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Canadian Druggist

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

VOL. IX.

TORONTO, NOVEMBER, 1897.

No. 11

"APENTA"

THE BEST NATURAL APERIENT WATER.

Bottled at the Springs, Buda Pest, Hungary.

Under Eminent Scientific Control.

"APENTA"

THE BEST NATURAL APERIENT WATER.

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

L. Liebermann

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.

PRICES TO RETAILERS :

\$5.50 per case of 25 large glass bottles.
\$8.50 " 50 small " "
\$8.50 " 100 glass quarter "

"APENTA"

SEE that the Labels bear the well-known
RED DIAMOND MARK of the

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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AMONGST OUR ADVERTISERS.
Confidence May Not Be Violated.
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DRUG REPORTS.

Correspondents.

There are a few things which gratify an editor more than to have correspondents. It matters not what phase of any question they assume. The fact that they are sufficiently interested to manifest it by voluntary contribution of view is enough to satisfy him. What he wants, and what he always looks for, is an evidence of interest. When he feels that he is writing strongly on any subject he is well aware that the view he may be expressing will not be acceptable to all his readers. It isn't necessary that it should, but if his opinions will arouse an expression of the opinions of others, his main object has been accomplished. Editors, of course, are not all alike. Some are so constituted that the personality of the writer is even more conspicuous than his writing. Usually such editors do not get correspondents. The pronoun I has been so much embellished that others do not care to spoil the polish by uninvited proximity. Few persons like the man who only likes himself, and as few like the man who likes his own views so well that he cannot tolerate those of others. On the other hand there are those whose personality is so effectively lost sight of that only the broad-minded spirit of generous liberalism is in evidence. They also have views, it is true, but they are so expressed that the reader feels it a pleasure to realize that an opposite opinion will be appreciatively tolerated. The true editor values very much more the article from a correspondent than he does that from his own pen. His own is of sowing while the other is reaping. Correspondents are involuntary editors. The spontaneity of their expression lends a force and influence which is far more reaching than they are aware of. Superficialism is absent, candor is present, and the confidence of honesty of view which is manifest secures at once an attention which the most cultured and carefully devised editorial could not get.

Reciprocity Between Colleges.

The Committee on Reciprocity, which had been appointed by the College of Physicians and Surgeons of the Province of Quebec, have just submitted a report to the College of Physicians and Surgeons of that province, whereby they state that an understanding has just been arrived at whereby the Province of Quebec's license given to graduates will henceforth be recognized by the following medical colleges, *i.e.*, Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Manitoba, and British Columbia.

The committee report that the understanding should be based on the resolutions which had been adopted by the college in 1896. The committee also recommends that prior to opposing the college's seal, that enquiries should be thoroughly made into the standing of the above named colleges, and further recommends the appointment of two delegates who will have charge to complete all arrangements and adopt, if deemed advisable, an interprovincial license.

The committee also reports that it is advisable that steps should be immediately taken so as to secure from the Hon. Minister of Public Instruction and the Ontario Medical College, the necessary permit to establish immediately a system of uniform examination, which in the committee's opinion would strengthen the examination of candidates, which would compel them to qualify thoroughly before entering the field of study or practice of medicine.

This leads to the question, Why should not a reciprocal agreement be entered into between the pharmaceutical governing bodies of the various provinces? We have urged this before, but no steps have yet been taken leading to its consummation. It has been argued that there were obstacles in the way which could not easily be overcome. Amongst others, the fact that in Ontario at the time of the passing of the Pharmacy Act all druggists in business at that time were allowed to register. Again, an apprenticeship of three years was all that was prescribed, and, further, that in Quebec the law provided that the candidates should also be able to pass their examinations in French as well as English. The Quebec Act having provided for a four years' apprenticeship, as well as a compulsory attendance at college, at one time proved an obstacle, but all apprentices in the various provinces now have to fulfil the same require-

ments. We cannot, therefore, see why some understanding should not be arrived at whereby a certain standard of qualification should be exacted from all students and reciprocity established between the various provinces of the Dominion.

In a recent issue of the *Chemist and Druggist* (England) this matter of reciprocity is referred to at some length. Speaking of the movement in the Australasian societies looking towards the recognition of their diplomas by the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, it says: "Reciprocity among individual bodies must precede an Imperial movement. Our British and Irish Societies are as wide apart as London and Toronto, and they must agree before the colonials are taken in. The several Boards in our North American Dominions should devise a scheme of inter-Dominion reciprocity before Great Britain and Ireland join them; so, too, the South African bodies and the Australasian and New Zealand Boards and Societies. Nowhere, except in the Antipodes, is there a sign that this partial reciprocity is seriously desired. The feeling is growing there, and if only the idea of absorption of the small bodies by the large ones could be kept out, the consummation would not be long delayed."

Our contemporary is inclined to look at the question as being "to a large extent sentimental," and the object being to "bind Britishers closer together." However, it adds: "But precedent in regard to medical registration has shown that there is utility in recognition of Canadian, colonial and Indian qualifications, and we ask no more for pharmacy than that the Pharmaceutical Societies at home should follow lines similar to those adopted by the General Medical Council, and that our *confrères* abroad should put the British and Irish certificates on an equal footing."

Notes.

The "Act to legalize the use of Weights and Measures of the Metric System," which came into effect in Great Britain August 6th, merely *permits* the use of this system. Up to that date it was illegal to possess for purposes of trade a metric weight or measures, and now the metric system is in voluntary operation throughout the kingdom.

The Seely Mfg. Co., of Windsor, Ont., have for several years offered a prize to

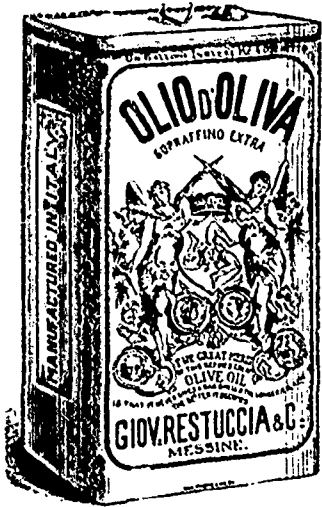
the best shot amongst the druggists of Ottawa. This year the first prize was captured by W. A. Jamieson, of Ottawa, and the second by Capt. Helmer, of Hull.

Mr. Brent Good, who was in Toronto for a few days this month, informs us that he has succeeded in ferreting out and capturing the perpetrator of most barefaced counterfeits of Carter's Little Liver Pills. The offender was D. B. Comer, of Atlanta, Ga., and he had succeeded in getting rid of at least 1,500 gross of his counterfeits, as well as about 1,000 gross of Morse's I. R. Pills of the same character.

For a company that promises much for the protection of the drug trade in the sale of its preparations, it does seem rather singular that it should have a half-page advt. in the *Canadian Grocer*, offering its goods to that constituency. We know it is almost impossible to keep some lines of patents out of the hands of dealers, other than druggists, particularly in the Province of Quebec, but is it not rather too much to try and push their sale through such channels, and at the same time expect the support of druggists?

We know of no better "side lines," and none more peculiarly adapted to the drug trade, than that of optical goods, including, as well as spectacles and eye-glasses, such goods as microscopes, opera glasses, magnifying glasses for examining seeds, ores, etc.—and the other line, photographic supplies, such as cameras and their parts, photographic chemicals and accessories. We are glad to notice that all over Canada more attention is being given to these lines, and many druggists who have not heretofore dealt in either of them are stocking up with one or both. In order to make these a financial success, the vendor, of course, must have a knowledge of the proper fitting in the first line mentioned, and at least some experience in the camera as well as the development of photos in the second line. In many cases a dark room for the use of amateurs has been found to be an attraction.

Mr. J. T. Pepper, the well known secretary of the Ontario Society of Retail Druggists, is the happy recipient of \$30 in gold coin, being the first prize given by Messrs. Hance Bros. & White, of



We are noted for selling the Finest

Gream Salad
OLIVE OIL...

Guaranteed Chemically Pure
Put up in 1 Imp. Gallon Tins

Send us your Mail Order

We are now putting on the market

GE-ESS-GOS Gream Salad Oil
In 12 oz. bottles, nicely put up.

GE-ESS-GOS Hypophosphite Tablets
Retailing at 50c. a box.

Loring's Gelery Cough Drops
In 5-cent packages. The best cough drop in the market

Heide's Licorice Pastilles
HEIDE'S Mint and Assorted Flavors.

Billings Clapp & Co.'s SLIPPERY ELM LOZENGES

Send for Quotations

CANADIAN SPECIALTY CO.
38 Front St. E., TORONTO, ONT.

Hold
To
The
Light



AND

SEE THE DEEP RED COLOR OF

Welch's Grape Juice

It is a Blood Maker and a Waste Restorer—a nutrient tonic. Always clear and bright, showing the true Grape color of the full ripe Concord Grape

It is without a drop of water or a particle of alcohol, being pressed, sterilized, and hermetically sealed in new glass bottles, by the cleanest possible methods.

It is a ready seller by the bottle, for Medicinal, Beverage and Communion purposes.

It is the most desirable, healthful, and satisfying drink that can be dispensed at the Soda Fountain.

Lyman Bros. & Co. Toronto } Distributors for
Lyman Sons Co. Montreal } ONTARIO, QUEBEC

THE WELCH GRAPE JUICE CO., WATKINS, N.Y.

TRADE **E** MARK

This registered mark, or our name upon any goods is a guarantee of excellence.



WHAT we make we make well. While we solicit your inspection of all our manufactures, we invite your special attention in this space to just three lines:

Elliot's Syrup of White Pine Comp.

We offer this exceedingly useful compound at very low prices, which we will be pleased to quote upon enquiry. 1 lb. and 1/2 gal. bottles at list prices (corrected); 1 gal., 2 gal., and 5 gal. quantities at special figures

"Diamond" Powdered Lye.

Our "Diamond" Lye is cheaper and better than any other Lye offered. It pays the retailer better and he can recommend it. First, for **Purity**; it is full strength caustic soda. Second, because **Full Weight**. Third, for **Convenience and Economy**. It is sold in sound tin cans having two covers, neither of which are damaged in opening. After using a portion, the can may be perfectly sealed again and its contents preserved.

\$3.60 per case of 4 doz., 5 per cent 30 days

Canadian Cattle Spice.

The usefulness of a good tonic powder for live stock is too well recognized for it to be necessary that we should endeavour to enlighten any one on the subject. Perhaps, however, there may be room for a little more push in that line. To make this possible we will be pleased to supply you with advertising matter for distribution; and we offer you in our **"Canadian Cattle Spice"** an article of real merit at a low price. Sold in 100 lb. bags at \$4.00 per bag, and in 10c. samples, attractively put up in cartons containing about a quart, at 70c. per dozen



- Ideal Atomizers. Aluminium Scoops.
- Himalayn Asthma Remedy.
- Formaldehyde, lbs. Petrolatum Resinol.
- Freezable Goods. Sachet Powders
- Frog-in-Throat, with "ads."

COUGH DROPS | Menthol, Round Drop
| B.F.P., Black Oval
In Pails and 5 lb. Bottles. | English, Oval Aniseed

THESE ARE THREE OF THE BEST ON THE MARKET.



ELLIOT & CO.

5 Front St. E. = Toronto

To Dealers.

**New Wall
Papers**

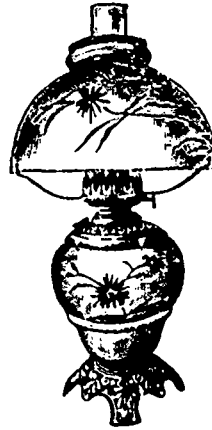
for 1898

Our travellers are on the road; they are carrying a fine lot of samples, in more popular papers, at lower prices than ever have been shown; it will pay you to delay ordering until you've inspected our lines.

M. Staunton & Co.
Manufacturers
Toronto.

Why don't you sell

LAMPS?



You sell Chimneys.
You sell Burners.
You sell Wicks.
You sell Coal Oil.

Why don't you sell Lamps?
We mean Nice Lamps.

They are just as staple and a good profit.

We have our new lines ready now.
The very thing to make a trial with.

Write for particulars.

Gowans, Kent & Co.

Toronto and Winnipeg.

Good Goods

THAT

Sell Well

Pay Well

AND

Give Satisfaction



Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil
Beef, Iron, and Wine
Comp. Syr. Hypophosphites
Celery Nerve Tonic
Jamaica Sarsaparilla
Burdock and Sarsaparilla
Comp. Syr. White Pine
Also with TAR
Coughease Lozenges

And a Varied Line of Specialty and Toilet Articles which answer every demand made upon the Retail Druggist.

A LIST OF ALL GOODS PREPARED BY US MAILED FREE UPON APPLICATION.

The Toronto Pharmacal Co., Limited,
136 Bay Street Toronto

Philadelphia, for dressing a drug store window. To gain a prize of this kind over all competitors in Canada and the United States is certainly something to be justly proud of.

A new company has been incorporated by Dr. A. E. Dickinson, formerly manager of the department of digestive ferments of Parke, Davis Co., of Detroit. The capital stock of the company has been placed at \$50,000, and it is contemplated to prepare a full line of pharmaceutical preparations and specialties originated by Doctor D. The headquarters of the company will be at Detroit.

Advice on Credit-Giving.*

"A retail credit man should know when to say 'No,' and should have the force of character necessary to say it; moreover, he should make the refusal in a way that will give no offence."

"It is a conceded fact that frequent settlements between debtor and creditor contribute to better profits in all lines of trade; whereas laxity in making credits and collections is the direct cause of a large portion of the failures of retail merchants throughout the country."

"The custom of allowing people of means to suit their own convenience in making payments has gradually grown until it seems to me that a reform should be instituted, and they should be taught that the mere fact that they are possessors of wealth does not entitle them to exceptional privileges, to the detriment of those not so fortunately situated."

"One should insist upon the payment of all bills in accordance with the terms of sale, and no necessary expense should be spared in forcing the wealthy delinquent to a settlement. He may take umbrage and withhold his patronage, but, in my judgment, accounts that require extra effort to collect are not desirable."

"Extreme care should be exercised in trusting people of narrow means, dependent upon moderate salaries, that are received with a regularity that renders continuous credit unnecessary, for the mere fact that they are seeking credit, except in rare instances, is evidence that they are living beyond their means. Extravagant habits are a more prolific source of loss than dishonesty, and, of course, should be discouraged at much as possible."

"Credit should always be refused to those who spend their income before it is earned, and the man who drinks to excess or gambles should not be allowed to buy goods on the promise of future payment, notwithstanding family connections, which often play altogether too important a part in crediting."

"As a rule, no incentive is offered by the retailer in the way of discount or re-

duction in prices for cash or prompt payment of bills. If he would offer a concession for prompt cash, it would work to his advantage, by indicating who are his best customers, and at the same time providing him with cash with which to discount his bills."

"Some small tradesmen do not send out bills promptly on the first of each month; consequently, they have great difficulty in securing the money due them, which operates to their disadvantage, with those from whom they make their purchases. It naturally leads to the impairment of their credit and may finally accomplish their ruin."

"The advantages of the cash system, however, are not all with the merchant. He shares them with the consumer, who is able to satisfy his wants cheaper and is spared the temptation of living beyond his means, which is always placed before him where credit is too easily obtained."

Ancient Remedies.

Perhaps the most ancient of medicines is hops, which were used in the dual capacity of an intoxicating beverage and as a medicine in 2000 B.C. This is attested by pictures of the plant on the Egyptian monuments of that date.

Creosote was discovered in 1830 by Reichenbach, who extracted it from the tar of wood.

Potassium was discovered in 1807 by Sir Humphry Davy.

Alcohol was first distinguished as an elementary substance by Albucasis in the twelfth century.

Scheele discovered glycerine in 1789.

Nux vomica, which is nearly as old, is the seed of a tree indigenous to India and Ceylon.

Peppermint is native to Europe, and its use as a medicine dates back to the Middle Ages.

Myrrh, which comes from Arabia and Persia, was used as medicine in the time of Solomon.

Hemlock, the extract of which killed Socrates, is a native of Italy and Greece.

Iodine was discovered in 1812 by Courtois, and was first employed in a hospital in London in 1825.

Ipecac comes from South America, and its qualities are first mentioned in 1648 by a Spanish writer, who refers to it as a Brazilian medicine.

Ergot is the product of the diseased seeds of common rye, and is one of Hahnemann's discoveries.

Aconite grows in Siberia and Central Asia, and was first used as medicine by Storck in 1762.

Hashesh, or Indian hemp, is a resinous substance produced from the tops of the plant in India. It has been used, as has opium, since Indian history began.

Caffeine, the active principle of coffee, was found by Runge in 1820. Ordinary coffee contains about 1 per cent., Java coffee 4.25 per cent. and Martinique 6.25 per cent.

Arnica hails from Europe and Asia, but the medicine is made from artificial plants grown for that purpose in Germany and France. *Public Health Journal.*

Food Values of Nuts and Fruits

Blanched almonds give the higher nerve or brain and muscle food, no heat or waste.

Walnuts give nerve or brain food, muscle, heat and waste.

Pine kernels give heat and stay. They serve as a substitute for bread.

Green water grapes are blood purifying (but of little food value), reject pips and skins.

Blue grapes are feeding and blood purifying, too rich for those who suffer from the liver.

Tomatoes, higher nerve or brain food and waste, no heat, they are thinning and stimulating, do not swallow skins.

Juicy fruits give more or less the higher nerve or brain, and some few, muscle food and waste; no heat.

Apples supply the higher nerve and muscle food, but do not give stay.

Prunes afford the highest nerve or brain food, supply heat and waste, but are not muscle-feeding. They should be avoided by those who suffer from the liver.

Oranges are refreshing and feeding, but are not good if the liver is out of order.

Green figs are excellent food.

Dried figs contain nerve and muscle food, heat and waste, but are bad for the liver.

The great majority of small fresh seed fruits are laxative.

All stone fruits are considered to be injurious for those who suffer from the liver, and should be used cautiously.

Lemons and tomatoes should not be used daily in cold weather, they have a thinning and cooling effect.

Raisins are stimulating in proportion to their quality. — *Public Health Journal.*

Gleanings.

THE CHEMISTRY OF ASA-FETIDA.

The percentage composition of asafetida has been found by Polasek to be: Ether soluble resin (ferulic acid ester of asaresinol tannol), 61.4; ether insoluble resin (free asaresinol tannol), 0.60; gum, 25.1; volatile oil, 6.7; vanillin, 0.06; free ferulic acid, 1.28; moisture, 2.36; foreign matter, 2.5. The formula for asaresinol tannol was found to be $C_{24}H_{32}O_4 \cdot OH$. — *Archiv. der Pharm.*

EKA IODOFORM.

A mixture of iodoform and paraform has been named eka iodoform, and is stated to be an improvement in antiseptic properties on iodoform. Gottstem states that the eka iodoform is absolutely sterile and possesses antiseptic properties. Thomalla has obtained favorable results with it in the treatment of wounds. — *Pharm. Zeit.*, xlii, 483.

*From an address given by J. G. Cameron, before the National Association of Credit Men, at Kansas City, Mo.

OIL IN LEAVES.

Herr S. Rywosch has made a series of observations on the oil contained in the leaves or other green organs of a number of plants, and finds that its function is entirely different from that of the oil contained in the stem of woody plants. In stead of being stored up in the winter and disappearing when the period of vegetative activity recommences, it remains and even increases in amount during the spring and summer, being very large even when the leaves have turned yellow in the autumn. It cannot, therefore, be regarded as a reserve food-material; its purpose appears to be to take up the xanthophyll. The author was unable to determine the chemical nature of these oils, whether they belong to the fatty or to the essential series—*Berichte der deutschen botanischen Gesellschaft*.

OXALIC ACID ON CORKS.

O. Wentzky states that recently he detected the presence of quite an appreciable quantity of oxalic acid on a lot of corks just received by him. On inquiring of the manufacturers as to the cause of the presence of this acid he was informed that its use in the manufacture of corks was quite common, and that the excess noted in this particular lot was due to the fact that the workmen had used an excess of oxalic acid. The same author had observed the presence of oxalic acid in corks coming from another manufacturer, although in this case the quantity was not so large. It is stated that the acid is used to free the cork from tannate of iron, which is formed by treating the corks with ferrous sulphate for the purpose of removing the excess of tannin on their surface.—*Apoth. Zeitung*.

THE DECOMPOSITION OF IODOFORM BY LIGHT.

Fleury points out that when a solution of iodoform is exposed to light, either the direct light of the sun or to diffuse daylight, decomposition sets in, but ceases when the solution assumes a brown tint of a certain depth due to the liberated iodine. This, he suggests, is due to the fact that the violet and ultra-violet rays are those which effect the decomposition in question, and that these are arrested at the surface of the liquid, which is now of such a colour as to prevent their penetrating it. An experiment in support of this theory was performed as follows: 1 gramme of iodoform was dissolved in alcohol and ether, and excess of powdered silver was added. The mixture was exposed to sunlight and frequently agitated; the liberated iodine, of course, combined with the silver. At the end of several days the solution was still colourless. Practically, the whole of the iodine originally present was found as iodide of silver, showing that when the free iodine was removed and the liquid thus kept of its original colour, decomposition by light proceeded steadily.—*Journal de Pharm. et de Chimie*.

A USEFUL SOLVENT FOR DRY PAINTS.

Is—according to Gruning—carbolic acid, the crude 50 per cent acid being used, or if a more energetic action is required the so-called 100 per cent. or 90 per cent. pure acid. The article to be freed from paint is coated over with the acid by brushing, and the greasy mass removed by wiping with a cloth. Brushes caked with paint may be cleaned by steeping for a few days in the crude 50 per cent. acid, and then washing in water. The advantages exhibited by carbolic acid over caustic soda for this purpose are a more energetic and rapid action on the paint without corrosion of the wood or brush; in addition to which any excess of acid that may have been absorbed by the wood, stone, or other painted surface soon evaporates, and leaves the article in a suitable condition for receiving another coat of paint.—*Pharm. Zeits. fur Russland*.

The Proprietary Association.

At the annual meeting of this association, held at Richmond, Va., the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President—Thomas Doliber, Boston.
 Vice Presidents—Dr. V. Mott Pierce, I. S. Coffin, New York.
 Secretary—Joseph Leeming, New York.
 Treasurer—Herbert B. Harding, New York.
 Executive Committee—Alfred E. Rose, Lowell, Mass.; W. T. Hanson, Schenectady, Charles H. Pinkham, Lynn, Horace M. Sharp, Philadelphia; Thomas F. Main, New York; Mahlon N. Kline, Philadelphia.

The association will convene in St. Louis in October, 1898.

National Wholesale Druggists' Association.

At the annual meeting of this association, held at Richmond, Va., October 11th, the following officers were chosen:

President—Chas. F. Weller, Omaha.
 First Vice-President—Thomas C. Peek, Macon.
 Second Vice-President—Jas. McCord, La Crosse.
 Third Vice-President—A. W. Claffin, Providence.
 Fourth Vice-President—Chas. A. Jerman, Milwaukee.
 Fifth Vice-President—Geo. A. Kelly, Jr., Pittsburg.
 For Secretary—A. B. Merriam, Minneapolis.
 For Treasurer—E. L. Strong, Cleveland.

Board of Control—W. J. Walker, Albany; J. R. Owen, Chicago; I. Solomon, Savannah; W. J. Walding, Toledo, C. F. Shoemaker, Philadelphia.

Manitoba Notes.

Joseph Taylor, druggist, Portage la Prairie, was in Winnipeg last week on business.

John Warne, druggist, Rat Portage, has recently bought a new and complete stock of drugs and druggists' sundries in Winnipeg for his new business in Rat Portage.

Dr. R. L. Morrison, formerly in the drug business at Glenboro, and late at Carman, Man., is likely to give up his medical practice and study theology. His many friends will wish him success in his new profession.

Mr. W. Hamilton has opened a drug store at Neepawa.

Mr. Walter Pulford, druggist, Main street, Winnipeg, has made arrangements to open a branch store at Carman, Man.

Mr. J. Wright, representing Lyman Sons & Co., Montreal, has just returned from the west, and will go east in a few days.

Mr. L. G. Christie, representing R. L. Gibson, Toronto, is touring the province in the interest of maltine preparations.

Dr. S. H. Snider, of Napinka, is reported as leaving the province.

Dr. A. W. Argue has succeeded Dr. Hutchinson in drugs at Grenfre.

The Pharmaceutical Association are after offenders. A doctor in Shoal Lake was recently fined for running a drug store contrary to statute.

Messrs. A. J. Wallin & Co., druggists, have moved into their new store corner Graham avenue and Main street. It is a great improvement on the old store, new fixtures and a clean stock make the store a credit to the south-end business portion of the city.

Mr. H. E. Bletcher, formerly with Flexon & Co., Winnipeg, will manage Mr. Pulford's branch store at Carman, Man.

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.

KEMPTVILLE, Oct. 19th. 1897.

