curriculum, and all reports that come to us from the various pharmacy boards record the adoption of more stringent methods of examination, which will call for more extended attainments on the part of the candidates for registration. There is no prospect that the path to the practice of pharmacy will ever be less difficult than it is at present; the indications all point the other way. While this good work is going on, and all efforts are concentrated to one end, is there not danger that some of the essential qualifications for the practice of pharmacy will be overlooked? Is there not danger that the graduate will become so well grounded in the decimal scale of grams and centigrams that the demical scale which runs dimes into dollars will fall into neglect? In other words, how is the pharmacist to obtain a business education? In a business world, where the failures are said to bear a ratio to the successes of nineteen to one, is it not within the bounds of propriety to insist upon an acquaintance with the rules which govern commercial transactions? It may be said that such knowledge may be gained from a preceptor. But are the majority of preceptors competent instructors in such matters? The fact that the man is in the drug business, and has an apprentice, cannot be accepted as evidence that he is a successful business man. There are many brilliant successes in the ranks of the retail druggists, and there are quite a number of equally brilliant failures, and it is feared that the former are not numerous enough to furnish separate educational institutions for the instruction of the throng of embryo proprietors, upon whom we must depend for the future conduct of our drug stores. The subject is one which may well engage serious attention. It is believed that there are many successful druggists who take pride in their success, and are disposed to give others the benefit of their ideas. The druggist as a business man is a subject which is far from exhausted. The purchase and selling of goods, book-keeping with its debts and credits, the arrangement of the store, the advertising, the treatment of clerks and customers, and the stoppage of many little leaks in the money drawer, are themes upon which much can be said and to which thorough attention should be given.—*Notes on Pharmaceutical Products*

The "Warren Hastings."

The following poem by Mr. J. F. Kellock, druggist, of Perth, Ont., well deserves a place in *THE DRUGGISTS'* pages:

[The British troop-ship, "Warren Hastings," was wrecked off the Island Reunion on January 14th, 1897. It was pitch dark, stormy, and the rain falling in torrents. She had on board soldiers and others to the number of 1,232 men, and in addition a number of women and children. She struck a rock at 2.20 a.m., and after the first alarm the most perfect discipline prevailed, although the men knew that the ship was fast sinking, yet they stood in ranks between decks quietly waiting while the women and children were being landed.]

The Storm-King was abroad that night,
And marshalled well his forces;
He laid his plans with awful skill,
Commanding wind and rain at will,
And laughing at destruction.

Fierce and yet fiercer grew the storm,
And higher rose the water;
The sky was hid, the lightning flashed,
The wind howled loud, the thunder crashed,
And rain came down in torrents.

The troop-ship "Warren Hastings" staunch,
Was speeding o'er the sea.
On board was a brave and daring crew,
And a regiment of British soldiers true,
With wives and little children.

She felt the storm, it tried her sore,
But gallantly she faced it;
With wind and wave she fought for life,
And seemed a winner in the strife,
But fate was sad against her.

She strikes the rock with frightful shock,
And all looks wild confusion,
Till high above the storm is heard
The officer's commanding word,
And soldiers quick obey it.

On battle field 'gainst fearful odds
Oft have the British soldiers,
Stood firm and fast while shell and shot
On comrades brave destruction wrought,
And dead lay thick around them.

But here's a scene their courage tries,
Beyond the field of battle;
With ranks as straight as on parade,
In silence facing death they stayed,
While wives and children landed.

And thus 'tis now as it has been,
When duty calls or danger;
Britannia's sons will never fail
In nature's storm or bullet's hail,
To uphold the nation's honor.

J. F. KELLOCK.

Perth, Ont., Feb. 4th, 1897.

New "X" Rays.

Professor E. Friedrich, of Elbing, Prussia, informs the Vienna Academy of Science that he has discovered some new kind of rays, by which it is possible to determine definitely whether death has taken place. Professor Friedrich maintains that these rays, which he calls "Kritikstrahlen," are so sharp that they pass through the body almost in a moment, and produce pictures on the photographic plates differing according to whether the body is dead or living.—*Daily Chronicle*.

The products of our laboratory are unsurpassed
for **Purity, Quality, and Uniformity.**

Our Aromatic Cascara S. & M.

Is undoubtedly one of the finest and most reliable preparations of this valuable drug which has ever been manufactured. One minim represents 3 grains of choice Cascara bark.



Our Other Specialties :

Bitter Cascara	Calisaya Cordial
Vitalic Hypophosphites	Syr. Trifolium Co.
Apodyne, etc.	



OUR line of Perfumes and Toilet Articles have proved to be the best selling and most satisfactory handled by the drug trade during the past year.

<p>SPECIAL ODORS</p> <p>Spec.al Violet Bermuda Lilies Feau d'Espagne Mo-Ko-Ka Etc., Etc.</p>	<p>We want your trade for 1897</p> <p>We supply the ...Drug Trade Only...</p> <p>Our travellers are on the road</p>	<p>TOILET GOODS</p> <p>Hygiene Vegetable Extract French Lilac Almond Cream</p> <p>COLOGNE: Rose Violet Orange Blossom Crab Apple Lavender Lilac</p>
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The Scott & MacMillan Co., Ltd.
14 and 16 Mining Lane, Toronto



SEND YOUR MAILING LIST!

Quick! Now! To-day! We want to mail to your customers our latest convincing business-building advertising matter, the best ever sent out, as well as samples of the famous ideal laxative, regulator and intestinal tonic

**WORK WHILE
YOU SLEEP.**



**NEVER GRIP
NOR GRIPE.**

10c, 25c, 50c. — **GUARANTEED CONSTIPATION CURE.** | 10c, 25c, 50c.

CASCARETS are put up on beautiful standers (the "Pyramid of Health") ready for counter display, and sell at sight. Order only unbroken standers as follows: 1 doz. 10c size; 1 doz. 25c size; 1/2 doz. 50c size; or an assortment of 1/2 doz. 10c size, 1/4 doz. 25c size, and 1-12 doz. 50c size. Order in these quantities only from your jobber or direct from the **STERLING REMEDY COMPANY, Chicago, Montreal, New York.**

WE CREATE THE DEMAND.



WE CREATE THE DEMAND.

Our advertising will bring buyers into your store, so send your mailing list, and we will start at once. Our goods have merit, and you can sell them under absolute guarantee to cure or money refunded. We make it good.

MAKES WEAK MEN STRONG **NO-TO-BAC** BEST NERVE TONIC Known

50c., \$1.00. | **ORIGINAL GUARANTEED TOBACCO HABIT CURE.** | 50c., \$1.00.

NO-TO-BAC is the only genuine, original, effective cure for the tobacco habit, 1,500,000 boxes sold; 500,000 cured. Known the world over. Half of a dollar box often made a cure, so we have just put on the market a 50c size which met with instantaneous success. Advertising has started, so write to-day the **STERLING REMEDY COMPANY, Chicago, Montreal, New York, and**

SEND YOUR MAILING LIST!



The Fletcher Mfg. Co.

Toronto.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Soda Fountains

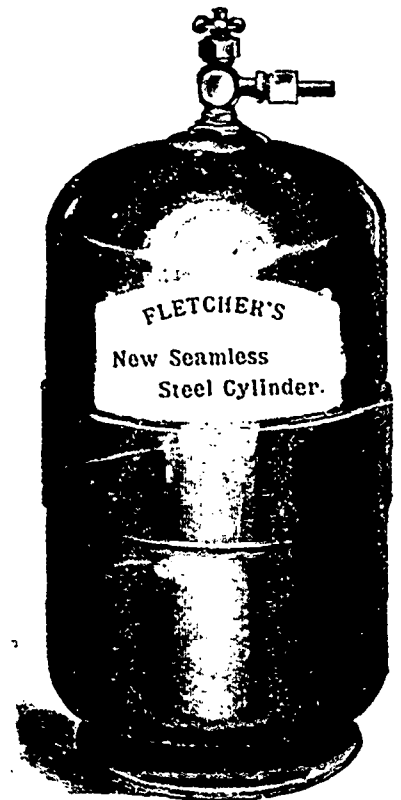
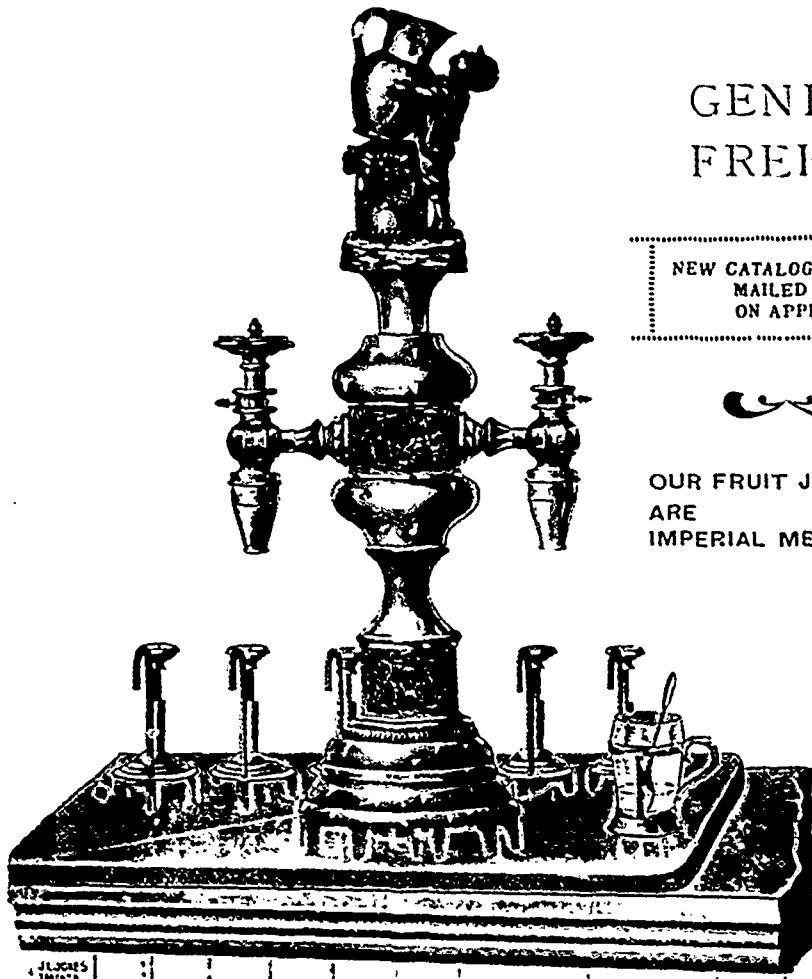
DEALERS IN

Glassware, Julip Straws,
and every requisite for the
Soda Water business.

In Onyx, Marble, or
Silver Plate

GENERATORS, CYLINDERS,
FREEZERS, ETC.

NEW CATALOGUE
MAILED
ON APPLICATION.



OUR FRUIT JUICES
ARE
IMPERIAL MEASURE.

THE ABERDEEN "A."

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

QUALITY THE BEST.

PRICES REASONABLE.

EASY TERMS OF PAYMENT.

Pure Fruit Juices, Flavoring Extracts, Colors, Etc.

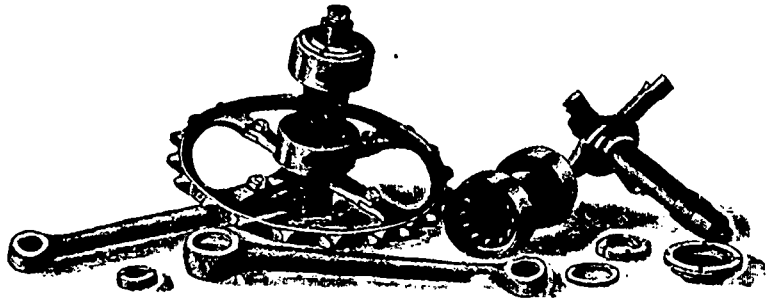
FACTORY,

440 and 442 YONGE STREET, TORONTO.

Comfort

- AND -

Speed



ARE INSURED IN THE PERFECT PRECISION AND ADJUSTMENT OF

The Cleveland Sprockets

The Method of Securing the Sprocket is Shown Clearly in this Cut.

Reliable

Agents

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MONTREAL.

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Diet and Medicine in China.

A writer in the *Cornhill Magazine* remarks that the commonly received opinion that the Chinese as a nation habitually feed on rats and mice is quite erroneous, though in the city of Canton "spatchcock" rats—that is, rats split open and dried—are commonly sold in the streets for edible purposes. Boiled rat is supposed to be good for rheumatism and chills, and also to make the hair grow more rapidly. The flesh of camels, donkeys, and goats, is regularly eaten, without much regard being had to the manner in which the animals meet their death; birds' nests of gelatinous nature and sea slugs are invariably present at first-class Chinese feasts, and human milk is hawked about for sale in Amoy, old men being the purchasers. Turtles' sinews are considered good for pains in the joints, and in Nanking there is a local custom of chewing horses' sinews. The skin and bones of deceased elephants are kept for the Emperor's consumption when unwell, and His Majesty's father is said to have been cured of some malady by means of donkey's skin, whilst ground rhinoceros horn is considered to be of great therapeutic virtue. Sharks' fins are nearly always given with a big dinner, and castor oil is said to be sometimes used in cookery. Wild Manchurian ginseng is described worth its weight in gold. It is used as a food tonic, and marvellous "repairing" qualities are attributed to it.

Preserving Leeches.

The *Pharmaceutische Zeitung* recommends the following manner of keeping leeches. A thin layer of coarse washed sand is strewn on the bottom of the container, together with some clean washed straw. This requires renewal every six months, and according to the season, the water—of which about one litre suffices ten leeches—must more or less frequently be replaced, thoroughly cleaning the jar each time. Treated in this manner, the leeches retain their vitality almost indefinitely, so that a loss is only very rarely met with.

Poisoning by Areca Nut.

Dr. E. H. Cook records a case of dog poisoning by powdered areca nut. A tablespoonful was mixed with half a teacupful of castor oil, and divided amongst four Dachshund puppies. In less than five minutes they experienced great difficulty in breathing, coughed slightly, and fell down on one side. An emetic of salt and water had the desired effect in two cases, but the other two puppies gradually got weaker and died in ten minutes. A third dog died five hours later, in spite of the successful administration of the emetic. An alkaloidal substance was subsequently found in the dogs' stomachs, but in too small quantity to ascertain whether or not it was arecoline. No other injurious substance could be detected.—*Chemical News*.

Witch Hazel Extract.

