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"The safest and best preparation of opium."

The Sedative and Hypnotic Par Excellence

Sold by all Wholesale Druggists in Canada, or of

FERRIS & CO., 88 Wellington St. West, Toronto

For Prices see PRICES CURRENT

Prescribed by physicians everywhere.



Vol. XII.

TORONTO, CANADA, SEPTEMBER, 1900.

No. 9.

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Makers of  
Surgical Instruments  
and  
Elastic Stockings

DRUGGISTS' SUNDRYMEN  
TRUSSES  
ENEMAS and every description of  
INDIA RUBBER GOODS.

ESTABLISHED 1830.

Samples, Price Lists, Etc. on application

58 Blackfriars Road, LONDON, S.E. ENG.

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### Writing Tablets

NORFOLK  
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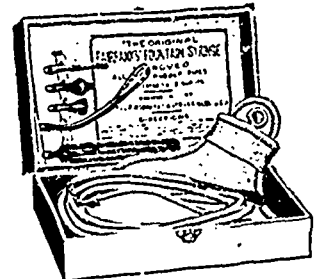
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FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS



SIX 1/4" RUBBER TUBES

Under our trade mark "TYRIAN" we manufacture a full line of Druggists' rubber goods. Write for catalogue.

TYER RUBBER CO., Andover, Mass., U.S.A.

# FOR THE DRUG TRADE ONLY

PURE NON-FREEZING COD LIVER OIL, Midnight Sun Brand.  
PETROLATUM, Cream White, very superior.  
GLYCERINE, Fine White, 1260, English make.  
PERFUMERY, Roger & Gallet, just to hand.

A Full Line of

HAIR BRUSHES, TOOTH BRUSHES, NAIL BRUSHES, SHAVING  
BRUSHES; SOOTHERS, assorted; MENNEN'S TALCUM,  
SOZODONT, small size; BURNETT'S COCAINE, small size.

Pleased to quote by return mail at any time.

**J. WINER & CO.,**

**HAMILTON**

# You May Substitute

## WAMPOLE'S MILK FOOD

### For Mother's Milk

without interfering with the baby's nutrition or digestion. There is nothing in it that is not found in Mother's Milk; there is nothing in Mother's Milk that is not found in

# Wampole's Milk Food

It is thoroughly cooked and ready for use by simply adding warm water.

Furnished only in glass containers, which are securely sealed.

Samples cheerfully furnished without charge. Correspondence on the subject of artificial food solicited, which will receive prompt and courteous attention.

MADE BY

## Henry K. Wampole & Co.

Specialists in Progressive Pharmacy

Originators and Sole Manufacturers of Wampole's Perfected and Tasteless Preparation of the Extract of Cod Liver Oil.

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ABSOLUTE PURITY GUARANTEED BY USING

## T. & H. SMITH'S Chloroform Pure,

[Answering all recognized purity tests.]

## Morphine and Salts

AND OTHER FINE CHEMICALS.

From all Wholesale Houses Throughout Canada.

T. & H. SMITH & CO., Manufacturing Chemists  
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**WELLINGTON KNIFE POLISH.**—Prepared for Oakley's Patent Rubber Knife Boards and all Patent Knife-Cleaning Machines. In Canisters, 3d., 6d., 1s., 2s. 6d., and 4s. each.

**"POLYBRILLIANT" ROUGE POMADE.**—For cleaning all metals, in Tins, 1d., 2d., 3d., and 6d. each.

**WELLINGTON BLACK LEAD.**—The best for polishing Stoves, Grates, and Ironwork, without waste, dirt, or dust. In 1d., 2d., and 1d. Blocks; and 1s. Boxes.

**FURNITURE CREAM.**—For cleaning and polishing Furniture, Patent Leather, Oilcloth, etc. Glass and Stone Bottles, 6d. and 1s.

**BRUNSWICK BLACK.**—For beautifying and preserving Stoves and all kinds of Ironwork. Bottles, 6d., 1s., and 2s.

**SILVERSMITHS' SOAP.**—(Non-Mercurial) for cleaning and polishing Silver, Electro-Plate, Plate Glass, Marble, etc. Tablets, 6d.

Sold Everywhere by Ironmongers, Grocers, Druggists, Oilmen, etc.

## JOHN OAKLEY & SONS LIMITED,

Manufacturers of Emery, Black Lead, Emery and Glass Cloths and Papers, etc., etc. WELLINGTON MILLS, LONDON, ENGLAND.

REPRESENTATIVE IN CANADA:

JOHN FORMAN - - - 650 Craig Street, MONTREAL

## New York Pharmacal Association's Preparations

Lactopeptine Powder (oz. bottles). Lactopeptine Powder (½lb. bottles).  
Lactopeptine Tablets.  
Lactopeptine Elixir, Plain. Lactopeptine Elixir, Bismuth.  
Lactopeptine Elixir, Iron, Quinia and Strychnia.  
" " Gentian and Chloride of Iron.

## Arlington Chemical Co.'s Preparations

Beef Peptonoids (Powder). Peptonoids, Iron and Wine.  
Liquid Peptonoids  
Liquid Peptonoids with Coca. Liquid Peptonoids with Creosote.  
Phosphagon.

## Palisade Manufacturing Co.'s Preparations

Borolyptol. Velvet Skin Soap. Hemaboloids.  
Kola-Cardinette. Velvet Skin Powder.

## R. L. Gibson, General Agent

88 WELLINGTON ST. W., TORONTO.

## TO PHARMACISTS

We beg to announce that in addition to the 7 oz. and 14-oz. bottles in which Listerine is offered to the trade, we now place upon the market a smaller package, containing 3 ounces of

# Listerine

An active demand for a smaller package of Listerine evidently exists, especially among the traveling public and the rapidly increasing number of patrons of Listerine who prefer to purchase their favorite antiseptic in the ORIGINAL PACKAGE, under the seal and guarantee of the manufacturer.

We respectfully suggest that you place in stock a sufficient quantity of the small size Listerine to meet the requirements of your trade, as we guarantee to create and maintain an active and important demand for LISTERINE IN THE ORIGINAL PACKAGE.

TRADE SUPPLIED BY WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS.

W. LLOYD WOOD, Toronto,  
General Agent for Canada.

Lambert Pharmacal Co.,  
ST. LOUIS.

# Canadian Druggist

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

VOL. XII.

TORONTO, SEPTEMBER, 1900.

No. 9

## Canadian Druggist

WILLIAM J. DYER, PUBLISHER.

Subscription \$1 per year in advance.

Advertising rates on application.

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

New advertisements or changes to be addressed

Canadian Druggist,

TRADERS' BANK CHAMBERS  
63 YONGE STREET,  
TORONTO, ONT.

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### Conditions Righting.

The unfortunate conditions generated in the drug trade by departmental stores are gradually righting themselves, and while some credit must be given the associations which labored so hard to prevent general disruption, there can be no doubt but that the individual action of each druggist who met and overcame the trouble as it affected his own community did, and always does, more to right such matters than anything else.

Numerous efforts have been put forth by associations of various kinds, both in Canada and the United States, to correct the abuses which threaten to envelop the trade, and while they doubtless contributed to create sentiment as far as the druggist was concerned, and in many cases to shape his policy, none of them created any influence upon the druggist's customers, who, after all, were the main factors in the difficulty.

These had to be dealt with individually by each individual druggist, and their buying policy to be shaped by him as much as he could. The fact that very little is now said about any difficulty existing is proof that the influence it exerted upon trade is being overcome, and that matters have so righted themselves that a feeling of certainty and security prevails.

### Preserving Stock.

The care of a druggist's stock is of much greater importance than is generally supposed, although it is very doubtful if the druggist, who is really the most interested person, at all times appreciates how readily portions of his stock can depreciate so as to be practically worthless. It is never gratifying to the druggist to find spicy drugs being devoured by insects; portions of fragrant roots worm eaten and practically valueless for selling purposes; vessels containing alcoholic and ethereal products rapidly becoming empty through the use of bad corks; es-

sential oils resinified by being exposed to light and heat in bottles containing more air than liquid, and other equally vexatious losses sustained through inattention rather than ignorance. It is impossible to make agreeably flavored products with oxygenized and resinified oils, yet they are doubtless used quite frequently in this state to avoid the loss sustained by pouring them out as a waste product, which after all would in all probability be the cheaper method in the end.

There is not much excuse for a loss of this character when the ordinary textbook declares "that volatile oils may be preserved without change in small, well-stoppered amber colored bottles, entirely filled with the oil and excluded from the light."

Losses from other sources mentioned may be avoided by examining stock occasionally and seeing that it is kept dry, clean and properly packed. The amount of labor involved in attending to perishable stock will be well paid for, not only in the preservation of it but in the satisfaction derived from the knowledge that it is in a condition to use so as to produce the highest quality of pharmaceutical which can be attained. Care in keeping means quality in making, pleasure in selling and satisfaction in using.

### Don't Imagine.

That if you neglect to look after your own interests your customers are going to do it for you.

That youth, without knowledge, effort and attention will bring and retain for you a large and profitable trade.

That because you may be young and hopeful, "you know it all" as pride goeth before a fall and a fall often goeth before experience.

That you are better than your neighboring confrere as he may be paying his way and that is all that you are apt to do.

That your clerks are apt to take much

more interest in you and your affairs than you take in them and their affairs.

That you can neglect your business while in debt to your creditors without their becoming aware of it and treating you accordingly.

That you can afford to sit down and wait for trade, as the world hasn't much use for half-dead business men nowadays.

### Soda Water Trade.

The soda water trade of Canada probably does not equal in total volume that of one of the large cities in the United States.

Whether Canadians do not relish soda water as do their cousins across the line we do not know, but certain it is that while the soda water trade is an immense factor of every American druggist, it is practically none in that of his Canadian confrère.

A comparison of two cities, Toronto and Buffalo, which so far as climatic conditions are concerned are practically identical, will illustrate our remarks.

Toronto has as many, if not more, English-speaking druggists as Buffalo, yet we venture to say that the soda water trade of some single drug stores in Buffalo will vastly exceed the total sales of all the drug soda water dealers in Toronto combined.

At least 90 per cent. of Buffalo druggists have fountains, ranging in value from \$500 to \$3,000; while not more than 25 per cent. of Toronto druggists have fountains, ranging in value from \$100 to \$1,000.

It must pay in Buffalo, or so many would not cater to the trade so expensively. It should pay in Toronto, yet we do not believe that, as at present carried on, it does do so to an encouraging extent.

We are seeking for information on this point, as we are on every other subject that should be commercially interesting to our readers, and will be glad to have some of our readers give us, if possible, an explanation of the reason why it now does not, and at the same time how he thinks it could be made to do so.

### Business Training for Pharmacists.

We have frequently spoken in these columns of the necessity of a business training for students in pharmacy, and drew attention to the fact that the drug apprentice has but little opportunity as a

rule to secure a commercial training while engaged in his duties.

As a rule the apprentice goes direct from school to commence his pharmaceutical career without any chance of even a preliminary education in business methods.

To make a successful business man it is necessary to study business procedure and methods just as in the pharmaceutical sphere, a thorough knowledge of pharmacy is necessary.

Several Schools of Pharmacy in the United States have now instituted courses of commercial training and will probably be followed by the majority of the Colleges.

Mr. F. G. Ryan at the recent meeting of the American Pharmaceutical Association outlined a course in business-training which might probably form the subject of instruction in Colleges of Pharmacy, viz.:

Business Law in General.

Common law, statute law, law-merchant, lawful age, exception.

Money.—Definition, kind, uses, regulations governing the same.

Bank Account.—Bank book, opening account, deposit slips, balancing.

Substitutes for Money.—Checks, form, definition, advantages, drawing checks, endorsing checks, check raising and precaution against, stopping payment, certified checks, guarantee signature. Practical exercises in the above.

Drafts (of Bills of Exchange).—Definition, form, parties to, kinds of, uses, acceptance (manner of), collection of, force of demand, protests, with bill of lading. Practical exercises on same.

Promissory Notes.—Definition, form parties to, place of payment, maturity of, protest, object of, protest, indorsement of, uses of, advantages of collateral notes, judgment notes. Practical exercises on same.

Due Bills.—Forms and uses of.

Bank Drafts.—Definition, forms, uses, New York draft, cashier's check, certificate of deposit, foreign exchange, letters of credit, travellers' checks, postal money orders, express money orders, money by telegraph, registered letters, money by express.

Banking.—National banks, clearing house, savings banks, state banks, private banks, safe deposit, loan and trust companies, building and loan associations.

Insurance.—Fire, life.

Transportation, mercantile agencies, contracts, deeds, mortgages, leases, orders, duplicate orders, receipts, releases, bills and invoices, discounts (cash), study of price lists, establishing a business, buying of goods, selling of goods, conducting a business, advertising, inventory, double-entry bookkeeping, single-entry bookkeeping, special form bookkeeping.

### College Matriculation.

It is doubtful if anything in connection with the government of the Ontario College of Pharmacy has given the Registrar and Council more trouble than the acceptance of certificates of preliminary educational qualification from those applying for registration as apprentices. The form sent out by the Registrar to be returned as a certificate from the head master of a high school or collegiate institute has always been more or less indefinite, and the note attached giving instructions to the teacher as to the intended scope of the examination, has made it more so.

From time to time we have been appealed to by masters to draw the attention of the Council to this matter and to use our influence to have it adjusted, so that misapprehension as to the exact standing required might not continue to exist; but, as we were informed that the Council had the matter under advisement, we hesitated to use our columns for this purpose. An extract from one letter received will explain the difficulty under which conscientious head masters find themselves.

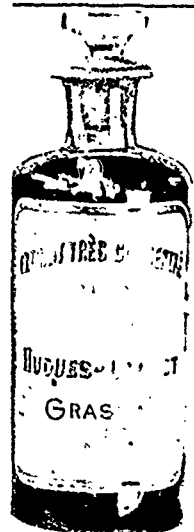
"The enclosed blank, issued by the Registrar of the College, conveys to me no meaning whatever. If you look at the regulations of the Education Department you will find that Sec. 51 has nothing to do with this matter; you will find that subjects in Form I.—2, 3, 4, 6, 7, and 8 are not the subjects given on the blank above; you will find that the work outlined for Arithmetic and Algebra is the work of Form II. not of Form I. Young men keep bringing me these blanks to sign with the idea that they have only the work of Form I. to go over.

In the last three months three of these blanks have been brought to me by candidates for admission to Pharmacy and I have declined to sign them.

I have reason to conjecture that scores of young men in Ontario have been admitted within the past year on this worthless document. Such strictures may seem hard, but as matters have stood until the present they are just. Not only

# HOLIDAY PERFUMES

IN FANCY GLASS-STOPPERED BOTTLES  
CASED IN BEAUTIFUL SATIN-LINED BOXES



THIS year's line is better than ever, good and fast selling as previous seasons' goods have been. As before we use HUGUES GUEZET'S TRIPLE EXTRACTS (manufactured at Grasse, France), but we have altered and improved our packages. The handsome orders already received sufficiently indicate the value and tastefulness of our goods. Letter orders stating retail prices will be filled to satisfaction.

## Our 25c. Bottle is a Great Leader

TRY ONE DOZEN. The Other Lines are Equally Good Value.



SCALE '35  
Our 1 lb. G.S. Bottle

CARNATION PINK  
CRAB APPLE BLOSSOM  
CASHMERE BOUQUET  
ESS. BOUQUET  
HELIOTROPE  
JASMINE

IRIS BLANC  
WHITE ROSE  
VERA VIOLA  
PEAU d' ESPAGNE  
LILY OF THE VALLEY  
MARIE STUART

MUSK  
NARCISSUS  
PATCHOULI  
STEPHANOTIS  
LILAS de FRANCE  
JOCKEY CLUB

NEW MOWN HAY  
OCEAN SPRAY  
OPOPONAX  
VIOLET  
WOOD VIOLET  
WEST END

SCALE '70  
Our 25c. Linc.

STOCK BOTTLES—16 Oz. Corked, and 16 Oz. and 8 Oz. Glass Stoppered.

We Solicit Your Orders for **COD LIVER OIL, GLYCERINE, LIQUORICE**

Gibson's Worm Cakes (36s)  
Rowntree's Jubes & Pastilles  
Coke Dandruff Cure  
Gibson's Candles (full line)  
Colgate's La France Rose, etc.  
New Vaseline Preparations

Cream Tartar Po., pure  
Sal Rochelle  
Acid Carbolle, white  
Bismuth Salts  
Phenacetine, lbs. and oz.  
Urotropin (Schering's & Merck's)

Sozodont, 25c  
Sheffield's Dentrifice  
Dentofoss  
Ko No (Tooth Powder)  
Malvina Cream  
Teething Syrup (Hammond-Hall's)

Oil Peppermint (Hotchkiss)  
Oil Santal (Homer's)  
Nickel Salts  
Elliot's Sheep Dip  
Canadian Cattle Spice  
Diamond Lye

## THE ELLIOT & CO., LIMITED TORONTO.

THE  
**AUER GASOLINE  
LAMP** 100 Candle  
Power

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED  
OR MONEY REFUNDED.

Approved by Can. Fire Underwriters'  
Association.

SEND FOR  
CATALOGUE

No. 1,  
\$7.50.  
5 STYLES

**AUER LIGHT CO.**  
MONTREAL



## Put Up Your Own

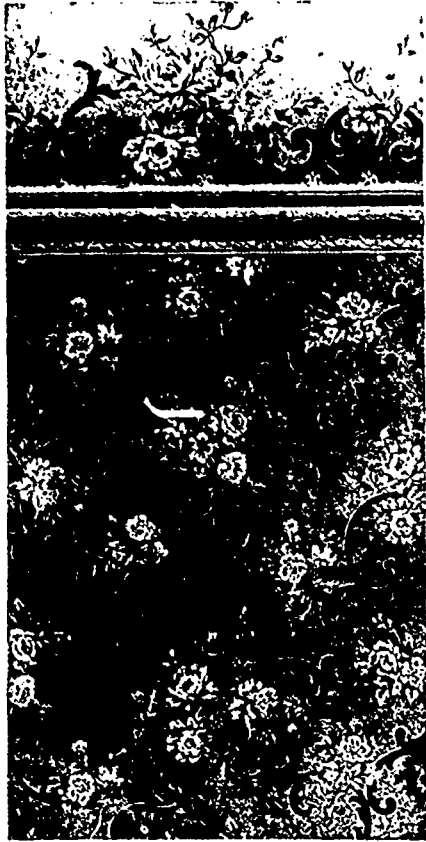
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# Lawson & Jones Containers

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

**Lawson & Jones**  
LABEL PRINTERS  
AND BOX MAKERS

LONDON, ONT.



# Staunton

## WALL PAPERS

For 1901 Trade.

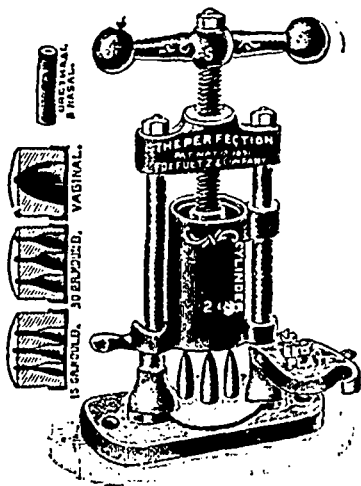
Dealers are ordering generously from the "STAUNTON" line and are not slow in expressing the almost universal opinion that it is the finest on the road. See our traveller.

If your stock needs a little sorting-up for present trade send for samples.

**M. STAUNTON & CO.**  
..Manufacturers..  
**TORONTO**

....OUR....

## Suppository and Tablet Machines



are the recognized standard machines of the country, and are in use not only throughout the United States but in many foreign countries.—Wherever used they give satisfaction, and to thoroughly set forth their merits we have issued a booklet, which fully explains the advantages gained by using them. This book contains full particulars about the Perfection Suppository Machine, and some interesting facts about the "Pearl" Suppository and "Little Diamond" Tablet Machine which we sell for \$7.50—Automatic Funnel, Bottle Washers, Ointment Blocks, Rubber Covered Spatulas, Pill Rollers and Cutters, Powder Dividers, and many other specialties.

A postal card will bring the Book.

81 Warren St.  
NEW YORK

### FOX, FULTZ & CO.

18 Blackstone  
St., BOSTON

Sole Manufacturers.

## WHY DOCTORS KICK

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



One Kind—  
"ANTIKAMNIA LAXATIVE TABLETS"  
—Monogrammed



... ALSO ...



Another—  
"Antikamnia and Quinine Laxative Tablets"  
—Monogrammed



**DON'T GET THEM CONFUSED!**  
**DOCTORS AND THEIR PATIENTS KICK!**

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

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

**AFTER APRIL 1st, 1900**

All Antikamnia Preparations from Jobbers

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

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

is the blank ambiguous but the explanations of its intent, as published in the College Announcement, is almost equally so, and we shall hail with a good deal of satisfaction the coming into force of the bill passed at the last session of the Ontario Legislature to regulate this matter. The establishment of a standing which is in harmony with qualifications thoroughly understood by head masters of high schools and colleges will simplify matters so that the doubts so long existing as to the intention of the college authorities will vanish, and the certificates will in future be free from the attachment of personal explanations on the part of the masters which have so often made them of doubtful value to the holders of them.

#### Association of Opticians.

The Canadian Association of Opticians has again been organized, and with a large and representative membership. The opticians met Sept. 4 in St. George's Hall, Toronto, and the following delegates were present: Messrs. W. H. House, Dundas; Edward J. Kibblewhite, Alton; E. D. Wilcox, Uxbridge; John H. H. Jury, Bowmanville; J. Leo, Montreal; E. F. Greenwood, Toronto; Alexander Moffatt, Bradford; Wm. W. Woods, Brampton; H. A. McIntyre, St. Mary's; L. G. Amden, Toronto; A. H. Humphries, Arthur; Arnold Jansen, Berlin; W. G. Maybee, St. Catharines; G. A. Deadman, Brussels; R. A. Mason, Markham; John Brodie, Tilsonburg; George Macdonald, Tweed; J. F. Dailey, Seaforth; J. D. Williams, Toronto; J. H. Part, Picton; E. Culverhouse, Toronto; J. C. Stoneman, Hensall; Robert Robertson, Ingersoll; J. McFee, Belleville; Ammon Davis, Toronto; T. N. Richard, Bowmanville; F. E. Luke, Toronto; W. H. Hoffer, Cobourg; A. E. Lewis, F. A. Ellis, H. L. Batting and H. J. Gerzer, Toronto.

The afternoon session was devoted to preparing a constitution, and it was decided to have 200 copies of it printed for distribution among the members. In the evening the election of officers took place, resulting as follows: President, E. Culverhouse, Toronto; vice-presidents, John H. H. Jury, Bowmanville; W. G. Maybee, St. Catharines; Alexander Moffatt, Brantford; J. H. Part, Picton; secretary-treasurer, Ammon Davis, Toronto; executive committee, W. A. McIntyre, St. Mary's; F. A. Ellis, W. H.

