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Canadian Druggist

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

Vol. X.

TORONTO, MAY, 1898.

No. 5

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WILLIAM J. DYAS, PUBLISHER.

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Advertising rates on application.

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

TORONTO, ONT.

EUROPEAN AGENCIES:

London, England: 145 Fleet Street, E.C.
Paris, France: 17 Rue de la Grange Bateliere

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DRUG REPORTS.

The Condition of the Drug Trade.

As a result of diligent enquiry amongst both the wholesale and retail branches of the drug trade, there is no doubt of the steadily increasing business in Canada and of a brighter outlook than has been apparent for some years. Not only has a feeling of confidence been inspired, but the actual results show a marked improvement. The large influx of foreign capital which has been steadily pouring into this country both in the shape of investments in mining lands and in other ventures has given a plethora of money, and we all know that where money is plenty with attendant increase in values of produce and real estate, the effect on commercial circles is very evident.

This is what we are now experiencing in this favored country, and, as one branch of the mercantile community, the drug trade is reaping its share of the prosperity.

Although the vexed question of "cut-rate" prices and competition from outside dealers is still prevalent in some of the large centres, which has tended to demoralize legitimate business, yet, in spite of these drawbacks, and probably in some measure as a result of them, the retail druggist has become more self-reliant, more aggressive, and more thoroughly a "business" man, not depending so much on the efforts of others, as is exemplified in the cases of patent medicines, whose makers have, in many cases, allowed them to be sold indiscriminately and at whatever prices the "general merchant" chose to name, but in the development of his own individuality in the manufacture of lines adapted to his trade and in the handling of others which command a good margin of profit through the watchful efforts of their manufacturers.

The aggressive policy also which has been adopted of handling lines of goods outside of the ordinary run of the druggist's stock, but which can with great

advantage and in perfect keeping be added to it, has opened new sources of profit to the wide-awake dealer.

On the whole the state of the drug trade in Canada to-day is reassuring and its prospects are bright for a continuance of sound business development.

No doubt there are individual businesses and individual localities which have not yet, and perhaps never will, from some reason or other, see any improvement; but the concensus of opinion and feeling and the actual results so far confirm what we have said as to the decided impulse given to the business both of the wholesale and retail drug trade in Canada.

College of Pharmacy.

The annual meeting of the Montreal College of Pharmacy was held in the college building, 595 LaGauchetiere street, May 5th. W. H. Chapman, ex-president, in the chair. The chairman opened the meeting by calling upon Mr. E. Muir, secretary-treasurer, to read the minutes of the last meeting, which were approved and adopted. The secretary then read the annual report and financial statement, both of which were of a highly satisfactory character. The president then delivered his address, complimenting the members upon the progress which had been made, and then referred to several changes that were in contemplation in the near future, which would further raise the standard of the college and extend its usefulness. After the delivery of his address the chairman nominated Messrs. Lecours and Morrison as scrutineers to count the ballot papers for the Executive Board and during the interval Prof. T. D. Reed, M.D., honorary dean of the college, gave a very interesting exhibition of acetylene gas in connection with the magic lantern. The scrutineers, having completed the counting of the ballots, reported the following gentlemen elected to the Executive Board, namely: John G. Tremble, Joseph Contant, C. J. Covernton, H. R. Lancot, J. R. Parkin, R. W. Williams, H. W. Reynolds, T. E. Barbeau, and A. M. Macmillan; these with the following officers elected by acclamation, namely: W. H. Chapman president, A. J. Laurance vice-president, and E. Muir treasurer, will compose the Board for the ensuing year. The chairman now presented the college prizes to the successful students, namely: Gustave Richard, senior chemistry and junior materia

medica; George H. Voss, senior materia medica and botany; and Alfred J. Bedard, junior chemist. Mr. Gustave Richard also won the Pharmaceutical Association minor prize, he having obtained the highest count at the recent minor examinations. Votes of thanks having been accorded to the returning officers, the scrutineers and others for their services the meeting closed.

Ontario College of Pharmacy.

RESULTS OF EXAMINATIONS.

The fifty-fifth semi-annual examination of the Ontario College of Pharmacy was held at the College building last week. There were 126 candidates. The following are the results:

PRIZEMEN.

John Roberts' Scholarship—A. Moir, Dunnville.

John Roberts' Medal—C. W. Watson, Goderich.

GENERAL PROFICIENCY.

Gold Medal—A. Moir.

MEDALS FOR SUBJECTS.

Silver Medal—C. W. Watson.

Dispensing—W. C. Dixon, Peterborough.

Pharmacy—John Bartholomew, Hamilton.

Chemistry—Hugh McPherson, Kenmore.

Materia Medica—H. A. Davidson, Peterborough.

Botany—C. W. Watson, Goderich.

HONOR LIST, BY MERIT.

A. Moir, Charles W. Watson, Hugh McPherson, John Bartholomew, C. H. Lewis, James E. Twohey (aeq.), H. H. Black, W. Bew, Foster Studholme, S. M. Lyon (aeq.), L. R. Clark, A. W. Smiley, H. A. Davidson (aeq.), Hugh Y. Smith, G. N. Bateson, J. W. Johnston, Louis D. Orr, G. W. Henderson (aeq.), Geo. B. Fowler, Elmer J. Bellman, A. J. Gallagher, A. Potts (aeq.), William Driver, J. A. McDonald, E. R. Davis, J. Nelson Scott, James M. Duncan, A. G. Borland, U. R. Bailey (aeq.), P. H. Morrison, A. Johnston, Malcolm T. Galbraith, F. C. Fielding (aeq.), R. W. McKinnell, E. E. Rutherford, W. G. Williams, M. C. Prust, Barth Munro, H. E. Middlebro, G. W. Pegg, F. M. Crowe, E. T. Jones, W. C. Dixon, Georges E. Rason, J. T. Curtis, H. W. Hardy, Harry Hebblewhite, H. A.

Croo'ts, H. I. Ridley, J. McRae, J. S. Kennedy, J. S. Nomabell, J. Kelly (aeq.), B. Carswell, J. A. Milbee, W. J. Kent, C. W. Elliott (aeq.).

PASS LIST, ALPHABETICALLY.

J. N. Allen, T. A. Argue, A. R. Badger, W. N. Braund, C. J. Cunningham, A. J. Davidson, E. W. Dunn, F. A. Gray, B. Griffin, C. D. Harris, B. N. Kelley, A. F. Knowles, A. G. Kalbfleisch, G. J. Mitchell, R. L. Morgan, T. L. Murray, R. M. E. McDiarmid, W. L. McKinnon, J. W. McLaren, H. E. McLean, W. D. McLeod, J. F. Patterson, A. Powell, R. W. Reid, G. A. Ross, A. Smith, L. H. Stanton, Alex. Stuart, James E. Totten, J. Taylor, G. L. Walker, F. H. Walley, A. E. Wardell, J. H. White, J. Winterborn, G. H. Worthington, E. J. Williams.

PASSED IN FOUR SUBJECTS.

E. H. Allen, George F. Brethour, W. L. Cameron, C. P. Collins, George F. Craig, F. W. Glassford, E. C. Haines, W. H. Hewgill, F. W. Jeffs, W. M. Scott, Irwin A. Snider, J. A. Stewart, William Summerfeldt, Stanley M. Tarrant.

The New British Pharmacopoeia.

Our readers will find an excellent review of this work on page 99 of this issue. Nothing can be of greater moment to the practical druggist than his official text-book, and the publication of the Pharmacopoeia of 1898 has been looked forward to with much interest. There have been many changes, the most notable ones being in the fact, that while there have been only 80 additions, there have been 189 deletions. The abolition of *proof spirit* is another noticeable feature, the strength of the standard of alcohol has also been increased from 56 o. p. to 58 o. p. In other parts of this issue will be found a very useful table which has been furnished to the (London) *Phar. Journal*, for the production of the various strengths designated.

It is expected that supplies of the new Pharmacopoeia will be to hand in the course of a few weeks and will be followed shortly afterwards by that, to many, indispensable work, "Squire's Companion."

Some men grieve two dollars' worth over every dollar they lose.

Any fool can lay plans, but it takes a wise man to hatch them out.

CHAPIREAU'S

CACHETEURS



AND CACHETS

Are used by Druggists throughout Canada, and are pronounced to be the best in the market. No up-to-date chemist can do without them. Complete Machines (last a life time) suit all sizes Cachets, \$5.00 to \$10.50.

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OUT

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Prevents Seasickness and Nausea.
Relieves Acidity and Flatulence.
Clears the Complexion.
Promotes Perspiration if taken in blood-warm water or followed by a cup of hot tea.

DIRECTIONS. — A teaspoonful produces a refreshing drink, two teaspoonfuls act as a laxative. To be taken, preferably, in a half tumbler of tepid water, but cold water, not iced, will answer.

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THE GRAPE SALINE LABORATORY

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per
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- Pabst's Malt
- Wyeth's Malt
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- Vaseline Bottles, N.P. Screw-Cap
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... 1898 ...

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A Guaranteed Cure for Catarrh.

CLARKE'S KOLA COMPOUND,

A Guaranteed Cure for Asthma.

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

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

Pharmacy in England.

Review of the British Pharmacopœia, 1898.

Photographic Notes—Trade Novelties.

From our own Correspondent.

The long-delayed British Pharmacopœia, 1898, has at length seen the light, although not yet actually published. The manner in which advance copies were issued was as badly arranged as possible. On the Thursday morning before Good Friday the editors of the various journals of medicine and pharmacy received a copy each, and, as a result, they had to delay their issue that week in order to notice the new B.P. It was the ironical working of fate that the only British journal of pharmacy, which has attempted to pierce the mystery surrounding the preparation of the B.P. and whose early publication of a review was promptly met by official denial of accuracy, missed any review Easter week as they had gone to press earlier than the others. Both the *Pharmaceutical Journal* and the *British and Colonial Druggist* had several pages devoted to the principal alterations, etc., and since then each week has shown that the critics of the 1898 edition will be quite as numerous as those of the 1885.

To Canadians the first disappointment will be that in spite of all official utterances the needs of the Dominion have not been considered in the least, in fact the Imperial character of the work is a misnomer. In the appendix a few alternatives and modifications of formulæ are mentioned that may be allowed in the colonies, but the real work of catering for their requirements is left for an addendum. Then the adoption of the metric system is such that to those accustomed to these weights and measures it seems ridiculous, whilst to those who are not often using them it will be confusion worse confounded. In one instance the exact metric equivalent is given to that of the Imperial, whilst in another it bears no relation whatever. But it is the new preparations and remedies that will attract most attention, whilst the omissions are always profoundly interesting. The medical committee are mainly responsible for this part of the work and conservatism is stamped large on the result. Only Virginian Prune Bark, for the tincture, and Quillaia Bark for alcoholic coal tar solution have really been added in the way of drugs, as fresh orange peel and

araroba were really official before. The chemicals added are bismuth, salicylas, codeine phosphate, hycscine hydrobromide, hyoseyamine sulphate, morphine tartrate, naphthol, physostigmine sulphate, quinine acid hydrochloride, salo, strychnine hydrochloride. The new organic remedies are represented by dried myroid gland and a solution of the fresh gland. The omissions are very large, and include all the household articles, such as honey, raisins, vinegar, poultices, soda water, etc. The most surprising omissions are amongst the preparations, such as ext. belâ liq., liq. ammon. acet. fort, liq. ferri dialysat, pil. ferri iodid, tinct. lobeliæ, tinct. valerian, tinct. zingiv fort, and ung. simplex. The most radical alterations are in tinct. aurant (fresh peel with strong spirit, instead of dry peel and proof-spirit), tinct. chlorof. et. morphinæ (now completely altered and containing four times as much morphine), sp. æth. co. (now only obtained by distillation) extract cascari liq. (cold water treatment), Bland's pill (now sodii carb. exsico., and ferri sulph. exsico.), concentrated in fusions and decoctions 1 to 10 and so on. All the tinctures have been shuffled, either as regards their strength of drug per pint or respecting the strength of alcoholic menstruum.

Standardization has hardly advanced since the 1885 edition, although a good show is made of the small advance, which now includes belladonna and ipecacuanha, whilst tincture of jalap based upon percentage of resin. Improved methods are given for the standardization of cinchona, opium and nux vomica and their preparations.

The chemical tests and botanical and physical characters have been elaborately extended, and in most cases show that higher purity has been the object in view. In some instances these are overdone and the result will be that only a refined article can be sold under the B.P. designation, which is often an unfair disadvantage to him as a trader. For instance, the tests for glycerine are so much improved that most of the commercial article will fail to respond, consequently the

chemist cannot sell B.P. glycerine to compete with a dry goods store prices even if he wished to. To the pharmacist who prepares his own tinctures, the new series of alcohols of various strengths will seem specially irritating, but it is an attempt to meet Farr and Wright's results on the standardization of tinctures. The adoption of a rectified spirit having 85.6 percentage of alcohol and specific gravity of .834, instead of the old spirit of 84 percentage and .838 was found necessary in order to obtain something like accuracy in diluted alcohols. The new spirit is 90 per cent. by volume, and the other strengths, such as 70, 60, 45 and 20, are easily calculated. The chemistry of the oils has been thoroughly brought up to date, and nomenclature has been carefully attended to. There can be little doubt that the new B.P. shows marked progress in the art of pharmacy during the thirteen years that have elapsed since the last edition, but it is by no means so complete as we had been led to expect. The additions are, for the most part, unimportant, the arrangement of the volume not so useful for reference as Squire's well-known Companion; the spirit of conservatism has been too strong, the chief characteristics are that articles of well-earned reputation, such as compound syrup of hypophosphites, Parrish's syrup, etc., or improved methods of administration such as cachets, capsules, compressed tablets, etc., are conspicuous by their absence. The marked indifference displayed by the medical profession in the publication of the B.P., and the complete disregard by the committee of the convenience of pharmacists where momentous alterations have been effected, would surprise foreign nations. It is not known, even now, when the new B.P. will become the legal authority of the medicinal preparations in this country, and it looks as if the General Medical Council did not care.

There is no diminution in the interest displayed by pharmacists in photography, either as a profitable extra or as a hobby. The makers and dealers in photographic appliances are never behindhand with novelties and prices are now much more reasonable than even three or four years ago. A friend of mine, a pharmacist in a London suburb, has a small window at the side of the entrance to his shop, and he used to fill it with the usual lines of perfumes, toilet preparations, and the like, but it was suggested to him that he

should try the photographic business. He obtained a fairly selective stock and in less than six months that window was returning him \$50 a month net profit. He fitted up a dark room and has almost too much developing and printing to do for his amateur customers than he can manage. One of his most successful strokes is to procure good specimens of the photographic art, supplied free by Eastman's or Ilford Co., and others, and display these prominently. He says it is a wonderful draw as all the enthusiastic amateurs imagine they are going to procure equally good results. From practical experience he finds Lancaster's $\frac{1}{4}$ "Instantograph" the most successful cheap tripod camera, whilst the kodaks come easily first as hand cameras. Plates are an active source of income, but printing-out-paper is a bit too cheap. Then the numerous little accessories are always attractive to the amateur, who seems never tired of adding them to his appliances, whilst now and again a good portrait lens is sold at a thumping figure that makes one's mouth water in these days of cut rates. Photographic chemicals are not of much value, a little goes such a long way; but stock solutions of developer, fixing and toning, and so on will always command a ready sale.

Extract of malt in lever-top tins is not a bad idea, and the Distillers' Company, of Edinburgh, in pushing this line. It has an advantage that no pouring is required, as the spoon can be easily inserted. Parma violets are ubiquitous; the scent has been going strong for the last year or two, then a soap was introduced, and now a tooth powder. I have a suspicion that ionone is responsible for much of this popular perfume. Granular effervescent citrate of magnesia in rounded-corner pale flats is an improvement on the usual dark blue bottles, as the size and shape of the granules are so conspicuous. A vanilla-flavored citrate is very popular just now and is easily managed by the introduction of vanillin into the citrate before granulating.

Camphor is used as an antidote to strychnine poisoning.

Mr. Frank C. Simson, of Halifax, N.S., has the sincere sympathy of the editor of this journal as well as of a very large circle of friends in his sad bereavement through the death of a child, and also his father-in-law, both occurring during a week.

Ontario College of Pharmacy.

Semi-Annual Examinations.

The semi annual examinations of the Ontario College of Pharmacy were held at the College building, May 2nd to 7th. The following are the papers submitted:

DISPENSING.

Examiner.—W. MURKINSON. Time allowed: Three Hours.

MISS CHASE.

R Camphor ʒj.
Ol. terebinth ʒss.
Ol. ricini. ʒiss.
P. acaciæ q.s.
Aquam ad ʒiv.
Misce ft. emuls. Cap. cochl. parvum
omni semihora donec dolor mitescat;
phiala prius concussa.

J. ROSS.

R Plumbi acet gr. xx.
Pulv. opii gr. iv.
Ft. massa in pil, octo divid.
Cap. unam statim; iterentur post hor
am si perstet diarrhœa

ELI SPAIN.

R Sulphur sublimat. ʒj.
Kali iodid. gr. x
Hydrarg. ammoniat. ʒss.
Vasellini. ʒvj.
Misce intime sec. art.
Affricetur parti affect. omni biduo si
opus sit.

LESTER HALL.

R Emp. canthar. pone sinistram aurem
ponendam.

LAURA ROSE.

R Potas. chlor. ʒj.
Acid. hydrochlor. ʒss.
Aquam ad ʒiij.
Ft. solut. chlori recens
Cap. gutt. triginta omn. quadr. hor. sup.
sacch.

Values: 24, 20, 18, 18.

Pharmacy.

Examiner:—F. T. HARRISON. Time Allowed: Two Hours.

1. What is understood by destructive distillation and fractional distillation? Give examples of each, and describe fully how the latter is performed.

2. *Acidum Hydrocyanicum Dilutum*:—State how it is prepared, its strength, how preserved, in what way it may deteriorate, and how tested for impurities and for strength.

3. *Opium*:—(a) About what is the percentage of moisture contained before drying?

(b) What should be the percentage of morphine present when dry and powdered?

(c) Give outline of method of assay. (The process given in the B.P. or any other trustworthy process will be accepted.)

4. (a) *Pulvis Rhei Compositus*:—What are the ingredients used and why is it directed to be kept in a well-closed bottle in a dry place?

(b) *Pulvis Amygdale Compositus*:—What are its ingredients, how prepared, and why is it directed to keep in a lightly covered jar?

(c) *Hydrargyrum cum Creta*.—Name the ingredients and proportions, and state how prepared. Are the ingredients chemically united?

5. Describe fully the preparation of the solid extract of the following: Dandelion, gentian, aconite, rhubarb and opium.

6. *Incompatibility*:—Classify and define, and give an example of each class.

7. Name the most important ointment bases with notes as to their application.

8. (a) *Syrupus Ferri Phosphatis*.

Take of—

Granulated Sulphate of

Iron 224 grs.

Phosphate of Sodium 200 grs.

Bicarbonate of Sodium 56 grs.

Concentrated Phosphoric

Acid 1¼ fl. ozs.

Refined Sugar 8 ozs.

Distilled Water 8 fl. ozs.

(b) *Unguentum Hydrargyri Nitratiss*.

Take of—

Mercury by Weight 4 ozs.

Nitric Acid 12 fl. ozs.

Prepared Lard 15 ozs.

Olive Oil 32 fl. ozs.

Give a detailed account of how you would proceed in making the above preparations. Also state why bicarbonate of sodium is used in (a).

9 and 10. Oral and recognition of specimens.

Values, 7, 10, 10, 10, 15, 9, 9, 10, 20.

CHEMISTRY.

Examiner:—PAUL L. SCOTT. Time allowed: Two Hours.

1. "The molecular weight of carbon dioxide is forty-four." Explain clearly

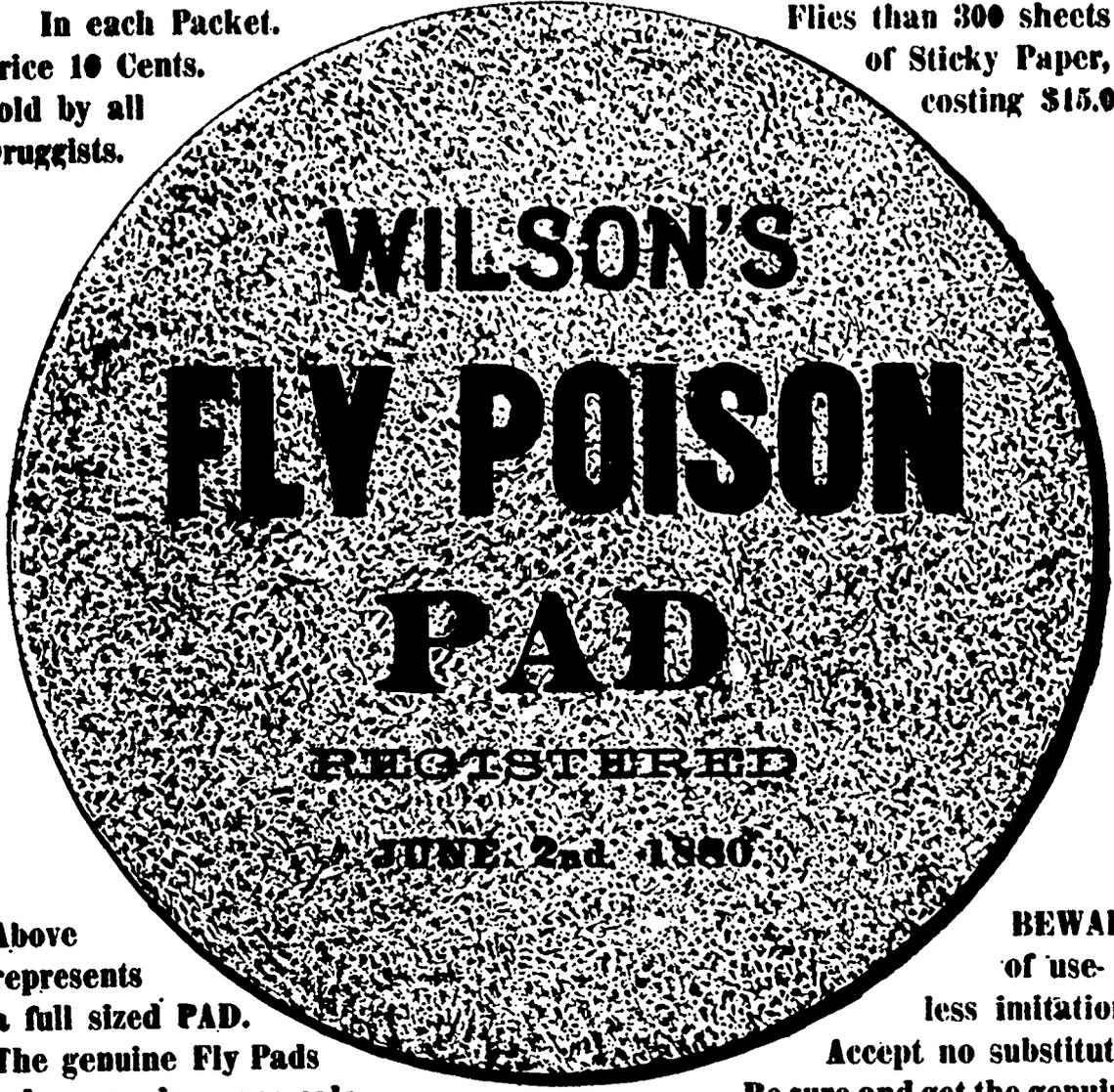
FIVE PADS

In each Packet.

Price 10 Cents.