The following is taken from a recent number of *Claffin's Druggist*, a monthly issued by a drug jobbing firm: As a household remedy witch hazel extract is valuable only when properly made from the true witch hazel shrub, gathered at the proper time of the year, distilling it with pure spring water, and then adding the proper quantity of pure grain alcohol. We know that much inferior witch hazel extract has been sold to grocers, department stores, and to others who have no way of testing the quality of the goods. We know that wood alcohol, which is a poison internally and an irritant externally, is often used instead of grain alcohol, and as wood alcohol costs eighty-five to ninety cents a gallon less than grain alcohol, the inferior witch hazel is often sold at a much lower price than that made with pure grain alcohol. We also know that much of the witch hazel sold as 15 per cent. is not over 10 or 12 per cent. proof, and in many cases wood alcohol at that. We know that many who are travelling to sell the article do not know a good article from a poor one, and they cannot tell how it is made, or from what part of the shrub, or the process of making; in fact, they are selling goods they know nothing about, and for which the buyer has to stand all the responsibility. Some makers of witch hazel claim they add the alcohol to the shrub before distilling, thus getting a stronger extract. Buyers of witch hazel should not be taken in by this claim. We very much doubt if this is ever done. Even so, anyone who knows anything about distilling knows that as soon as the still is started the alcohol would separate at once from the witch hazel shrub, making a loss of alcohol and waste of labor. Witch hazel is often offered at a less price per gallon than the genuine article would cost if fortified with grain alcohol.

Yohimbebe Bark and Yohimbin.

The natives of Cameroon have long understood the powerful aphrodisiac properties of the rind of a tree known as the yohimbebe, and make use of it for such purposes. The rind is of a chocolate brown color, extremely hard, and ranges from half an inch to an inch in thickness.

Professor L. Spiegel has succeeded in isolating an alkaloid which he named yohimbin. When employed as an aphrodisiac, yohimbin produces remarkable effects on the human frame. The alkaloid crystallizes from an alcoholic solution, in white needles of a dullish lustre, which melt at 231° C. They dissolve with difficulty in water, but are readily amenable to most other solvents.

In addition to this alkaloid, a second base, yohimbimin, melting between 105° and 106° C., has been found.—*Chemiker Zeitung*.

Toxicity of Picric Acid and Its Salts and other Derivatives.

Th. Bokomy reports that free picric acid is a strong poison to algae but not to fungi. *Ammonium picrate* is poisonous to the lower organisms, as is the potassium salt. They are almost as active as the free acid, the toxicity of which to the higher animals and to man has not been satisfactorily determined. *o*-nitrobenzoic acid is very strongly poisonous to algae and the lower animals, its potassium salt is decidedly injurious to the higher plants, algae and infusoria, also nitrobenzene, *o*-nitrophenol, and *p*-nitrophenol are poisonous in a greater or less degree. All the author's experiments confirm Löw's conclusion "that the action of the nitro-group becomes enfeebled when strongly negative groups as the carboxyl or sulpho group are present in the molecule."—*Süddeutsche Apotheker-Zeitung*.

The Costliest Thing in the World.

The announcement that charcoal thread used as filaments in incandescent electric lamps, costing about \$12,000 a pound, was the dearest substance in the world, has elicited considerable discussion. A Chicago authority states that gallium is vastly more expensive than the carbon filament, 1½ grams of it being worth \$25, or about \$100,000 per pound. He also furnishes a list of the rare metals, with their approximate prices per pound:

Beryllium and lanthanum.	.\$10,000
Rhodium and thorium.....	6,000
Didymium and rubidium. . . .	4,000
Indium and tantalum	3,500
Erbium, niobium and yttrium	3,000
Rhutenium and vanadium	2,000

—*Keystone*.

Sign Painting on Glass.

According to *Neuste Erfindungen*, a new process has been devised, whereby the design is drawn full size on paper. The letters are then cut out, taking care to keep the edges clean and sharp, and pasted on the glass, in the same position they occupy on the drawing. The glass inside of the boundary of the sign is then painted with the background color, cutting in sharp round the edges of the pasted-on letters. When the paint is dry, the paper is removed by moistening, and gold or aluminum leaf applied to the vacant spaces, or colored mica or thin scales of mother-of-pearl may be scattered over the semi-dry gold size, and finally backed up by a coat of lacquer. Of course, this applies to sign work on the inside of glass windows, or similar places.

The Mexican maguey tree (century plant) furnishes a needle and thread all ready for use.

Pharmaceutical Notes.

POWDERED CAMPHOR.—W. Schmidt, of New York, has been granted a patent for a process of pulverizing camphor. The process consists of dissolving crude camphor in a benzine whose boiling point is not higher than 80° C., the solution is allowed to stand in order to settle; the supernatant liquid drawn off and transferred to a distilling apparatus, by which the major portion of the benzine is distilled off. The residuary liquid, on cooling, deposits camphor in the form of an extremely fine powder, which is filtered off and dried. The article thus obtained is of considerable importance to the prescriptionist, as it saves him a good deal of time in compounding prescriptions in whose composition it is an ingredient.—*National Druggist*.

QUICK METHOD OF MAKING MERCURIAL OINTMENT.—Ettore Barbi gives in *Il Farmacista Italiano* a formula by which he says a 1 in 2 ointment can soon be made. A few grammes of decoction of saponaria root are put into a strong jar or bottle; 500 grammes of mercury are added, and the whole shaken until the globules of the metal are no longer visible. The emulsified mercury is poured into a mortar containing 400 grammes of lard and 100 grammes of white wax melted together, and, on triturating, the metal is soon taken up, and a smooth and perfect ointment results.—*Pharmaceutical Journal*.

DIACHYLON OINTMENT.—The following method of preparing the above substance is recommended by Max Denhardt, *Pharmaceutische Zeitung*: Place, in a suitable vessel, 100 parts of freshly rendered lard, a like quantity of olive oil and 90 parts of prepared oxide of lead; and, after adding a sufficient quantity of water, heat the whole until saponification shall have been effected. This done, beat the hot mass so obtained with a spatula until it has thoroughly cooled. Diachylon ointment, thus prepared, is of a uniform white color, and, moreover, keeps for an indefinite period.

A SOLVENT CAPABLE OF SEPARATING CODEINE FROM MORPHINE.—L. Fouquet (*Jour. de Pharm. et de Chim.* [6], 5, 49) has found that morphine is insoluble in anisol in the cold, and only slightly soluble at the boiling temperature. Codeine, on the contrary, is soluble in the same solvent cold, and its solubility rapidly rises with the temperature according to the following:

Temperature.	Morphine.	Codeine.
0°	Insoluble.	7.50 per 100, by weight.
16°	15.28 " "
32°	" "
100°0.05 per 100	164.00 " "
150°4.50 " "	" "

These investigations were made with a very pure anisol, boiling at 150° C., and having a specific gravity of 0.991.

Morphine was found to crystallize in beautiful, colorless, anhydrous prisms by chilling the solution made in boiling anisol; these crystals did not melt at 120°, like the hydrated morphine, but became brown at 210°, and were converted into an oily black liquid at 247°.

It should be noted that the solubility of the codeine is increased by crystallization from anisol; since after one crystallization the alkaloid dissolves in the proportion of 10.75 parts per 100 at the temperature of 0°, whereas the proportion is only 7.80 per 100 at 9° with the codeine of commerce.

The author concluded that he could, with anisol, effect a separation of the two alkaloids when mixed, and to establish this he made a mixture of 1.044 grammes codeine and 0.710 grammes of morphine; he exhausted this with 20 c.c. of anisol at 15°, and washed the residue with 10 c.c. more of the solvent poured on the filter; after drying he found the residual morphine to weigh 0.702 grammes, corresponding to a loss of a little over 1 per cent. From these results he concluded that anisol is applicable in many ways as a laboratory solvent in toxicological investigations.—*American Journal of Pharmacy*.

ESTIMATION OF IODOFORM IN GAUZE.—Dr. Schacherl (*Zeitschr. Oester. Apoth. Verein.*) proposes the following method, which consists in decomposing the iodoform by means of sodium ethylate in a pressure flask and then estimating the liberated iodine (as KI), after Volhard's method. As pressure flask, the author employed a strong flask, the outer edge of the neck of which had been ground off perfectly level; over this a piece of rubber is placed, held in position by means of a piece of plate glass clamped on securely by means of an iron frame, which fits over the entire bottle.

Of the sample of gauze 1 to 1.5 gm. (30 to 50%), or 2 to 2.5 gm. (10 to 20%), are weighed off in the flask; over this is poured a cold solution of about 0.5 gm. of metallic sodium in 30 gm. of absolute alcohol, the flask is securely sealed and heated for one-half hour in a water bath. After cooling, the brown alcoholic fluid is decanted off and the gauze washed several times by decantation with distilled water. The mixed fluids are heated to drive off the excess of alcohol and evaporated to low bulk. The fluid is then acidified with pure nitric acid (free from nitrous) and filtered into a 200 c.c. flask; to this an accurately measured volume of $\frac{N}{10}$ volumetric solution of silver nitrate (30 c.c.) is added and water added up to the 200 c.c. mark. The mixture is well shaken and filtered into a dry vessel, 100 c.c. are drawn off, transferred to a flask, about 2 c.c. of a saturated solution of ferric alum (free from Cl.) added, and then $\frac{N}{10}$ volumetric solution of ammonium sulfocyanide added until a permanent brownish coloration is produced. The number of cubic centimetres of the sulfocyanide solution

used, multiplied by 2, is subtracted from the volume of the silver solution used, the difference gives the quantity of silver solution taken up by the iodine. Each cubic centimetre of the silver solution corresponds to 0.013086 gm. of iodoform.

Metallic sodium is employed here in producing sodium alcoholate, in order to avoid introducing traces of chlorine, as would be the case in using caustic soda.

Another portion of the sample (weighed) is extracted with alcohol in a Soxhlet's extractor, then dried at 100° C., and weighed. On adding the percentages of iodoform and gauze, and subtracting this from 100, the percentage of glycerin present is estimated.—*Era*.

PURIFIED WATER FOR HYPODERMIC SOLUTION.—Water free from organic matter, and which will prevent the growth of fungi when holding alkaloids in solution, may be made as follows: Take of boiling hydrant water one gallon, to which add $\frac{3}{8}$ grain of potassium permanganate which has been dissolved in one ounce of water; mix well, allow to stand one hour, and, if the water loses the light pink color, add another portion of potassium permanganate, and in this manner continue until it retains a delicate tint from the salt. Then add 5 grains of alum, shake until dissolved, and allow to stand until the precipitate subsides, and until the tint from the permanganate has disappeared. The process is hastened by frequent shaking. Filter three times through a double thickness of white filter paper, which has previously been scalded, to render it sterile.

The process should be conducted in well closed glass containers, and during filtration the funnels should be covered with well-fitting rubber covers of the kind known as "sanitary covers." The finished product should be kept in absolutely clean, well stoppered bottles, and before using the lip of the bottle should be carefully freed from dust, and every care should be exercised to keep it clean and sterile. Water prepared as per above directions has been kept sterile for as long as six months; it, moreover, causes no abscesses where proper attention has been given to the syringe used in making an hypodermic injection.—*Sidney Rauschenberg, Ph.G., in American Druggist*.

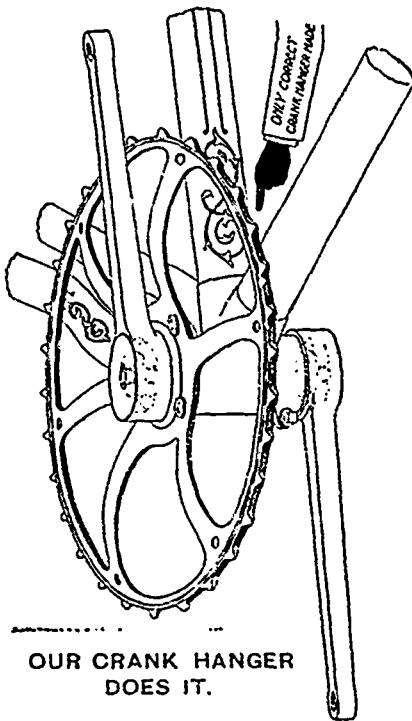
New Flashlight Powder.

At the Antwerp section of the Belgian Photographic Society, it was stated by M. Ommeganck (*Amateur Photographer*) that a satisfactory flashlight powder can be prepared by rubbing well together in a mortar 5 parts of magnesium dust, 3 parts of aluminum dust, and 1 part of red, or amorphous, phosphorus. This preparation is said to give a more rapid flash than simple magnesium or aluminum dust, while free from the danger attending the use of explosive mixtures containing potassium chlorate.

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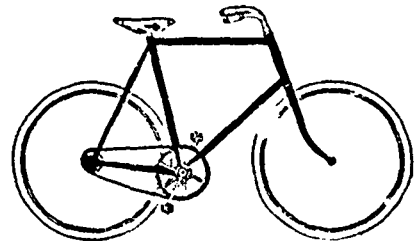
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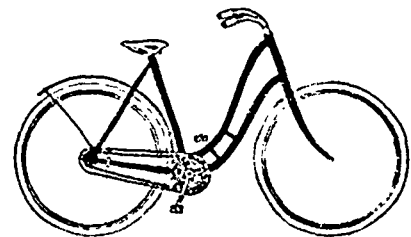
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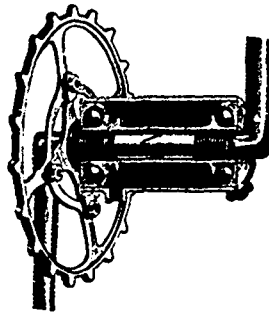
Our Bearings are all turned from solid bar steel of a special quality manufactured expressly for that purpose. All cups and cones are case hardened for wear, and then ground true to gauge. We use 3/8" balls in the crank bracket, and 5/16" balls in the rear hub. Best English Perry chains, sprockets cut from Perry designs, large sprockets front and rear. Result: Minimum of Friction.

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Quantitative Isolation of Alkaloids, A New Method Suitable for Analytical Use.

(C. Kippenberger. Zeits. anal. Chem., Jour. Soc. Chem. Ind.)—The method depends on the solubility of the alkaloid hydriodide periodides in acetone. On adding to this solution alkali, then acid, and sufficient thiosulphate to combine with the free iodine, a solution is obtained from which, after evaporation of the acetone and addition of alkali, the alkaloid can be extracted by chloroform. This process gave excellent results with weighed amounts of pure alkaloids. In the isolation of alkaloids from corpses, etc., they are usually obtained mixed with proteins, amines, amido acids, etc., which interfere with the ordinary alkaloid reactions. The author's method, which has been successfully applied to mixtures like those met with in practice, is as follows: The substance, isolated in any manner, and supposed to be an alkaloid, is dissolved in acidified water; the solution made neutral or feebly alkaline (under these conditions proteins remain in solution), is precipitated with an iodine solution saturated with potassium iodide, after standing the liquid is filtered through an asbestos filter, the precipitate washed with cold water and dissolved in pure acetone. The dark brown solution is made alkaline, and then acid, and mixed with water; it then contains the alkaloid as acid salt. The acetone is driven off by a gentle heat on the water-bath, the liquid decolorized by a few drops of thiosulphate, and after addition of sodium carbonate in excess, the alkaloid is extracted by shaking with chloroform. In the case of morphine and narceine the extraction is different (amyl alcohol or chloroform from an ammoniacal liquid, or chloroform containing alcohol from a sodium carbonate solution). Glucosides do not give a reaction with solution of iodine in potassium iodide. The method for obtaining alkaloids from plant extracts is quite similar, except that after acidifying the acetone solution of the periodide and adding water, it is immediately shaken with petroleum ether of boiling point 30° to 50° C.; this extracts most of the acetone and also impurities possibly present; this extraction is repeated, and the ether washed with a little acidified water. The alkaloid solution is then warmed on the water-bath, thiosulphate added, after cooling, and the extraction with chloroform takes place as before.