Hoffer, Cobourg; A. E. Lewis; members' committee, W. H. House, Dundas; R. A. Mason, Markham; Wm. W. Woods, Brantford. The next place of meeting will be selected by the executive committee.

#### News Summary.

The mayor of Canton, Ohio, has prohibited the free distribution of samples of medicine in that city, as the result of several cases of poisoning from this practice.

Amongst the winners of prizes at the Paris Exhibition we notice the name of Alf. Savage & Son, Montreal, who secured a prize medal for their famous "Baby's Own" soap.

The Sterling Remedy Co., manufacturers of Cascarets and No-to-bac, have been awarded a gold medal by the directors of the Paris Exhibition for their advertising display. This, we understand, was the only exhibit of the kind that received such recognition.

An interesting fact in connection with the recent annual meeting of the Louisiana Pharmaceutical Association is that of the six officers elected for the ensuing year three are women, namely, both vice-presidents and the corresponding secretary.

A dispatch says that the Superior Lodge of the Knights of Honor has voted to exclude Christian Scientists and faith curists from membership, considering that such cases are bad insurance risks, which it does not care to undertake. Medical journals very generally are commending this action, and on grounds to which a reasonable man cannot well take exception.

The Prussian Diet has adopted the bill for laying a special tax upon "department stores." The bill, as finally passed, fixes the limit at which the tax begins at a turn-over of \$100,000 a year. The measure is regarded in Liberal circles as but the entering wedge of similar taxation upon a larger scale, and it is expected that efforts will be made in due time to impose special taxes upon the great banks and upon the enormous aggregations of capital in the iron and other industries.

The Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows of Minnesota, according to reports (*Western Druggist*), recently decided by vote to support the Grand Master in excluding

from membership liquor dealers, bartenders, brewers' agents, hotelkeepers, gamblers, and druggists. As to druggists, such only are named, as a matter of course, who sell liquors, but it is a lamentable fact that so many should belong to that order as to bring upon the entire profession this stigma of being singled out as unworthy members of the community. There are too many saloonkeepers parading as pharmacists.

The total number of students in the faculties of medicine and surgery of the Italian Universities during the present academic year (1899-1900) is 6,388. They are distributed as follows: Naples, 2,009; Turin, 783; Rome, 530; Bologna, 504; Pavia, 496; Genoa, 358; Padua, 309; Palermo, 270; Pisa, 218; Parma, 175; Catania, 167; Modena, 152; Messina, 128; Cagliari, 95; Siena, 81; Sassari, 54. In addition to these there are three free universities: Camerino, which has 35 medical students, Perugia with 29, and Ferrara with 15. In the faculty of medicine of the Royal Institution of Superior Studies at Florence there are 260 students.

#### Keep Your Credit Clean.

A merchant's credit is a part and parcel of his capital, and very frequently it constitutes by far the larger portion thereof. It would naturally be supposed, therefore, that every man in business into which credit enters, would guard his reputation in this respect, at all points, and leave nothing undone to prevent the slightest spot from tarnishing it.

There are, however, a certain class of men in business, who, while they pay their larger bills promptly, are negligent of smaller accounts, permitting them to run on and on—not with the purpose of shirking payment, but for no better reason, perhaps, than that the bill seems too insignificant to warrant him in going to the trouble of buying a draft or a postal-order with which to settle it.

Never was there a greater mistake than in pursuing such a course. The failure to pay a small account on maturity has as often proven the ruin of a merchant's credit as the failure to pay larger ones, and the only safety lies in meeting both promptly when they become due. The little flecks in the brightness of its surface spoil the mirror quite as effectually as a large one, and the mirror of credit will stand neither of them.



There are several ways in which the neglect to promptly pay small accounts may react upon the merchant's credit. Forgetting the account for the nonce he may make another order on the house crediting him, and it comes back unfilled. The world of business is too closely allied, there are too many sources of information, and too close an espionage is kept on the affairs of every individual, for this fact to escape outside knowledge, and if it does not cause immediate trouble for the neglectful merchant, it is certain to be remembered and to operate against him.

Outside from these considerations the habit of procrastinating payment of small accounts may, and frequently does, prove the source of great annoyance to those who deal with one who practises it. A concern, most of whose accounts are small, may depend upon the payment of these bills in order to meet its own obligations. Failure to collect means the disappointment of its creditors, employees and laborers. Nothing is more inexcusable and unbusinesslike than lack of promptness under such circumstances. The payment of a small account frequently enables the settlement of several others—it goes to one who pays it to another, and this one pays a third, until it may come back to the party who paid it out. Thus money fulfils its function as a circulating medium.—*Era*.

#### Tropon.

Physicians are steadily ordering Tropon for patients who are convalescent or the victims of wasting diseases, and it will pay druggists to keep well supplied. The article in question, pure albumen, is an ideal nourishment. Literature may be had upon request, and when sending to Hupfeld, Ludecking & Co., Montreal, who have the general agency for Canada, kindly mention where you saw the advertisement.

#### Distant Subscribers.

Amongst the subscribers who have been added to our list during the past few weeks are some who are widely separated from each other. The fact that those persons in particular, whose names and addresses we give below, have become subscribers, shows the value placed on THE CANADIAN DRUGGIST as the exponent of pharmaceutical matters in Canada.

Some of the more distant ones are:  
R. R. Martin, Bombay, India.  
George N. Vitanoff, Sophia, Bulgaria.  
The Nippon Menthol Co., Yokohama, Japan.  
W. M. Woodburn, Bonanza P.O., Yukon Territory.

The latter, although in Canadian territory, has to be sent by "registered mail" each issue in order to ensure delivery.

#### Pharmacy in Mombasa.

(From our own Correspondent)

Mombasa, the capital of British East Africa, has several drug stores, the proprietors of which are all doing fairly well. These stores may be classed as Western and Oriental. The Western drug stores are managed according to the European system, the British Pharmacopœia being the standard authority; the Oriental stores are such where *hakimi* medicines are sold in the form of roots, leaves, seeds and barks—these are mostly from India, Persia, and Arabia. The bulk of the pharmacopœia drugs are procured from England, some from Bombay, India. Nearly all the physicians practising dispense their own medicines. The lowest charge for a bottle of mixture of any kind for one day's use is eight annas (8 pence), and the lowest charge for a quarter-ounce box of ointment four annas (4 pence).

Patent medicines are in much request, and a very brisk trade is done in them. Every decent store in town keeps a stock of patent medicine. The most prevalent diseases are venereal diseases, malarial fever, and dysentery—and patent specifics relating to these are the most sold. The sale of quinine, phenacetin and antipyrin in tablets is the largest in proportion to other medicines. The most dreaded epidemic is the smallpox. No case of plague, notwithstanding constant immigration from India, has, so far as I know, occurred here.

This is due to the excellent plague regulations, and the vigilance of our indefatigable principal medical officer, Dr. Macdonald. WILLIAM A. BOWEN.

Mombasa, British East Africa,  
Aug. 10, 1900,

Goritum is the trade name for calcium peroxide

Sudol is name of an ointment to be used in the treatment of sweating hands and feet.

#### The Todd Remedy Co., Limited.

TO THE TRADE.—In addressing this letter to you our prime object is to direct your special attention to the system of Trade Coupons which we have adopted in connection with the sale of our goods.

We have frequently been asked by the "trade" to devise some means whereby they could handle our goods and demand full price for them, and not be compelled to follow the "cutters" and sell without a profit. We believe we have perfected such a plan, that it properly followed out by the "trade" will not only give every dealer his full profit, but will also satisfy the purchasing public.

The coupons we propose using range in value from five cents to fifty cents, which we believe will be sufficient inducement to the suffering public to continue the use of these medicines until permanent results be obtained. We guarantee one coupon in every package of our goods, and the greater number shall contain a coupon of sufficient value to induce a second purchase of our goods. Of course we cannot guarantee that one dealer shall receive any special size coupon, each having to take his chance should he buy in quantities smaller than gross lots.

These coupons of course shall only be of value to the purchaser on again buying "Fema Cura" or "Kidney Cura," as they are simply Rebate Coupons, and we trust you will decline to honor them should they be presented to you in payment upon any other purchase. We believe that if the trade give us their support in this matter we will be able to assist them materially in securing living profits upon our goods and at the same time give the public the benefit of these rebates.

We ask that you honor our coupons at their face value, whenever presented in payment of another purchase of our goods; and we in turn will promptly honor them in the same manner through your wholesale, or from us direct. If you do not understand the nature of the above, kindly address us personally, and we will be pleased to explain more fully.

Yours very truly,

THE TODD REMEDY CO., LTD.  
Toronto.

Sapolan is a new soap produced by saponifying a naphtha product with lanolin, or by combining the product with lanolin soaps.

# We have no time to Argue

ABOUT  
POLITICS  
RELIGION  
SOUTH AFRICA  
OR CHINA  
BUT——

# We Want Your Trade

OUR  
GOODS  
FORMULAS  
STYLES  
PRICES  
ARE ALL RIGHT

# We Can Save You \$ \$

**LET US TRY !**

---

## Frederick Stearns & Co.

DETROIT, Mich.  
LONDON, Eng.  
NEW YORK, N.Y.

Manufacturing Pharmacists

— Windsor, Ont.

# The LYMAN BROS. & CO. LIMITED

TORONTO, ONTARIO

WE were awarded Silver Medal at PARIS EXPOSITION, 1900, for a display of CHEMICALS of OUR OWN MANUFACTURE. The collection consisted of the following Chemicals, which we will be pleased to quote at any time to the Trade :

Acid Hydrobromic	Ether Nitros (Spirits) B. P.	Potassium Carbonate
" Hypophosphorous	" " " Commercial	" Chloride
" Phosphoric	" Sulph. 725	" Citrate
" Sulphurous	Ether Sulph. Aenesthetical in $\frac{1}{4}$ , $\frac{1}{2}$ and 1-lb. tins	" Oxalate
Ammonia Benzoate	Gold Chloride (Solution)	" Iodide
" Bromide	" and Sodium Chloride	" Nitrate, C.P.
" Chloride Pure	Iron Arsenias	" Sulphate
" Hydrosulphuret	" Bromide	" Tartrate
" Iodide	" and Ammon. Tart.	Pyroxylin
" Magnes. Phosp.	" " Potassæ Tart.	Quinine (Alkaloid)
" Nitrate	" " Quinine Citrate, B.P. 10% and 4%	" Bisulphate
" Oxalas	" " Strychnine Citrate	" Hydrochloride
" Salicylate	" " Strych. and Quin. Cit.	" Phosphate
" Tartrate	" Citrate	" Valerianate
Amyle Acetate	" Dialysed	Silver Chloride
" Butyrate	" Iodide	" Nitrate Crystals
" Nitrite	" Oxalate	" Nitrate Fused
Antimony Chloride (Liq.)	" Perchloride	" Oxide
Arsenic Iodide	" Phosphate	Sodium Acetate
" Tribromide	" " Scales, Soluble	" Amalgam
Aseptine	" Sulph. Pure	" Arseniate
Bismuth et Ammon. Cit. (Liq.)	" Sulphide	" Benzoate
" Oxalate	Lead Iodide	" Bromide
" Oxychloride	" Peroxide	" Citrate
" Oxy Iodide	Lithium Benzoate	" Iodide
" Salicylate	" Salicylate	" Nitrate, Pure
" Subgallate	" Magnes. Chloride	" Oxalate
Caffeine Citrate	" Phosphate	" Salicylate
Calcium Sulphide	Mercuric Cyanide	" Sulphocarbolate
Camphor Monobromide	" Iodide	Strychnine Citrate
Copper Bromide	" Salicylate	" Nitrate
" Carbonate	" Oxide, Yellow	" Sulphate
" Chloride	Mercurous Iodide	Sulphur Iodide
" Cyanide	" Nitrate	Tartar Emetic
" Nitrate	" Sulphate	Zinc Acetate
" Oxide	Mercury Oleate, 10 and 20%	" Bromide
Chloroform Pure (Equal to any in the market.)	Nitroglycerine Solution	" Carbonate
Collodion		" Iodide
Ether Acetic		" Olea'e
" Butyric		" Sulphate
		" Sulphocarbolate

# Trade Notes

C.C.O.

Thos. Cumines, druggist, Welland, died Sept. 10.

R. H. McClung, Streetsville, Ont., has disposed of his drug business.

Gordon McGillivray has purchased the drug business of A. D. McGillivray, Sydney, N.S.

Kerry, Watson & Co., wholesale druggists, Montreal, Que., have dissolved partnership.

J. J. Turnbull has purchased the drug business of Winterbotham & Turnbull, Sydney, N.S.

The stock and fixtures of T. Mullett, druggist, Edmonton, N. W.T., are offered for sale by A. G. Harrison.

W. H. Heming has opened a drug store in the new town on the Gilbert Plains branch of the Canadian Northern Railway in Manitoba.

J. E. W. Lecours, Montreal, Que., has disposed of his interest in the Dr. Rameau Pharmacal Company, manufacturers of patent medicines, to a syndicate with a capital of \$200,000.

Fire destroyed three drug stores in Paris, Ont., Sept. 12. The following were the losers: J. S. Armitage, loss \$3,000, insurance \$1,500; C. H. Roberts, loss \$3,000, insurance \$1,500; P. L. Scott, loss \$4,000, insurance \$3,600.

## Personals.

Mr. J. H. Jury, druggist, Bowmanville, Ont., was elected vice-president of the Canadian Association of Opticians at their recent meeting.

Mr. J. T. Lewis, the genial registrar of the Ontario College of Pharmacy, Toronto, has returned to his duties after a well-earned holiday.

Mr. Henry Brodie, who has conducted the South End Pharmacy at Markham, Ont., for several years, has left for Winnipeg, Man., where he has secured a situation.

Mr. Alonzo Ker, clerk in Goulden's drug store, Montreal, died suddenly in Ottawa, while away on his vacation. Deceased was a son of Rev. Mr. Ker, of St. Catharines, Ont. He was 21 years of age and a graduate of the O.C.P.

## Ontario College of Pharmacy.

The twenty-first session of the Ontario College of Pharmacy commenced Sept. 6 with an attendance of 139 students, being largely in excess of those in attendance at any previous class, the highest number heretofore being 126. One lady student is amongst the number. The college authorities have been compelled to provide additional facilities both in the class rooms and the laboratories on account of the increased attendance.

## Annual Announcement, M.C.P.

We are in receipt of the 33rd annual announcement of the Montreal College of Pharmacy for the session 1900-1901.

The college will open on Monday, Oct. 1. The faculty consists of Profs. Bemrose, Pfister, Lecours, and Morrison. A gold medal is given annually by the college to the student who has followed the complete course of lectures, and who has obtained the highest total percentage of marks of 80 per cent. or over. Mr. E. Muir is secretary-treasurer.

## Highest Awards for School Desks at the Paris Exposition.

A great honor has been conferred on The Canadian Office and School Furniture Company, Limited, of Preston, Ont., by the award at the Paris Exposition of a silver medal for school desks. The exhibit was made at the instance of the Government to supplement the educational display. The silver medal is the highest award which could be given by the judges, and the fact that the Canadian firm has secured it is a matter of congratulation. The desks shown by the firm have attracted general attention, and, in consequence, a number of applications for price-lists and samples have been received from all parts of the world.

A bill has been introduced in the British Columbia Legislature forbidding the use of trading stamps.

Dr. W. E. Hamill, the principal of the Canadian College of Optics, will accept two students in his private office, the first of each month, to learn retinoscopy. For terms, etc., write him direct to 88 Yonge street, Toronto.

The first issue of diplomas from the Canadian College of Optics was sent out this week to the following: F. E. Harriott, Windsor, N.S.; W. C. T. Bethel, Pembroke; F. W. Jeffs, Wallaceburg; W. J. Aelick, Manitowaning; George Watcher, Thedford; J. O. Bower, Perth; A. Pannell, Ottawa; Major Kelly, Preston; H. W. Mitchell, Winnipeg; A. H. Humphries, Arthur; F. C. Davy, Toronto Junction; H. S. Hamilton, Garden Hill. The principal, Dr. W. E. Hamill, assures us that this college, being independent of wholesale optical houses, and only issuing diplomas to those who deserve them, has met with popular favor from the first. Next classes October 2 and November 6.

## Effect of Water on Glass.

Workers in glass, especially opticians, are warned that certain kinds of glass appear to be so soluble in water that moisture quickly etches the surface and destroys the transparency. Mr. E. F. Mondy, of Decca College, East Bengal, reports having noticed the dull, matt appearance of a cut wine glass and of finger bowls in which water had been allowed to stand, also the spotting of two decanters which had been dried after partial draining. These effects were all due to water-etching. This explains the rapid deterioration of optical apparatus in the moist climate of India, and proof that the fault is in the kind of glass used, is furnished by the object glass of a  $3\frac{1}{2}$  inch telescope, the inner surface of the convex lens being badly corroded, while the adjacent face of the concave lens was quite clear.

## Tahiti Vanilla Trade.

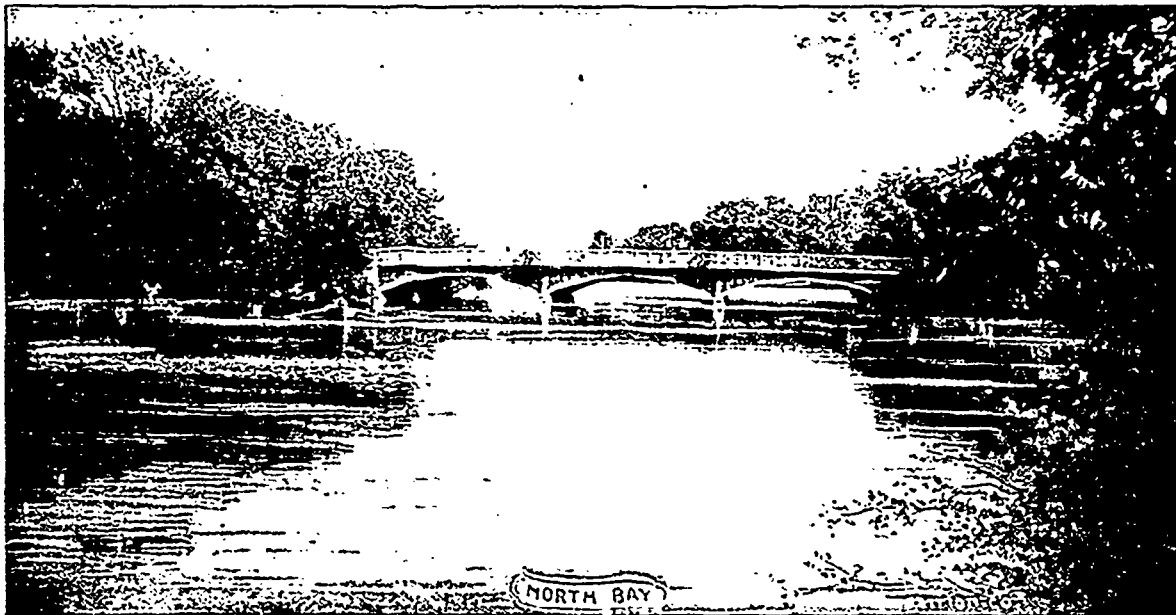
The quantity of vanilla exported during the past year has been greater than at any previous period in the history of this island, the figures being 130,113 lbs. in 1899, as against 75,740 lbs. in 1897, and 92,137 lbs. in 1898. Its price, however, has sensibly decreased since 1897, for whilst in that year it realized on this market as much as an average of 9s. 4d. per lb., it fetched only 4s.  $5\frac{1}{4}$ d. per lb. in 1898, and 5s. 2d. per lb. in 1899, owing, in part, to foreign markets being overstocked, but principally to the indifferent manner in which a great portion of the Tahiti vanilla is prepared for shipment by

the Chinese merchants who, in order to remit to San Francisco and other places against goods received or ordered, buy up the green beans (often immature) which they casually and imperfectly dry, cure and pack, whereby much of the aroma is lost. It may be said, however, that Tahiti vanilla, properly treated before shipment, generally finds a fair market, although it cannot compete in quality with that from Bourbon, Seychelles, Fiji and the West Indies.—*British Consular Report.*

### The North Bay.

ONE OF THE PARK SCENES AT THE PAN-AMERICAN EXPOSITION AT BUFFALO.

The view shown of the North Bay of Delaware Park, which is included in the site of the Pan-American Exposition, to be held at Buffalo next year, is taken



from a point north of the site of the Albright Art Gallery. This is destined to be, in view of its magnificent surroundings, in the near future, one of the most beautiful reaches of water in the country. The bridge in the picture, graceful and substantial as it is, is to be replaced by a far more imposing and ornate structure. The bridge crosses a narrow neck in the Park Lake and carries the broad and beautiful driveway which leads from the main southern entrance at Forest avenue to the Exposition buildings. On the north side of the North Bay will stand the fine, substantial and permanent building to be erected by the State of New York, and which will become, after the

Exposition, the home of the valuable collection of Indian, colonial and pioneer relics and library owned by the Buffalo Historical Society. Opposite the New York State Building on the south side of the Bay will stand the Albright Art Gallery, which is to serve the purposes of the Exposition for the Department of Fine Arts. This building is the gift of Mr. J. J. Albright, of Buffalo, to his fellow-citizens. It is to be strictly fire-proof, of white marble, in the Ionic style of architecture, and will stand on a broad terrace sustained by a wall of granite blocks. The building will be 250 feet long by about 150 feet wide, and is to be of such a substantial character as to withstand the elements for many generations. It will become the public art gallery of Buffalo at the close of the Exposition, the Buffalo Fine Arts Academy having the custody of the property.

### Sieves for Use at the Prescription Counter.

At the prescription counter there is frequent use for sieves, and usually the proper sized sieve for a small amount of dusting powder is wanting. F. N. Strickland (*Druggists' Circular*) says that an extemporaneous and excellent sieve is quickly and easily made as follows: "Lay a piece of bolting-cloth over the top of a suitable sized pill or powder box and replace the cover; remove the top of the cover and the bottom of the box by cutting away with a knife. The bolting-cloth will be found stretched tightly over the box and the sieve is complete.

"A convenient and more durable sieve is cheaply made by taking two round empty drug cans—quinine cans, for instance—to a tinsmith, and having him make a band of tin  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inches deep, so that the ends of it will exactly fit into each of the drug cans. Inside one end of this middle section or tin band, solder copper or brass gauze of any desired mesh. It is better to have three such middle sections, each being a sieve of a different degree of fineness, to be used as occasion requires.

"To sift a powder, put the sieve of desired mesh into one can and the powder into the other. Set the can containing the sieve down into the one containing the powder. Invert the can and sift the powder through into the lower one. No dust will escape, if all have been carefully fitted.

"This sifting-can will be found most

neat and convenient at the prescription counter, and one made from large cans can be used in the laboratory. The cost will not exceed fifty cents for a sifter with three sieves, and a capacity of holding and sifting a pound of vegetable powder."

We would call the attention of proprietary medicine manufacturers and others who desire to push the sale of their preparations in East Africa to the advertisement of the Eastern Advertising Agency in this issue. The headquarters of this company is at Mombasa, and the management is, we believe, a very capable one.