Editor CANADIAN DRUGGIST:

DEAR SIR,—I have carefully read the three plans, as published in your October number, for the prevention of cutting in patents, and, while plan No. 3 may work in some places, it will not give universal satisfaction.

I have applied my self, probably as much, if not more, than the majority of country druggists, to devise some means whereby the great evil ("we may call it") may be overcome. As a retail country druggist, and at one time favorable to the Retailers' Association, I must say that it only took me about one month, "as I understood it," to observe that it was of no use in a country town, for the following reasons: (1) The jobber was supposed to sell only to druggists in villages and towns where they were located, that

“FLY PADS.”

ARCHDALE WILSON & CO.

Direct the attention of the Drug Trade to the judgment of Hon Mr. Justice Rose, restraining The Lyman Brothers and Company (Limited) from imitating “Fly Pads,” and give public

NOTICE

that all parties manufacturing or selling imitations of “Fly Pads” will be proceeded against in the Courts.

In the High Court of Justice.

BETWEEN ARCHDALE WILSON & COMPANY, Plaintiffs,

—AND—

LYMAN BROTHERS & COMPANY (Limited), Defendants.

The 23rd day of June, A.D. 1897.

1. This action having on the 25th and 26th days of January, A.D. 1897, been tried before the Hon Mr. Justice Rose, and the said the Hon. Mr. Justice Rose on the 23rd day of June, A.D. 1897, having adjudged that the way in which the defendants have put up their fly paper, both as to the form, the envelopes, the packing into boxes and the ornamentation of the boxes, and the advertisements, was calculated to mislead.

2. It IS THIS DAY ADJUDGED that the defendants, their servants, agents and workmen, be, and they are hereby, restrained from continuing to put up and advertise such matter as to mislead.

3. And this Court doth not think fit to make any other order in the matter.

4. And it is further ordered that there be no costs of and incidental to the trial of this action to either party
Judgment entered 15th October, 1897.

S. H. GHENT, Deputy Clerk at Hamilton.

Ottawa Truss and Surgical Manufacturing Co.

LIMITED

OTTAWA, · ONT.

The Only Truss Manufacturing House in Canada.

The Only Silk Elastic Knitting Machines in Canada

Save customs duty as well as the trouble of getting goods from across the line! Lose no more customers, but consult our catalogue and send orders to us. We make

The Wetmore Truss

Abdominal Supporters

Hard Rubber Trusses

Elastic Hosiery

Leather Trusses

Suspensory Bandages

Elastic Trusses

Shoulder Braces

Etc., Etc., Etc.

All Kinds, Sizes, Styles, and Patterns

PRICES about twenty-five per cent. lower than you have been accustomed to



**JUBILEE
VIOLET
PERFUME**
FOR THE HANDKER-
CHIEF MADE BY
**JOHN TAYLOR
& COMPANY.**
TORONTO ONT.

PROPRIETORS MORSE SOAP WORKS

Club Cologne Glycerine ...Toilet Soap...

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



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



Manufactured only by

JOHN TAYLOR & CO.
TORONTO

A TRAIN WITHOUT END.

"Whether we sleep or wake there is an unbroken train of perceptions passing through the mind."

So at least the Professor of Moral and Mental Philosophy used to teach our class in college. In our modern lingo we should say he meant that the mind never shuts up and takes a day off. It is always open and doing business—often business better left undone, absurd business, wild and crazy business, in which it sometimes breaks itself up so as not to be able to distinguish between the gold coin of common sense and the worthless paper of speculation.

But the mind will act, *must* act; and rather than lie quiet it will mislead and torment its owner. Glorious faculty! Dangerous power!

Still—mark this now!—the mind is not self-suggestive. The things that keep it going are outside of it, for good or for bad.

That being so, whence arose those *frightful dreams* with which Mrs. Rebecca Wilkin says she was troubled? Perhaps we can guess after reading her letter.

"In October, 1891," she says, "my health began to give way. I felt exhausted and tired with little exertion. My appetite was poor, and after every meal I had weight and pain at the chest, and was much swollen around the waist."

"I had a severe pain at the heart, as if a knife was cutting me. I had a sickening pain at the pit of the stomach, and would often be doubled up with spasms."

"I lost a good deal of sleep at night, and was troubled with frightful dreams."

"As time went on I got so weak that I could barely get about. In this distressing state I continued for over two years. I saw a doctor from time to time, who said I was suffering from windy spasms and indigestion. But his medicines did me no good."

"In November, 1893, a shopmate told my husband about Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup and recommended me to try it. I got a bottle

from C. Sanderson, chemist, South Eston, and after taking this medicine for a week I began to improve. The pain at the heart was easier, and I had no pain after meals."

"I continued taking the medicine, and gained strength daily. When I had taken five bottles I was *completely cured*, and have been in good health ever since. I wish I had known of the medicine sooner, it would have saved me much suffering. You can publish this statement as you like. Yours truly, (Signed) (Mrs.) Rebecca Wilkin, 35 California, South Eston, near Middlesbrough, November 15th, 1895."

These articles must in no case exceed their usual length. There are plenty of reasons for that, besides the money reason. People often write us and say: "Your essays on disease and its allied phenomena are the best things in the papers. Give us more of them and make them longer."

But we say no. And that is why I don't quote you, here and now, three other letters—two from women, one from a man—all telling of experiences very much like Mrs. Wilkin's, and all speaking of bad dreams that made night a time of terror to them. I say "made" (using the past tense) for they are all over now, having been cured by Mother Seigel's Syrup, just as she was.

One moment now. Bad dreams, frightful dreams, are more than an annoyance; they are both a mental and bodily evil. They exhaust vitality almost like blood letting; and, when habitual, they tend to induce mania. Commonly they are caused by the poisons of indigestion (food fermentation in the stomach) acting through the blood on the nerves, and then on the mind. From this tank full of corruption, horrible suggestions are conveyed to the fancy in sleep, as foul bats sweep through the darkness of country graveyards.

The cure may be inferred from the disease. Cure the indigestion, as these people did, with Mother Seigel's Syrup, and the mind in sleep will have only those harmless perceptions which neither break one's rest nor leave any memory to the waking hour.

is, druggists, but if they could not sell druggists, they then sold the general dealer or grocer.

(2) Nothing prevented them selling merchant, groceryman, blacksmith, or any person who would again offer goods for sale, in such places as were not incorporated and had no druggist, but probably within five miles of one. In this section we are well supplied with general dealers, handling all kinds of patents, and all cut prices, and nothing the Retail Association could do would prevent it.

I have worked out one plan which I think will work most satisfactorily. To me it appears possible, but to others it may not. However, if it contains anything that may be considered of any benefit, you may publish it:

(1) We take it for granted that all patent medicine manufacturers enter the arrangements.

(2) That all remedies be put on the market at certain prices, say, \$2.50, \$5, \$10, per dozen, to each and everybody. "Let him be a general dealer or qualified druggist." And that a qualified druggist "in good standing" be given a rebate of 25 per cent. on goods upon the production of a certificate of having purchased a certain quantity, as follows:

Firm To Dr. Williams Medicine Co.,
Brockville:

This is to certify that I have this day purchased from Messrs. Evans & Sons, Ltd., 3 doz. Pink Pills at \$5 per doz., and have received from them, or am entitled to, a rebate of 25 per cent. in goods, being one dozen.

TOM. BROWN,
Qualified Chemist and Druggist in good standing.

The above certificate goes to Messrs. Evans & Sons, and is good to them with Dr. Williams Medicine Co. for 1 doz. Pink Pills, and, until they produce such certificate, the pills cost them \$5 per doz., just as they do the retailer who cannot produce a certificate. Therefore, the general dealer, not being a qualified druggist, must pay \$5 per doz., and to sell at a profit, must retail at 50c. per box. The qualified man must be bound also to sell at 50c. or otherwise erase his name from the list.

A special per cent. may be offered to purchasers in certain quantities.

(3) Purchases made direct from firms manufacturing will be on same conditions as through any wholesaler or jobber.

(4) Wholesaler or jobber may furnish rebate goods to their customers when shipping others, and when enough certificates accumulate to make a shipment worth while, forward them to manufacturer and get what they are justly entitled to.

To you this may appear somewhat complicated, but I can see nothing to prevent it being a success providing the druggists are to be made a favored class.

If you cannot understand the above, I will gladly help you by answering any question.

I believe this will be a greater success than Knapp's roller boat.

Yours respectfully,
ANGUS BUCHANAN.

Answers to Correspondents.

"F.H.W." asks how to mix the following ointment.

R.		
Iodine	2 1/2	drachms
Pot. iodid	4	ounces.
Aqua	2	ounces.
Petrolatum	3	ounces.

The petrolatum is not miscible with any quantity of water. You must proceed in the usual way, powdering the iodid. potas sum, then the iodine, and mix the other ingredients S.A. It is impossible to make a homogeneous mixture with this prescription.

SIRUP OF WHITE PINE COMPOUND

"C.C.M."—That given in "The National Formulary" is probably the most satisfactory:

White pine bark	75	Gm.
Wild cherry bark	75	"
Spikenard root	10	"
Balm of Gilead buds	10	"
Sanguinaria root	8	"
Sassafras bark	7	"
Morphine sulphate	0.5	"
Chloroform	6	Cc.
Sugar	750	Gm.
Alcohol, water, syrup, of each		
q.s. ad	1000	Cc.

Reduce the vegetable drugs to a moderately coarse powder; moisten the powder with a menstruum composed of one volume of alcohol and three volumes of water, and macerate for twelve hours. Then percolate with the same menstruum until 500 cc. of tincture have been obtained, in which dissolve the sugar and the morphine sulphate; lastly add the chloroform and sufficient syrup to make 1000 cc., and strain.

HOUSEHOLD AMMONIA.

"Enquirer."—The following makes what is also called "white ammonia":

Good white soap	4	ozs.
Rainwater	4	pts.
16° ammonia water	4	pts.

Cut or shave the soap fine, and dissolve it in the water by the aid of heat, then cool and add the ammonia. If other strength of ammonia water is used, make it to correspond with the 16°; for example, if the U.S. 10° is used, take only two pints of water, instead of four pints, and use six pints of ammonia water; if 20° ammonia is used, use five pints of water and three pints of ammonia water.

INSECTICIDE.

"Botanist."—We published a formula for this some time ago. The following is recommended by the *Jour. Soc. d'Hort de Lyon*:

Soft soap	20	parts.
Methylated spirits	200	"
Quassia	6	"
Sodium salicylate	2 1/2	"
Filter and add water	1000	"

Apply to the infested plants with a brush; allow to dry on, and the next day wash off with plenty of water.

Liability of Pharmacists

It is generally known to those who engage in the selling of drugs and the compounding of physicians' prescriptions that they are liable in damages to persons who are injured by the substitution, through mistake, of a poison where a harmless article is indicated by the prescription, or asked for by the purchaser. Frequently the person who makes such a mistake may be prosecuted criminally also, but in this paper only the question of liability to pay money damages will be considered. The knowledge of the general legal principles upon which this liability rests will be useful to the druggist and the apothecary, not alone for the mere possession of the knowledge, but also from a practical standpoint. Unless one knows what are the duties which the law casts upon him under given circumstances, it is only by good fortune that he keeps clear of a failure to observe them in some particular. The necessity of knowledge by every man of the duties laid upon him by the law is increased by the fact that his ignorance of them does not relieve him from the penalty of their violation. The law requires every man, at his peril, to know what are his duties to his fellows, as well as to fulfil when he does know them; hence the maxim, "ignorance of the law excuses none."

Speaking broadly, the law takes the generally accepted notions of the community as its standard of duty, and consequently every man does know, in a general way, what his obligations are in his dealings with others. A generalization is rarely, if ever, accurate, and such is true of this statement of the standard of legal duty. The law is practical, and since it would be impossible for it to enforce all the duties which religion and ethics impose, it does not make the attempt. Human tribunals cannot compel men to observe the rule, "Do unto others as ye would be done by." Therefore, the law is narrower, not only than the highest code of morality, but also, for the same reason, than even the ordinary standard of the community. On the other hand, the law in many instances creates duties where strict morality imposes none. It does this because in the particular instances to take into consideration the question of moral blameworthiness would open the door to evasions and fraud, or would be against public policy for some reason. Thus a carrier of freight must pay for merchandise destroyed or damaged while in his hands, whether the loss occurred through his fault or not. The law treats him as an insurer for its safe delivery. It is in this latter class of cases that the individual runs the greater danger of failure to realize the standard of duty by which the law will judge him. Where his obligations are only such as ordinary justice dictates, he can scarcely fail to know them; but if he happens to fall in one of the classes on which a special standard, beyond that of common

morality, is imposed, he may be deluded by ignorance unto lack of requisite caution.

The ground upon which rests the liability of the druggist or the apothecary to one who has been damaged by his mistake is negligence. It accords with the general notion of justice that one who negligently does damage to another should pay for it. Since the basis of the liability is negligence, it is necessary to consider somewhat the legal meaning of the term, which is much broader than the popular understanding of it. The word negligence is commonly used as referring to the actual commission of some overt act; but mere inaction may in itself constitute negligence in the legal sense. If one fails to do that which ordinary prudence dictates, the failure to do so is just as much negligence as is the actual commission of a reckless act. Again, not only doing, or not doing, but the manner of doing also may constitute negligence. If a man, though in the performance of a perfectly lawful act, does it in a careless manner, this is negligence. Negligence may, therefore, arise through:

1. Malfeasance, or the doing of an act in itself reckless.
2. Nonfeasance, or the failure to do that which common prudence requires.
3. Misfeasance, or the doing in a reckless manner of an act which is in itself harmless.

In general the legal liability for wrongs by negligence corresponds with the common moral sense. Those who are guilty of acts or omissions of this sort rarely intend the harm which follows. They are not done or omitted wantonly or wilfully, but, as a rule, thoughtlessly. Nevertheless they are liable, because the party has, to quote a learned author, "done acts or brought about a state of things, or brought other people into a situation, or taken on himself the conduct of an operation, which a prudent man in his place would know to be attended with certain risks. A man who fails to take order, in things within his control, against risks to others which he actually foresees, or which a man of common sense and competence would in his place foresee, will scarcely be held blameless by the moral judgment of his fellows." In line with these principles is the old definition: "Negligence is the omission to do something which a reasonable man, guided upon those considerations which ordinarily regulate the conduct of human affairs, would do, or the doing something which a reasonable and prudent man would not do."

It is very important to note in the above definition that whether the person charged with negligence knew that damage might follow the act or omission, or would have known if he had given proper thought to the matter, is not the test of liability. The question is whether the average, prudent and reasonable man would have perceived the risk. If one were able to prove that, by reason of weakness

of intellect, or lack of judgment, he actually failed, after due thought, to realize the consequence, it would be no excuse. The law in effect says, that every man must possess the judgment of the average, prudent and reasonable man, and that whether he does or does not possess it, he will be judged as if he did. Not until his lack of judgment reaches the point of insanity or imbecility is it any defence.

The standard of duty explained above implies to everyone, and to all circumstances, and the liability of the druggist or the apothecary in relation to poisons presents no peculiarity. They deal in dangerous substances, and must exercise the care in handling, selling and dispensing them which prudence would dictate to the average reasonable man. Any man, whether a druggist or not, who hands out a deleterious substance, by mistake, where some other was called for, is liable for the damage thereby caused; so also if he carelessly permits poisons and other harmful articles to lie about, or otherwise handles them so that others are injured in consequence. Whatever the article, be it a loaded pistol or a poison, which a man has under his control, and treats so carelessly as to injure other people, he is liable for the damages.

Actions for damages arising from negligence in the handling of poisons naturally come up more frequently against apothecaries than against persons engaged in other business, and this leads many to suppose that they are subject to some peculiar liability in this regard, but such we see is not the case. There is, however, a liability peculiar in some degree to apothecaries, which, for the reason that actions therein are rare, they do not generally recognize. This special liability depends upon the fact that the business of the chemist requires special skill on the part of him who practises it. In the mere selling of a certain article, whether a drug or not, no special skill is needed; but in the compounding of drugs and medicinal preparations, and the dispensing of prescriptions, special and technical skill is involved, and the law requires that he who holds himself out to the public as a chemist must possess the special training required to enable him to properly perform all that appertains to the profession he undertakes to practise. This liability for special skill is precisely that which is already familiar to the druggist under the term malpractice, as applied to physicians. In ordinary language, malpractice is rarely used except in connection with the medical profession; but the same liability, under different names, attaches to every profession, trade, and business which requires special training on the part of those who undertake to carry them on. This liability is also comprehended under the legal term negligence. It is considered that he who undertakes to carry on a trade, business, or profession, without possessing the skill and learning ordinarily necessary to properly conduct it, is guilty of negligence.

He knows, or ought to know, that without such skill and learning there is every probability that he will cause damage to those who employ him in their affairs. His patrons are not bound to first investigate his competency; by engaging in the profession or business he impliedly represents himself as capable, and they may rely upon his representation.

The degree of such special skill which one must possess is a matter of considerable importance. In brief, the requirement is that the person engaged in a profession or business in which special skill is required must be "up-to-date," but need not adopt methods which are still but little beyond the experimental stage. His methods must conform to what is the modern thoroughly recognized professional standard, but he is not compelled to possess knowledge nor skill of the specialist, nor of the masters in the particular profession. His skill and methods need not be beyond the generally recognized ordinary standard of his profession or business. On the other hand, no matter how conscientiously the actual skill and learning possessed were used, he is liable for any damage which results by reason of his failure to come up to the standard which has been indicated or required by the law. These principles are as applicable to the apothecary as to the physician and the lawyer, and a consideration of them will perhaps render clearer to those engaged in the practice of pharmacy the necessity of keeping up with the discoveries and improvements in their profession.—*The Lancet* (Winnipeg).

MUSK PARAFFIN DRY SOAP

and other similar compounds are compounds of dry soap borax, and soda crystals, mixed with paraffin, which is an excellent grease remover, and perfumed with various perfumes.

In addition to the recipes above given for dry soap, the following will be found useful:

	Parts.
Yellow soap	46
Crystallized carbonate of soda	23
Sulphate of soda (Glauber's salt) ...	12
Pearl-ash	12
White palm oil	8

Cut up the soap and dry it, also reduce the soda crystals to powder, and then compound the whole in the dry state by grinding in an edge runner or other suitable means.

COSAPRIN.—Is a new substance, introduced by Hoffman, LaRoche & Co.'s chemical works at Basle, Switzerland, as a succedaneum of acentanilid in medicine. It is produced by acetylizing sodium sulphaniolate, and appears as small white crystals, easily soluble in water, but with great difficulty in alcohol, ether, etc. Clinical experiments with the substance are said to have given most excellent results.

It pays

Every Druggist to put up his own Proprietary Medicines and push their sale as far as compatible with fairness to manufacturers of standard patents.

Lawson & Jones' Containers

are the handiest, most attractive, and cheapest to use.

We have the most complete facilities in Canada for

... **Lithographing** ...
... **Printing** ...
and
... **Box-Making** ...

for the Drug Trade'

IT WILL PAY YOU TO WRITE US

Lawson & Jones,
LONDON, ONT.

BOVRIL

is a fluid beef prepared from the choicest cattle raised in the Argentine Republic and Australia.

BOVRIL

contains both the stimulating and the nutritious properties of beef, and will sustain life without the aid of other nutritious food.

BOVRIL

is suitable to all, from the infant to the athlete, and can be retained and relished by invalids when all other food is rejected.

Sold by all first-class Druggists and Grocers throughout the Dominion.

Bovril, Limited,

30 Farringdon Street, London, Eng.
Canadian Branch: 27 St. Peter Street, Montreal.

Success is Generally Deserved

Scores of brands of Plasters have been placed upon the market since Johnson's Belladonna Plasters were introduced. Some of them died before they were born, others succumbed after a brief struggle; none have achieved any measure of success. **JOHNSON'S BELLADONNA PLASTERS** have steadily increased in popularity from the day of their inception until now their sale is general in every city, town and hamlet. *Nothing but the genuine merit of superior quality could have affected this.* No other save Johnson's Belladonna Plaster has ever received such emphatic endorsement for uniformity of strength, pronounced effects and superiority. No other plaster has so many enthusiastic friends among the medical profession as Johnson's Belladonna Plaster. Those who have made exhaustive tests, use Johnson's only.

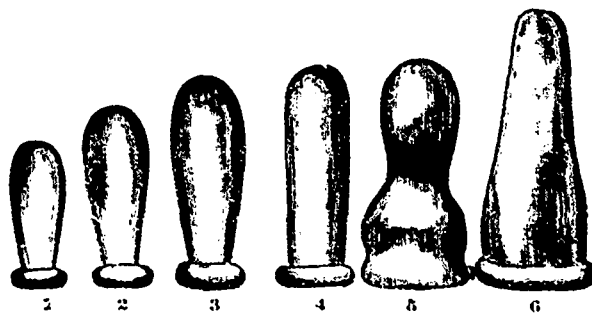
These facts hold a hint to you. If you are not selling them they should induce you to give them a place in your stock. If you have them in stock, it would seem that they are good things to push. To help you in this push, whether your trade is large or small, we shall be glad to send you advertising cards and literature upon the subject. Write us

GILMOUR BROS. & CO.
MONTREAL

SOLE AGENTS FOR

JOHNSON & JOHNSON

English Seamless Nipples



No. 1, best quality, per gross, \$1 75
No. 2, " " " " \$2 25
No. 3, " " " " \$2 75
Buy in gross lots (4 doz. each), \$2 15
No. 5, American, per gross, \$3 00
SPECIAL—No. 2, Bright, good medium size, per gross, \$1 90.



J. STEVENS & SON, LONDON

Each one with certificate. The popular \$ line. \$6 50 per doz.

In H. R. or plated cases

BRITISH GOODS

are now enjoying the

PREFERENTIAL TARIFF


SUNDRIES DEPARTMENT

The J. Stevens & Son Co., Limited

145 Wellington St. W., Toronto

European Offices—78 Low Lane, London, E.C.

Mainer's Cough Drops




BROWN
BLACK
MENTHOL and
ACID TABLETS

Will keep in summer weather.
Ask your Wholesale Druggist for them.

A. MAINER, - TORONTO.

The only Pills which purge without pain



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

Agent: M. DEGARY, Pharmacist, Montreal

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

PLAIN, LACQUERED AND DECORATED

DOVES

MAKE THE BEST SEAMLESS TIN

DOUGLES

IN THE MARKET

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

Complete Illustrated Price List free on Application

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

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

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

PROVIDENCE FUR CO.
104 Westminster St.
PROVIDENCE, R.I., U.S.A.

Buyers of Raw Furs and Skins
Ginseng and Seneca Root

* We will pay \$4.50 to \$5.00 per lb. for all Ginseng, cleaned and properly handled, shipped to our house during the months of November and December.

Price List of Furs forwarded on Application

Diseases of the Stomach.
COCAINE, PEPSINE, NARGEINE.

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

DOSE: One or two table-spoonfuls fifteen minutes before meals, or when symptoms appear.

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

STIMULATING and REFRESHING LIQUEUR HOR.

KOLA, COCA and LIME GLYCEROPHOSPHATE.

A Stimulating Tonic. It Strengthens the Entire System.

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

WINCKLER, Pharmacist, Montreuil, Near Paris.



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.

FRENCH COLLEGE
138 Avenue Road, Toronto.

Exclusively devoted to the FRENCH teaching, PRAC TICAL teaching by NATIVE teachers, under the direction of MAURICE QUENEAU.

N.B.—Ask for the Programme.

THE Lyman Bros. & Co. LIMITED
TORONTO.

Perfumery
for
Christmas Trade



- See Our Samples of
- | | |
|--|---------------|
| Atkinson's | Baldwin's. |
| Bertrand's. | Bailey & Co. |
| Crown Perfumery Co. | Bourjois'. |
| Colgate & Co. | Delettrez's. |
| Foote & Jenks. | Gosnell's. |
| Gelle Freres. | Grossmith's. |
| Harrison's | Hudnut's. |
| Herman, Loeb & Co. | Lazell's. |
| Lautier Fils. | Lubin's. |
| Lundborg's. | L. LeGrand's. |
| Leon Marechal's. | Millot's. |
| Pinaud's (Perfumes, Soaps, and Sachets). | |
| Piver's. | Rickseecker's |
| Roger & Gallet (a large shipment just to hand, Perfumes, Soaps, Sachets, and Toilet Waters.) | |
| Rebscher's. | Violet's. |
| Warrick Freres. | Woodworth's. |

- ARRIVALS:**
- | | | |
|---------------------|--------------------------------|----------------|
| Balsam Tolu. | Cod Oil. | Neatsfoot Oil. |
| Pearl Ash. | Phenazone. | |
| | Pyrozone, 3%, 5%, and 25%. | |
| Glycoline. | Thymol. | Acid Citric. |
| Benzosol. | Acid Fluoric. | Acid Benzoic. |
| Manganese Hypophos. | Calcis Carb. Precip. | |
| Bismuth Carb. | Bismuth Ammon. Cit. | |
| | Mercury Bichloride (Powdered). | |

We are Headquarters for Bunce's Liniment.