Generally, in heating to drive off the solvent before weighing, the alkaloid becomes brown; this is avoided in the presence of alkalis. The use of ammonia to precipitate the base is not advisable, for, though soluble in ether, it is volatile. The author adds ether which has been shaken with aqueous sodium carbonate (very slightly soluble in ether) to the solvent used; thus the browning is prevented, the error introduced is negligible in view of the varying amounts of water

of crystallization contained in the alkaloids.

The method of isolating pure alkaloids by addition of acid to their ethereal solutions is objectionable, generally because this will also precipitate salts of amide bases, and particularly objectionable when ammonia has been used to separate the free alkaloid.

A MORPHINE REACTION.—On addition of potassium iodide solution of iodine to an alkaline hydroxide morphine solution, there is obtained at first a yellow coloration, which, by a very gradual addition of iodine, turns to a grass green, the same coloration is given by bromine, but not chlorine. Apomorphine does not give this reaction, nor do codeine and other alkaloids; it is possibly due to an oxidizing action of iodine.—*Err.*

The Ointments of the B.P.

By E. W. LUCAS.

The directions for the preparation of several of the official ointments not yielding very satisfactory results, I was led during the autumn of last year to commence a few experiments with a view to their improvement. It is not proposed, however, in this short paper to deal with each ointment separately, except in one or two instances.

The ointments may be divided into two classes: (A) Those containing medicaments intended for absorption, such as aconitine; (B) those used as dressings for wounds or sores, of which boric acid ointment may be taken as a type.

Class A requires a basis having a melting point about 95° F., capable of being readily absorbed when rubbed into the skin, and, while having well marked preservative properties, free from any tendency to set up irritation.

Prepared lard containing 3 minims of oil of cloves to each ounce is suggested as fulfilling all the conditions enumerated. This basis, which might be called *adeps odoratus*, is a whiter preparation than the official benzoated lard, blander, and endowed with better keeping properties.

Class B also requires a non-irritant basis, the melting point of which should not be lower than 115° F., so as to avoid the inconvenience caused by the ointment softening and soaking into the bandages, and not higher than 120° F., on account of the difficulty experienced in spreading very hard ointments on lint, etc.

A mixture of solid hydrocarbons completely liquefying within the limits of temperature before mentioned would appear to be the most suitable for the purpose, and such a mixture might be known as *unguentum petrolei* or *unguentum simplex*. Following out this, the ointments might be classified as follows:

CLASS A.

	Per cent.
Ung. Aconitina	2
" Atropina	2
" Belladonna	10

" Chrysarobini	5
" Galla	20
" Opio	10
" Iodi	3
" Potassi Iodidi	15
" Staphisagriae	33
" Veratrina	2

* Ung. Aconitina, Ung. Atropina, Ung. Veratrina. These ointments should be made to contain 8 per cent. of oleic acid, in which the alkaloid may be dissolved by aid of gentle heat.

CLASS B.

	Per cent.
Ung. Acidi Borici	15
" Acidi Carbonici	5
" Acidi Salicylici	4
" Calamina	10
" Cantharidis	15
" Eucalypti	10
" Glycer. Plumbi Subis.	10
" Hydrarg. Ammon.	10
" Iodii	5
" Nit. Dil.	33
" Ox. Rubri	10
" Subchlor.	10
" Iodoformi	10
" Plumbi Subacetatis	5
" Carbonatis	10
" Iodidi	10
" Sulphuris	10
" Iodidi	5
" Zinci	15
" Zinci Oleati	50

* Ung. Acidi Carbonici.—If an equivalent quantity of modified carbonic acid, containing 10 per cent. of water is used, there is less tendency to crystallization on keeping. Glycerin would do, but requires a larger quantity for solution of the acid.

The ointments not included in the above list are those of spermaceti, mercury (simple and compound), mercuric nitrate, tar and resin. These may be prepared as follows:

UNGUENTUM CETACEI.

	Parts.
Take of—	
Spermaceti	1
Soft White Paraffin	4
Melt and stir until cold	

UNGUENTUM HYDRARGYRI.

	Parts.
Take —	
Mercury	1
Anhydrous Wool Fat	1
Stir together until mercury globules are no longer visible to the naked eye.	
NOTE.—As this ointment is largely used forunction, the change would be found advantageous.	

UNGUENTUM HYDRARGYRI NITRATIS.

The directions for this ointment should read as follows:

Dissolve the mercury in the nitric acid without the aid of heat, agitating gently from time to time. Melt the lard in the oil and raise to a temperature of about 380° F. Pour into an earthenware vessel previously made hot, capable of holding ten times the quantity, and when the mixture has fallen to about 350° F. add by degrees the cold mercury solution, stirring briskly with a wooden spatula to promote disengagement of the fumes. Keep stirred until cold. If these directions are closely followed a pale, lemon-colored ointment will result, which only acquires a slight orange tint, even after keeping for several months.

Much controversy has taken place regarding the preparation of this ointment, but I feel emboldened to write with a certain amount of confidence on the matter, as the firm of John Bell & Co. have had a considerable reputation for its manufacture for several generations. In

fact, there hangs in the counting-house in Oxford street an engraving, published in 1842, of a water color drawing by W. Hunt, representing the interior of the old laboratory, with a porter named Simmons as the central figure, actually engaged in stirring a batch of nitrate of mercury ointment, as witnessed by the label. It is, moreover, traditional that the same John Simmons was permitted by Jacob Bell to take a fee of half-a-crown from each assistant whom he initiated into the mystery of making the ointment.

UNGUENTUM PICIS.

	Parts.
Take of—	
Stockholm Tar.....	4
Hard Paraffin.....	1
Mix together and stir until nearly cold.	

UNGUENTUM RESINÆ.

	Parts.
Take of—	
Resin.....	8
Yellow Wax.....	4
Hard Paraffin.....	3
Soft ".....	15

Melt the resin, yellow wax, and hard paraffin; add the soft paraffin, and stir until cold.

—*Phar. Journal (Eng.).*

A New Asiatic Remedy.

Among the most noted plants employed medicinally in parts of Asia in cases of hydrophobia, leprosy, snake bite, etc., is the hoangnan, a plant placed by botanists among the strychnicæ. M. Svesserter, as illustrating its efficacy, gives an account of the cure, in Tonquin, of the bite of the black viper by means of this plant, and two cases of the cure of the bite of the cobra de capella, in India, the bite of which reptile, he asserts, means simply death within half an hour. Further, M. Féron, of India, gives the case of a boy, seventeen years of age, who was bitten on the heel by a cobra, the lad's leg in a few minutes becoming swollen up as far as the thigh, in less than ten minutes his sight being completely gone. The first three pills restored his sight and reduced the swelling of the leg to below the knee, two more reducing it to the sole of the foot. At the end of half an hour no pain was felt, except that which was occasioned by the lesion of the tendon Achilles, this pain disappearing gradually and entirely as the wound proceeded to cicatrization.—*Public Health Journal.*

IODOTHYRIN.—This is a more correct name for thyroiodin.

SPINOL.—A syrupy, brown liquid of a peculiar odor and disagreeable taste, which is very stable and undergoing no changes even after a considerable period of time.

SUNOFORM.—This is the name applied to the methylic ether of diiodosalicylic acid which is obtained by acting upon essence of wintergreen or salicylate of methyl with iodine.

New Foreign Pharmacopœias.

THE RUSSIAN PHARMACOPŒIA.—The fifth edition of the Russian Pharmacopœia will probably be published quite shortly. Its editing has been entrusted to a special commission, which has recently caused to be issued to all pharmaceutical and medical societies and persons of medical note in the empire, proof-sheets of the list of articles which it is proposed to incorporate in the new pharmacopœia. It is understood that no fewer than 218 preparations mentioned in the present edition of the work are to be eliminated in the new issue. The reason of this is that the Russian pharmacist, like most of his continental brethren, is compelled by law to keep in stock all articles mentioned in the pharmacopœia, and that this has been found a heavy burden upon the smaller chemists. The principle has been adopted to incorporate only those newer remedies of which the value has been proved by very long practical experience, and which have come into general use.

THE BELGIAN PHARMACOPŒIA.—A new supplement to the Belgian Pharmacopœia was to have been published on January 31st, but the pharmacists, who are charged with the editing of the work, have not finished their duties in time. The Belgian Minister of Agriculture, who appears to look after pharmacopœial matters also, has now extended the time for preparing the supplement to May 1st. The Belgian Pharmacopœia itself is also in process of revision.—*Chemist and Druggist.*

Bleaching Wax and Stearin.

The natural method of bleaching, which still remains the best, and of all others alone preserves the natural characteristic aroma in beeswax, lies under the single disability of taking up a considerable time in its performance. There is, it is true, a possibility of shortening the process by the employment of ozone for the artificial enrichment of the bleaching atmosphere, but this has only an insignificant influence unless care is taken to preserve the wax in a certain condition of moisture. To supply this ozone we may proceed by atomizing oil of turpentine, or by making use of the electric current. Still, even under these circumstances, the bleaching process may be protracted for some weeks, or even months; so that the advantages of a chemical process capable of rendering the wax perfectly white in twenty-four hours cannot be overlooked, although the attempts hitherto made to perfume the bleached wax by the addition of a small quantity of the unrefined substance, or an artificial oil ("wax oil") have proved unsuccessful.

From a close investigation into the natural method of bleaching it appears that the duration of the process is influenced by the following factors: The percentage

of water in the wax; the moisture of the air; the surface of the wax; the temperature, and the light. Perfectly dry wax takes twice as long to bleach as that containing from two to five per cent. of water, whilst on the other hand, air laden with moisture will only bleach four times more slowly than if quite dry. The most favourable temperature is 35° C., though the operation can be effected at as low as 20° C. Diffused sunlight (full daylight) is almost as effective as the direct rays of the sun. The most important factor, however, is the amount of exposed surface, which should be as large as possible. To this end the crude wax may be melted and run into laminae of one-fifth to one-eighth of an inch in thickness; or, better still, made up into an emulsion with water at 60° to 80° C. in a Laval emulsifier, and poured out into cold water, by which means it is obtained in the form of extremely small granules. It is also found that the presence of bleached wax in the crude wax expedites the bleaching of the latter considerably.

By utilizing all these discoveries, viz., melting 50 per cent. of bleached wax with the crude mass, emulsifying and pouring out into cold water containing a little oil of turpentine, the bleaching process can be shortened to forty-eight hours.

By the aid of the emulsifier wax can be chemically bleached in ten minutes. To accomplish this, the wax is emulsified with slightly-alkaline water at 80° C., and, after exposing the emulsion to the action of sodium hypo-chlorite for ten minutes, a slight excess of hydro-chloric acid is added, the wax being finally washed with warm water in the apparatus. The product is, however, inodorous and brittle.

Stearin behaves exactly like wax under the natural bleaching process, and the chemical method is also applicable to Japan and Carnuba wax.—*Chemiker Zeitung.*

Heart Strain in Cycling.

It is to be regretted that bicyclists are often seen riding with open mouth. The evils of mouth-breathing are accentuated under such conditions, and it is well to note the cause. With some, this pernicious habit was fixed in childhood. But when it is observed only after exercise, such as bicycling, it indicates that the heart and lungs have been subjected to undue strain, which should not be repeated. Medical experience affirms that so long as the cyclist can breathe freely with the mouth closed he is safe, at least so far as heart strain is concerned.—*Public Health Journal.*

UNUSOL.—This is chemically iodine resorcin sulphonate of bismuth which is principally employed for suppositories in hemorrhoids.

MALARIN.—A new antipyretic which results from the condensation of acetophenone and phenetidine. It is met with in commerce as a citrate.



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OF
John Labatt, London, Ont.

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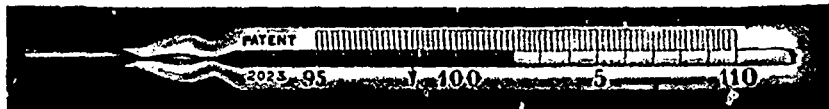
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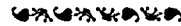
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Edited by

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TO CYCLISTS

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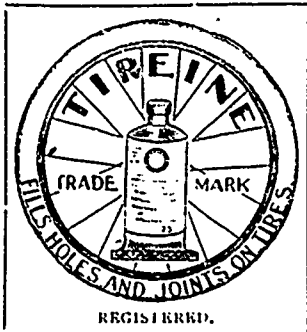
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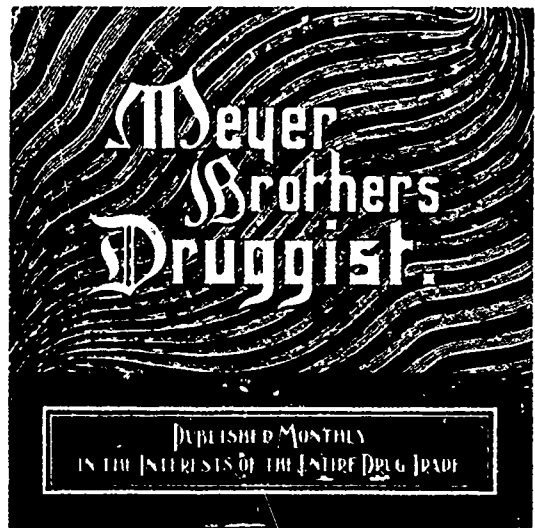
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Photographic Notes

An Expert Amateur Gives Advice.

BY HOGARTH.

dry-goods and department stores all over the country are handling druggists' sundries, hence it is perfectly legitimate, as it is absolutely necessary, that a druggist should branch out into other fields, if he would maintain a satisfactory trade.

The sale of photographic chemicals by the drug trade will, to a great extent, make good the deficiency caused by the loss of sales in druggists' sundries.