# They do not Deteriorate



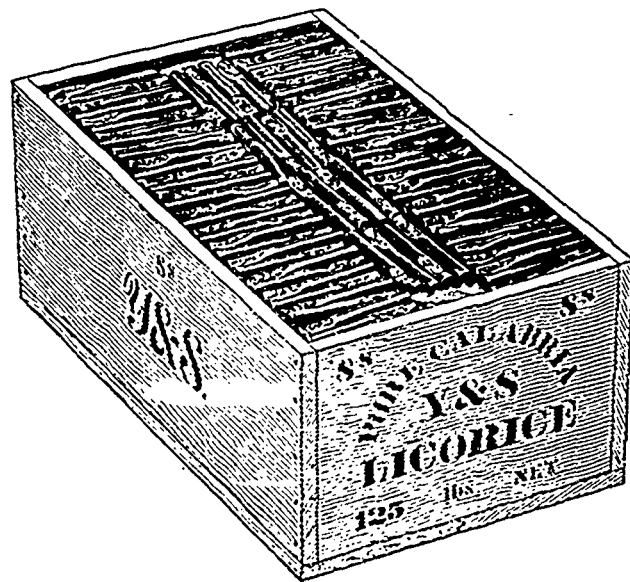
Retail Druggists should not hesitate to keep up their stock of **WILSON'S FLY PADS**. The demand is good throughout September and October, when the cooler weather drives the flies into the houses.

Our sales increase largely every year, because no other Fly Killer gives anything like such results.

**Archdale Wilson & Co. = WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS.**  
**Hamilton**

## Licorice

We put up our Y & S Licorice in cases of of 125, 50 and 25 lbs. bulk (loose in leaves), 4's, 6's, 8's, 12's and 16's to pound. No article exhibited in Retail Druggists' windows excites more attention, sells more readily, or brings a larger return of profit than a case of **Y & S Licorice**.



WE ARE ALSO MANUFACTURERS AND HANDLERS OF A FULL LINE OF LICORICE SPECIALTIES, INCLUDING :

**ACME LICORICE PELLETS**  
**TAR LICORICE AND TOLU WAFERS**  
**POWDERED EXTRACT LICORICE**  
**POWDERED LICORICE ROOT**

**Y & S LICORICE LOZENGES**  
**PURE PENNY STICK "Purity" Brand**  
**BUNDLED LICORICE ROOT**  
**MANHATTAN WAFERS, ETC.**

For sale by all leading Wholesale Druggists in the Dominion of Canada. If you cannot get the above at your jobbers, please address us as below:

**YOUNG & SMYLLIE,**  
**BROOKLYN, N.Y., U.S.A.**

# Second Quality Vaseline Size No. 1, \$3.25 per Gr.

“

“

“

Size No. 2,  
\$6.50 per Gr.

These goods are said to "fill a long-felt want." They are put up in bottles of the same style and size as those used for our Blue Seal Vaseline, and similarly packed in boxes of one-gross and one-dozen, respectively. They are admirably suited to sell in conjunction with our Blue Seal Vaseline where "something cheap" is sometimes demanded.

ALSO

## Blue Seal Pomade No. 1 size bottles, \$9.00 per Gr.

Packed without cartons in quarter-gross boxes.

**CHESEBROUGH MANUFACTURING CO., (Consolidated)**

823 Craig Street, MONTREAL.

# PLAYING-CARD...

## HEADQUARTERS

**O**UR line of Playing Cards this season will contain the very best numbers of the leading European, American and domestic manufacturers. We will also show some special lines, made solely for ourselves, which will be of unequalled value.

**A** NARROW whist card to sell at twenty-five cents has long been wanted. We have succeeded in getting one this year, and as it is specially good quality, design and finish, it will probably be one of the season's leaders.

# WARWICK BROS. & RUTTER

Toronto, Ont.

### What a British Defeat Would Mean.

Mr. Arnold White, the well-known writer on current topics of international importance, and special correspondent of *Harper's Weekly*, writes in the September issue of *Cassell's Magazine* an article of extreme interest and timeliness. Under the title "Shall Great Britain be Lady-smithed?" Mr. White proceeds to make some remarkable statements regarding the actual condition of Britain's naval power. He faces the possibilities of a British defeat at sea: "Is the British navy sure to win at the outset in an encounter with France and Russia? If not, what would happen?" The pros and cons of this important problem are treated in Mr. White's usual interesting and impartial manner. That a naval encounter between any country and Great Britain is of international interest no one can doubt. America, in a moment of local quietude, is all-absorbed in the issues of the far East. And that the lion and the Bear should find the same prey a tasty bit is extremely probable. Mr. White dwells upon several points, which will be a revelation of the true condition of things. It is an article which should command the interest of everyone who is conversant with the vital issues of the world's progress.

*Southall's Organic Materia Medica*, is a handbook treating of the more important of the animal and vegetable drugs made use of in medicine, including the whole of those contained in the British Pharmacopœia. Sixth and enlarged edition, by John Barclay, B.Sc. (Lond.), F.C.S., sometime lecturer on *Materia Medica* and pharmacy in Mason College, Birmingham.

This work, which was first issued in 1874, has now reached its sixth edition, this being rendered more specially necessary by the recent changes in the British Pharmacopœia. It is a book commending itself particularly to teachers and pharmaceutical students, as well as practical druggists, and is divided into three sections, viz, (1) Organized Drugs of Vegetable Origin; (2) Unorganized Drugs of Vegetable Origin; (3) Drugs of Animal Origin; to which are added a Glossary of Botanical Terms, and an Appendix relating to alkaloids. The publishers are Messrs. J & A. Churchill, 7 Great Marlborough St., London W., England. Price, 7s. 6d.

### Random Notes on Every-day Pharmacy.

By John K. Williams, Hartford, Conn.

It gives me pleasure, since my former "notes" along this line were received by you with favor, to submit a few more in an effort to contribute to the general stock, not that what I offer will be new to you or meet the approval of all, but rather in the hope that it may start you to thinking and working for better ways and results are here offered or than the U. S. P. provides.

#### OINTMENT OF ZINC OXIDE.

In the "notes" published in the Proceedings of 1897, I failed to state that I had found the zinc oxid, known commercially as "French," and sold by Reynolds, Devoe & Co., of New York, to give me excellent results, and that in further experiments I have found decided improvement and great saving of time at the finish in the use of a small tin churn which can be made for fifty cents from the containers in which concentrated nitrous ether is packed. When the lard and zinc is in fluid condition transfer them to this churn and with three minutes' churning you have a result in smoothness and whiteness that hours of stirring will not accomplish. Again, I insist that benzoated lard must never be heated to the boiling point, whether it be in the water-bath or not, for if you do it will precipitate the benzoin, provided there is any in it—which is very doubtful if that of the market is employed or the U.S.P. process has been followed.

#### COLD CREAM.

Whatever composition of fats you may select for this preparation—every one has his favorite formula—should be melted clear to blend with the wax, then turned into the churn described. Wait until not more than blood warm, then, having previously dissolved your borax in the rose water and filtered it, add it all at once to the fats in the churn, and with three minutes' churning you will have a beautiful, soft, fluffy white cream. The old way not only takes more time, but the failure of many with this preparation is because they add the rose water when the fats are very hot, a caution not contained in the pharmaceutical instructions. It would consume half a day by the U.S.P. method to make a pound. If you have no churn then turn the fats into any cylindrical

\* From a paper read before the Connecticut Pharmaceutical Association and contributed to *Western Druggist*.

dish (a quart measure even), and after adding the rose water whip with a wooden paddle and thus obtain a result far superior to that obtained with the mortar and in one-tenth the time.

#### HARTFORD SODA MIXTURE.

How many of you not brought up in Hartford know what that is? Hereabout no family is correctly reared without this as an assistant. Here is the formula as the preparation has been made for the last century:

Sodium bicarbonate.....20 gr.  
Oil spearmint..... 1 gtt.  
Syrup rhubarb..... 1 oz.

This syrup is made by the old process of macerating with successive portions of boiling water, etc.

#### POWDERED CAMPHOR.

Use equal parts of stronger ether and alcohol, and with the aid of this mixture it will be found that the camphor is reduced to powder in one-half the time required when using alcohol alone, and it dries quicker. Before sifting add one per cent. of white vaseline and five per cent. of milk sugar. Triturate fairly dry, spread out in the air, say fifteen minutes, then pass through a moderately fine wire sieve, using a stubby shaving brush to assist in working it through.

#### DUSTING POWDER FOR PILLS.

Assuming that some of you still make pills—although pill-making bids fair to become a lost art—here is a form of white powder that is not too slippery on the slab and gives a sweet taste at the first touch of the tongue of the pills:

Arrowroot..... 2 oz.  
Starch..... 2 oz.  
Rice flour..... 2 oz.  
Milk sugar..... 2 oz.  
Lycepodium..... 4 dr.  
German potato starch..... 8 oz.  
Saccharin.....30 gr.

Mix and pass through a fine sieve.

#### ELIXIR OF PYROPHOSPHATE OF IRON, QUININE AND STRYCHNINE.

This preparation seems to give an endless amount of trouble; judging from the space the pharmaceutical journals devote to it. The real cause of the darkening lies in the iron, as I have found out long ago. I have tried other makes and failed to obtain that beautiful permanent green color, but never when I used Squibb's Pyrophosphate that had not been exposed to the light. Here is my formula:



Quinine sulphate ..... 4 dr.  
 Strychnine sulphate ..... 4 gr.  
 Milk sugar ..... 20 gr.

## Triturate and add

Glycerin C. P. .... b ..... 2 oz.

## Then add

Alcohol, deodorized ..... 8 oz.  
 Simple elixir (colorless) ..... 32 oz.

Heat one-fourth of the elixir slightly and add first in order to dissolve the quinine. Add to this, after previously dissolving and mixing, the following:

Iron pyrophosphate, Squibb's... 2 oz.  
 Potassium ..... 2 dr.  
 Distilled water, boiling ..... 8 oz.

## Dissolve then add

White curacao ..... 2 oz.  
 Maraschino ..... 2 oz.  
 Simple elixir, (colorless) ..... 12 oz.

## Filter rapidly then add

Simple elixir, enough to make.. 64 oz.

Keep this in amber colored bottles, away from the light.

Other flavors in place of the simple elixir may be employed to suit the taste.

I find satisfaction for many elixirs in using the Dutch cordials, maraschino, white curacao and anisette where I desire colorless preparations, blending them in various proportions with oils of orange, lemon, cassia, etc.

For other or for colored elixirs I use the red curacao and a beautiful orange and lemon color and flavor which I obtained by grating the peel from the fresh fruit at the time I am expressing the juice for my soda syrups, and macerating that in glycerin and alcohol, after the following form:

## EXTRACT OF FRESH LEMON AND ORANGE PEEL.

Grated outer peel of oranges or lemons ..... 50  
 Glycerin ..... 8 fl oz.  
 Deodorized alcohol ..... 64 oz.

## Macerate and filter.

Don't go out and buy a toy kitchen grater, but take a tin box cover a foot square and punch very rough holes in it with a nail. It is worth a dozen of the ready-made graters for rapid work, and it costs nothing.

This concentrated extract of the fresh peel is also a valuable and slightly addition to give color and flavor to your extracts of lemon, orange, etc.

## TINCTURE OF KINO.

The U. S. P. preparation gives much trouble on account of its tendency to gelatinize. The following gives excellent results, and I now have nearly a dozen bottles prepared two years ago that remain in perfect condition:

Kino powder ..... 6 dr.  
 Glycerin ..... 1 fl. oz.  
 Distilled water ..... 5 oz.  
 Filter paper in shreds ..... 30 gr.  
 Alcohol, enough to make ..... 8 oz.

Put up in one ounce vials, filling to the cork, the latter and the lip of the bottle having previously been dipped in melted paraffine. The proportion of alcohol to the water is the reverse of that prescribed in the pharmacopeia, but the essential ingredient is the kino, not the alcohol.

## NOTES ON GOULARD'S CERATE AND OINTMENT.

Here is a method for Goulard's cerate I have followed for years that is simpler and shorter than the U. S. P. process, while avoiding the danger of precipitating the benzoïn from the lard by the greater heat required in melting the wax; and it may be assumed that simple cerate is constantly on hand. Take of

Cerate ..... 550 gr.  
 Olive oil ..... 1 dr.  
 Liniment camphor ..... 10 gr.  
 Solution lead subacetate ..... 1 dr.

Warm together in a water-bath the cerate and oil until just blended, then remove from the fire, add the other ingredients and whip thoroughly as it cools.

## ON OINTMENTS IN GENERAL.

In this connection I wish to record my observations respecting the customary directions for ointments, viz, "stir until cold," which rather should read, "stir after it is cold;" for it is quite useless to spend time stirring a body of hot fat for an hour or so, but the instant it begins to congeal, then and thenceforth stirring may be done to good advantage for producing a smooth and satisfactory article.

The proper manufacture of ointments is a favorite study with me, and right here I would ask what is meant by and how many have observed the instructions accompanying lanolin, namely, that "when and as an ointment it must be mixed with 20 per cent. of vaseline"? I had supposed that it was *only* an ointment, but, then, there is no telling what claims for its internal administration may be made for it by our medical friends in the near future.

From frequent complaints I find it quite common for dispensers to rub up soluble substances, such as the alkaloids, salts, extracts, etc., directly with the fatty vehicle, under the assumption that in that manner they will be dissolved. My own rule is to dissolve salts and alkaloids in water when this can be done in not to exceed three parts, and to form a smooth paste with extracts with the aid of hot water, and, then, to insure a proper con-

sistence of the ointment, I replace a portion of the prescribed vehicle by an equal weight of lanolin.

## BENZOATED LARD.

Benzoated lard is the most common of the ointment vehicles, and in order to be sure of results you must prepare it yourself, using nothing but *leaf-lard* and benzoating it in reality, not in name only. For, having incorporated a liquid benzoïn—as recommended by me on a former occasion—from something labelled "benzoïn" by the jobber does not signify that you will obtain a satisfactory benzoated lard. The quality of the benzoïn must be assured, and at the present time good results must not be looked for from an article selling for less than \$2 per pound.

## WEIGHING OILS AND BALSAMS.

Study how to save labor in the little things and do not soil five or six vessels and tools in making a simple ointment. And here let me recall to you that practical suggestion of Mr. Houghton, made in 1897, viz.: Form a cup for weighing small quantities of oils, balsams, etc., by pressing a small square of parchment paper down over a bottle stopper, thereby saving your graduates, besides enabling you to scrape from the paper every particle of the substance weighed out.

## OINTMENT PADS.

Another dirt preventer and time-saver is a pad of parchment paper upon which to prepare ointments, nine-tenths of which may be mixed upon a sheet of this material, entailing the soiling of only a spatula. I make these pads by fastening a bunch of the parchment paper—12 inches square and 1 inch in thickness—to a board by means of screws provided with thin wool washers set at the four corners.

## OTHER TIME-SAVERS.

Another invariable rule at my dispensing counter—that checks much profanity, open and concealed—is that whoever uses a spatula or dish for anything of an oily nature shall then place in it or wrap about it a piece of paper, thus indicating to the bottle cleaner its greasy nature.

Much alcohol is wasted in the ordinary slow way of filtering, owing to the flat filters employed. The tin or wire sacks sometimes inserted in the funnel are dirty and soon get rusty. I place a grooved cork in the throat of the funnel and then arrange glass rods of the thickness of a pencil around the sides of the funnel, which materially hasten filtration and are cleanly.

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**DISCS**  
DIRECTIONS-MOISTEN THE DISCS WITH ENOUGH WATER TO EXTRACT THE POISON AND EXPOSE UPON SAUCERS OR PLATES  
The Toronto Pharmacal Co Ltd  
TORONTO  
**KILLS**

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Gentlemen:

Kindly send one case Fly Poison Discs Kill em Quick with my name on envelope as before. It is the best I ever handled, at least my customers think so.

Yours truly, R. H. McNALLY.

### Selling Goods to the Siamose.

Mr. R. R. Martin, a former resident of Toronto, and who was for some time in the drug business in this city, is now a representative in the Orient of Messrs Frederick Stearns & Co. of Detroit. He has written to the home office a most interesting letter giving some of his experiences in the far East.

Mr. Martin recently completed an extended journey through Japan, a small portion of China, the Philippine Islands and Java, and during this trip met Mr. Hamilton King, the United States Minister to Siam, of whom mention is made in the following clipping which we take from a recent issue of the *Detroit Evening News*:—

Of his visit to Bangkok, the capital of Siam, Mr. Martin writes:

"The one drawback to this place is the coming and going; 30 miles up a mosquito-laden river, a bar outside where you lay to be eaten up for one and a half days, is no catch. Yet when one braves it he finds a city with electric lights, tram ways, and dispensaries equal to any, and a population of over 1,000,000. In Bangkok every commodity is dear but human life—that is cheapest of all—cholera is the scourge. Almost daily two to four Europeans pass away. The dead are buried in a few hours on account of the great heat. The grave is full of water and the body is thrown splash into this pool. This happens so frequently now that the question at the clubs is 'when and who the next?' and then someone orders a 'stinger,' as they call a half whiskey and soda.

\* \* \* \* \*

"The Ticaul, used in currency here, is about one shilling and two pence, but the hotels, carriages, etc., all charge by the dollar (Mexican), which is worth about two shillings—the hotel says \$10 a day, Mexican, not Ticauls. Carriages are 10 Ticauls a day and this town is 10 miles long. The distances are as bad as in London. Soda water is brought up from Singapore, the water here being too bad to make it. A factory is being started now, however, and Singapore water, which is brought up in barrels, will be used. The natives wash in the river here and pollute it generally, and drink of the same water.

"The United States Minister here, a Michigan man, Hamilton King, has been very kind to me. I had to take out a passport which was an introduction, and

dined several times at the Legation and met the leading people here. They all seem to think it a good joke on Mr. Thomas, of the American Tobacco Co., and myself, that we brought with us our own food and water, which we were strongly advised to do in Singapore, owing to the cholera.

"Messrs. F. Stearns & Co. report a very satisfactory business from Siam. One of the large concerns with which Mr. Martin did business mentioned that they supplied 'stick lac' to a large Detroit varnish manufactory."

Mr. Martin also succeeded in selling the King of Siam a large consignment of Stearns' perfumes including a special package in silver for each of his 300 concubines.

### Pharmacy in the Fiji Islands.

In a recent number of the *Pharmaceutical Journal* (Eng.) an extract is given from a letter received by Mr. M. Carteghe from a former assistant of his, but who is now in business in the Fiji Islands. He states that four years ago he had an offer of £5 a week to establish a business in the Fiji Islands for a firm of merchants. He accepted, and the first month's return was £35, and since then there has been a steady increase, until last year he took £2,500, and one month recently as much as £280. "Not a bad record," he remarks, "for a single pair of hands, with only the assistance of a Solomon boy to run errands, etc." About two years ago Mr. Powell bought the business, and is now on his own account. He says: "I often think how much I would like to return to England, but the 'penny spectre' always frightens me. I always did think it degrading for a body of educated men to be compelled to stand behind a counter doling out penny-worths of laudanum, etc. Here we look upon the bronze coinage as unclean, and I never touch one. Even the Indian coolie understands that it means spending at least a shilling when he comes into my place." Mr. Powell goes on to say that he reckons the coolies among his best customers. It may be mentioned for the benefit of those pharmacists who might be tempted to try their fortune in Fiji that in many respects business is carried on on very different lines to what is the case in England. A good knowledge of Fijian and Hindustani is essential to success, also Fijian as it is spoken by other South Sea Islanders. In addi-

tion to pharmacy, Mr. Powell deals in books, stationery, tobacco and cigars, photographic goods, spectacles and other optical appliances. "To tell the truth," Mr. Powell remarks, "I find some of these lines pay much better than pharmacy. I only keep the very best class of goods in each line. Were you to drop in on me at any time you would probably find me in my shirt sleeves, smoking a cigar, as I am at this moment. We have an ordinance here prohibiting anyone but a registered chemist from selling anything in the nature of a medicine, even a packet of salts or a box of Beecham's. The same condition of things appertains in Tasmania, but not elsewhere in the Australian Colonies." In regard to business hours, Mr. Powell states: "I can assure you I have no sinecure. Four days last week I was at it hard from 7.30 a. m. till 11.30 p. m., and . . . I have only had one Sunday and one Christmas Day off duty in four years."

### Suicides Among Pharmacists.

It would seem from a statistical article, published in the *Berliner Klinische Wochenschrift*, that of all men pharmacists are the least liable to suicide. The figures for 1899 show a decrease even from the minimum of the year before, when 21 suicides were accredited to every 100,000 pharmacists, showing only 205 to the million—the lowest rating of all the professions and trades. This decrease is the more remarkable, since all other professions show an increase. Physicians and lawyers showed an average of over two and a half-times as great, or 5.5 to the 10,000, for 1898-99. Another curious fact is, that enjoying every opportunity to obtain poisons of the most deadly character, yet of the pharmaceutical suicides of the year less than 25 per cent. availed themselves of this means of shuffling off the mortal coil. From 60 per cent. to 65 per cent. of the pharmaceutical suicides chose hanging as the road to the shades. The greater part (87 per cent) of them were under 30 and over 20 years old.—*National Druggist*.

### Pharmaceutical Journals.

Pharmaceutical journals mould the current education. They furnish the latest and best information for the busy druggist. The less time a person has to read and study, the more urgent is the demand for periodical literature. Books

are works of reference, remaining dumb until consulted. The journal is alive with the voice of the present, and enables him who runs to read. It comes to his hand and speaks the thoughts of to-day. We surmise that Dr. Francis Hemm had this idea in mind when he said, some time ago, on a public occasion: "Like the physician who must be a persistent student, and is in conscience bound to acquire the highest possible knowledge of diseases and their proper treatment, the pharmacist must also be a perennial student in the affairs of improving and perfecting himself in his ever progressive art. Swift as the winds is progress in pharmacy this day. There is no standstill—no such thing as complete study. To stand still—that is, cease studies, means retrogression for those who do it; it means falling by the way-side and allowing progress to successfully speed by.—*Meyer Bros.' Druggist.*"

#### Four Millions Profit.

A few shrewd Canadians once made four millions of dollars clear profit out of building a small railway, of which most Canadians have never heard. The railway in question was the "Qu'Appelle, Long Lake and Saskatchewan Railway," which in 1887 received grants from the Dominion Government. The land granted to this Company was sold for over \$3,500,000, and from the sale of bonds and the cash subsidies the Company got about \$3,000,000 more, making a total of \$6,500,000. The total cost of the road is estimated to have been not more than \$2,500,000, leaving a net profit to the promoters of the road of four millions. The C. P. R. supplied the terminals and the rolling stock and leased the road without a rental, thus taking the railway off the hands of the original owners.

This is one of the many railway stories which Mr. R. L. Richardson, M.P., is now telling in the *Canadian Magazine* in a series of four articles. Mr. Richardson believes in Government ownership of railways and is writing these articles in order to lay his views before the people of Canada.