**Sold by all
Druggists.**

**Each Packet will kill more
Flies than 300 sheets
of Sticky Paper,
costing \$15.00.**



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

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

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

FLY PADS

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

ARE YOU READY FOR IT ?

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

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

ARCHDALE WILSON & CO.

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS, : : : HAMILTON

Druggists

YOU MAKE A BIG MISTAKE
IF YOU DO NOT KEEP IN
STOCK NATURE'S OWN REM-
EDY

AH-WA-GO

The King of Blood Purifiers
and Positive Cure for

**RHEUMATISM, DYSPEPSIA, AND
ALL KIDNEY TROUBLES.**

AH-WA-GO is the Best Selling Medicine
on the Market.

A Medicine that sells on its merits.

A Medicine that is guaranteed, and if, after
using the entire contents, your customer is not
satisfied, we cheerfully refund the money.

**AH-WA-GO WILL BUILD UP YOUR TRADE AND
BRING YOU NEW CUSTOMERS.**

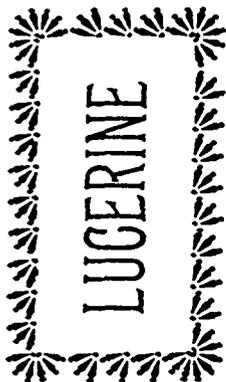
Write us for Booklets, Samples, and Prices
on AH-WA-GO, and our other Remedies.

All leading Wholesale Druggists keep it; if your job-
ber cannot or will not get it for you please address as
below:

The F. E. KARN CO. 128 Wellington
St., Toronto, Canada.

United States Office: 10 Court St., Buffalo, N.Y.

Petrolatum, U.S.P



"A yellowish or yellow fat-like mass obtained by distilling off the lighter and more volatile portions from American Petroleum and purifying the residue. Transparent in thin layers, more or less fluorescent. Completely Amorphous, Tasteless and Odorless and having a Neutral Reaction. Melting point 104° to 125° F." — *United States Pharmacopœia.*

A very large per cent. of the Petroleum now
on the market and sold as Petrolatum U.S.P.
will not stand inspection of the United
States Pharmacopœia: for

First—It is not completely Amorphous, as it
contains Paraffin wax and other waxes of a crys-
talline nature, shown by its tendency to separate.

Second—It is not Tasteless and Odorless.

Third—It does not have a Neutral Reaction,
acids are used in its manufacture, the traces of
which cannot be removed.

We have it in all sizes, from Barrels down.

FOR THE GENUINE APPLY TO

THE LONDON DRUG CO.

LONDON, ONT.

Niagara Falls Line

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

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

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

**NIAGARA FALLS
BUFFALO
NEW YORK**

AND ALL POINTS EAST.

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

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

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

W. H. SMITH. A. W. HEPBURN,
General Agent. Manager.

Diseases of the Stomach.

COCAINE, PEPSINE, NARCEINE

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

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

Winckler Antigastralgie Pills

COCAINE, PEPSINE, NARCEINE

Same direction as for the WINCKLER ANTI-
GASTRALGIQUE.

DOSE: One or two pill-fifteen minutes before meals,
or when symptoms appear. This is especially recommend-
ed to the people who can't stand the preparations lightly
alcoholized.

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

TORONTO: The Druggists' Corporation of Can-
ada, Limited

STIMULATING and REFRESHING LIQUEUR HOR.

KOLA, COCA and LIME GLYCEROPHOSPHATE

A Stimulating Tonic. It Strengthens the En-
tire System.

Perfect specific for Albuminuria, Nervous
Irritability, Phosphaturia, Neuralgia, Consump-
tion, General Debility, Exhaustions.

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

TORONTO: The Druggists' Corporation of
Canada, Limited.

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

Pharmaceutical Specialties....

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

THE

**Martin, Bole &
Wynne Co.**

Wholesale Druggists, Winnipeg, Man.

To the Drug Trade

NOFBRÄU.

"A malt tonic of surpassing value in its
action on the nerves."

"Admirably adapted to the wants of
ladies before and after confinement."

"Highly nutritious, and its use will be
found very satisfactory in the rearing of
strong, healthy children."

"Ahead of porter or strong ale, whether
imported or domestic."

"Endorsed by the medical profession
as the standard of perfection."

Reinhardt & Co.,
Lager Brewers, TORONTO.

•The only Pills which purge without pain

**BOISSY'S
SAPONACEOUS
PILLS** LAXATIVE
PURGATIVE
REFRESHING

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

Agent: M. DECARY, Pharmacist, Montreal

the meaning of this statement, and mention the facts upon which it is based.

2. Give a brief account of the chemistry of iodine, and compare its chemical properties with those of fluorine.

3. How will each of the following substances be affected by heating in the presence of air: Ammonium chloride, magnesium carbonate, potassium citrate, phosphoric acid, mercury, sodium bicarbonate?

4. Give the empirical formula of the simplest compound having the composition of

Nitrogen	36.85	per cent.
Carbon	15.79	"
Hydrogen	5.26	"
Sulphur	42.10	"

(Atomic weights: Sulphur, 32; carbon, 12; nitrogen, 14.)

5. Write a short account of the chemistry of iron, including (a) sources and metallurgy. (b) Important compounds. (c) Oxidation and reduction. (d) Qualitative tests.

6. Express by equations the action of (a) Potassium carbonate upon calcium chloride in solution

(b) Phosphorus pentachloride upon ethyl alcohol.

(c) Hot sulphuric acid upon charcoal.

(d) Hydrogen sulphide upon potassium dichromate in acid solution.

(e) Dilute sulphuric acid upon barium peroxide.

7. Give the rational and the structural formula of: Chloroform, acetic aldehyde, benzoic acid, propane, primary and tertiary butyl alcohols and dimethyl ketone.

8. How would you detect the presence of a salt of

(a) Potassium in a solution of sodium chloride?

(b) Arsenic in a solution of antimonious chloride?

(c) Lead in a solution of mercurous nitrate?

(d) Aluminium in a solution of mercuric chloride?

(e) Copper in a solution of zinc sulphate?

The following may be substituted for any one of the above questions:

Explain what is meant by the "action of mass" in chemical reactions, illustrating by means of the reactions occurring upon the addition of hydrochloric acid to solutions of potassium nitrate and silver nitrate respectively.

9 and 10. Recognition of specimens and oral examination.

Values: S, 12, S, S, 15, 10, 9, 10, 20.

PRESCRIPTIONS.

Examiner—A. R. FRANK. Time allowed, Two Hours

1. Translate into English, describe the manner of mixing, pointing out any errors which may occur in the following:

RECIPE—

Ferri Pyrophosphate, drachmas duas,
Strychnine, grānum unam,
Tincturæ Calumbæ unciam cum semisse,
Tincturæ Quassia uncias duas,
Elixer Simplicis uncias tres.
Aquam ad uncias sex.

Misce fiat mistura sumat drachmas duas, ope tubuli vitrei, mane meridie et hora somni, ad biduum vel triduum elapso capiat tablet hydrargyri subchloridi grana duas hora somni.

2. Translate into English and describe very fully the manner of mixing the following:

R

(a) Morphia Mur. grana sex
Camphor grana viginti
Cera Flav. drachmam unam
Ol. Theobromat (Q.S.)

Misce et divid: in suppos. xii.

Usus unam more dictu om nocte.

N.B.—Make by hand. State quantity
Ol. Theobrom.

R

(b) Ol: Tereb. ʒij
Ac: Acet Dil ʒss.
Acet Canth: ʒiii
Ol: Olive ʒj
Ovi Vitelli Q. S.
Aq: ad ʒvi.

M ft. Lin: Quocum illmantur partes
dunudatur his quotidie.

N. B.—State number of Ovi Vitelli.

3. A prescription reads:

Strychnine gr. 1½
Aq ʒj.
Mitte ʒviii.

You keep in stock a solution of 1 in 100. How much would you use? Show work. Do you consider it a large dose?

4. Give dose of following: Pilocarpin mur, croton oil, codeine, cupri sulph., acetum cantharides, ext. aconit, tinct. strophanthus, soda sulph., tinct. cannabis indicus, sugar of lead.

5. Give Latin names of the following: Eason's syrup, Prepared Calamine, Black Draught, Prussian Blue, Oil of Thyme, Goulard Water, Salt of Lemon, Confection Hips, Glauber Salts, Phenic Acid.

6. Name two incompatibilities of the following: Ammon brom, iodid of iron, morphia, spts. ether nit, cocain mur.

7. Give best means of preserving the following drugs in stock in order to pre-

serve their efficacy Nitrate of amyl, bromine, phosphorus, zinc chloride, magnes carb, Eason's syrup, acid sulphurosi, santonine.

8 to 10.—Oral examination.

Values 10, 15, 8, 10, 10, 7, 10, 30

MATERIA MEDICA

Examiner—D. S. SAGE. Time allowed, Two Hours

1. Myrrh.—(a) From what and how obtained? (b) Name its constituents. (c) Habitat. (d) Mention all other B. P. drugs of the same class as myrrh. (e) Give preparations of myrrh. (f) State any simple tests which would distinguish myrrh from gum acacia.

2. Oils.—Fixed and volatile.—(a) Give the prime difference between fixed and volatile oils. (b) State the principal constituents of each class. (c) Mention all the fixed oils of the B. P. (d) Give the adulterations, impurities or deteriorations which occur in (i) oil lemon, (f) oil peppermint, (g) oil wintergreen. (h) How would you detect them in oil of lemon and oil of peppermint

3. Nux Vomica.—(a) Describe it, microscopically and otherwise. (b) Give habitat. (c) State all its principal constituents. (d) Percentage of chief ones. (e) Are any of the principal constituents obtained from other plants? If so, name them, plants and alkaloids as well. (f) Mention all the preparations of nux vomica with (g) doses.

4. Differentiate in any way you wish between

(a) Powd. cantharides and powd. cubeb.

(b) Powd. acacia and powd. tagacanth.

(c) Powd. senna and comp. licorice powder.

(d) Gregory powder and comp. powder jalap.

(e) Powd. opium from powd. cinchona.

(f) Powd. calumbatrom powd. gentian.

(g) Dover's powder from powd. galls.

(h) Colchicum seed from rape seed.

5. Ipecacuanha.—(a) Describe its gross appearance. (b) Give its constituents, (c) active principle and percentage of same. (d) Habitat (e) Medical properties and dose. (f) Mention any other drugs belonging to the same natural order. (g) Preparations of ipecac with doses.

6. Camphor. Describe (a) at length, its characters and properties. (b) Mention its preparations. (c) Give test for purity. (d) Name ten drugs of B. P. having a principle more or less allied to camphor

7. *Cantharides*.—(a) Describe it. (b) How and from what obtained? (c) Constituents? (d) Active principle, and percentage of same. (e) State adulterations of the whole and powdered drug, and give a practical test for detecting them in the powdered article. (f) Preparations of cantharides.

8. Give (a) Habitat of kine, ol. theobroma, rue sabadilla, santonica, scammony, tragacanth, uva ursi, rad veratri, quassia. (b) From what are the following obtained:—Berberia, chrysarobin, delphinine, jervine, saponin, narcein, pell-etierine, pilocarpine, saccharin, picro-toxine eserine, salisin, codeia, salol? (c) Five of them (in b) give the doses of.

9 and 10. Oral Examination.

Values, 8, 12, 10, 10, 10, 10, 10, 20.

BOTANY.

Examiner:—CHAS. R. SNEYTH. Time allowed: Two hours.

1. Describe the natural orders, crucifere and labiate. Name two members of each.

2. Write short descriptive notes on the following, viz., ovule, cellulose, archegonia, antheridia, parenchyma.

3. What is a fruit? Classify and explain your classification.

4. (a) What classes of plants are grouped under series bryophyta and pteridophyta respectively? (b) Describe the general characteristics and mode of reproduction of the class filices.

5. (a) Explain the different kinds of dichotomous branching. (b) How does it differ from the monopodial form?

6. Describe the different forms of leaf apices. Illustrate by diagram, naming correctly.

7. (a) What is prefoliation or veneration? (b) Describe the various forms.

8. What is anthotaxy? Define the two kinds, and name (without description) the principal forms of each.

9 and 10. Oral examination.

Values—10, 15, 7, 10, 10, 10, 10, 8, 20.

The United States Congress has under consideration the matter of imposing a stamp tax on all proprietary medicines in order to provide an additional revenue for war purposes.

The result of the season's fishing at Lofoden, Norway, shows a vast difference between this year and last. In 1897 the catch was twenty-six million codfish and 18,300 hectos of cod-liver oil; in 1898 it is only fifteen millions codfish and 11,000 hectos of oil.

Alcoholic Menstrua of the New Pharmacopœia.

By F. C. J. BIRD, *Phar. Jour., Eng.*

The strength of the standard alcohol of the Pharmacopœia having been increased by the revisers of the new edition from 56 o. p. to 58 o. p., chemists and druggists will shortly be faced with the necessity of requiring to convert rectified spirit of either strength into alcohol of various degrees of dilution. To facilitate matters the following table is published, as it gives the approximate quantities (sufficiently exact for all practical purposes) of rectified spirit 56 o. p., or alcohol 90 per cent., and water, required to form either 1 gallon or 1 litre of the alcoholic menstrea of the new Pharmacopœia. If the proportions requisite to produce a given

bulk of diluted alcohol, after contraction has taken place, are known, further measurement is unnecessary, and generally the method of dilution to a unit volume will be found more convenient than the addition of water to a unit volume of strong alcohol, as indicated officially. These calculations are based on a percentage of 88.7 by volume of alcohol in Spiritus Rectificatus, B.P. 1885, and in the table the quantities of alcohol and water required to produce 1 gallon of the required dilute spirit are first given, the quantities required to produce 1 litre being given below. The special mixture of 20 per cent. alcohol (2 vols.) and 45 per cent. alcohol (1 vol.) is that required in the preparation of Liquor Senegæ Concentratus.

	Spt. Rectificatus (56 o.p.) B.P. 1885.		Spt. Rectificatus (Alcohol, 90 p.c.) B.P. 1898.		Product, Sp. Gr., and Proof Strength.		
	S.A.R. 56 o.p.	Water.	Alcohol, 90 p.c.	Water.	Product.	Sp. Gr.	Proof Degs.
Menstrua, B.P., 1898.							
Alcohol, 90 p.c.	142½ f. oz.	18 f. oz. (absolute alcohol)			1 gall.	•834	40 o.p.
	889 C.c.	112 C.c. (absolute alcohol)			1000 C.c.		
{ Alcohol, 90 p.c., 7 vol. } { Water, 1 vol. }	1447 f. oz. 903 C.c.	17½ f. oz. 108 C.c.	1427 f. oz. 889 C.c.	19½ f. oz. 123 C.c.	1 gall. 1000 C.c.	•864	40 o.p.
Alcohol, 70 p.c.	126½ f. oz. 789.2 C.c.	36½ f. oz. 228.5 C.c.	1243 f. oz. 777.7 C.c.	38½ f. oz. 241.6 C.c.	1 gall. 1000 C.c.	•890	22 5 o.p.
Alcohol, 60 p.c.	108½ f. oz. 676.4 C.c.	55½ f. oz. 346.3 C.c.	1067 f. oz. 666.6 C.c.	57½ f. oz. 357.3 C.c.	1 gall. 1000 C.c.	•913	5 5 o.p.
Alcohol, 45 p.c.	81½ f. oz. 507.5 C.c.	83 f. oz. 518.4 C.c.	80 f. oz. 500 C.c.	84½ f. oz. 526.6 C.c.	1 gall. 1000 C.c.	•943	21 u.p.
{ Alcohol, 20 p.c., 2 vol. } { Alcohol, 45 p.c., 1 vol. }	553 f. oz. 334 C.c.	1097 f. oz. 686.3 C.c.	527 f. oz. 328.8 C.c.	1107 f. oz. 692 C.c.	1 gall. 1000 C.c.	•966	49 u.p.
Alcohol, 20 p.c.	36 f. oz. 225.5 C.c.	126 f. oz. 787.3 C.c.	35½ f. oz. 222.2 C.c.	126½ f. oz. 791 C.c.	1 gall. 1000 C.c.	•976	65 u.p.

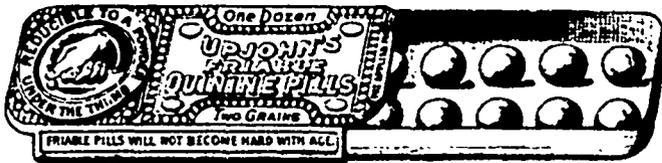
Items of Interest.

The unfortunate war in which our United States neighbors have become involved has affected the prices of many lines of drugs and chemicals. Quinine, which always appears to be the most quickly affected in price, has advanced somewhat, but we are inclined to think it is due more to speculation than to the fear of any scarcity. The numerous sources of supply, and the keen competition amongst an increased number of

manufacturers, will not permit, we believe, of any very great advance.

The Spanish Government, through their ambassador at London, has entered a protest against the export of sulphur from Canada to the United States on the ground that the article is contraband of war. Many large shipments have recently been made, and it is said a large quantity is now on the way to this country to be resold or transferred to United States houses.

NOVELTY, CONVENIENCE AND PROFIT



THE NEW PACKAGE FOR RETAILING

Upjohn's Friable Quinine Pills

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

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

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

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

Order a Gross or 1/2 Gross from your jobber. They cost no more than the "solid" kind.

GILMOUR BROS. & CO., MONTREAL

Sole agents for Upjohn's Pills

Don't Order

....YOUR....

Calendars

FOR 1899

TILL YOU HAVE SEEN

Lawson & Jones'

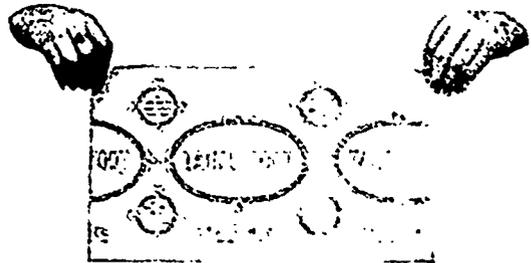
SAMPLES.

Drop a Card to the Firm

If you are interested in this line and get particulars.

LAWSON & JONES,
LONDON, ONT.

IF IT DOES NOT LOOK LIKE THIS....



IT IS NOT

TANGLEFOOT

**SEALED
STICKY
FLY PAPER**

The paper that originated every modern idea and feature of Sticky Fly Paper, and made it a profitable and merchantable commodity. Tanglefoot is the paper your customers prefer and expect to get when they ask for Sticky Fly Paper.



40 CENTS A BOX.
\$3.40 A CASE.

YOUR JOBBER SELLS IT

LYMAN'S Anæsthetical Ether,

Pure Specific Gravity 0.725



Put up in 1 lb., ½ lb. and ¼ lb. Tins

Leading Surgeons are using it daily for operations of all degrees of severity. The after effects are no greater than those of any other Ether.



SOME ARRIVALS:

SALOL
SODA SILICATE
GINGER JAMAICA
" COCHIN
" JAPANESE
" AFRICAN
NUTMEGS
CLOVES
ALLSPICE
OIL CUMMIN
PARALDEHYDE

EXT. IGNATIA AMAR
AMYL BUTYRATE
NICKEL SULPHATE
EUROPHEN
SALACETOSELLA
PUTTY POWDER
BARYTES CHLORIDE
POTASS BICARB
ZINC CHLORIDE
ZINC SULPHOCARB
SODA SULPHOCARB

COCAINE MUR
CUMARIN
PHENACETINE BAYER, ozs
SULFONAL BAYER, ozs.
ANTIPYRINE, ozs.
ICHTHYOL
ESERINE SULPH
LITHIA CITRATE
POTASS SULPHOCYANIDE
EXT. MALT.

Lanoline Soap.

Una's Superfatty Soap.

Pasta Mack.

Stuart's Calcium Wafers, Tartarlitine and Sulphur Tablets, Bazin's Depilatory, Martin's Cardinal Food.

FRUIT JUICES HANCE BROS. & WHITE'S and SEELEY'S.

Wood Alcohol.

LAUREL GREEN.

(A SUBSTITUTE FOR PARIS GREEN)

MAYPOLE SOAP DYES.

The Lyman Bros. & Co., Limited
TORONTO.

Trade Notes

C. G. Booth, druggist, Odessa, Ont., has made an assignment.

Dr. J. G. Calder, druggist, Slocan, B.C., has made an assignment.

Dr. Cutter's drug store, Sutton, Que., was destroyed by fire April 15th.

J. R. Byers has purchased the drug stock of R. G. Balmer, Oakville, Ont.

A. Dugal, druggist, 1399 St. Catherine street, Montreal, has made an assignment.

A. M. Morrow has purchased the drug business of Gordon & Co., Wingham, Ont.

T. C. Donald has removed his drug business from St. John to Hampton, N.B.

G. B. McCullough (A. Hamilton Co), druggist, Hamilton, Ont., has made an assignment.

O. Dowler has purchased the drug business of A. M. McMillan, Phillips square, Montreal, Q.

W. A. McLaren, druggist, Digby, N.S., has registered under the name of W. A. McLaren Co.

Orlando V. D. Jones, druggist, St. John, N.B., is reported to have closed up and left the city.

W. J. Urquhart has purchased the drug business of R. Dagg, corner of Yonge and Gerrard streets, Toronto.

J. W. Lawrence has purchased the drug business of Dr. W. Armstrong, corner Queen and Dundas streets, Toronto, Ont.

Burgess & Powell will open a new drug store in the new block at the corner of King and Yonge streets, Toronto, Ont., about May 22nd.

F. G. Burgess has purchased the drug business of F. A. Bell, 650 Queen street east, Toronto, Ont., and will conduct it as a branch store.

Henry J. Dart and Fraser Chapman have registered partnership as wholesale druggists in Montreal. The firm name is Dart & Chapman.

W. A. McCollom, druggist, Tilsonburg, Ont., has made an assignment, due we believe to real estate investments which have proved unprofitable.

J. A. M. Waugh, formerly with W. H. Siepler, Strathroy, has purchased the branch drug business of W. W. Greenwood, at Port Dalhousie, Ont.

The Diamond Glass Co., Limited, has changed its name to The North American Glass Works, and application has been made to have the capital stock increased to \$1,000,000.

The drug business at Moosejaw, N.W.T., owned by W. W. Bole, has been converted into a limited liability company under the name of the Moosejaw Drug and Stationery Co., with a capital stock of \$10,000. The directors are W. W. Bole, Dr. Turnbull and Dr. McCulloch.

Nova Scotia Notes.

Mr. C. W. Walden, formerly of Antigonish, and more latterly doing business at Shubenacadie, has removed to North Sydney. Mr. Walden disposed of his Shubenacadie business to Dr. D. McLean, who reports business good there.

Mr. Jas. Burns, of Sydney, who has been seriously ill for some time, is now about as usual.

Mr. J. Sinclair Coombs, for some time clerk with Messrs. Irwin, of Halifax, has now opened business for himself, and is asking his friends for their support.

It is rumored that there is to be a new drug store in the west end of Halifax shortly.

Mr. D. L. Tremaine, formerly of Halifax, is now with A. C. Bell, of New Glasgow.

Mr. A. F. Buckley, the well-known druggist of our city, recently graduated from the Halifax Medical College, and is now entitled to write M.D. after his name. Mr. Buckley's many friends congratulate him on his new honors.

Mr. John Drummond, for some time the obliging chief clerk in Messrs. Hattie & Mylius' north store, has returned from Bermuda, very little benefited in health, and is now in the Victoria General Hospital, where he has the best wishes of his friends for his speedy restoration to health.