Keep only the best. Don't let the goods get contaminated; a very little hyposulphite of soda is fatal to a developer. Put a neat card in your show window announcing the fact that you deal in photographic chemicals, and watch results. Be

Metacarbol	25 grains.
Sulphite soda crystals.....	100 grains.
Sodium hydrate	50 grains.
Distilled water.....	10 ounces

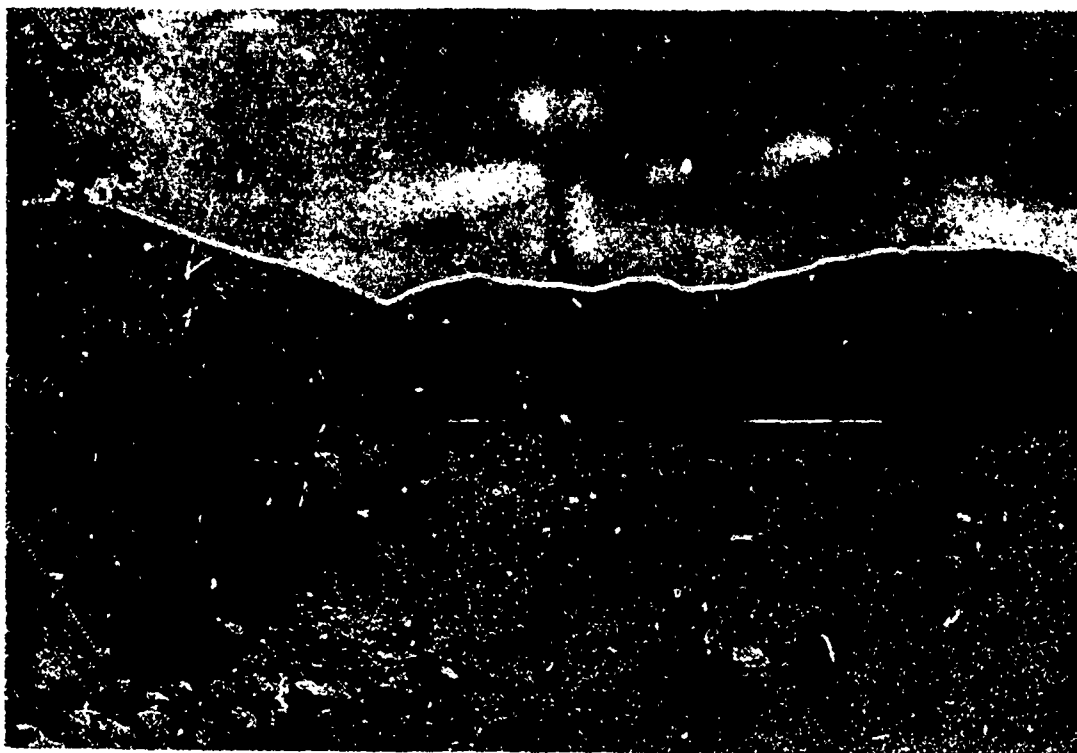
Dissolve thoroughly in the order given, then filter. If your plate is a little over exposed, dilute with an equal quantity of water.

DEVELOPING.

How to avoid "halation" puzzles the beginner and even "stumps" the manufacturer of the plates. It is generally supposed that the latter is a practical photographer, so when the amateur has troubles he applies to the manufacturer for solace—and he doesn't get it. Let us suppose the novice wishes to take a group picture of a lot of pretty girls dressed in white. He groups them to his satisfaction about two feet in front of a dark background—either a vine-covered fence or a dark-

batch; do not let the sun shine in the lens while making the exposure (the picture was made entirely in the shade). *Let him know* when you find out the real cause of the trouble!

Now it is easy to avoid halation when you know how. Do not place your group too close to the dark background—keep them at least five or six feet away. The light reflected from the white dresses on the dark background causes the halation; to correct it entirely, refrain from developing too far; over development causes indistinctness and lack of detail in over-exposed parts and makes the plate a very slow printer. Merely develop the plate until you find, by holding it up to your ruby light, that the detail shows up well in the shadows, and that the high lights, such as white dresses and the sky, appear quite opaque. *Bulletin of Pharmacy*



"On Brant Lake"—By J. H. May.

sure to let the young people know that they can get their chemicals of you and that you handle only the finest quality; that you accurately compound all solutions; that good results will be assured if instructions are adhered to. In this way you will get more trade than you anticipate, since for one camera sold three years ago a hundred are being sold to-day.

A GOOD DEVELOPER.

I have used several developing agents and find that metacarbol is a developer which should appeal to all amateurs as well as to professional photographers. It acts quickly, keeps well in solution, and has none of the common faults of pyrogalllic acid and other developers, such as fogging and staining the films. I give the formula as follows:

painting house. Then follows the exposure of about one second or more. When he develops the plate—and, by the by, the novice develops it until the whites begin to darken up so as to be sure that none of the detail is lost—the photographic image transferred to paper shows a halo about the white dresses which it is hard to account for. This spoiling of his picture annoys and distresses the operator; he writes for enlightenment to the manufacturer of the plates, giving every detail of time, exposure, subject, background, and developer used; but he prevails on the girls to promise another "pose," and with an expectant heart awaits the manufacturer's response.

The reply comes, and usually it is enough to drive the novice to drink. The wise oracle tells you that your sulphate of soda was probably too old—try a fresh

Printing Names on Photographs

The following is a very good method of printing titles or names in black upon prints: The name or other matter to be printed on the photograph is set up in type, and printed on cardboard; from this make an exposure on a transparency plate, developing it strongly. After the print has been made from the regular printing negative, it is placed under the dense transparency of the regular negative, and the name printed in. The only precaution necessary is to time the transparency negative properly, and develop strongly, so as to get good contrast. Photographers will find this a much easier and quicker method than the old one of printing on tissue paper and fastening same to the negative by means of varnish; moreover, the result is black instead of white, usually much more pleasing.

Some Hints About Mounting Photographs.

It is a very easy matter to place a print in its required position on a mount only slightly larger than itself—with a narrow margin the eye can hardly make a mistake—and in mounting a print on a tint, the same conditions apply, but when the margin is comparatively large it is by no means such an easy matter, unless the correct position has previously been measured and marked out. The method I am about to describe will save measuring each mount, and, at the same time, will do away with the necessity for any sleight of hand in placing the print accurately to the marks. It is a particularly useful method when a number of prints have to be mounted, and the time expended in making the guide, which may be preserved for future use, will hardly be greater than that required for measuring and marking a single mount.

Take a piece of flat, stout paper, or preferably very thin cardboard, exactly the size of the mount, and, by measurement, cut a rectangular opening in it slightly larger than the largest print required to be mounted. The exact dimensions, or even the shape of the opening, are not very important, provided that the opening is larger than the print. For use, the print, having been properly covered with the mountant, is to be placed face downward on a sheet of paper, a sheet of glass, or any convenient flat surface; the guide is then arranged over it so that, had it been the mount, the print would occupy the required position; the mount is then placed on the guide so that their sides are coincident, sufficient friction is applied to the mount to pick the print up, the mount with the print in its proper position on it is turned over, and the mounting finished by rubbing down in the usual manner. The whole theory of the thing is that, while it is difficult to divide a large surface by the eye with precision, it is a comparatively easy matter with a small surface to deal with, and there is the further advantage with this system that, the print being on a flat surface, nearly the whole of it can be brought into contact with the mount at once, and the gymnastics usual when endeavoring to overcome the flexibility of the print when trying to hold it flat in the hand and over the mount are done away with. —*William Byford, in Photo Beaton.*

To Mount Pictures on Linen.

Coat one side of the linen with a mixture of india-rubber and gutta-percha. Lay the picture face downwards, and put the coated side of the linen on to it, and then iron the back of the linen with a moderately hot iron. This suffices to fix them together. To remove the picture from the linen it is necessary only to run over the back with a hot iron. As the mixture is water-proof it protects the picture from damp, particularly if it be rubbed over with a little stearin. —*Monsieur.*

The Latest Microbe.

The "*bacilli bicyclorum*," or, in other words, the bicycle microbe, is in the air, and in the course of the next month we shall see an epidemic of wheel fever in this community as intense in its violence as that of any previous season.

To have had the measles or scarletina is usually considered a guarantee against future visitations of the same diseases, but 'tis not so with bicycle fever. The fact that one has in past seasons laid awake at night and tossed with perplexing doubt over the problem of what wheel he shall ride, is no assurance that he will not again fall a victim to the same distressing worryment, during this and future seasons.

If one were only left to himself in the matter the chances are that his case would not be half as aggravated, but with the promptings, warnings, and pleadings of at least a dozen bicycle agents continually dinning in his ears, the wonder is that he survives it at all. The facility with which the wheels of the agent may be transferred to the prospective buyer's head is truly an appalling possibility and one from which there seems to be no possible avenue of escape. —*Maritime Merchant.*

How to Avoid Frosted Windows.

Nothing is more annoying to a window trimmer in the winter than a window covered with thick frost, which effectually shuts off all view of the display. This is a matter which can be easily remedied at small expense and with but little work.

The reason for the frosting or sweating, as it is sometimes called, is that the warm air inside the store comes into contact with the cold glass, condensing the moisture into drops which congeal upon the inside of the glass. Now, if the air on both sides of the window is the same temperature there will be no trouble with frosting. To accomplish this the back of the window must be tightly closed and holes from a quarter to half an inch in diameter bored through the sash at the top and bottom of the window. The holes should be about eighteen inches apart, and as close to the glass as possible. This will give ample space for the air from the outside to circulate through the window, and thus prevent sweating or frosting. There must not be any chance for the warm air in the store to get into the window. A further aid to prevent trouble of this nature is to take a cloth dampened with alcohol or glycerine and rub the inside of the glass every few days.

RETOUCHING MEDIUM FOR SMALL SURFACES.

Gum dammar	6 parts.
Gum resin	9 parts.
Oil of turpentine	120 parts.

Newfoundland Cod-Liver Oil.*

*Extract from Annual Report of the Newfoundland Department of Fisheries.

It is gratifying to find that the manufacture of refined cod-liver oil on the modern and more profitable method, is making rapid progress, and is likely to prove remunerative to those who have taken it up. The superintendent has been actively engaged in giving instructions to all who sought his assistance, and aiding them in fitting up the necessary apparatus for manufacturing the steam refined and frost-proof cod-liver oil, which he was the first to introduce here. Already it has been proved that the article manufactured here by the new method is quite equal to the best Norwegian cod-liver oil, which hitherto has had a world wide reputation, and commanded the highest prices in the markets.

Hitherto the Newfoundland oil could not compete with the Norwegian, and was only able to command very low prices; and yet the livers of the Newfoundland fish, when properly treated, yield an oil which in quality and richness can not be surpassed. The superintendent says in his report that "the livers of our cod are almost always found in excellent condition, which is due to the temperature of the water and the abundance of fine food which these waters contain: and it is but rarely that any unhealthy or diseased livers are found."

Tests instituted in Canada have proved that "our oil when properly made excels even the Norwegian in quality, being richer and more free from steam, and consequently more frost-proof." "There ought, therefore, to be a future in store for the Newfoundland cod-liver oil when properly manufactured on the improved method, and kept and exported in tin instead of wood, the latter being objectionable in consequence of the oil being discolored, and after a time taking the taste of the wood."

There is now an opportunity for Newfoundland manufacturers and exporters of cod-liver oil to win and hold a foremost place in foreign markets. The matter is in their own hands; but to secure and keep the market it is necessary that only a high-class article should be exported, and that active measures should be adopted to make its superior qualities known in foreign countries, and have it properly introduced.

Japan Peppermint Oil.

Within the last two years a great extension has taken place in the peppermint plantations in Japan, the southern provinces (Bingo-Buchin) now sending large quantities to market. Prices are consequently depreciating, and exports (consignments) increasing, the former to such an extent that the industry can no longer be a source of profit. —*Schimmel's Berichte.*

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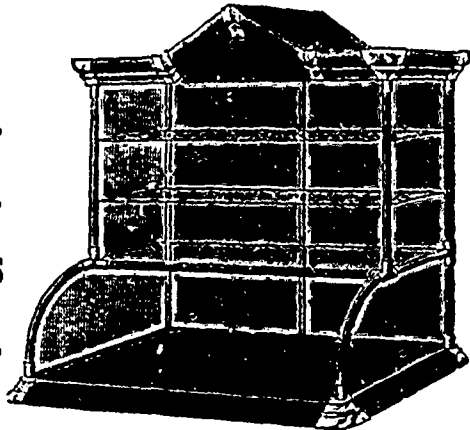
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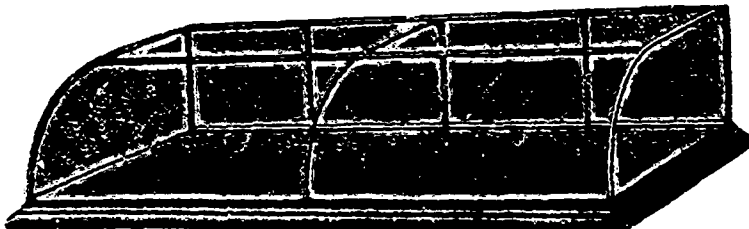
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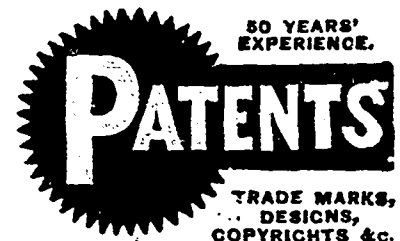
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Room 20, Equity Chambers

Formulary.

VITELLIN CREME.

Under this name Ludwig Bernegau, *Pharmaceutische Centralhalle*, recommends a new ointment base of the following composition:

Preserved yolk egg	1 part.
Benzoinated olive oil	1 part.
Alapurin	1 part.

Misce lege artis.

Perfumed with a little oil of rose or other agreeable substance, the above mixture is highly recommended as a toilet cream, on account of the softening effect it has upon the skin. This author also recommends it as a vehicle for local applications of medicinal substances.—*Nat. Druggist.*

SHAVING CREAMS.

Curd soap	8 oz.
Expressed oil almonds	2 fl. oz.
Glycerin	1 fl. oz.
Spermaceti	½ oz.
Potassium carbonate	¼ oz.
Water	1 pt.

Cut the soap into shreds, and dissolve it by the aid of a water-bath in 14 fl. oz. of water. Dissolve the spermaceti in the almond oil, and while warm mix it with the glycerin, potassium carbonate, and remainder of the water. Transfer to a warm mortar, gradually incorporate the warm soap-solution, and continue to stir until a smooth paste is obtained. With this incorporate any suitable perfume.

TOOTHACHE WAX.

(N.D.)

R Paraffin wax	25 parts.
Vaseline	10 "
Oil of cloves	1.5 "
Cresote	2 "

Melt the whole in a porcelain capsule on a water-bath, let cool, and cut the mass into pieces of the desired form.

HAY RUM.

Oil of Myrcia Acris	1 drachm.
Oil of sweet orange	10 minims.
Acetic ether	10 "
Rum	1 ounce.
Burnt Sugar	2 minims.
Rectified spirit	8 ounces.
Orange flower water	5 ounces.

Dissolve the oils and the rum in the rectified spirit, mix with the water, add the coloring, and stir in about a drachm of finely-powdered pumice stone. Throw upon a dry filter, and filter bright.

ONITMENT FOR CHAPPED HANDS.

(*Journ. de Pract.*)

R Lanolin	3 ounces.
Glycerin	4 drachms.
Boric acid	13 "
Salol	1 drachm.
Hoffman's anodyne	5 drachms.
Menthol	15 grains.
Oil of citronella	3 minims.

CEMENT FOR PUNCTURED BICYCLE TIRES.

Dr. Allsnell recommends the following

Gutta-percha	4 parts.
Caoutchouc	5 parts.
Isinglass	3 parts.
Carbon disulphide	10 parts.