Wrigley's Fur Rug Gum.
Wrigley's Show Case Gum.
Wrigley's Saw Gum.

Merrill's System Tonic,
Julius Fehr's Talcum Powder

Apenta Water.
Hunyadi Water.
Friedrickshall Water.
Apollinaris Water.
Vichy Water.

Fritz's Salt Regal. Floraplexion. Seng.
Hyomei Balm. Hyomei Liquid.

Trade Notes.

Dr. Stewart is opening a new drug store at Griswold, Man.

Dr. Robert McFatridge, druggist, Halifax, N.S., died last month.

J. C. Werner is opening a new drug store at Rat Portage, Ont.

J. B. Williams, druggist, Guelph, Ont., has made an assignment.

A. E. Pirt has purchased the drug business of F. S. Thompson, Hanover, Ont.

Dr. Hughes, druggist, Souris, Man., is adding a stock of jewellery as a side line.

John Warner has purchased the drug business of W. D. Coates, Rat Portage, Ont.

E. F. G. Daniel, druggist, 1564 Notre Dame street, Montreal, has made an assignment.

W. D. Coates, druggist, Rat Portage, Ont., reported as sold out, is continuing business.

Abeys' drug stores at Revelstoke, B.C., was destroyed by fire. Loss \$1,200, insurance \$600.

J. B. Mercer, druggist, Battleford, N. W. T., is adding fancy goods and stationery to his business.

W. A. Smallwood has opened a new drug store, at corner Bank and Albert streets, Ottawa, Ont.

The drug stock of Mr. McCrimmon, corner Queen and Elizabeth streets, Toronto, has been sold by bailiff.

Fletcher, formerly with J. Clement, Sarnia, has purchased the drug business of J. R. Dodds, Orangeville, Ont.

Reeckle, formerly with W. E. Galley, Toronto, has purchased the drug business of Dr. Gould, Penetanguishene, Ont.

W. Lloyd Wood, 66 Gerrard street east, Toronto, has added to his list of agencies that of the Merz Capsule Co., of Detroit, Mich.

Simson Bros & Co., wholesale druggists, Halifax, N.S., captured seven first prizes at the Nova Scotia provincial exhibition.

Mr. Judson, Wallaceburg, Ont., has sold his drug business to Hay & Co. Vaughan Hay, formerly with W. S. Saunders, London, Ont., is in charge.

E. Miller, Dresden, Ont., has taken into partnership, his former clerk, W. H. Wilson. This drug firm will now be known as Miller & Wilson.

G. A. McCann, formerly in the drug business at 208 Dundas street, Toronto, is now representing A. M. Foster & Co., of Chicago. His office and sample room is 15 Jordan street, Toronto.

The wholesale drug firm of Lyman, Knox & Co., Montreal and Toronto, has been reorganized and the partnership registered, composed of Charles Lyman, James W. Knox, Frederick G. Lyman, Wm. Mussell and George H. Clarkson.

Montreal Notes

From remarks made by leading medical men there is little doubt that the Pharmaceutical Association will be backed up by the various medical societies in the province, and perhaps by the College of Physicians and Surgeons itself.

Mr. T. Emile Barbeau is comfortably established in his new pharmacy on Ontario street. The "St. James' Pharmacy" on St. James street, opposite the Merchants Bank, which was started last spring by Mr. Barbeau, is now closed.

Mr. E. F. G. Daniel, who recently moved into a larger and more expensive store than the one previously occupied by him, is in difficulties. The principal creditors are Messrs. Evans & Sons; Kerry, Watson & Co., Royer & Rougier Frères, and others.

There is quite enough laxity in the sale of drugs of all kinds in this province, and it would be a great injustice to qualified pharmacists to give the legal right to grocers to sell certain medicines just because they happen to be specialties. It is well known that many of these contain *inter alia* morphine, strychnine, cocaine, arsenic, etc.

The Pharmaceutical Association of this province has determined to oppose any attempt at amending the Pharmacy Act by the grocers, and with this object in view a committee on legislation has been appointed by the council composed of representative pharmacists from the different cities and towns of the province, and a meeting for organization will be held in the council chamber of the Pharmaceutical Association in a few days. The object in view will be to watch every move of the enemy, and to have a strong and influential deputation ready to appear before the Private Bills Committee of the Legislature should any attempt be made to interfere with the rights of pharmacists.

Nova Scotia Notes.

Mr. James Burns, the well-known druggist of Sydney, C.B., has been seriously ill for some weeks.

Mr. George Burbidge and Mr. G. H. Colwell, two well known Halifax young men, are now conducting a drug business at the London Drug Store, so long under the control of the late J. Godfrey Smith.

Mr. Daniel Hockin, one of Simson Bros. & Co.'s popular travellers, has been very ill and confined to hospital for about two months. The numerous friends of Mr. Hockin are glad to learn that he is now improving and expects to be out shortly, when he will probably take a trip to Bermuda.

The recent disastrous fire in Windsor, Nova Scotia, which destroyed so much valuable property and rendered so many people homeless, included in its ravages the property of the three Windsor druggists, namely, R. B. Dakin, J. A. Shaw,

and Thomas Ward. Mr. Dakin, unfortunately contracted a severe cold, which since developed into pneumonia, and he has been seriously ill, but during the past few days is reported to be improving.

Prince Edward Island Notes.

Dr. Darrach, of Kensington, has lately been initiated into the mysteries of the highest degree of Freemasonry.

Mr. John Davies has closed his drug store and entered into partnership with Mr. Ernest Joy for the sale of wines, etc.

Mr. Fred. deC. Davis, formerly druggist of this city, is now engaged upon the survey in connection with the proposed extension of the P.E.I. Railway.

The drug stores of Charlottetown are again open till 10 o'clock on week nights. An attempt was made by the clerks and some of the druggists to have the summer arrangement continued, but it was unsuccessful, owing to the refusal of two of the proprietors to enter into the agreement.

Ontario College of Pharmacy Notes.

The college organization has been completed with the following executive: President, R. A. Whitton; vice-president, L. H. Stanton; secretary-treasurer, Geo. A. Ross; committee, Messrs. McPherson, Worthington, Haines, Oliver and Curtis. The various sports have been carried on in a very effective manner by the committee. The football team this year is one of the best in the city, but owing to the close onset of exams. and the down-pour of reading matter from the faculty, the boys saw fit to let McMaster have the precedence in the series, and brace themselves against future unhappiness.

We are pleased to remark to our graduated friends and fellows, that the class of 97-98 have eclipsed all previous years, even to 'Varsity' in their Halloween decorations and turnout. The "Grand" was something wonderful as regards illustration of taste and ambition towards excelling others. The entire house was "Pharmacy," and the actors and actresses were perfectly in love with "the dispensers of the best."

Steriformium Chloratum is put forward as a remedy for infectious diseases, and consists of five per cent. of formaldehyde, ten per cent. of ammonium chlorid, twenty per cent. of pepsin, and sixty-five per cent. of milk-sugar.

ANTIBACTERIN.—This is a non-poisonous greenish yellow fluid brought forward as a germicide inhalant in tuberculosis. It is said to be an ethyl compound of orthoboric acid in combination with iron. The exhaled breath contains boric acid.

Pharmacy in England.

(From our own Correspondent.)

Valonela Saffron—Castile Soap Perfumery for Xmas Trade Mr. Victor Horsley and Prescribing Druggists—Liquid Extract of Malt as a Proprietary.

I had an interesting conversation with a Spanish merchant the other day who occasionally handles Valencia saffron. He informed me that practically the whole trade in this article is controlled by one Valencia merchant, as for years he has monopolized the bulk, and the natives bring their produce to him from all around the town and district. He is not a chemist, but a shrewd old fellow who knows his people and his customers, and is up to all the usual dodges of salting or sugaring the saffron. From what I could gather, however, there is a steady importation of French saffron into Valencia for the express purpose of exporting it again as Valencian. This is exactly what has taken place at Charente, the centre of the Cognac brandy industry, as for years they have been exporting a larger quantity than the whole district yields. There is very little doubt that a large proportion of the Valencia saffron, that is imported from second-hand dealers, has never even seen Valencia, and one dealer assured me that the name only implied a quality and that any pure saffron could be legitimately sold as Valencia. After the wax muddle in which certain dealers and brokers aired their geographical and ceraceous ignorance in the law courts, it is quite possible that some of them are selling saffron without the ghost of an idea what its country of origin is any more than they have of its relative purity.

Castile soap seems to be losing favor amongst the public for some reason or other. Most chemists have had a steady sale for this article, especially amongst their older customers, and particularly to the maternal portion of the community. But the advent of purer brands of soap, many of which are specially advocated as prepared expressly for that important personage—the baby—has tended to get Castile soap left. For some years only the mottled variety could be obtained, and even now there are not many makers or importers of good sized tablets of white Castile soap—the nicest soap in existence, to my mind. The public have taken a fancy to scented soap as being better value for money than unscented, except Pears' article, which, of course, stands alone. It seems that Castile soap has had its best days, and that soon it will be completely ousted by its more energetic rivals manufactured at home.

Now the time is drawing near for Christmas decoration of the shop window, let me suggest a plan that is being adopted by several English chemists whom I know. One of them makes a specialty of his wood-violets' perfume, and he proposes to dress the whole of the bottom of the window with moss and violets—artificial, of course, with a few fairy

lamps and pretty cases containing one or two bottles of the perfume. Each of the shelves has its assortment of the perfume in bottles of various sizes and shapes. Each bottle has two artificial violets fixed in front of the leather cap, and as these little blossoms are supplied with wire running through the stems, it is easy to adjust them or to place them in any desired position. Around the edge of the glass shelves in the window he will trail artificial ivy leaves. The cost of these imitation flowers is very small, and it is surprising what an effect can be produced with only a few gross. Another is carrying out a similar idea with his special white lilac, but here one cannot use the profusion that is possible with violets. He has arranged for several handsome vases, in which large sprays of artificial white lilac will appear, and the background of the window is lilac colored sateen. A great point is to have the perfume put up in all sizes and styles to suit the varying purses of the customers. The cardboard boxes should also be as varied in style as possible, and a few may, with advantage, be lined with sateen, as it gives a very effective background to a nice bottle of scent. Gilt sprinklers show up well, and, intermingled with the ordinary white metal sprinklers, give a little touch of fresh color.

Mr. Victor Horsley, the well-known clever surgeon, has had his way, and has been elected to the General Medical Council by a substantial majority over his opponent, Sir Walter Foster. Mr. Horsley poses as the reformer of his profession, and vainly imagines that his election will alter the tenor of the G.M.C.'s proceedings. In his programme he includes the suppression of prescribing by quacks and chemists. It is very pleasant to be associated in this manner, but Mr. Horsley must be a sanguine man if he thinks that his election or that of a dozen like him will effect his purpose. Already his predecessor on the Council retired because he could make no impression upon that august body, of which Sir Richard Quain is president. It is amusing to think that one of the first duties Mr. Horsley will assist in will be the passing of a vote of thanks to the committee of the Pharmaceutical Society—all chemists, by the way—for their compilation of the new British Pharmacopœia. Even if Mr. Horsley did induce the Council and the Government to bring in his precious bill for the suppression of all forms of unqualified practice, half the members of his own profession would suffer most. In the first place, their unqualified assistants would be stopped from practicing in any form whatever, which would also mean that the dispensing could not be relegated to the coachman or the housemaid. Secondly, in all towns and villages where a chemist existed it is absolutely certain the Government and the Council would insist that no dispensing should be done by the doctor, but by the chemist. To Mr. Horsley and other surgeons this would matter little, but to the average medical

practitioner it would mean a reduction of half his income at a blow. It is safe to prophesy, therefore, that after a year or two Mr. Horsley will retire, disgusted at the non-success of his revolutionary schemes, and a record of accomplishing—nothing.

A note in a trade journal recently suggested that the liquid extract of malt made by the Standard Malt Extract Co., and called diastol, would make a capital proprietary preparation. The sub-editor had evidently suffered recently from indigestion, for he proceeded to extol the virtues of the preparation for this complaint. Several years ago, in these columns, I pointed out the relative advantages of the liquid extract and the ordinary thick extract. The former is more palatable, never candies or ferments, is easily mixed with water, wine or milk, and much more easily measured than the thick extract. For indigestion, however, a mixture of the malt extract with a liquid pepsin would probably be far superior, as by that means we obtain a proteolytic ferment as well as the amylolytic in the compound. The preparation of the Standard Co. is very active, as it will convert ten times its own weight of starch in 1½ minutes at 70° C. It keeps perfectly, and is an elegant preparation that should displace the old thick extract, if only the attention of the public were sufficiently drawn to it.

Pharmaceutical Examinations.

The Board of Examiners of the Pharmaceutical Association, of the Province of Quebec, held their semi-annual examination for major and minor candidates, in Laval University, Quebec, on the 11th, 12th, 13th and 14th inst., when 19 candidates presented themselves for the major examination, and 17 for the minor. Of these the following passed, and are named in order of merit, namely: Stanislas Gilbert, Emile Jolicœur, J. C. A. Bates, Louis Royalsky, Herbert H. Lyons, Francois C. deLacheriotien, as certified clerks; Geo. H. Voss, V. F. Forgnés, E. J. Nadeau, J. Elzear Morin, G. P. Plamondon. The remainder of the candidates were referred back for further study. The candidates were subjected to a severe written and oral examination in chemistry and physics, materia medica and toxicology, botany, practical dispensing, reading of prescriptions, theoretical and practical pharmacy and weights and measures. The examiners were: R. W. Williams, Three Rivers; A. E. DuBerger, Waterloo; J. Emile Roy, Quebec; W. H. Chapman, J. R. Parkin and Alfred J. Laurence, Montreal. E. Muir, secretary of board.

PRELIMINARY EXAMINATIONS.

The preliminary Board of Examiners of the Pharmaceutical Association, held their quarterly examinations for students entering the study of pharmacy, in Montreal and Quebec, on Thursday, October 7th, when thirty-four candidates presented themselves in Montreal and one in Quebec. Of these the following passed and are

STEARNS'

Wine of —

Cod Liver Oil

In presenting Wine of Cod Liver Oil Stearns'—we do not claim it to be a food, but a stimulant to the processes of assimilation and nutrition. To be sure the manufacturers of Cod Liver Oil by the steam process, and those who are pushing emulsions of Cod Liver Oil, are very much opposed to the light brown Cod Liver Oil for obvious reasons. On account of the slightly product produced by the steam process they certainly have appearances on their side, but when a comparison is made between the therapeutic efficiency of the pale, straw-colored oil and the light brown oil, the latter is more efficacious. Why employ the fatty matter at all when the extractives can be administered separately from all the nauseous, fishy taste and disagreeable associations of Cod Liver Oil itself? Fat in no case stimulates tissue building. In fact, the fat has the property of inhibiting or slowing up cell action, and while it thus prevents tissue waste to a certain extent, it may cause an accumulation in the system of the products of waste to the detriment of the patient. Extractives, on the contrary, containing the substances which stimulate cell activity, not only clear the cells of the waste matter by increasing their activity, but cause them to take up nutritive material from the food and thus build fresh and healthy tissues in place of those wasted by disease. Unless food is given with Wine of Cod Liver Oil it is like putting a blower on an already exhausted fire without putting on fresh fuel. But why give the nauseous fat of cod livers when butter, cream or the fat of meat may be employed without disagreeing with the patient's stomach? Under proper diet, in which fat takes its relative proportion with the other ingredients necessary to nutrition, and with the use of the extractives as contained in Wine of Cod Liver Oil—Stearns'—better results may be secured in most cases than by Cod Liver Oil medication as generally practised.

Our Brochure on Wine of Cod Liver Oil, entitled "From Source to Finish," we will gladly mail to any pharmacist who may be interested enough in the subject to write to us for a copy.

Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Oil is sold by all Jobbers at \$8 00 per dozen, or may be ordered direct from the Manufacturers.

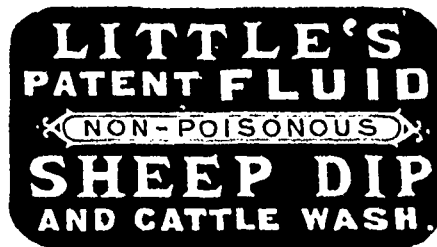
Frederick Stearns & Co., Manufacturing Pharmacists

WINDSOR, ONT.

Detroit, Mich.

London, Eng.

New York City.



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

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

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

Removes the unpleasant smell from Dogs and other animals

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

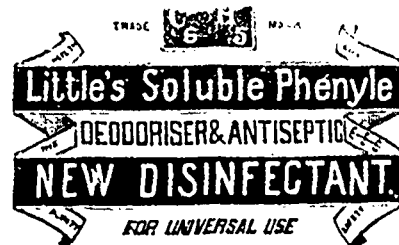
It has won 17 Gold, Silver, and other Prize Medals have been awarded to "Little's Sheep and Cattle Wash" in all parts of the world.

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

ROBERT WIGHTMAN, Druggist, OWEN SOUND, ONT.

Solo Agent for the Dominion.

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



Cheap, Harmless, and Effective

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

NON-POISONOUS AND NON-CORROSIVE.

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

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

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

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

Sold by all Druggists in 25c. and 50c. Bottles, and \$1 00 Tins.

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

ROBERT WIGHTMAN, Druggist, OWEN SOUND ONT.

Solo Agent for the Dominion.

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

The Druggists' Corporation of Canada, Limited.

CHARTER APPLIED FOR.

Proposed Capital, \$40,000, in 4,000 shares of Ten Dollars each.

PROVISIONAL OFFICERS:

PRESIDENT	-	-	J. E. D'AVIGNON, Druggist, Windsor, Ont.
MANAGER	-	-	W. J. DYAS, Druggist, Toronto, Ont.
SECRETARY	-	-	J. T. PEPPER, Druggist, Woodstock, Ont.

HEAD OFFICE: TORONTO, CANADA

SOLICITOR:

R. C. LEVESCONTE, Toronto.

BANKERS:

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

ALL COMMUNICATIONS MUST BE ADDRESSED TO "THE MANAGER THE DRUGGISTS' CORPORATION OF CANADA, LIMITED, TORONTO."

The object of the promoters is to form a mutual joint stock company of the retail druggists of Canada, for the purpose of acting as selling agents for leading foreign proprietary medicine manufacturers, for the preparation of certain lines of patent or proprietary remedies, and for the manufacture of preparations for outside manufacturers or for druggists.

It must be apparent to every business man that joint action in recommending or selling any line of goods is much preferable and has far more widespread influence than the independent action of the few. It therefore stands to reason that any druggist, no matter in what part of the country he may be situated, will, on becoming a member of this Company, be at once an active and pushing distributor of the goods handled, and when we have a thousand druggists all over Canada recommending and urging the sales of these lines, it is evident that the most powerful agency is at work which must bring large business results.

The shareholders of the Company being druggists who will be mutually interested, ensures the placing of the Company on a firm basis, and commends itself to such manufacturers as are desirous of having an established agency in this country.

The stock is divided into shares of \$10.00 each, payable in ten monthly instalments of \$1.00 each.

All applications must be in the name of a druggist, or his wife, or of a certificated clerk.

named in order of merit, namely: Alt. L. Jolicoeur, Norman Holland, Jules L. Côté, E. C. Lalumicar, Moses Albert, Louis Vezina, Geo. W. Johnston, Frank I. Brown, D. Tessier and Wilfred Du Bois, these are entitled to be registered as "certified apprentices." Two of the candidates failed on one subject, namely: Avila Savage, Latin, and Filix Paquet, arithmetic. The candidates were examined in English, French, Latin, arithmetic, history, geography. The examiners were the Rev. L'Abbè Verrears, principal Jacques Cartier Normal School, and Prof. Issac Gamill, of the High School, Montreal, with Mr. J. E. Dube, as supervisor of examination for the city and district of Quebec. The next examination will be held on the first Thursday of January, 1898.

Pharmaceutical Association of Quebec.

PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION—MONTE- REAL, OCTOBER 7TH, 1897.

1. Write on one side of the paper only.
2. Number your answers so as to correspond with the questions.
3. Be careful not to commence a new subject on the same sheet with another.
4. Number the sheets of paper devoted to each subject in their proper order.
5. Fold each subject separately, marking on the back the name of the subject and your own number only.

FRENCH FOR ENGLISH.

1. *Traduisez en Anglais*: Enfin, toutes les difficultés étant aplanies, toutes ses volontés exécutées, après avoir humilié l'épépeur, donne la loi dans l'empire, avoir protégé sa religion luthérienne au milieu des catholiques, détrône un roi, couronné un autre, se voyant la terreur de tous les princes, il se prepara à partir.
2. *Translate into French*: The whole period of youth is one essentially of formation, edification, instruction. There is not an hour of it but is trembling with destinies, not a moment of which, once past, the appointed work can ever be done again.

ENGLISH GRAMMAR.

1. Express in simple prose:
And Ardennes waves above them her green leaves,
Dewy with nature's tear-drops, as they pass,
Grieving, if aught inanimate e'er grieves,
Over the unreturning brave, alas
Ere evening to be trodden like the grass.
2. Parse the underlined words in the above sentence.
3. Explain, with examples, the terms conjunctive adverb, adjective pronoun, prepositional phrase, auxiliary verb, nominative absolute.
4. What verbs are followed by a nominative case? What verbs govern two objectives?
5. State briefly the principal rules for the use of the period and of the comma?

HISTORY.

1. Note briefly the services rendered to Canada by Frontenac, by Carleton, and by Durham.
2. Who was the founder of each of the following royal dynasties: Carolingians, Capetians, Bourbons, Plantagnets, Tudors?
3. Explain the terms Jacobins, Habeas Corpus, the Forty five, Responsible Government.
4. Mention four great reforms that marked English history during the second quarter of the nineteenth century.
5. Name five battles fought between the English and French in America, and give the result of any one.

GEOGRAPHY.

1. Where are the following: Himalaya Mountains, Caspian Sea, the Sahara, Borneo, the Isthmus of Panama?
2. What are the capitals of the following countries: Turkey, Japan, Austria, Brazil, Russia, Manitoba?
3. What is the shape of the continent of America? Name (1) the waters bounding it; (2) the great natural divisions; (3) the principal rivers; (4) the most important mountain ranges.
4. What European powers have possessions in Asia? What are the chief towns in these possessions?

ARITHMETIC.

1. A barn is 50 feet long and 40 feet wide. The sides are 20 feet high and the ends 30 feet. Find the cost of the lumber of the outer walls at \$18 per thousand feet.
2. A watch, started at noon on Monday is two minutes fast at 9.20 p.m. on Tuesday. What is the correct time when the watch shows 11.25 p.m. on Thursday?
3. Find the difference between the Compound Interest and the True Discount on \$500 for 3 years at 4 per cent.
4. If 6 men dig a trench 600 feet long, 5 feet deep and 3 feet wide in 15 days of 8 hours each, how many hours a day must 16 men work to dig in 5 days a trench 1250 feet long, 4 feet deep and 2 feet wide?
5. If the par value of £1 sterling be \$4.86 $\frac{1}{2}$, how much Canadian money must be remitted to London to discharge a debt of £12 13s. 4d. when sterling money is at a premium of $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.?

LATIN.

Translate as literally as possible. Helvetii petierunt uti sibi concilium totius Galliae in diem certam indicere, idque Caesaris voluntate facere liceret. Ea re permissa, diem concilio constituerunt, et jurejurando, ne quis enuntiaret, inter se sanxerunt.

1. Decline (1) *Caesaris* in the singular, (2) *voluntate* and *concilium* in the singular and the plural.
2. Decline together (1) *totius Galliae* in the singular, (2) *Ea re permissa* in both numbers.

COLLEGE OF PHARMACY
the perfect quantity of *Androbala*
4. Conjugate the future and the perfect indicative of *inducere*
5. Conjugate the verb *iter*

MINOR EXAMINATION, OCTOBER 12TH,
1897

MATERIA MEDICA.

1. Give two official preparations of each of the following drugs with their proportions, namely: gentian, opium, fobellæ, scammony, and squills. Name the plants from which they are obtained.
2. Give the official name and active ingredient of the following: Dover, laudanum, Gregory's mixture, spirits mundicinis, Hoffman's anodyne and dose of each.
3. What is meant by resins, oleo resins, balsams and gums, give one example of each.
4. What is cochineal, menthol, eucalyptol. What is the difference between eucalyptol and oil of eucalyptus?
5. What is liq. glonoini? How is it prepared and give its dose?
6. Name ten solid extracts of the B.P. with their doses and menstrua.

CHEMISTRY.