Mr. Alfred A. Patterson, who was with Messrs. Simson Bros. & Co. since the inception of their business, and who for the past four or five years filled the position of chief clerk and buyer for their firm, has had to go to South Africa to reside permanently, owing to ill health. Mr. Patterson was a general favorite,

being much esteemed for his upright, honorable qualities, and he is much missed in Halifax, both by personal friends, and in business relations. He has left with the firm he served so faithfully a vacancy that will not be easily filled. Latest advices received from Mr. Patterson in his new home bring the gratifying intelligence that his health has materially improved. His brother accompanied him to Africa.

Business Change and New Firm.

Mr. D. W. Bole, of the wholesale drug firm of Martin, Bole & Wynne Co., Winnipeg, Man., has severed his connection with the firm. The business will, we understand, be continued under the same firm name. Mr. E. E. Lightcap, who has been with the company for a number of years, takes Mr. Bole's place as treasurer.

Mr. Bole has organized a new drug company under the name of the Bole Drug Co., with a capital stock of \$100,000. Its headquarters will be in Winnipeg. Incorporation has been applied for, the applicants being Messrs. D. W. Bole, J. Y. Griffin, Alex. Macdonald, Robt. J. Campbell, Kenneth Mackenzie, and Wm. Georgeson.

Appeal Dismissed.

WILSON vs LYMAN.

This case, which has been before the court for some time, came finally before the Court of Appeal, and judgment was rendered May 10th.

It will be remembered that in the first place, the plaintiff, Messrs. Archdale Wilson & Co., of Hamilton, brought an action against Messrs. Lyman Bros. & Co., Limited, of Toronto, to restrain them from imitating and infringing on the plaintiffs' trade-marks, and to prevent them from using fly pads, and from putting the pads up in envelopes and boxes, which the plaintiffs claimed were similar to those in use by themselves.

This action was tried before Justice Rose, in January, 1897, and in his judgment he ordered that the defendants be restrained from continuing to put up and advertise the goods in such manner as to mislead, and also held that the form of the fly paper, the envelopes, the packing of the boxes and ornamentation of the boxes was calculated to mislead. This judgment was given on the 23rd day of June, and the case was appealed. It came up before the full court on Tues-

day, May 10th, 1898, with the Chief-Justice Burton and Justices Osler, MacLennan and Moss.

Judgment was given on appeal by the plaintiffs from judgment of Justice Rose (17 C. L. T., Occ N., 258), dismissing the action brought by Messrs. Archdale Wilson & Co., wholesale druggists of Canada, against Messrs. Lyman Bros. & Co., Limited, wholesale druggists, Toronto, for an injunction restraining the defendants from imitating and infringing on the plaintiffs' trade-marks, labels, envelopes and boxes, and from imitating and infringing upon the pads manufactured by plaintiffs and sold under a registered trade-mark, consisting of the words, "Wilson's fly poison pads." The defendants described their goods as "The Lyman Bros. & Co., Limited, lightning fly paper poison." The word "pad" appeared only upon the envelopes as printed at the top, as follows, "Three pads in a package, five cents—" "Six pads in a package, ten cents." The appellants contended that the defendants should be restrained from using the word "pad" in any form upon the package. Appeal dismissed with costs. Cross-appeal as to certain declarations made by the trial Judge also dismissed with costs.

S. H. Blake, Q.C., for appellants, D. E. Thompson, Q.C., and D. Henderson for defendants.

Pharmaceutical Examinations.

The Board of Examiners of the Pharmaceutical Association of the Province of Quebec for major and minor candidates, held their semi-annual examination in the Montreal College of Pharmacy beginning April 19th and closing April 22nd. Twenty-six candidates for the major and thirty-eight for the minor examinations entered their names; of these, five of the major and nine of the minor candidates were successful and are entitled to be registered as licentiates of pharmacy and certified clerks respectively. They are named in order of merit, namely:—As licentiates: J. B. Faulpner, O. Dowler, W. F. Roach, A. Lebeau and D. S. Bixter, the last two being equal. As certified clerks: Gustave Richard, C. Adrien Brault, F. J. Lemaistre, Gaston St. Jacques, J. W. Elcome, H. Guerin, Louis Fortin, J. G. A. Filion and A. G. Lapointe.

The subjects examined upon were: Materia Medica, Chemistry (theoretical

and practical), Pharmacy, Botany, Practical Dispensing, Reading of Prescriptions, Physics and Weights and Measures, the examination being both written and oral. The examiners were: Messrs. R. W. Williams, Three Rivers; A. E. DuBerger, Waterloo; J. Emile Roy, Quebec; W. H. Chapman, A. J. Lawrence and J. B. Parkin, Montreal. The next examination will be held in Laval University, of Quebec, in October.

Among the Buchu Shrubs.

By H. MAGNESS-ELGAR, Cape Town.

The Buchu Shrub like the ostrich is something purely African. The Colonial Government will not permit you to handle Ostrich eggs as you please, and I very much question if they would the Buchu Shrub if it could be raised to advantage elsewhere. We cannot blame the Government for being so particular.

Wandering up the mountain slopes in the Ceres district of the colony, which is not far from the centre of the world's Buchu supply, my mind naturally turns on Buchu, and its use as a medicine. Long before the white man got to know of its medicinal value, the Hottentots used it both externally as well as internally. It was to them what White Rose and Violet Perfume is to us at the present day: a luxury.

When I was on the east coast of England some years ago, I remember requiring Buchu leaves, so I dispatched a messenger to the nearest druggist for 2 oz., and I also remember that he charged me 24 cents (1 s.) for same. It was only the other day that I freely forgave that druggist. In making my way slowly up the slope to a particular kind of Buchu, I had to pass over some exceedingly rough ground when a huge snake, travelling the same direction as myself, glided swiftly past. Notwithstanding his pace being much faster than mine I decided to wait a bit so as to give him plenty of space. At that moment I felt like paying a dollar an ounce for Buchu leaves rather than see that snake again. I do bar snakes.

The leaves are gathered when perfectly dry by niggers when the "Baas" has nothing else for them to do. No care is taken of the shrub itself, but the different species are kept separate for commercial reasons. They are next sold to the merchants mostly in or near Mossel Bay, as that is the chief port of shipment both for Buchu and Aloe.

The price paid by the exporter varies from three to five cents per pound delivered to his store, and it may be safely said that he obtains the biggest profit in handling Buchu, excepting of course the druggist. The next move is to ship them abroad, London being the most convenient destination, nearly all the supply is shipped thither. The other markets, the United States not excepted, only take about one-eighth part direct shipment.

Now I do not know from whence Canadian druggists draw their stock. It may be from London, it may be from New York. In any case it matters little, they pay a long price. How many wholesalers in Canada are aware that Buchu can be purchased in Cape Town at from four to four and a half cents, C.i.f. for shipment. Writing of Buchu reminds me of aloes—*aloe capensis*. As this happens to be the wrong time of the year I have not had the pleasure of seeing this collected, but I believe little if any progress has been made in the methods since Mr. Lyell wrote on the subject in the forties. The packages shipped from the Cape are known at a glance by their broken condition.

To such a length is the system of bad packing carried, I am told that many vessels refuse to ship the stuff at any rate of freight. This counts for something when an African liner refuses freight; they nearly all clear empty. The prices asked for aloes are from \$2.40 to \$3.00 per case of 10s. per 100 pounds.

March 23, 1898.

No Doctor There.

There is a town in Syria named Hamah, the inhabitants of which rejoice in such excellent health that there is absolutely no doctor within its confines. Hamah is not far from Latakia, and possesses some 60,000 residents, so the record is distinctly a good one. From a superficial observation of the information the Hamahs are to be congratulated on their enjoyment of life without those accompanying ills to which the worthy doctor usually ministers; but, after all, it may be explained that they are a branch of that sect of amiable idiots we call peculiar people, who prefer to die rather than seek medical aid. We read that the Hamahs are afflicted with ophthalmic troubles.

FLUID EXTRACTS

The generally accepted definition of a fluid extract is a liquid preparation of a drug in which each fluid gramme represents a solid gramme of the drug itself. Of course it must be made with a menstruum which will thoroughly exhaust the drug of its active principles and hold them permanently in solution, at the same time it must, as far as possible, exclude all inert and extraneous material. While the above may generally be considered sufficient to cover all that may be thought necessary in the manufacture of a fluid extract, yet there are other measures to be observed which are quite as important: First, the drug itself should be of prime quality, and if it contains alkaloids or active principles it should be assayed for such before being made use of, thereby insuring at the beginning that the fluid extract will be of standard strength. Again, in the manufacture of fluid extracts it is necessary that in addition to the proper menstruum being adopted, that the improved and advanced methods of percolation and concentration be used. Take a case of the drug which depends for its medicinal activity upon a valuable alkaloid, or volatile constituent; if a fluid extract of such a drug be subjected to a high heat in process of manufacture the resulting product will be inferior or quite inert as regards its active principles. In the manufacture of our fluid extracts the process of percolation as directed by the U. S. Ph. is generally used. With such fluid extracts as are prepared by the U. S. Ph. process, the evaporation is conducted in vacuo, thus insuring the preparation from all possible injury by limiting the heat to the lowest degree. In cases where the preparation of the drug would be injured by the application of any heat, the fluid extracts are made by the Squibb process of re-percolation. Such drugs as Ergot, Rhubarb, Buchu and Wild Cherry are treated in this manner.

In the selection of the drugs themselves we have unexcelled advantages, buying as we do from first hands in large quantities. Samples of all pharmacopoeial and other important crude drugs are assayed prior to purchasing. This insures the procuring of drugs of prime quality and is also a guard against adulteration.

As to the best methods of extraction our experience of many years is of great value.

In addition to all the above precautions comes the final assay of the fluid extract itself, thus insuring each lot of a fluid extract to be of the identical standard of previous lots.

In regard to prices we are as reasonable as any reliable manufacturer; our regular discount being 40% from list to all alike. On goods in bulk we believe we can make interesting prices to those who are large users of fluid extracts in quantity. In short, we guarantee our fluid extracts to be of the highest quality, sold at reasonable prices, and on liberal terms.

We invite correspondence.

Frederick Stearns & Co., Manufacturing Pharmacists,

WINDSOR, Ont.

BRANCHES AT

Detroit, Mich.

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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 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.

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

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

ROBERT WIGHTMAN, Druggist, OWEN SOUND, ONT.

Sole Agent for the Dominion.

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



Cheap, Harmless, and Effective

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

NON-POISONOUS AND NON-CORROSIVE.

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

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

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

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

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

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

ROBERT WIGHTMAN, Druggist, OWEN SOUND, ONT.

Sole Agent for the Dominion.

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

Pure Paris Green

Guaranteed Above the Government Standard.

IN BULK AND PACKETS.

Pure Carbonate of Copper

For Spraying Fruit Trees, Etc.

The Fungicide Recommended by the Department of Agriculture.

Packed in Kegs, Pounds, and in 3 oz. Packets Two Dozen in a Box.

Glacial Acetic Acid

VERY FINEST QUALITY. In Demijohns, 80, 85, 90, and 95 per cent. In Wood, 80 per cent.

The Canada Paint Co. Limited, Montreal



VIN MARIANI

(MARIANI WINE)

THE IDEAL FRENCH TONIC.

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

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

Effect Immediate and Lasting.

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

As palatable as the choicest old wines.

Sold at Druggists and Grocers. Avoid substitutions.

ASK FOR VIN MAR IA .

LAWRENCE A. WILSON & CO, MONTREAL

Sole Agents for Canada for

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

Druggists



Who stock any of the following lines will be interested in the perusal of our Catalogue, just issued.

- SURGICAL GAUZES
- ATOMIZERS
- TRUSSES
- CLINICAL THERMOMETERS
- CATHETERS
- HYPODERMIC SYRINGES
- "ACME" QUALITY RUBBER GOODS

And all articles used in the Sick Room and Surgery.

IF YOU DID NOT RECEIVE ONE, KINDLY NOTIFY US

"SUNDRIES DEPARTMENT"

The J. Stevens & Son. Co., Limited

145 Wellington St. West, Toronto

European Offices, 78 Long Lane, Aldersgate Street, London, E.C

The Japanese Tariff.

In view of the efforts now being made to encourage trade between Japan and this country, the Dominion Government having sent a special commissioner to "the flowery kingdom" to enquire into the lines most suitable for export to that country, we append the portion of the new customs tariff of that country which comes into force Sept. 21, 1898. For the following we are indebted to *The Chemist and Druggist*:

Group I. (10 per cent. duty except where otherwise stated).—Barometers, binoculars (15), physical, electrical, chemical, surgical, and similar instruments, photographic apparatus (15), microscopes, thermometers.

Group II.—Foods and drinks chiefly, including pepper (whole or powdered), 15 per cent.; and salt, 10 per cent.

Group IV.—Drugs, chemicals, and medicines, 10 per cent.—viz., carbolic acid, salicylic acid, tartaric acid, alcohol, alum, antifebrin, betel-nut, radix atractylis, bismuth subnitrate, chlorinated lime, borax, Borneo and Ngai camphor, cassia and cinnamon and their oils, Iceland moss, cinchona-bark, cinchonine and its salts, cinnabar, cloves, cocaine hydrochloride, cod-liver oil, photographic colodion, calumba-root, bezoar stone, catechu and gambier, gentian-root, ginseng, glycerine, gum arabic, dragon's-blood, myrrh, frankincense, hops, iodoform, ipecacuanha-root, jalap, sugar of lead, liquorice, mawo (*Ephedra Vulgaris*), manganese binoxide, morphine hydrochloride and sulphate, musk (15 per cent.), spikenard, amorphous phosphorus, pilocarpine hydrochloride, potassium bromide, potassium chlorate, potassium iodide, quinine hydrochloride and sulphate, colophony, rhubarb, saffron, saltpetre, santonin, sarsaparilla, wormseed, shellac, soda ash, sodium bicarbonate, sodium salicylate, sticklac, vaseline, and all other drugs, chemicals, and medicines.

Group V. is made up of dyestuffs, pigments, and distempers, upon which a duty of 10 per cent. is levied, except in the case of gold, silver, and platinum paints, which will pay 15 per cent.

Group VI.—Glass and glassware pay 20 per cent. with a few exceptions, which do not include bottles.

Group X.—Oils and wax pay 10 per cent., except vestas, which will pay 15 per cent.

Group XVI. contains a large variety of merchandise, the following only being of

interest to the drug-trade:—Lign. aloë, amber, celluloid, corks, sandalwood, soap, logwood, and red sanderswood, which will pay 10 per cent. Celluloid articles and toilet soaps will pay 20 per cent., toilet articles generally 25 per cent.; but toilet specialties, hair preparations, dentifrices, and perfumes will pay 30 per cent.

The prohibited articles are all adulterated drugs, chemicals, and medicines, smoking-opium, and opium not sanctioned by the Imperial Government.

The Manufacture of Lime Juice.

When limes are freshly squeezed, the juice is always very turbid, owing to the presence of mucilage and extractive matter derived from the fleshy part of the fruit. This is what makes it necessary to clarify it. The same difficulty occurs in lemons, but the yield of juice from lemons is much greater than that from limes; indeed the yield from limes is very small, and the freshly expressed juice always contains a large amount of pulp. This, however, on standing for a few weeks, separates out, and a clear, sherry colored liquid (the true lime juice) is obtained, and can either be siphoned, or decanted off. If time is no object, then the process of natural settling may be observed economically, but even then it is probable that upon storage the clear, sherry-colored juice will get turbid, owing to the decomposition of mucilaginous matters which may still be in suspension. There are two courses open; either treat the juice in the manner which we are about to describe, or else allow it to stand for a few weeks, and then treat the clear liquid which is obtained, using the same process in this case also. This process is very simple, and simply amounts to heating the juice to a temperature not lower than 150°, or higher than 160° F. If the temperature is carried above this point, alteration will take place, and a noticeable flavor will be communicated to the juice. While the juice is still hot, it should be filtered, and almost any filtering medium will do. On the whole, we recommend crushed quartz, graded and arranged in the filtering vessel, in such a way that the larger pieces are at the bottom of the vessel, while the smallest fragments are at the top. If this process is performed shortly after the harvesting of the fruit, the juice will, under ordinary conditions, keep good for twelve months. But if the juice is intended for exportation, then it may be prevented from de-

composition, and rendered fit for transit by mixing it with one-tenth of proof spirit. This is Schweitzer's recommendation. If the flavor, however, is not objected to, there is a cheaper method of preserving the juice after it has been heated and filtered, and this simply consists in adding one per cent. of bisulphite of calcium. When ready for the market the specific gravity should be 1.0418, the percentage of citric acid should attain 8.66, and that of the ash obtained by evaporation and incineration, 0.101.—*Trade Review.*

Nature's Soaps.

There's nothing new under the sun, and if one flatters oneself that one has introduced an entirely new invention one is certain to learn later on that, far from its being new, it was in use many centuries ago. It might be thought, perhaps, that the modern well-advertised washing powders were a product of the civilization of the 19th century; but this is erroneous, for the Chinese had a prototype of even this aid to domestic comfort, as, indeed, they seem to possess of every imaginable invention. Their washing powder, however, is made by grinding down into a fine powder the black seeds of a particular sapindus, and as the chief purpose to which it is put is to cleanse the hair, perhaps, like the Gallic invention mentioned by Pliny, it is a hair beautifier as well. Curiously enough, says a writer in the current number of *Good Words*, the outer succulent part of this fruit is not used in washing, but is eaten and esteemed a delicacy, the saponin in this case being principally located in the seeds, and not in the fleshy envelope. Another shrub of a different nature from which the Chinese derived their soap is the tea-oil tree. The seeds of this plant are crushed in order to extract the "tea oil," and the residue, though deprived of its oil, is found to contain a quantity of saponin, therefore it is kept and used for washing of every description—hair, person, and clothes.—*Soapmaker and Perfumer.*

The "Nouveau Remedes" says perspiration of the hand can be relieved or prevented with a mixture of borax 15, salicylic acid 15, boric acid 5, glycerine 60, alcohol dilute 60.

Olive Oil Substitute.—Corn or maize oil is a good substitute for olive oil for toilet purposes, being tasteless, non-freezable, and a water white oil.

Gleanings.

PENCILS OF YELLOW OXIDE MERCURY OINTMENT FOR OPHTHALMIC USE.—Babcock, in *The Ophthalmic Record*, calls attention to an old formula for preparing sticks of this ointment, which, although containing some unusual ingredients, is found in practice to be very serviceable. English graphite, 10 grains; yellow oxide of mercury, 20 to 40 grains; oil of theobroma, 4 drachms; butter of antimony, 2 drops. Mix and mould into pencils. Instead of the butter of antimony any bland oil will do. In applying the stick to the lids, it is rubbed on the eyelids, and the eyes closed for about ten seconds, when any excess is wiped off. If it is to be introduced into the eye, a small piece is picked off, softened between the fingers, and put between the ball and the lower lid, or the upper lid is everted and dressed with the pencil. It is also a good application for any abrasion of the lips or nostrils.

GLOBULARIN AND GLOBULARETIN.—The glucoside of *Globularia alypum*, globularin, and its product of hydrolysis, globularetin, have been submitted to a therapeutic examination by Mourson; he finds that the glucoside possesses a stimulating action similar to that of caffeine, and globularetin possesses a distinct action in various urinary diseases.—*Les Nouv. Remèdes*.

PREPARATION OF CRYSTALS.—W. Tassin has reviewed the several methods of preparing crystals for the determination of their geometrical and physical constants, and groups them under the three heads: solution, sublimation, and fusion. **Solution.**—In the first class, crystals of a substance are prepared from its solution in a liquid by evaporating and cooling the solution, by the reaction of soluble compounds, or by chemical changes in general. The general rules to be observed, are that crystallization must proceed as slowly as possible, the solution must be of the least viscosity possible, the crystallizing substance must be present in the solution in the greatest quantity, removal of the crystals should preferably be effected when the solution is at its minimum temperature, and crystals desired for measurement must be quickly and completely dried in order to prevent corrosion or etch figures forming. **Sublimation.**—In this case crystals may be obtained direct, or a non-volatile com-

ound may be obtained as a result of chemical action between two or more volatile substances, or from a volatile substance and a gas. **Fusion.**—Crystals in the third group are secured, either with or without pressure, by slowly cooling a homogeneous magma, or by a solution of the substance in a molten magma.—*Proc. Am. Chem. Soc.—Phar. Jour.*

A NEW ANTISEPTIC.—Thiophene, the sulphur analogue of benzene, discovered by the late Professor Victor Meyer, is now being employed in the preparation of what is described as a very powerful antiseptic. Iodine, either in the presence of iodic acid or of mercuric oxide, reacts with thiophene to form a di-iodide $C_4H_2I_2S$. It contains 75.5 per cent. of iodine, and forms a crystalline powder melting at 40.5° ; insoluble in water, but soluble in the usual organic solvents. It is recommended for a dusting powder, and as gauze for dressing wounds.

KOLA NUTS.—According to Knebel, who discovered kolanine in kola nuts, this glucoside is broken up under the influence of a special ferment, into caffeine, glucose, and a red coloring matter. He considered that the action was not completed till the nuts were dry, and that, therefore, the dry nuts contained a relatively greater amount of caffeine than the fresh nuts. Francois has, however, examined the fresh and the dry nuts very carefully, and finds that dessication does not at all alter the proportion of caffeine contained in the nuts (allowing for the moisture driven off, of course); nor are the nuts containing the greatest proportion of red coloring matter richest in alkaloid, which should be the case, according to Knebel.—*Repertoire de Pharmacie.*—*B. and C. Druggist.*

BISMUTHAN.—This body is a canary yellow, odorless powder, with a sweetish taste, insoluble in water. It consists of bismuth combined with resorcin and tannin, and is especially recommended as a remedy against diarrhoea in children, in doses of from $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 grain.—*Apotheker Zeitung.*

FILTRATION THROUGH COTTON.—D. R. Dom strongly recommends absorbent cotton as a filtering medium, the chief advantage claimed for it being its rapidity of action, which renders it of special value in filtering preparations containing volatile or readily oxidizable constituents, such as medicated waters, spirits, and ferrous preparations. The difference in viscosity of preparations requiring filtration must be

allowed for by greater or less compression of the cotton plug. As a general rule, however, the cotton should be rolled into a cone-shaped plug, which is then to be pressed down carefully into the neck of the funnel in such a manner that the bulk of the cotton remains in the body of the funnel. A glass rod is then pressed gently on the cotton and the liquid poured down the rod. In the case of fluid extracts and other preparations containing much suspended or sedimentary matter, cotton is not suitable for filtering purposes.—*Bulletin of Pharmacy.*

DISINFECTANT PERFUME.—Crawalowski proposes to dissolve pure sulphurous acid gas at a low temperature in alcohol, and add to it thymol and perfume. This would be sprayed in the ordinary way, or if supercharged with sulphurous acid could be sprayed out of syphons by its own internal pressure.

ACETO-SALICYLIC ACID, which is claimed to possess powerful antiseptic properties, is prepared by Limpach (*Pharm. Rund.*) by decomposing the sodium salt of ortho-oxy-benzonitril or of ortho-oxy-benzamid with monochloroacetic acid and decomposing the acid amide or nitril group by boiling with soda solution.

To Avoid Contagion.

In these days of microbe and contagion from all things, a new set of sanitary regulations for general guidance ought to be jumbled up into the form of an act and shovelled before the Viceroy's Council, says a foreign paper, in order that it may become a law. A few suggestions like the following might help the Deputy Legal Remembrancer:

Every hotel, hostel, bar or restaurant-keeper must set apart a special knife, fork, spoon, plate, glass and table for each customer, and the customer's name must be inscribed.