M.S.A.

The cement is dropped into the crevices after they have been properly cleaned. If the rent is very big, apply the cement in layers. Bind up the rubber tire tightly with thread, let dry over night, and remove the protruding cement with a sharp knife, which must previously have been dipped in water.

LAXATIVE POWDER FOR CHILDREN.

Sodium bicarbonate	3 drachms.
Sodium sulphate	1 ounce.
Powdered rhubarb	2 ounces.
Oil of peppermint	20 minims.

Half to one teaspoonful in the morning before breakfast.—*Journ. de Méd. de Paris.*

Whooping Cough Remedies.

COCHINEAL WHOOPING COUGH REMEDY.

Carbonate of potassium	20 grs.
Powd. cochineal	10 "
Sugar	1 Jr.
Water	4 fl. oz.

Mix.

Dose, from one to three fluid drachms.

DR. V. MOFFS' WHOOPING COUGH REMEDY.

Hydrocyanic acid	6 drops.
Ext. of belladonna	2 grs.
Paregoric	3 fl drs.
Syrup of tolu	1 fl. oz.
Water	3 fl. oz.

Mix.

Dose: One teaspoonful three or four times a day.

SEDATIVE WHOOPING COUGH REMEDY.

Bromide of potassium	1 dr.
Chloral	40 grs.
Tr. of belladonna	30 min.
Syrup of orange	1 fl. oz.
Cinnamon water q. s. ad.	3 fl. ozs.

Mix.

Dose: A teaspoonful at bedtime for a one-year old and increase according to age.

BELLADONNA WHOOPING COUGH REMEDY.

Tinct. of belladonna	5 fl. drs.
Tinct. of valerian	75 drops.
Tinct. of digitalis	75 drops.

Mix.

For a child two years old, begin with five drops daily, increase by five drops daily, until the dose reaches thirty drops. For older children the initial dose and increase *per diem* may be ten drops. Tincture of musk may be used in the place of valerian when the latter is not tolerated.

Up-to-Date Noyettles.

EUCALYPTIC SHAMPOO.

(An Ideal Hair Wash.)

Glycerine of borax	2 ounces.
Esprit menthol	2 "
Solution of ammonia	3 "
Extract of roses	3 "
Fluid extract of quillaja	5 "
Esprit eucalyptus	10 "
French rose-water	15 "

Mix. Allow to stand twenty-four hours, then filter.

HER MAJESTY'S PINK.

(A Sweet Perfume.)

Esprit rose	8 ounces.
Extract of orange flower	4 "
Extract of cassie	4 "
Esprit vanillin	2 "
Essence of cloves	1 ounce.
Tincture of musk	½ "
Tincture of santal	¼ "
Esprit ylang-ylang	¼ "

Mix and filter.

FUNDO HEDEROLI.

Rectified spirit	70 ounces.
Esprit rose	10 "
Extract of tuberose	10 "
Extract of jasmim	5 "
Tincture of ambergris	1 ounce.
Tincture of musk	1 "
Heliotropin	1 "
Esprit vanillin	1 "
Esprit cumarin	1 "

Mix and filter.

MARZAKOLA.

(A Splendid Tonic.)

Fluid extract of angostura	½ ounce.
Fluid extract of kola	3½ ounces.
Comp. tincture of cinchona	5 "
Comp. tincture of cardamom	5 "
Blood-orange syrup	10 "
Pott wine	20 "
Sherry wine	50 "

Mix. Set aside for twenty four hours, then filter.

QUONTOI.

Precipitated chalk	50 ounces.
Powdered white castile soap	20 "
Powderedorris root	20 "
Rose honey	20 "
Powdered alizarin lake	10 "
Powdered pumice	10 "
Mandarin orange oil	1½ "
Mitcham peppermint oil	1 ounce.
Oil of rose	½ "
French rose-water, enough to form a paste.	

AURORA FLUSH.

(A modern toilet requisite for coloring the cheeks.)

Erythrosin	½ ounce.
Glycerine	1½ ounces.
Esprit rose	30 "
French rose-water	70 "

Dissolve the color in the water, add the glycerine and perfume, and filter.

This preparation will impart to the cheeks and lips that aurora-like hue so much admired.—*G. H. Dubelle, in Chemist and Druggist.*

Bicycle Rim Cement.

Frank Edel, a practical druggist, sends the following to *Merk's Report*. A good thick shellac varnish with which a small amount of castor oil has been mixed will be found is a very excellent bicycle rim cement. The formula recommended is as follows:

Shellac	1 lb.
Alcohol	1 pt.

Mix and dissolve, and add one half ounce of castor oil. The castor oil prevents it from becoming hard and brittle.

HOLZINOL.—A solution of formaldehyde in methylic alcohol with the addition of a small proportion of menthol.

GERMOL.—An antiseptic which is very analogous to cresol. It is a reddish brown liquid, easily soluble in alcohol.

The Science of Optics.

By LIONEL LAURANCE.

Entered according to Act of Parliament in the year 1896, by Lionel Laurance, at the Department of Agriculture.

Primary Ametropia.

There is very rarely indeed Asthenopia when there is squint, as usually then the two functions of Ac. and Con. are exerted equally, or the Ac. in excess of the Con. so little as not to cause pain. Convergent squint almost always commences in childhood, and although it is said that children have sometimes outgrown it such a case must be extremely rare.

You can take it as a rule that Convergent squint is always associated with H. and caused by it. If the error of refraction be properly corrected early enough in life before the deviating eye has become deadened to visual impressions the squint can be cured. Unfortunately squint is frequently allowed to go unchecked, the child not yet having sense enough to know anything about it and the parents being under the impression that it will disappear of its own accord.

In correcting H., when there is squint, the correction must be absolutely as full as possible, or even the manifest H. should be slightly over-corrected, as it is only by removing almost entirely the necessity for Ac., and therefore of Con., that there is a fair chance of the eyes straightening out. The time that the eyes will take adapting themselves to a slight over-correction by relaxing Ac. to the extent of it is small. When the squint is alternating there is every probability of its being cured, but when it is constant the chances are not so good because the deviating eye will have become more or less Amblyopic and therefore without incentive to bring its line of vision parallel to that of the other eye. When the H. has been corrected in each eye as fully as possible, the glasses must be worn constantly and the sight retested in, say, a week's time, when the slightest alteration of the lenses found necessary is to be made. In the meantime the deviating eye is to be exercised by itself at reading as small print as possible, the better eye being covered over; this, of course, is not necessary if the squint be alternating and both of equal vision. The chances of a favorable issue depend on the amount of vision in the bad eye when you first correct it, and on what you can make it see by proper fitting and proper exercise, and it can only be successfully carried out by watching the case and re-testing at intervals of first, say, one week, then one month, then two or three months, and so on.

The proper centering of the lenses is of the greatest importance, so you must see that the frame is a very exact fit. There should be an improvement within a year or so, otherwise it can be considered hopeless, and the operation of tenotomy should be advised.

The deviating eye is always found to be of worse vision acuteness than the other, and when this has decreased to $\frac{3}{100}$ with lenses the cure of the squint can be looked upon as something like a forlorn hope; still as the H. in the other eye anyhow has to be corrected, it is always worth while to attempt to get the bad one back into use; nothing is lost by trying, and it might turn out a success, and if it does not the patient is no worse off.

Those who have H. of 1 D. to 3 D., and have not disconnected the tie between the Ac. and the Con., and who do not squint, are those who suffer most inconvenience from H.; they are constantly on the verge of squinting, as they require more Ac. than they can easily exert without. Yet their desire for Binocular V. is greater than that for clearer Monocular V.; consequently the strain is thrown on the external recti, which are weaker than the internal, to prevent the latter from turning the eyes inwards too much. These Hyperopes may squint occasionally (periodic strabismus), the stronger internal recti pulling the eyes inwards when the external recti give way, being no longer able to sustain the tension. The abhorrence of diplopia, however, is so great in grown-up people that the eyes are again straightened out, and it is very rare that these cases develop into constant squint; the latter either comes early in life or not at all. More will be said regarding strabismus in another chapter.

It was said previously that the proportion of the latent to the total H. is great when a person is young, and therefore you give the very strongest + lenses with which V. is as good as it can be made, and that you are not certain of the fit until the sight has been tested at least three times at certain intervals. When the Hyperope is over twenty years do not force the lenses too much; still give the strongest, and two tests suffice. After thirty the lenses must still be the strongest, but if in doubt between two give the benefit of the choice rather to the weak side and one test is sufficient. The proportion of latent H. is now very small.

Later on the latent H. becomes smaller and smaller, until a little before forty years of age there is absolutely none latent, and being all manifest you no longer give so very strong a correction, but rather veer towards a rather weaker one that makes V. = $\frac{2}{100}$. After fifty give the weakest correction possible. The selection, however, of that lens that gives best results with people over forty depends on the case itself, and a certain amount of judgment is required that the lenses be neither too weak nor too strong.

Then the younger the person the more

full must be the correction of the H.; while in advanced age give lenses that for choice are weaker than stronger, and it may be noted that the very strongest lenses for a Hyperope in youth are very much weaker than the weakest lenses for the same person in advanced age, although the total H. is exactly the same.

When a person is more than forty years of age the condition of old sight has to be considered, especially as regards the reading glasses.

With old age also there ensues a condition of the eyes in which they become defective for distance. This is known as acquired H., and will be discussed under the heading of Presbyopia.

H. can be divided into congenital or original—that with which a person is born, and which is the only kind met with in people under fifty-five. Acquired—that which is found in people over fifty five years of age, and whose sight was previously Emmetropic. It cannot be acquired before this age.

Aphakia, which is also a hyperopic condition, may be acquired at any age. It will be considered separately.

Congenital H. can be divided into:

Refractive—Due to want of refractive power.

Axial—Due to deficiency of length.

Either of the above can be subdivided into:

Manifest—That which is detectable and correctable by lenses.

Latent—That which is hidden by the Ac.

Positive or total—The combined Manifest and Latent.

The Manifest H. is again subdivided into the following, although the terms are now rarely used.

Facultative—When V. = $\frac{2}{100}$ without lenses and without excessive convergence.

Relative—When V. = $\frac{2}{100}$ without lenses, but only by converging excessively.

Absolute—When V. does not equal $\frac{2}{100}$ without lenses.

(To be continued.)

The One-Idea Window.

I thoroughly believe in the "one-idea" window. If there are too many things in a window people will fail to be impressed to the buying point by any one thing. They may see dozens of things they would rather like to have, but they won't have one thing driven so strongly home to them that they will feel that they must buy it. Too many attractions will drive the possible customer away. He can't buy them all, so he gives up the idea of buying any of them. A window should be trimmed with a central idea, and the attention of the public should be focused upon one thing. No matter how much frills there may be in the window, everything should tend to draw attention to one article.—*American Storekeeper.*

HOLZIN.—This is a new liquid having a base of formic aldehyde.

Optical Institute of Canada

Dr. W. E. Hamill



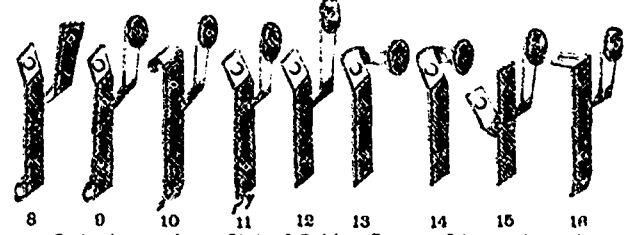
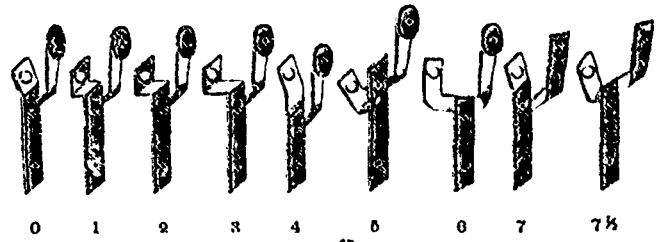
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Can't shake 'em off



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Western Branch:

60 Yonge St., TORONTO.

AFRAID OF HER DINNER.

"Only a coward," said General Sir Thomas Picton, "will boast that he was never afraid." These are remarkable words to come from a man like him. Whatever Sir Thomas' faults may have been, timidity was not among them, as he proved down to the moment when he fell at Waterloo. We have heard of great generals afraid to cross a narrow bridge. The famous Duke of Marlborough was afraid of his wife, and with good reason. Some folks are afraid of ghosts, and some of new ideas. Here is a lady who was afraid to eat. Most of us will face a good dinner with a fair amount of courage; but we, luckily, are not in the condition of Mrs. Lucy Booth, at the time of which she writes.

"In the spring of 1888," she says, "I began to feel weak and ailing. My appetite was poor, and after all I ate I had great pain at the chest and left side. My hands and feet were cold and clammy, and I was so pale that I seemed to have no blood left in me. As time went on I got worse and worse, and became afraid to eat owing to the pain. I got so weak that I could scarcely get about. I saw a doctor from time to time, who gave me medicine, but I got no better. I also went to Nantwich for change of air, but nothing did me any good. After suffering in this way for nearly a year, my father persuaded me to try a medicine that had cured him, Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup. After I had taken one bottle of it I felt relief, and by continuing its use a short time all pain left me, and I gained back my old strength. My husband, who had suffered from indigestion for years, has been benefited by the same medicine. Whenever we ail from anything, a few doses of Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup soon sets us right. You may make what use you like of this statement. (Signed) (Mrs.) Lucy Booth, 6 Union Street, Runcorn, Feb. 9th, 1894."

After reading this story, nobody, we are sure, will criticize Mrs. Booth because she was afraid to eat. One is not a coward because he refuses to swallow poison, and that's what food soon becomes when it

lies in the stomach without being digested. Cautious people frequently keep firearms in their bedrooms as a defence against intruders. Mrs. Booth is armed with Mother Seigel's Syrup against indigestion and dyspepsia, an enemy more to be dreaded than any midnight thief.

Now, lay to heart the simple thing I am going to tell you: Nature, the wise mother of us all, never makes it hard to do what is necessary to be done. Not a bit. On the contrary, she makes necessary things easy and pleasant to do. You breathe without thinking of it; your heart beats without any supervision or care on your part; when you are thirsty she makes it a pure delight to drink; when you are tired and weary she lays her soft hand upon your face, and whispers, "Sleep, my child, sleep, and forget the world!" When you need food she stirs up within you what we (lacking a better word) call an appetite, and eating becomes a supreme satisfaction.

Well, then, what are we to think of ourselves when we turn from food as a woman turns from her dead baby? Why, this to be sure: that something has outraged and thwarted nature. What has done it? The disease called indigestion or dyspepsia. "Oh," you say, "we know all about that; it never kills anybody?" Does't it? Does famine never kill anybody? What filled the air of Ireland with wailing and keening away back in 1848? What—but, pshaw!—the point is sharp enough to prick your fingers.