1. What is the difference between calcium and lime? Give formula of each. What is the technical name of slacked lime and how would you make it? Illustrate by one equation. Is there any official B.P. preparation of slacked lime? If so what percentage? Is slacked lime more soluble in water than in any other substance? If not, what is it more soluble in? To what extent in both water and that liquid.
2. Give the formula and molecular weight of each of the following. Do not omit the water of crystallization. Sulphate of zinc, acid borac, alcohol, bismuth subnitrate, acetate of sodium, calcium oxalate, bromide of potash, calcium chloride.
3. What do you understand by unit of heat and specific heat?
4. Explain the principle of the barometer.
5. What is pearlsh and how is it obtained? Give its formula and name the official chemical product of it.
6. What is laughing gas and whence is it obtained. Illustrate by an equation and write out its formula.

PHARMACY.

1. What are baths? Describe the different kinds and explain their uses.
2. What is meant by evaporation in vacuo? How would you proceed? What are the advantages of the operation?
3. What is meant by specific gravity? How would you determine the specific gravity of a piece of cetaceum and of a crystal of alum?
4. Give the formula, the proportion of the active ingredient and the mode of preparation of the following: limmentim, terebinthina, lin, sinapis lin, camphor comp., lin saphorous.

5. Name two important official products obtained by destructive distillation of wood. State the use of them, their dose and official preparations.

6. How is gun cotton prepared and what is its use in pharmacy. Give the formula of one of its most important preparations.

PRESCRIPTIONS AND TOXICOLOGY.

1. For convenience of weighing, you have a dilution of cocaine hydrochlor, with sugar of milk 1 in 50. It is desirable to make 12 powders containing each $\frac{1}{60}$ of a grain of cocaine, what quantity of the dilution will be need. '2

2 How would you dispense the following description :

R Bismuth trisnit $\bar{5}$ ij.
Soda biscarb. $\bar{5}$ j.
Acid hydrocyanic (Schul's) m̄vj.
Tinct. capsici m̄x.
Tinct. opii $\bar{5}$ iss.
P. tragacanth co. $\bar{5}$ ij.
Aqua menth. Pip. ad. $\bar{5}$ vj M.
 $\bar{5}$ ss t. i. d. P. C.

Write directions in English.

3. Give the dose of the following : strychnine, aconine, atropine, cyanide, potassium, prussic acid and santonine, the latter for a child of two years old.

4. Carry out adult dose in metric weights to make fifty pills of the following:

Strychnia sulph.
Ferri redacti.
Ext. gentian.

5. Criticize and write out full directions in French and English.

Hydrag perchlor. grs. 3.
Cocaine hydrochlor. gr. vj.
Pot. chlor. gr. v.
Glycerine $\bar{5}$ i.
Aqua. ad. $\bar{5}$ ss.
fiat garg. More dict.

6. Having received the following prescription how would you prepare it?

Camphor gr ij.
Menthol gr. $\frac{1}{4}$.
Napha B. gr. iij.
Fiat cachet j. Mitte xij.

MAJOR EXAMINATION—QUEBEC, OCTOBER 12th, 1897.

MATERIA MEDICA AND TOXICOLOGY.

1. Give source, habitat. nat. ord. parts used, physical characteristics and B. P. preparations with percentage composition and dose of the following : Ammoniacum, jalapæ, sabadillæ, stramonium.

2. What is phenazone? From what is it obtained? Give dose and three tests.

3. Define diaphoretic, chalogogue, narcotic, soporific, mydriatic, and give one example of each.

4. Describe fully the treatment to be followed in case of poisoning by cyanide of potassium, carbolic acid, paris green, oxalic acid, and illuminating gas.

5. Give the physical characteristics by which you can distinguish serpentariæ from spigeliæ, buchu from bearberry and senega from ipecac.

6. What is the difference between scammony and resin of scammony? Give habitat. nat. order, and their preparations.

BOTANY.

1. Botanically speaking what is a rose bush? Diagnose and give a full description of its flower. Are double roses natural flowers? Are rose trees provided with thorns or prickles? How do you prove it?

2. What is a raceme, a periginous stamen, a versatile anther, a peltate leaf, an orthopous ovule, a culm, a legume and the medullary sheath?

3. Give a concise description and names of the different organs of vegetation and reproduction of a maple tree.

4. What is the difference between a sorosis and a cone, a sessile and an amphicaul leaf, a scion and a runner, a suffruticose and a dandition plant, a spisode and a tendril?

5. What are the living parts of a spruce tree fifty years old? Give in rotation, beginning with the periphery, the different layers of a cross-section of a palm tree.

6. What are the differences which distinguish the animal kingdom from the vegetable kingdom? From whence does each derive its nourishment? Which do you think most beneficial to mankind? Why?

CHEMISTRY.

1. (a) What relation exists between aldehyde, alcohols, and acids? (b) How can aldehyde be artificially formed from primary ethyl alcohol? (c) What is paraldehyde? Give its formula.

2. (a) How would you find the specific gravity of gases? (b) What corrections have to be made and in regard to what? A certain volume of gas measures 8 fluid ozs. at 740 m.m. pressure and at a temperature of 0° C. What will it measure at a constant pressure and temperature being 50 F.?

3. Explain the chemistry of bread-making. What is the name of the official B. P. preparation of bread? Is there any alcohol in it? If so, what per cent.?

4. State all you know of acids of phosphorous and give formulae, being careful to make the distinction between acids of phosphorus and varieties of phosphoric acid. How does a solution of silver nitrate react on the different varieties of phosphoric acids?

5. (a) State the difference between a ferrous and a ferric salt. (b) Give two tests by which you can recognize one from the other. (c) How would you classify ferr perchloridium and ferri pyrophosph solubilis U.S.P? Is this last one merely a pyrophosphate of iron, and how would you manufacture it?

6. What is meant by water of crystallization? In what physical state is water existing as such? How much water of crystallization does acetate of sodium contain? How much anhydrous sodium acetate will one hundred pounds of sodium acetate salts yield? How would you

proceed to eliminate the water? How would you term the remaining powder after the process?

PHARMACY.

1. Give a brief definition of the following terms : Ignition, incineration, fusion, calcination, deflagration, carbonization, torrefication, and sublimation.

2. Given three samples of opium, containing respectively 6½ per cent., 7½ per cent., and 12 per cent. of morphine; what quantity of each must be employed to make one gallon of tincture of opium, B.P.

3. By what simple chemical reaction would you distinguish morphine from quinine?

4. Glycerine. What is it, and how obtained? Give its chemical formula, specific gravity, and chemical tests for purity, and state what those tests indicate.

5. Liq. ammon. fort. Explain its preparation, and give the equations. What is its specific gravity, its strength, by weight or volume? What are its chemical tests for purity and what do they indicate?

6. What are the substances generally employed for adulterating essential oils? Indicate a few practical means for detecting each of such adulterants.

Heavy Rise in Bark and Quinine.

An unusual amount of interest has been evinced on the London market in the Dutch bark auctions which were held recently at Amsterdam, and this interest has been justified by the heavy advance in the price of bark, the average unit selling price working out nearly 50 per cent. higher than was obtained at the last sales, the exact figures being 6.27 cents per unit against 4.23. We may explain for the information of those of our readers who may not be acquainted with the methods of reckoning which prevail on the Amsterdam bark market, that this means that 6.27 cents has been paid per ½ kilo for every one per cent. of quinine contained in the bark. As practically all the quinine makers have been hanging back awaiting the results of these sales, it seems pretty clear that a rise in the price of quinine must follow. We are not inclined to think that this rise will be so marked as many appear to believe, but the signs certainly point to an advance. Quinine was recently sold in London at thirteen pence per ounce by second hand sellers.—*Brit. and Col. Druggist.*

EXTRACT OF FISH MEAT.—The latest novelty in preserved goods is extract of fish meat. It is prepared in Germany.

ACTION OF ARSENICAL DEPILATORIES.—Schroeder and Schmidt Dumons, after due investigation, have arrived at the conclusion that the arsenic has action upon the hair, but that the activity of arsenical depilatories is due solely to the calcium hydroxid and hydrosulfid.

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

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The Drug Trade of Canada. . . .

GENTLEMEN:—Ransom's Family Receipt Book for 1898 is now in the hands of the printer. This being the first year of its publication for a number of years in Canada, I beg to offer the following description of the same:

It is a thirty-two page book with cover illustrated, and containing three hundred recipes for cooking. It is sought after by the public and I am sure will please your patrons.

We propose to furnish this book to each druggist who will furnish us with his name and address; which will be printed on each book. The purpose of the book is to advertise Trask's Magnetic Ointment, and Ransom's Hive Syrup and Tolu.

Please forward your name, also number of books you could use, and they will be sent forward to you by express, prepaid from

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The Pharmacist and the Microscope.*

BY HENRY KARAMEK

The topic of "The Microscope in Pharmacy" is by no means a new one. In this country, for at least the past twenty years, it has been a theme upon which comparatively many have written. Upon looking over some of these papers one is struck with the loyalty of the authors to the microscope, in describing its construction, uses and even possibilities. Nevertheless, one cannot but feel that the situation has been viewed in most cases from some other standpoint rather than the practice of the profession of pharmacy. The idea that seems to pervade the atmosphere is that all that is necessary for the pharmacist is to procure the necessary apparatus (microscopes, reagents, etc.) and books and to follow the directions given. One furthermore receives the impression that, because vegetable drugs possess characteristic structures, therefore the pharmacist ought to use his microscope in determining all the drugs that he buys. The result of this kind of writing has, to some extent, hindered our progress in practical pharmacognosy in this country.

ONE MUST BE TAUGHT.

To possess a microscope and not know how to use it, or to think one knows how to use it, and spend one's time by one's self in endeavoring to interpret what is revealed there, is both money and time wasted. In order to obtain results that are reliable in using a microscope for any purpose, one must know how to use the instrument and understand the structures in the department (say botany) where it is to be used. This necessary knowledge can come only by being instructed properly. Of all the instruments yet devised in the prosecution of scientific research, there is none that requires that its user shall be better taught in the foundation and guiding principles of the science in which he engages, than the microscope. It is extremely unprofitable for any one to have the idea that he can teach himself the use of the microscope in the science in which he proposes to apply it. It looks very inviting to see a good illustration and read of sectioning, mounting and examining a drug with the microscope. It is another thing to do the work and see the points. Experience teaches us that a beginner finds no help in the illustrations of books. What the beginner needs in doing microscopical work are not illustrations or facts, but ability to use his hand, eye and brain rightly. *One must be taught, i.e., guided to knowledge.* Time must first be consumed under a competent teacher in mastering the construction of the instrument and in becoming familiar with the methods of doing microscopical work and in learning the foundation and guiding principles of morphology (both outer and inner) of the plant kingdom. After this is accom-

plished the student will find books helpful. Now he can use his hands properly, see with his eyes correctly and interpret with his brain rationally. The more knowledge that is gained by personal observation the stronger and more self-reliant will the student become.

A broad botanical or even biological university training is the best foundation, and is necessary to accomplish the best work with the microscope. It cannot be said, however, that this is absolutely necessary in the prosecution of the microscopical work by the pharmacist. It is necessary for him, however, to have mastered the foundation principles of physics, botany and chemistry in order to get the results that are of practical value to him. Some of our schools and colleges of pharmacy are now prepared to give their students a good start in this direction. The student must not be dismayed, but, on the contrary, expect "to make haste slowly" at first. He must exercise patience in learning to section drugs and work persistently under a competent instructor until he understands the principles of his subject. Nature does not unfold herself unless you work patiently and incessantly at her. When one problem is well worked out, the next is easier, so that by the time the student is master of his subject, results come comparatively easy.

TIME AND PLACE FOR USE OF THE MICROSCOPE.

Having shown that instruction is necessary in order to secure reliable results from the use of the microscope in pharmacy, the illusion that the microscope is necessary on all occasions must be dispelled. While it is an indispensable instrument sometimes, it does not follow that it must be used always, any more than because an axe is used to chop down a large tree, therefore an axe is necessary to break up every piece of wood. The microscope has its time and its place for use by every one who is accustomed to using it in his special line of work. It is as superfluous for the educated pharmacist to use his microscope in the examination of each lot of nux vomica or calumbo that he buys as it would be for the field botanist to require to make a microscopical examination before he could determine, say, *Castanea dentata* or *Quercus alba*. In fact, it bespeaks lack of knowledge in the botanist. It likewise reflects on the professional pharmacist who wishes to make sections of those drugs which are so characteristic in crude condition, and which by experience he ought to distinguish at once. The microscope is to be employed only when more refined tests are necessary.

APPLICATIONS OF THE MICROSCOPE IN PHARMACY.

Upon the completion of a proper laboratory course, and being well grounded in the various sciences necessary for the use of the microscope in pharmacy, we

must also recognize that in the use of the microscope there is a training of the eye (a sharpening of it, so to speak), so that the trained eye, with the other senses (educated too) are all to be applied where necessary in determination of drugs. Now, there are times when the use of the microscope alone is essential, whereas at other times it is rather a convenience in the practice of pharmacy. Some of the applications of the microscope in pharmacy are the following:

(1) Examination of Some Crude Drugs.

While appearance, odor, taste, etc., are generally sufficient aids in determining most of the commercial crude drugs one from another, still there are instances where a microscopical examination is desirable and necessary. This is especially so when certain drugs occur in relatively small pieces, or when two or more drugs that possess similar characteristics are supposed to be intermixed or incorrectly labelled. The microscopical structure will generally enable one to quickly dispose of such doubtful cases. The following crude drugs of the U.S.P. require not infrequently a microscopical examination for their accurate determination, especially when they do not appear in the forms usually seen in commerce:

Mexican sarsaparilla from Honduras sarsaparilla.

Belladonna radix (the horny kind) from Indula.

Belladonna folia from Stramonii folia.

Serpentaria, ¹ from Spigelia.

Granatum from Nanthoxyllum.

There are a few cases in the examination of crude drugs where microscopical examinations have been advocated, and while sometimes necessary, the quality and nature of adulterant may frequently be told by the eye alone, as crocus, etc.

(2) Examination of Powdered Drugs.

In recent years powdered drugs have been introduced to such an extent that in many retail pharmacies few crude drugs are to be found. Drugs in the powdered condition may be obtained pure, but adulteration is more easily effected. The reason for this is owing to the inability of the average pharmacist in detecting it. We notice that some State boards in their examinations give the candidates very few, if any, crude drugs for determination. In time there can be no doubt

that the candidates for the State examinations will be required to identify powdered drugs and pronounce on their quality. This is desirable for the sake of the profession of pharmacy, and in accord with the spirit of the State Boards in giving the candidates as practical examinations as may be possible. The microscope must, in this province, be used, as only by means of it can one determine most of the powdered drugs and pronounce on the quality of all. By means of the microscope, drugs of different origin may readily be determined, as the various sarsaparillas, sennas, ipecacs, etc.

¹ The microscope is not necessary here, as will be shown in an article to be published later.

* Presented at the New York State Pharmaceutical Association.

(3) *As a Preliminary Step in the Study of Plant Constituents.*—The microscope is of undoubted service as a preliminary step in conducting chemical examinations of drugs. The nature of inorganic substances (as CaCO_3 , CaC_2O_4 , SiO_2 , etc.) may readily be detected. The nature of some carbon compounds (as starch, sugar) and active principles (as oils, resins, tannins or other substances) may be detected qualitatively.

(4) *In Determining the Relative Value of Drugs.*—It not infrequently happens that two drugs of different origin or habitat are used in medicine, and that the cheaper contains the larger percentage of active principles. A chemical assay may be resorted to; but when purchasing a small quantity of a drug this might not pay. By means of the microscope, however, an approximate comparison may be instituted, even quantitative results may be obtained, as has already been shown, and will be further demonstrated in a forthcoming paper. This applies not only to powdered, but also to crude drugs. The following instances may be cited:

(a) *Gingers.*—The African ginger is cheaper than the Jamaica ginger, but the former contains more secretion cells, which are about the same size in both. Hence, the African, though cheapest, assays a higher percentage of oleoresin.

(b) *Buchu.*—The short buchu is cheaper than the long buchu, but resembles the former, and contains much larger and more numerous secretion reservoirs than the latter; hence the "short buchu" assays more oil than the other.

(5) *In Determining Loss of Active Principles.*—It is possible in some cases, without resorting to a chemical assay, to determine whether the active principles have been removed. This is notably so in drugs that contain alkaloids, secretion reservoirs or secreting hairs, as chinchona, ginger, cloves, or any labiatae.

(6) *In Determining Identity and Quality of Spices and Foods.*—Since the introduction of spices in a powdered condition into the household there has been the most flagrant kind of adulteration practised. In many cases the microscope is the only satisfactory means for determining the purity and nature of adulterant.

A few illustrations may be given:

(a) Pepper is adulterated with mustard hulls, wheat flour, etc.

(b) Bermuda arrowroot with other arrowroots and starches.

(c) Tea with the leaves of *Salix alba*, *Sambucus nigra*, etc.

(7) *In Determining Unknown Drugs.*—It often occurs that a pharmacist receives for identification samples of drugs that are unknown to him. It may be that they are common indeed and indigenous to this country. The microscopic examination at once gives one a start. The compound microscope is, indeed, playing a very important part today throughout systematic botany. Certain groups or families or genera are found to possess a certain characteristic

inner morphology, and this is the key to the solution. It may be that the arrangement of the elements of the fibrovascular bundle is peculiar, or that the shape of the element (root, stem, etc.) is characteristic, or the identification may be based on the nature of secretion cells, or form and nature of hairs, etc. In leaves the habitat may sometimes be determined by reason of the structure.

(8) *In Biological and Sanitary Analysis.*—The advancing pharmacist is taking upon himself the study of these branches, which are more or less directly related to medicine, and for which there is evidently a growing demand. He is making the biological as well as chemical analysis of water, and reporting on the condition of sputum, urine, etc., of the patients of the physician. In all this kind of work the microscope is necessary.

(9) *For Other Practical Purposes.*—Recently some one wished to examine the number of meshes in some sieves. The compound microscope was recommended for the purpose, the principle of the method followed being the same as that used in measuring the length of cells, etc.

The microscope may be used in detecting forgery, in determining the writing on soiled labels; also in ascertaining the kind of writing paper, labels, etc., that are purchased, etc.

THE INFLUENCE OF THE USE OF THE MICROSCOPE.

From what has preceded it is seen that the microscope has a very important bearing on the practical work of the pharmacist. It would not be proper in an essay of this kind to fail to record the influence of the microscope in the training of the pharmacist. The use of the microscope does for him—as it does for all—an infinite amount of good that must not be overlooked. It makes better observers of all. The early workers with the microscope often remarked that it enabled *the worker to see with the naked eye afterwards structures that were invisible to him before he used the instrument.* By means of the simple lens one is enabled frequently to make out those characteristics of a drug that he has seen with the compound microscope. Finally, with the naked eye alone, one can, by experience, obtain results in determining the quality of drugs that are based on structure and not on ephemeral external characteristics.

RESULTS OF THE USE OF THE MICROSCOPE.

We must not be discouraged by reason of the sceptic and his oft repeated question: "What is the use?" The sceptic is as useful in treating this subject as he is in other problems. In the applied sciences this question is ever before the student. The pure scientist, in his pure science, need pay no attention to the query. But the business and professional man feels it necessary to devote his ener-

gies to those things only that will bring forth useful fruits. There is, however, an insurmountable difficulty in following the applied sciences; one cannot predict what scientific fact or discovery will be the basis or part of a principle in the construction of some useful invention. Hence we find it necessary to take in more than we can use practically, and are silenced for the time sometimes by the question: "What is the use?" Nevertheless, we are safe in recording some of the results that accrue to the educated pharmacist from his use of the microscope. The benefits are twofold, namely, to the pharmacist and to the public.

(1) *To the Pharmacist.*—The pharmacist is able to dispense drugs, foods and spices, the purity of which he can guarantee. This means to him and for him:

(a) The most efficient of co-operative work with the physician.

(b) The building up of a good pharmacy, the name of which shall endure.

(c) The establishment of confidence in him by the best physicians and the public. To have a good custom one must sell good drugs.

(d) The pharmacist receives the value of his money for his purchases. He does not pay a high price for an inferior drug, as a Honduras price for a Mexican or other sarsaparilla.

(e) The conscience of the pharmacist is clear, as he knows what he is selling.

(f) It is also an advertisement to the pharmacist, and he may judiciously utilize it in the building up of his estate here.

(2) *To the Public.*—The public receive in return pure drugs, foods and spices. This means to them:

(a) Confidence in the pharmacist, which sometimes may prolong and even save life.

(b) Satisfaction in the goods for the money paid.

ARGUMENTS AGAINST THE USE OF THE MICROSCOPE.

(1) It requires an educated person to use the microscope to any advantage. A mere merchant could not use it with profit. It requires that one shall have spent time and money in acquiring a proper education. Hence they who have never been instructed by a competent teacher cannot practically avail themselves of the benefits of the use of the microscope.

(2) The cost of the outfit, being at least \$25, makes some persons, who might use it profitably, think too long about purchasing a microscope.

(3) Time must be given to the use of the microscope. Many pharmacists feel that if there is any time to spare, it ought to be given to "resting up" or waiting for the next rush of business.

(4) It takes "nerve" or backbone for one to go to college, to buy a microscope, to give the time that is necessary for securing results and to believe that all will pay in the end.

(5) The merchant who wishes to purchase his goods at the lowest price, re-

THE OLD WAY

of emulsifying oils with Irish Moss, Gum Arabic, etc., is not productive of the best results. The process is tedious and the emulsion separates. It necessitates the use of mortar and pestle and the cleaning of soiled utensils.

THE NEW WAY

Cod Liver Oil,	8 fl ozs.	Water,	8 fl ozs.
Emulsol	4 drachms	Oil Wintergreen	4 minims
	Alcohol,	4 fl drachms.	

Pour the oil into a bottle, add the Emulsol and shake the mixture five seconds, then add the water and again shake vigorously one minute. Finally, add the Oil of Wintergreen dissolved in the alcohol.

This Emulsion does not separate.

EMULSOL

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Emulsol greatly simplifies the emulsification of oils; it contains the ferments of the Pancreatic Juice, hence aids digestion. Renders Cod Liver Oil more palatable and reduces the oil globules to a minute state of division without decomposition.

Used by Druggists and Manufacturers of Emulsions.

Emulsol is put up in 2-ounce cans sufficient to make one-half gallon of 50% Emulsion. Price, 50 cents; also in 1-pound cans, price, \$3.00 per pound.

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..Soda Fountains..

ALL druggists are interested in Soda Fountains—whether they are in the market for one or not—consequently the following letter will be found worth reading :

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895 Main St., City.

BUFFALO, N.Y., SEPT. 29, 1897.

GENTLEMEN,—The elegant onyx Soda Fountain (the "Queen City") which you furnished me at the beginning of the season has given such eminent satisfaction that it affords me great pleasure to forward you a voluntary acknowledgement of the same. The design, quality and finish of its exterior is universally admired, while the arrangement and construction of the interior is all that can be desired for efficiency, economy, cleanliness and convenience.

During a business experience of more than twenty years I have used fountains made by the three leading manufacturers now included in the trust, and can unhesitatingly say that I have never seen an apparatus draw colder soda, more easily kept clean, or more saving of ice than yours.

Yours very truly,

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Mr. Smither is serving his second term as President of the New York State Pharmaceutical Association, and is one of the best known druggists in the Empire State. We started in business less than a year ago, and Mr. Smither was one of our first customers. He has three stores in Buffalo—all located on prominent corners. In his Main street store he has a Matthew's fountain, in his Elmwood store he has a Puffer fountain, and in his Niagara street store is the apparatus we sold him—the beautiful "Queen City." We took a large Tuft's apparatus in exchange when we sold Mr. Smither. We consider his letter worth publishing for several reasons—not only because he is a prominent man, but because he is in a position to judge intelligently of the merits of different fountains, having purchased an apparatus from each of the three leading manufacturers in the country.

We have the simplest syrup-dispensing arrangement ever put into a soda water apparatus, and if you are contemplating the purchase of a new fountain, or intend exchanging your old one for a modern new outfit, we would be pleased to correspond with you. We are making the very finest goods in the country, and our prices are considerably lower than those of the soda fountain trust. Having all of the advantages afforded by the largest onyx works in America, and having the largest stock of onyx in the world to select from, we are in a position to offer customers more for their money than it is possible for other manufacturers to do.

Our new catalogue is now ready, and will be sent free to any address. In justice to yourself, do not place your order with anyone before giving us an opportunity to figure with you.