No two persons must be supplied with milk from the same cow.

No two men may kiss the same girl.

Small boys must not wear jackets that their elder brothers have grown out of.

It is a criminal offence to cut down parental pants to fit the offspring.

No person shall sit on another person's lap on pain of death.—*Exchange.*

Styes.—Professor Hare aborts styes by frequent applications of yellow oxide of mercury ointment.

Sponges . . Chamois Skins

We purchase our Sponges direct from the fisheries and comprise amongst other

MANDRUKA BATH AND HONEYCOMB SPONGES.

Forms, Half Forms and Cuts. Finest goods ever shown in Canada.

BATH SPONGES

in Florida and Abaco Sheep Wool, Nassau, Abac. and Cuba Velvet, and Florida Yellow; Nassau and fine Acklin Reef and Acklin Grass; also superior line in fine Surgical, Semoka Toilet, and finest Silk Toilet.

CHAMOIS SKINS

American and English, first and second qualities.

Send for Catalogue.

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Office and Warerooms:

30 Wellington Street East, TORONTO.

..Now Being Advertised..

Egyptian Egg Shampoo,	- - -	\$1 75 per doz.
Dr. Sago's Hair Saver,	- - -	2 25 "
Miraculous Water,	- - -	3 00 "
Egyptian Pimple Cure,	- - -	1 30 "
Witch Hazel Cream,	- - -	1 50 "
Cream de Rose,	- - -	1 50 "

THE SIX LEADING TOILET ARTICLES ON THE MARKET

Order from your wholesale house, or write

THE WINSOR BARKER CO.

LIMITED

50 Adelaide St. W., Toronto

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



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



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Alpha Branch]

[of Montreal

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WINNIPEG



Decorated Tin Cans and Boxes

FOR SALE BY ALL WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS AND DRUGGISTS' SUNDRYMEN.

DUTY FREE

LANSING'S GLASSCINE LABELS

(CELLULOID)

Patented in the U.S. and Canada

For Druggists' Shelfware

Sample and sheet of designs free



Dr. R. R. LANSING

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Detroit, Michigan, U.S.A

WE SELL

Containers

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Pill Boxes

As well as Fine

Lithographed

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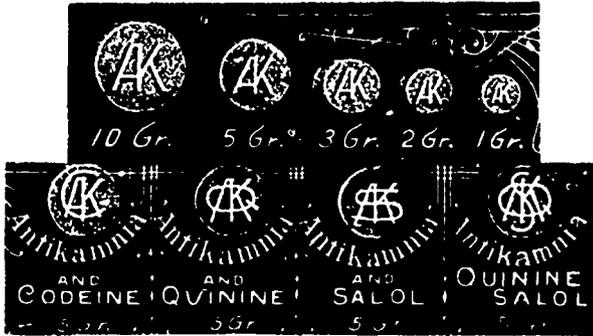
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ANTIKAMNIA SUBSTITUTION

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

Honest Pharmacy Must Have Honest Competition.



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

NEVER IN BULK.

Information Respecting Substitution Thankfully Received
All Correspondence Confidential.

ADDRESS:

THE ANTIKAMNIA CHEMICAL COMPANY, St. Louis, Mo., U. S. A.

How many dollars ?

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

Taylor Safe

Wampole's BEEF, WINE, AND IRON.

In Pint Bottles.....\$5 00 per doz.
Winchester (½ Imp. Gal.)..... 2 00 each.
Imp. Gallon, in 5 gal. lots, and over 3 50 per gal.

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

½ Gross lots, and over.....\$60 00 per gross.
(Packed in One-Dozen Cases.)

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

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

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

Henry K. Wampole & Co.,

MANUFACTURING PHARMACISTS,
Philadelphia, Pa.

Canadian Branch:

36 and 38 Lombard Street, TORONTO.

Compare any Lamp

WITH THE

"Pittsburgh"

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

"Pittsburgh"



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

Write for Primer.

Gowans, Kent & Co.

SOLE AGENTS FOR CANADA

Toronto and Winnipeg.

Insects in Medicine.

By MARK REID.

Nowadays, the use of insects in medicine is a comparative rarity. It was not so in the time of the ancients; they were great on insects. Of course cantharides and cochineal are still with us; but little beside. Our forefathers found a use for all kinds of insects, even bed bugs. Seven bed bugs taken at the outset of a fever, had the reputation of doing away with the fever. Nowadays, we are so over-nice that we would rather have fever, and rather have it bad, too; and yet, who knows, but that the bed bug may be a good, sound, all round family medicine, that may be its real sphere of usefulness; we can't think of any other. Ah, when one reflects upon the lost arts of the ancients and the pithy, practical joys of the good old days, it makes a man yearn. Some fellows, of course, yearn more than others, but they were real good times when the doctor gave you extract of toads for cold in the head, and snake's milk with scorpion tongues and donkey's hoofs for a slight wheezing on the chest. They were times when a doctor had some scope and men built up constitutions which, heaven knows, could stand anything. Nowadays a doctor is cramped and crippled in his flights of imagination as to the treatment of patients. He can't go and boil a dog in two pints of cats' blood, and administer it to his patient as a sleeping draught. No; that fastidious patient must have a tabloid; a gilded pill; a beautifully gelatinized capsule. This is the age of ultra refinement. Brimstone and treacle is in banishment; epsom salts are in hiding; black draughts sneak sulkily into obscurity, and castor oil shrinks with guilty complacency out of sight. We are not what we were—and a good job, too.

Palm Oil.

By ARTHUR LESLIE, in *The Soapmaker and Perfumer*.

This fat, now so much used for soap and candle making, is the product of the seeds of two kinds of palm, both indigenous to Africa, but which are also cultivated in South America—in New Granada and Brazil—and in the Antilles. The best trees, however, grow on the West Coast of Africa, between about 10° N. latitude and 10° S. latitude. The two palms are *Elais guineensis* and *E. melanococca*. The latter is sometimes called *Alfonsia oleifera* by botanists.

Elais guineensis grows a trunk forty or fifty feet high, surmounted by a great crown or tuft of immense deeply cleft leaves, sometimes sixteen feet long by two feet wide. The flowers are borne in great spikes or club-shaped masses growing closely together all round and along a thick stalk or *spadix*. The flowers are very small and inconspicuous singly, and they are of two kinds, male and female. The male flowers consist of six stamens, having their stalks (*filaments*) connected together into a tube, and protected by three perianth leaves. The female flower simply consists of an ovary surmounted by three *styles* to receive the pollen from the staminate flowers. The ripe fruit is a three-celled nut, each containing one seed buried in the fleshy pulp from which the oil is extracted. This pulp is so full of oil when the fruit is ripe that it yields it to the pressure of the finger nail.

Elais melanococca grows partly prostrate, and as its specific (second) name implies, its seeds are black, those of *E. guineensis* being yellowish brown or red.

The ripe spike yields from 600 to 800 nuts, each about an inch and a half long, and weighs from forty to fifty pounds. The seeds lie very close, but can be pretty easily detached by beginning at the top of the spike. Each ripe nut is three-chambered, with one seed in each chamber.

The oil is extracted either by pressing or by boiling with water. Most of the oil exported is got by a very primitive and wasteful process. The fruits are left to rot in heaps, to get some of the toughness out of them. They are then pounded with heavy pestles, the seeds are picked out, and the rest of the mass is packed in bags made of the leaves of the palm, and then pressed. The crude oil thus obtained is of a dark yellow or yellowish red color, with a violet-like smell and a sweetish taste. At ordinary temperatures it has the consistency of butter, and consists when fresh of about 70 per cent. of palmitine and oleine and about 30 per cent. of free fatty acids. Owing to the presence of other constituents of the fruit which putrefy readily, palm oil very quickly becomes rancid when exposed to the air, and as the percentage of fatty acids in it becomes greater its color becomes lighter and its melting point higher. Perfectly fresh palm oil melts at from 27° to 30° C., and old samples of it have been known to have a high melting point as 42°. Those with

the latter melting point contain at least 80 per cent. of free fatty acid.

Palm oil is hardly at all soluble in cold alcohol, and although boiling alcohol dissolves some of it, it nearly all separates out again on cooling. Ether dissolves the oil readily and completely. Its specific gravity at 15° C. is 0.945. It is easily saponifiable by alkalis giving a yellow soap. The yellow color of the oil is destroyed by moderate heat even in closed vessels. If the heating is carried out in open vessels plenty of disagreeable fumes are given off, but the oil does not suffer much loss of weight. At 350° C. the oil boils, giving off fatty acids and acrolein abundantly. The latter is formed by the decomposition of glycerine, itself set free by the decomposition of the palmitine and oleine.

Palm oil used to be bleached by heating it to 100° C. and exposing it to the air. Various plans were adopted to make this exposure as thorough as possible and to ensure every portion of the oil undergoing it. One way was to fill ladles of the hot oil, and then to pour the oil back into the cauldron from a height and in a thin stream. A better plan was to fix a sieve at some height above the cauldron, and to ladle the oil into that. The sieve received the whole of the oil in a very short time, and exposed it to the air in a very large number of very thin streams or threads. A better plan was found to be to rotate a paddle-wheel, half immersed in the oil, so that the latter was constantly dripping back into the cauldron from the upper half of the wheel. The bleaching is now, however, almost universally done by chemical means. Filtration through animal charcoal will not do, and the four reagents chiefly employed are chromic acid, generated in the oil by adding to it sulphuric acid mixed with potassium bichromate solution, chlorine, generated in the oil from potassium bichromate solution and hydrochloric acid; thirdly, and best, peroxide of hydrogen; and, lastly, by sulphurous acid. If this reagent is selected, acid sodium sulphite (NaHSO_3) and an acid, preferably hydrochloric, are stirred into the palm oil to be bleached.

The Late Dr. Zaccarlin's Peculiarities

By ERNEST REID

This well known professor, whose death occurred some short time since, was one of those rugged, unsympathetic natures which have their counterpart in our own

medical history in Abernethy. It is quite possible that the dead Russian savant was familiar with the history of our own eccentric physician, and moulded himself somewhat on the same methods. Originality in that line of conduct which enables a man to ignore the ethics of polite society and adopt a brutal, rude exterior and manner is happily rare, and when adopted is not infrequently a departure from the true workings of a character for the sake of notoriety, if no more. Zaccharin's negligence in the matter of dress, and his blunt rudeness of demeanor to all classes of persons alike, from the crowned head to the peasant, is familiar reading. He was one of your really undesirable individuals, it would appear, who "spoke his mind" and said "just what he thought at the moment," peculiarities which now-a-days rarely commend themselves to the community, despite the immense ability which may be the portion of their practitioner. Amongst other crazes Zaccharin is said to have been consumed with a holy horror of dogs. To such an extent was this aversion carried that he would decline to enter a house until assured that no dog was within it. Noises of all kinds were again his pet abhorrence. Clocks must not strike—they must be stopped entirely—and bells disconnected, lest the worthy doctor's ears should be assailed with any disturbance, however slight. Fresh air was another of his weaknesses, and in this, perhaps, he will command support from free-thinkers of all hues and in all countries. Doors and windows he would have wide open. Fresh air was the creed emblazoned on his banner of hygiene, and fresh air he would have at any cost. No practitioner has more stoutly demanded the assistance of this valuable aid to nature's recuperation, and his insistence doubtless occasioned much hearthurning amongst his patients, who, like many others in our own country, have a great fear of fresh air for the sick room. Zaccharin entertained no such qualms, and with brusque petulance insisted on doors and windows being opened. When he visited the dying Czar he found him surrounded by the Czarina and other members of the family, and on entering the sick room, ignoring the presence of the exalted individuals, he loudly demanded air, remarking, at the same time, in tones of deep reproach, "What an atmosphere! It is disease-breeding. And in this air you allow Russia's little father to lie!" And then, without more ado, he roughly tore down

the curtains, and threw open the windows. Later on, when invited by the Czarina to lunch with her, he flatly declined, observing, "I never eat with women." Zaccharin's garb was as uncouth as his manner. He invariably wore high boots of the moujik order, or huge felt slippers, with a coat somewhat resembling a dressing gown. It was in this attire he waited upon the Czar in the fatal illness, despite the fact that the other doctors and attendants were obliged to appear in uniform or evening dress. He would conform to no such observances, and if his services were required they could only be obtained on his own terms. Absolute obedience to his dictum, in the treatment of the patient, was a gospel with this strange individual; and once, when a deviation was made from his prescription for the Czar, he threatened to throw up the case, in fact did so, and announced his determination to leave the city, being only restrained by the officer in command, who, as a quietus, firmly informed him that force would be adopted to prevent such a mad step. Such we read was the style of the man. Of exceptional ability, the Russians regarded him as pre eminent in his profession, and submitted to his crazy vagaries. A radical of radicals, he cared naught for persons or positions, and estimated every man from his own strange standpoint of reasoning. A John Blunt, of the call-a-spade-a-spade order, such was the dead Zaccharin.

Trade-Marks in the Patent Office.

By DAVIS & DAVIS, Successors to Alexander & Davis, Washington, D.C.

Under the common law, as is well known, the owner and proprietor of a trade mark is entitled to the exclusive use thereof, the courts affording him a remedy for infringement not only by awarding him damages, but also by injunction against further use by the infringer. Registration, in the Patent Office, therefore, is not absolutely necessary to perfect one's right to a trade-mark, although it possesses certain important advantages of which few merchants are aware, but which all owners of valuable marks will readily appreciate.

In the first place, registration in the Patent Office is *prima facie* evidence of ownership, thereby throwing the burden of disproving title upon the person denying the same. The advantages of being on the defensive in a priority contest will be readily appreciated. Again, the U.S. (Federal) courts have original and appel-

late jurisdiction in actions for the infringement of registered trade-marks without regard to the amount in controversy; an advantage that at times is exceedingly important and will be fully appreciated by lawyers. And furthermore, some foreign countries require registration in this country before granting protection there.

Not all trade-marks, as is well known, are capable of exclusive appropriation. The general rule is that the word or symbol used as a mark be arbitrary, that is, not descriptive of the article. For instance, "dissicated," "granulated," "dried," and similar words are not good trade-marks because descriptive. Such words, however, as "Ideal," "Eureka," "Boss," etc., are good marks, although indicative of a desirable quality. However, it is impossible to lay down a comprehensive rule, as each case must be decided on its own merits.

The Government fee for registration is \$25, and the protection runs thirty years and may be extended for a like period.

We are also satisfied that but few merchants appreciate, until too late, the advantage of registering their marks in foreign countries. Perhaps the value of foreign registration will be best understood from a quotation from the Commissioner of Patents' report for the year ending December 31st, 1897:

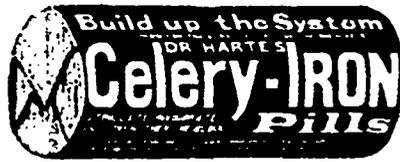
"The importance of having trade-marks protected, and in many countries registration is necessary to protection, has been forcibly impressed upon American manufacturers who, sending their goods into some foreign country, have found the very trade-mark which has become of value to them registered in that country to some citizen of that country who made application for registration for no other purpose than to enable him to demand of the American manufacturer a price for the right to sell goods marked with that trade-mark in that country. As in a number of European countries registration of a trade-mark is attributive of property in such mark and is granted, not to the first adopter and user of the mark, but to the first applicant for registration, and as in these countries the registrant can under the laws there in force forbid the importation of goods marked with the trade-mark registered by him, or even compel the seizure of such goods, it is evident that such registrant has the manufacturer, who is the rightful owner of the mark, completely at his mercy so far as trade in that country is concerned.

"I am informed that in at least one

“D.C.”

DRUGGISTS' CORPORATION.

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



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

OUR SPECIALTIES :

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

These all bear our Signature...

The Druggists' Corporation of Canada Limited

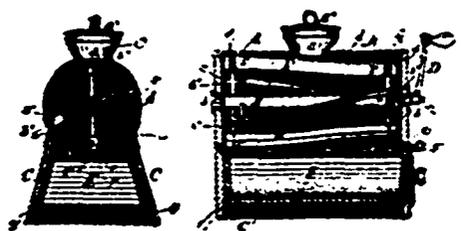
and WITHOUT IT NONE ARE GENUINE

Sold ONLY by DRUGGISTS and command druggists' profits.

“D.C.”
(Druggists' Corporation.)
INVALID'S
MALT EXTRACT
SOLD ONLY TO THE DRUG TRADE.

Each Bottle has the Testimonial of Prof. Heys as to Quality and Reliability.
It is meeting with the most flattering reception by Physicians.
Put up in 1 and 2 dozen cases and shipped from our warehouse direct.
...WRITE FOR QUOTATIONS

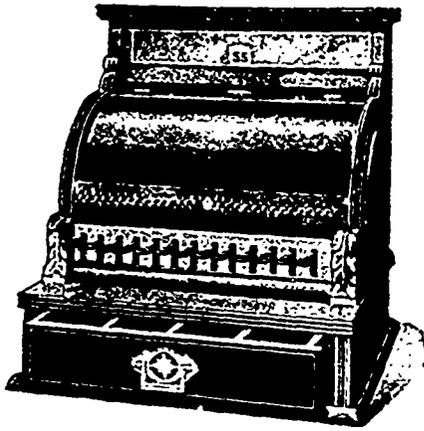
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For Mixing Baking Powders and any kind of powders requiring thorough mixing and sifting.
To mix 10 pounds. - Price, \$10.00.
Three Sizes. Capacity 5, 10 & 25 lbs.
PRICES \$6.50, \$10.00 and \$15 each.
SEND FOR CIRCULAR.

The Druggists' Corporation of Canada
32 Colborne Street, Toronto. LIMITED

Do not pay more than \$100 for the best Key Total-Adder....



No. 17.—Price, \$10.00.



No. 322.—Price, \$65.00.



No. 301.—Price, \$45.00. (Same as National 301 1/2.)

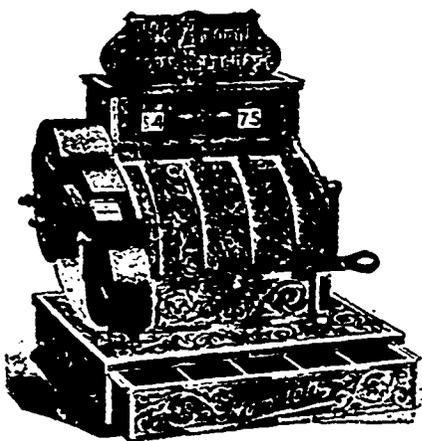
The Hamilton Cash Register

IS THE

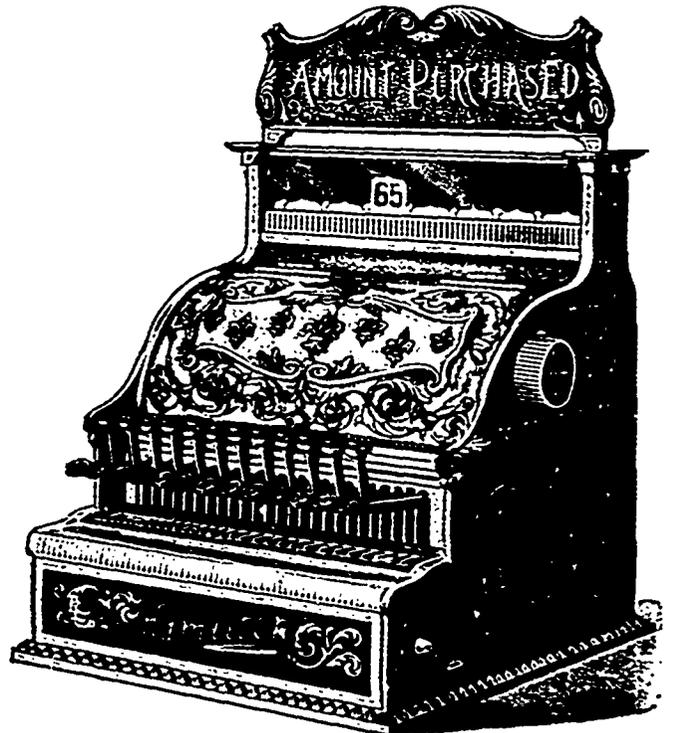
National Cash Register

We guarantee to save you from \$5.00 to \$100.00 if you buy a HAMILTON CASH REGISTER

Detail-Adders and Total-Adders of all kinds



No. 79.—Price, \$200.00.



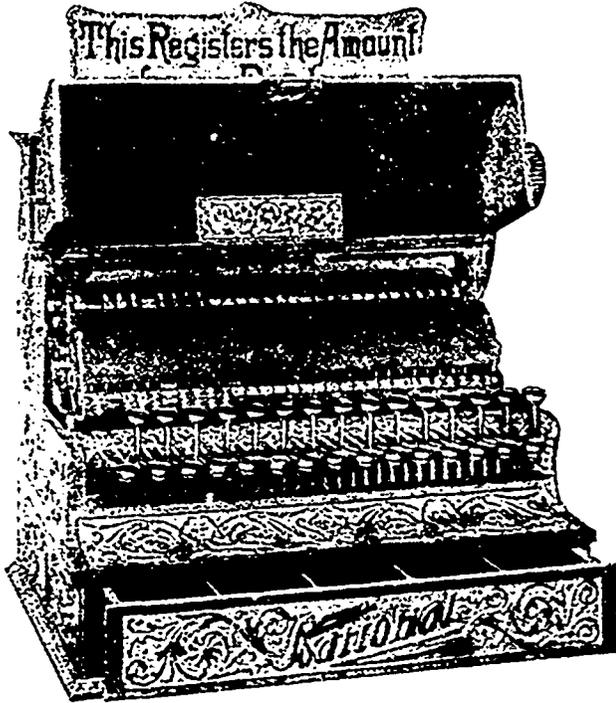
No. 2.—Price, \$150.00.

259 to 265 James St. N., = = Hamilton, Ont.

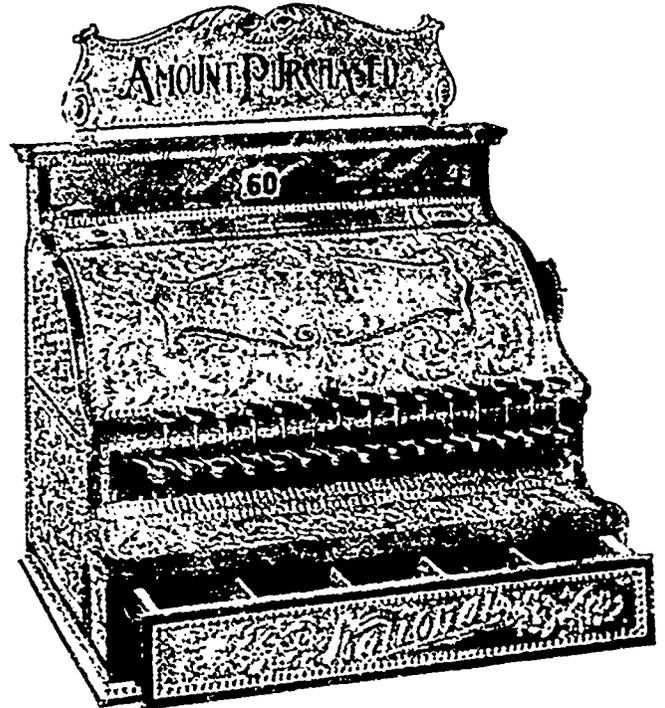
Don't Pay More Than \$80

For a Detail-Adding Cash Register.