To be a successful merchant one must be able to buy well, as well as sell well. Of the two the former is the more important, for well-bought goods are usually good sellers.

#### Ointments Containing Water.

Occasionally physicians desire to incorporate watery liquids, such as liquors and water-clearing fluid extracts, into ointment form, and experience difficulty in inducing the ointment base to take up the liquid.

The writer was recently requested (by one of our eclectic physicians) to incorporate two drachms of dynamyne into an ounce of mild zinc ointment. The proportion was too great, and by consent of the physician one-half ounce of lanolin was added, when at once the water emulsified.

This calls to mind the fact that in the opinion of the writer physicians should bear in mind that wool fat has the power of taking up a large amount of water or any aqueous liquid. In making ointments, therefore, of this nature, add enough wool fat or lanolin to the ointment base to enable it to accomplish its object.—*John Uri Lloyd.*

#### Rubber Mortar Cap.

R. Scholl, of the Technical High School at Karlsruhe, devised a rubber cap to cover mortars while hygroscopic, poisonous, strong or offensive-smelling drugs are being powdered. The cap is a conical sheet of rubber, the centre being perforated to admit the pestle, and the rubber very flexible so as to admit of moving the pestle. The bottom of the cone is somewhat smaller than a short distance from the bottom, so as to remain on the mortar while moving the pestle. The device is very simple and very practical, and ought to be very generally used.—*Chem. Zeitg., 24, p. 15. W. O. R.*

#### Licorice as a Pill Excipient.

Powdered extract of licorice is an exceedingly useful general excipient. Alfred I. Cohn (*Merck's Report*) thinks it possesses very great binding power, and that very little of it suffices to yield a firm and rather hard pill. The addition of too much of the powdered extract must be carefully guarded against, else the pills will not dissolve readily. When too much has been used a drop or two of glycerin will remedy the defect and tend to prevent the undue hardening. This extract has the advantage in that it may be added directly to the powders to be massed, and the pills made by simply adding a few drops of water. It is not eligible of course where pills are to have a very light color.

#### Clarifying Wine of Pepsin.

The method is recommended (*Pharm. Zeit.*) of adding gelatine, then shaking with talcum, asbestos, or still better, with kieselguhr and filtering through a wet plaited filter. The clarifying powder should be transferred to the filter and the liquid poured on carefully, in such a manner as to prevent washing the powder away from the walls of the filter. If the filtrate does not pass through clear at once, it is returned to the filter until it does.

#### Wrapping Parcels.

It is the little things that count. Do not imagine that it makes no difference how you put up your parcels. There are a great many people who are fastidious about carrying parcels, and when they are compelled to do so they naturally wish to have them as compact and neat as possible. See that your clerks know how to wrap up goods in such a way as will do credit to your establishment. There is a right and a wrong way about everything, and the right way always pays. There is art in doing up parcels just as much as in anything else, and a well-made and securely-tied parcel gives a pleasure to a customer just as much as being thoroughly waited upon.

#### Twelve Success Maxims.

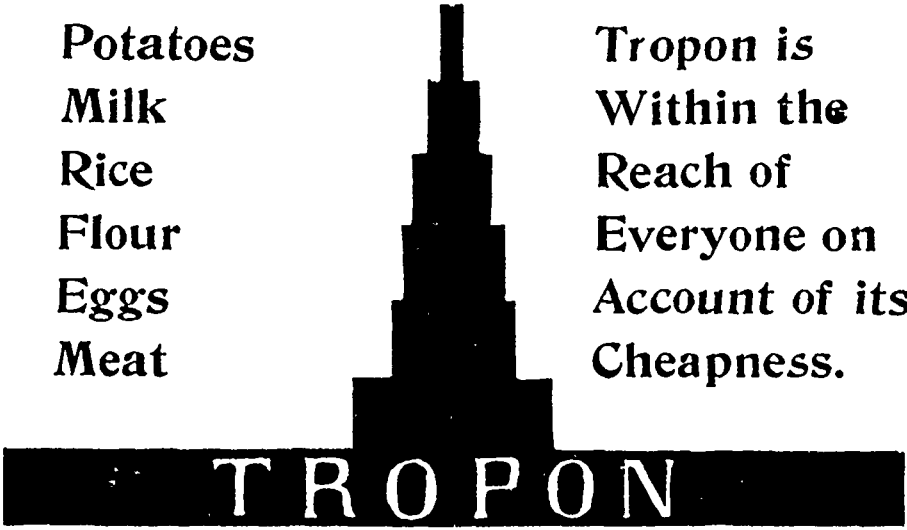
The president of the London Chamber of Commerce gives twelve maxims for success, which he has tried through five years of business experience:

1. Have a definite aim.
2. Go straight for it.
3. Master all details.
4. Always know more than you are expected to know.
5. Remember that difficulties are only made to overcome.
6. Treat failures as stepping-stones to further effort.
7. Never put your hand out farther than you can draw it back.
8. At times be bold; always, prudent.
9. The minority often beats the majority in the end.
10. Make good use of other men's brains.
11. Listen well; answer cautiously; decide promptly.
12. Preserve, by all means in your power, "a sound mind in a sound body."—*Chemical Review.*

THE NOURISHING VALUE OF **TROPON** COMPARED WITH OTHER FOODS

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Milk  
Rice  
Flour  
Eggs  
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Reach of  
Everyone on  
Account of its  
Cheapness.



**TROPON** contains 5 times the nourishment contained in Meat, 8 times that contained in Eggs, and 40 times that contained in Potatoes.

**TROPON** represents in a concentrated form the food from which the albumen in the human body is formed, it increases the strength and is therefore especially adapted for weak people, children, invalids, and convalescents.

Well-known medical authorities have proved that TROPON, on account of its easy digestibility and its very small volume, is promptly absorbed and tolerated by even the most delicate, and is therefore very effective in such cases where the feeding of the body is difficult or impossible, as, for instance, in diseases of the stomach or intestines, anæmia, gout, tuberculosis and infectious diseases.

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

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

Removes the unpleasant smell from Dogs and other animals.

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

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

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DEODORISER & ANTISEPTIC  
NEW DISINFECTANT.  
FOR UNIVERSAL USE

## Cheap, Harmless, and Effective

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

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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.

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

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

## Insect Powders.

Naturally the great difficulty that has to be met in the insecticide manufacture is to find things poisonous to insects and incapable of doing harm to the objects, living or dead, which are to be protected. The insects far exceed all the rest of the animal world put together in number of species, and are more numerous as individuals than the combined forces of all the other living things which thrive upon the land. They have gained this pre-eminence by superior physique and stamina, and what hurts them generally hurts a plant or a dog or a human being a great deal more. On the whole, there is no insecticide so effectual as mechanical pressure, but the great drawback of that is that it can account only for one, or for two or three, at the most, at a time, and to encounter the hosts of the class *Insecta* something that acts less by retail and more by wholesale is a desideratum. Hence there are, and will be, various insecticides upon the market, of which we purpose giving a short description. To begin with, here is a list of the most important substances used as insecticides, alone or in combination of two or more of them. One or two of these substances have to be used with extreme care and discretion.

Pyrethrum	Camphor	
Whale oil	} in the form of soap.	Cayenne pepper
Fish oil		Tobacco
Soft soap	Snuff	
Paraffin	Assafetida	
Prussic acid	White hellebore	
Paris green	Eucalyptol	
White lead	Quassia	
Sulphur	Borax	
Carbon bisulphide	Acetic ether	
Acorus calamus		

The chief of the insect powders is that obtained by crushing the dried flowers of the pellitory (*Pyrethrum*). The leaves, too, are often used. The species of *Pyrethrum* chiefly used are *P. roseum* and *P. carneum*. They are cultivated in the Caucasus, whence the specific name *Caucasium* sometimes used. *Pyrethrum* belongs to the natural order *Compositae*, and is closely allied to the chrysanthemum. The active principle of it is not a volatile oil as stated by some writers, but a resin, which can be dissolved out from the dry flowers by means of ether. The leaves also contain this resin, but in smaller proportion than the flowers. Tincture of pyrethrum is made by infusing the dried flowers in five times their weight of

rectified spirit of wine. Diluted with water it is used as a lotion. Borax powder makes a very good insecticide. It appears to be particularly effectual against the common or kitchen cockroach. Camphor is also used, and the powdered dried root of *Acorus calamus*, the sweet flag. A mixture of white lead with four times its weight of chalk is also highly recommended. The fish oil soaps used in a powdered form are made from various recipes, of which the following is a typical example. Take

Powdered resin	2 lbs.
Caustic soda	8 ozs.
Fish or whale oil	4 ozs.

Boil all together in a gallon of water for at least an hour, replacing some of the water if required.

Eucalyptol is in good request as a preservative against insects. A lotion of it is made from the following recipe :

	Parts.
Tincture of pyrethrum	50
Eau de Cologne	40
Eucalyptol	10
Acetic ether	5

For plants, tobacco is of historic usage, in the form of tobacco-water, or infusion of the tobacco in the form in which it is smoked, and also as part of various kinds of incense used for fumigating plants and greenhouses. Snuff is also used for these powders. The following are two formulæ for making them :

A.—Snuff	lbs.
Powdered white hellebore	50
Assafetida	5
Cayenne pepper	3
Flour	2
	6

Enough saltpetre is added to make the stuff smoulder when set fire to.

B.—Tobacco	lbs.
Sulphur	75
Assafetida	28
Flour	5
	3

Liquids for spraying plants are made with soft soap, paraffine, extract of quassia, or white hellebore, and water. Paris or emerald green, which contains arsenic and copper, is used as a powder, but is highly dangerous for animals, especially if it gets into the stomach by licking, or into the circulation through a scratch or other open wound.

Prussic acid has recently been largely and very successfully employed for freeing trees from insect pests. The tree is covered up for the time being in a sort of tent, under which the fumes of the acid are set free, and by which they are confined for a sufficiently long time in contact with the tree. Prussic acid, being the most deadly poison with which we are acquainted, naturally requires careful

and responsible handling, but its efficacy against insects is unquestionable, as every entomologist who keeps a cyanide bottle is well aware.—*Oils, Colours and Dry Salteries.*

## Testing for Arsenic in Sodium Phosphate.

In view of the recent discovery of arsenic in a sample of sodium phosphate, particulars of which appeared in our English letter under recent date, the following article by Mr. F. C. J. Bird in *The Chemist and Druggist* will be worthy of careful perusal by our readers.—[*Editor Canadian Druggist.*]

The occurrence of a dangerous amount of an arsenical compound in certain samples of effervescent phosphate of sodium renders imperative the immediate examination of all stocks of this preparation and of the crystalline salt itself held by retailers throughout the country. No reference is made to this impurity in the pharmacopœia under "sodii phosphas," and as minute traces of arsenic appear to be a frequent accompaniment of the salt when prepared from bone-ash, as officially described, it becomes a matter of considerable importance, not only to be able to detect traces of the metal by a simple test, but also to gain an approximate idea of the amount present.

The arsenic appears to exist in phosphate of sodium as arsenate. March's test is inconvenient, and not so well suited for the detection of minute traces as either the zinc and potassium hydroxid test for arsenium given in the B. P., or Gutzeit's. The former (Fleitmann's reaction) is best modified in the well-known manner by replacing the zinc by aluminum-foil, as the action is much more energetic, and the hydrogen comes off readily in the cold or at a gentle heat. An erroneous estimate may be formed of the proportion of arsenic present if the precaution be not first taken to acidify the solution of phosphate with sulfuric acid, boil with excess of sulfurous acid (the ebullition being continued for a few minutes after the steam has ceased to redden litmus paper), and finally render the liquid alkaline with potassium hydroxid, and a blank experiment with the potassium hydroxid and aluminum alone should always be made.

Phosphate of sodium containing heavy traces of arsenic, when tested by this process, without previous reduction, gives hardly any stain at first on nitrate of silver



paper placed as a cap over the tube in which the operation is being performed, but on allowing the evolution of gas to continue for a considerable time the stain becomes gradually deeper. If the arsenate be first reduced, and the whole of the excess of sulfurous acid removed, an intense black stain is obtained almost immediately from the same sample of phosphate. When the action is allowed to go on for any length of time slight staining of the silver paper from other causes than the presence of arseniuretted hydrogen often takes place, and an element of uncertainty is introduced.

Gutzeit's test, as applied to the detection of arsenic in glycerin by L. Siebold, and subsequently by Paul and Cowley, is not open to this objection; it is therefore to be preferred, especially as it can be utilized in obtaining a rough quantitative result. As the depth of the yellow color produced by arseniuretted hydrogen on mercuric chlorid paper depends on the extent of the prepared surface exposed to arsenical vapor, and also on the rate of evolution of the gas (this latter being influenced by the surface of zinc interacting, strength and quantity of acid, temperature, etc.) it is obvious that for even roughly comparative results similar conditions must, as far as possible, be observed.

Great care must also be taken that the influence of sulfuretted compounds is eliminated from the test, otherwise the yellow stain produced on mercuric-chlorid paper by hydrogen sulphide may be set down to the presence of arsenic, and may produce quite a wrong impression of the degree of impurity of the sample. If a drop of sulfurous acid be added to a mixture of zinc and hydrochloric acid evolving pure hydrogen, and the gas allowed to come into contact with mercuric paper, a yellow stain is produced almost indistinguishable from that obtained with hydrogen arsenid. To remove this source of error oxidation of the sulfur compounds with iodine was recommended by Siebold, and later, in conjunction with starch mucilage, by Paul and Cowley, the presence of excess of iodine, which has a retarding effect on the formation of hydrogen arsenid, being in this way avoided. Arsenates behave differently from arsenites in relation to the nascent hydrogen of Gutzeit's test, the former requiring a much longer time for reduction and producing a fainter stain. In one experiment in which 1/20 mgrm. of sodium arsenate was submitted to the test

side by side with an amount of arsenious acid containing its equivalent in metallic arsenic, the yellow stain from the arsenate, after fifteen minutes, possessed about only one-fourth of the intensity of color of that from the arsenious acid. For this reason, when Paul and Cowley's modification of Gutzeit's test is applied to the examination of sodium phosphate, the arsenical solution used for comparison should be made up with sodium arsenate.

As a preliminary to the actual test, a blank experiment with the materials is performed as follows:

Take two conical 50-Cc. flasks, and in each place a rod of pure zinc 1 inch long by 3/8 inch diameter (a size easily obtainable). Mix 10 Cc. of pure hydrochloric acid with 50 Cc. of water, add a little starch mucilage and sufficient weak iodine solution (1 Cc. B.P. vol. scd., 99 Cc. water), drop by drop, to communicate a permanently faint but distinct blue color after warming gently for a few minutes. Divide the liquid equally between the two flasks, plug the neck of each with a light tuft of cotton-wool to prevent spurling, and close the mouths of the flasks with disks of filter-paper kept in position by superimposed watch-glasses, the one paper having been prepared with lead subacetate and the other with mercuric chlorid. Circles of the diameter of a threepenny-piece should be drawn with a lead pencil on each filter-paper, and solutions of mercuric chlorid (1 in 20) and liquid plumbi subacet. respectively applied to the spaces within the lines by a glass rod. The mercuric paper is to be dried before use.

After the reaction has continued for half-an-hour, not the slightest discoloration should be discernible on the mercuric-paper, and nothing more than a pale-brown stain on the lead-paper. The latter should be inspected from time to time during the experiment, and immediately any darkening of the lead paper is noticed, one drop of weak iodine solution should be added to each flask, and so on as often as may be required to prevent any further increase in the discoloration.

The testing of the phosphate is then proceeded with by dissolving 10 grams of salt, or its effervescent variety, in a little water. This solution is faintly acidified with hydrochloric acid, made up with 10 Cc. of hydrochloric acid and sufficient water to 60 Cc., starch mucilage and weak iodine solution added, and the whole gently warmed for a few minutes, the iodine being kept in sufficient excess to maintain a permanent pale-blue color.

The liquid is divided equally between two 50-Cc. conical flasks containing the zinc, and furnished, one with lead and the other with mercuric papers. If necessary, iodine is added from time to time as before, and at the conclusion of the experiment the stain on the lead-paper should be a very pale brown only, and the mercuric spot either colorless, yellow or through all the gradations of deep yellow to orange, according to the absence of arsenic or its presence in small or large proportion.

One-twentieth of a milligram of anhydrous sodium arsenate gives a pale sulfur-yellow spot at the expiration of half an hour, but a third flask with the phosphate omitted and containing 1/20 mgrm. of sodium arsenate, should always be made up, and worked side by side with the others as a standard of comparison, and if the color of the stain produced from the 5 grams of sodium phosphate under examination be about the same, the sample may be assumed to contain about 1 of anhydrous sodium arsenate in 100,000, equivalent to 1 of metallic arsenic in 250,000 ( $\text{Na}_2\text{HAsO}_4$ , 184.78 = As 74.75, or approximately 2.5 parts arsenate = 1 part of arsenic). If the stain appears deeper it is only necessary to dissolve a second 10 grams in water, acidify slightly to acid reaction, and make up to 30 Cc. (5 Cc. = 1 gram), taking as much of the solution as may be thought necessary for another experiment, and increasing the volume of the quantity taken to 60 Cc. by the addition of water and acid. The test is then repeated until a stain is obtained equal in color to that yielded by 1/20 mgrm. of arsenate, and from this a rough idea of the proportion of arsenic present may be arrived at by calculation.

\*0.650 gram anhydrous sodium arsenate in one liter. One Cc. = 120 milligram.

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Linseed oil.....	5

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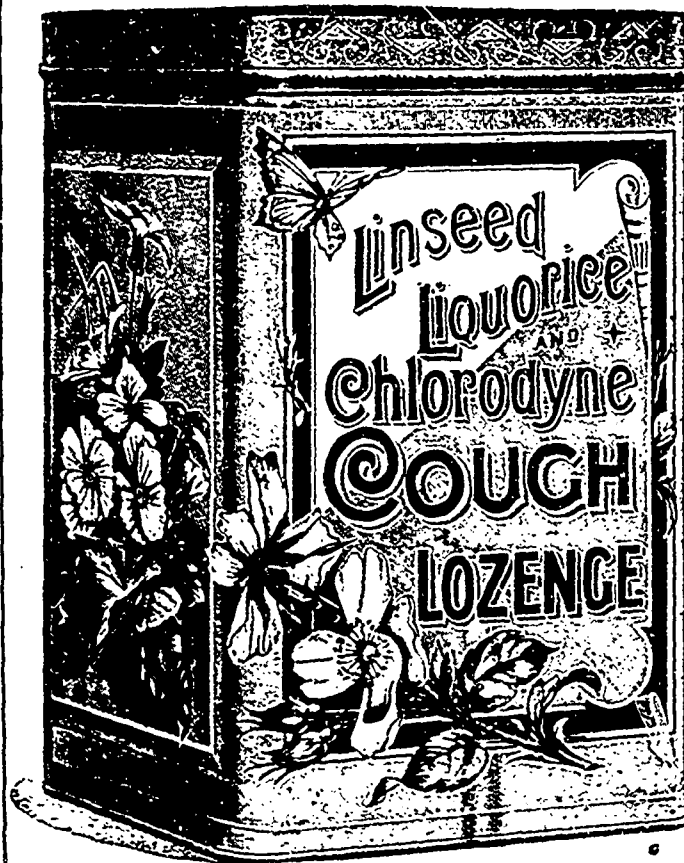
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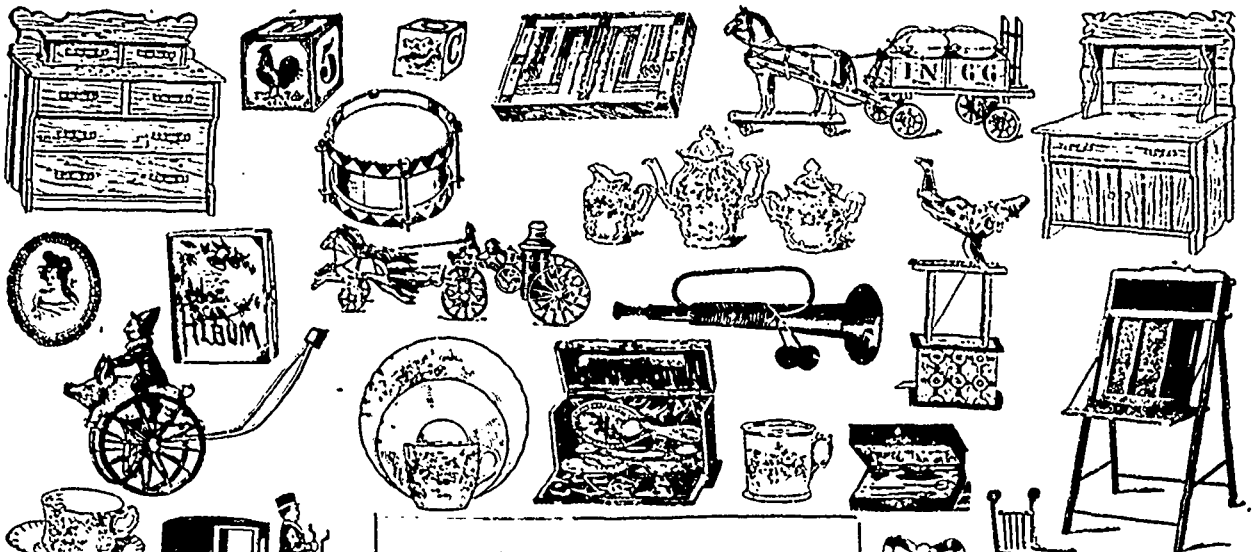
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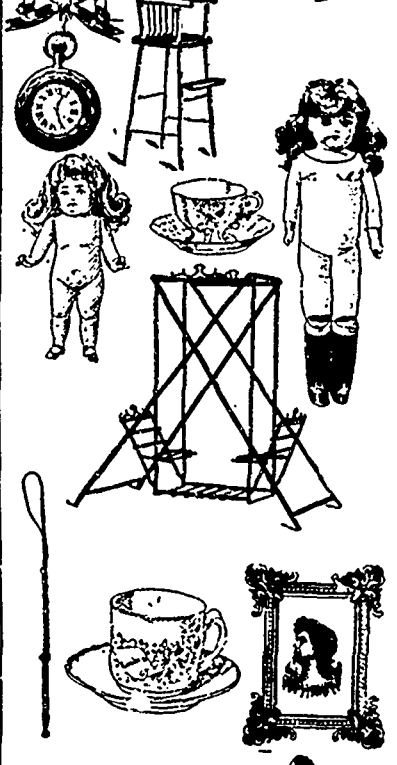
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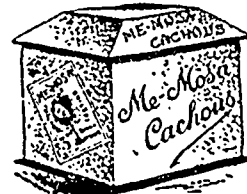
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**Sponge Gathering.**

Consul Bertrand, who represents the French Government at Benghazi, in Tripoli, gives a curious reason for the increased price of the finest grade of sponges, which are gathered in that section. The fisheries have been so well worked that the divers must go to great depths, and this has increased the dangers of the work.