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Cocoa

Coffees

Baking Powder



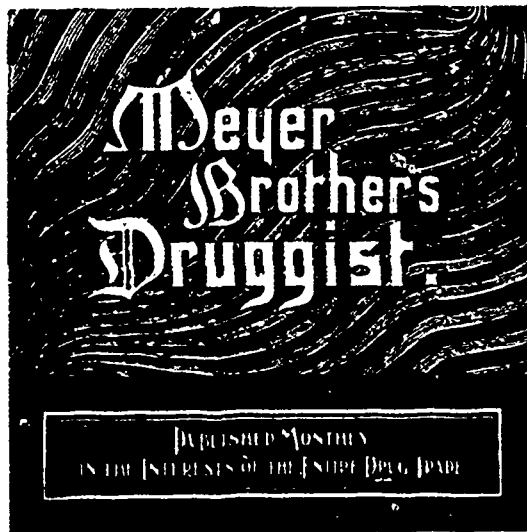
SOLE AGENTS

In Canada for the PURE OLIVE
OIL SOAP, manufactured by the
Mercati Family of the Isle of Zante.

CARRIAGE PAID

On all orders of tea weighing
20 lbs. or over to any railway sta-
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ST. LOUIS, MO., U. S. A.

gardless of quality, does not care to be able to know whether the guarantee of the seller for purity is correct. He would rather sell impure and adulterated goods with the clear conscience of wilful ignorance.

CONCLUSION.

A good education is necessary for a professional pharmacist, and he alone who is taught properly can use the microscope advantageously.

The microscope may be utilized in so many practical ways by the educated pharmacist that the receipts far outweigh the cost and time. The light in the sky is already appearing, the clouds are rising higher and higher on the mountain-side, and the practical pharmacists are ascending one by one to higher flights than where they rested yesterday, and they follow those who it sometimes may seem are working in the clouds, yet who, nevertheless, when the light shines, are seen to be laboring for the benefit and the future of pharmacy.

Shaving Soaps.

The properties most essential to a good shaving soap are softness, mildness to the skin, economy in use, and the power of retaining a lather for the longest possible time. We may distinguish between shaving soaps properly so called, shaving pastes, and shaving solutions, and proceed to give recipes for each.

SHAVING SOAP.

Purified tallow.....	90 lbs.
Cocoonut oil (first quality)...	10 "
Soda lye.....	50 "
Potash lye.....	20 "
Color and scent to taste.	

Most shaving soaps contain cocoonut oil, as this fat is particularly efficacious in making them lather well.

SHAVING PASTE.

Soap.....	10 lbs.
Alcohol.....	1 oz.
Oil of bitter almonds.....	1 1/2 "
" bergamot.....	3/4 "
" nace.....	1/2 "
" cloves.....	1/2 "

Melt the soap with just enough water to convert it into a soft paste when cold. The paste is then well rubbed up in a marble mortar, or passed several times through a kneading machine. This treatment is necessary in order to impart to the soap that fine pearly appearance so much esteemed by consumers of this class of article.

SHAVING LIQUID.

White soap.....	10 lbs.
Alcohol.....	20 "
Orange flower water.....	30 "

Melt up the soap with some of the orange flower water at as low a temperature as possible, and when complete solution has taken place add the rest of the orange flower water and the alcohol. After the finished product has stood for a few hours in a closed vessel it is

bottled. Some makers filter the solution, but if very pure materials are taken, and if the solution is allowed to stand and deposit any insoluble matter as we have just recommended, the filtration, which is a long and tedious process, will become quite unnecessary.

Another recipe for shaving liquid is as follows:

White soap.....	12 lbs.
Essence of fat almonds.....	1 1/2 "
Alcohol.....	6 "
Rose water.....	6 "
Tincture of amber.....	2 oz.
" benzoïn.....	2 "

The manipulation is the same as that described above. The soap may be dyed pink with alkanet or cochineal tincture.

To combine all the properties enumerated above many makers who make a specialty of shaving soaps prepare them at a boiling heat. The following recipe will, however, give good results at low temperature, if the proportions given and the processes described are closely adhered to.

Melt together 200 pounds of tallow and fifty pounds of cocoonut oil, and as soon as the mass is sufficiently liquid add forty pounds of potash lye (30° Be.) and 100 pounds soda lye (30° Be.) When the soap is thick enough to pour scent with oil of kummel, one pound; oil of lavender, one pound; oil of thyme (white), half a pound; fennel oil, quarter of a pound.

SHAVING WINDSOR SOAP.

Melt together 400 pounds of tallow and 200 pounds of cocoonut oil. When the temperature is 110° F. stir in a mixture of 340 pounds of soda lye (34° Be.) and sixty pounds of potash lye (30° Be.). When the soap will scum in spite of stirring it is ready for pouring, and this is generally the case in about twenty minutes. Scent with oil of kummel, two pounds; lavender oil, two and a half pounds; and oil of thyme (white), two pounds.

YELLOW WINDSOR SOAP.

Treat as above, and at the same temperature, 250 pounds of tallow, 150 pounds of cocoonut oil, 100 pounds of palm oil, and 250 pounds of lye at 37° Be. Scent with oil of lavender, five pounds; oil of kummel, two and a half pounds, oil of thyme, one pound, and oil of peppermint, one pound. If the soap is wanted darker, color with Uranian orange.

Another recipe for shaving Windsor soap, only differing in the scenting, is as follows:

Very pure white tallow.....	33 lbs
Cocoonut oil (first quality).....	16 "
Soda lye (30 deg. Be.).....	28 "
Potash lye (30 deg. Be.).....	5 "

Scent a few minutes after pouring with essence of carraways, two and a half ounces; essence of bergamot, three and three-quarter ounces; essence of Portugal, half an ounce; essence of cloves, one-tenth of an ounce, essence of lavender, one and a quarter ounces; and essence of thyme, one and a quarter ounces.

After the soap is set out it up, dry the pieces, and rub with a very dry cloth to remove any adherent dust.

THE MILITARY SHAVING SOAP

Under this name a molten palm soap of very agreeable smell is sold. Five hundred pounds of palm oil soap are melted as above, colored with coloring, and scented with:

Oil of cinnamon.....	1 lb.
" kummel.....	1 1/2 "
" lavender.....	1 1/2 "
" thyme.....	1 "
" peppermint.....	1/2 "
" bergamot.....	2 "

The soap smells especially good when dry.—*Soapmaker and Perfumer.*

To Make Extract Vanilla.

I submit my method of preparing extract of vanilla, which, after years of experimenting and trial, I have found to give me the best results. Cut the beans as short as convenient, and pound a small quantity at a time in an iron mortar, using an equal weight of rock candy to disintegrate them and absorb the oil. Put in a keg at least holding a third more than the quantity you wish to make, add the alcoholic menstruum, first in the proportion of two volumes of alcohol to one volume of water, then follow immediately with the water boiling hot, and immediately cork tight. Wrestle with this keg many times a day for four weeks, then drain off and pass through a coarse strainer into a stock keg, in which is a faucet. To the dregs in the macerating keg add about one-third of the quantity of fresh menstruum in the same proportions of water and alcohol. Macerate for four weeks, with agitation, and express without much pressure, strain (not filter) as before. Reserve this to be used as one-third of your next menstruum, and so on in all future manufactures. I have found that too long-continued maceration imparts a woody aroma to the product. I have no sympathy whatever with the addition of an atom of tonka to an article that is sent out and labeled "extract of vanilla."

I am now coming to what I consider the most important of all directions in the manufacture of this article, and a point upon which very little stress is usually laid. I refer to the age at which this extract should be sold. After it is decanted (never filter vanilla. let settle and decant) keep it at least one year before sale, and better two to five years. I find it pays me to use only Graves' triple French cologne spirit—\$3.25 per gallon, though it is—just as it does in the making of colognes. After the extract is strained in the stock keg, I place that on the highest shelf in the room, and do not intend to draw from it for a year at least. The general dissatisfaction with this article is no doubt largely on account of its sale as soon as finished, for you would not recognize the article after a year's age,

especially when kept in wood; and maybe your patron's last purchase from you was a year or more old when the present purchase was new. Does it evaporate when so kept? Certainly, and that must be estimated in the cost. I have found that in working a seven and a half-gallon lot there is a loss by maceration and evaporation in a year's keeping of one gallon at least. I use at least one and one-half ounces of bean to the pint, and there is no economy in using a dry, cheap, trashy bean; get the best, without going in for "fancy" sorts, but get a rich, full flavored, unsplit bean, such as sells at first hands to-day for \$10 to \$12 per pound, in small lots of five or ten pounds.—*J. K. Williams, in Omaha Druggist.*

Patents and Trade-Marks Granted Oct. 5th and 12th Relating to Pharmacy.

PATENTS.

Willard E. Dow, Braintree, Mass., Electric apparatus for surgical purposes, 59116b.

Winfield Harbaugh, Alameda, Cal., Adjustable support for invalids, 591099.

Alexander G. Hunter, Toronto Junction, Canada, Apparatus for disinfecting and deodorizing purposes, 591352.

Bradford McGregor, Covington, Ky., Inhaler, 591052.

James T. Brayton, Chicago, Ill., Ophthalmoscope, 591617.

Napoleon Du Brul, Cincinnati, Ohio, Atomizer, 591745.

George Merling, Berlin, Germany, Compound of gamma oxypiperidin carbo acids and making the same, 591483.

Jean R. Moise, Paris, France, Making cyanids, 591675.

TRADE MARKS.

Joseph Bouillot, Paris, France, Medicinal preparation for use in lieu of cod liver oil, 30619.

George W. Hancock, Chicago, Ill., Preparation for healing and reducing in inflammatory diseases of the skin, 30617.

Samuel A. Harrison, Anutt, Mo., Lintment or oil for internal and external use, 30618.

Jacob Ries, Shakopee, Mass., Table mineral waters and carbonated beverages, 30630.

Jacob Ries, Shakopee, Mass., Table mineral waters, 30631.

Margaret A. & M. A. Van Nest, Binghamton, N.Y., Cosmetics, 30615.

W. A. Ross & Sons, Limited, Belfast, Ireland, Ginger ale, orangeade, and soda water, 30632.

W. A. Ross & Sons, Limited, Belfast, Ireland, Ginger ale and soda water, 30633.

Youngling & Son, Pottsville, Pa., Malt extract, 30622.

Bronx Chemical Co., Yonkers, N.Y., Homoeopathic medicines and remedies, 30679.

Medical: Granted October 19th and 26th.

PATENTS.

Myer Dittenhoefer, New York, N.Y., Syringe, 591958.

John M. MacVean, Chicago, Ill., Syringe, 591859.

Daniel B. Marsh, Blackheath, Canada, Apparatus for examining hearts, lungs, etc., 592154.

Johan P. Fangel, Brooklyn, N.Y., Soda-water can, 592490.

Isaac N. Miller & J. B. Moss, St. Joseph, Mo., Bougie, 592659.

Samuel Schwarz, New York, N.Y., Disinfecting apparatus, 596746.

TRADE MARKS.

Boeckel & Co., Philadelphia, Pa., Atomizers, laryngoscopes, rectal dilators, sterilizers, etc., 30694.

Edward C. Clough, Boston, Mass., Inhaler and contents, 30693.

George R. Farlee, New York, N.Y., Dextrinized barley-flour for medicinal purposes, 30711.

Hastings & McIntosh Company, Philadelphia, Pa., Supporters, 30695.

John E. Hunter, Wildwood, Pa., Hair invigorator, 30701.

Ladd & Coffin, New York, N.Y., Perfumes, colognes, etc., 30709.

Ladd & Coffin, New York, N.Y., Perfumes, colognes, 30710.

Horace Patchen, Tillanook, Oregon, Remedies for influenza, congestive chills, etc., 30697.

Joshua L. Rogers, Kansas City, Mo., Salve, cordial, etc., 30700.

Charles J. Ulrici, New York, N.Y., Remedy for anema and nerve disorders, and tonics for the nerves and blood, 30699.

Vereingte Chaminfabriken Zimmer & Co., Gesellschaft mit Beschränkter Haftung, Frankfort-on-the-Main, Germany, Derivatives of chinchona alkaloids, 30696.

Crystal Water Company, Buffalo, N.Y., Pure distilled water, etc., 30741.

J. H. Davis & Co., Hot Springs, Ark., Blood purifying remedies, 30749.

Gustave E. Dolle, Bremen, Germany, Blood strengthener, 30751.

Thomas W. Hobron, Honolulu, Hawaii, St. Joseph, Mich., and San Francisco, Cal., Prepared food for infants, invalids, and dyspeptics, 30742.

Anton P. F. Kufeke, Germany, Prepared food for infants, etc., 30743.

S. Kutnow & Co., London, England, Remedy for asthma, bronchitis, etc., 30754.

Paris Medicine Company, St. Louis, Mo., Remedy for coughs, colds, etc., 30753.

Jacob Pfeiffer, Akron, Ohio, Surgical instruments, 30746.

Wm. C. Shields, St. Louis, Mo., Cathartics, 30747.

Edward B. & C. Smith, Chicago, Ill., Certain named medicinal preparations and soaps, 30750.

Tennessee Brewing Co., Memphis, Tenn., Malt extract, 30739.

Triton Remedy Co., Chicago, Ill., and Crawfordsville, Ind., Vegetable remedy in tablet form, 30748.

Wallace Asthma Cure Co., Philadelphia, Pa., Remedies for bronchitis and asthma, 30755.

Wm. H. Walz, Hot Springs, Ark., Medicines for purifying the blood, 30752.

Joseph R. Witzel, Philadelphia, Pa., Medicines for treatment of bacteriological diseases, 30756.

Important Decision.

For some three years past a suit has been pending between Messrs. Johnson & Johnson, of Brunswick, New Jersey, against Messrs. Bauer & Black, of Chicago, Illinois, for infringement of their trade mark and style of package, etc. The trade mark which is well-known to the trade, consists of a red Greek cross. The defendants, Messrs. Bauer & Black, have used a Maltese cross in white and gilt, with a red circle thereon, and the words and letters "B. & B., trade mark." The case came up at the Court of Appeals recently, before Judges Woods, Jenkins, and Showalter. Judge Jenkins, in delivering the finding of the court said: "It sufficiently appears by the testimony that the goods of the appellant have come to be known and are offered, ordered and sold as "Red Cross Plasters," and we cannot but think that the Maltese cross adopted by the appellee, in so far as it contains a red circle, has a tendency to promote confusion and will interfere with the legitimate trade of the appellant. It may be true that those engaged in the trade and acquainted with the manufacture of both parties would not be deceived; but as the goods of the appellant have come to be known as "Red Cross Plasters," and notwithstanding a discriminating examination would detect the distinctions in the trade-marks, the casual observer might easily be mistaken, and imposition would be easy. The red cross speaks to the eye, and the article being known by that designation speaks also to the ear by that name. It is the one peculiar and commanding feature imposed upon the package to designate its origin, and in the absence of critical examination the one manufacture may readily be imposed upon the purchaser desiring the other."

Judgment was given in favor of the appellant, and restraining the appellee from using "the Maltese or other description of cross of red color," and also to account with respect to damages which have accrued by reason of using the design.

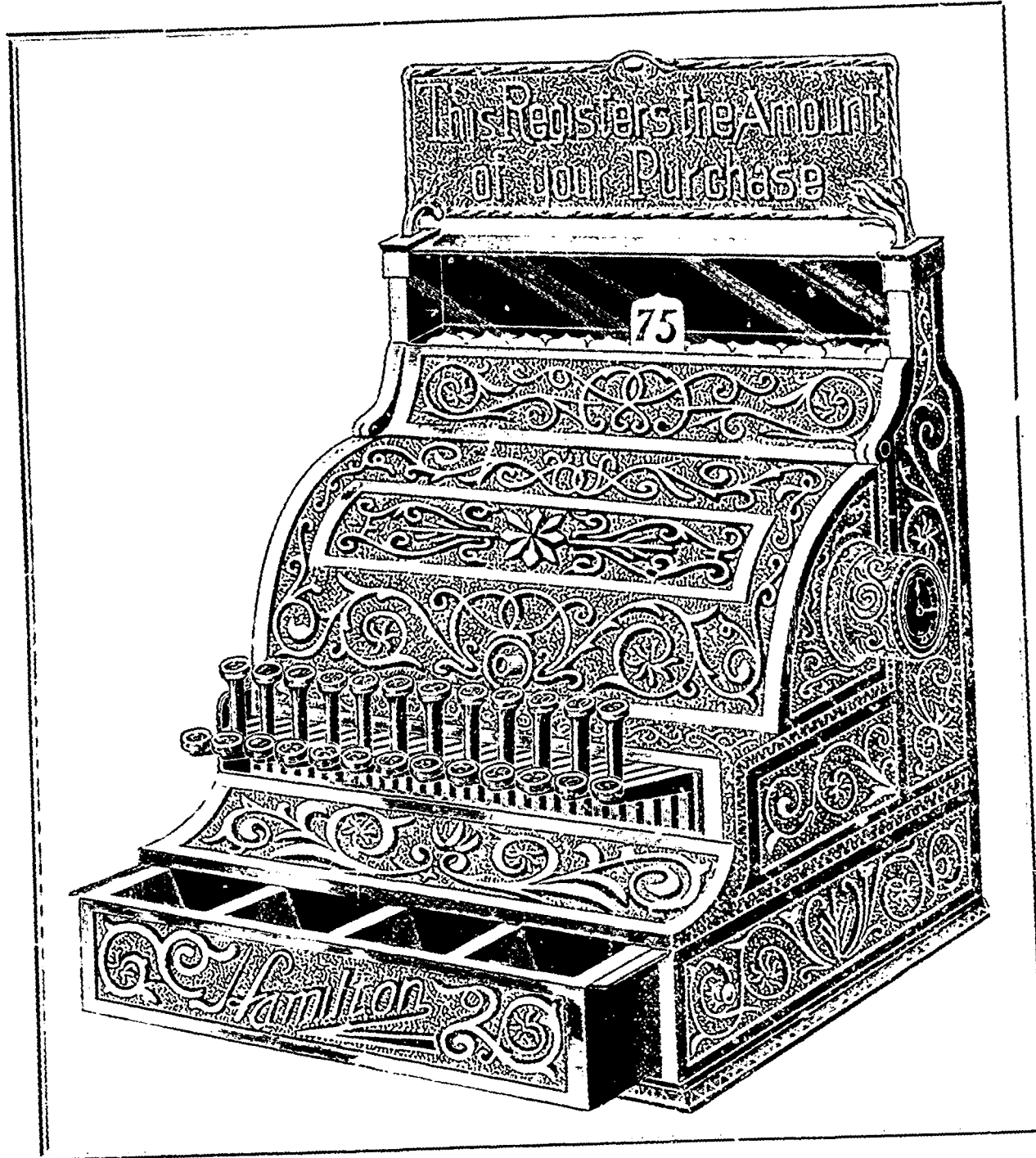
The Chinese doctor's fee varies from fourpence up to one shilling, so at least there can be no dissatisfaction with the price charged for medical knowledge in China.

SPARKING OF EXALGIN AND QUININE VALERIANATE.—A writer in the *Chemist and Druggist* says that when rubbing valerianate of quinine and exalgin forcibly in a porcelain mortar, distinct and vivid phosphorescent flashes were produced similar to those seen when sugar is broken in the dark, but much brighter.

CANADIAN DRUGGIST.

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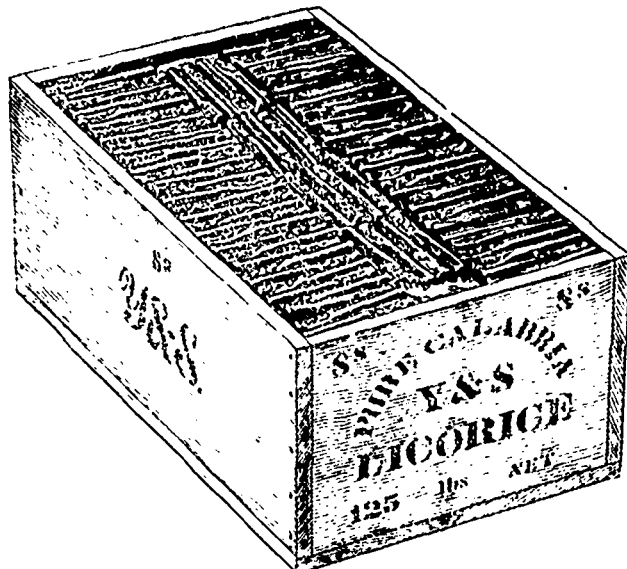
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Dr. Howard's Quinine Wine

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Strong's Summer Cure

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PATENTS

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

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An excellent antiseptic dentifrice.

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ESTABLISHED 1859.

Pharmaceutical Chemist

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(Cor. of Lagacheiere)

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Licorice and a Well-known Firm Who Make It.

Not one person in a thousand, who sell it, have the remotest idea as to what licorice is, how it is prepared for the market, or where it comes from. At the same time the preparation of it for commercial ends, in other words, the manufacture of the crude product into the refined substance that the public are in the habit of purchasing, comprises one of the world's most important industries, being used medicinally chiefly as a demulcent, especially in bronchial affections, while it is also consumed in vast quantities in the manufacture of confections, tobacco, and for brewing purposes.

Licorice (liquorice) was in former times spelled lickorice, lickeric and licourize respectively; and licorice-plant, to give the literal Greek meaning, signifies "sweet-root." The plant is leguminous, and it is from the root that the licorice of commerce is taken. It is a perennial herbaceous plant, whose growth reaches from four to five feet; the branches are sparing, and bear pinnate leaves and bluish, pea-like flowers which grow in spikes. The length of the root is three to four feet. It will be remembered that Chaucer, in the *Miller's Tale*, 1, 504, says:

"But first he cheweth greyn and lycorys,
To smellen sweete."

The great poet's familiarity with the plant was due to the fact that licorice was and is a product of Yorkshire, England, where it is made into a confection known as Pontefract cakes; and it is also an industry cultivated in Surrey, England. It is, properly speaking, however, a Southern European industry, the plant growing especially on the Mediterranean coast, and its geographical limits travel eastward throughout central Asia and China. The quality best appreciated in England is made in Calabria, and is sold under the names of Solazzi and Corigliana juice. Spain, on account of its soil, and climatic conditions, is peculiarly adapted to the cultivation of licorice. The Spanish root is used entirely by the best manufacturers of stick licorice, as it is sweeter and more delectable, while the Greek and kindred species of root are employed for making the mass used in the manufacture of tobacco, etc.

Nothing but the root of the plant is utilized and its quality varies according to the soil. The root is pulled at intervals of three, four or five years, according to circumstances, by digging trenches and pulling the root until it breaks. After a year or two a stem appears above the ground and in the spring it flowers. From the time the stem shows, until the flowers have fallen, the root is not in condition to extract as the sap does not return to the root until then. From September to March the crop is gathered and

is then cured or dried. It requires from four to five months to properly "cure" before becoming marketable, and a dry climate is necessary for this purpose. Asiatic Turkey, Greece, Italy and the Sicilies produce this plant as well, but with varying quantity and flavor in the extract.

Among the pioneer licorice manufacturers on the North American continent are Young & Smylie, of Brooklyn, N.Y. The business of this firm was established in 1845, just 52 years ago, and it has gradually developed until it is to-day the largest of the kind in the world. The output of the firm is from 25,000 to 30,000 pounds daily, and the number of hands employed is from 125 to 190.

The founder of the firm was Mr. Abel Smith, a brother-in-law of Mr. C. A. Smylie, deceased. In addition to Mr. George Young, the present head of the firm, its members comprise Mr. Thomas



Mr. Chas. A. Smylie, Brooklyn.

H. Bauchle, and Messrs. Charles A. and Adolphe E. Smylie, sons of the late Mr. Smylie.

The fact that the business has grown to what it is to day is not due to the mere fact of age. It is because the firm has made quality the aim of its products. Even the very cheapest line the firm turns out is made of good, pure ingredients. Licorice in all its forms and specialties is manufactured by the firm, and it is sent to every city in America, and to many of the South American and European centres of trade.

Among the styles of licorice made by Young & Smylie may be mentioned the "Y. & S." brand of stick licorice in various sizes; "Ringed" licorice, sticks averaging 17 to the pound; "Acme" licorice pellets, in handsomely decorated glass-front tin cans of 5 lbs. net, and in

sliding boxes containing 50 packages. Also licorice and tulu wafers in handsomely decorated glass front tins. Licorice (Y. & S.) lozenges in glass jars. "Purity," a pure penny stick of licorice. "A B C" blocks, containing the firm's best lozenges. "Dulce," a large glazed penny stick, phable licorice in plugs, with tin tags, an excellent seller, triple tunnel tubes of phable licorice, etc.

In Canada the consumption of Young & Smylie's licorice is gradually increasing. Mr. Charles A. Smylie, whose portrait is given herewith, and for which, together with these notes, we are indebted to the *Canadian Grocer*, has represented the firm in Canada for about fifteen years, and is, no doubt, known to a great many of our readers.