Whether a man is hungry and has no food, or has plenty of food, but is prevented by disease from eating and digesting it—he starves just the same. "In nine-tenths of all fatal cases of disease," says an eminent medical writer, "the final cause of death is starvation. The digestion fails, and death ensues sooner or later. The human body must succumb unless constantly sustained by food."

True, and dyspepsia is slow starvation—the source of most of the other diseases that fill us with pain and misery.

As a cure, I point to the record of Mother Seigel's Syrup.

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The most beautiful Art Production of the century. "A small bunch of the most fragrant of blossoms gathered from the broad acres of Eugene Field's Farm of Love." Contains a selection of the most beautiful of the poems of Eugene Field. Handsomely illustrated by thirty-five of the world's greatest artists as their contribution to the Monument Fund. But for the noble contributions of the great artists this book could not have been manufactured for \$7.00. For sale at book stores, or sent prepaid on receipt of \$1.10. The love offering to the Child's Poet Laureate, published by the Committee to create a fund to build the Monument and to care for the family of the beloved poet.

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 180 Monroe Street, Chicago, Ill.

FREE

Send us your name and address, and mention this paper, and we will mail you **FREE** a copy of "Selections from Good Advertising." All we ask is that you send us 10 cents to pay cost of mailing.

"Selections from Good Advertising" is a well-printed book of about 100 pages. It contains 12 chapters taken from Charles Austin Bates' 700-page book "Good Advertising," which sells for \$5.

"Selections from Good Advertising," which we now offer **FREE**, is the same book we have advertised in this paper heretofore for 50 cents.

If your 10 cents gets here after all the books are gone, we will send your money back.

THE HOLMES PUBLISHING CO.,

15 & 17 Beekman St.,

NEW YORK.

Optical Department

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

Through a typographical error last month, this column was headed "In charge of J. S. Leo." It should have been "In charge of Dr. W. E. Hamill."

We again explain, as in last issue, what is necessary in asking questions in this department.

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 alone without glasses, (7) best vision obtainable with glasses, naming correction.

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

R.E.V. $\frac{2.00}{3.00}$ with + 1.50 = $\frac{3.50}{6.00}$
 L.E.V. $\frac{2.00}{3.00}$ with + 1.50 = $\frac{3.50}{6.00}$

The above example is taken to illustrate about how we desire inquiries to be made and also to answer a correspondent who asks, Would glasses do this customer any good—because he can see as well with the eye alone as with any glass?

Answer.—A vision of $\frac{2.00}{3.00}$ indicates emmetropia or hyperopia; and the ability to see through a convex glass at 20 feet, as well or better than with the naked eye, shows hyperopia is present, and the strongest convex glass with which a patient can see as well or better than he did with the naked eye at 20 feet is the glass which represents his manifest hyperopia, which in the above example is + 1.50.

This customer, then, was using accommodation to see objects at a distance; the emmetrope does not use any. To read or write at 13 inches the emmetrope would use 3.00 dioptries of accommodation; the hyperope will have to use as much more than the emmetrope as he has hyperopia. Accommodation is simply muscular action; hence the hyperope must use much more muscular strain to do the same work at the same distance than would the emmetrope.

This extra strain explains all the symptoms complained of above, and placing + 1.50 glasses before the eyes of this patient will relieve this strain and all trouble will disappear at once. These glasses will require changing to stronger ones later on if the headache returns. The glasses should be worn for all near work, but would not be required for street use, although no objection could be found against wearing them constantly.

R.M., Winnipeg: A gentleman aged 48 asked for glasses for reading, writing, etc.

R.E.V. $\frac{3.00}{3.00}$ with + 75 sph \ominus + 0.75 cyl.
 ax. 90° = $\frac{2.00}{3.00}$.

L.E.V. $\frac{3.00}{3.00}$ with + 1.00 sph \ominus + 0.50 cyl. ax. 90° = $\frac{2.00}{3.00}$.

The above with + 1.00 added were given him which appeared to suit beautifully but he returned next day saying he could only use them for a few minutes at a time. I am sure of the correction and without the cylinders he cannot get down to $\frac{3.00}{3.00}$. What would you advise in this case as the gentleman says his sight was always good until recently and never pained him?

Ans.—This is a case of hyperopic presbyopia complicated with astigmatism and the correction found above is the proper one to give which in time would prove satisfactory, although much persistence might be necessary before they became entirely comfortable. In astigmatic presbyopes who seek glasses for the first time and were unaware that they had any astigmatism, simply because their eyes never troubled them. It is good practice simply to correct the presbyopia without reference to the astigmatism at all, for if the astigmatism has not previously interfered with this comfort it is not likely it will do so. After having worn the correction for the presbyopia only for a few weeks it will be found the cylinders (an, if desired, be added with much less annoyance than if the whole correction was ordered at first. In astigmatism whether presbyopic or not the retinae have become used to distorted images and any sudden change produced in those images although even in the right direction is badly borne by the retinae at first and in high astigmatism the full correction will often—in fact generally—be rejected, and hence it is often necessary to give weaker cylinders at first and by changes every few months gradually work up to the full correction. It may be interesting to cite the following case which presented to us for advice recently: A young man 20 years of age, R.E.V. $\frac{2.00}{3.00}$ with + 6.00 cylinder ax. 90° = $\frac{3.00}{3.00}$. The left eye was found about the same as the right and with the above correction before both eyes at the same time most of $\frac{3.00}{3.00}$ could be correctly named. This case was a student at the optical institute and hence had an intelligent view of his own case, but his eyes at first would not tolerate a higher correction than + 2.00 cyl. ax. 90° and he was let go with this and the advice to add + 0.50 more of cylinder from time to time as rapidly as possible. It would be impossible to say at the present time how near full correction he can attain.

First Oculist—"I had the most interesting case yesterday that I ever had the pleasure of attending to." Second Oculist—"What was it?" First Oculist—"A young lady called who, instead of a common pupil, has a college student in her eye."

Advertising.

Practical Hints on Advertising.

Copyrighted, 1896, by CHARLES AUGUST BATES, New York.

A correspondent complains that a quotation used in somebody's ad was credited to Shakespeare, when it belonged to Solomon. It is rather amusing to notice that the quotation spoken of was "And there is no new thing under the sun."

I do not know whether Shakespeare ever said it or not. It doesn't make any difference whether he did or not. He could have said it if he had wanted to. Probably if the matter were taken some distance back of Solomon's time it would be found that he was not original, but merely quoted somebody else. Originality is a myth. A man who says he is original is digging pitfalls and setting snares for himself. To be sure it is just as well to be correct when one is making a quotation, but it doesn't amount to very much after all. The thing that is said is important, and not the man who said it.

* * * * *

This continual howl and disturbance about originality is a thing well calculated to fangue any man of experience in the advertising business. Originality would be a first class thing if it existed. But I am beginning to believe that there is no such thing. A man can't be original if he wants to, and he would be foolish if he tried. If a man is going to dig out all of his ideas from the time he is born, without gaining anything from anybody else, he has a pretty hard job before him. He would probably learn to talk about the time he was ready to die.

* * * * *

What on earth are all the books for if they are not to help people learn something? If we can't make use of the knowledge of other people, how are we going to get ahead very much in the world? Of what use would the telephone be if everybody refused to use it because he didn't originate it? Must I or any other sane man refuse to be benefited by the works of Shakespeare because we didn't write them? Must we refuse to receive ideas and suggestions from these wonderful pages just because those ideas wouldn't be original? I would like to meet just one man who has original ideas. I would like to know the man who doesn't depend on others for suggestions, and who doesn't get help from other brains than his own. The man who depends wholly on himself isn't going to know very much or do very much in this world.

* * * * *

One of the first things to be striven for in the appearance of an advertisement is distinctiveness. Some one particular style of type and display should be adopted, and carried consistently through the whole advertisement and all of the

advertisements. The ad should be arranged systematically, so that readers may find out what it is all about as quickly as possible.

I think it is well to have a display line of reasonable size at the beginning of the advertisement of each department. Except in special cases, no one department should be given special prominence other than the amount of space used for it would naturally give. I would arrange the advertisement with the idea that people were going to look at it and read it, and that the best thing to do was to make it perfectly plain and legible.

The various head-lines should be used merely to make a convenient index. When you try to make each section of the ad prominent, you fail to make any of them prominent. The effort should be to make the advertisement conspicuous as a whole, and, as the artists say, to "hold it together," and make it look like one complete thing, rather than a combination of several pieces. Dry goods and department store ads are pretty generally looked at, and I think the one which will be most effective is the one which is most easily readable—the one in which the matter is arranged in proper perspective, and in which the reader may turn readily to any subject she wishes to find.

In a publication devoted to advertising I find this paragraph.

"If it pays to change the wording of advertisements, one would think it would also be profitable to change their typographical arrangement. Many advertisers, however, who use fresh copy almost daily, never make the slightest alterations in the typography of their advertisements."

To me it seems strongly advisable to use the same style of display in every instance. This will certainly obviate the necessity, real or imagined, of setting the name of the advertiser in large type. It will result in the saving of just that much space, because, once the style is established, everybody will know the minute he sees the advertisement whose it is, without looking for the name. I will venture to say that if Rogers, Peet & Co. were to publish an advertisement in any New York paper without giving any name or address, but simply following their regular style of wording and composition, nine out of ten readers would know whose it was.

The style has become a trade mark with them. In the same way, the style used in the advertisements of the Murphy Varnish Co. in the magazines has become a trade mark for them. The "Wanamaker style" is known all over the country. The advertisements of the Yale Mixture in the magazines have a certain distinctiveness about them which makes it certain that a mere glance at one of them will bring Yale Mixture into one's mind. There are hundreds of similar examples.

Certainly if the publication of a trade mark is a good thing, the use of a special style of ad setting is a good thing. The advertiser can learn something from the editor. He has a fixed position for his editorials. They are always set in the same kind of type, and the only variation that is allowed is that sometimes they are set solid and sometimes they are double-leaded. The editor depends for readers upon the interest he has already created by the excellence of his work. The advertiser "may profit by his example."

A big advertisement has a certain amount of prestige from its very size. A big advertisement composed of several items is like the bundle of sticks in Mr. Aesop's little story, which couldn't be broken so long as they were tied together. When the sticks were separated, each one could be broken easily. If you make a separate little ad out of each of the items, each ad possesses only its own strength and is not helped by the others.

To Sell or to Buy Drug Businesses.

The intention and desire of the Canadian Druggists' Exchange is to make it a bureau where a buyer can with facility obtain confidential information and details of drug stocks on the market, without running over the entire province to secure this, at much expense and loss of time. The question blank sent to vendors is so complete, that when once returned properly filled, places the Exchange office in a position to answer any question asked by a prospective purchaser. So far, buyers have expressed themselves enthusiastically in favor of this simple yet complete plan, which allows them to examine at a minimum expense the offers, and select therefrom those which suit them, and visit them personally for fuller information and examination with a view of purchase. Vendors place themselves in the best possible position for selling by registering their offers with this office. Buyers must prove their financial ability, and give pledge of secrecy before securing details of any offer.

The "Cleveland" in England.

The Lozier people, manufacturers of the "Cleveland" wheel, and who are always to the fore looking after the welfare of the wheeling public, have struck a happy idea in providing a neat apartment in connection with their London branch, 18 Holborne Viaduct, for the express purpose of making headquarters for the Canadian tourists. There will be kept on hand, besides the American cycling papers, maps and guides of the different places, besides full information will be given regarding all roads leading out of London and about England, as well as any general suggestions required by tour-

ists. This will be a great convenience for tourists going to Europe, and is a happy thought of Lozier & Co.

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 reply is.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

SITUATION WANTED—BY DRUG APPRENTICE, one year's experience. Best references. Apply, Apprentice, 158 Wilton Ave, Toronto.

DRUGGISTS' ASSISTANT—WANTS SITUATION, 3 1/2 years experience and junior term O.C.P. Good recommendations. Address, Thymol c/o CANADIAN DRUGGIST.

WANTED—POSITION BY GRADUATE O.C.P. Good dispenser, best of references. Address, Box 124, Goderich, Ont.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—Travelling Salesman, young and energetic (druggist preferred), to call upon the drug trade and best hotels. Address "Limgibers," care of CANADIAN DRUGGIST.

PARTNER WANTED.

PARTNER WITH \$2,000 CAN SECURE SPLENDID investment and position, if desired, in established business. Apply E. R. C. CLARKSON, 33 Scott Street, Toronto.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Small Bottling Outfit, complete, for manufacture of a popular beverage protected by trade marks. Good opportunity for pushing druggist with a few hundred dollars capital. J. J. McLaughlin, 153 Sherbourne St., Toronto.

To the Trade:

We are wholesale agents for

Moxxon's Celebrated Liniment

We have a large quantity in stock. No extra duty to pay. Prices same as the American prices.

Write us for Prices.

JAMES A. KENNEDY & CO.,

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS

342 Richmond St.,

LONDON

SEELY, The American Perfumer

AN UNSOLICITED TESTIMONIAL

THE SEELY MANFG. CO.,
DETROIT, MICH.

MONTREAL, QUE., NOV. 18TH, 1896.

DEAR SIR,—I feel that I should like to add to your unsolicited testimonials. When your representative first tried to do business in this city, he tried in vain to sell several chemists, who, however, told him that if he could sell to me he would be able to sell many others, as I was considered a connoisseur of Perfumes. After sampling your goods, I found them as represented, and gave you my first order. I have now, as you know, dealt with you many years. I wish to congratulate you upon your Sweet Mignonette, which is, as you well know, one of the odors which cannot be obtained successfully from the flower. Your imitation is the best I have ever met with, and after the Sweet Mignonette passes off there is left the equally beautiful odor of the old-fashioned Wall Flower, which is an old friend to me. Wishing you success in your business, I am, sincerely yours, H. F. JACKSON.



"Quality Is King." "Morit Wins."

We Sell to the Drug Trade Only

SEELY MANUFACTURING CO.

DETROIT, MICH.

Established in 1862

WINDSOR, ONT.

CANADIAN DRUGGIST PRICES CURRENT

Corrected to February 10th, 1897.