Mortality rate among the divers is high, from 150 to 200 dying each season in a total of 600 employed. Only the most desperate men are willing to undertake the task, they being for the most part escaped convicts and fugitives from justice. They are paid from \$400 to \$1,200 each for a season of seven months, which is about ten times the usual wage in Tripoli, but in spite of this the difficulty of securing sufficient men for this work is growing.

Sponges that are secured at such risk of life are the best that are known, and are such as are used by surgeons in delicate operations. They are found in varying degrees of fineness along the shores of the Mediterranean, the possessions of Turkey being the best field, while the Spanish, French and Italian coasts are devoid of them. They grow at all depths, from two to 200 fathoms, and as the work of gathering them has continued it has become necessary to dive deeper and deeper for them. They do not grow rapidly. An ordinary bath sponge, measuring about a foot in diameter, is ten years old.

When a sponge is brought to the surface, it is a fleshy looking substance covered with a firm skin whose openings appear and disappear at intervals. When the diver cuts it the interior looks like raw meat, with numerous canals and cavities. The first thing to be done after the sponge is brought to the surface is to remove the flesh, and this must be done at once, since, otherwise, putrefaction would set in, which would destroy the elasticity. This leaves merely the skeleton of the animal, which has to be further cleansed before it is ready for the market.

While the Florida sponges are not worth more than 80 cents a pound in average value, the Turkey sponge is sometimes worth as much as \$50 a pound. It is thought possible that some of the best foreign sponges from Tripoli might be transplanted to Florida waters and form a nucleus from which a large area might be raised. The difficulties of transportation would be great, however, for

the sponge—although he does not look it when you see his skeleton alone—is a delicate animal and does not stand long journeys well. The United States Fisheries Commission, however, has been considering for some time the advisability of making the experiment.—*Exchange*.

**GLEANINGS.**

**INCOMPATIBILITY OF ORTHOFORM AND ANTIPIRYNE.**—Powders containing orthoform, antipyrine and dermatol in equal quantities, upon standing several days, had formed hard lumps. Upon trial, a mixture of orthoform and antipyrine, in equal quantities, yielded a pasty mass which soon became solid, and then, if powdered, remained unchanged for some time. As orthoform is the methyl ether of amidobenzoic acid, the above trouble is analogous to that of antipyrine and phenols, especially para- and meta-oxybenzoic acids.—*Pharm. Post*, 32, p. 740, *W. O. R.*

**DISTINGUISHING BETWEEN IRON CITRATE AND POTASSIUM TARTRATE.**—G. Griggi (*Pharm. Zeit.*; *Drug. Cir.*) proposes the following method of distinguishing iron citrate and iron and potassium tartrate, one from the other: Dissolve a few scales of the specimen in 5 Cc. of water, warming gently, if necessary. Then add 5 Cc. of a 1:20 sodium salicylate solution. If the salt is iron citrate, the solution at once acquires a more or less dark red color. A solution of iron and potassium tartrate treated in the same way remains uncolored or develops a darker color only after some time.

**ADEPS BENZOINATUS**, a modification for the preparation of benzoated lard, is to extract gum benzoin with ether, and then mix the ethereal solution with castor oil and evaporate the ether. The castor oil solution ("liquid benzoin"), 15gm, is mixed with the lard, 965 gm., and wax, 20 gm., if desired to have a more firm consistency.—*Pharm. Post*, 32, p. 740, *W. O. R.*

**DECOMPOSITION OF METALLIC CHLORIDES.**—M. Oechsner de Coninck.—The author continues his researches on the action of animal black on dilute aqueous solutions of  $HgCl_2$ ,  $CdCl_2$ ,  $Al_2Cl_6$ , and  $SnCl_4$ . Besides which he makes new experiments with a dilute solution of  $Fe_2Cl_6$  in water. This series of reactions, which are quite distinct from one another, are satisfactorily explained if it is allowed that animal black acts as a dialyser, and that the liquid contains, at any given

moment, a modified oxide or hydrate of iron dissolved in hydrochloric acid. The animal black, which is in excess, takes up little by little the oxy-compound of iron, and hydrochloric acid passes into the filtrate. This explanation seems to conform with experiment, and also with the theoretical explanations which have been put forward by Graham, Debray, Krecke and Kossel—*Compt Rend through Chem. News*.

**ALCOHOL AS A DISINFECTANT.**—Drs. Salzwedel and Elsner claim that alcohol has a marked disinfecting action, which is best exerted in strengths of 50 to 55 per cent. Stronger spirit has more coagulative power, and hence may fail to get at the microbes. Much weaker solutions delay the growth of disease germs in the same way as that of yeast. The authors hold that their experiments show that alcohol is of use in preparing the hands of a doctor for operations, not merely because of its hardening effect on the skin, but also as an active antiseptic. They assign to this disinfectant, says the *British Medical Journal*, a potency intermediate between that of carbolic acid and corrosive sublimate, though it is of course, much less poisonous than either and usually more handy.

**Patents of Interest to Physicians.**

Stopper for atomizers or perfume bottles, Joseph Albiez, New York, N.Y.

Syringe, Wm. A. Armour, Thomason, Conn.

Surgical or obstetrical pad, Tillie Campbell, Oakland, Cal.

Vaccinating instrument, Louis A. Denis, West Hoboken, N.J.

Splint, James G. Hughes, Port Arthur, Texas.

Making ionone, Wilhelm Krauth, Griesheim-on-the-Main, Germany.

Pasteurizing apparatus, Alban H. Reid, Philadelphia, Pa.

Syringe, injector, etc., John H. Walker, Charters Towers, Queensland.

Measuring spoon, Edward L. and K. K. Bigelow, Everett, Mass.

Invalid's bed, Albert B. Clark, Hamburg, N.Y.

Invalid's bed attachment, Anna E. Countryman, Marcus, Iowa.

Apparatus for massaging by vacuum, Henry F. Garey, Baltimore, Md.

Invalid bed, Emil Otto, Elmhurst, Ill.

Adjustable surgical chair, Tiffin J. Shackelford, Warsaw, and C. A. L. Kirkpatrick, Fort Wayne, Ind.



Copies of above patents may be obtained for ten cents each by addressing John A. Saul, solicitor of patents, Fendall Building, Washington, D.C.

Disinfecting block, Samuel Eden, New York, N.Y.

Cornshield, Charles B. Hatfield, New York, N.Y.

Pocket atomizer, Solomon Heiman, Little Falls, N.Y.

Pill-making machine, Walter Middle-ditch, Detroit, Michigan.

Hydro electrotherapeutic apparatus, Johann J. Stanger, Ulm, Germany.

Design, nerve broach, Mathew M. Kerr, Detroit, Michigan.

Surgical dressing packer, Gustav E. Dargatz, Kansas City, Mo.

Invalid's bed, Henri Leloux, Paris, France.

Soda fountain, Wm. Ransley, East Orange, N.J.

Ankle brace, Wm. A. Sears, Mechanicsville, Iowa.

Method of therapeutical treatment of parts of the human body and apparatus therefore, Austin V. M. Sprague, New York, N.Y.

Device for removing corns, Bernhard, Wagner, Rahway, N.J.

Design, bed pan, Mary F. Devennie, Philadelphia, Pa.

Apparatus for volatilizing disinfectants, Vincenzo Cervello, Palermo, Italy.

Making non coagulable albuminoids, Alexander Classen, Aix-la Chapelle, Germany.

Sanitary retort, Byron Coburn, Le Roy, N.Y.

Disinfecting apparatus, Wm. H. Francis, Philadelphia, Pa.

Surgical operating table, George W. Hathaway, Lapeer, Michigan.

Apparatus for examining condition of the lungs and heart, Daniel B. Marsh, Blackheath, Canada.

Pill-making machine, Walter Middle-ditch, Detroit, Michigan.

Machine for rolling pipes or strips of pill mass, Walter Middle-ditch, Detroit, Michigan.

Umbilical truss, Howard C. Rash, Salina, Kansas.

Curette, James V. Russell, Chicago, Ill.  
Combined support and catamenial sack, Martha E. Steele, Cowden, Ill.

Copies of above patents may be obtained for ten cents each by addressing John A. Saul, Solicitor of Patents, Fendall Building, Washington, D.C.

An advertiser who is bright will not only say the right thing, but will say it in the right place.

### Cleansing of Mortars.

A very effective means of cleansing mortars is said to be the following: A small quantity of potassium bichromate in fine powder is cautiously mixed with sufficient sulphuric acid to make a thin mass and this mixture applied to the surface of the mortar. After a contact of 12 to 24 hours it is washed off with water. Soap is usually unnecessary.

The odor of iodoform, musk, creosote, etc., may be removed by first washing with warm water, then, after thoroughly drying, pouring alcohol over the mortar and igniting. If all odor has not disappeared, the treatment with alcohol is repeated. Rubbing with powdered ergot is said to remove iodoform; ammonia water is effective in the case of valerian; and rubbing with powdered mustard and a little water with all odors. To remove odorous substances from the hands it is recommended to wash them with a moderately strong solution of salicylic acid.—*Phar. Post.*

### The Newspapers of Canada.

A. McKim & Co., newspaper advertising agents of Montreal, have published a revised list of Canadian newspapers as a supplement to their Canadian Newspaper Directory, which appears bi-annually. Although the last issue of the latter was published only a year ago, so many changes have taken place in the circulation, ownership, etc., of papers all over the Dominion, that this supplement became necessary. This revised list is supposed to contain the particulars concerning every newspaper published in Canada, and as it is published by a firm thoroughly reliable in every respect, the work should find a place on the desk of every advertiser.

Half-tone illustrations show A. McKim & Co.'s offices in Montreal, with their large staff at work. The booklet is tastefully printed, and reflects considerable credit on the enterprise of its publishers. It will be mailed anywhere on receipt of 25 cents.

### Catalogue 1900-01.

We are in receipt of the new price list of Parke, Davis & Co., Walkerville, dated August 1st, being a complete catalogue of the products of their laboratories.

This house, whose business now extends over a greater portion of the civilized world, and whose name and the pro-

ducts of their laboratories are as familiar to the majority of medical practitioners and pharmacists as are the pharmacopœias of the various countries, has demonstrated what energy and perseverance can do in pushing the sale of products "amongst all the nations."

Besides the home office in Detroit, Mich., they have branch houses in the United States—in New York, Kansas City, Baltimore, New Orleans; also offices and warehouses in London, England, and Sydney, N.S.W., while the Walkerville, Ont., laboratories supply the large and ever-increasing demand in Canada, an eastern depot being also established in Montreal. This firm have also foreign agencies in Vienna, Brussels, Berlin, Geneva, Colombo, Hong Kong and Shanghai, Honolulu, Alexandria, Bombay and Calcutta, Yokohama and Batavia, stock of their products being also carried by wholesale druggists in the leading cities of Mexico, Central America, South America and the West India Islands.

Copies of the new catalogue and price list, by addressing the office at Walkerville, Ont.

*Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly* for September illustrates the possibilities of a magazine which aims to keep in touch with the serious interests of the more intelligent men and women of to-day, as well as to amuse every reader by cleverness and variety. The much-talked-of Wu Ting Fang, Chinese Minister at Washington, contributes an intelligent paper upon his own people, and this is reinforced by an article telling just the facts about the Boxers which few people know, and everybody wants to know.

In fiction the number is strong, and its variety is shown by the contrast between an interesting story of Francis Gribbles's "The Princess Who Was Treated Badly," and the "Mission of Corporal Thompson," a story of genuine human feeling.

### Effervescing Oils.

Dr. Dietrich has patented a process of impregnating oils, such as olive, cod liver or castor oil with carbon dioxide with a view to facilitating their administration, as the effervescing oils are quite agreeable to the taste. It is also claimed that the oils so impregnated are protected from decomposition.—*Revue Pract.*



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

- If you have not already done so ;
  - If you are the only druggist in your town ;
  - If there are not over five druggists in your town ;
  - If our missionary has not called on you ; and
  - If our goods have not been introduced in your town
- We will send you half-a-dozen Raymond's Pectoral Plasters free** for the names.
- We will send you** a package of counter wrappers free and
- We will send you** advertising matter with your imprint to each customer whose name you send us up to one hundred.
- We will send you** more counter wrappers free whenever you ask for them.

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

Cost of above to Druggists :		Druggist Receives :
Stamp, 2c.; paper, 2c. Total, 4c.		\$1.50. Profit, \$1.46.

If he is a live man.

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

# Bennett's Drug

**Will Save Time and Waste** ~ Cabinet

by keeping in a systematic manner your herbs and drugs. The Cabinet is fitted with drawers which are a patent combination of block tin and wood, which prevents cracking and shrinking, and

**PRESERVES DRUGS**

The drawers have a lip at the top, making them

**DUST AND INSECT PROOF**

also a depression in the side, with a price card and a bronze label and drawer pull. The back and divisions of Cabinet being metal, it

**DEFIES MICE AND WORMS**

Cabinets containing 50 drawers, 4 x 4½ x 10, made in oak, with bronze pulls, only

**\$15.00**

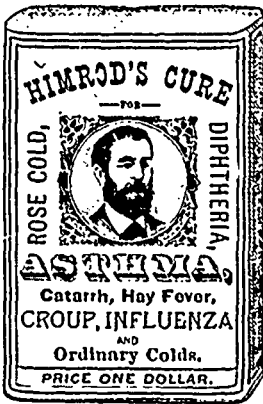
Cabinets supplied any style or size. Apply to the patentee and manufacturer--


**J. S. BENNETT**

70 Shoridan Avenue - - TORONTO


**HIMROD'S  
ASTHMA  
CURE**

NEVER FAILS





Cartons of Samples  
and Show Cards fur-  
nished on application.



**HIMROD MFG. CO.**  
SOLE PROPRIETORS  
No. 14-16 Vesey Street, - NEW YORK

**Outside the Combine**

We Manufacture.....

**Anti - Monopoly**

**Chimneys**  
and  
**Bottles**

Green, Amber and Flint.  
Every Description.  
GET OUR PRICES.

**SYDENHAM GLASS CO.,**  
Wallaceburg, Limited.

ARE THE BEST



IN THE MARKET

Confectionery in 5 and 6-lb. Bottles.

Send for Price List.

Celery Caffeine Bromide, Restuccia's Finest Olive Oil in 1 Gallon Cans  
Ce-Eas-Co's Glycolem, Chapireaus Cachets, Bullet Fly Catchers.

Canadian Specialty Co.,

118 KING ST. EAST, TORONTO.

# Gillett's Cream Tartar

Is guaranteed to be over  
**99 per Cent. Pure.**

Packed in 1/2-lb., 1-lb. and 5-lb.,  
Cans; also in 100-lb. kegs and  
350-lb. barrels.

WRITE FOR PRICES.

## GILLETTS CHEMICAL WORKS

Toronto, Ont.

Sea Bathing Is one of the aids to health not to be had in inland districts, yet all the invigorating, refreshing results can be had by using

# Surf Sea Salt

in your bath at home.

Retail Price 5 lb. Package - 15 Cts.

Wholesale Price on Application.

TORONTO SALT WORKS  
IMPORTERS, TORONTO, ONT.

## JOSEPH E. SEAGRAM

Waterloo, Ontario.

MANUFACTURER OF

# ALCOHOL

Pure Spirits

Rye and Malt Whiskies

"OLD TIMES" AND "WHITE WHEAT"

SIR MORELL MACKENZIE, M.D.



Sir Morell Mackenzie writes:  
"I have much pleasure in stating that I have used the Vin Mariani for many years. I consider it a valuable stimulant and particularly serviceable."  
LONDON. MORRELL MACKENZIE, M.D.

## VIN MARIANI

The world-famous Ideal Tonic-Stimulant Mariani Wine has written endorsements from more than 8,000 Canadian and American physicians.  
Specially indicated for Nervous Affections, Throat and Lung Diseases, Dyspepsia, Anemia, Weakness from whatever causes, La Grippe, General Debility.

Lawrence A. Wilson & Co.

MONTREAL,

AGENTS FOR CANADA.

## TOWLE'S FOR FEMALES. AND Steel Pills.

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

PREPARED ONLY BY THE SOLE PROPRIETORS  
**E. T. TOWLE & CO.**  
Nottingham, England.

And sold in Boxes at 50c. and \$1 each (the latter containing three times the quantity of the former), by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

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

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

Wood's Phosphodine, 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 reasons for these variations in sales are that one orders from his jobber in not less quantity than one dozen Wood's Phosphodine, one dozen Cook's Cotton Root Compound No. 1, and a half dozen Cook's 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. The 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 on a 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 the counter, will, by purchasing in quantity and placing where they can be seen, be surprised how quickly they will be sold. There is only one way to sell goods and that is to keep a supply.

**The Industrial Exhibition.**

The Industrial Exhibition held at Toronto commencing Aug. 27, was a marked success and the directors feel that the encouragement given is indicative of the still greater success of the World's Exhibit to be made in 1901.

Amongst the exhibits in the Main building were a number which were of peculiar interest to the drug trade. One of the most noticeable, perhaps, was that of

SAUNDERS & EVANS,

whose display was most unique and attracted crowds of admirers. The principal feature of this exhibit was a fine display of sponges of all kinds, artistically arranged and presenting at a glance samples of most of the varieties handled by this firm. A show case of samples of the perfumes, soaps and toilet articles of T. F. Briston & Co., of London, Eng., was also a great attraction. These goods are of excellent quality, handsomely put up, and will in all likelihood be amongst the leading lines. Sea salt, imported direct from the Bahamas and put up in neat packages was also shown. This firm are also manufacturers of chamois vests, protectors, etc., of which samples were displayed.

OXOL FLUID BEEF CO.

This company's exhibit was a very prominent one and their various preparations of beef put up in first-class style were the subject of much commendation.

During the recent visit to the warehouse and factory of this company, the writer was struck with the thorough, up-to-date, mode of manufacture and the order and cleanliness which prevailed throughout.

Nothing but the best lean beef is employed in the manufacture of "Oxol" brand and all preparations are submitted to a careful analytical test before being put in their respective containers. These goods although but a short time in the market have rapidly forged to the front, and are recognized by the medical profession as amongst the best of their kind.

ALBERT TOILET SOAP CO.

This well-known firm have an exhibit of their famous "Baby's Own Soap," something which has proved itself so superior in quality and delightful as a toilet soap "for all ages," that numerous imitations have been put on the market in the endeavor to capture some at least of the trade in this specialty. "Baby's

Own" however holds its own against all competitors and its acknowledged superiority is a guarantee of its successful sale. This firm also exhibit their "Tar Soap," which is a leading specialty.

PATTERSON & WEST

have an excellent display of specialties for which they are agents, viz., Fichard's Cocoa, Hunyadi Janos Water, Nestle's Food, Sparklets, etc.

J. S. HAMILTON & CO.

show samples of wines, brandies, etc., manufactured for the most part from the Pelee Island grapes.

These native products have established for themselves a name for excellence and purity amongst the physicians and chemists of the Dominion.

J. W. LEE & SON,

of the St. David's Vineyards, showed an excellent assortment of native wines, brandies, clarets, etc.

They also make a specialty of Unfermented Grape Juice for Sacramental purposes.

A. RAMSAY & SONS

show a magnificent assortment of their mixed paints and other products. This firm have long been recognized as leaders in these lines and the many druggists who handle their goods testify to their rapid sales and satisfactory results to customers.

J. BIBBY & SONS.

This firm whose head office is in Liverpool have for a number of years made a specialty of a preparation called "Cream Equivalent" which is a food designed specially for calves.

An office is now opened in Canada and it is the intention of the Canadian house to bring their product prominently before every farmer and stock-raiser in the Dominion.

THE TORONTO BATH CABINET CO.

This firm exhibited a few samples of their bath cabinet, also the electric attachment which they recommend for use in connection with it. The cabinets are well made, of good appearance and prices are reasonable.

A. W. SPOONER

had a display of "Phenyle," the well-known disinfectant, and which has been so well advertised in these columns.

An advertiser who is bright will not only say the right thing, but will say it in the right place.

**Practical Hints on Advertising.**

By CHARLES AUSTIN BATES, New York.

A homely old adage says: "There's more than one way to kill a cat." So of advertising; there is more than one way of attracting attention. Attention may be attracted once by the wording or the cuts in an ad., only to be avoided forever after.

This is especially true with women. If an ad. gives a man a disagreeable sensation he will look it over, exclaim over it, call the advertiser several very emphatic kinds of fool and look for it again in next day's paper, and say the same things about it and more.

Not so with a woman. She only gets the outlines of the cut, or, maybe reads a sentence or two, and the page is folded or turned so as to hide that particular ad., and, if she even so much as remembers the advertiser's name, or the goods he has, she recalls it with a feeling of dislike.

\* \* \*

This idea is forcibly illustrated by the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. On their stationery and on the sides of their wagons are medallion pictures in the bas-relief styles, representing several men abusing a horse, with no one to interfere but a figure with wings. These figures, supposed to be angels, are not usually visible to the naked mortal eye, and to the average person a stalwart policeman with uplifted mace in the composition would have more promise of justice.

However, this feature is not the point. If this society is one for the prevention of cruelty, why does it perpetrate this form of cruelty to the human part of the animal creation? Why familiarize children with such a scene of cruelty? Why not as well have horses or other four-footed animals represented as happy and comfortable, protected by men and petted by children.

A sight that familiarizes people with barbarism of any degree has a deteriorating effect upon the spectators. This is cited only as an object lesson. Probably in advertising medicines the "Before" and "After" pictures have proved valuable, because of the contrast. It shows what the medicine will do. So, too, other disagreeable illustrations used in medical ads. may be useful, because persons who are not well, and who do not understand their symptoms and are in search of a panacea, will scan medical ads. in the

hope of finding their own case described. Frequently they succeed, and the pictures, they will declare, "look just as I feel."

\* \* \*

Advertising has but lately, that is within the last few years, become a distinct calling. Now it is variously described as a business, a profession, an art and a branch of manual labor.

All these descriptions fit the work. A man who doesn't consider his advertising from a business point of view, will probably be disappointed in his returns. The business part is to know how much of his income may profitably be used in gaining publicity. Also, it is only good business sense to be careful in the selection of his mediums, and to discover somewhat of the returns from these mediums.

\* \* \*

Advertising is a profession, when one considers the mentality that must be brought to bear in communicating, in an effective manner, the news of the advertiser to the public he desires to reach. This news may be told in such a way as to antagonize the very people he wishes to draw.

\* \* \*

Advertising is, if successful, essentially an art in these days when, if any kind of work is not artistic, it is abominable. Nowadays women's dresses are "symphonies," or "poems," or "dreams," or "pictures."

Shall a "hewer of wood and a drawer of water" properly illustrate store news so as to attract the wearers of "dreams" and "pictures"?

The manual labor of advertising is the same as the labor of sawing wood or doing laundry work. One must take time and muscle and sit at his desk and wield a pencil, pen or typewriting machine to put his professional thoughts and his professional ideas into lines and curves in a fair business aspect.