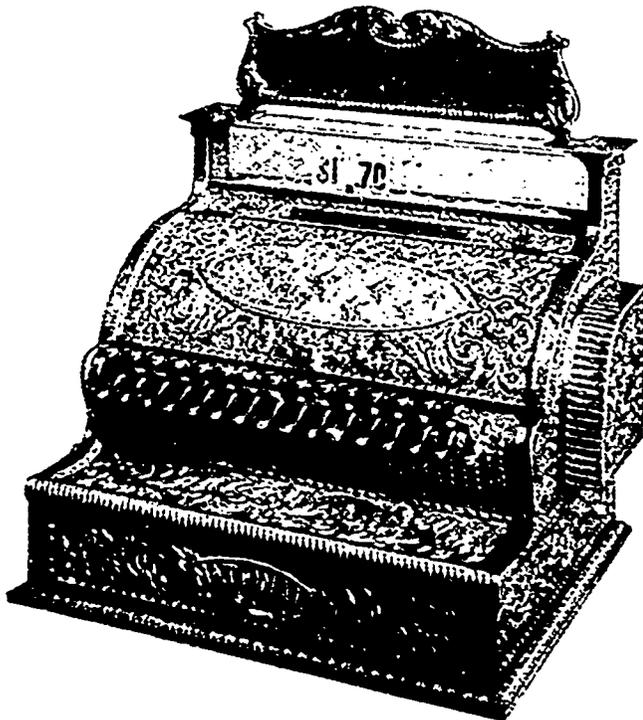
Detail-adding cash registers were put on the market years ago. Most merchants now prefer total adding or total and detail adding and check-printing registers. Merchants who desire detail adding registers should not pay more than \$80 for the best register it is possible to manufacture. See prices below:



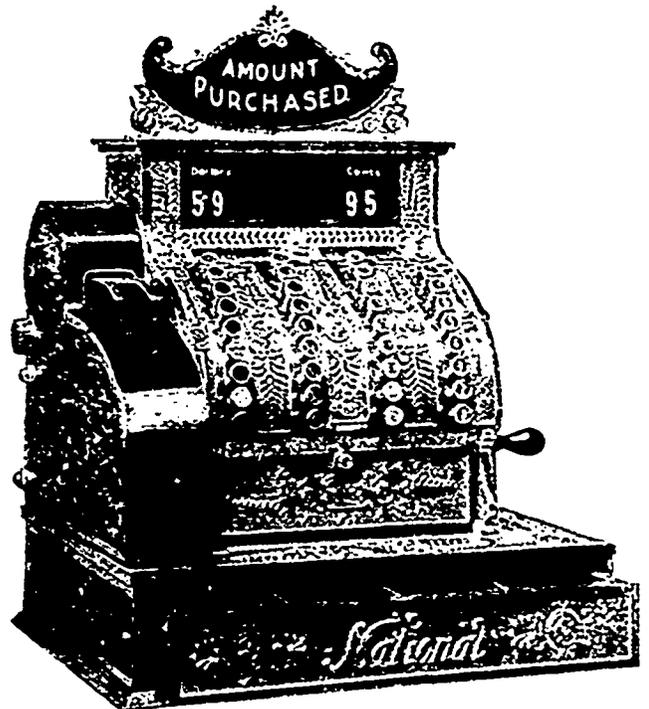
No. 303 Detail-Adding National Cash Register—Price \$70.
In a high-grade solid cast-brass cabinet.



No. 323 Detail-Adding National Cash Register—Price \$50.
In a high-grade solid cast-brass cabinet.



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



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

We make ninety kinds and sizes of cash registers, ranging in price from \$15 to \$375. Samples can be seen at any of the offices of The National Cash Register Company, 6 Rossin Block, W. King Street, Toronto, Ont., 1685 Notre Dame Street, Montreal, P. Q.; Winnipeg, Manitoba, and Vancouver, B. C.

BOOKS FOR DRUGGISTS

WRITTEN BY EXPERTS

Manual of Formulæ.

\$1.50 POST FREE.

MORE than 1,000 reliable formulæ connected with every department of modern pharmacy, carefully arranged for ready reference. Indispensable to chemists.

Minor Ailments.

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DIRECTIONS for treatment of the slight affections, accidents, etc., daily brought under the notice of the "counter prescriber." The most modern and effective methods are described, and the most recent of proved remedies pointed out. Produced under the direction of an experienced medical practitioner.

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ILLUSTRATED, 50c. POST FREE.

CONCISE but lucid treatise on the subject specially designed for students. Preparation of mixtures, pills, emulsions, suppositories, also plaster spreading and pill coating, etc., carefully described and illustrated. Detailed directions for preparation of poultices, and of nutritive diet for invalids.

A Synopsis of the British Pharmacopœia Preparations.

By CHAS. F. HEERNER, PH.G., PH.M.B.

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THE object of this work is to furnish, in a most convenient manner, a method for the study of the official preparations as to their Latin and English titles and synonyms, their composition, methods of preparation, strength, doses, etc., arranged in classes.

This book will be found an invaluable aid to apprentices and students in pharmacy or medicine.

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THE main features of the surgical and mechanical branches of the Dentist's Art are practically dealt with. Written specially for Chemists by a Dental Surgeon. Pharmacists practising, or desiring to practise, dentistry will find it specially suitable to their requirements.

Diseases of Dogs and Cats.

75c. POST FREE.

THIS work has been specially written for Chemists by an experienced Veterinary Surgeon. It deals practically with the treatment of all ailments by the most modern methods.

Practical Perfumery.

50c. POST FREE.

DIRECTIONS for the preparation of perfumes and toilet articles, with detailed formulæ and useful advice regarding labels, bottles, and putting up. Special information also included relative to new and rare drugs and compounds now used in the manufacture of perfumery.

Manual of Pharmacy and Pharmaceutical Chemistry.

By CHAS. F. HEERNER, PH.G., PH.M.B.,

Dean of the Ontario College of Pharmacy, and formerly Instructor in Theory and Practice of Pharmacy in the New York College of Pharmacy.

Cloth-Bound, 12mo., 252 pp., \$2.00

THE study of Pharmacy simplified by a systematic and practical arrangement of topics, and the elimination of unnecessary matter.

The first edition has been thoroughly revised and freed from typographical errors; in addition thereto, the third edition contains a treatise on Urinalysis, chemical and microscopical (fully illustrated), and a full index.

European country citizens of that country have registered the trade-marks used by a number of American bicycle manufacturers and are in a position to prevent the trade of such manufacturers with that country except under such conditions as the registrant may choose to dictate.

"It is believed that the international registration of trade-marks would be of material value and is practically indispensable to those of our manufacturers who desire to develop the foreign trade."

We also quote the following from a report by Vice-Consul Blum, of Copenhagen to the State Department:

"The said firm (the American firm) has, for over a quarter of a century, been selling its goods (Peerless Gloss for Shoes) in Denmark and has built up quite a large trade, the articles now being for sale in almost every shoemaker's store throughout the kingdom. A Danish manufacturer, in the same line of business, recently thought it a good idea to imitate the labels and also the bottles used by the American firm, having found out that it had not registered its trade-mark, although it is registered in the United States and Great Britain. The labels used by the imitator are in Danish and bear his name, but otherwise they are identical with the American firm's labels and bottles. This counterfeit was registered here at the Danish trade-mark registration office, and according to law, duly advertised in the Danish newspapers. No objections were raised within four months after registration, as stipulated by law, and the said trade-mark is now the Danish manufacturer's property."

We would also add that the Statutes require that the mark be used in commerce with some foreign nation or Indian tribe before registration in Patent Office. A bill is pending in Congress extending the protection to marks used in interstate commerce, and is likely soon to become a law.

Bicycle Cements.

Amongst the many lines which it is especially desirable that druggists should either have already prepared, or be in a position to make on very short notice, are those things which are of value to the vast army of bicycle riders. We give the following useful formulæ for some cements, etc., the most of which have been tried and found valuable. The following

is taken from *The Bayerische Industrie Gewerbeblatt*. (National Druggist.)

BICYCLE CEMENT.

For wheels tired with rubber tubing the following cement answers every purpose. Leather tiring is, however, best repaired with the following:

Carbon disulphide, 10 parts
Oil of turpentine 1 part
Gutta-percha, cut in small pieces, q.s.

Mix the turpentine and carbon disulphide, and add sufficient gutta-percha, under frequent agitations, or rubbing up, until a thick paste is obtained. To make a good joint all fatty and greasy matter must be got rid of, and the surface of the leather freshened, either by the use of a rasp, emery paper, or knife, before applying the paste

CAOUTCHOUC CEMENT.

Caoutchouc, cut in fine pieces, . . . 100 parts
Resin, 15 parts
Shellac 10 parts
Carbon disulphide, q.s., to dissolve

Mix and make a solution—or:

Caoutchouc, 1 part
Mastic, 7 parts
Chloroform, 50 parts

Mix and let stand until dissolved (which will require several weeks).

The following are selected from various sources:

TIRE CEMENT CONTAINING NO CARBON BISULPHIDE.

1. (a) Caoutchouc, fine shreds . . . 1 ounce
Chloroform, 20 ounces
(b) Caoutchouc, fine shreds . . . 1 ounce
Resin, 3 drachms
Venice turpentine 90 grains
Oil turpentine, 2 fl. ounces

For the solution b, the rubber is shaved into small pieces and melted with the resin; the Venice turpentine is then added, and all is dissolved in the oil of turpentine. The two solutions, a and b, are then mixed.

2. India-rubber 15 grains
Chloroform 2 fl. ounces
Mastic, ½ ounce
Mix the india rubber and chloroform together, and when dissolved, the mastic is added in powder. It is then allowed to stand for a week or two before using.

CEMENT FOR BICYCLE TIRES.

(1) Gutta-percha 1 ounce av.
Caoutchouc, 2 ounces av.
Venice turpentine . . . 1 ounce av.
Carbon bisulphide . . . 8 fluid ounces.

Dissolve the gutta percha and caoutchouc in the carbon bisulphide and add the Venice turpentine.

2) Isinglass, ½ ounce av.
Gutta percha 1 ounce av.
Caoutchouc, 2 ounces av.
Carbon bisulphide . . . 8 fluid ounces.

(3) Fish Glue 1
Gutta-percha 2
India-rubber 4
Bisulphide of carbon . . . 12

BICYCLE OIL FOR LUBRICATING.

Castor oil,
Kerosene, equal parts.

BICYCLE OIL FOR BURNING.

(1) Lard oil,
Kerosene, equal parts.
(2) Camphorated oil,
Kerosene, equal parts.

BICYCLE PAINT (GLOSSY BLACK).

(1) Amber 8 ounces av.
Linseed oil, 4 fluid ounces.
Asphaltum 1 ½ ounces av.
Resin 1 ½ ounces av.
Oil of Turpentine . . . 8 fluid ounces.

Heat the linseed oil to boiling point, add the amber, asphaltum, and resin, and when all melted, remove the heat and gradually add the turpentine.

(2) Oil tar, 4 ounces.
Asphaltum, 1 ounce.
Resin, powdered 1 ounce.

Mix and dissolve with the aid of heat, care being taken to prevent contact with the flame.

CEMENT FOR MENDING RUBBER SHOES.

Caoutchouc 62 parts.
Chloroform 250 parts.

Mix and dissolve. Then take

Caoutchouc, 60 parts.
Resin, 24 parts.
Oil of turpentine, 250 parts.

Mix and dissolve. When complete solution has taken place in both cases, mix the two solutions, and agitate until homogeneous. Use cold, and apply a portion of the cement to each surface to be joined.

RUBBER, VULCANIZED MATERIAL, ETC., TO METAL.

Add 1 part of coarsely powdered shellac to 10 parts of strongest liquor ammoniac, and set aside in a well-stoppered vessel, until complete solution, which occurs in from three to four weeks, according to the temperature at which the vessel is kept. This is used cold, a layer being applied to each surface, and the parts left until a portion of the solvent has evaporated, then join and apply a weight or compression. The joint thus made is water and gas proof. It may be used for joining vulcanized rubber, hard or soft, to almost any and every other material—glass, metals, etc.

Creosote taken internally prevents the progress of decay in teeth. Professor Winkler believes much of the destruction of teeth arises from medicines. The use of magnesia at night to obviate acidity is advocated.

Business Maxims.

Mark Twain says you may put all your eggs in one basket, in spite of the proverb, but "you must watch that basket." This means, whether there is one basket or more than one, that careful watching is indispensable to successful business.

It used to be said: "Of all ships avoid partnership." But that depends on your own peculiar genius, and your selection of a partner.

The two most successful men of business this country has produced never made their plans public. To tell your plans in advance will either let others get ahead of you, or make the plans worthless.

Rome was not built in a day, nor will anyone, unless it be one in a million, get rich in a day. As Longfellow says: "Learn to labor and to wait."

Don't think you have found it all out in one year of experience, for some things you never thought of will occur later.

Be reasonably cautious, but be not over-cautious. Not to move until you are absolutely certain is to dismiss all profit.

The business instinct, like the poet's gift, partly born; but diligent study improves it.

The colloquial advertiser makes each reader feel that he is personally addressed, and not made one of a multitude. A brisk talk is therefore more influential than a labored essay.

To make your customer feel that he has made a pleasant visit, as well as a good trade, is a paying investment.

Some people sell well who cannot buy well, and *vice versa*. In a wise partnership the two functions are divided.

One shelf of last year's goods may add a stale flavor to the store.

An impatient clerk may undo half his best work.

Do not yield to peevishness or sarcasm over a customer's criticism. Your side of the counter must be dedicated to politeness.

What your rivals do you should know; not for comment, but for instruction.

Do not say too loudly that you are selling the very best goods ever known at the cry lowest prices ever offered. Perhaps you are, but it is better to make your claims seem more probable.

An advertisement is not made merely to say things. It ought to convince the reader that they are true.

A dealer who does not know from day to day just how his business is going, is like a captain who is ignorant of navigation taking a vessel to sea.

Antiseptic Dressings and Surgical Accessories.*

SUBLIMATE GAUZE, 1 PER MILLE.—Purified gauze, 100. Moisten in a solution of sublimate, 0.1; sodium chloride, 50; distilled water, 120; glycerine, 20. Subject to pressure for some hours, then dry in the dark.

SUBLIMATE GAUZE, 2.5 PER MILLE.—Purified gauze, 479. Moisten uniformly with a solution of corrosive sublimate, 1, vaseline oil, 20, ether, 200. Place in a jar, press to distribute the liquid uniformly, and dry.

ARNICATED COURT PLASTER.—Made as the above, medicating the second half of the basis with tincture of arnica, 50. Other medicated taffetas may be prepared, such as iodoform, boric acid, phenol, on similar lines. French taffeta differs from court plaster (known on the Continent as taffeta d'Angleterre) in being spread on gold heaters' skin.

ANTISEPTIC PAPERS.—Tissue paper or cigarette paper is employed for medication. *Carbolic Paper*: Hard paraffin, vaseline, of each 2; phenol, 1. Melt, and dip the paper in the mixture. *Salicylated Paper*: Hard paraffin, vaseline oil, of each 50; salicylic acid, 1. Melt, and dip the paper in the mixture. *Sublimate Paper*: (a) Sublimate, 2; distilled water, alcohol 90 per cent., of each 500; glycerine, 50. Moisten blotting paper with the solution. (b) Sublimate, 20; boiled distilled water, 1,000, glycerine, 50; blotting paper, *q. s.* Moisten the paper, and dry in the sun. *Hemostatic Paper*: (a) Solution of perchloride of iron, 18; alum, 1. Moisten absorbent paper in the mixture, and dry. (b) Sulphate of aluminium, 2; hydrate of aluminium, benzoic acid, of each 1; solution of ferric chloride, 6; distilled water, 4. Apply hot with a brush to the surface of absorbent paper.

ADHESIVE ANTISEPTIC PLASTER.—Gum acacia, 15; distilled water, 55; salicylic acid, 1. Paint cigarette papers with this mixture.

ANTISEPTIC COLLODIONS.—These are used as applications to wounds to ensure healing by first intention. The majority of the medicaments, such as iodoform, phenol, iodol, may be simply dissolved in official collodion. The following is the formula for *salol collodion* of Ferrier and Perdire: Ether, 225; alcohol, 90 per cent., 25; pyroxylin, 10; salol, 10; serves as a type for other medicated collodions.

*From the *Bulletin General de Therapeutique*, (P.A. J2.)

STEATINES.—In preparing these a large piece of wet parchment paper is laid upon the smooth surface of a table and wiped dry with a cloth. A piece of gauze is laid on this paper, and on this the nearly cold ointment is painted evenly with a brush, a uniform smooth surface being finally obtained by means of a warm spatula. *Boric Steatine* 10 per cent.: Benzoated suet, 70; benzoated lard, 20; powdered boric acid, 10. *Carbolic Steatine*, 10 per cent.: Benzoated suet, 90; carbolic acid, 10. *Sublimate Steatine*, 0.2 per cent.: Benzoated suet, 900; benzoated lard, 50; sublimate, 2; alcohol, 90 per cent., 50. *Sublimate Steatine*, 1 per cent.: Benzoated suet, 85; benzoated lard, 5; sublimate, 1; alcohol, 90 per cent., 9. *Mercury and Carbolic Steatine*: Benzoated suet, 35; mercurial ointment, 50; carbolic acid, 5. *Ichthyol Steatine*, 10 per cent.: Benzoated suet, 80; benzoated lard, 10; ichthyol, 10. *Iodoform Steatine*, 10 per cent.: Benzoated suet, 85; benzoated lard, 10; iodoform, 5.

ADHESIVE AND ANTISEPTIC PLASTERS—*Carbolic Plaster*: Simple adhesive plaster, 19; phenol 1. *Salicylic Plasters*: Simple adhesive plaster, 95; melt and add a mixture of salicylic acid, 2; lard, 3; *Iodoform Adhesive Plaster*: Lead plaster, 65; suet, 10; gum dammar 7; pine tar, 7; Venice turpentine 1; melt, cool, and when nearly set, add iodoform in finest powder, 10. *Iodoform Adhesive Plaster*, 20 per cent.: Lead plaster, 35; suet, 6; yellow wax, 6; gum dammar, 6; pine tar, 6; Venice turpentine, 1; melt, and when nearly cold, add iodoform in finest powder, 25. *Iodol Adhesive Plaster*: Lead plaster, 65; suet, 3; yellow wax, 7; dammar, 7; pine tar, 7; Venice turpentine, 1. Melt, and when nearly cold, add powdered iodol, 10. *Sublimate Adhesive Plaster*: Corrosive sublimate, 2; alcohol, 90 per cent., 10. Dissolve and add castor oil, 15, and pour into adhesive plaster, 100. *Iodoform Rubber Plaster*, 20 per cent.: Dammar 15; benzoated suet, 30; anhydrous lanoline, 20, rubber, 5; glycerine, 10; iodoform, 20; benzine (to dissolve the rubber), 45. *Boric Rubber Plaster*, 20 per cent.: Dammar, 20; benzoated suet, 25; white wax, 15; rubber, 8; anhydrous lanolin, 12; boric acid in powder, 20; benzene to dissolve the rubber, 72. *Ichthyol Rubber Plaster*, 20 per cent.: Dammar, 5; benzoated suet, 5; yellow wax, 5; rubber, 2; anhydrous lanolin, 3; ichthyol, 5; benzine to dissolve the rubber, 18.

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

1898 SPECIAL OFFER.



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

Really making 2 boxes Fly Felts retailing at \$10 cost but \$3.50

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

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

THE BROWNBROS., LIMITED

Stationers, Bookbinders,

64-68 KING STREET EAST, TORONTO

Manufacturers of
Account Books
—every description

Leather Goods
Wallets, Portfolios,
Card Cases, etc.

**Office and
Pocket Diaries**
200 varieties



Dealers in
Stationery
—all kinds
Office Supplies
Typewriters' Supplies
Bookbinders' and Printers' Material

—Agents for—

Caligraph Typewriter, Edison Mimeograph,

**Wirt Fountain Pens,
Esterbrook Steel Pens**

We aim to have the most complete Stationery House in the Dominion.

That Silky Surface

Counts for a great deal in

Toilet Papers

and customers are asking for Eddy's make.

We can stock you up in full; we make over 20 brands \$5 to \$16 per case.

THE E. B. EDDY CO.

(LIMITED)

HULL. MONTREAL. TORONTO.

REACHING THE BEST BUYERS OF THE WORLD.

**The Canadian
Board of Trade Journal**

COMMERCIAL INDUSTRIAL
IMPERIAL

Connecting the Dominion and the Empire for the Promotion of Intercolonial Trade.

Central Offices: 300 Board of Trade
TORONTO, CANADA.

With Auxiliary Offices in all important Canadian Trade Centres.



MANUFACTURED BY
H. Planten & Son
ESTABLISHED 1836
NEW YORK
SPECIAL PRICES for EXPORT
Correspondence Solicited

PLANTEN'S Comp. C & Cor Black and Sandal Wood Oil **CAPSULES**

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

H. Planten & Son (Established 1836) **New York**

"The Pioneer American Capsule House"

The Fletcher Mfg. Co.

440-442 Yonge Street, Toronto

Manufacturers of

SODA FOUNTAINS

DEALERS IN
Glassware, Julep Straws,
and every requisite for the
Soda Water business.

We are sole Canadian agents for
HANSEN'S COCOVENA
 Made in Germany. The ideal food of the 20th century.
 Put up in tablet form; 18 tablets in a box. Each tablet
 makes a cup of delicious cocoa. We will mail a box to
 any address in Canada, on receipt of price, 30c.

in Onyx, Marble,
or Silver Plate

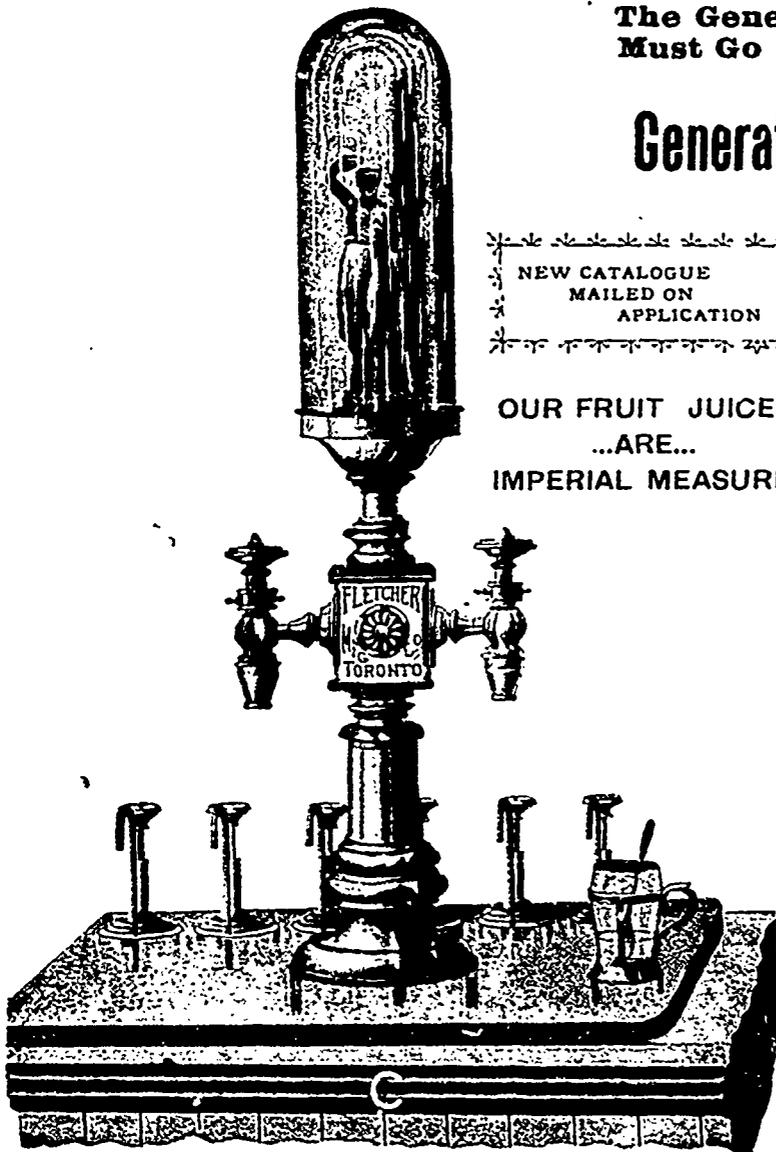
**The Generator
Must Go**

Cylinders can be charged cheaper, better and
more quickly by means of Liquefied Carbonic
Acid Gas. Write us for particulars.