We notice by a recent issue of a New York paper that Young & Smylie have been compelled to vacate their old quarters at 54 to 64 South Fifth street, Brooklyn, E.D. "The new East River bridge is to end here," says the journal in question, "and the blocks beginning on the river front, crossing Kent avenue and running eastward to within 100 feet of Wythe avenue, between South Fifth and South Sixth streets, are to be used as an anchorage. The river front block cost the city \$350,000, and the portion of the other block will reach a trifle over \$319,000. This, in addition to the \$6,000,000 that the bridge will cost, and about \$900,000 for the New York side approach and other expenses—a total of \$7,500,000. Against such an array of figures the house of Messrs. Young & Smylie were obliged to throw up their hands. But the quarters which they will move into about November 1st will give them one of the largest factories in Greater New York. The premises comprise a plot covering an area of 125 x 300 feet, consisting of one building, 50 x 240 feet, four stories; one building, 50 x 100 feet, two stories, and one building, 25 x 50 feet, two stories. There are 375 horse-power engines and 400 horse-power boilers, and every modern facility will be afforded for manufacturing, including the increase of hands beyond the present staff of 125 persons. The plant is located in Lottmer, Bayard and Richardson streets, in the Eastern District.

TRIMETHYLAMINE IN HOPS—Trimethylamine is not, as has been maintained, a normal constituent of hops, but according to Behrens (*Jour. Chem. Soc.*) is the result of a peculiar bacterial fermentation.

PRODUCTION OF ACETYLENE—A French physicist, Chassevant, has found that by adding alcohol to the water the generation of acetylene gas from calcium carbide can be regulated much better than by using water alone.

Snow-Globe Colors.*

AMBER.

Powdered dragon's blood... 1 part
Sulphuric acid... 4 parts.
Distilled water... a sufficient quantity.

Macerate the dragon's blood in the acid for about half an hour or until solution is complete, and dilute the mixture with distilled or soft water till the desired tint is obtained.

CRIMSON.

1.—Solution ferric chloride... 40 parts.
Ammonia water... 27 parts.
Acetic acid... 59 parts.
Alcohol... 186 parts.
Distilled water... 6946 parts.

Add the iron solution to the water, then add successively the alcohol, acetic acid, and ammonia water, and filter.

2.—Iodine... 1 part.
Potassium iodide... 1 part.
Hydrochloric acid... 18 parts.
Distilled water... 480 parts.

Dissolve the iodine and potassium iodide in the water, add the hydrochloric acid, and filter.

GREEN.

1.—Cupric sulphate... 9 parts.
Hydrochloric acid... 8 parts.
Distilled water... 84 parts.

Dissolve the copper salt in the water, add the acid, and filter.

2.—Verdigris... 1 part.
Sulphuric acid... sufficient.
Distilled water... 9 parts.

Mix the verdigris with the acid, set aside for a few minutes, add to the distilled water, and filter.

GRASS GREEN.

Cupric sulphate... 7 parts.
Ammonium chloride... 7 parts.
Distilled water... 186 parts.

Dissolve the copper sulphate in the water, add the ammonium chloride, dissolve, and filter.

DARK GREEN.

Cupric sulphate... 1 part.
Ammonia water... 9 parts.
Potassium bichromate... enough to color.
Distilled water... 240 parts.

Dissolve the copper sulphate in the distilled water, add the ammonia water and enough of a solution of potassium bichromate to give the desired tint, and filter.

EMERALD GREEN.

Nickel... 85 parts.
Hydrochloric acid... 132 parts.
Nitrous acid... 55 parts.
Distilled water... 3728 parts.

Dissolve the nickel in the hydrochloric acid, add the water, and then the nitrous acid, and filter.

OLIVE GREEN.

Cupric sulphate... 35 parts.
Hydrochloric acid... 16 parts.
Iron subcarbonate... 4 parts.
Distilled water... 450 parts.

Dissolve the copper sulphate in the water and the iron in the acid; mix the two solutions, and filter.

PLA GREEN.

Nickel... 1 part.
Nitric acid... 4 parts.
Distilled water... 495 parts.
Potassium bichromate,
a sufficient quantity.

Dissolve the nickel in the nitric acid, add the water and enough of solution of potassium bichromate to give the desired color, and filter.

ORANGE.

1.—Potassium bichromate... 4 parts.
Nitric acid... 1 part.
Distilled water... 120 parts.

Dissolve the potassium bichromate in the water, add the acid, and filter.

2.—Dissolve gamboge or Annatto in potassa solution, dilute with water, and add a little alcohol.

RED.

1.—Cobalt carbonate... 30 grains.
Hydrochloric acid... sufficient.
Ammonium carbonate... sufficient.
Distilled water, enough to
make... 1 gal.

Filter.

2.—Cobalt nitrate... 1 ounce.
Ammonium carbonate, a
sufficient quantity.
Water... 1 gallon.

Dissolve the cobalt nitrate in two pints of water, and add a strong solution of ammonium carbonate until the precipitate formed is redissolved, then dilute with the rest of the water. (Said to be permanent.)

BRIGHT RED.

Cochineal... 4 parts.
Potassium bitartrate... 2 parts.
Sulphuric acid... 5 parts.
Alum... 4 parts.

DARK RED.

Alum... 1 part.
Potassium iodide... 1 part.
Distilled water... 495 parts.

Dissolve the alum and potassium iodide in the water, and filter.

BLOOD RED.

Cobalt metal... 2 parts.
Nitric acid... 8 parts.
Ammonia water... 19 parts.
Alum... 1 part.
Distilled water... 220 parts.

VIOLET.

1.—Cudbear... 1 part.
Ammonia water... 4 parts.
Distilled water... 95 parts.

2.—To a solution of cobalt nitrate in a solution of ammonium carbonate, add enough solution of copper ammonio-sulphate to obtain the desired shade.

YELLOW.

1.—Potassium bichromate... 3 parts.
Sodium carbonate... 2 parts.
Distilled water... 95 parts.

Dissolve the potassium bichromate in the water, add the sodium carbonate, and when solution is complete, filter.

2.—Potassium bichromate... 1 part.
Nitric acid... 2 parts.
Distilled water... 27 parts

Dissolve the potassium salt in the water, add the nitric acid, and filter.

BLUE.

1. Copper sulphate... } of each, 14 parts.
Alum... }
Sulphuric acid... 13 parts.
Distilled water... 437 parts.

Dissolve the alum and the copper salt in the water, cautiously add the sulphuric acid, and filter.

2.—Copper sulphate... 1 part.
Ammonia water... 4 parts.
Distilled water... 95 parts.

Dissolve the copper sulphate in the distilled water, add the ammonia, and filter.

PURPLE.

1.—Copper sulphate... 7 parts.
Water... 52 parts.
French gelatin... 4 parts.
Boiling water... 52 parts.
Solution potassa... 985 parts.

Dissolve the copper sulphate in the cold water, and the gelatin in the hot water; mix the two solutions, and add the potassa; shake the mixture occasionally during ten hours, then decant, dilute with enough distilled water to make the desired tint, and filter. (Said to yield a brilliant purple color.)

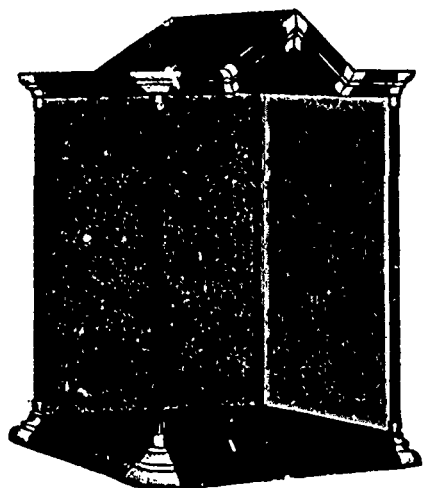
2.—Verdigris... 11 parts.
Ammonia water... 63 parts.
Distilled water... 926 parts.

Mix the water and the ammonia, add the verdigris, and when solution is effected, filter.

Merck's Report.

THE FIRST THANKSGIVING DINNER.—The first Thanksgiving dinner was celebrated in America two hundred and seventy-six years ago, at Plymouth, Massachusetts. The whole American army was present—it numbered twenty men. Miles Standish, the backward lover of Priscilla, sat at the feast, while Priscilla served at the tables. The story will appear in the November issue of *The Ladies' Home Journal*. Here Indians and whites sat down together by the tables set in the woods, and enjoyed the roast turkey, bechnuts, clam chowder, fish, salad, cakes, fruit, and other delicacies provided. It was at this historic dinner that the first oysters were served. The illustrations of the article show portraits of the Pilgrim fathers.

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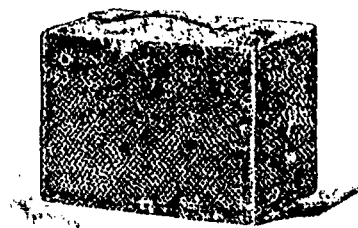
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Take 2-4 Perles, let them dissolve slowly in the mouth, and then swallow. Being packed in small and handy tins, Radlauer's Antiseptic Perles can always be carried in the pocket.

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Photographic Notes

Answers to Correspondents.

A SUBSCRIBER: Carlton's Hydrogen Developer and Carlton's Hydroquinone Developer are both from private formulæ, which cannot be obtained. The preparations may be had from Messrs. Sharp, Eakins & Ferris, 83 Bay street, Toronto.

J. A. H.: Blitz's Flashlight Powder is a proprietary article, and the formula has not been made public. The following has been recommended:

- Pure magnesium.
- Permanganate of potash, equal parts, *by weight*.

Care must be taken in mixing these powders.

The Pharmacist as a Photographic Dealer.

As stated in a previous paper on this subject, the average amateur is always glad to buy ready made solutions put up in convenient form, and a great deal depends upon the way in which they are put up. The class of amateur who is willing to buy a "pig in a poke" or a solution of unknown composition is rapidly decreasing, and it is as well to bear this in mind, particularly in the case of developers and toning baths.

DEVELOPERS.

Pyrogallol, more familiarly called pyro, is still the main developing agent, and it is now more generally used with soda than with any other alkali. Some few years ago potash was used, and prior to that ammonia. The normal developer—that is to say, one which may be taken as the mean of all the pyro-developers recommended by the plate-makers—is

- Pyro..... 3 grs.
- Potassium bromide..... 0.3 grs.
- Sodium carbonate..... 24 grs.
- Water..... to 1 oz.

But whilst a developer may be made up on these lines, it will be found more practicable to make the developer up in the form of a 10 per cent. solution. Pyro is readily oxidized, and, therefore, it is necessary to combine it with some preservative, such as sodium sulphite or potassium metabisulphite; of the two, the latter is to be preferred, and the quantity should never exceed half that of the pyro, because when equal quantities are used, the solution in time gets so acid that it requires far more alkali to produce the

same effect, but there seems to be some special action on the pyro, which destroys to some extent the developing power. The following, therefore, may be taken as a suitable solution and label:

- Pyrogallol 1 oz. (avoi.)
- Potassium metabisulphite. 3 grs.
- Distilled water, to make 10 ozs. 1 fluid drachm.

Label: "Ten per cent. Solution of Pyro."

Every ten minims correspond to 1 gram of dry pyro. Thirty minims will be sufficient to form with the alkali 1 oz. of a



normal developer for all plates. For over-exposure, this quantity may be increased to 80 minims and for under exposure to 10 minims per ounce.

To make this solution, dissolve the metabisulphite in 6 ozs. of water, and, if necessary, filter it, and then open a fresh bottle of pyro and pour on the solution, and make the total bulk up to 73 drachms, and immediately bottle. When the pyro has been dissolved, the solution must not be filtered, or it will become slightly discolored. To make a 10 per cent. solution of sodium carbonate is hardly advisable, as it will take up such a large bulk, so it will be preferable to make it four times that strength, and it will then be as follows:

- Potassium bromide. 25 grs.
- Sodium bicarbonate. 4 ozs.
- Distilled water. to 73 drachms

Label: "Solution of Sodium Carbonate with Bromide."

Every drachm of this solution contains 24 grs. of soda and one third of a gram of potassium bromide, and is the normal quantity for 1 oz. of developer for all plates. In cases of over exposure, reduce to one half or less; in under exposure, increase to 1½ drachms. If potash is to be the alkali, then the sodium carbonate in the above formula must be replaced by 1.344 grs. of potassium carbonate.

Hydroquinone was a very favorite developer, but has lately been ousted by the newer developers, and a normal developer is:

- Hydroquinone. 5 grs.
- Potassium bromide. 5 grs.
- Water. 1 oz.

Unfortunately it is not possible to make an aqueous 10 per cent. solution of hydroquinone, but there will be no difficulty if alcohol be used, as in the following formula:

- Hydroquinone 1 oz.
- Sulphurous acid 4 ozs.
- Absolute alcohol. to 9 ozs., 1 dr.

Label: "Ten Per Cent. Solution of Hydroquinone," the rest being a copy of the label for the pyro developer.

With hydroquinone it is usual to use a caustic alkali, such as potassium or sodium hydrate, and stains of ether should be used to the ounce, so that the alkaline solution for use with this will be:

- Potassium hydrate. 202 grs.
- Potassium bromide. 30 grs.
- Sodium sulphite 2 ozs.
- Distilled water. to 9 oz., 1 drachm.

The reason why sulphite is used with the alkali is to prevent the discoloration of the developer in the dish.

Label: "Alkaline Solution for Hydroquinone"

One drachm should be mixed with 30 minims of 10 per cent. solution of hydroquinone and diluted with sufficient water to make 1 oz.

Hydroquinone is a great favorite for one solution developers, which are applicable to all classes of work, but is, in my opinion, far surpassed by glycine, to which I shall refer presently. As a one-solution developer we may take the following:

- Potassium metabisulphite 1 oz.
- Potassium ferrocyanide 1 oz.
- Hydroquinone 270 grs.
- Dissolve in—
- Distilled water 5 ozs.

- and add—
- Potassium hydrate. 403 grs.
- dissolved in—
- Distilled water 2 ozs.

and make the total bulk measure 10 fluid ozs.

Label: "For Negative Work."

For under-exposure, mix 1 oz. with 3 ozs. of water; for correct exposure, use 6 ozs. of water and add 6 grs. of potassium bromide; for over-exposure, add 8 ozs. of water and 16 grs. of bromide. For bromide paper and lantern slides, use the same as for over-exposure.

Metol by itself is not so satisfactory for negative work, but in conjunction with pyro it gives an excellent developer, particularly for snapshot work, and the following will be found very satisfactory:

Metol.....	180 grs.
Pyrogallol.....	220 grs.
Potassium Metabisulphite.....	1 oz.
Potassium Bromide.....	80 grs.
Distilled Water.....to	10 oz.

Dissolve the metol in 5 oz. of water, add the metabisulphite, shake till dissolved, then add the pyro and bromide, and make the total bulk measure 10 oz.

Label: "Pyro and Metol Developer."

For use dilute 2 drs. with 6 drs. of water, and mix with 48 grs. carbonate of soda dissolved in 1 oz. of water.

If preferred the soda solution may be sent out, and in this case that suggested for pyro should be used, and the bromide omitted from the pyro and metol.

Glycine is a developer very much neglected which well deserves attention, as it never stains, gives beautifully clean negatives and keeps well, and is applicable to bromide paper, and lantern slides as well. It may be sent out either in the form of a one or two solution developer; for the former the following may be used:

Sodium Sulphite.....	720 grs.
Sodium Carbonate.....	1080 grs.
Potassium Bromide.....	60 grs.
Glycine.....	½ oz.
Distilled Water.....to	10 oz.

Dissolve in the above order.

Label: "One Solution Developer."

For negative work dilute 2 drs. of the above with 6 drs. of water, or bromide paper and slides use 9 drs. of water.

For a two solution developer the following can be used:

A. Glycine.....	300 grs.
Sodium Sulphite.....	2½ oz.
Distilled Water.....to make	10 oz.
B. Potassium Carbonate.....	1 oz.
Potassium Bromide.....	20 grs.
Distilled Water.....to make	4 oz.

For use mix 3 drs. "A" and "B" and dilute with 8 drs. of water, for bromide paper and lantern slides use 12 drs. of water.

INTENSIFIERS.

As regards intensifiers, there are two which are special favorites, the first being known as Monckhoven's potassium cyanide intensifier, which is made as follows:

A. Mercuric Chloride.....	100 grs.
Ammonium Chloride.....	100 grs.
Distilled Water.....to	10 oz.
B. Silver Nitrate.....	100 grs.
Distilled Water.....to	10 oz.
Potassium Cyanide.....	9.5.

The first solution requires but little comment, but to make the second dis-

solve the silver in half the water and the cyanide in 2 ozs. of water, and add the latter to the silver gradually in small quantities, shaking after each addition till the silver cyanide first thrown down is nearly all dissolved, but not quite. There should always be some left, and therefore the solution must not be filtered. The total bulk of the solution should be made up to 10 ozs.

Label: "Mercury Intensifier — Poison."

When the negative has been thoroughly freed from hypo, immerse in "A" solution till it appears quite white on the back; then wash thoroughly and immerse in "B" till it appears black when examined from the glass side.

Another favorite, which is in the form of a single solution, is—

Uranium nitrate.....	100 grs.
Potassium ferridcyanide.....	100 grs.
Glacial acetic acid.....	½ oz.
Distilled water.....to	10 ozs.

The only point about making this is to well wash the ferridcyanide from any adherent powder before mixing with the uranium.

Label: "One-Solution Intensifier."

The negative must be thoroughly freed from hypo and then immersed in the solution, and then rinsed and dried.

NOTE—This intensifier acts very energetically, and therefore care should be taken not to carry the process too far. Negatives intensified in this may be reduced by immersion in a five per cent. solution of ammonia.

Another intensifier, which has been lately put on the market under a high-sounding title, is the bromide of copper suggested many years ago:

A. Sulphate of copper.....	249 grs.
Distilled water.....to	5 ozs.
B. Potassium Bromide.....	236 grs.
Distilled water.....to	5 ozs.

Mix and, if necessary, filter.

Label: "Bromide of Copper Intensifier."

The negative must be free from hypo and then immersed, in daylight, in the solution, and after well washing should be redeveloped with any developer, such as metol or hydroquinone, but not with pyro and ammonia. If very great intensification is required, rinse the negative only and flow over with a 10 per cent. solution of silver nitrate and thoroughly wash.

The best reducer is that known as Belizski's, as follows:

Potassium ferric oxalate.....	200 grs.
Sodium sulphite.....	200 grs.
Distilled water.....	5 ozs.

Dissolve the iron salt, add the sulphite, and shake till dissolved. The solution will be blood red. To this add

Oxalic acid (crystal).....	75 grs.
----------------------------	---------

Shake well till the solution turns bright green; then pour off from any undissolved acid and add

Sodium hyposulphite.....	2½ ozs.
--------------------------	---------

and sufficient distilled water to make the total bulk measure 10 fluid ounces.

Label: "One-Solution Reducer."

The negatives may be just rinsed when they are taken from the fixing bath, and then immersed in the solution till nearly reduced enough, then well washed. A slight reduction continues during washing. This reducer may be used over and over again, till it works too slow or is quite yellow. It must be kept in the dark. Negatives which have been dried should be soaked in water till thoroughly moist before being reduced.

Both the reducer and intensifiers given above may be applied to bromide papers and lantern slides, but the uranium intensifier gives a rich, warm, brown image.

A NEW REDUCER.

M. Mathet suggests the following as a reducer, and states that it is a great improvement on Howard Farmer's ferridcyanide reducer, as it does not attack the half tones so much as the latter, and is applicable to every silver process. It consists of two solutions.

1. Eau Celeste.

Distilled water.....	625 parts.
Sulphate of copper.....	1 part.
Liq. ammonia.....	quant. suff.

Sufficient ammonia should be added to redissolve the precipitate first formed.

2. Hyposulphite.

Water.....	100 parts.
Hypo.....	1 part.

For negatives mix immediately before use:

Eau celeste, No. 1.....	1 part.
No. 2 solution.....	1 part.
Water.....	6 parts.

For albuminized or gelatino-chloride paper:

No. 1 solution.....	10 parts.
No. 2 solution.....	1 part.
Water.....	190 parts.

For bromide paper:

No. 1 solution.....	20 parts.
No. 2 solution.....	2 parts.
Water.....	180 parts.

IMPROVING IPECAC.—A small quantity of oil of cloves added to ipecac, when used in small doses, is said to correct its nauseating properties.

ACTIVE PRINCIPLE OF VIBURNUM PRUNIFOLIUM.—According to Allen and Krumer the activity of this bark depends upon valerician acid, besides a resin they term viburnin. Francois (*Repert. de Pharm.*) however, holds that the acid is carproic acid, and not as stated by the authors named.

EVERBLOOMING ROSES.—Among the novelties announced in Europe (*Mechan's Monthly*) is a new race of roses, from the *rosa multiflora*. The varieties have assumed an ever-blooming character.

Montreal

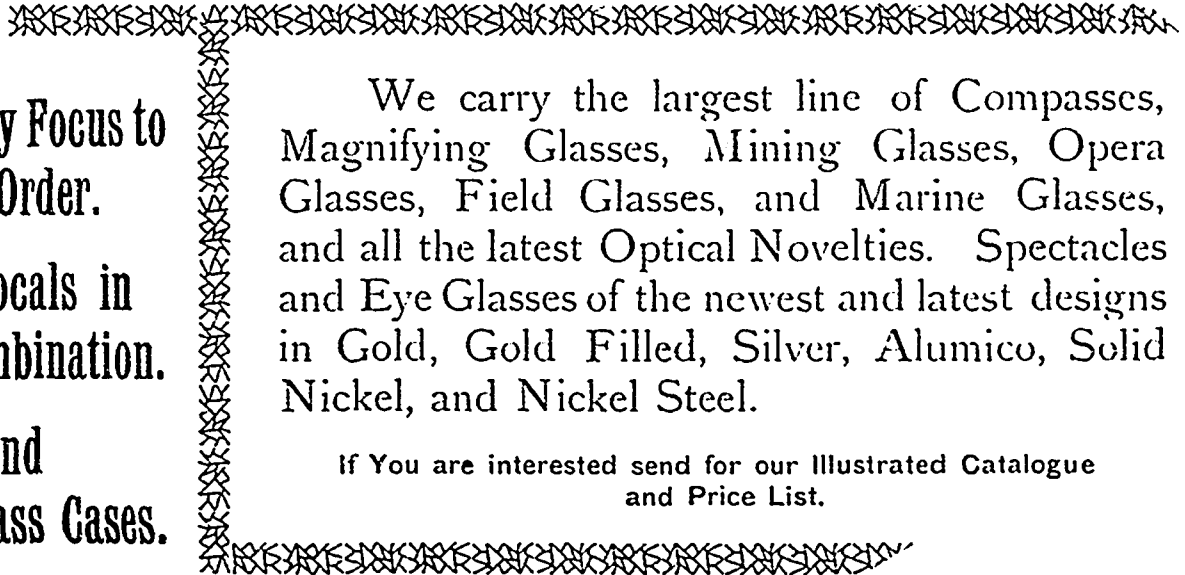
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EUCALYPTUS TOOTH-PASTE.

Calcium carb., precip'd.....	5½ ozs.
Soap powder.....	1½ "
Wheat starch.....	1½ "
Carmine.....	15½ grs.
Peppermint oil.....	30 drops.
Geranium oil.....	30 "
Eucalyptus oil.....	60 "
Oil of clove.....	12 "
Oil of anise.....	12 "

Mix thoroughly, and make into a paste with alcohol and glycerin in equal parts.
—*Rev. de Pharm.*

PALATABLE CASTOR OIL.

A palatable emulsion of castor oil may be prepared as follows:

Powdered acacia.....	4 drachms.
Castor oil.....	1 fluid oz.
Elixir saccharin.....	20 minims.
Oil bitter almond.....	1 minim.
Oil clove.....	2 minims.
Distilled water.....	q.s. ad 2 fluid ozs.

Dissolve the gum in sufficient water, and add the castor oil gradually; lastly add the flavoring.

Glycosin, saccharin, and dulcin are all soluble to some extent in castor oil, and are serviceable for imparting a sweet and pleasant flavor, masking to some extent the disagreeable taste of the oil.—*Practitioner.*

AN OINTMENT FOR CHILBLAINS.

R Camphor.....	20 grains.
Balsam of Peru.....	7 "
Oil of almonds.....	2 drachms.
Lanolin.....	6 "
Rose water.....	6 "

—*Journal des Praticiens.*

ACIDULATED GLYCERIN FOR COUGHS.

Acid. phosphoric. dil.....	½ oz.
Acet. ipecacuanha.....	6 drs.
Spt. ether. nit.....	2 "
Spt. chloroformi.....	3 "
Glycerin, to make.....	8 "

Mix. Dose: a teaspoonful.—*Chemist and Druggist.*

DRESSING FOR YELLOW OR BROWN SHOES.

A correspondent of the *Drogisten Zeitung* gives the following:

Yellow wax.....	2 parts.
Stearin.....	1 "
Linseed oil.....	1 "

Melt together, and when well melted remove from the fire, and add six parts of oil of turpentine and one part of gold-ochre. Keep the mixture warm enough to retain its fluidity. In another vessel melt one part of good hard soap in ten parts of water, and pour the solution, little by little, under constant stirring, into the first mixture. Add sufficient hot water, under constant stirring, to make forty parts. Stir until cold. Fill into wide-mouthed bottles.—*National Druggist.*

ACETONE COLLODION.