A certain famous novelist says his characters sometimes get away from him and do other than he wishes or intends them to do. Looking over the advertising pages of our great newspapers, sometimes an outsider is forced to believe that advertising ideas are quite as uncontrollable. They go off in the most unexpected manner, and when the readers expect to get some store news that may help them in necessary shopping, they are led off into a wilderness of generalities and arrive nowhere.

Women like, of all things, even when

they *must* have some particular article, to blue-pencil an advertisement and march to the store and bid floor-walker, sales-woman and cash-boy all stand and deliver. It saves time, and it ought to be a satisfaction to the advertiser. Here are direct returns. The ad. has been read. If the goods correspond, that customer will be a living ad. for that store. She found the print and the goods all of one kind. She will forage for other goods that in the near or remote future she may need. But if she comes with her marked paper and finds she has spent time in running to earth only a delusion, then, for that one woman, this merchant man might as well call the mountains and rocks to fall upon him. She not only avoids his place, but she uses her influence to keep others away. And in this she is not malicious; she considers herself benevolent. Probably she is. She wasted her own time, and with the average woman that means a great deal. After all that has been said about the idleness of women and the means they employ to kill time, the fact of the matter is, that it is only a scanty remnant of womankind that toils not in some capacity. The great majority work more hours in the day, and more days in the year, than the law specifies. The advertiser who caters to women will do well to keep this in mind. Don't fool with women. Tell them plain facts about your goods, especially those that you expect them to be interested in. If you have cuts, have good ones, and of course truthful ones.

#### Pasteurized Cream for Infant Food.

Dr. G. G. Campbell gives in the *Montreal Medical Journal*, a simple and inexpensive method of obtaining and pasteurizing cream for the preparation of infant food. The milk is set in a cool place for six or eight hours to allow the cream to rise. In separating the cream from the milk, to insure uniformity, draw the milk from the bottom of the bottle and allow the cream to slowly settle down without being disturbed as the milk is taken away. This can be accomplished by means of a siphon made from a piece of glass tubing twenty-one inches in length and a quarter of an inch in calibre. Bend the glass to a V shape by holding it in the flame of an ordinary gas jet, or coal-oil lamp with the chimney removed, making one arm of the siphon an inch or two longer than the other.

Hold the siphon with the angle down, fill it with water, and close the long arm with the tip of the finger. Then, keeping the finger applied to the long end, turn the siphon with the angle up and introduce the short arm into the bottle of milk, letting it rest upon the bottom. On removing the finger the milk will flow through the tube and continue to do so until the bottle is empty. If, however, the layer of cream is watched, the siphon can be lifted out of the bottle just before the cream and thus there is left in the bottle all the cream and a small portion of milk, the latter depending upon the expertness of the person using the siphon.

To pasteurize the cream, a clear glass bottle with not too large a neck, a chemical thermometer registering up to 212 deg. F. fitted in a perforated cork, which loosely fits the neck of the bottle, in such a manner that the bulb of the thermometer comes within half an inch of the bottom of the bottle, and some absorbent cotton, are all that is required in the way of apparatus. The cream is put into the bottle and the cork containing the thermometer inserted; the bottle is then placed in a pot containing two inches of warm water and allowed to heat on the stove. The thermometer is watched until it reaches 160 deg. F., taking care that it does not go above 165 deg. F., and the pot is then set on the back of the stove, where it will cool off very slowly, and allowed to remain there for twenty minutes. At the end of this time the bottle is removed from the pot and the cork replaced with a rolled-up plug of absorbent cotton. If the cotton should become wet it must be changed for a dry plug.

Cream prepared in this way will keep sweet for twenty four hours at least without needing to be kept on ice. The cotton plug must be replaced as often as it becomes moist.

THE PREPARATION OF EMULSIONS WITH AID OF ELECTRICITY.—On page 181 of the *British Journal of Photography* for the current year, are given the particulars of Herr Vollenbruch's application of electricity in the preparation of emulsions. Prof. Valenta has further experimented upon the lines described by Vollenbruch. A cylindrical vessel, thickly plated with silver, was fitted with a wooden cover, and through this was inserted a branching copper wire, also thickly plated with silver.

# Why Should a Druggist carry "Dentofoss" in Stock ?

BECAUSE consumers know, through newspaper advertising, that "Dentofoss" is good for the teeth.

No other tooth preparation in Canada has ever been so well or so attractively advertised as "Dentofoss."

Then "Dentofoss" is a first-rate tooth preparation.

A customer who uses it once will ask for it again.

It is easier to supply a customer with what is asked than to explain why you haven't got it in stock.

Why not take the easy, the safe, way, and see that "Dentofoss" is always in stock when it is asked for.

All jobbers who agree to sign our contract protecting the legitimate trade from price-cutting retailers have it, and you can get it from them or direct from us.

Powder or paste, \$21 per gross less 5 per cent. 10 days, or \$1.75 per dozen, same terms. Dentists everywhere are prescribing it. Put up in handsome display cartons.

## THE ALBIONITE CO., Limited,

31 Beaver Hall Hill.

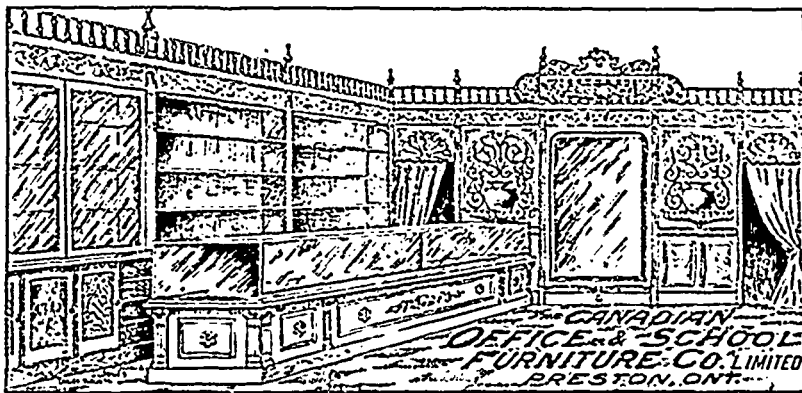
MONTREAL, P. Q.



ASK FOR  
**Labatt's**  
(LONDON)  
ALES and STOUT

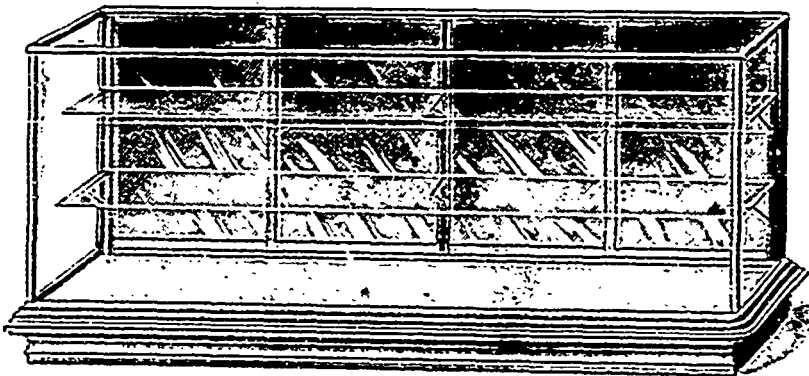
There are no brews so pure and wholesome as Labatt's Ale and Stout. From the purchasing of the Malt and Hops through every stage of the Brewing and Bottling, the one aim has been to produce a beverage of absolute purity and superior flavour. A case in your home will convince you that this purpose has been fully accomplished.

At Grocers,  
Clubs and Restaurants.



**Druggists' Show Cases**  
AND STORE FITTINGS

..... A SPECIALTY.

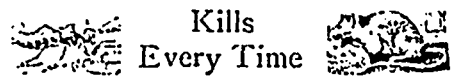


Write us for Catalogue and Prices

**London Show Case Works**

673 Bathurst St.,

LONDON, Ont.



Kills  
Every Time  
**Common Sense Exterminator**

FOR  
**ROACHES, BED BUGS,  
RATS AND MICE.**

25c. Roach, \$1.75	15c. Rat, \$1.00
50c. " 3.50	25c. " 1.75
1.00 " 8.00	50c. " 3.50
	1.00 " 8.00

All Wholesale Druggists.

**Patents**

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

Correspondence Solicited

JOHN A. SAUL

LeDroit Building, Washington, D.C.

**PATENTS**  
PROMPTLY SECURED

Write for our interesting books "Inventor's Help" and "How you are swindled." Send us a rough sketch or model of your invention or improvement and we will tell you free our opinion as to whether it is probably patentable. Rejected applications have often been successfully prosecuted by us. We conduct fully equipped offices in Montreal and Washington; this qualifies us to promptly dispatch work and quickly secure Patents as broad as the invention. Highest references furnished.

Patents procured through Marion & Marion receive special notice without charge in over 100 newspapers distributed throughout the Dominion.

Specialty - Patent business of Manufacturers and Engineers.

**MARION & MARION**

Patent Experts and Solicitors.

Offices: { New York Life Bldg, Montreal  
Atlantic Bldg, Washington D.C.

50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE  
**PATENTS**  
TRADE MARKS  
DESIGNS  
COPYRIGHTS & C.

Anyone sending a sketch and description may quickly ascertain our opinion free whether an invention is probably patentable. Communications strictly confidential. Handbook on Patents sent free. Oldest agency for securing patents. Patents taken through Mann & Co. receive special notice, without charge, in the

**Scientific American.**

A handsomely illustrated weekly. Largest circulation of any scientific journal. Terms, \$3 a year; four months, \$1. Sold by all newsdealers.  
**MUNN & Co.** 361 Broadway, New York  
Branch Office, 625 F St., Washington, D. C.

# Formulary

## MISTURA CREOSOTI.

Creosote, B. W.....	2 m.
Glycerin .....	30 m.
Elixir, orange.....	30 m.
Alcohol.....	30 m.
Oil, almonds, bitter.....	1 drop.
Tr. cardamom, comp., to measure.....	2 fl. dr.

Dose: Two to four teaspoonfuls 3 to 5 times a day.

## MISTURA CASCARA.

Ext. cascara sag., fl.,	
Inf. sarsap., comp.,	
Glycerin, of each.....	20 m.

Dose: One teaspoonful or more, in water.

## COMPOUND SYRUP OF CAMPHOR.

### Take of

Camphor.....	2 drachms
Benzoic acid .....	3 "
Oil of Anise .....	2 "
Acetic acid, glacial.....	3 fl. ozs. 2-3
Tincture of opium, B. P.....	10 fl. ozs. 2-3
Vinegar squill.....	40 fl. ozs.
Vinegar ipecac, B. P. ad- dition.....	40 fl. ozs.
Sugar.....	38 pd.
Caramel.....	enough
Water.....	enough to make 4 gal.

Make the color of paregoric. Each fluid drachm represents one minim of tincture of opium.

## THYMO CAMPHOR DENTIFRICE.

Camphor.....	50 centigrams
Powdered soap.....	1 gram
Saccharin.....	2.5 centigrams
Thymol.....	5 "
Calcium carbonate.....	50 grams
Oil of sassafras.....	1 to 2 drops

Wintergreen oil or cassia oil may be substituted for the sassafras oil, if preferred.

## EAU DENTIFRICE.

The *Praktische Mittheilungen fur Handei und Gewerbe* gives the following formula for a tooth-wash:

	Parts
Tincture of vanilla.....	15
Tincture of pyrethrum.....	125
Spirit of peppermint.....	30
Spirit of rosemary.....	30
Spirit of roses.....	60

Mix.

## TO CLEAN MARBLE.

The following comes highly recommended by a German technical journal:

	Parts.
Common soda .....	2
Powdered pumice-stone.....	1
Finely prepared chalk .....	1

Pass through a fine sieve, and mix with water.

Rub it well all over the marble, and the stains will be removed; then wash

the marble over with soap and water, and it will be as clean as it was at first.

## LOTION FOR INSECT BITES.

Dr. Stelwagon, in American Text-book of Therapeutics, recommends the following for pruritus, which also would prove excellent for insect bites:

Carbolic acid.....	2 dr.
Resorcin.....	2 dr.
Sodium bichlorate.....	30 gr.
Thymol.....	15 gr.
Glycerin.....	2 dr.
Alcohol.....	2 oz.
Water, enough to make.....	16 oz.

When the itching appears to be due to lack of oiliness of the skin, the vehicle in the foregoing may be cold cream or an ointment containing woolfat.

## FINE OINTMENT.

Woolfat.....	27 g.
White petrolatum.....	45 g.
White wax.....	23 g.
Oil pinus sylvestris.....	4 cc.
Oil juniper .....	1 cc.

Melt the solid ingredients on a water-bath. Allow to partially cool, stir in the oils, and continue the stirring until a uniform, smooth ointment is obtained.

## PAINLESS BLISTERING PLASTER.

The following is claimed by a writer in the *Journal de Paris* to act like a cantharidal blister, but without causing pain:

Chloral hydrate.....	1 g.
Menthol.....	1 g.
Cacao butter.....	2 g.
Spermaceti.....	enough

Mix together, and when cool, spread on cloth or diachylon plaster.

## PUMILLA TOILET VINEGAR.

	Parts.
Alcohol, 50 per cent.....	1,600
Vinegar, 10 per cent.....	320
Oil of pinus pumilla.....	44
Oil of eucalyptus.....	8
Oil of lavender .....	4
Oil of lemon.....	2
Oil of bergamot.....	2

Dissolve the oils in the alcohol, and color green with chlorophyll; add the vinegar, let stand for a week, and then filter.

## STARCH GLOSS.

1. Spermaceti, powdered.....	4 ozs.
Borax, powdered.....	6 "
Gum arabic, powdered .....	4 "

Mix. Directions: A tablespoonful to be added to about one pint of boiled starch while the starch is being prepared.

2. Spermaceti, powdered.....	1 oz.
Borax, powdered.....	1 1/2 ozs.
Gum arabic, powdered .....	1 oz.
Rosin, white, powdered.....	60 grs.

Mix. A teaspoonful to be added to about one pint of boiled starch while the starch is being prepared. Spermaceti is readily reduced to powder by triturating in mortar with alcohol

	Parts.
3. Boric acid.....	15
Borax .....	9
Stearin .....	3
Beeswax, white.....	3

Put over the fire and add, a little at a time and under constant stirring, sufficient of a solution of caustic soda of 20° B. to make a homogeneous liquid mass. Let cool, break up and dry thoroughly. To use, add one part of the mixture to 10 parts of rice starch.

## KID GLOVE CLEANER.

	Parts.
White castile soap, old and dry .....	15
Water .....	15
Solution of chlorinated soda .....	16
Ammonia water.....	1

Cut or shave up the soap, add the water, and heat on the water-bath to a smooth paste. Remove, let cool, and add the other ingredients and mix thoroughly. To use, apply a little to the glove on a piece of clean flannel.

## DANDRUFF POMADE.

	Parts.
Benzoated lard.....	1200
Precipitated sulphur .....	49
Lanolin.....	200
Alcohol, 90 per cent.....	200
Salicylic acid .....	10
Oil of rose geranium.....	16
Rose water .....	600

## EFFERVESCENT BATH-TABLETS.

	Parts.
Tartaric acid .....	10
Sodium bicarbonate .....	9
Rice flour.....	9

A few spoonfuls of this when stirred into a bathtubful of water causes a copious liberation of carbon dioxide. This mixture can be made into tablets by compression, moistening, if necessary, with alcohol. Water, of course, cannot be used in making them, as its presence causes the decomposition referred to. Perfume may be added to this powder. Oil of lavender would be a suitable addition in the proportion of a fluid dram or more to the pound of powder.

## LAXATIVE FRUIT SALT.

Sodium bicarbonate.....	3 ozs.
Cream of tartar.....	5 ozs.
Rochelle salt.....	2 ozs.
Tartaric acid.....	1 oz.
Sugar.....	1/2 oz.
Oil of lemon.....	20 drops
Oil of orange.....	10 drops



Powder the ingredients separately, mix and pass through a fine sieve.

#### RUSSET LEATHER SHOE POLISH.

1. Yellow beeswax..... 2 ozs.
- Linseed oil ..... 3 ozs.
- Oil of turpentine..... 10 ozs.

Dissolve by means of a water bath in a closed vessel and add

Hard yellow soap, finely shaved.. 1½ ozs.

Dissolve the soap with the aid of heat in 14 ounces of water and add the solution to the solution of yellow wax and flaxseed oil formed in the first instance. A nice russet brown color may be imparted to this shoe polish by incorporating about three grains of Bismarck brown to each ounce of the polish.

2. Oil of turpentine..... 10 ozs.
- Yellow wax..... 5 ozs.
- Soap ..... ½ ozs.
- Boiling water..... 10 ozs.

Dissolve the wax in the turpentine by the aid of a water bath, and the soap in the boiling water. Mix and stir until cold and smooth.

3. Soft soap..... 1 oz.
- Linseed oil, raw..... 1½ ozs.
- Annatto..... 4 ozs.
- Yellow wax ... 1½ ozs.
- Gum turpentine..... 4 ozs.
- Water..... 4 ozs.

Dissolve the soap in the water and add the annatto. Melt the wax in the linseed oil and turpentine, and gradually add the soap solution, stirring until cold.—*Bull. Pharm.*

#### Farina Cologne.

The Deutsche Drogisten Zeitung reproduces a formula originally devised by J. J. H. Fehr which it is claimed yields a preparation strikingly similar to the eau de cologne of Johann Marie Farina, gegenueber dem Juelich platz, as follows :

- |                                 |          |
|---------------------------------|----------|
| Ol. citri.....                  | 350 g.   |
| Ol. bergamotti....              | 270 g.   |
| Ol. lavendulae (fine: French).. | 20 g.    |
| Ol. menthae piperitae, Mitcham  | 12 g.    |
| Ol. (?) acteri saceticici ...   | 12 g.    |
| Ol. neroli.....                 | 120 gtt. |
| Ol. thym: albi (finest French)  | 100 gtt. |
| Ol. rosmarini (finest French)   | 110 gtt. |
| Ol. rosae.....                  | 20 gtt.  |
| Cologne spirit, 95-per-cent.    |          |
| finest.....                     | 23 kilos |

Store three months, add 5 to 7.5 kilos cologne spirit, and store three (preferably nine) months longer before selling. The lavender may be diminished.

#### A Few Pharmaceutical Hints.

I have so much respect for the carefulness and accuracy of the druggists that I am very slow to suspect them of substituting or of making any mistakes. I hesitate to even make a suggestion to a druggist unless I am very sure that it is a good one. There are, however, a few things that are not as they should be, and among them three have come under my notice recently, and I would like to call attention to them through the medium of the *Report*. One of these things is the dispensing of chloroform in wet bottles. It occasionally happens that when just about to administer an anesthetic I find that the druggist has sent a bottle, the contents of which have more or less the appearance of a milky mixture. I know that he has picked up a bottle that has been recently washed; or he has thoughtlessly rinsed it out with water before putting the chloroform into it. Not only does it look bad, but it is a positive disadvantage, as the few drops of water soon moisten the cloth-covered mask, when neither chloroform nor air will penetrate it satisfactorily. I was once present at an operation where the chloroform used had been put into a wet bottle. It so happened that the anesthetizer had great difficulty in getting the patient anesthetized, and he and some others who happened to be present accused the druggist of having diluted the chloroform with water in order to increase his profits. Of course that is an impossibility, and would not have been suggested by anyone at all familiar with the physical properties of chloroform.

Another custom, which is somewhat of a nuisance, is the putting of sealing wax on the corks of bottles containing anesthetics. Not long since I received from a drug store a bottle containing chloroform, in which the cork had been driven in flush with the glass, and the whole top covered with red sealing wax. The cork was evidently a poor one—which was probably the reason for using the wax,—and some of the wax had found its way into the chloroform, making it unfit for use. Many anesthetizers always notch the cork, and drop the chloroform from the bottle in which the druggist has sent it; if there is sealing wax on the cork it must be carefully removed before the contents of the bottle can be used.

One other point and I am done. Not long ago I had occasion to use some

hydrogen peroxide on a patient. The room was dimly lighted, and the bottle was brought me by the patient's mother. Long experience as a druggist has taught me to always look at the label of a bottle before using its contents, and I did so in this case. I took the bottle in my hand, saw the familiar blue label, and read Marchand's Peroxide of Hydrogen, poured out and used some of the contents. It turned out to be 95 per cent. carbolic acid. The result was disastrous, and might have been fatal had I not at once recognized its effects, and almost instantly applied the proper antidotes. As it was it gave me a couple of hours hard and anxious work. The druggist had pasted a carbolic acid label over the blue label, but had not even covered up the name of peroxide of hydrogen. In the dim light I had covered the carbolic acid label with my thumb, and had read the other name above it. The druggist and I put in two or three days of acute anxiety as the result of his lack of care. to say nothing about the suffering of the patient.

An old rule in many drug stores forbids the pasting of a new label over an old one; let this rule be general, and let it be strongly emphasized.—*D. H. Gal- loway, in Merck's Report.*

ARROWROOT MOUNTANT.—The following mountant will keep for an indefinite period.

- |                            |          |
|----------------------------|----------|
| Bermuda arrowroot (best).. | 3½ ozs.  |
| Gelatine (Nelson's No. 1). | 160 grs. |
| Methylated spirit.....     | 2 ozs.   |
| Carbolic acid (pure).....  | 12 mins. |
| Water (cold).....          | 30 ozs.  |

Mix the arrowroot into a stiff cream with two ounces of water, while the gelatine is placed to soak in the remainder. When the gelatine is softened and the arrowroot well mixed, pour all together into an iron saucepan and bring to the boiling point. Keep at this heat for about five minutes, being particularly careful to stir continually from the moment the mixture is placed on the fire. When sufficiently cooked, pour into a basin to cool; when cool, add carbolic acid and spirit (previously mixed) in a thin stream with constant stirring. Then bottle and keep well corked.

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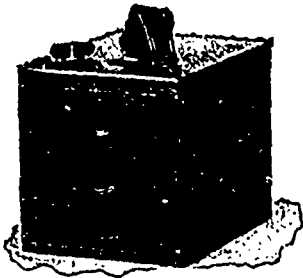
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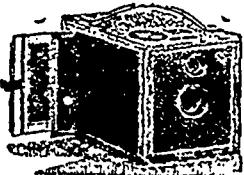
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# Photographic Notes.

**HYDRAMINE DEVELOPER.**—M. Louis Lumière recently communicated to the Congrès des Sociétés Savantes a paper by MM. Lumière Frères and Seyewetz on a new developing agent which they have called "hydramine." Hydramine is, they say, an additive combination of an amine and a phenylic derivative. The following is the formula which the authors give:

	Grammes.
Anhydrous sulphate of soda.....	16
Caustic lithia.....	3
Hydramine.....	5
Water.....	1000

The developer so formed is stated to be especially sensitive to the restraining action of bromide of potassium and on that account to be very suitable for developing over-exposed plates.