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

ALCOHOL, gal.....	\$4 37	\$4 65	Powdered, lb.....	\$ 30	\$ 35	Myrrh, lb.....	\$ 45	\$ 45
Methyl.....	1 90	2 00	CARBON, Bisulphide, lb.....	17	18	Powdered, lb.....	55	60
ALLSPICE, lb.....	13	15	CARMINE, No. 40, oz.....	40	50	Opium, lb.....	3 75	4 00
Powdered, lb.....	15	17	CASTOR, Fibre, lb.....	20 00	20 00	Powdered, lb.....	4 75	5 00
ALOIN, 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.....	40	45
ARROWROOT, Bermuda, lb.....	50	55	Prepared, lb.....	5	6	Bleached, lb.....	45	50
St. Vincent, lb.....	15	18	CHARCOAL, Animal, powd., lb...	4	5	Spruce, true, lb.....	30	35
BALSAM, Fir, lb.....	40	45	Willow, powdered, lb.....	20	25	Tragacanth, flake, 1st, lb....	85	90
Copaiba, lb.....	95	1 10	CLOVE, lb.....	16	17	Powdered, lb.....	1 10	1 25
Peru, lb.....	3 75	4 00	Powdered, lb.....	17	18	Sorts, lb.....	55	70
Tolu, can or less, lb.....	95	1 00	COCHINEAL, S.G., lb.....	40	45	Thus, lb.....	8	10
BARK, Barberrry, lb.....	22	25	COLLOIDION, lb.....	75	80	HERB, Althea, lb.....	27	35
Bayberry, lb.....	15	18	Cantharidal, lb.....	2 50	2 75	Bitterwort, lb.....	36	40
Buckthorn, lb.....	15	17	CONFECTION, Senna, lb.....	40	45	Burdock, lb.....	16	18
Canella, lb.....	15	17	CREOSOTE, Wood, lb.....	2 00	2 50	Boneset, ozs, lb.....	15	17
Cascara, Sagrada.....	25	30	CUTTLEFISH BONE, lb.....	25	30	Catnip, ozs, lb.....	17	20
Cascarilla, select, lb.....	18	20	DEXTRINE, lb.....	10	12	Chiretta, lb.....	25	30
Cassia, in mats, lb.....	18	20	DOVER'S POWDER, lb.....	1 50	1 60	Coltsfoot, lb.....	20	38
Cinchona, red, lb.....	60	65	ERGOT, Spanish, lb.....	75	80	Feverfew, ozs, 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, ozs, 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, ozs, lb.....	15	20
Hemlock, crushed, lb.....	18	20	Camomile, Roman, lb.....	25	30	Motherwort, ozs, lb.....	20	22
Oak, white, crushed lb.....	15	17	Germa lb.....	40	45	Mullein, German, lb.....	17	20
Orange peel, bitter, lb....	15	16	Elder, lb.....	20	22	Pennyroyal, ozs, lb.....	18	20
Prickly ash, lb.....	35	40	Lavender, lb.....	12	15	Peppermint, ozs, lb.....	21	22
Sassafras, lb.....	15	16	Rose, red, French, lb.....	1 60	2 00	Rue, ozs, lb.....	30	35
Soap (quillaya), lb.....	13	15	Rosemary, lb.....	25	30	Sage, ozs, 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, ozs, lb.....	18	20
Tonka, lb.....	1 50	2 75	GELATINE, Cooper's, lb.....	75	80	Tansy, ozs, lb.....	15	18
Vanilla, lb.....	11 00	12 00	French, white, lb.....	35	40	Vormwood, oz.....	20	22
BERRIES, Cubeb, sifted, lb...	30	35	GLYCERINE, lb.....	23	25	Yocha Santa, lb.....	38	44
powdered, lb.....	35	40	GUARANA.....	1 75	2 00	HONEY, lb.....	13	15
Juniper, lb.....	7	10	Powdered, lb.....	2 00	2 25	HOFS, 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 Gilcad, lb.....	55	60	Socotrine, lb.....	65	70	ISINGLASS, Brazil, lb.....	2 00	2 10
Cassia, lb.....	25	30	Asafetida, lb.....	40	45	Russian, true, lb.....	6 00	6 50
BUTTER, Cacao, lb.....	75	80	Arabic, 1st, lb.....	70	75	LRAP, Aconite, lb.....	25	30
CAMPHOR, lb.....	65	75	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
CAPSAICUM, 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	20
			Powdered, lb.....	90	95	Hyoscyamus.....	20	25
			Kino, true, lb.....	3 00	3 50	Matico, lb.....	70	75

Scum, Alexandria, lb. \$ 25 \$ 30	Queen of the Meadow, lb. \$ 18 \$ 20	Valerianate, oz. \$ 55 \$ 60
Tinnevely, lb. 15 25	Rhatany, lb. 20 30	AMYL, Nitrite, oz. 16 18
Stramonium, lb. 20 25	Rhubarb, lb. 75 2 50	ANTHRACIN, oz. 85 00
Uva Ursi, lb. 15 18	Sarsaparilla, Hond, lb. 40 45	ANTIKAMNIA, 1 30 1 35
LBERGHS, Swedish, doz. 1 00 1 10	Cut, lb. 50 55	ANTIPYRIN, oz. 1 10 1 20
LICORICH, Solazzi. 45 50	Senega, lb. 55 65	ARISTOL, oz. 1 85 2 00
Pignatalli. 35 40	Squill, lb. 13 15	ARSENIC, Donovan's sol., lb. 25 30
Grasso. 30 35	Stillingia, lb. 22 25	Fowler's sol., lb. 10 13
V & S—Sticks, 6 to 1 lb., per lb. 27 30	Powdered, lb. 25 27	Iodide, oz. 50 55
" Purity, 100 sticks in box 75 75	Unicorn, lb. 38 40	White, lb. 6 7
" Purity, 200 sticks in box 1 50 1 50	Valerian, English, lb. true. 20 25	ATROPINE, Sulp. in $\frac{1}{2}$ ozs. 8cc., oz. 6 00 6 25
" Acme Pellets, 5 lb. tins 2 00 2 00	Virginia, Snake, lb. 40 45	BISMUTH, Ammonia-citrate, oz. 40 45
" Lozenges, 5 lb. tins. 2 00 2 00	Yellow Dock, lb. 15 18	Iodide, oz. 55 60
" Tar, Licorice, and Tolu, 5 lb. tins. 2 00 2 00	RUM, Bay, gal. 2 50 2 75	Salicylate, oz. 25 30
LUPULIN, oz. 30 35	Essence, lb. 3 00 3 25	Subcarbonate, lb. 2 00 2 25
LYCOPodium, lb. 70 80	SACCHARIN, oz. 1 25 1 50	Subnitrate, lb. 1 80 2 00
MACR, lb. 1 20 1 25	SRED, Anise, Italian, sifted, lb. 13 15	BORAX, lb. 7 8
MANNA, lb. 1 60 1 75	Star, lb. 35 40	Powdered, lb. 8 9
Moss, Iceland, lb. 9 10	Burdock, lb. 30 35	BROMINE, oz. 8 13
Irish, lb. 12 13	Canary, bag or less, lb. 4 5	CADMIUM, Bromide, oz. 20 25
MUSK, Tonquin, oz. 46 00 50 00	Caraway, lb. 10 13	Iodide, oz. 45 50
NUTGALLS, lb. 21 25	Cardamom, lb. 1 25 1 50	CAFFEINE, oz. 55 60
Powdered, lb. 25 30	Celery. 25 30	Citrate, oz. 45 50
NUTMEGS, lb. 1 00 1 10	Colchicum. 50 60	CALCIUM, Hypophosphite, lb. 1 50 1 60
NUX VOMICA, lb. 1 00 1 12	Coriander, lb. 10 12	Iodide, oz. 95 1 00
Powdered, lb. 35 27	Cumin, lb. 15 20	Phosphate, precip., lb. 35 38
OAKUM, lb. 12 15	Fennel, lb. 15 17	Sulphide, oz. 5 6
OINTMENT, Merc., lb. $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{1}{4}$ 70 75	Fenugreek, powdered, lb. 7 9	CRRIUM, Oxalate, oz. 10 12
Citrine, lb. 45 50	Flax, cleaned, lb. 3 1 4	CHINIDINE, oz. 15 18
PARALDEHYDE, oz. 20 22	Ground, lb. 4 5	CHLORAL, Hydrate, lb. 1 25 1 30
PEPPER, black, lb. 12 13	Hemp, lb. 3 1/2 4	Croton, oz. 75 80
Powdered, lb. 15 16	Mustard, white, lb. 11 12	CHLOROFORM, lb. 60 1 90
PITCH, black, lb. 3 4	Powdered, lb. 15 20	CINCHONINE, sulphate, oz. 25 30
Bergundy, true, lb. 10 12	Pumpkin. 25 30	CINCHONIDINE, Sulph., oz. 15 20
PLASTER, Calcined, hbl. cash. 25 3 25	Quince, lb. 65 70	COCAINE, Mur., oz. 3 50 4 00
Adhesive, yd. 12 13	Rape, lb. 5 6	CODRIA, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 70 75
Belladonna, lb. 65 70	Strophanthus, oz. 50 55	COLLODION, lb. 65 70
Galbanum Comp., lb. 80 85	Worm, lb. 22 25	COPPER, Sulph., (Blue Vitriol) lb. 6 7
Lead, lb. 25 30	SEIDLITZ MIXTURE, lb. 25 30	Iodide, oz. 65 70
POPPY HEADS, per 100. 1 00 1 10	SOAP, Castile. Mottled, pure, lb. 10 12	COPPERAS, lb. 1 3
White, lb. 3 3 4	White, Conti's, lb. 15 16	DIURETIC, oz. 1 60 1 65
RSORCIN, white, oz. 25 30	Powdered, lb. 25 40	ETHER, Acetic, lb. 75 80
ROCHELLE SALT, lb. 28 30	Green (Sapo Viridis), lb. 25 25	Sulphuric, lb. 40 50
ROOT, Aconite, lb. 22 25	SPERMACETI, lb. 60 65	EXALGINE, oz. 1 00 1 10
Athlea, cut, lb. 30 35	TURPENTINE, Chian, oz. 75 80	HYOSCYAMINE, Sulp., crystals, gr. 25 30
Belladonna, lb. 25 30	Venice, lb. 10 12	IODINE, lb. 4 75 5 50
Blood, lb. 15 16	WAX, White, lb. 50 75	IODOFORM, lb. 6 00 7 00
Bitter, lb. 27 30	Yellow. 40 45	IODOL, oz. 1 40 1 50
Blackberry, lb. 15 18	WOOD, Guaiac, rasped. 5 6	IRON, by Hydrogen. 80 85
Burdock, crushed, lb. 18 20	Quassa chips, lb. 10 12	Carbonate, Precip., lb. 15 16
Calamus, sliced, white, lb. 20 25	Red Saunders, ground, lb. 5 6	Sacch., lb. 30 35
Canada Snake, lb. 30 35	Santal, ground, lb. 5 6	Chloride, lb. 45 55
Cohosh, black, lb. 15 20	CHEMICALS. 12 13	Sol., lb. 13 16
Colchicum, lb. 40 45	ACID, Acetic, lb. 12 13	Citrate, U.S.P., lb. 90 1 00
Columbo, lb. 20 22	Glacial, lb. 45 50	And Ammon., lb. 70 75
Powdered, lb. 25 30	Benzoic, English, oz. 20 25	And Quinine, lb. 1 50 3 00
Coltsfoot, lb. 38 40	German, oz. 10 12	Quin. and Stry., oz. 18 30
Comfrey, crushed, lb. 20 25	Boracic, lb. 13 14	And Strychnine, oz. 13 15
Curcuma, powdered, lb. 15 14	Carbolic Crystals, lb. 28 30	Dialyzed, Solution, lb. 50 55
Dandelion, lb. 15 18	Calvert's No. 1, lb. 2 10 2 15	Ferrocyanide, lb. 55 60
Elecampane, lb. 15 20	No. 2, lb. 1 35 1 40	Hypophosphites, oz. 25 30
Galangal, lb. 15 18	Citric, lb. 45 50	Iodide, oz. 40 45
Gelsemium, lb. 22 25	Gallic, oz. 10 12	Syrup, lb. 40 45
Gentian or Gentian, lb. 12 13	Hydrobromic, diluted, lb. 30 35	Lactate, oz. 5 6
Ground, lb. 13 14	Hydrocyanic, diluted, oz. bottles 1 50 1 60	Pernitrate, solution, lb. 15 16
Powdered, lb. 13 15	doz. 1 50 1 60	Phosphate scales, lb. 1 25 1 30
Ginger, African, lb. 18 20	Lactic, concentrated, oz. 22 25	Sulphate, pure, lb. 7 9
Po., lb. 20 22	Muriatic, lb. 3 5	Exsiccated, lb. 8 10
Jamaica, blchd., lb. 27 30	Chem. pure, lb. 18 20	And Potass. Tartrate, lb. 80 85
Po., lb. 30 35	Nitric, lb. 10 13	Anti Ammon Tartrate, lb. 80 85
Ginseng, lb. 4 50 4 75	Chem. pure, lb. 25 30	LEAD, Acetate, white, lb. 13 15
Golden Seal, lb. 75 80	Oleic, purified, lb. 75 80	Carbonate, lb. 7 8
Gold Thread, lb. 90 95	Oxalic, lb. 12 13	Iodide, oz. 35 40
Hellebore, white, powd., lb. 12 15	Phosphoric, glacial, lb. 1 00 1 10	Red, lb. 7 9
Indian Hemp. 18 20	Dilute, lb. 13 17	LIME, Chlorinated, bulk, lb. 4 5
Ipecac, lb. 1 75 2 00	Pyrogallic, oz. 30 35	In packages, lb. 6 7
Powdered, lb. 2 00 2 25	Salicylic, white, lb. 65 70	LITHIUM, Bromide, oz. 30 35
Jalap, lb. 55 60	Sulphuric, carboy, lb. 2 1/2 2 1/2	Carbonate, oz. 30 35
Powdered, lb. 60 65	Bottles, lb. 5 6	Citrate, oz. 25 30
Kava Kava, lb. 40 90	Chem. pure, lb. 18 20	Iodide, oz. 50 55
Licorice, lb. 12 15	Tannic, lb. 80 85	Salicylate, oz. 35 40
Powdered, lb. 13 15	Tartaric, powdered, lb. 38 40	MAGNESIUM, Calc., lb. 55 60
Mandrake, lb. 13 18	ACETANILID, lb. 70 75	Carbonate, lb. 18 20
Masterwort, lb. 16 40	ACONITINE, grain. 4 5	Citrate, gran., lb. 35 40
Orris, Florentine, lb. 30 35	ALUM, cryst., lb. 1 1/2 3	Sulph. (Epsom salt), lb. 1 3 3
Powdered, lb. 40 45	Powdered, lb. 3 4	MANGANESE, Black Oxide, lb. 5 7
Pareira Brava, true, lb. 40 45	AMMONIA, Liquor, lb., 8So. 10 12	MENTHOL, oz. 40 45
Pink, lb. 40 45	AMMONIUM, Bromide, lb. 80 85	MERCURY, lb. 75 80
Parsley, lb. 30 35	Carbonate, lb. 14 15	Ammon (White Precip.) 1 25 1 30
Pleurisy, lb. 20 25	Iodide, oz. 35 40	Chloride, Corrosive, lb. 85 90
Roche, lb. 15 18	Nitrate crystals, lb. 40 45	Calomel, lb. 90 1 00
	Muriate, lb. 12 16	With Chalk, lb. 60 65

Amongst Our Advertisers.

Druggist wrapping paper in white (rolls or sheets) and blue and "Sea Island" twine are specialties with Buntin, Gillies & Co., Hamilton.

The Lyman Brothers & Co., Ltd., Toronto, inform us that they have placed in stock Cook's Cotton Root Compound, No. 2, which so far has not been in the market.