Skinner suggests that acetone collodion may be made thus: Pyroxylin, 10 grains; camphor, 3 grains; acetone, 1 ounce. Another formula, which is largely used in photography, and would be useful to dermatologists, is as follows: Pyroxylin, 10 grains; white Castile soap, 6 grains; ether (sp. gr. 0.720), 1 ounce; ethylic alcohol, ½ ounce. The soap is rubbed down with the alcohol, and the other ingredients added, and the whole shaken together. After allowing to settle, the clear liquid is filtered through cotton wool.—*Brit. Jour. Derm., Phar. Jl.*

GREASE-PROOF PAPER.

Zimmerman states that parchment paper drawn through a 2 or 3 per cent. solution of pyroxylin in ether-alcohol or other solvent is rendered quite grease proof. The film formed upon evaporation is firmly united to this kind of paper, while water detaches it from ordinary paper. If the parchment paper be treated first with a 3 to 5 per cent. solution of cuprammonium success is assured, though the paper may be very stout and hard.—*Phar. Era.*

CHOCOLATE COATED PILLS.

Schlicht, in the *Apotheke Zeitung* says: Shake up the pills in a hollow globular vessel with gum arabic mucilage and powdered chocolate alternately until they are covered to the desired thickness. Then shake them again in a similar receptacle of metal, or an ordinary tin box, one half of which has been slightly warmed. This makes a simple but elegant coating.

NON-BLISTERING MUSTARD PLASTER.

According to Flebert, a mustard plaster made according to the following directions will not blister the most sensitive skin: Two teaspoonfuls of mustard, two of flour, two of ground ginger. Do not mix too dry. Place between two pieces of old muslin and apply. If it burns too much at first, lay an extra piece of muslin between it and the skin; as the skin becomes accustomed to the heat, take the extra piece of muslin away.—*Western Druggist.*

VARNISH FOR BOTTLE TOPS.

	Parts.
Ruby shellac.....	25
Venice turpentine.....	5
Methylated spirit.....	120

Color with a solution of aniline dye in spirit. This is applied by dipping the article to be coated.

KLAMANN'S DUSTING POWDER.

Talcum (powdered).....	5 drachms.
Salicylic acid.....	3 grains.
Calcined magnesia.....	1½ drachms.

M. Make a powder.

The talc and magnesia should not only be well powdered, but should be passed

through a fine sieve. After the ingredients of the above formula are thoroughly mixed, the whole mass should again be passed through a fine sieve.

TOOTH WASH TABLETS.

Heliotropin.....	1½ grs.
Saccharin.....	1½ grs.
Salicylic acid.....	1½ grs.
Menthol.....	15½ grs.
Sugar of milk.....	.77½ grs.
Spirit of rose, sufficient.	

Make into 100 tablet triturates. The tablets may be colored red with eosine, green with chlorophyl, or blue with indigo-carmine.—*Practical Druggist.*

POWDER FOR PERSPIRATION OF THE SKIN AND FEET.

- (1) Boric acid, in fine powder.... 1 av. oz.
Starch, in fine powder..... 3 av. ozs.
Talcum, in fine powder.... 4 av. ozs.
Mix.
- (2) Sulphur sublimed..... 1 av. oz.
Starch..... 3 av. ozs.
Talcum..... 4 av. ozs.

Mix, reduce to very fine powder, and dust a little in the socks every morning. This is useful for pain caused by improper circulation in the feet.

- (3) Orris root, in very fine powder.. 1 av. oz.
Zinc oxide, in very fine powder.. 3 av. ozs.
Talcum, in very fine powder.. 6 av. ozs.

Mix: Rub into the skin in the morning.

- (4) Tannin, powder..... 60 grs.
Starch, powder..... 2 av. ozs.
Talcum, powder..... 4 av. ozs.

Mix. This powder is useful when the feet are very tender, or to relieve pain of soft corns.

—*A. Ebert, in Meyer Bros.' Druggist.*

AN OINTMENT FOR HEMORRHOIDS.

Camphorated lanolin.....	2 ounces.
Castor oil.....	3 drachms.
Precipitated chalk.....	1½ "
Hydrobromate of conina.....	30 gr.

COMPLEXION JELLY.

Tragacanth.....	25 grs.
Glycerin.....	1 fl. oz.
Boric acid.....	40 grs.
Alcohol.....	4 drs.
Water.....	7½ ozs.
Spirit lavender.....	1 dr.
Spirit bergamot.....	1 dr.

The above is best prepared by dissolving the boric acid in the mixture of alcohol, and glycerine; to this the tragacanth is added, followed by the water and perfumes, the whole being allowed to stand until of the proper consistency.

Isaacstein, Jr.—“Slimegardener & Co haf made an error of ten dollars in deir account; shall I modify dem?”

Isaacstein, Sr.—“Vich vay is id?”

Isaacstein, Jr.—“Ve owe dem ten dollars.”

Isaacstein, Sr.—“Vell, you'd pedder nod mention id—oud of charity. Dey might discharge dot poor bookgeeper of deirs.”—*Puck.*

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.

Myopia.

(Continued.)

To improve and increase the accommodative power, this is done by gradually augmenting the power of the lenses for close work, as the ciliary gains in tone and strength, but extreme care must be taken that this be not overdone, as if the glasses be at all too strong for reading they make the print appear too small, so that the tendency is to bring the book nearer to the eyes, in order that the rays enter under a larger angle, thus bringing about the exact state of affairs, that the glasses are given to prevent, viz., reading at too short a distance.

To remove the working close point to as great a distance from the eyes as possible up to 16 in., so that the strain on the weakened internal recti be lessened, and some Ac. being exerted, a certain amount of harmony between Ac. and Con. is brought about, thus curing Asthenopia. The necessity of bringing the work close to the eyes and stooping in order to see clearly is done away with by the lenses, and so an increase of the defect is prevented.

If clear distant V be an absolute necessity a pair of glasses that gives best obtainable V may be given for *occasional* and *exceptional* purposes, but the full correction must on no account be worn daily for distant V. The optician must strive to give such lenses as not only have the necessary effect in making near V good, but also improves distant V, sufficiently for ordinary purposes.

In extremely high degrees of M,—say over 13D—ordinary rules do not usually apply. Undercorrect to a considerable extent, selecting those glasses that give the best V for close work, as far away as possible (up to 16 in.). Anything like a full correction is dangerous, and, moreover, not often well tolerated; such eyes, also, will not stand any straining. Efforts are to be directed rather to the preservation of such sight as still is retained, and to prevent the defect from increasing.

The sight of all young myopes must occasionally be retested for a certain time after the first lenses are prescribed, in order to note whether there be any progression of the defect, and also to increase the power of the reading glasses, if they be very much weaker than the distant ones until the former are of the same power as the latter.

It will be noted that except when the M is of low degree and the client of full maturity, the defect is more or less always undercorrected.

When sharp distant V is occasionally required as for the theatre, church, etc., the lenses may either be provided as a dis-

tinged spectacle or eyeglass, or the difference between the constant and the occasional lenses may be mounted in an eyeglass or "grab" to be used in front of the lenses constantly worn. For instance, a client requires -10 for clear distant V -8.50 for constant use, then the additional lenses would be -1.50.

The habits of reading near to the eyes and stooping must be broken off entirely, but it is sometimes very difficult to get rid of them in children when once acquired, even when the proper lenses have been prescribed. Parents should be instructed that they and the teachers must watch that these habits be not indulged in, it being proved to them that there is no necessity as reading and writing can be effected at the proper distance from the eyes. Myopes who are of an age to understand the importance of these points should have the sense to break themselves of the habits.

In Em. the PR is at ∞, in H it is beyond ∞, and in M it is at a finite or measurable distance somewhere nearer to the eyes than 20 ft., according to the degree of the error. If the extent of the M be known the position of the PR can be calculated by dividing it into 40. A myope of, say, 4D, has his PR at 10 in.; at that point he sees without any Ac. details the same as does an Emmetrope by exerting 4D of Ac. So, also, knowing the place of the PR the extent of the defect can be calculated by dividing it into 40. If a myope can read fine print at a distance of 10 in., and no further, he has M 4 D, and requires a -4D lens for its correction.

The myopic eye has relatively too much refractive power to focus parallel rays at the retina, but it is adapted for divergent rays which have their focus further back. Those divergent rays for which any myopic eye is exactly adapted must come from the PR, which is the furthest point of V, and the nearest point at which no Ac. is exerted. Thus a myope of 3D can see fine print as far away as 13 in. because his eyes, possessing 53D of refracting power are exactly adapted for focussing at the retina the rays diverging from 13 in. For any point nearer than 13 in. up to his PP, he exerts Ac., so the range of Ac. lies between 13 in. and the PP.

In H both the PP and PR are farther away than in Em. In M they are both nearer.

The amplitude of Ac. is supposed to be the same in M as in Em. at any given age, but in reality it is not. The sphincter of the ciliary not being exerted in the higher degrees it becomes weak and deficient, so that the Accommodative power becomes more or less reduced. Judicious use of glasses certainly does restore it to a certain extent by exercising the muscle.

But although the amplitude may be considered in the M as in Em. the range of Ac. is quite different. At 20 years of age the amplitude being 10 D the range of the Emmetrope is between ∞ (the PR) and 4 in. the (PP). A myope of 3D, at the same age, has his range of Ac. lying between 13 in. (the PR) and 3 in. the (PP). So while the Emmetrope can see clearly anything between 4 in. and the most distant stars, the myope of 3 D at the same age can see clearly only between 3 in. and 13 in.

If myopic 3 D a person cannot see beyond 13 in. because the 53 D of refraction that his eyes possess can make a focus at 9 in (the distance of the retina from the cornea) only of rays that are divergent from 13 in., and not being able to reduce this quantity of refraction he can see nothing beyond that distance, hence the name—short sight.

In Em., Ac. and Con. are employed harmoniously to equal extents. In H the Ac. is employed in excess of the Con. In M the Con. is employed in excess of the Ac., thus:

At 16 in. In Em. 2.50 D Ac., 2.50 MA Con.

At 16 in. In H 2 D 4.50 D Ac., 2.50 MA Con.

At 16 in. In M 2 D 0.50 D Ac., 2.50 MA Con.

To see at any given point a certain quantity of refracting power is necessary, whether obtained from the refracting media of the eye, or from the Ac. Any quantity more or less than this certain quantity renders V impossible at the given distant, so for V at 16 in. 52.50 D of refraction is required. In Em. there are 50D in the media and 2.50D are derived from the Ac. In H of 2D there are 48D in the media and 4.50 must be obtained from the Ac. In M of 2D there are 52D in the media, and consequently only 0.50D is required from the Ac. The total static and dynamic refraction in all these cases being 52.50D. The extent to which Con. is used in excess of Ac. is equal to the degree of the M. Examples:

In M 1 D.

At 16 in. Ac. 1.50D Con 2.50 MA.

" 8 in. " 4.00D " 5.00 "

" 4 in. " 9.00D " 10.00 "

In M 5 D.

At 8 in. Ac. 0. Con. 5.0 MA.

" 6 in. " 1.50 " 6.50 "

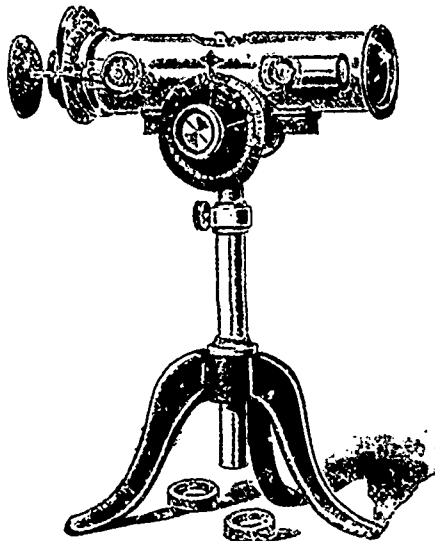
" 5 in. " 3.0 " 8.00 "

Similarly at any other distance, or with any other extent or error. The Ac. is exerted so much less than in Em. as there are D's of M, while the Con. remains the same.

ANISOL AS A SOLVENT FOR CODEIN.—Fouquet finds that while codein is quite soluble in anisol, morphine is almost insoluble in the same liquid (*Jour. de Pharm.*) Hence he recommends anisol for laboratory and toxicological operations.

Marvel in Optics

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- No Lost Time
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newspaper ads.,
trade paper ads.,
circulars,
booklets,
catalogues,
street car cards,
stationery,
form letters,

and who are willing to pay two dollars to have

practical,
common-sensible,
careful,
truthful,
profitable,

criticism and advice as to how this improvement can be made. Will they do it? I'll bet "just two dollars" they will. Thousands of men do write me every year, and do just this same thing—just the same excepting only "just two dollars." Just the first one hundred—remember.

Charles Austin Bates + + + +
Vanderbilt Building New York

Optical Department

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



(By our own Correspondent).

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

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

R.E.V. $\frac{2}{8}$ with + 1.50 = $\frac{3}{8}$
Z.E.V. $\frac{2}{8}$ with + 1.50 = $\frac{3}{8}$

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

A.H.B.—I have a customer that accepts +0.75 ax. 45 in right eye, and +0.75 ax. 135 left eye. These make the astigmatic chart look all alike and improves vision for Snellens test type, but still they do not produce comfort, and the headache continues. What do you suppose is the trouble? as I am satisfied of the correction.

Answer.—To answer this, let me give the history of a private patient. Miss K., aged 20, complained of asthenopia. R.V. $\frac{2}{8}$, but astigmatic chart lines differ. L.V. $\frac{2}{8}$, and chart lines differ here also. R.V. $\frac{2}{8}$ w. +0.50 ax. 90 = $\frac{2}{8}$, and makes chart all alike. L.V. $\frac{2}{8}$ w. +0.75 ax 90 makes chart all alike and V. = $\frac{2}{8}$. These were ordered and seemed for a few days what was needed, but the asthenopia returned. Under atropine and retinoscopy I found the following:

R.V. $\frac{2}{8}$ with - 0.50 cy. ax. 180 = $\frac{2}{8}$ +
L.V. $\frac{2}{8}$ with - 0.75 cy. ax. 190 = $\frac{2}{8}$ +

These were ordered and perfect comfort has resulted now for three months. This case goes to prove that there must have been some irregular action of the ciliary muscle in the first instance, and that the visual acuity of this patient was above the average, and lastly, that in certain cases we cannot dispense with atropine to secure reliable correction.

This case is unique in another way, inasmuch as it is usually + cyls. that ought to replace - cyls., while in this case it is the reverse.

A L.T. sent me a lady aged forty seven, school teacher, who had been unsuccessfully fitted by three graduate opticians. Her request was for glasses which suited all distances. The correction she needed was as follows for distance:

R.V. $\frac{1}{8}$ w. + 1.25 sph. + 1.00 cy.
ax. 180 = $\frac{1}{8}$
L.V. $\frac{1}{8}$ w. + 1.50 sph. + 0.50 cy.
ax. 180 = $\frac{1}{8}$

To the above were added her presbyopic glasses, viz.: x 2.00, having their PD one quarter of an inch closer than the upper PD. This case is given fully as a reprimand, for any "graduate optician" should have been able to secure the above results with care and application of his knowledge.

A.R.H.—Would you correct so small an amount of astigmatism as one quarter of a dioptre?

Answer.—Yes, when such produces asthenopia and is evidenced by difference in blackness of the lines of the astigmatic chart.

True, this amount seldom causes asthenopia, but when it does it should be corrected. Remember, small amounts of astigmatism are more productive of asthenopia than large amounts.

The Refractometer.

The perpetually unfulfilled wish of the enterprising and enthusiastic optician is for the power to use atropine in refracting in order to accurately gauge the total error, instead of measuring the manifest and estimating the latent; while the inclination and practice of the oculist has of late been in the opposite direction, viz., the estimating of the total without the use of the mediatic. There are several reasons for this; for instance, the interference with the use of the eyes for several days, the possibility that the ciliary muscles, having once been paralyzed, may not again regain their normal tone; not to mention the loss of time involved in its use.

A wonderful little instrument has recently been invented and patented by Mr. Henry DeZeng, which would seem to realize the dream of both branches of the profession. By means of this refractometer it is possible to rapidly estimate the latent hyperopia, also the amount and kind of astigmatism, and the meridian are instantly detected, as well as any degree of myopia, without a mediatic.

The following is from a letter from Dr. C. H. Brown of "Optician's Manual" fame:

"The instrument is a remarkable invention, which must be seen and tried to be appreciated; no description of it can possibly do it justice. The ingenious method by which cylinders are revolved before the eye, and their axes rotated to the desired meridian, is little short of marvelous. In testing with the re-

fractometer perfect results are obtained by the employment of the Foggini system which consists in over correcting a hyperopic eye with a strong convex lens and working back with minus, thus causing accommodation to relax and latent error to become manifest. 'But,' the optician thinks, 'why can't I make use of this system with my test lenses?' So he can, but with unsatisfactory results, because the constant changing of the lenses in the trial frame keeps the accommodation in a constant quiver."

The refractometer overcomes all this, and by its high condensing powers admits sixteen times the amount of light to the retina than is received under trial case methods, which enables it to discover and register the slightest error even with low visual acuity, a performance simply impossible under ordinary conditions.

Dr. Brown says, in conclusion: "The refractometer appeals especially to the optician, and places under subjection and within his power all refracting errors. The oculist may prefer his atropine, but the fact is that the refractometer enables the optician to discover every atom of latent trouble, and quickly and accurately detect and measure the most difficult case of astigmatism. I predict that the day is not far distant when the use of atropine will be entirely supplanted by the use of the refractometer."

Messrs. Cohen Bros. have secured the Canadian right for this instrument.

Window's Influence.

Did you ever think how many people buy things because they see them in the windows, and how many people, when they have concluded to buy a certain article, walk about from store to store until they see what they want in a window? These people, if they don't find it in the window, conclude the merchant hasn't got it. Not only do people look for things they want in windows, but they buy lots of things they don't need, and had no idea of buying, simply because they see them attractively arranged in the window. Women are particularly apt to do so.—*Am. Storekeeper.*

About 44,000,000 pounds of peanuts are produced and consumed in the United States every year, but this enormous quantity is small, when compared with the annual product of the world, which is estimated at 600,000,000 pounds, says the *Chicago Chronicle*. In 1892, exportations from Africa and India to Europe were nearly 400,000,000 pounds, the city of Marseilles alone taking 22,000,000 pounds, most of which was converted into "olive" oil and shipped as such to the United States and other countries. The market is, in fact, unlimited, and no other section surpasses the Carolinas and Virginia in their bountiful growth of peanuts of the very best quality.

The Druggists' Corporation of Canada, Limited.

This company, whose prospectus appears in this issue, has been organized by a number of retail druggists, who seek to influence members of the trade throughout Canada to become mutually interested with them in handling lines of proprietary medicines, both foreign and of their own manufacture, and also manufacturing preparations for the trade. A number of leading manufacturers, more especially in England, are about to place their goods in this country and advertise them liberally. It has been felt that an endeavor should be made, as far as possible, to keep these goods in the hands of druggists, and not allow them to be handled by general dealers. On a large number of the lines now advertised in Canada the profit has been so reduced as to make it scarcely worth while handling the goods, as the "department" and "general" stores have cut the prices, and there seems no probability, at present at least, of full prices being restored. It is believed that an organization of the nature of the "Druggists' Corporation" can do much to correct this evil, and will be able to place the goods so that full prices may be maintained. We think that it is a step in the right direction, and cannot see why stock in such a concern should not be a paying investment, not only in helping to keep the various lines in the channels in which they should be sold, but also to provide for the retail trade that the goods handled should yield a paying margin. We direct attention to the advertisement of this company in this issue. The stock is open to all retail druggists, their wives, and registered clerks of all pharmaceutical associations in Canada.

Confidences May Not Be Violated.

The Supreme Court of Michigan has just rendered a decision upholding the decision of Judge Adsit of the Circuit Court, which is of importance to all operators in new fields of invention, employers and employees, where of necessity the knowledge of secret processes is imparted to trusted assistants.

The case decided was that of the O. & W. Thum Co., manufacturers of Tangle-foot Fly Paper, against one of its former employees who had threatened to impart to others the information he had acquired while in the employ of this company.

It is of interest to all proprietors and inventors of specialties to know that their formulæ and methods, the product of their invention and labor, are considered by the courts as property with rights inviolable, and that their employees who are taught and learn the process of manufacture, and the composition of the product, are not free to part with such information to others for a consideration, nor even to engage in the manufacture of such specialties on their own account.

The decision is clearly in the interests of justice, morality and good business, for in no other way can such enterprises be developed to their fullest possibilities, making possible the employment of many operators and the cheapening of product which accompanies large production. From a standpoint of justice and good morals there can be no question about the right of each one to the fruits of his own effort and thought, gained sometimes only after years of experience and experimenting, and often at great cost before a satisfactory result and success is obtained.

The decision was based upon points of law and of common justice, and will give eminent satisfaction to all engaged in the manufacture of such specialties.

The company was rather stubbornly and persistently opposed by its opponents, but through the able efforts of its attorney, W. W. Hyde, it maintained its position in every step and stage of the case.

IODOFORM DEODORIZED.—The name of anozol has been given to a mixture devised by a Mexican doctor for deodorising iodoform. He advises, it is stated, a mixture of thymol and iodoform, and claims that the odor is completely disguised.

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STOCK \$2,000; good physician—**Trinity**—in connection. \$1,000 and living per year to a good man. Must sell by Jan. 1; good reasons. Will take 65c. on \$ and easy payments. Nebraska exam. easy.

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References: Dr. Fred Whiting, Axtell, Neb.
Dr. W. J. Weekes, London, Ont.

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In 3 doz. lots, 5 per cent. discount.		

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Kamloops, B.C.

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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.

BUSINESS FOR SALE

DRUG BUSINESS FOR SALE—Stand 28 years' old, in centre of city; good business; going to the Klondike. Cash or real estate. To be sold cheap and at once. Tyrell & Duncombe, Druggists and Chemists, St. Thomas, Ont.

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Seely's Holiday Line of Perfumes is as always, Incomparable

Larger and More Attractive this year than ever, and not to be found in Dry Goods, Grocery, Departmental or Book Stores.

Sold to Druggists Only.

Please reserve your order. We would appreciate it.

Our Representatives are now taking Christmas orders for future delivery. Should they not call regularly please notify us that we may arrange to see you.



SEELY MANUFACTURING COMPANY,

ESTABLISHED 1862

DETROIT, MICH., U.S.A.

WINDSOR, ONTARIO.