Generators, Freezers, Cylinders, etc.

NEW CATALOGUE
 MAILED ON
 APPLICATION

OUR FRUIT JUICES
...ARE...
IMPERIAL MEASURE.



THE ABERDEEN "A"

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



QUALITY THE BEST.

PRICES REASONABLE.

EASY TERMS OF PAYMENT

PURE FRUIT JUICES, FLAVOURING EXTRACTS, COLOURS, ETC.

Variety of Teas.

Of course every one knows that we drink a good deal that isn't tea when we drink a cup of tea. We drink—or are supposed to drink—some tea, some lead, and some straw. But there are several "teas" that the drinkers know are not made of tea-leaves and yet are not adulterated.

In Peru they drink maté—a tea made from the *Hex peraguensis*, a species of holly. Oswego tea is made from the scarlet *mouarda*, and mountain tea from the dwarf evergreen *Gaultheria procumbens*. Then clover tea, and tansy tea, and catnip, and mint tea are used, though not as beverages.

In Sumatra they use coffee leaves to make tea from, and the beverage is said to be very refreshing. In Mauritius the leaves of an orchid, *Angraecum fragrans*, are used. The Tonquinese have teas of their own, made of leaves, berries, barks, and woods. In Tasmania, there are said to be more than 200 substitutes for tea. In France they use black currant leaves and borage to make tea; and a century or so ago they gathered in English gardens and fields ash, elder, and the sloe leaves, and the leaves of whitethorn and blackthorn, from which to make tea.

Microscopical Mounts.

Dr. H. M. WHEELER, 2342 Albion Place, St. Louis, Mo.

1. Cord: Umbilical; Human; transverse section; stained; balsam.
2. Stem; Rose-bush; transverse section; glycerine.
3. Hair; Human; from shaving lather; balsam.
4. Hair; Bumblebee; dry.
5. Hair; Ornithorhynchus Paradoxus; glycerine.
6. Skin: Frog; dry; (opaque).
7. Corn-smut; glycerine.
8. Wing of House Fly; balsam.
9. Vinegar Eels, glycerine.
10. Trichina Spiralis from Human Diaphragm, encysted; stained; balsam.
11. Pith; Elder; stained; balsam.
12. Seed; Hungarian; dry.
13. Seed; Poppy; blue; dry.
14. Seed; Poppy; white; dry.
15. Seed; Millet; dry.
16. Seed; Timothy; dry.
17. Seed; Bluegrass; dry.
18. Bark; Japan Cinnamon, transverse section; glycerine.
19. Bark; Charter Oak Tree; transverse section; balsam.
20. Feather; Canary; balsam.
21. Feather; Pigeon; balsam.
22. Tin Foil, dry; (opaque).
23. Fibre; Silk; glycerine.
24. Fibre; Penghawer Djambi, glycerine.
25. Fibre; Linen; glycerine.
26. Fibre; Rame, dry.
27. Starch; Bean; cooked; glycerine.
28. Cedar Gall; section; stained; balsam.
29. Root; Meinspermum Canadensis, transverse section; glycerine.
30. Flower; small; glycerine.
31. Scales; Moth; dry.
32. Leaf; Digitalis; dry; (hairs in situ.)
33. Leaf, Mullein, dry, (hairs in situ.)
34. Lycopodium; glycerine.
35. Lycopodium; dry.
36. Cowage; dry.
37. Sand; dry; (opaque).
38. Sand; colored, dry; (opaque).
39. Cadimum Iodide, opaque; dry.
40. Rhizome; Galanga; transverse section; stained; balsam.
41. Kamala; dry.
42. Dust from Bedroom; dry.
43. Scales; Snake; balsam.
44. Rhizome; Ginger; longitudinal section; stained; balsam.
45. Coal; Iridescent; dry; (opaque).
46. Wood; Cedar; transverse section; balsam.
47. Cinnamon; Saigon; powdered; balsam.
48. Root; Apocynum; Andro; transverse section; stained; glycerine.
49. Crystals; Cinchonidine Sulphate; glycerine; (opaque).
50. Almond Meal; glycerine.
51. White Fibrous Tissues; Tendon of Ox; glycerine.
52. Renal Casts; stained; glycerine.
53. Proboscis of Bee; balsam.
54. Silk Worm; Trachea; balsam.
55. Seed; Lobelia; dry.
56. Fibre; Cotton; glycerine.
57. Lupulin; glycerine.
58. Tongue, Woodpecker, balsam.
59. Starch, Corn, glycerine.
60. Pyroxylon, glycerine.
61. Pappus of Dandelion; dry.
62. Sand; glycerine.
63. Printing on Wood (Holly); balsam.
64. Bacillus Tuberculosis (Sputum); double stained; balsam.
65. Powdered Rhubarb; adulterated with starch; glycerine.
66. Powdered Ulmus, adulterated with starch; glycerine.
67. Cream of Tartar, adulterated with starch; glycerine.

68. Irish Potato, section; glycerine; starch in situ.
69. Root; False Rhatany, transverse section; balsam.
70. Fibre, Wool; glycerine jelly.
71. Starch; Wheat; glycerine-jelly.
72. Gold Leaf; (opaque).
73. Muscle; Voluntary; teased; glycerine-jelly.
74. Trachea of Ox, longitudinal section; glycerine-jelly.
75. Crystals, Uric Acid (several forms), balsam.
76. Diatoms, balsam.
77. Stomach; Dog; cardiac end, stained, balsam.
78. Submaxillary Gland, Dog, stained, balsam.
79. Kidney; Injected; balsam.
80. Sponge; section; balsam.
81. Scales; Butterfly; balsam.
82. Senega, transverse section, balsam.
83. Selenite, balsam, polar.
84. Chelifer (Parasite), balsam.
85. Spermatazoa; Human.
86. Bee sting; balsam.
87. Cuticle; equisetum; polar; balsam.
88. Bee-mouth; balsam.
89. Hair, Horse; plated; balsam; polar.
90. Hair, Human, Mons Veneris; balsam.
91. Hair; Raccoon; balsam.
92. Hair; Yellow Bulldog; balsam.
93. Hair; Black Newfoundland; balsam.
94. Liver; Tuberculous; stained; balsam.
95. Seed; Anise; German; (opaque).
96. Seed; Foxglove; (opaque).
97. Acid; Gallic; dry.
98. Stem; Peach; transverse section; stained; balsam.
99. Stem; Blackberry; transverse section; stained; balsam.
100. Wasp sting; balsam.
101. Colored Snow from Ind.
102. Sarcoma, spindle cell.
103. Fibroma from Uterus.
104. Fibro Sarcoma.
105. Lung, Broncho pneumonia.
106. Myxoma from Ovary.
107. Breast; Scirrhus.
108. Fibro Cartilage, balsam.
109. Lung; Fibrosis.
110. Sporangium of Fern.

For soft corns and warts, tannin 1 drachm, alcohol 3 ounces, used as a wash frequently, is pronounced effective.

A milk dressing has been found most beneficial in the treatment of burns.

Peppermint Cultivation in Japan.

Although Europeans have only recently applied mint to medicinal uses, it has been employed for very many years by the Japanese, especially in the form of crystals, but also as an essence, in the treatment of neuralgia and coryza. The oil dropped on a piece of sugar is recommended as a cure for catarrh, and mixed with alcohol it is given for cholera, and also applied outwardly to the bites of mosquitoes and other insects. Now that the consumption in Europe is increasing, and with it the exportation from Japan, the Japanese peppermint cultivation has undergone a large development. It is chiefly carried on in the department of Yamagata, in the province of Ouzen. More than ten varieties are grown, some of which give two or three harvests a year, but they all belong to the species *mentha arvensis*, which the Japanese call *hakka*. A plantation is kept going for seven years, as a rule. During the first year the yield is from 260 to 300 kilos. of leaves per rood, say 2400 pounds per acre. During the second and third years this yield may be doubled, but it afterwards diminishes fast, and the mint is of poorer quality. While the fourth year's crop will yield one per cent. of essence, the seventh will only yield about one-third per cent. Hence the plantation has to be abandoned after that year.—*Oils, Colors and D.*

To Distinguish Genuine Oil of Turpentine.

The Royal Prussian Minister of Finance gives the following testing method for use in the Custom Houses: If chlorhydric acid of 1.19 specific gravity (fuming hydrochloric acid) or English sulphuric acid is added to oil of turpentine, the acids collect at the bottom of the vessel and the oil of turpentine floats on the acids. The two liquids do not mix, and the one is not appreciably soluble in the other. Thus it is that only the slight quantity of the two fluids contained in the bordering surfaces come into contact and act upon one another. Hence the effects of the action are inconsiderable.

But if the fluids are mixed together the action becomes more animated. If hydrochloric acid and oil of turpentine be used, they may be shaken diligently in a test tube. The liquid becomes slightly heated. In case English sulphuric acid be used, the two fluids must not be agitated together, because too violent an

action and too great a rise of temperature would result.

Although the action of the sulphuric acid is more energetic, yet the use of hydrochloric acid is preferable, because English sulphuric acid becomes also heated with other substances, which do not heat hydrochloric acid.

If a test tube is filled with one-third hydrochloric acid of 1.19 specific gravity, adding a like volume of oil of turpentine, and the glass is closed with the thumb and diligently agitated five seconds, the temperature rises about 25° (C.), and a strong odour of camphor is perceptible.

No chlorhydric acid of 1.19 specific gravity (fuming acid) being at hand, two-thirds of the volume of English sulphuric acid may slowly be added to hydrochloric acid of 1.12 specific gravity (not *vice versa*), shaking and allowing to cool off, and this mixture may be used instead of the fuming hydrochloric acid.—*Kolonialv. Zeitung.*

Hygiene of the Eyes.

Dr. L. W. Fox, Professor of Ophthalmology, Medico Chirurgical College, Philadelphia, formulates the following rules for the care of the eyes.

- (1) Avoid sudden changes from dark to brilliant light.
- (2) Avoid the use of stimulants and drugs which affect the nervous system.
- (3) Avoid reading when lying down, or when mentally and physically exhausted.
- (4) When the eyes feel tired, rest them by looking at objects at a long distance.
- (5) Pay special attention to the hygiene of the body, for that which tends to promote the general health acts beneficially upon the eyes.
- (6) Up to forty years of age, bathe the eyes twice daily in cold water.
- (7) After fifty, bathe the eyes morning and evening with water so hot that you wonder how you stand it; follow this with cold water, that will make them glow with warmth.
- (8) Old persons should avoid reading much by artificial light, be guarded as to diet, and avoid sitting up late at night.
- (9) Do not depend on your own judgment in selecting spectacles.
- (10) Do not give up in despair when you are informed that a cataract is developing; remember that in these days of advanced surgery it can be removed with little danger to the vision.

The Obligations and Responsibilities of Business Life.

Every man who goes into business should have a sufficient capital to conduct the business comfortably and safely, be it large or small. He should do all the business possible to be done with the means at hand, but should not overreach, or spread out to such a degree as would make his business unsafe. He should so watch every detail of his business and guard his purchases and his sales so closely that he will not get beyond his depth. He should so conduct his business as to be able to meet every obligation promptly at maturity. If he could discount every bill, it would be all the better, but if he is not able to do so on account of lack of capital, he should watch his purchases so closely and his resources so carefully as to be able to meet every bill promptly on the day it is due.

The business man who does this will be found to be successful, while the one who allows his payments to lag will be found, as a rule, to be one who trusts out his goods injudiciously and whose business methods are slipshod, whose stock is ill kept, and whose failure is only a question of time.

The man who discounts and the man who pays promptly are the ones who buy most cheaply. The inducements to sell are so greatly enhanced by these considerations that no bargains escape them, and they are thereby often enabled to sell at a profit at prices that mean ruin to their slipshod neighbors. It is known by experience that a concern which does so much business that it cannot pay its bills promptly is not a safe one to extend credit to. Over-buying, over-trading, and, not the least, over-trusting, are the greatest evils to be contended with in mercantile life.—*Ex.*

Medical Etiquette in China.

Chinese doctors are said to be even more scrupulous than their white brother practitioners in regard to the nice points of professional etiquette. The following amusing tale is related in an English journal: "A Chinese gentleman was struck by an arrow, which remained fast in his body. A surgeon was sent for, and broke off the protruding bit of the arrow, leaving the point embedded. He refused to extract it, because the case was clearly one for a physician, the arrow being inside the body."—*Medical Record.*

TAYLOR'S
White Wine

John Taylor & Co.
 MANUFACTURERS - OTTAWA

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

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

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

The Canadian Druggist

is a

..Klondike..

to its advertisers

"St. AUGUSTINE"
 Registered at Ottawa

Our "St. Augustine" (Registered) is the perfect wine for communion or invalids. Your wine merchant can supply you at \$1.50 a case one dozen quart. See that you get the genuine article. All good articles are counterfeited. See that our name is on label and capsule.

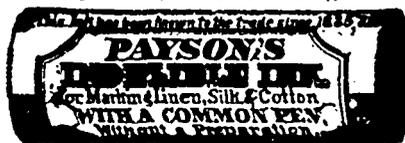
Our "St. Augustine" (Registered), of 1891 vintage, a choice sweet, mild wine, and equal to imported wines at double the price.

J. S. HAMILTON & CO.
 BRANTFORD

Sole Agents for Canada for the Pelee Island Wine Company

THE OLDEST - THE BEST

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



Trade supplied by all leading Drug Houses in the Dominion.

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

PLAIN, LACQUERED AND DECORATED

DOVES
 MAKE THE BEST SEAMLESS TIN
BOXES

• IN THE MARKET •

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

Complete Illustrated Price List free on Application

DR. HARTE'S
CELERY
IRON
PILLS. NUTRATIVE, TONIC, NERVE RESTORING.

DRUGGIST.

"Equalled by Few, Excelled by None."

And equalled by none at the price

The Photo-American

America's Representative Photo Journal



Just the thing for photographers who need information, and want to do better work as well as keep up with the times.

A Practical Teacher for Beginners

Our Original Articles, Superb Illustrations, and costly make up are simply indescribable. Send 10 cents for sample copy, and see for yourself what we are giving for

\$1.00 a year



THE PHOTO-AMERICAN PUBLISHING CO'Y

20 EAST 17TH STREET, NEW YORK

CROUP

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

Ransom's Hive (Croup) Syrup and Tolu

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

Sold by all Druggists and Wholesalers

FRANCIS U. KAHLE

Toronto, Ont.

REMEDY

Are You

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

IF NOT YOU ARE



Cheating Yourself



HANDLED BY ALL THE LEADING JOBBERS.

SYDENHAM GLASS CO.,
Of Wallacburg Limited.

Photographic Notes.

A Rule for Amateurs.

A writer in *The Photo. American* says: In nearly every collection of photographs by amateurs we find, usually, about one-third of the number absolutely worthless.

The mechanical part may be all right, but the subject itself has nothing whatever to recommend it—weak, devoid of interest, unpicturesque. The failure is, of course, the result of inexperience. Every novice must learn for himself the subjects that make good pictures. Suggestions will help sometimes, but practical application will do more. The lesson will not be so readily forgotten when needed.

During the earlier months of my experience with a camera, I formed a rule which has saved many a plate. The rule was this: *Always favor a doubt.*

Dozens of subjects come in our way whenever we go out with a camera. If we snap at everything the result will be a series of worthless negatives. Discrimination and selection must do their part. Governed by these two arbiters, our eagerness to snap this and that will be greatly modified. We shall stop to consider the advisability of using a plate.

But even with this controlling system, we shall not always avoid photographing things we do not want. Now comes in my rule. The subject under consideration is good, but not perfectly satisfactory. There is a shade of doubt in our mind; shall we take it or not?

My method is—favor the doubt. That is, if you are at all concerned about the cost of plates. If not, snap everything, for you may by chance strike something good.

The option is your own.

A FIXING BATH.—A fixing bath used by Mr. M. R. Hemperley is strongly recommended. It hardens the film, clears the negative, and gives good color. Thirty-two ounces sulphite of soda (hydrometer test 60), add to this one ounce sulphuric acid very slowly, and eight ounces solution of chrome alum (hydrometer test 60), then add the whole to two gallons saturated solution of hypo, and it is ready for use. Leave the negative a few minutes longer in the bath than is required for fixing. This is important, as the permanency of the negative depends upon it. Don't use a flat tray to fix in, it causes spots and dirt; use a grooved box.

To Prevent Curling of Prints.

How many photographers are annoyed by prints that they do not wish to mount curling up.

This may be entirely avoided if the prints are immersed in the following solution after their final washing:

Water..... 1 part.
Alcohol..... 4 parts.
Glycerine..... 3 parts.

After this they will dry quite flat. C. J.M.

A GOOD PASTE.—The *Photo-Gazette* gives the following formula for a handy paste, better than anything we have ever come across:

Gum arabic..... 60 grammes.
Glycerine..... 15 grammes.
Methyl alcohol... 45 c. c.
Water to make up the whole 250 c. c.

Dissolve the gum in 120 c. c. cold water, add the glycerine, and finally, constantly stirring little by little, the alcohol; at last add enough water to make the whole 250 c. c.

RESTRAINERS IN DEVELOPMENT.—In *La Photographie* are some interesting notes by L. Tranchant on restrainers. He finds that all chlorides, bromides and iodides retard development, as well as the cyanides and sulpho-cyanides of potassium, sodium and ammonium. To these must be added a certain number of organic acids, including acetic and malic acids and all their soluble salts. It was found that the chlorides of the alkalis, chloride of zinc, acetic and malic acids, and acetate of soda, all act as restrainers without exercising a solvent action on the bromide of silver in the emulsion; but chloride of copper and the cyanide and ferricyanide of potassium had a solvent action on the silver bromide. The restraining power of some of the substances is as follows: 1 per cent. chloride of copper or 5 per cent. chloride of zinc is equivalent to 20 per cent. bromide of potassium; 25 per cent. solutions of the chlorides of sodium or ammonium have the same restraining power as 20 per cent. bromide; 10 per cent. solutions of acetic or malic acids are equivalent to bromide of 1 per cent. Acid chloride of zinc causes the gelatine film to strip off its support, but if the solution is neutralized with bi-carbonate soda, chloride of zinc can be employed safely, in spite of the small precipitate of zinc carbonate that forms. The author recommends

strongly that bromides should be banished from the dark room, on account of their solvent action on the silver bromide in the emulsion. Their place should be taken by sodium or ammonium chloride (common salt or sal ammoniac), which he prefers to all other restrainers.—*Photo gram.*

On the Drying of Negatives

If negatives are taken from the washing water, and simply set up to dry spontaneously, drops of water will collect here and there upon the surface; and as these parts remain damp long after the rest of the film is dry, there is a danger lest they should, when at last dry, be more transparent than the surrounding portions of the negative. I find it an admirable plan to remove all water from the surface of the film. I formerly used fluffless blotting paper, but I find an easier method is to simply wipe the film carefully with a piece of soft, thick twill calico—a portion of an old bed sheet which, having been frequently washed, is free from any fluff that might be present if it were new. I fold this up into a flat pad about six or eight inches in length, and with it wipe the film lengthwise and crosswise until all surface moisture is removed, and then set the plate up to dry in the usual way. It will be found that the film, if this precaution is taken, will dry more rapidly as well as uniformly.—*Photo Beacon.*

FORMULA TO INTENSIFY.—

1—Bromide of potassium... 1 ounce.
Water..... 16 "
2—Bichloride of mercury... 1 "
Water..... 16 "
3—Sulphite of soda... Strong solution.

To intensify, soak plate well in water and then immerse plate in No. 1 for about five minutes; then pour off and flow plate with No. 2 till desired density is obtained. Wash well and immerse in No. 3 till plate resumes its natural color. Wash well and dry.

INTENSIFICATION WITHOUT MERCURY.—Make two solutions. (1) Gallic acid 1 part, glycerine 25 parts, water 125 parts; (2) Silver nitrate 180 grains, citric acid 30 grains, nitric acid 25 drops, water 3 ounces. Dissolve the gallic acid in warm water, add the glycerine, allow to cool, and filter. When the negative is ready to be intensified, pour sufficient of No. 2 into a measure, and add four drops of solution No. 1 for each drachm of No. 2 used. Flow this mixture over the negative, holding the latter in the hand, then wash well and fix for a minute or two.—*Photo. Gazette.*

Optics.

Presbyopia.

By G. N. LOCKY (Optical Journal).

It is not my purpose to go into details to explain what presbyopia is, and the condition of the eye that causes it, as that is fully explained in any of the many text-books that every optician has or should possess. It matters not to us whence the name was derived, since it is here, and probably in about the same general condition as in ancient times.

The first authentic record dates back about sixteen hundred years prior to the Christian Era, where we read in Genesis that "Isaac's eyes grew dim with age." Presbyopia is very distinct from other troubles of the eye, since it is not a malformation, but a physiological change, that comes to all who arrive at the age of maturity, but usually not noticeable until it begins to interfere with our daily vocations.

The cause of presbyopia is easily explained; one text-book will tell you it is the rigidity of the crystalline lens, another, that it is a weakening of the ciliary muscles, and, another, that it may be either or both, so you see that point is easily settled.

Now, what effect does this have on the acuteness of vision? Simply none at all, as the vision is not impaired, and it is only when we try to use our accommodation, that we find we cannot see near objects, like fine print, as easily as formerly, then we begin to realize the approach of presbyopia. Convergence and accommodation are closely linked, and while convergence usually holds good through life, accommodation weakens at an early age, and the two no longer work together, but, thanks to the invention of glass, we have the only known remedy whereby harmony can be restored, and near vision brought in harmony with convergence. The mobility of the eyes in early years allows the several parts of the eye to work in harmony, and forty years must pass before we begin to strain the ciliary to obtain good vision; from then, through life, we can obtain near vision through the aid of glasses only. The proper strength of convex spherical lenses placed before the eyes gives us easy vision again, at the same time, the rays that pass out

of the eyes being convergent create an artificial myopia, with a certain far point of distinct vision, which necessitates the removal of the glasses when distant vision is required.

I find that whoever lives out of doors with a relaxed accommodation, in the majority, requires a stronger glass to cover the presbyopia than one of like age whose business is close work the larger part of the time, as the muscles are set (so to speak) and does not take as strong glass to bring the vision to the same reading point. Many people who require glasses for presbyopia will postpone their use too long and think that they may get along without them. And after standing them as long as possible will apply for a correction. Such people often have strained muscles and perhaps spasmodic conditions, which must be taken in consideration when we prescribe for them as the glasses given them would not be the same as if the eyes were relaxed. I never use a lens of over + 2.50 D. and if I find they test higher than that I look for something else and usually find it.