The Mascotte playing card, manufactured by the Consolidated Card Co., New York, is one of the best medium-priced cards on the market. The finest linen stock is used in their manufacture, and the high-finished enamelled face prevents peeling and splitting. They can be obtained from Buntin, Gillies & Co., Hamilton, at \$2 per dozen.

Messrs. Evans & Sons, Ltd., Montreal and Toronto, are introducing a new line of throat pastiles. They are called Anti-septic Pastiles, and are made from the formulæ of Dr. Bark, of the Liverpool Throat Hospital. They are of agreeable flavor, neatly put up in tin boxes, and, we believe, are very efficacious. Other specialties of this house, this month, are Syr. Hemophosphites (Evans) and Margerison's Milk of Lettuce Soap, a very superior article, and highly perfumed.

Have you read over the list published by the Toronto Pharmacal Co.?

Have you estimated how much it would pay you to purchase from them?

Have you noticed that many of their preparations are test products?

Are you aware that they have sent out enormous quantities of Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil; Beef, Iron and Wine, Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites, Compound Syrup of White Pine, and Compound Syrup of White Pine and Tar, Fluid Magnesia, and the various staple pharmaceuticals on their list, and that in not a single instance has a bottle been returned as unsatisfactory, or a complaint made as to the quality?

Are you not aware that druggists are very critical as to quality of the articles they buy, and that they would have complained had they had just cause?

This firm asks for no favors they are not entitled to. They believe that your preference in buying should be given to Canadian houses, quality and prices being equal.

They are anxious to have you give them a trial, as they feel satisfied they can supply your wants, and do for you what you are anxious to do for yourself—make money.

P.S.—Don't forget that they are putting up a five and ten cent package of Sweet Fly Poison Discs, upon which your own name may be placed. The package is very attractive.—Advt.

Tanglefoot.

The large output of 1896, favorable contrasts made, improved facilities, and the anticipation of a still greater output for 1897, enable us to announce another reduction in the price of Tanglefoot, which we trust will prove acceptable to our retailer friends.

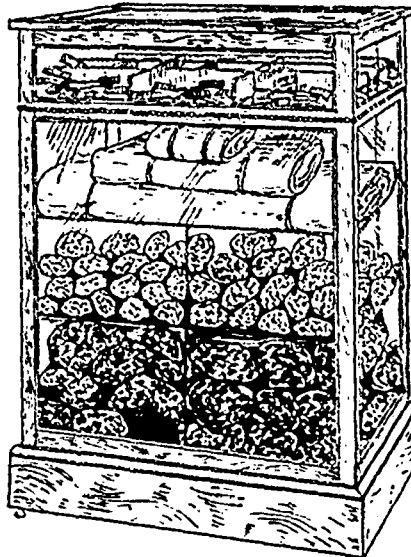
The prices in Canada will be:

Less than one case... 45 cents per box
One to five cases... \$3.80 per case.
Five cases and over... \$3.60 " "

To bring our output to the expected dimensions we are going to ask you to try to sell Tanglefoot by the box as much as possible, for a customer who buys a box uses it about five times as freely as one who buys it by the sheet.

Crescent Sponge Case.

This case is made of oak, finished all around and fitted with castors; 44 inches high, 32½ inches long, and 22 inches wide, two hinge doors at back and wire



shelves; top has door to raise, with lock and key, and is supported by stay-joint; all double strength glass. It is also made with bevel plate top. Write for prices to The Lyman Bros. & Co., Ltd., Toronto.

What's in a Name?

Well, there is a good deal; at least so think the Dodds Medicine Company, of this city, who have just launched their Dodds' Dyspeptic Tablets. They inform us that after the insertion of one advertisement in a Toronto daily paper they have had a remarkably large number of orders from all over the country. Dodds' Kidney Pills have evidently given such satisfaction that any preparation of Dodds' will sell. Read that talk with the trade on inside of back cover.

Catalogues Received.

The Fletcher Manufacturing Co., Toronto. Catalogue of soda water fountains, cylinders, generators, tumbler washers,

etc. Some handsome new designs are shown this year. If you contemplate putting in a fountain, drop this firm a card for catalogue. See advertisement in this issue.

Massey-Harris Co. Ltd., have issued a neat catalogue of their "Silver Ribbon" bicycles. As this firm, with several others, is advertising to the drug trade through our columns, they deserve special attention from our readers.

The "White" bicycle, manufactured by the White Sewing Machine Co., of Cleveland, Ohio, is another "druggist's" wheel. Their catalogue is certainly "a thing of beauty," and the wheel they make is just such another beauty.

The Acme Cycle Company, of Elkhart, Indiana, manufacturers of the Path Racer, the Belle Model, Full Roadster and Racer, as well as the Combination Tandem, have a catalogue which is unique in design and beautifully gotten up. They, also, are after the drug trade, through our columns.

The "Racycle" is well known to expert cyclists as a thoroughly up-to-date wheel, with all the latest improvements. It is a great favorite, and our readers will do well to get their catalogue if thinking of purchasing.

Magazines.

A SEQUEL TO "THE PRISONER OF ZENDA"—A NEW NOVEL BY ANTHONY HOPE.—Anthony Hope is just finishing a sequel to "The Prisoner of Zenda." It is a novel of the same high, romantic kind as "The Prisoner of Zenda" itself, bearing the title of "The Constable of Zenda," and carries the attractive personages of the earlier story through a new series of strange and moving incidents. The exclusive right of serial publication in America has been secured by *McClure's Magazine*, and the publication of it will begin in that magazine in the course of a few months.

FRANK LESLIE'S POPULAR MONTHLY FOR MARCH.—The widespread interest in the inaugural ceremonies at Washington gives timeliness and value to the article entitled "Ninety-seven Years in the White House," which forms the leading feature of *Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly* for March. There are many other interesting and important articles in this number, and some clever stories and poems. "Vassar College" is described in a splendidly written paper by Blanche A. Jones; Frederick A. Ober writes of "Some Natives of North Africa," which include the Arabs, Berbers, Touaregs and Moors; "A Thousand Miles Up the Amazon" is entertainingly described by Clarence B. Riker; Commissioner Blechenden tells of life in India; the city of St. Louis comes in for an appreciative paper by Charles Thomas Logan; and there is some illustrated stage gossip, a young folks' department, talks about new books, and many other things.—*Frank Leslie's Publishing House, New York.*

Iodide, Proto, oz.....	\$ 35	\$ 40
Bin., oz.....	25	30
Oxide, Red, lb.....	1 15	1 20
Pill (Blue Mass), lb.....	70	75
MILK SUGAR, powdered, lb.....	30	35
MORPHINE, Acetate, oz.....	1 80	1 85
Muriate, oz.....	1 80	1 85
Sulphate, oz.....	1 20	2 00
PEPSIN, Saccharated, oz.....	35	40
PIKRYACETINE, oz.....	40	42
PILOCARPINE, Muriate, grain.....	35	38
PIPKIN, oz.....	1 00	1 10
PHOSPHORUS, lb.....	90	1 10
POTASSA, Caustic, white, lb.....	60	65
POTASSIUM, Acetate, lb.....	35	40
Bicarbonate, lb.....	15	17
Bichromate, lb.....	14	15
Bitrat (Cream Part.), lb.....	28	30
Bromide, lb.....	65	70
Carbonate, lb.....	12	13
Chlorate, Eng., lb.....	18	20
Powdered, lb.....	20	22
Citrate, lb.....	70	75
Cyanide, lb.....	40	50
Hypophosphites, oz.....	10	12
Iodide, lb.....	4 00	4 10
Nitrate, gran, lb.....	8	10
Permanganate, lb.....	40	45
Prussiate, Red, lb.....	50	55
Yellow, lb.....	32	35
And Sod. Tartrate, lb.....	25	30
Sulphuret, lb.....	25	30
PROPYLAMINE, oz.....	35	46
QUININE, Sulph, bulk.....	21	28
Ozs., oz.....	30	35
QUINIDINE, Sulphate, ozs., oz.....	16	20
SALICIN, lb.....	75	4 00
SANTONIN, oz.....	20	22
SILVER, Nitrate, cryst, oz.....	90	1 00
Fused, oz.....	1 00	1 10
SODIUM, Acetate, lb.....	30	35
Bicarbonate, kgs., lb.....	2 75	3 00
Bromide, lb.....	65	70
Carbonate, lb.....	3	6
Hypophosphite, oz.....	10	12
Hyposulphite, lb.....	3	6

Iodide, oz.....	\$ 40	\$ 43
Salicylate, lb.....	1 00	1 10
Sulphate, lb.....	2	5
Sulphite, lb.....	8	10
SOMNAL, oz.....	85	00
SPIRIT NITRE, lb.....	35	65
STRONTIUM, Nitrate, lb.....	18	20
STRYCHNINE, crystals, oz.....	80	85
SULFONAL, oz.....	40	42
SULPHUR, Flowers of, lb.....	2 1/2	4
Pure precipitated, lb.....	13	20
TARTAR EMBLIC, lb.....	50	55
THYMOL (Thymic acid), oz.....	55	60
VERATRINE, oz.....	2 00	2 10
ZINC, Acetate, lb.....	70	75
Carbonate lb.....	25	30
Chloride, granular, oz.....	13	15
Iodide, oz.....	60	65
Oxide, lb.....	13	60
Sulphate, lb.....	9	11
Valerianate, oz.....	25	30

ESSENTIAL OILS.

Oil, Almond, bitter, oz.....	75	80
Sweet, lb.....	40	50
Amber, crude, lb.....	40	45
Rec't, lb.....	60	65
Anise, lb.....	2 75	3 00
Bay, oz.....	50	60
Bergamot, lb.....	3 25	3 50
Cade, lb.....	90	1 00
Cajuput, lb.....	1 60	1 70
Capsicum, oz.....	60	65
Caraway, lb.....	2 75	3 00
Cassia, lb.....	2 75	3 00
Cedar.....	55	85
Cinnamon, Ceylon, oz.....	2 75	3 00
Citronella, lb.....	80	85
Clove, lb.....	1 10	1 20
Copaiba, lb.....	1 75	2 00
Croton, lb.....	1 50	1 75
Cubeb, lb.....	2 50	3 00
Cumin, lb.....	5 50	6 00
Erigeron, oz.....	20	25
Eucalyptus, lb.....	1 50	1 75
Fennel, lb.....	1 60	1 75

Geranium, oz.....	\$1 75	\$1 80
Rose, lb.....	3 20	3 50
Juniper berries (English), lb.....	4 50	5 00
Wool, lb.....	70	75
Lavender, Chiris. Fleur, lb.....	3 00	3 50
Garden, lb.....	1 50	1 75
Lemon, lb.....	1 90	2 00
Lemongrass, lb.....	1 50	1 60
Mustard, Essential, oz.....	60	65
Neroli, oz.....	4 25	4 50
Orange, lb.....	2 75	3 00
Sweet, lb.....	2 75	3 00
Origanum, lb.....	65	70
Patchouli, oz.....	80	85
Pennyroyal, lb.....	2 50	2 75
Peppermint, lb.....	2 25	2 50
Pimento, lb.....	2 60	2 75
Rhodium, oz.....	80	85
Rose, oz.....	7 50	11 00
Rosemary, lb.....	70	75
Rue, o.....	25	30
Sandalwood, lb.....	5 50	7 50
Sassafras, lb.....	75	80
Savin, lb.....	1 60	1 75
Spearmin, lb.....	3 75	4 00
Spruce, lb.....	65	70
Tansy, lb.....	4 25	4 50
Thyme, white, lb.....	1 80	1 90
Wintergreen, lb.....	2 75	3 00
Wormseed, lb.....	3 50	3 70
Wormwood, lb.....	4 25	4 55

FIXED OILS.

CASTOR, lb.....	11	12
COD LIVER, N.F., gal.....	2 25	2 30
Norwegian, gal.....	3 00	3 25
COTTONSEED, gal.....	1 10	1 20
LARD, gal.....	90	1 00
LINSSEED, boiled, gal.....	56	59
Raw, gal.....	55	58
NEATFOOT, gal.....	1 20	1 30
OLIVE, gal.....	1 20	1 25
Salad, gal.....	2 50	2 60
PALM, lb.....	12	13
SPERM, gal.....	1 35	1 40
TURPENTINE, gal.....	60	65

Drug Reports.

Canada.

There has been quite a flurry over the price of quinine during the last month, this article having touched the lowest price in the memory of the "oldest inhabitant." German having been offered in New York as low as 14 1/2c. Buyers should bear in mind when buying an original 100 oz. tin of German quinine they never get 100 oz., and as some report, even in 50 oz. lots. Some dealers apparently take an original tin and divide it in half, in these days of keen competition in drugs. Many buy thinking they are buying cheap when, in reality, they are paying for all they get, the secret of it being that there is so much water of crystallization in the German make that soon as exposed it immediately loses in weight. German quinine has advanced, and is now worth 21 to 23. Howard's, 25 to 28, and Bismuth maintains the advance, and is likely to do so.

Oil cassia and anise are a little lower.

Cocaine has dropped in price, and is quoted for the present at \$3.50. Gum kino is worth at least \$3.50 per lb. Opium is easier, quoted at \$3.75 as wanted. Morphine is being quoted lower than foreign prices warrant. Insect Powder, pure,

is high in price, but a powder can be bought at almost any price.

Glycerine has declined slightly, owing to strong competition.

Crude camphor, according to last cables, has declined somewhat.

Arsenic has advanced because of increased demand.

Sulphate of copper firm at former prices.

Paris green, the indications are for higher prices.

Vanilla beans are in good demand. Select beans are hard to obtain.

Balsams Tolu and Peru are both high er.

Menthol is lower.

Norwegian cod-liver oil is lower. Best brands of Newfoundland oil remain unchanged in price.

Cream tartar is declining.

Iodine firm. The combination in iodides seems stronger than ever. We have been shown a nice sample of iodide potassium of Japanese manufacture, the first shipment of which has been received in New York.

Mercurials are all firm at previous advances.

Canary seed is very low.

Sponges firm. The market is almost bare of desirable sheepswool sponge.

Sulphur and brimstone, much higher.

The heavy chemicals are all affected by the high freight rates prevailing.

England.

LONDON, February 26th, 1897.

The markets have shown a slight improvement during the month, as there has been a little more general demand.

Acid carbohc is dearer, and arsenic still at high rates. Cream of tartar is lower. Borax is also easier. Cardamoms of good quality are still dear. Camphor is firmer. Cod-liver oil is a steady falling market. Cocaine has reached the lowest quotation ever offered, but, like quinine, is moving up a point or two. Morphia manufacturers have reduced quotations this week, and opium is sagging. Oils of lemon and bergamot are very cheap, whilst peppermint H.G.H. is another record for cheapness. Castor oil firm at recent advance.

Last but not LEAST

In this last corner of THE DRUGGIST will be found each month something of interest to pharmacists everywhere.

Printing is often the last thing thought of by the business man but upon it hinges very important issues.

This corner is devoted to **..Printing..** We can print anything that the pharmacist may require —no matter how difficult. Our patrons in the profession can testify to the excellence of our work.

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