CANADIAN DRUGGIST PRICES CURRENT

Corrected to November 11th, 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 75	\$5 00	Powdered, lb.....	\$ 30	\$ 35	Myrrh, lb.....	\$ 45	\$ 48
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.....	4 50	4 75
Powdered, lb.....	15	17	CASTOR, Fibre, lb.....	20 00	20 00	Powdered, lb.....	5 75	1 00
ALON, oz.....	40	45	CEALK, French, powdered, lb...	10	12	Scammony, pure Resin, lb....	12 50	13 00
ANODYNE, Hoffman's bot., lbs...	50	55	Precip., see Calcium, lb.....	10	12	Shellac, lb.....	35	40
ARROWROOT, Bermuda, lb.....	40	45	Prepared, lb.....	5		Bleached, lb.....	40	45
St. Vincent, lb.....	15	18	CHARCOAL, Animal, powd., lb...	4	5	Spruce, true, lb.....	30	35
BALSAM, Fir, lb.....	40	45	Willow, powdered, lb.....	20	25	Tragacanth, flake, 1st, lb....	85	90
Copaiba, lb.....	85	1 10	CLOVE, lb.....	16	17	Powdered, lb.....	1 10	1 25
Peru, lb.....	3 25	3 50	Powdered, lb.....	17	18	Sorts, lb.....	55	70
Tolu, can or less, lb.....	90	95	COCHINEAL, S.G., lb.....	40	45	Thus, lb.....	8	10
BARK, Barberrry, lb.....	22	25	COLLODION, lb.....	75	80	IRRH, Althea, lb.....	27	35
Bayberry, lb.....	15	18	Cantharidal, lb.....	2 50	2 75	Bitterwort, lb.....	36	40
Ruckthorn, lb.....	15	17	CONFECTION, Senna, lb.....	40	45	Burdock, lb.....	16	18
Canella, lb.....	15	17	CREOSOTE, Wood, lb.....	2 00	2 50	Boneset, oz., lb.....	15	17
Cascara Sagrada.....	25	30	CUTLEFISH BONE, lb.....	25	30	Catnip, oz., lb.....	17	20
Cascarilla, select, lb.....	18	20	DENTRINE, lb.....	10	12	Chiretta, lb.....	25	30
Cassia, in mats, lb.....	18	20	DOVER'S POWDER, lb.....	1 50	1 60	Coltsfoot, lb.....	20	28
Cinchona, red, lb.....	60	65	ERGOT, Spanish, lb.....	75	80	Feverfew, oz., lb.....	53	55
Powdered, lb.....	65	70	Powdered, lb.....	90	1 00	Grindelia robusta, lb.....	45	50
Yellow, lb.....	35	40	Ergotin, Keith's, oz.....	2 00	2 10	Horhound, oz., lb.....	18	20
Pale, lb.....	40	4	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.....	22	28	Calendula, lb.....	55	60	Lobelia, oz., lb.....	15	20
Hemlock, crushed, lb.....	18	20	Camomile, Roman, lb.....	25	30	Motherwort, oz., lb.....	15	22
Oak, white, crushed lb.....	15	17	German, lb.....	40	45	Mullein, German, lb.....	17	20
Orange peel, bitter, lb.....	15	16	Elder, lb.....	20	22	Pennyroyal, oz., lb.....	18	20
Prickly ash, lb.....	35	40	Lavender, lb.....	12	15	Peppermint, oz., lb.....	21	22
Sassafras, lb.....	15	16	Rose, red, French, lb.....	1 60	2 00	Rue, oz., lb.....	30	35
Soap (quillaya), lb.....	13	15	Rosemary, lb.....	25	30	Sage, oz., lb.....	18	20
Wild cherry, lb.....	13	15	Saffron, American, lb.....	65	70	Spearmint, lb.....	21	25
BEANS, Calabar, lb.....	45	50	Spanish, Val'a, oz.....	1 00	1 25	Thyme, oz., lb.....	18	20
Tonka, lb.....	1 50	2 75	GELATINE, Cooper's, lb.....	75	80	Tansy, oz., lb.....	15	18
Vanilla, lb.....	11 00	16 00	French, white, lb.....	35	40	Wormwood, oz.....	20	22
BERRIES, Cubeb, sifted, lb.....	25	30	GLYCERINE, lb.....	20	25	Verba Santa, lb.....	38	44
powdered, lb.....	30	35	GUARANA.....	1 75	2 00	HONEY, lb.....	13	15
Juniper, lb.....	7	10	Powdered, lb.....	2 00	2 25	HORS, 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.....	38	40
BUDS, Balm of Gilead, lb.....	55	60	Socotrine, lb.....	65	70	ISINGLASS, Brazil, lb.....	2 00	2 10
Cassia, lb.....	25	30	Asafetida, lb.....	40	45	Russian, true, lb.....	6 00	6 50
BUTTER, Cacao, lb.....	75	80	Arabic, 1st, lb.....	70	75	LEAF, Aconite, lb.....	25	30
CAMPHOR, lb.....	58	70	Powdered, lb.....	80	95	Bay, lb.....	18	20
CANTHARIDES, Russian, lb.....	1 40	1 50	Sifted sorts, lb.....	45	50	Belladonna, lb.....	25	30
Powdered, lb.....	1 50	1 60	Sorts, lb.....	30	35	Buchu, long, lb.....	50	55
CAPSICUM, lb.....	25	30	Benzoin, lb.....	50	1 00	Short, lb.....	25	27
			Catechu, Black, lb.....	9	20	Coca, lb.....	35	40
			Gamboge, powdered, lb.....	1 20	1 25	Digitalis, lb.....	15	20
			Guaiac, lb.....	50	1 00	Eucalyptus, lb.....	18	25
			Powdered, lb.....	90	95	Hyoscyamus.....	20	25
			Kino, true, lb.....	4 25	4 50	Matico, lb.....	70	70

Senna, 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	ANTINBRVIN, oz	85	00	
Uva Ursi, lb	15	18	Sarsaparilla, Hondl, lb	40	45	ANTIKAMINIA	1 30	1 35	
LARCHES, Swedish, doz	1 00	1 10	Cut, lb	50	55	ANTIPYRIN, oz	1 10	1 20	
LICORICE, Solazzi	45	50	Senega, lb	55	65	ARISTOL, oz	1 85	2 00	
Pignatelli	35	40	Squill, lb	13	15	ARSENIC, Donovan's sol., lb	25	30	
Grasso	30	35	Stilling, lb	22	25	Fowler's sol., lb	10	13	
Y & 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 1/2 ozs. Soc., 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	
MACC, lb	1 20	1 25	SERR, 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 15	1 25	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	10	12	Coriander, lb	10	12	Iodide, oz	95	1 00	
Powdered, lb	25	27	Cumin, lb	15	20	Phosphate, precip., lb	35	38	
OAKUM, lb	12	15	Fennel, lb	15	17	Sulphide, oz	5	6	
ONJMENT, Merc., lb. 1/2 and 1/2	70	75	Fenugreek, powdered, lb	7	9	CRUIM, Oxalate, oz	10	12	
Citrine, lb	45	50	Flax, cleaned, lb	3 1/2	4	CHINOIDINE, 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 00	
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, bbl. cash	- 25	3 25	Quince, lb	65	70	COCAINE, Mur., oz	3 50	4 00	
Adhesive, yd	12	13	Rape, lb	5	6	CODRJA, 1/2 oz	75	80	
Belladonna, lb	65	70	Strophanthus, oz	50	55	COLLODION, lb	65	70	
Gallbanu 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	
ROSIN, Common, lb	2 1/2	3	White, Contis, lb	15	16	DIURETIN, oz	1 60	1 65	
White, lb	3 1/2	4	Powdered, lb	25	40	ETHER, Acetic, lb	75	80	
RESORCIN, white, oz	25	30	Green (Sapo Viridis), lb	25	40	Sulphuric, oz	40	50	
ROCHELLE SALT, lb	25	28	SPERMETT, lb	60	65	EXALGINE, oz	1 00	1 10	
ROOF, Aconite, lb	22	25	TURPENTINE, Chian, oz	75	80	HYOSCYAMINE, Sulp., crystals, gr	25	30	
Althea, cut, lb	30	35	Venice, lb	10	12	IODINE, lb	4 50	5 00	
Belladonna, lb	25	30	WAX, White, lb	50	75	IODIFORM, lb	5 25	5 50	
Blood, lb	18	25	Yellow	40	45	IODOL, oz	1 40	1 50	
Bitter, lb	27	30	WOOD, Guaiac, rasped	5	6	IRON, by Hydrogen	80	85	
Blackberry, lb	15	18	Quassia chips, lb	10	12	Carbonate, Precip., lb	15	16	
Burdock, crushed, lb	18	20	Red Saunders, ground, lb	5	6	Sacch., lb	30	35	
Calamus, sliced, white, lb	20	25	Santal, ground, lb	5	6	Chloride, lb	45	55	
Canada Snake, lb	30	35	CHEMICALS.				Sol., lb	13	16
Colchic, black, lb	15	20	ACTD, Acetic, lb	12	13	Citrate, U.S.P., lb	90	1 00	
Colchicum, lb	40	45	Glacial, lb	45	50	And Ammon., lb	70	75	
Columbo, lb	20	22	Benzoic, English, oz	20	25	And Quinine, lb	1 50	3 00	
Powdered, lb	25	30	German, oz	10	12	Quin. and Stry., oz	18	30	
Coltsfoot, lb	38	40	Boracic, lb	13	14	And Strychnine, oz	13	15	
Comfrey, crushed, lb	20	25	Carbolic Crystals, lb	30	35	Dialyzed, Solution, lb	50	50	
Curcuma, powdered, lb	13	14	Calvert's No. 1, lb	2 10	2 15	Ferrocyanide, lb	55	60	
Dandelion, lb	15	18	No. 2, lb	1 35	1 40	Hypophosphites, oz	25	35	
Elecampane, lb	15	20	Citric, lb	50	55	Iodide, oz	40	45	
Galangal, lb	15	18	Galic, oz	10	12	Syrup, lb	40	45	
Gelsemium, lb	22	25	Hydrobromic, diluted, lb	30	35	Lactate, oz	5	6	
Gentian or Genitan, lb	12	13	Hydrocyanic, diluted, oz. bottles doz	1 50	1 60	Pernitrate, solution, lb	15	16	
Ground, lb	13	14	Lactic, concentrated, oz	8	10	Phosphate scales, lb	1 25	1 30	
Powdered, lb	13	15	Muriatic, lb	3	5	Sulphate, pure, lb	7	9	
Ginger, African, lb	18	20	Chem. pure, lb	18	20	Exsiccated, lb	8	10	
Po., lb	20	22	Nitric, lb	10 1/2	13	And Potass. Tartrate, lb	80	85	
Jamaica, blchd., lb	27	30	Chem. pure, lb	25	30	And Ammon Tartrate, lb	80	85	
Po., lb	30	35	Oleic, purified, lb	75	80	LEAD, Acetate, white, lb	13	15	
Ginseng, lb	4 50	4 75	Oxalic, lb	12	13	Carbonate, lb	7	8	
Golden Seal, lb	75	80	Phosphoric, glacial, lb	1 00	1 10	Iodide, oz	35	40	
Gold Thread, lb	90	95	Dilute, lb	13	17	Red, lb	7	9	
Hellebore, white, powd., lb	12	15	Pyrogallic, oz	30	35	LIME, Chlorinated, bulk, lb	4	5	
Indian Hemp	18	20	Salicylic, white, lb	75	80	In packages, lb	6	7	
Ipecac, lb	1 75	2 00	Sulphuric, carboy, lb	2	2 1/2	LITHIUM, Bromide, oz	30	35	
Powdered, lb	2 00	2 25	Bottles, lb	4	5	Carbonate, oz	30	35	
Jalap, lb	55	60	Chem. pure, lb	18	20	Citrate, oz	25	30	
Powdered, lb	60	65	Tannic, lb	80	85	Iodide, oz	50	55	
Kava Kava, lb	40	90	Tartaric, powdered, lb	40	45	Salicylate, oz	35	40	
Licorice, lb	12	15	ACETANILID, lb	70	75	MAGNESIUM, Calc., lb	55	60	
Powdered, lb	13	15	ACONITINE, grain	4	5	Carbonate, lb	18	20	
Mandrake, lb	13	18	ALUM, cryst., lb	1 1/2	3	Citrate, gran., lb	35	40	
Masterwort, lb	16	40	Powdered, lb	3	4	Sulph. (Epsom salt), lb	1 1/2	3	
Orris, Florentine, lb	30	35	AMMONIA, Liquor, lb., SSo.	10	12	MANGANESE, Black Oxide, lb	5	7	
Powdered, lb	40	45	AMMONIUM, Bromide, lb	80	85	MENTHOL, oz	35	40	
Pareira Brava, true, lb	40	45	Carbonate, lb	14	15	MERCURY, lb	75	80	
Pink, lb	40	45	Iodide, oz	35	40	Ammon (White Precip.)	1 25	1 30	
Parsley, lb	30	35	Nitrate crystals, lb	40	45	Chloride, Corrosive, lb	90	1 00	
Pleurisy, lb	20	25	Muriate, lb	12	16	Calomel, lb	105	1 15	
Poke, lb	15	18				With Chalk, lb	50	55	

Books.

The Right Side of the Car.

We have received from the publishers an advance copy of this work, which is written by the well-known pharmacist Prof. Uri Lloyd. The story is a charming one, full of pathos, and exhibits a peculiarity of style and diction which makes it a delight to read and a still further delight to dwell upon. The word picturing of the author is of the highest description, and the story leaves an impression on the reader that he has been in company with lovely characters and in most beautiful places. The book is highly illustrated and the cover is designed in full gold, a very suitable volume for the holiday season. Cloth 16 mo. Gilt top and deckled edges, \$1. Publishers, Messrs. Richard G. Badger & Company, Boston, Mass.

Magazines.

A GREAT MAGAZINE FEATURE.—*The Ladies' Home Journal* has secured what promises to be the great magazine feature of 1898. It is entitled "The Inner Experiences of a Cabinet Member's Wife." In a series of letters written by the wife of a Cabinet member to her sister at home, are detailed her actual experiences in Washington, frankly and freely given. The letters were written without any intention of publication. They give intimate peeps behind the curtain of high official and social life. They are absolutely fearless, they study Washington life under the search-light as it has never been before presented. The President and the highest officials of the land, with the most brilliant men and women of the Capitol, are seen in the most familiar way. As these are all actual experiences the name of the writer is withheld. The letters will doubtless excite much shrewd guessing by readers and study of internal evidence to discover the secret. The "Experiences," which will be beautifully illustrated, begin in the December number, and will continue for several months.

Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly.

In the November number there is a paper on "The Fisherfolk of Scotland," by M. E. Leicester Addis, well illustrated. The college article this month, the twelfth in this magazine's series, treats of Columbia University, and is by J. Frederic Thorne. Other interesting things in the number are: "Amidst the Shades of Umbrian Painters," by E. C. Vansittart; "Mexican Customs," by Annetta Halliday-Antona; "The River Eden," by Rimbalt Dibdin; "Some Curious Duels," by J. Cuthbert Hadden; and a paper on Lord Mayor's Day, describing the ceremonies attending the installation of London's chief magistrate. There are a

number of clever short stories; a particularly bright young folks department; some talks about new books, and the always interesting "Leslie Portfolio."

Amongst Our Advertisers.

The Canadian Specialty Co are just putting on the market CE - ESS - COS Hypophosphite Tablets for the prevention and cure of indigestion, dyspepsia, consumption (early stages) mental and physical exhaustion and all wasting diseases. They have purchased the formula and right of manufacture, and these tablets being in every respect first-class, they should meet with public favor. Under special arrangements they are also commencing the manufacture of Loring's Celery Cough Tablets, which have already been favorably known for many years.

WE notice that the well-known firm, Messrs. Evans & Sons, Limited, wholesale druggists, 23 Front St. west, have recently had their premises painted and brightened up. Improvements have also been made in the office, a private compartment having been constructed for the convenience of customers who desire to discuss matters of a private description. In addition to these numerous exterior improvements the firm have engaged a first-class chemist, who will attend specially to the putting up of drugs, etc. We mention that this gentleman was lately employed by one of the best retail drug houses in Montreal. By this means Messrs. Evans & Sons hope to carry out in their usual thorough manner their three great business principles, accuracy, neatness and promptness, all orders, as far as possible, being shipped and invoiced the same day they are received.

Glassine Labels.

These labels, which have been before the drug trade of the United States for the past four years, have proved a great success. They are precisely similar in appearance to the glass labels and made in any shape or style, suitable for shelf bottles and pots, and also for drawers and drawer pulls. Being made from thin, elastic, transparent sheets of celluloid the projection is but very slight, and thus the objection usual to the glass label is done away with. They do not tarnish or come off and cannot be broken. The samples of these labels which we have seen are exceedingly neat in design and general appearance, and they will no doubt rapidly replace many of the glass labels now in use. See advt. in this issue and note the proposition to Canadian druggists.

Mr. Atkinson, O.C.P. class '96, and formerly of Chesley, Ont., is opening a drug store at Ymir, B.C.

An Interesting Exhibit.

One of the most interesting exhibits in the British Medical Museum in the Victoria Rink was that of the Apollinaris Company. The exhibit was in charge of the Canadian and United States agents of the Apollinaris Company. The Apollinaris Water, impregnated only with its own gas, possesses both the characters of a natural mineral water and the high proportion of carbonic acid belonging to the artificial seltzer and soda waters, it thus combines the advantages of the natural and artificial waters, and, in consequence of its agreeable taste and valuable dietetic qualities, has met with the highest approval in all circles where it has become known.

Under the auspices of the Apollinaris Company, a very valuable mineral water, adapted for medicinal purposes, has been introduced into this country under the name "Apenta." This product, which was also on exhibition, is a bitter water, derived pure and in a perfectly natural condition from springs situated near Budapest.

It belongs to the class of purgative waters, but its action happens to be of a mild and non-irritating character, due to the presence of a large quantity of sulphate of magnesia, which exceeds in quantity the sulphate of soda. The former is the milder purgative, and the somewhat crude action of the soda sulphate of other waters is therefore avoided in "Apenta," a fact which cannot fail to increase its medicinal value in a marked degree. The water also contains traces of lithia. Sufferers of gouty tendencies will appreciate this latter point, and the other qualities of "Apenta" will equally commend it to the notice of this class of patients.

"Apenta" should become a favorite water for family medicinal use, and in many of the slight derangements of life, whereof digestive troubles, biliousness, and the like are examples, it will be found serviceable, while cases of "torpid liver" are said to benefit largely by its regular employment. It is in use in the Montreal hospitals.

CHRYSOTOXIN.—This is a newly isolated principle from ergot, claimed to represent fully the drug and to remain unaltered for years.

Parachlorophenol paste is recommended for the local treatment of lup. s. It consists of equal parts of parachlorophenol, lanolin, petrolatum and wheat starch.

Boralid is equal parts of acetanilid and boric acid and is used in skin diseases.

In the treatment of boils nutmegs have been found useful. They are to be powdered and spread over the face of a linseed poultice, and so applied.

Iodide, oz.....	\$ 35	\$ 40	Iodide, oz.....	\$ 40	\$ 43	Geranium, oz.....	\$ 1 75	\$ 1 08			
Bin., oz.....	25	30	Salicylate, lb.....	1 00	1 10	Rose, lb.....	3 20	3 50			
Oxide, Red, lb.....	1 15	1 20	Sulphate, lb.....	2	5	Juniper berries (English), lb...	4 50	5 50			
Pill (Blue Mass), lb.....	70	75	Sulphite, lb.....	8	10	Wood, lb.....	70	70			
MILK SUGAR, powdered, lb.....	30	35	SOMNAL, oz.....	85	00	Lavender, Chiris. Fleur, lb....	3 00	3 55			
MORPHINE, Acetate, oz.....	1 75	1 80	SPIRIT NITRE, lb.....	38	68	Garden, lb.....	75	1 50			
Muriate, oz.....	1 75	1 80	STRONTIUM, Nitrate, lb.....	18	20	Lemon, lb.....	1 75	1 90			
Sulphate, oz.....	1 80	1 85	STRYCHNIN E, crystals, oz.....	80	85	Lemongrass, lb.....	1 50	1 00			
PEPSIN, Saccharated, oz.....	35	40	SULFONAL, oz.....	28	30	Mustard, Essential, oz.....	60	60			
PHENACETIN, oz.....	38	40	SULPHUR, Flowers of, lb.....	2 1/2	4	Neroli, oz.....	4 25	4 60			
PILOCARPIN, Muriate, grain....	12	15	Pure precipitated, lb.....	13	20	Orange, lb.....	2 75	3 75			
PIPERIN, oz.....	1 00	1 10	TARTAR EMETIC, lb.....	50	55	Sweet, lb.....	2 75	3 00			
PHOSPHORUS, lb.....	90	1 10	THYMOL (Thymic acid), oz.....	55	60	Origanum, lb.....	65	85			
POTASSA, Caustic, white, lb....	60	65	VERATRINE, oz.....	2 00	2 10	Patchouli, oz.....	80	70			
POTASSIUM, Acetate, lb.....	35	40	ZINC, Acetate, lb.....	70	75	Pennyroyal, lb.....	2 50	2 50			
Bicarbonate, lb.....	15	17	Carbonate lb.....	25	30	Peppermint, lb.....	2 25	2 05			
Bichromate, lb.....	14	15	Chloride, granular, oz.....	13	15	Pimento, lb.....	2 60	2 70			
Bitar (Cream Tart.), lb.....	25	28	Iodide, oz.....	60	65	Rhodium, oz.....	80	80			
Bromide, lb.....	75	80	Oxide, lb.....	13	60	Rose, oz.....	7 50	11 00			
Carbonate, lb.....	12	13	Sulphate, lb.....	9	11	Rosemary, lb.....	70	75			
Chlorate, Eng., lb.....	18	20	Valerianate, oz.....	25	30	Rue, oz.....	25	35			
Powdered, lb.....	20	22	ESSENTIAL OILS.								
Citrate, lb.....	70	75	Oil, Almond, bitter, oz.....	75	80	Sandalwood, lb.....	5 50	7 50			
Cyanide, lb.....	40	50	Sweet, lb.....	40	50	Sassafras, lb.....	75	85			
Hypophosphites, oz.....	10	12	Amber, crude, lb.....	40	45	Savin, lb.....	1 60	1 75			
Iodide, lb.....	3 50	3 75	Rec't, lb.....	60	65	Spearmint, lb.....	3 75	4 05			
Nitrate, gran, lb.....	8	10	Anise, lb.....	3 00	3 25	Spruce, lb.....	65	70			
Permanganate, lb.....	40	45	Bay, oz.....	50	60	Tansy, lb.....	4 25	4 50			
Prussiate, Red, lb.....	50	55	Bergamot, lb.....	3 25	3 50	Thyme, white, lb.....	1 80	1 90			
Yellow, lb.....	32	35	Cade, lb.....	90	1 00	Wintergreen, lb.....	2 75	3 00			
And Sod. Tartrate, lb.....	25	30	Cajuput, lb.....	1 60	1 70	Wormseed, lb.....	3 50	3 75			
Sulphuret, lb.....	25	30	Capsicum, oz.....	60	65	Wormwood, lb.....	4 25	4 50			
PROPHYLAMINE, oz.....	35	46	Caraway, lb.....	2 75	3 00	FIXED OILS.					
QUININE, Sulph, bulk.....	39	42	Cassia, lb.....	2 75	3 00	CASTOR, lb.....	13	15			
Ozs., oz.....	42	45	Cedar.....	55	85	COD LIVER, N.F., gal.....	80	1 00			
QUINIDINE, Sulphate, ozs., oz..	16	20	Cinnamon, Ceylon, oz.....	2 75	3 00	Norwegian, gal.....	1 30	1 50			
SALICIN, lb.....	4 50	5 00	Citronella, lb.....	80	85	COTTONSEED, gal.....	1 10	1 20			
SANTONIN, oz.....	20	22	Clove, lb.....	1 10	1 20	LARD, gal.....	90	1 00			
SILVER, Nitrate, cryst, oz.....	80	85	Copaiba, lb.....	1 75	2 00	LINSBEE, boiled, gal.....	50	59			
Fused, oz.....	85	90	Crotan, lb.....	1 50	1 75	Raw, gal.....	55	58			
SODIUM, Acetate, lb.....	30	35	Cubeb, lb.....	2 50	3 00	NRATSFOOT, gal.....	1 20	1 30			
Bicarbonate, kgs., lb.....	2 75	3 00	Cumin, lb.....	5 50	6 00	OLIVE, gal.....	1 30	1 35			
Bromide, lb.....	65	70	Erigeron, oz.....	20	25	Salad, gal.....	2 50	2 60			
Carbonate, lb.....	3	6	Eucalyptus, lb.....	1 50	1 75	PALM, lb.....	12	13			
Hypophosphite, oz.....	10	12	Fennel, lb.....	1 60	1 75	SPEARMINT, gal.....	1 35	1 40			
Hyposulphite, lb.....	3	6				TURPENTINE, gal.....	50	60			

Drug Report.

Canada.

No special change in prices to note. Opium maintains a high price and it is worth fully \$4.50 per pound. Quinine unchanged. A cable, just received, states that public sale of bark at Amsterdam on November 4th, realized 20 per cent. higher figures, and three-quarters of all offered was sold. This should strengthen the price of quinine. Cinchonidia has sympathized with quinine, and is worth from 25 to 30 cents per ounce. Mandrake root is higher. Bromide potash maintains the advance, and is held here now from 70 to 75 cents. Golden seal root is scarce, and is 50 per cent. higher. Norway cod liver oil will probably advance. Castor oil, small supply, firm in price. Spices generally are higher.

The proprietors of "Abbey's Salt," and "Sanderson's Infallible Oil" are both putting up a 25 cent size. Mediterranean sponges are all much higher, owing to the trouble in the East, making it difficult to get stock. Druggists should now see if they have a full stock of freezable goods and save express charges, and possibly loss through breakages.

England.

LONDON, Eng., Oct. 27, 1897.

Quinine is the sensation of the month as an advance took place without warning and there is no sign of substantial reduction.

Bromides have also advanced. Menthol is a trifle dearer, but is still remarkably low in price. Cardamoms have again advanced. Oil of lemongrass is noticeably dearer.

Morphine and opium are quiet. Iodine unaltered. A reduction has taken place in value of oils of cassia and aniseed; oil of peppermint H.G.H. is still very cheap. Cod liver oil is weak and castor oil is expected to go lower early next year.

Ossin (extractum ossium liquidum) constitutes a dark brown, slightly bitter liquid prepared from fresh bones. It is given in diabetes.

Sodium ossalinate is the name given by Stroschein (*Phar. Zeit.*) to a compound of sodium with the fatty acids of ox marrow. It is suggested as a substitute for cod liver oil.

Hydrargyroseptol is a compound of quinosol-mercury and sodium chlorid ($C_6H_4N.O.SO_3.Hg + 2NaCl$) and has been introduced as an antiluetic remedy.

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