My method of fitting presbyopia is to make all corrections (if any) first leaving all lenses in the trial frame. Then if the age be about 50 I put say a + 1 D. sphere before each eye and after centering the lenses with the pupil of the eye find far and near points with print suitable for the distance. I hold the print outside the far point gradually advancing, asking in the meantime to tell me when it clears up with well-defined edges and no blur to it. At that point I note the distance, then holding it a foot or so from the finest print and note it. Then let them take a common newspaper and watch where they hold it for easiest vision. Now with these three positions before me it is not hard to judge if the lenses before the eyes are too strong, too weak or just right. A person who uses his eyes but little for near work will hold the paper relatively nearer the far point than one who is working mostly at near work and will get the easiest vision at that point for reading. Of course I inquire if they are wanted for reading, if so I advise 14 inches as the proper distance for a medium-sized person. But if they are required for desk work, or the pulpit,

or to work at arm's length then I prescribe for distance needed, always explaining that only at one point is best vision found for a presbyope wearing glasses. I have frequently prescribed two pairs for one person for reading at 14 inches and for carpenter work or blacksmithing at 24 inches, and find satisfaction given when explained to them.

It would seem that presbyopia would require much less study than the malformations do for its correction, but, as it is the finishing touch for good reading vision to all who are past 40, it should be done with judgment and care to satisfy the customer. A large class of middle-aged and older people are satisfied when they can read easily even if their distant vision be impaired with hyperopia or myopia. A slow and steady recession of the near point is a natural condition and people ignorant of the fact that it advances should be informed that nothing but a change of glasses, say once in about two years, will cover the difficulty and will give them the best attainable vision. I know of no modern appliance for testing the eye for presbyopia to equal the trial frame and convex lenses in their fractions up to 3 D. Of course it is understood that their means uncomplicated presbyopia when errors of refraction are present, or muscular difficulty, they are taken care of in their turn.

Preparation of Carbolic Acid in Powder

When boric acid is heated at 300° C. it parts with successive molecules of water and becomes converted into metaboric acid, then into pyroboric acid, and finally into boric anhydride, a colorless vitreous mass, which returns to its original condition of boric acid on solution in water.

F. Lutze utilizes this behavior of boric acid in his process (patented in France) for making dry carbolic acid by adding to the fused boric acid crystallized carbolic acid, continuing the application of heat to the mixture and allowing the latter to crystallize out and dry at the ordinary temperature. The product, which can be readily reduced to powder, no longer exhibits the hygroscopic properties of the crystallized carbolic acid but remains dry. This result is obtained in a more or less complete manner by small as well as large quantities of boric acid, so that a dry carbolic acid containing more or less boric acid can be produced.—*Oils, Colors and Drysaltes.*

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Hare's Text Book Practical Therapeutics.....	3 75
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Optical Department.

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



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

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

R.E.V. $\frac{20}{80}$ with +1.50 = $\frac{20}{80}$
L.E.V. $\frac{20}{80}$ with +1.50 = $\frac{20}{80}$

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

Question: S.A.R.—I have a young lady, aged 20, who gets $\frac{20}{80}$ V. in the right eye with -3.50 sph. C -3.00 cyl. ax. 150. It takes for the left eye -10.00 sph. C -3.00 cyl. ax. 150 to produce best vision, which amounts to only $\frac{20}{80}$. What glasses would you prescribe? She never wore glasses before.

Ans.—I would give full correction in right eye and half the sphere and all the cylinder in the left eye. It would be no use to give full correction in left eye because the difference in the two glasses is so great the eyes would not tolerate them, and it is best to give one eye all the vision possible and make the other as good as you can without interfering with the good eye. As the case never wore glasses before she will not be able to stand the correction advised above very long at a time for reasons given too often to be repeated; hence you ought to give here for R. -3.50 sphere for L. -6.00 sphere to put on when the eyes tire with the full correction glasses. By thus having the two pairs she will much sooner be able to bring the eyes to tolerate the stronger glasses. It would be wise to avoid near vision with the eyes as much as possible the first few weeks, for you are practically

making the eyes emmetropic and for the first time perhaps for many years asking the ciliary muscle to act which, owing to its weak condition, will only be able to respond slowly and gradually.

Question: R.B.L.—Young man aged twenty-three, jeweller. R.V. $\frac{20}{80}$ with +3.00 sph. C +3.00 cyl. ax. 90 $\frac{20}{80}$ L.V. $\frac{20}{80}$ with +3.50 sph. C +3.00 cyl. ax. 90 $\frac{20}{80}$ With both eyes together he can read nearly all of $\frac{20}{80}$ and the astigmatic chart looks equally plain and clear, but he cannot wear the glasses longer than half an hour at a time, and complains that things look slanting. What would you advise?

Ans.—The probabilities are that you have obtained the correct glasses for each eye, but it is seldom the eyes will stand such a change without coaxing. In these cases I would order full correction to be worn as much as possible, and when they must be taken off, replace them with a +3.00 sphere for an hour or so, and in a few weeks the full correction will be tolerated continuously and with comfort. The slanting appearance of objects will also disappear as soon as the ciliary muscle becomes accustomed to the new order of things.

Dr. Hamill, 88 Yonge street, wishes us to inform our readers that he has about twenty drug stores for sale all over Canada. Some of the offers are very inviting, and prospective purchasers can have full information of these free of cost, thus making much saving both in time and money. Vendors cannot do better than to send for his blank to register their offers at his office where quick and satisfactory sales are often made.

The Optical Institute of Canada has just closed another nice class in optics. Among those attending were, A. McTaggart, M.D., London; John McLeister, Alexandria; Fred. Perkins, Essex; E. H. Hunt, Lanark; R. C. Smith, Aurora, all of whom passed the examination successfully.

The Uses of Maize Oil.

This oil, which constitutes some twenty-two per cent. of the entire weight of the seeds of maize, makes a very useful burning oil, giving a bright, nearly white light, unaccompanied by any unpleasant smell. It is also a good wool-softening oil, and makes an excellent lubricant for

bearings and other working parts in machinery.

For soapmaking this oil seems according to recent experience to be well adapted, since when boiled alone to curd soaps it forms a soft, yellowish product with a very agreeable odor and a yield of 1.45 per cent., which in the case of soft soap is increased to 2.55 per cent. It is, however, chiefly suitable as an adjunct in the preparation of dark and second quality curd soaps, its color being difficult to wash out, and it is too soft to employ along with resin in colored, settled curd soaps.

On the other hand, maize oil is especially useful as an adjunct in the manufacture of soft soaps, particularly smooth linseed oil soft soaps, which it renders very light in color and hard enough with the usual proportion of resin. For natural grain soaps, too, it is admirable, without having any influence on the grain, but is less suitable for white soft soaps, silver soaps, ammonia-turpentine soaps, or smooth olein soaps, when these are required to be white. The presence of an albuminous, unsaponifiable constituent renders this oil little suitable for textile soaps.

When converted into fatty acids maize oil yields four to five per cent. of very good crude glycerine. The fatty acid is darker than the oil, but is very useful for linseed oil soft soaps, to counteract the softening tendency of the resin.—*Der Seifenabrikant*

Dr. W. E. Hamill, the optical instructor at the Optical Institute of Canada, has been requested by several from the Province of Quebec and Eastern Ontario to give a class of instruction in Montreal some time during the coming months to accommodate those living so far east. He has consented to do so if he can get a class of ten students, and requests those interested in the matter to write him as soon as they see this local. His address is 88 Yonge street, Toronto.

"Oh, my friends, there are some spectacles that one never forgets!" said a lecturer after describing a terrible accident he had witnessed.

"I'd like to know where they sell 'em," remarked an old lady in the audience, who is always mistaking her glasses.

The difference between a porous plaster and a lottery ticket is that the plaster draws something.

Advertising.

Practical Hints on Advertising.

By CHARLES AUSTIN BATES, New York

I think that perhaps most of the opprobrium that is cast on advertising can be traced right back to P. T. Barnum. Barnum said that American people liked to be humbugged. He probably said it in a semi-facetious, satirical way—just as he might have said that they liked to be humbugged because they read various tales and novels and because they go to the theatre. The theatrical man or the showman has to humbug people. If he doesn't humbug the people the people are humbugged: that is to say if the maker of a melodrama fails to make his spectators believe in the reality of the story it is a "bad show" and people have not had their money's worth. When I go to the theatre I want to be humbugged. I want to believe that the things that happen on the stage are real things. I want to laugh with the comedian and cry with the abused heroine. I want to be genuinely glad when, in the last act, the villain gets his just deserts and everybody else is made happy. While I am in a theatre the play is real to me, and everything else is of little consequence. If the play is a good one and the actors are capable, the spectators are entirely lost to other things. They are humbugged into believing that the drama they see is a real thing. They really believe they are "having the heart's blood" of other real people.

* * *

A man who goes to see "Othello" and knows all the time that nothing serious is happening on the stage, and that, when the curtain goes down, Desdemona will get up and go for a small bird and a large bottle, doesn't get the worth of his money. The great actors are the ones who make your blood run cold with real terror when they are killing somebody, and, after the act is done, make you feel that the murdered is absolutely, actually, physically dead. In short, the great actor humbugs you—makes you believe what isn't so.

* * *

A good showman does something of the same sort, and so Mr. Barnum honestly humbugged people and they liked it. If he had not humbugged them, he would have been cheating them.

They went to him for the purpose of buying humbug and he delivered the goods.

* * *

When a customer goes to buy clothing or soothing syrup or a threshing machine, he wants just exactly these things. He doesn't want an imitation threshing machine. He wants it to thresh wheat with, and if it doesn't do it he is humbugged. The man who sells bogus diamonds at ten cents apiece, isn't a humbug. If he sold them for real diamonds at \$100 apiece, he would be a real humbug and would get into a real jail. He would make money on one sale, and would have free board and lodging for some time, but the transaction could hardly be considered profitable. The retribution may not be quite so quick to the advertiser who humbugs people, but it is equally sure. The man who lies in his advertisements is like the ostrich who puts his head under cover and thinks he is hidden. The lying advertiser and the foolish ostrich both leave a considerable portion of their anatomy uncovered and are likely to be made painfully aware of the fact.

* * *

Any good store will stand good advertising, no matter whether the store sells dry goods, or liquors, or cigars or drugs. No store can succeed without advertising of some kind. Do not misunderstand me. Advertising isn't necessarily printed in the paper. It isn't necessarily the distribution of circulars or the painting of signs or the posting of bills. The advertising may be done in the store itself, and this is the best of all advertising. If this kind of advertising isn't done, all the other advertising is discounted. Advertising may be gained by the proprietor's large circle of acquaintances. When two men are introduced, the chances are that each will find out the business of the other before they part. If they do not, the friend who introduced them will be asked what business each is in. That is one of the first things a man wants to know about another. It seems easier to take a man's measure when you know what business he is in. You can classify him better.

I want to say again that no business can succeed without advertising of some sort, and the better the advertising the greater the success.

There are two things essential to success in advertising: the first is common sense and the second is nerve. Perhaps in most cases nerve is a part of common sense, so that I might say there is only one thing necessary. Nerve in advertising implies the possession of sufficient wisdom to see the advisability of spending one dollar for the purpose of making two.

Give Them What They Want.

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

GENTIANOSE.—An interesting paper on this sugar appears in the current number of the *Journal de Pharmacie et de Chimie* by Bourquelot and Nordin. The sugar itself, extracted from gentian roots, has been known since 1881, but the authors have now been at great pains to prepare it in a state of purity. They give as its chief properties, the following: When pure it forms crystalline lamellæ, quite white and without any water of crystallisation. It dissolves easily in water to a colorless solution. It melts at 207°-209°. It is dextrorotatory +31°.5. It does not reduce Fehling's solution, but is easily inverted by boiling with acids, forming sugars which do reduce copper oxide.

A well-known doctor declares that a most prevalent cause of hysteria in women is high-heeled boots. On the objectionable boots being abandoned the hysteria ceases.

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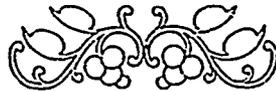


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I have in stock over 10,000 cuts, made expressly to illustrate ads for over thirty distinctly different retail lines. All of these cuts were made under my direction in my own art department. I supply a ready-made or made-to-order ad. to fit each cut.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



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



CHARLES AUSTIN BATES
VANDERBILT BLDG.,
NEW YORK



Formulary.

CASCARA SAGRADA DEPRIVED OF ITS BITTERNESS.

The disagreeable bitterness of cascara sagrada can be effectually cloaked under the guise of the following mixture :

Cascara sagrada pulv.....	11 ozs.
Liquorice	3 ozs.
Cloves pulv.....	1 dr.
Magnesia calc.....	2 drs.

A sufficient quantity of water is then added ; it is then intimately mixed ; it is then kept at a temperature of about 82 degrees for about forty-eight hours. After all the moisture has been driven off it is again pulverized, and then sifted ; the product thus prepared has no bitter taste left, though it retains all its laxative properties.—*Repert de Pharm.*

SOLUBLE CARBOLIC DISINFECTANT.

Crude carbolic acid.....	1 part.
Solution resin soap.....	1 part.

Heat the resin soap solution and add the phenol. The solution is made as follows :

Resin	400 parts.
Caustic potassa.....	72-73 parts.
Water.....	1890 parts.

Evaporate. This is gelatinous when cold, but is easily liquefied on heating. This makes a clear solution with most of the phenols in equal volume, which becomes milky on dilution.

INKS FOR SCHOOL USE.

The *Pharmaceutische Zeitung* gives the following formulæ for a good school ink :

1. Extract of Campeche wood, powdered..... 60 parts.
Hot lime water..... 900 parts.
Hydrochloric acid, commercial..... 15 parts.
Solution (2.5 p.c.) potassium bichromate..... 100 parts.
Dextrin, commercial..... 10 parts.
Creosote, q.s., or 20 drops to the quart.
M. S. A.
2. Extract Campeche wood... 120 parts.
Hot water..... 1200 parts.
Solution of potassium bichromate (14 : 160)..... 160 parts.
Solution of iron sulphate, commercial (24 : 400)..... 400 parts.
Acid hydrochloric, commercial..... 56 parts.
Water sufficient to make... 2800 parts.
M. S. A.

National Druggist.

WHITE POLISH FOR LEATHER.

White wax.....	3½ ozs.
White soap.....	1 oz.
Potash carbonate.....	1 drin.
Turpentine.....	10 ozs.
Boiling water.....	10 "

Melt wax in turps ; dissolve soap and potash in water ; mix while warm and

stir until cold.—*British and Colonial Druggist.*

ARSENICAL SHEEP DIP.

Arsenic.....	1 part.
Solid caustic soda.....	½ part.
Arseniate of soda.....	1 part.
Sulphur.....	3 parts.
Water.....	10 parts.

Dissolve and evaporate to dryness. Powder. To make the liquid "dip," instead of evaporating the above to dryness, dilute with water so that every one part of arsenic is contained in 200 fluid parts of water.—*British and Colonial Druggist.*

STERILIZING SOLUTION.

Mercuric salts have been tried for sterilizing surgical instruments, but have been found destructive to iron, steel and nickel. Denègès finds alcalized mercuric cyanide to be free from objection. The liquid consists of.

Cyanide of mercury.....	2 to 5.
Borax, or dry sohc carb.....	5.
Water.....	1,000

This liquid may also be used to sterilize the hands. The cyanide has the advantage, while equally effective, of being free from causticity and without action on the albuminoid substances.—*Mag. Phar.*

Malt Preparations.

The following are said to be serviceable preparations. (*N. F. Druggist.*)

MALT WITH PEPSIN AND PANCREATIN.

Pepsin, U. S. P.....	84 grs.
Pancreatin.....	32 grs.
Syrup.....	1 fl. oz.
Extract of malt, to make.....	16 fl. ozs.

MALT WITH YERBA SANTA.

Fl. ext. yerba santa.....	1 fl. oz.
Extract malt.....	15 fl. ozs.

MALT WITH COD-LIVER OIL.

Powdered acacia.....	2 ozs.
Cod-liver oil.....	6 fl. ozs.
Extract malt.....	14 fl. ozs.

Mix the extract of malt with the acacia, let the mixture stand for four hours, and then gradually stir in the cod-liver oil. A few drops of saccharin elixir may also be added.

Mucilage dextria.....	1 fl. oz.
Cod-liver oil.....	3 fl. ozs.
Extract malt.....	6 fl. ozs.

Add the extract of malt to the mucilage of dextria in a suitable bottle, and gradually add the cod-liver oil in small por-

tions, thoroughly shaking after each addition until a perfectly homogeneous mixture results.

Cod-liver oil.....	6 fl. ozs.
Extract malt.....	14 fl. ozs.
Yolks of two eggs.....	
Powdered tragacanth.....	16 grs.
Warm water.....	1 fl. dr.
Essence of lemon.....	10 mins.
Essence bitter almond.....	10 mins.

To the malt extract add the warm water, stirring quickly. Beat up the two yolks in a mortar with the powdered tragacanth, and add the oil and extract alternately, and lastly the essences.

MALT WITH HYPOPHOSPHITES.

Calcium hypophosphate.....	48 grs.
Sodium hypophosphate.....	48 grs.
Iron and ammon. citrate.....	32 grs.
Hot water.....	1 fl. oz.
Glycerine.....	1 fl. oz.
Extract malt.....	14 fl. ozs.

Dissolve the salts in the hot water, add the glycerine, and finally the extract malt.

Fertilizers.

FERTILIZER FOR PLANTS.

(Prof. Wagner.)

Ammonium phosphate.....	30 grains.
Sodium and potassium nitrates, each.....	25 grains.
Ammonium sulphate.....	20 grains.

To be diluted not over 1 part to 1,000 of water.—*Suddensch pöth Zig.*

FERTILIZER FOR GARDENS.

(Rev. Chim. Ind.)

Ammonium sulphate.....	10
Sodium nitrate.....	15
Ammonium phosphate.....	30
Potassium nitrate.....	45

FERTILIZER FOR LAWNS.

(Rev. Chem. Ind.)

Potassium nitrate.....	0
Sodium nitrate.....	0
Calcium sulphate.....	30
Calcium superphosphate.....	30

FERTILIZER FOR FRUIT TREES.

(Rev. Chem. Ind.)

Potassium chloride.....	100
Potassium nitrate.....	500
Potassium phosphate.....	570

This total amount of 1170 grains to be used for one tree.

CHEMICAL GUANO, GRANDEAU.

(Rev. Horticult.)

Calcium nitrate.....	100
Potassium nitrate.....	25
Potassium phosphate.....	25
Magnesium sulphate.....	25

Dissolve from 4 to 10 grains of this powder in 1 liter of water, and water each pot plant with this once or twice a month. The plants must be in full vegetation.

All Wide-Awake Druggists Handle

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

For Sale by
all Jobbers

and Cecil Rhodes ^{10c.}

Cigars
as Leaders

By far the best advertised brands at present before the public

The Canadian Cigar Co., MANUFACTURERS Toronto, Ont.

Amongst Our Advertisers.

Well-known and Easily Sold.

We direct attention to the advt., on second page of cover, of the well-known firm of Oakey & Sons, London, Eng. Their goods are well-known and chemists should see to it that they secure the major portion of the trade in their articles, as they are peculiarly adapted to the stock-in-trade of the drug-store.

A Line for Druggists.

The Victoria Yeast Co., of Toronto, are desirous of interesting the drug trade of Canada in their preparation. It is something which is easily handled, put up in neat card-board boxes, is needed in every household, and, what is of peculiar interest to the druggist, allows a nice margin of profit. Write them for particulars.

Druggists' and Surgical Sundries.

We are in receipt of a new catalogue and price list for 1898 of Druggists' and Surgical Sundries from J. Stevens & Son Co., 145 Wellington street west, Toronto. The catalogue is a very complete one of the lines handled by this firm and is liberally illustrated with cuts descriptive of surgical instruments and sundries. They have also an additional line of toilet specialties which are offered to the trade at low figures. Every druggist should have one of these catalogues at hand for reference. They may be secured on application.

New Proprietaries.

The Griffiths & Macpherson Co., of Vancouver, B.C., manufacturers of Clarke's Kola Compound and other proprietary remedies, have opened an office and wareroom at 121 Church street,

Toronto, and are advertising their preparations largely. Their Kola Compound for asthma, has, we are informed, been a phenomenal success, and the manufacturers have so much confidence in it that they guarantee a cure. We welcome the new firm, and bespeak for them a liberal trade.

Grape Saline.

This article is handsomely put up in 6 oz. bottles and sold at the moderate price of \$1.50 per dozen. The article itself is excellent, and very agreeable to taste, and will at once become popular wherever shown. As the season is now on when the demand is large for this class of goods we would suggest placing an order at once. Messrs. Elliot & Co., Toronto, are the wholesale agents.

This firm also advertise in this issue their West Indian Lime Juice, which they claim: is unsurpassed for excellence and is put up in reputed pints and quarts at \$1.60 and \$3.50 per dozen, respectively.

Greater Britain.

We have received from the secretary an announcement of "The Greater Britain Exhibition" which it is proposed to hold at Earl's Court, London, England, in 1899. Amongst the Honorary Committee of Advice are named Most Hon. the Marquis of Lorne, Hon. Sir Charles Tupper, Right Hon. the Earl of Jersey, and a host of other prominent personages.

It is proposed that the exhibition shall be representative of Great Britain and all her colonies, and embrace arts, manufactures, products, and inventions. It is to open in May and continue until October. The Indian and Colonial Exhibition of 1886 was visited by 5,550,745 persons, and the promoters of the proposed exhibition anticipate a still larger attendance.

The announcement is one that should certainly interest Canadians, and as "trade follows the flag," we should be able to reap an abundant harvest from any exhibit Canada would make.

WANTS, FOR SALE, ETC.

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

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED, by July next, Assistant. Must be qualified by examination, and first-class dispenser. Address, stating salary expected, and references, N. J. Halpin, Brandon, Man.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—SODA FOUNTAIN—COMPLETE and in good running order. Cheap. Address at once, Druggist, Rusholme P.O., Toronto.

DRUG BUSINESS FOR SALE IN A DESIRABLE town. Business is paying well, but ill-health in family necessitates selling. Telephone office in connection, which more than pays the rent. Address, "E.J." care of CANADIAN DRUGGIST, Toronto.

We Solicit Your Trade

We offer a well-assorted stock of

Drugs
Chemicals
Patent
Medicines
Perfumery
Toilet Articles
etc.

CALL AND SEE US

JAMES A. KENNEDY & CO.,

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS

423 Richmond St.,

LONDON, Ont.

SEELY'S

CELEBRATED

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

Put up in 25c. and 50c. sizes



PARISIAN BALM

"REGISTERED"

For Toilet Use.

Whitens the hands and beautifies the skin.

SEELY — The American Perfumer

Detroit, Mich., U.S.A.

ESTABLISHED 1862

Windsor, Ont.

CANADIAN DRUGGIST PRICES CURRENT

Corrected to May 11th, 1898.