**HYDROGEN PEROXIDE FOR PRODUCING GELATINE RELIEFS.**—Hydrogen peroxide (or hydroxyl,  $H_2O_2$ ) acts on a gelatine negative in a manner very similar to persulphate of ammonia, dissolving the silver image and forming a gelatine relief, by solution also of the gelatine in the parts covered with silver. The cause of this latter action lies in the fact that the gelatine in the silver-covered parts has become partially oxidised by absorbing the chlorine or bromine, when the plate was exposed and when thus oxidised is less able than the unaltered gelatine to resist the oxidising action of the hydroxyl. A solution recommended by the author which may serve as the basis for experiment, is a three per cent. solution of hydroxyl, containing two per cent. of hydrochloric acid (sp. gr. 1.19).—*Dr. Andresen, in Bulletin of the Association Belge de Photographie, (Australia, P.I.).*

**PLATINUM TONING BATH.**—A new formula for this contains phenylene-diamine and chloroplatinite of potassium. The reducing action of the phenylene-diamine causes metallic platinum to be on the verge of deposition and thus in a suitable condition for a toning bath. The formula is:

Phenylene-diamine (1% sol.)	5 to 10 c.c.
Potassium-chloroplatinite (1% sol.)	5 to 10 c.c.
Distilled water.....	100 c.c.

Matt surface papers are very satisfactorily toned with this, the tones given being intense platinum-blacks.

The *Photo Kronik* publishes a method of increasing the energy of the hydroquinone developer by the addition of iodine. It is said to give excellent results and adds vigor to the negative. A working formula is constituted as follows:

Water.....	100 c.c.
Sodium sulphate.....	4 grammes.
Hydroquinone.....	1 gramme.
(Lat. solution sodium carbonate)	10 c.c.
Bromide of potassium (1-10)....	3 drops.

Add to the above three drops of the following:

Water.....	15 c.c.
Iodide of potassium.....	5 grammes.
Iodine.....	1 1/2 grammes.

After the iodine has dissolved increase the amount of solution to 250 c.c. by adding water.



Indian Village, Theasalon

**DEVELOPING AND FIXING SIMULTANEOUSLY.**—From notes in a foreign contemporary we gather that the following combined developer and fixer may be satisfactorily employed with dry plates:—

Pyrocatechin .....	7 grms.
Caustic potash (stick) .....	7 "
Hypo-sulphite of soda .....	30 "
Water .....	75 c.c.

For use take the following quantities:

Solution as above.....	8 c.c.
Twenty % solution of hypo..	15 c.c.
Water .....	20 c.c.

The developer may be used two or three times. The results, we are told, are quite as good as plates developed in the ordinary way. That this method would effect considerable saving of time cannot be questioned, and if what is claimed for it is correct, we should imagine that the professional and trade photographer will make a change in his procedure.

**VARNISHING NEGATIVE FILMS.**—It is advisable in varnishing negative films to apply the varnish on both sides. The following is a good formula:—

Collodio amylicat.....	100 ccm.
Ricinus oil.....	2 "

The varnish is applied to both sides of the thoroughly dried film, and films so treated should show no inclination to curl.

**TWO USEFUL SOLUTIONS.**—You should always keep in your dark room a ten per cent. solution of bromide of potassium and a bottle of rodinal for two special purposes. In the case of the former it is absolutely indispensable for applying with a brush or a wad of cotton wool to those parts of a picture which you desire to keep from developing up too quickly, such as skies, etc. With rodinal used in a strong solution you will frequently be able to get dark backgrounds, to develop up quite easily, applying it also with a brush or cotton wool to the parts desired. It is unnecessary to add that care must be exercised in both these operations, and it is desirable to have a tap or dish of water at hand so that the action may be stopped at any moment.

Blue spectacles are useful for giving the photographer a true rendering of landscape in monochrome, and enabling him to see form without color. Color is frequently the chief charm of a landscape and few people possess the gift of being able to see form apart from color until they have produced a negative. Another way is to use a blue ground-glass focusing screen, and so judge all your pictures in monochrome.—*The Amateur Photographer.*

**STRONG OR WEAK NEGATIVES.**—Undoubtedly one of the many advantages of the carbon process is the facility with which one can sensitise the tissue to suit the character of the negative, though a fairly plucky one is necessary to obtain the best results with this process. Until recently there was but one variety of P.O.P., which had to do for all requirements. As the material is now made in two varieties, for strong and weak negatives, a great power is placed in the ama-

teur's hands, especially in these days of hand camera work, thin negatives and stainless developers.

Strong negatives should be printed quickly in strong light or sunlight, and, if exceptionally harsh, should be reduced with persulphite of ammonium, or the paper may be unable to record the gradations correctly, as there is so much less range in P.O.P. than in a negative or transparency.

Thin negatives must be slowly printed in the shade, with one or two thicknesses of tissue paper over the frame. If very thin, a piece of green glass may be put in front of the negative in the printing frame, and the printing carried through that medium. This ensures the printing being done in the method which gives most contrast in the finished print from such a negative, and also, there is reason to think, the most permanent result.—*Photographic News*.

A developer which has been used with success for underexposed plates is given in the following formula :

Water.....	1,000 cubic centimetres.
Metol .....	4 grammes.
Hydrochinone.....	2 "
Sulphite of Soda.....	60 "
Carbonate of Soda .....	60 "

This solution is to be recommended, as it will keep for a long time and does not stain the plate.—*Scientific American*.

**LANDSCAPE NOTES.**—Hold the bellows forward when using wide angle lenses, by fastening an elastic loop to each side of one of the central folds and stretching them over the lens or over screws fixed in either side of the camera front. Do not pull the bellows forward by hauling on these loops, but by taking hold of the bellows themselves, then slip the loops over the lens or screws.

In windy weather a loop of elastic sewn to one side of the focusing cloth, where it meets under the chin, and a button-hook on the other side (for the loop to slip over), will keep the cloth in place on the head.

Still water in the foreground is often advisedly rippled by throwing a few pebbles into it just before exposure.

**NATURAL POSE OF FIGURES IN LANDSCAPE.**—Arrange plate and stop for a short exposure, say 1-20th second. Pose four figures and cry "Now," but without exposing. Let a second or two pass (during which the figure stands with muscles strained), and then release the model with

the usual "thank you." On the instant press the bulb of the shutter. The figure will, for a moment, have relaxed itself into a natural, unstrained position, free from suggestion of pose. This position must be secured before any great departure from it takes place.—*The Photogram*.

### Photographic Paragraphs.

(Selected from exchanges.)

It is said that fumes from formalin have a tendency to harden the membranes in the nose, therefore use care in its use.

Do not use acid in any form in agate ware trays. The acid acts immediately on the enamel and causes the iron to come through in fine spots.

When working in interiors when the light is bad damp the ground glass all over. This will render it more transparent.

Over-exposed carbon prints may sometimes be saved by the addition of a small quantity of ammonium persulphate to the developing water.

Kachin is an excellent developer for plates which are known or suspected of being stale. Sodium phosphate, however, should not enter into the formula.

Negatives which are being dried in warm weather should have all drops of water which form on the surface removed. If they remain after the remainder of the surface is dry, spots on the negative may be expected.

When developing plates in a strange dark room it is advisable to turn the water on very cautiously. If there is a strong pressure it is quite possible that other wise valuable negatives may be utterly ruined.

Thin negatives will give better results if covered during printing with a plate, the gelatine on which has been dyed with a solution of naphthol green. Spoilt negatives, from which the silver has been dissolved, can be utilized for the purpose.

Good yellow light and plenty of it is the best for developing ordinary plates by. Development may take place at a greater distance from the lamp, and the room generally will be better illuminated. The development dishes should be covered most of the time to exclude the light.

Bromide of potassium, as a restrainer, may be used with any developer regardless of the alkali used. It is not advisable to use ammonium bromide with pyrosoda, owing to the possibility of ammonia being set free and so upsetting the balance of the developer. It may be used with pyro-ammonia.

A white ink which is very useful for naming lantern slides may be made by mixing sulphate of barium with thin gum arabic solution until thick enough to flow easily from the pen.

Now that acetone is to be found in many dark rooms a wide-mouthed bottle may be half filled with it. Spoilt celluloid films should have the gelatine carefully cleaned off, cut into fragments, crumpled up, and placed in the acetone to form celluloid varnish, which is useful for a variety of purposes.

Citrate of soda is a far more powerful restrainer than potassium bromide, and does not tend to fog the shadows. A few drops of a ten per cent. solution added to the developer will entirely check development of the shadows, keeping them clear, while permitting the accumulation of density in the high lights.

To prevent mounts from cockling, paste a piece of thin paper the same size and thickness as the print in the same position but on the back of the mount when mounting. As they dry, the print and paper will both contract, tending to pull the mount in opposite ways, and so the card will be kept flat.—P.E.

To cement celluloid films together, the following solution answers admirably :

	Parts.
Collodion.....	80
Ether .....	20

A good backing can be made with plain collodion colored with dragon's blood.

Warm toned lantern slides are readily obtained by the use of acetane with pyro. The greater the proportion of acetone the warmer the tone on the resulting slide.

When developing bromide prints all attempts at dodging by altering the developer to suit under or over-exposures in the printing frame must be abandoned. One form and strength of developer should be used. It should only be used once, and then thrown away, and the exposure must be right if the prints are to be worth looking at.

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Should you visit here during Exhibition time be sure to call on us.

## J. J. ZOCK & CO.

Manufacturing Opticians and Jewellers.

TORONTO, 32 & 34 Adelaide Street West ONTARIO.

### FREE OF DUTY

We Sell  
Our High Grade

*Silent Salesman*  
TRADE MARK

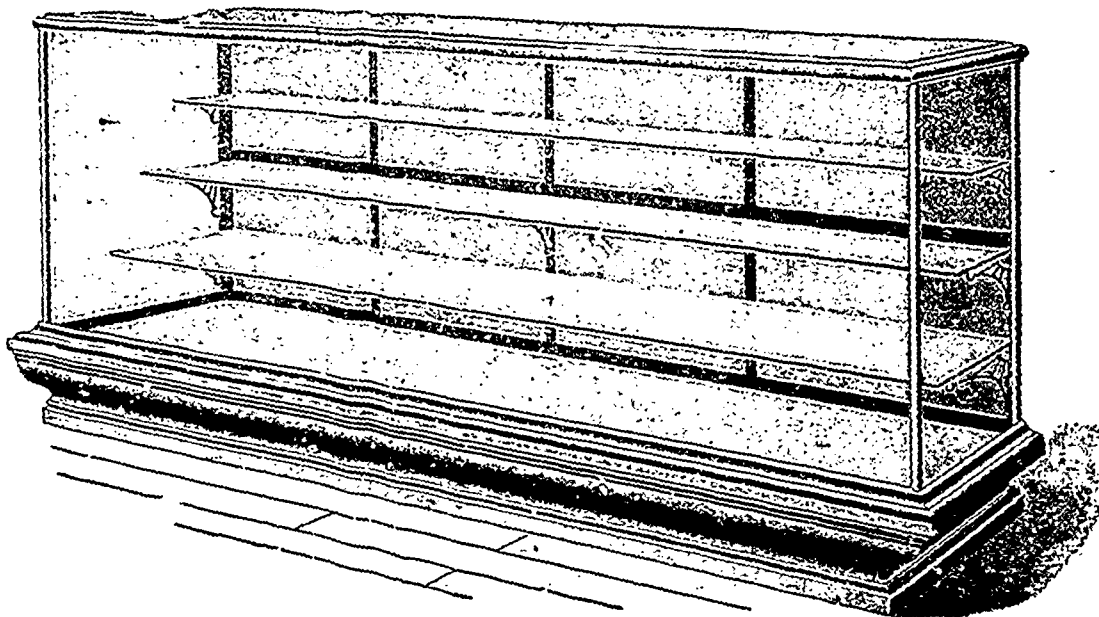
Show Case to the  
Best Merchants in Canada.

These Cases are suitable for displaying all kinds of goods. A special case is made for cigars, which is fitted with moisteners.

Our newest improvement is our Patent Illuminating Device, for lighting these Superb Cases.

Canadian Trade supplied from our WINDSOR branch.

**JNO PHILLIPS & Co.**  
Limited  
DETROIT, - Mich.,  
AND  
WINDSOR, Ont.



Address us at DETROIT.

Style Figure 68a.

# We Can Save You Money

—ON

## STOCK ORDERS

Get Our Prices for the Best Prescription Work Obtainable.  
Prompt Attention, Perfect Workmanship—  
and Reasonable, too.

A Trial from all who have not previously patronized our R- Department is solicited.

Price list, addressed envelopes and prescription blanks furnished on application.

# Dominion Optical Co.

63 Yonge Street, Toronto

'Phone 2808

## "PROTOSE"

A Vegetable Food, Tested  
under Medical Supervision in  
cases of defective nutrition,  
Diabetes, Dyspepsia, Obesity,  
etc, etc., and as an Exclu-  
sive Diet.

### GUARANTEED TO CONTAIN

85 per cent. of Protoid Matter, full strength powder, \$2.50  
per jar.

45 per cent. of Protoid Matter, half strength powder, \$1.50  
per jar.

30 per cent. of Protoid Matter, third strength powder, \$1.00  
per jar.

(For rectal injections at half the price)

The concentrated food "PROTOSE," of exclusively vegetable origin, contains no uric acid or other excretory substances, which are always found in animal meats, and is *proof* against all possible contamination with disease, a condition to which the flesh of animals is always liable.

"PROTOSE" is the only food properly tested in the Canadian Army for its digestibility, palatableness, and life-sustaining properties.

### THE HATCH PROTOSE CO.

10 Richmond Square, - - - Montreal

In Toronto—W. Lloyd Wood, Church and Gerard Streets.  
In Chicago—Peter Van Schaack & Sons, 110 Lake Street.

## Canadian College of Optics



Every high salaried optician in Canada has been a student of our principal.

Why think about taking an inferior course and getting an inferior diploma when our course and diploma costs the same?

Over 300 Canadian opticians who have received their optical knowledge from us will tell you how pleased they are.

### Two Courses ATTENDANCE and CORRESPONDENT

Next Classes Oct. 2 and Nov. 6.

For terms and full particulars, address,

Dr. W. E. HAMILL, M.D.,

88 Yonge St., Toronto.

# Optical Department.

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



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.

*The duty of the optician to his patron* is a question which each one answers for himself and usually in a manner the most profitable to himself—but acts that are profitable may not long or ultimately be beneficial. This theme is suggested to me by two cases which were recently referred to me for advice, etc. The first came from an optician and was complaining of asthenopia and was wearing +.25 sph. in each eye. The age of the patient was 15, a school girl, and what any intelligent optician hoped to secure by placing +.25 sphericals is more than can be conceived. Was it an exhibition of ignorance or greed? Each one will easily answer for himself. But is this harnessing up a child with such a nuisance fair-treatment either from business or any other consideration—to say nothing of the dishonesty of the whole thing? Two dollars and a half were paid for a pair of spectacles which were not only worse than useless but in addition were unsightly and uncomfortable. I sent a note to the optician enclosing a letter for the family physician containing the

diagnosis and line of treatment as it appeared to me. Whether the optician will gain or lose by the two dollar and a half fit is not hard to divine. Would it not have been much better to have frankly told the parents that the case was outside the province of an optician and at one stroke secure the confidence and gratitude of the parents, which two factors always mean continued patronage? The parents will now naturally conclude that they were put to expense for nothing as the result either of the ignorance or avarice of the optician.

In striking contrast to the above was the second case, also referred to me by another optician: This case was also a little girl with periodical squint. The mother told me that the "optician had carefully examined her daughter's eyes, but did not think the glasses he found indicated would be of any service, and advised her to obtain an examination and advice from an oculist." In his note to me he told me "that by the usual tests, including fogging and retinoscopy, he found the connection to be +.75 sph.  $\ominus$  +.75, cylinder axis 90 in each eye."

I atropinized the child's eyes and found she needed + 4.50 sph.  $\ominus$  +.75 cyl., axis 90. I gave her this prescription to take back to her optician, and congratulated her upon having such an intelligent and trustworthy refractionist in her town.

Is it not reasonable to conclude that that optician will have the confidence and patronage of this family and all the other families they can influence? Certainly! A constant advertisement in the neighborhood by a patron who knows and appreciates the fact that her optician realizes the true relation which should exist between patron and optician.

The third annual convention of the American Association of Opticians was held in Detroit on August 14, 15 and 16, 1900, and was a success in point of numbers, although but very few (some half-dozen) were present from Canada. A number of interesting papers were read, which supplied the mental pabulum, while the gastronomic end was well looked after at the banquet following. Mr. T. B. Walker, of Lansing, Mich., objected very wisely and emphatically to "wholesale houses giving free and inferior courses in optics," saying "we want more

protection from the wholesale houses" and "we want fewer cheap-course factories" and "less diploma mills." From his remarks one would conclude Mr. Baker was "on to" the tactics of some of the Canadian wholesale optical houses. Druggists can largely prevent this sort of thing continuing by simply refusing to patronize wholesale optical houses who are flooding the country with cheap-course graduates.

## Business Tips.

The Perfection Suppository Machine, manufactured by Fox, Fultz & Co., of Barton, does the work of making suppositories more quickly and with less trouble than any other machine on the market. The wise druggist will investigate this machine.

Photographic Supplies, which we have predicted for some time would become a leading side-line with druggists, have certainly taken a firm hold. Have you received one of Evans and Sons' catalogues yet? If you are interested drop them a card.—See advt.

"We can save you money."—That is what we are all after, and if doing business in optical goods, the Dominion Optical Co. say they can put you in the way of doing it.

Yes, many of them,—but a Corn Salve manufactured by one of the most reliable houses in Canada, and at a price (10 cents) which makes goods go quickly, the London Drug Co. offer you through these columns.

Staunton is a word so well-known to all the wall paper dealers in Canada that to mention brings to their recollection what is choice and elegant in design in Wall Papers of every description.

Two months more for flies, so do not let your stock of Wilson's Fly Pads run too low. There is always a demand for Wilson's while flies are in existence.

"Five times the nourishment contained in meat, 40 times that contained in potatoes." This shows the difference in nourishing value between Tropon and the usual food, in general consumption. Look at the vast difference as illustrated in the advertisement of Hupfeld Ladecking & Co.

Good light is especially essential for every drug store. Read the advertisement



## COKE DANDRUFF CURE

The only American Hair Preparation admitted  
to the Paris Exposition.

THE ONLY ABSOLUTE DANDRUFF CURE KNOWN

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

Canadian Depot: **A. R. BREMER CO.**  
Lyman Brothers & Co., Limited 15 to 21 LaSalle Street  
Toronto CHICAGO

of The Auer Light Co., of Montreal, in  
this issue.

Lyman Bros. & Co, Limited, announce that they have been awarded a prize at the Paris Exhibition for the display of chemicals of their own manufacture, and offer these chemicals to the trade as "equal to the best." The name of Lyman is sufficient guarantee of strength and purity.

Special offerings for the fall trade are made by J. Winer & Co., Hamilton, Ont. Consult the list and you will consult your interest by purchasing.

"Speak for itself"—"Does all except wrap the parcel"—"Without a peer in beauty and effectiveness." These are the claims made by J. Phillips & Co., Limited, for their Silent Salesman Show Cases, and what they claim is fully endorsed by those who have them. Read their advt.

The season is now on us for Licorice. You know that excellent selling brand, Y. & S.? How is your stock of it? Look at the specialties they are offering.

For the most desirable lines in Holiday Perfumes, do not fail on any account to see Seely's. Their catalogue will be mailed free; and mind you! these goods are only sold to druggists.

### Price List.

The following price list has been adopted by The Carson Medicine Co., manufacturing chemists, Toronto:

	Per Doz.
Carson's Stomach Bitters .....	\$3 60
Carson's Cough Drops .....	3 60
Ivoryine Dentifrice .....	1 80
Pectoria .....	1 50

For sale only by the wholesale trade.

Basol.—Trade name for a new disinfectant intended as a succedaneum for liquor cresoli saponatus.

### SITUATION WANTED

GRADUATE OF ONTARIO AND PHILADELPHIA wishes position as Assistant. Exceptional references. Total abstainer. Eighteen years' experience. Address, "F. E. CASARA, care of CANADIAN DRUGGIST, Toronto."

### FOR SALE

Old and well-established Drug business. Good Stand, Clean Stock, no cutting. A cash buyer will get a bargain. Address, W. MURCHISON, 22 Bay Street, Toronto.

1 x 6-foot Show Case and Counter; 1 x 3 foot Counter (cabinet style). All in good order and will be sold cheap. Apply to Box 196, GURLETT, ONT.

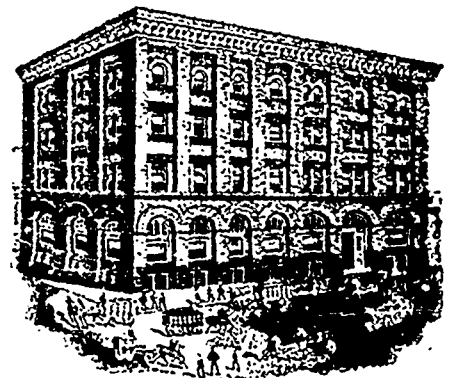
GOOD paying drug business in one of the best towns in Ontario, excellent stand, well established, good prescription trade, no cutting. First-class opportunity for a young man with some capital. Full particulars as to stock, price, amount of 's. etc., on application to W. E. HAMILL, M.D., 88 Yonge Street, Toronto.

## Advertise in East Africa

Manufacturers of proprietary medicines wishing to advertise by circulars (house-to-house system) and show cards in British East Africa, apply to—

EASTERN ADVERTISING AGENCY,  
MOMBASA, EAST AFRICA.

## Excellent Field for Sale of Patent Medicines.



## The Bole Drug Co.,

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.

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

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

## LAUGHLIN

### FOUNTAIN PEN

The Best at Any Price

A Seasonable Suggestion—A gift of never ending usefulness and a constant pleasant reminder of the giver.

Your choice of these popular styles, superior to the

**\$3.00 STYLES**  
of other makes, for only

# \$1.00

Try it a week. If not suited we buy it back, and offer you \$1.10. We are willing to take chances on you wanting to take what we know per value, you will when you own one of these.

Finest quality hard rubber holder, 12. Diamond Point Gold Pen, any desired flexibility in line, medium or stub, and the only perfect ink feed.

One Pen Only to one address on this special offer, by mail, postpaid on receipt of \$1.00, (registration &c. extra.)

Ask your dealer to show you this pen, if he has not or won't get it for you (do not let him substitute an imitation, on which he can make more profit) send his name and your order to us, and receive free of charge one of our Safety Pocket Pen Holders.

Remember—There is no "just as good" as the Laughlin, insist on it, take no chances.

Address—

**LAUGHLIN MFG. CO.**  
262 Laughlin Block,  
DETROIT, - MICHIGAN.

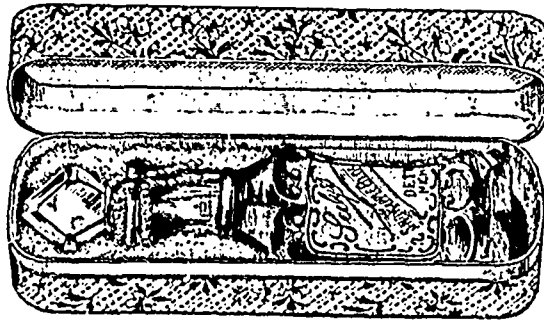
# SEELY'S HOLIDAY PERFUMES

Unrivalled for 39 Years

Special attention has been given the line this year, and it is larger and more beautiful than ever.