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
Methyl.....	1 90	2 00
ALLSPICE, lb.....	13	15
Powdered, lb.....	15	17
ALON, oz.....	40	45
ANODYNE, Hoffman's bot., lbs.....	50	55
ARROWROOT, Bermuda, lb.....	40	45
St. Vincent, lb.....	15	18
BALSAM, Fir, lb.....	45	50
Copaiba, lb.....	70	85
Peru, lb.....	3 25	3 50
Tolu, can or less, lb.....	70	75
BARK, Barbary, lb.....	22	25
Bayberry, lb.....	15	18
Buckthorn, lb.....	15	17
Canela, lb.....	15	17
Casara Sagrada.....	25	30
Casarilla, select, lb.....	18	20
Cassia, in mats, lb.....	18	20
Cinchona, red, lb.....	60	65
Powdered, lb.....	65	70
Yellow, lb.....	35	40
Pale, lb.....	40	45
Elm, selected, lb.....	18	20
Ground, lb.....	17	20
Powdered, lb.....	20	28
Henlock, crushed, lb.....	18	20
Oak, white, crushed lb.....	15	17
Orange peel, bitter, lb.....	15	16
Prickly ash, lb.....	35	40
Sassafras, lb.....	15	16
Soap (quillaya), lb.....	13	15
Wild cherry, lb.....	13	15
BEANS, Calabar, lb.....	45	50
Tonka, lb.....	1 50	2 75
Vanilla, lb.....	11 00	16 00
BERKIES, Cubeb, sifted, lb.....	20	25
powdered, lb.....	25	30
Juniper, lb.....	7	10
Ground, lb.....	12	14
Prickly ash, lb.....	40	45
BUDS, Balm of Gilead, lb.....	55	60
Cassia, lb.....	25	30
BUTTER, Cacao, lb.....	60	65
CAMPHOR, lb.....	50	55
CANTHARIDES, Russian, lb.....	1 40	1 50
Powdered, lb.....	1 50	1 60
CAPSICUM, lb.....	25	30

Powdered, lb.....	\$ 30	\$ 35
CARBON, Bisulphide, lb.....	15	16
CARMINE, No. 40, oz.....	40	50
CASTOR, Fibre, lb.....	20 00	20 00
CHALK, French, powdered, lb.....	10	12
Precip., see Calcium, lb.....	10	12
Prepared, lb.....	5	
CHACCOAL, Animal, powd., lb.....	4	5
Willow, powdered, lb.....	20	25
CLOVE, lb.....	16	17
Powdered, lb.....	17	18
COCHINEAL, S.G., lb.....	40	45
COLLOIDION, lb.....	75	80
Cantharidal, lb.....	2 50	2 75
CONFECTION, Senna, lb.....	40	45
CREOSOTE, Wood, lb.....	1 25	2 50
CUTTLEFISH BONE, lb.....	25	30
DEXTRINE, lb.....	10	12
DOVER'S POWDER, lb.....	1 50	1 60
ERGOT, Spanish, lb.....	75	80
Powdered, lb.....	90	1 00
Ergotin, Keith's, oz.....	2 00	2 10
EXTRACT LOGWOOD, bulk, lb.....	13	14
Pounds, lb.....	14	17
FLOWERS, Arnica, lb.....	15	20
Calendula, lb.....	55	60
Camomile, Roman, lb.....	25	30
German, lb.....	40	45
Elder, lb.....	20	22
Lavender, lb.....	12	15
Rose, red, French, lb.....	1 60	2 00
Rosemary, lb.....	25	30
Saffron, American, lb.....	65	70
Spanish, Val'a, oz.....	1 00	1 25
GELATINE, Cooper's, lb.....	75	80
French, white, lb.....	35	40
GLYCERINE, lb.....	17	20
GUARANA.....	1 25	1 50
Powdered, lb.....	1 50	1 75
GUM ALGAE, Cape, lb.....	18	20
Barbadoes, lb.....	30	30
Socotrine, lb.....	65	70
Asafetida, lb.....	40	45
Arabic, 1st, lb.....	70	75
Powdered, lb.....	50	95
Sifted sorts, lb.....	45	50
Sorts, lb.....	30	35
Benzoin, lb.....	50	1 00
Catechu, Black, lb.....	5	20
Gamboge, powdered, lb.....	1 20	1 25
Guaiac, lb.....	50	1 00
Powdered, lb.....	90	95
Kino, true, lb.....	4 25	4 50

Myrrh, lb.....	\$ 45	\$ 48
Powdered, lb.....	55	60
Opium, lb.....	5 00	5 25
Powdered, lb.....	6 50	6 75
Scammony, pure Resin, lb.....	12 50	13 00
Shellac, lb.....	35	40
Bleached, lb.....	40	45
Spruce, true, lb.....	50	55
Tragacanth, flake, 1st, lb.....	85	90
Powdered, lb.....	1 10	1 25
Sorts, lb.....	55	70
Thus, lb.....	8	10
HERB, Althea, lb.....	27	35
Bitterwort, lb.....	36	40
Burdock, lb.....	16	18
Boneset, oz., lb.....	15	17
Catnip, oz., lb.....	17	20
Chiretta, lb.....	25	30
Coltsfoot, lb.....	20	38
Feverfew, oz., lb.....	53	55
Grindelia robusta, lb.....	45	50
Horehound, oz., lb.....	18	20
Jaborandi, lb.....	45	50
Lemon Balm, lb.....	38	40
Liverwort, German, lb.....	38	40
Lobelia, oz., lb.....	15	20
Motherwort, oz., lb.....	20	22
Mullein, German, lb.....	17	20
Pennyroyal, oz., lb.....	18	20
Peppermint, oz., lb.....	21	22
Rue, oz., lb.....	30	35
Sage, oz., lb.....	18	20
Spearmint, lb.....	21	25
Thyme, oz., lb.....	18	20
Tansy, oz., lb.....	15	18
Wormwood, oz.....	20	22
Yerba Santa, lb.....	38	44
HONEY, lb.....	13	15
HORS, fresh, lb.....	20	25
INDIGO, Madras, lb.....	75	80
INSECT POWDER, lb.....	35	38
ISINGLASS, Brazil, lb.....	2 00	2 10
Russian, true, lb.....	6 00	6 50
LEAF, Aconite, lb.....	25	30
Bay, lb.....	18	20
Belladonna, lb.....	25	30
Buchu, long, lb.....	50	55
Short, lb.....	25	27
Coca, lb.....	35	40
Digitalis, lb.....	15	20
Eucalyptus, lb.....	18	25
Hyocyanus.....	20	25
Mauro, 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	ANTHRACIN, oz.	85	00
Uva Ursi, lb.	15	18	Sarsaparilla, Hond. lb.	40	45	ANTHRACINIA.	1 30	1 35
LIECHTES, 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	Stillingia, lb.	22	25	Fowler's sol., lb.	10	15
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 $\frac{1}{2}$ 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
LYCOPDIUM, lb.	70	80	SACCHARIN, oz.	1 25	1 50	Subnitrate, lb.	1 80	2 00
MACE, lb.	1 20	1 25	SERRA, Amse, 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	10
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.	35	40
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.	20	25	Cumin, lb.	15	20	Phosphate, precip., lb.	35	38
OAKUM, lb.	12	15	Fennel, lb.	15	17	Sulphide, oz.	5	6
OINTMENT, Merc., lb. $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{1}{4}$	70	75	Fennugreek, powdered, lb.	7	9	CERIUM, Oxalate, oz.	10	12
Citrine, lb.	45	50	Flax, cleaned, lb.	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	4	CHINOIDINE, lb.	15	10
PARALDEHYDE, oz.	20	22	Ground, lb.	4	5	CHLORAL, Hydrate, lb.	1 25	1 38
PEPPER, black, lb.	13	16	Hemp, lb.	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	4	Croton, oz.	75	80
Powdered, lb.	16	18	Mustard, white, lb.	11	12	CHLOROFORM, lb.	60	1 90
PITCH, black, lb.	3	4	Powdered, lb.	15	20	CINCHONINE, sulphate, oz.	25	30
Bergundy, true, lb.	10	12	Pumpkin	25	30	CINCHONIDINE, Sulph., oz.	28	30
PLASTER, Calcined, bbl. cash.	1 25	3 25	Quince, lb.	65	70	COCAINE, Mur., oz.	4 00	4 50
Adhesive, yd.	12	13	Rape, lb.	5	6	CODRIA, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	75	80
Belladonna, lb.	65	70	Strophanthus, oz.	50	55	COLLODION, lb.	65	70
Gallanum 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 $\frac{1}{2}$	3	White, Conti's, lb.	15	16	DIURETIC, oz.	1 60	1 65
White, lb.	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	4	Powdered, lb.	25	40	ETHER, Acetic, lb.	75	80
RSORCIN, white, oz.	25	30	Green (Sapo Viridis), lb.	25	40	Sulphuric, lb.	40	50
ROCHELLE SALT, lb.	25	28	SPERMACETI, lb.	60	65	EXALGINE, oz.	1 00	1 10
ROOT, Aconite, lb.	22	25	TURPENTINE, Chian, oz.	75	80	HYOSCYAMINE, Sulp., crystals, gr.	25	30
Althea, cut, lb.	20	35	Venice, lb.	10	12	IODINE, lb.	4 50	5 00
Belladonna, lb.	25	30	WAX, White, lb.	50	75	IODOFORM, 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.					
Cohosh, black, lb.	15	20	ACID, 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.	12	13	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.	20	22	No. 2, lb.	1 35	1 40	Hypophosphites, oz.	25	35
E'ecampane, lb.	15	20	Citric, lb.	45	50	Iodide, oz.	40	45
Galangal, lb.	15	18	Gallic, 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	1 50	1 60	Pernitrate, solution, lb.	15	16
Ground, lb.	13	14	doz.	1 50	1 60	Phosphate scales, lb.	1 25	1 30
Powdered, lb.	13	15	Lactic, concentrated, oz.	8	10	Sulphate, pure, lb.	7	9
Ginger, African, lb.	18	20	Muriatic, lb.	3	5	Exsiccated, lb.	8	10
Po., lb.	20	22	Chem. pure, lb.	18	20	And Potass. Tartrate, lb.	80	85
Jamaica, blehd., lb.	27	30	Nitric, lb.	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	13	And Ammon Tartrate, lb.	80	85
Po., lb.	30	35	Chem. pure, lb.	25	30	LEAD, Acetate, white, lb.	13	15
Ginseng, lb.	4 50	4 75	Oleic, purified, lb.	75	80	Carbonate, lb.	7	8
Golden Seal, lb.	75	80	Oxalic, lb.	12	13	Iodide, oz.	35	40
Gold Thread, lb.	90	95	Phosphoric, glacial, lb.	1 00	1 10	Red, lb.	7	9
Hellebore, white, powd., lb.	14	16	Dilute, lb.	13	17	LIME, Chlorinated, bulk, lb.	4	5
Indian Hemp.	18	20	Pyrogallic, oz.	30	35	In packages, lb.	6	7
Ipecac, lb.	2 40	2 50	Salicylic, white, lb.	75	80	LITHIUM, Bromide, oz.	30	35
Powdered, lb.	2 50	2 75	Sulphuric, carbony, lb.	2	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	Carbonate, oz.	30	35
Jalap, lb.	40	45	Bottles, lb.	4	5	Citrate, oz.	25	30
Powdered, lb.	60	65	Chem. pure, lb.	18	20	Iodide, oz.	50	55
Kava Kava, lb.	40	90	Tannic, lb.	80	85	Salicylate, oz.	35	40
Licorice, lb.	12	15	Tartaric, powdered, lb.	38	40	MAGNESIUM, Calc., lb.	55	60
Powdered, lb.	13	15	ACETANILID, lb.	70	75	Carbonate, lb.	18	20
Mandrake, lb.	13	18	ACONITINE, grain.	4	5	Citrate, gran., lb.	35	40
Masterwort, lb.	16	40	Alum, cryst., lb.	13	3	Sulph. (Epsom salt), lb.	13	3
Orris, Florentine, lb.	30	35	Powdered, lb.	3	4	MANGANESE, Black Oxide, lb.	5	7
Powdered, lb.	40	45	AMMONIA, Liquor, lb., SSo.	10	12	MENTHOL, oz.	25	30
Pareira Brava, true, lb.	40	45	AMMONIUM, Bromide, lb.	80	85	MERCURY, lb.	75	80
Pink, lb.	40	45	Carbonate, lb.	14	15	Ammon (White Precip.)	1 25	1 30
Parsley, lb.	30	35	Iodide, oz.	35	40	Chloride Corrosive, lb.	90	1 00
Pleurisy, lb.	20	25	Nitrate crystals, lb.	40	45	Calomel, lb.	1 05	1 15
Poke, lb.	15	18	Muriate, lb.	12	16	With Chalk, lb.	50	55

Books and Magazines.

Books for Druggists.

We are just in receipt of a fresh consignment of *The National Formulary*, a book which should be on every druggist's shelf, and which we are mailing at the publisher's price of \$1 each. We hope in a few weeks to have copies of the new *British Pharmacopœia* (1898), also *Squire's Companion* (new edition).
—CANADIAN DRUGGIST, TORONTO.

A Beautiful Book.

Printed in blue and gold on creamy white paper, the cover of the beautiful little book just published by the North American Life Assurance Company, and its artistically illustrated letterpress contents, comprising the annual report, as well as other interesting matter in regard to this successful Canadian financial institution, constitute one of the most creditable productions of the press we have seen for some time. The occasion of this fine piece of printing is the completion of improvements in the historic building, erected by the United Empire Club in Toronto, and afterwards occupied by the Canadian Pacific Railway, now the home office of the North American Life. It is said to be one of the most admirable for its purpose in this country. An illustrated descriptive article about the building and its appointments, written by F. Howard Annes, is included in the book.

Frank Leslie's for May.

This magazine contains much of great timely interest. "Naval Warfare of Today" is an elaborate article, giving the most complete and best illustrated description of this much-talked-of topic that has yet appeared. It is written by Frederick Stone Daniel, and is accompanied by more than twenty-five half-tone cuts of all the leading warships in our navy, including a beautiful water-color frontispiece of the battleship *Maine*, recently destroyed in Havana harbor. Another timely paper is one on "The National Congress of Mothers," the most important of the so-called "women's movements," and which is to hold its second annual gathering next month. It also is well illustrated. There is an interesting description of the Reformed Church in America, by David Jas. Burrell, D.D., the sixth in the series on the religious denominations in this

country; Bacon's Rebellion, which marked the beginning of liberty in Virginia, forms the subject of a graphic paper by Dr. Lewis R. Harley; Galveston, the "Island City" of Texas, comes in for an exhaustive and profusely illustrated article by Charles Thomas Logan; and the United States Consul at Martinique describes the city of St. Pierre. There are several very clever short stories, a department for boys and girls and other features.
—Frank Leslie's Publishing House, N. Y.

"Cortex" Pencil.

The growing demand for a pencil of this character has induced the manufacturers to place on the market this very desirable article, which for ease and comfort in use is far superior to all other known styles.

Its exterior being made of the best quality of cork, it is light in weight and very soft and smooth to the touch. It will prove a veritable boon to the consumer, as continuous writing will not affect the nerves, nor in the least tire the hand.



The lead furnished is specially prepared and of extraordinary high quality, and is made in grades.

The packing will be one dozen in a box in our patent packing, and half gross in a carton.

This pencil is sold by Buntin, Gillies & Co., Hamilton, at \$4.50 per gross.

Optical Instruction.

On another page of this issue will be found the notice of the Canadian Ophthalmic College, which although here making its initial bow through the columns of *THE DRUGGIST*, is not at all a new venture, having for the past two years been doing an extensive work in optical education.

The promoters in arranging the course of study have aimed to make simple and practical what in optical courses is usually abstruse and technical, and with this end in view the important part of instructor has been placed in the hands of one who has studied Optics from an optician's standpoint. The instructor, Mr. L. G. Amsden, having devoted his entire life to the study and practice of Optics, both as a refractionist as well as a dispensary optician, and the enthusiastic commenda-

tory letters from graduates which have been shown to us would certainly go to show that in no particular role has he been more successful than that of instructor.

The Detested Ricinus.

Animals of all kinds have a most determined loathing for the ricinus. No bird, beast, or creeping thing will touch it. A goat will starve rather than bite a leaf, while the horse turns its lip in excessive horror of its vicinity; army worms and locusts give it a wide berth, and, while they may consume every piece of green to be found in its whereabouts, religiously refrain from contaminating themselves with its association. Even the mole retires discomfited from the neighborhood of castor beans, and the not over nice tobacco worm has a firmly planted hatred of it. Hence the ricinus enjoys the unique position of being abhorred and solemnly left alone amongst any amount of herbage.

PHENACETIN OR ACETANILIDE?—The competition in phenacetin has, naturally enough, acted as an incentive to sophistication, and the, until the present, comparatively rare admixture with the cheaper febrifuge acetanilide is now said to be becoming more common. In this connection we may point out that as small a quantity as 5 per cent. of the latter body will lower the melting point of phenacetin from 135° to 127°-128°. But the most reliable method of detecting even small quantities of the adulterant is as follows:—A gramme of the suspected sample should be heated for a quarter of an hour with 5cc. of 10 per cent. caustic soda solution, and a fragment of chloral hydrate, or a few drops of chloroform added, and the mixture again gently heated. The repulsive smell of phenyl-carbamine is produced, and is unmistakable in the presence of even small quantities of acetanilide. Further, mere boiling with caustic soda will cause aniline to separate in oily drops, which cannot be mistaken. There are plenty of other simple methods of detecting this gross adulteration, but the above described is amply sufficient.—
British and Colonial Druggist.

Iodide, oz.....	\$ 35	\$ 40	Iodide, oz.....	\$ 40	\$ 43	Geranium, oz.....	\$1 75	\$1 85
Bin., oz.....	25	30	Salicylate, lb.....	1 00	1 10	Rose, lb.....	3 20	3 50
Oxide, Red, lb.....	1 15	1 20	Sulphate, lb.....	2	5	Juniper berries (English), lb...	4 50	5 50
Pill (Blue Mass), lb.....	70	75	Sulphite, lb.....	8	10	Wood, lb.....	70	70
MILK SUGAR, powdered, lb.....	30	35	SOMNAL, oz.....	85	00	Lavender, Chris. Fleur, lb....	3 00	3 55
MORPHINE, Acetate, oz.....	1 75	1 80	SPRIT 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	STRYCHNINE, crystals, oz.....	30	85	Leonograss, lb.....	1 50	1 00
PERVIN, Saccharated, oz.....	35	40	SULFONAL, oz.....	23	30	Mustard, Essential, oz.....	60	60
PHENACEINE, oz.....	38	40	SULPHUR, Flowers of, lb.....	2 1/2	4	Neroli, oz.....	4 25	4 60
PILOCARPINE, Muriate, grain....	7	8	Pure precipitated, lb.....	13	20	Orange, lb.....	2 75	3 75
PIPERIN, oz.....	1 00	1 10	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	5c
POTASSA, Caustic, white, lb.....	60	65	VERATRINE, oz.....	2 00	2 10	atchouli, oz.....	80	50
POTASSIUM, Acetate, lb.....	35	40	ZINC, Acetate, lb.....	70	75	benzoyl, lb.....	2 50	2 05
Bicarbonate, lb.....	15	17	Carbonate lb.....	25	30	Peppermint, lb.....	2 25	2 07
Bichromate, lb.....	14	15	Chloride, granular, oz.....	13	15	Pimento, lb.....	2 00	2 05
Bitrat (Cream Tart.), lb.....	25	28	Iodide, oz.....	60	65	Rhodium, oz.....	80	85
Bromide, lb.....	70	75	Oxide, lb.....	13	60	Rose, oz.....	7 50	11 30
Carbonate, lb.....	12	13	Sulphate, lb.....	9	11	Rosemary, lb.....	70	50
Chlorate, Eng., lb.....	18	20	Valerianate, oz.....	25	30	Rue, oz.....	25	50
Powdered, lb.....	20	22	ESSENTIAL OILS.					
Citrate, lb.....	70	75	Oil, Almond, bitter, oz.....	75	80	Sandalwood, lb.....	5 50	7 70
Cyanide, lb.....	40	50	Sweet, lb.....	40	50	Sassafras, lb.....	75	00
Hypophosphites, oz.....	10	12	Amber, crude, lb.....	40	45	Savin, lb.....	1 60	1 58
Iodide, lb.....	3 50	3 75	Rec't, lb.....	60	65	Spearmint, lb.....	3 75	4 79
Nitrate, gran, lb.....	8	10	Anise, lb.....	3 00	3 25	Spruce, lb.....	65	00
Permanganate, lb.....	40	45	Bay, oz.....	50	60	Tansy, lb.....	4 25	4 85
Prussiate, Red, lb.....	50	55	Bergamot, lb.....	3 25	3 50	Thyme, white, lb.....	1 80	1 87
Yellow, lb.....	32	35	Cade, lb.....	90	1 00	Wintergreen, lb.....	2 75	3 00
And Sod. Tartrate, lb.....	25	30	Cajuput, lb.....	1 60	1 70	Wormseed, lb.....	3 50	3 70
Sulphuret, lb.....	25	30	Capsicum, oz.....	60	65	Wormwood, lb.....	4 25	4 55
PROPHYLAMINE, oz.....	35	46	Caraway, lb.....	2 75	3 00	FIXED OILS.		
QUININE, Sulph, bulk.....	35	40	Cassia, lb.....	2 75	3 00	CASTOR, lb.....	13	15
Ozs., oz.....	40	45	Cedar.....	55	85	COD LIVER, N.F., gal.....	90	9 5
QUINIDINE, Sulphate, ozs., oz...	16	20	Cinnamon, Ceylon, oz.....	2 75	3 00	Norwegian, gal.....	1 50	1 60
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	LINSEED, boiled, gal.....	56	59
Fused, oz.....	85	90	Croton, lb.....	1 50	1 75	Raw, gal.....	55	58
SODIUM, Acetate, lb.....	30	35	Cubeb, lb.....	2 50	3 00	NEATSFOOT, gal.....	1 20	1 30
Bicarbonate, kgs., lb.....	2 75	3 00	Cumin, lb.....	5 50	6 00	OLIVE, gal.....	1 30	1 35
Bromide, lb.....	70	75	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	SPERM, gal.....	1 50	1 60
Hyposulphite, lb.....	3	6						

Drug Reports.

Canada.

Business is better than it has been for some months, and collections are above the average.

Quinine has advanced 5c. per oz., outlook uncertain. As it was an unlooked-for and sudden jump, many buyers were caught napping. Chlorate potash has advanced 4c. to 5c. per lb. owing to stocks being depleted for American market, the advance would not be warranted otherwise. The long looked-for advance in price of Paris green took place last week when the manufacturers put it up 2c. per lb. The probabilities are it will not likely be lower this season. Laurel green, a new substitute for Paris green, is reported as having a good sale. Copperas has advanced 25c. per 100, manufacturers say there is no money in it at old prices. Wood alcohol, which is somewhat cheaper than methylated spirits, is having a good sale. Sperm oil has advanced 15c. per gallon. Protargol, one of Bayer's new preparations, is being called for; \$1.25 per oz. is the price. Senna leaves has advanced still further abroad, and it is difficult to

get good leaf at any price. Opium is higher, the usual reports are coming to hand showing that snow, frost, rain and drought have all combined against the poppy, and report is that this year's crop will be very small, probably 3,000 cases. Norway cod liver oil, 1898, is worth \$t.50 per gal. Sulphur is much higher.

In American patent medicines that are not put up in this country, it will likely pay anyone to anticipate their wants, as the proposed war stamp will advance their prices.

England.

LONDON, April 27th, 1898.

The market has shown some effects of the American-Spanish war, and quinine has naturally been first affected. It has advanced this week 3 or 4 cents per oz., and is very firm. Opium, morphine, and ipecac have also risen. Camphor is easier and cassia lower. Phenazone is dearer, as manufacturers have combined, and no further reduction has taken place in antipyrin. Fixed oils and turpentine show small advances. Cod-liver oil in spite of alarmist reports is dull. Quick-silver and mercurials are unaltered, but

an advance is by no means improbable in the near future.

R. H. BUTT

Fire and Accident Insurance Agent.

26 WELLINGTON ST. EAST.
PHONE 1854
TORONTO.

Druggists

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