### WITHOUT A PEER

As we sell to the drug trade ONLY, in return we claim at least a share of your patronage.



If for any reason our representatives fail to see you, send for our new illustrated catalogue and mail us your order for Christmas Perfumes. It will be appreciated and have our careful and prompt attention.

## SEELY, the American Perfumer

DETROIT, MICH., U.S.A.

WINDSOR, ONT.

### CANADIAN DRUGGIST PRICES CURRENT

Corrected to September 8th, 1900.

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

ALCOHOL, gal.....	\$4 75	\$5 00	Powdered, lb.....	\$ 30	\$ 35	Kino, true, lb.....	\$ 2 50	\$3 00
Methyl.....	1 90	2 00	CARBON, Bisulphide, lb.....	17	18	Myrrh, lb.....	45	46
ALLSPICE, lb.....	13	15	CARMINE, No. 40, oz.....	30	40	Powdered, lb.....	55	60
Powdered, lb.....	15	17	CASTOR, Fibre, lb.....	20 00	20 00	Opium, lb.....	4 50	4 75
ALON, oz.....	40	45	CHALK, French, powdered, lb...	10	12	Powdered, lb.....	5 75	6 00
ANODYNE, Hoffman's bot., lbs...	50	55	Precip., see Calcium, lb.....	10	12	Scammony, pure Resin, lb.....	12 50	13 00
ARROWROOT, Bermuda, lb.....	40	45	Prepared, lb.....	5		Snellac, lb.....	35	40
St. Vincent, lb.....	20	25	CHARCOAL, Animal, powd., lb...	4	5	Bleached, lb.....	40	45
BALSAM, Fir, lb.....	45	50	Willow, powdered, lb.....	20	25	Spruce, true, lb.....	30	59
Copaiba, lb.....	70	85	CLOVE, lb.....	17	20	Tragacanth, flake, 1st, lb.....	85	01
Peru, lb.....	3 25	3 50	Powdered, lb.....	18	22	Powdered, lb.....	1 10	1 25
Tolu, can or less, lb.....	70	75	COCHINEAL, S.G., lb.....	40	45	Sorts, lb.....	55	70
BARK, Barbary, lb.....	22	25	COLLODION, lb.....	75	80	Thus, lb.....	8	10
Bayberry, lb.....	15	18	Cantharidal, lb.....	2 50	2 75	HERR, Althea, lb.....	27	35
Buckthorn, lb.....	15	17	CONFECTION, Senna, lb.....	40	45	Bitterwort, lb.....	36	40
Canella, lb.....	15	17	CREOSOTE, Wood, lb.....	1 30	2 50	Burdock, lb.....	16	18
Cascara Sagrada.....	25	30	CRENASOL (JEVES) 4-oz. bottles, per doz.	4 50	5 00	Boneset, oz., lb.....	15	17
Casarilla, select, lb.....	18	20	" " 12-oz. bottles, per doz.	10 80	12 00	Catnip, oz., lb.....	17	20
Cassia, in mats, lb.....	25	28	CUTTLEFISH BONE, lb.....	35	40	Chiretta, lb.....	25	30
Cinchona, red, lb.....	60	65	DEXTRENE, lb.....	10	12	Coltsfoot, lb.....	20	38
Powdered, lb.....	65	70	DOVER'S POWDER, lb.....	1 50	1 60	Feverfew, oz. lb.....	53	55
Yellow, lb.....	35	40	ERGOT, Spanish, lb.....	80	85	Grindelia robusta, lb.....	45	50
Pale, lb.....	40	45	Powdered, lb.....	1 10	1 20	Horehound, oz., lb.....	18	20
Elm, selected, lb.....	18	20	Ergotin, Keith's, oz.....	2 00	2 10	Jaborandi, lb.....	45	50
Ground, lb.....	17	20	EXTRACT LOGWOOD, bulk, lb...	13	14	Lemon Balm, lb.....	36	40
Powdered, lb.....	20	28	Pounds, lb.....	14	17	Liverwort, German, lb.....	38	40
Hemlock, crushed, lb.....	18	20	FLOWERS, Arnica, lb.....	15	20	Lobelia, oz., lb.....	20	20
Oak, white, crushed lb.....	15	17	Calendula, lb.....	55	60	Motherwort, oz., lb.....	20	20
Orange peel, bitter, lb.....	15	16	Camomile, Roman, lb.....	30	35	Mullein, German, lb.....	17	20
Prickly ash, lb.....	35	40	German, lb.....	40	45	Pennyroyal, oz., lb.....	18	22
Sassafras, lb.....	15	16	Elder, lb.....	20	22	Peppermint, oz., lb.....	21	20
Soap (quillaya), lb.....	13	15	Lavender, lb.....	12	15	Rue, oz., lb.....	30	30
Wild cherry, lb.....	13	15	Rose, red, French, lb.....	1 60	2 00	Sage, oz., lb.....	18	22
BEANS, Calabar, lb.....	45	50	Rosemary, lb.....	25	30	Spearmint, lb.....	21	25
Tonka, lb.....	1 20	1 75	Saffron, American, lb.....	65	70	Thyme, oz., lb.....	18	20
Vanilla, lb.....	8 00	15 00	Spanish, Val'a, oz.....	1 00	1 25	Tansy, oz., lb.....	15	15
BERRIES, Cubeb, sifted, lb.....	25	30	GELATINE, Cooper's, lb.....	75	80	Wormwood, oz.....	20	25
powdered, lb.....	30	35	French, white, lb.....	35	40	Yerba Santa, lb.....	38	48
Juniper, lb.....	7	10	GLYCERINE, lb.....	19	22	HONEY, lb.....	13	12
Ground, lb.....	12	14	GUARANA.....	1 00	1 10	HOPS, fresh, lb.....	20	24
Prickly ash, lb.....	40	45	Powdered, lb.....	1 25	1 35	INDIGO, Madras, lb.....	75	85
BUDS, Balm of Gilead, lb.....	55	60	GUM ALOES, Cape, lb.....	18	20	INSECT POWDER, lb.....	35	35
Cassia, lb.....	25	30	Barbadoes, lb.....	30	50	ISINGLASS, Brazil, lb.....	2 00	2 10
BUTTER, Cacao, lb.....	70	75	Socotrine, lb.....	65	70	Russian, true, lb.....	6 00	6 58
CAMPHOR, lb.....	95	1 00	Asafoetida, lb.....	45	50	LEAF, Aconite, lb.....	25	30
CANTHARIDES, Russian, lb.....	1 40	1 50	Arabic, 1st, lb.....	70	75	Bay, lb.....	18	20
Powdered, lb.....	1 50	1 60	Powdered, lb.....	80	95	Belladonna, lb.....	25	43
CAPSICUM, lb.....	35	30	Sifted sorts, lb.....	45	50	Buchu, long, lb.....	50	45
			Sorts, lb.....	30	35	Short, lb.....	35	00
			Benzoil, lb.....	50	1 00	Coca, lb.....	55	60
			Catechu, Black, lb.....	9	20	Digitalis, lb.....	15	70
			Gamboge, powdered, lb.....	1 20	1 25	Eucalyptus, lb.....	18	20
			Guaiac, lb.....	50	1 00	Hyoseyatus.....	20	55
			Powdered, lb.....	90	00	Matico, lb.....	70	2

Table listing various botanical and medicinal substances such as Senna, Tinnevely, Stramonium, Uva Ursi, LEECHES, LICORICE, Pignatelli, Grasso, Y & S—Sticks, LUPULIN, LYCOPodium, MACE, MANNA, Moss, MUSK, NUTGALLS, NUTMEGS, NUX VOMICA, OAKUM, OINTMENT, PARALDEHYDE, PEPPER, PITCH, PLASTER, POPPY HEADS, ROSIN, RESORCIN, ROCHELLE SALT, ROOT, Althea, Belladonna, Blood, Bitter, Blackberry, Burdock, Calamus, Canada Snake, Cohosh, Colchicum, Columbo, Curcuma, Dandelion, Elecampane, Galangal, Gelsemium, Gentian, Ginger, Ginseng, Golden Seal, Gold Thread, Helebores, Indian Hemp, Ipecac., Jalap, Kava Kava, Licorice, Mandrake, Masterwort, Orris, Pareira Brava, Pink, Parsley, Pleursey, Poke, Queen of the Meadow.

Table listing various botanical and medicinal substances such as Rhatany, Rhubarb, Sarsaparilla, Senega, Squill, Stillinger, Unicorn, Valerian, Virginia, Yellow Dock, RUM, Saccharin, SEED, Star, Burdock, Canary, Caraway, Cardamom, Celery, Colchicum, Coriander, Cumin, Fennel, Fenugreek, Flax, Hemp, Mustard, Pumpkin, Quince, Rape, Strophanthus, Worm, SEIDLITZ MIXTURE, SOAP, White, Cont's, Green (Sapo-Viridis), SPERMACEIN, TURPENTINE, Venice, WAX, Yellow, WOOD, Guaiac, Quassia chips, Red Saunders, Santal, CHEMICALS, ACID, Benzoic, Boracic, Carbolic Crystals, Citric, Gallic, Hydrobromic, Hydrocyanic, Lactic, Muriac, Nitric, Oleic, Oxalic, Phosphoric, Pyrogallic, Salicylic, Sulphuric, Tannic, Tartaric, AZETANILID, ACONITINE, ALUM, AMMONIA, AMMONIUM, ANIL, ANTIMONY, ANTIMONY, ANTIMONY, ANTIMONY, ANTIMONY.

Table listing various chemical and medicinal substances such as ANTINERVIN, ANTIKAMNIA, ANTIPYRIN, APISTOL, ARSENIC, ATROPINE, BISMUTH, BORAX, BROMINE, CADMIUM, CAFFEINE, CALCIUM, CERIUM, CHINIDINE, CHLORAL, CHLORFORM, CINCHONINE, CINCHONIDINE, COCAINE, CODIA, COLLODION, COPPER, DIURETIN, ETHER, ENALGINE, HYOSCYAMINE, IODINE, IODIFORM, IODOL, IRON, JEVES' FLUID, LEAD, LIME, LITHIUM, MAGNESIUM, MANGANESE, MENTHOL, MERCURY, Ammon, Chloride, Calomel, With Chalk.

# ..BUYERS' DIRECTORY..

THE following classified directory of our advertisers will enable readers to see at a glance the names of the houses handling the goods they require. The firms represented here are amongst the best and most reliable in Canada and elsewhere. You cannot, we believe, make a mistake by purchasing from any of these firms, as they are thoroughly representative of all the leading lines handled by the Drug Trade in the country.

## Alcohol and Whiskies

J. E. Seagram

## Beeswax

W. H. Bowdlear & Co.

## Capsules

Parke, Davis & Co.  
H. Planten & Son

## Chemicals

The Lyman Bros. & Co., Limited  
T. H. Smith & Co.  
The Standard Chemical Co.

## Cigars and Tobaccos

J. Bruce Payne  
And. Wilson & Co.

## Corks

Ayrton & Saunders  
Saunders & Evans

## Corkscrews

Clough Corkscrew Co.

## Disinfectants

F. S. Calvert & Co.  
Alonso W. Spooner  
R. Wightman

## Drug Cabinets

J. S. Bennett

## Druggists' Confectionery

Robert Gibson & Sons, Limited

## Drug Sundries

The Elliot Co., Limited  
Evans & Sons, Limited  
London Drug Co.  
The Lyman Bros. & Co., Ltd.  
Nerlich & Co.  
Saunders & Evans  
Archdale Wilson & Co.  
J. Winer & Co.

## Drug Journals

Meyer Bros.' Druggist  
Pharmaceutical Journal  
Spatula

## Druggists—Wholesale

The Bole Drug Co.  
The Elliot & Co., Limited  
Evans & Sons, Limited  
London Drug Co.  
The Lyman Bros. & Co., Limited  
Martin, Bole & Wynne Co., Limited  
Archdale Wilson & Co.  
J. Winer & Co.

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Nerlich & Co.  
Warwick Bros. & Rutter

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John Hislop & Co.  
The Lyman Bros. & Co., Limited  
O. & W. Thum Co.  
Toronto Pharmacal Co.  
Archdale Wilson & Co.

## Fruit Juices

The J. Hungerford Smith Co.  
J. J. McLaughlin

## Glassware

Sydenham Glass Co.

## Lamps, etc.

Auer Light Co.

## Licorice

The Elliot & Co., Limited  
Young & Smylic

## Lime Juice

Evans & Sons  
Simson Bros. & Co.

## Lye and Caustic Soda

The Elliot & Co., Limited  
Gillet's Chemical Works  
The Lyman Bros. & Co., Limited

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Patton & Eddington  
Saunders & Evans

## Metal Boxes, Etc.

W. A. Gill & Co.  
Jos. G. Taite's Sons  
Herm. Weissenburger & Co.

## Non-Secret Remedies

F. Stearns & Co.  
Toronto Pharmacal Co.

## Oils, Etc.

Atlantic Refining Co.

## Optical College

Dr. W. E. Hamill

## Optical Goods

Dominion Optical Co.  
Ross, Limited  
J. J. Zock & Co.

## Paper

Canada Paper Co.

## Paper Bottle Caps

Sayford Paper Specialty Co.

## Paper Boxes and Cartons

Dominion Paper Box Co.  
Lawson & Jones

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Munn & Co.  
John A. Saul

## Patent Medicines

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Albionito Co.  
Benger & Co.  
Boissy et Cie.  
W. Bowen  
John Bond's Ink Co.  
Brayley, Sons & Co.  
A. R. Bremer & Co.  
British Chemists Co.  
Canadian Specialty Co.  
The Cook Co.  
Druggists' Corporation of Canada  
Henry R. Gray  
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John Hislop & Co.  
The F. E. Karn Co.  
London Drug Co.  
Raymond & Co.  
C. C. Richards & Co.  
Dr. J. M. Sawers.  
Todd Remedy Co.  
M. Winckler  
A. L. Williston

## Perfumes and Toilet Goods

Seely Manufacturing Co.  
John Taylor & Co.  
The Mc-Mosa Co.

## Pharmaceutical Preparations

Antikamnia Chemical Co.  
The Elliot & Co., Limited  
Evans & Sons, Limited  
Ferris & Co., Limited  
R. L. Gibson

## Pharmaceutical Preparations

Hatch Protose Co.  
Hupfeld, Ludecking & Co.  
Lambert Pharmacal Co.  
The Lyman Bros. & Co., Limited  
The Mackenzie, Snyder Co., Limited  
Parke, Davis & Co.  
F. Stearns & Co.  
H. K. Wampole & Co.  
Archdale Wilson & Co.  
J. Winer & Co.

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## Wines and Liqueurs

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John Labatt  
L. A. Wilson & Co.

## Wood Alcohol

Standard Chemical Co.

Iodide, oz.....	\$ 35	\$ 40	Carbonate, lb.....	3	6	Geranium, oz.....	\$1 75	\$1 85
Bin., oz.....	25	30	Hypophosphite, oz.....	12	15	Rose, lb.....	3 20	3 50
Oxide, Red, lb.....	1 30	1 35	Hyposulphite, lb.....	3	6	Juniper berries (English), lb...	4 50	5 50
Pill (Blue Mass), lb.....	70	75	Iodide, oz.....	\$ 40	\$ 40	Wood, lb.....	70	75
MILK SUGAR, powdered, lb....	30	35	Salicylate, lb.....	1 00	1 10	Lavender, Chiris. Fleur, lb....	3 00	3 50
MORPHINE, Acetate, oz.....	2 00	2 10	Sulphate, lb.....	2	5	Garden, lb.....	75	1 50
Muriate, oz.....	2 00	2 10	Sulphite, lb.....	8	10	Lemon, lb.....	1 50	1 60
Sulphate, oz.....	2 10	2 15	SOMNAL, oz.....	85	00	Lemongrass, lb.....	1 50	1 00
NEPENTHE, In 1 lb. bottles, lb..	3 00	3 00	SPIRIT NITRE, lb.....	38	68	Mustard, Essential, oz.....	60	60
In 1/2 lb. bottles, per lb.....	3 10	3 10	STRONTIUM, Nitrate, lb.....	18	20	Neroli, oz.....	4 25	4 60
" 1/2 " " " " " " " " " " "	3 20	3 20	STRYCHNINE, crystals, oz.....	80	85	Orange, lb.....	2 75	3 75
" 1/2 " " " " " " " " " " "	3 60	3 60	SULFONAL, oz.....	55	60	Sweet, lb.....	2 75	3 00
(Glycerole of) per oz.....	1 60	1 60	SULPHUR, Flowers of, lb.....	2 1/2	4	Origanum, 1 b.....	65	50
PERFIN, Saccharated, oz.....	35	40	Pure precipitated, lb.....	13	20	Patchouli, oz.....	80	50
PHENACETINE, oz.....	30	35	TARTAR EMETIC, lb.....	50	55	Pennyroyal, lb.....	2 50	2 75
PIPOCARPINE, Muriate, grain....	12	13	THYMOL (Thymic acid), oz.....	55	60	Peppermint, lb.....	1 75	1 90
PHOSPHORUS, lb.....	90	1 10	VERATRINE, oz.....	2 00	2 10	Pimento, lb.....	2 60	2 05
POTASSA, Caustic, white, lb.....	60	65	ZINC, Acetate, lb.....	70	75	Rhodium, oz.....	80	85
POTASSIUM, Acetate, lb.....	35	40	Carbonate lb.....	25	30	Rose, oz.....	7 50	11 30
Bicarbonate, lb.....	15	17	Chloride, granular, oz.....	13	15	Rosemary, lb.....	70	50
Bichromate, lb.....	12	13	Iodide, oz.....	60	65	Rue, oz.....	25	50
Birat (Cream Tart.), lb.....	25	28	Oxide, lb.....	13	60	Sandalwood, lb.....	5 50	7 70
Bromide, lb.....	75	80	Sulphate, lb.....	9	11	Sassafras, lb.....	75	80
Carbonate, lb.....	12	13	ESSENTIAL OILS.			Savin, lb.....	1 60	1 50
Chlorate, Eng., lb.....	18	20	OIL, Almond, bitter, oz.....	75	80	Spearmint, lb.....	3 75	4 79
Powdered, lb.....	20	22	Sweet, lb.....	40	50	Spruce, lb.....	65	00
Citrate, lb.....	70	25	Amber, crude, lb.....	40	45	Tansy, lb.....	4 25	4 85
Cyanide, lb.....	40	50	Rect., lb.....	60	65	Thyme, white, lb.....	1 80	1 87
Hypophosphites, oz.....	12	15	Anise, lb.....	2 75	3 00	Wintergreen, lb.....	2 75	3 30
Iodide, lb.....	3 50	3 75	Bay, oz.....	50	60	Wormseed, lb.....	3 50	3 75
Nitrate, gran, lb.....	8	10	Bergamot, lb.....	3 50	3 75	Wormwood, lb.....	8 25	8 50
Permanganate, lb.....	40	45	Cade, lb.....	90	1 00	FIXED OILS.		
Prussiate, Red, lb.....	50	55	Cajuput, lb.....	1 60	1 70	CASTOR, lb.....	12	14
Yellow, lb.....	32	35	Caraway, lb.....	2 75	3 00	CC., LIVER, N.F., gal.....	1 20	1 25
And Sod. Tartrate, lb.....	25	30	Cassa, lb.....	2 00	2 25	Norwegian, gal.....	1 50	1 60
Sulphuret, lb.....	25	30	Cedar.....	55	85	COTTONSEED, gal.....	1 10	1 20
PROPHYLAMINE, oz.....	35	46	Cinnamon, Ceylon, oz.....	2 75	3 00	LARD, gal.....	90	1 00
QUININE, Sulph, bulk.....	50	55	Citronella, lb.....	80	85	LINSEED, boiled, gal.....	90	95
Ozs., oz.....	55	60	Clove, lb.....	1 20	1 30	Raw, gal.....	85	90
QUINIDINE, Sulphate, ozs., oz...	16	20	Copaiba, lb.....	1 75	2 00	NEATSFOOT, gal.....	1 20	1 30
SALICIN, lb.....	\$ 00	\$ 50	Croton, lb.....	1 75	2 00	OLIVE, gal.....	1 30	1 30
SANTONIN, oz.....	28	30	Cubeb, lb.....	2 50	3 00	Safad, gal.....	2 50	2 65
SILVER, Nitrate, cryst, oz.....	80	85	Cumin, lb.....	5 50	6 00	PALM, lb.....	12	10
SODIUM, Acetate, lb.....	30	35	Erigeron, oz.....	20	25	SPEARMINT, gal.....	1 50	1 65
Bicarbonate, kgs., lb.....	2 50	2 75	Eucalyptus, lb.....	1 50	1 75	TURPENTINE, gal.....	80	1 00
Bromide, lb.....	85	90						

## Drug Reports.

### Canada

During the past month the markets have been fairly steady with an upward tendency in most lines. Glycerine is decidedly higher, it may reach 20c. in cases. Quinine has been advanced by the manufacturers about 5c. per ounce; higher prices still are looked for. Cocaine has been advanced \$1 per oz. Oils, Bergamot, lemon and cubebes have advanced. Saltpetre is about 1c. per lb. higher. Arrowroot, cubebes, camphor, chamomile flowers, Buchu leaves, Ginseng root, gaelic and tannic acids, cocaine, creosote, nutgalls, menthal, saulonine are all higher.

### Business Notices.

We would call the attention of the trade to the advertisement of the Canadian Specialty Co., of 118 King street E., Toronto, Ont. They are the Canadian distributors of Mr. Henry Heide's goods, and Mr. Emil Polikwa, who recently visited Montreal, Boston, New York and Philadelphia, and is the proprietor of the

above firm, reports an increasing sale of these goods everywhere. He has brought several new lines with him which his firm will put on the market this Fall, and we bespeak for the Canadian Specialty Co., now in its tenth year, an increasing business during the coming months.

### Detection of Phenacetine.

As a test for phenacetine in powder mixtures the following reaction of Ritsert is recommended: Dissolve 0.1 gm. in 1 cc. of concentrated hydrochloric acid in a test-tube, then dilute with 1 cc. of water and let the mixture cool. Filter out any precipitate formed and add to the filtrate 3 to 4 drops of a 3 per cent. solution of chromic acid. The solution, in presence of phenacetine, takes on a ruby color.—*L'Union. Phar.*

### Tuberon

This name is given by Prof. Verley to the pure tuberosse essential oil, a substance separated from the oil of tuberosse as obtained by enfleurage. M. Verley obtained tuberon by distillation of the crude oil in vacuo. He attacked the problem of producing the tuberosse odor

synthetically much in the same manner as he did that of the jasmine, and though he has not yet succeeded in solving it, its solution is merely a question of time. This much is known of tuberon—that it is a keton, but its constitution has not yet been established.—*Rev. Phar.*

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