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CANADIAN DRUGGIST

Vol. VII.

TORONTO, CANADA, NOVEMBER, 1895.

No. 11.

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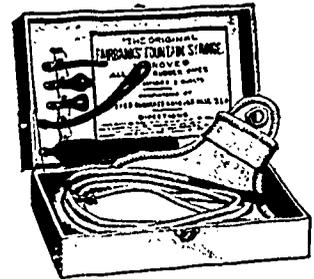
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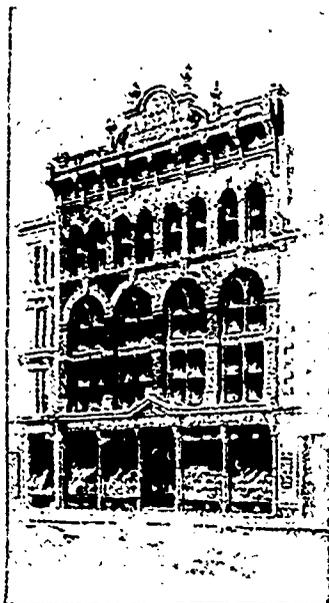
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Special attention given to all goods sent us
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The Largest Importers and Ex-
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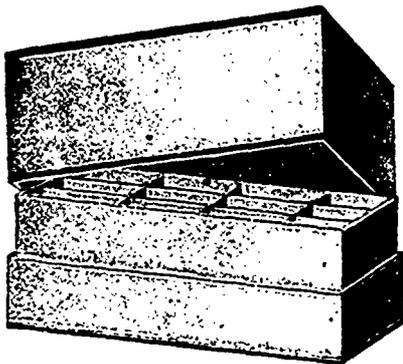
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ABSOLUTE PURITY GUARANTEED BY USING

**T. & H. Smith's
CHLOROFORM PURE**

(Answering all recognized purity tests.)

MORPHINE and SALTS

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FROM ALL WHOLESALE HOUSES THROUGHOUT CANADA.

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MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS,
Edinburgh, Scotland, and 12 Worship St., London, England.

Ontario Optical Institute

The next Class in Optics and Refraction will
commence TUESDAY, DECEMBER 10th.

The teaching embraces everything necessary for an Optician to intelligently detect
errors of vision and properly fit spectacles.

Students are welcome to remain until they are satisfied they have grasped the
necessary information. At the end of the Course of Instruction a handsome Diploma is
given gratis to those passing the examination.

A PRACTICAL COURSE FOR PRACTICAL PEOPLE.

Over twenty students attended the Ontario Optical Institute in September and
October.

For further information, and recommendations from former students, apply to

DR. W. E. HAMILL,

Specialist in Eye Diseases,

Room 11, Janes' Building,

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Cor. King and Yonge Sts., Toronto.

Canadian Druggist

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

VOL. VII.

TORONTO, NOVEMBER, 1895.

No. 11

Canadian Druggist

WILLIAM J. DYAS, 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,
20 Bay St., TORONTO, ONT.

EUROPEAN AGENCIES:

ENGLAND: Aldermay House, 60 Watling Street,
London, E. C.

FRANCE: 5 Rue de la Bourse, Paris.

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Progress in Price-Cutting.

The rapidity with which the evil of price-cutting has spread throughout the western portion of Ontario has startled the drug trade, both wholesale and retail, and steps to stem the tide of destruction are now being taken. The retailer who has subjected himself to it has already learned that his own action is his worst enemy, and the wholesaler fears possible conjunctions for buying purposes, which will jeopardize his own trade. It is now felt that some united action must be taken to stop, if possible, a system which has worked such havoc in the drug trade in the neighboring Republic, and which, if persisted in here, would speedily wipe out of existence the majority of our retail drug stores. Those who have recently realized what the practice means are the ones who are most active in seeking to bring about associate and concerted action, while those who have not yet been meddled with are, as usual, tardy in manifesting an interest which would strengthen, and is needed to strengthen, the hands of their confrères. If for no other reason than the hope of prospective safety, every druggist should lend a hand in this matter. Don't build yourself up with the false hope that your customers will stand by you; merely recollect that life is made up of business bargaining; that every dollar you receive is only given you for a bargain equivalent, and that your customer will readily relinquish it to your opponent if he is known to give more for it. Your neighboring druggist is more anxious to see you get good living prices than is the best customer you have got, so to him it is your duty to turn, and with him your duty to join, when prices are at stake.

Don't be misled into the belief that nothing can come of any attempt to maintain prices. It certainly can't come if you and others are unwilling and won't help. Recollect that even a united determination on the part of druggists themselves will at once abate 90 per cent. of

the evil, and that this is a step at once possible and reasonable. This being accomplished, the other 10 per cent. can then be attended to with deliberation and care.

What, in our opinion, is wanted first is association and definite organization, supported essentially by most liberal contributions for defensive purposes. Don't falter about the last, as it is better for each to put up twenty-five dollars, or more if needed, for fighting purposes, than to give away that amount monthly in the losing game of price-cutting. When organization and funds are at disposal select an active executive and submit yourselves to their orders. The power they have will be determined exactly by your obedience to orders. For instance, should they desire to induce any proprietary medicine manufacturer to take steps to keep his remedy out of cut-rate stores; and the inducement should take the form of an order to every druggist throughout the province to absolutely refuse the sale of a single bottle until satisfactory results were attained, your compliance with the order, or your failure to comply, would determine the extent of the power conferred on your executive body. One thing is certain, that if it were possible to get every druggist in the province to yield such obedience, as in such a case would be needed, and in cases of similar import, the difficulty would very speedily terminate, as the fear of such influence being exercised in any direction decided upon by the executive would stimulate an activity in many quarters for self-preservation not now dreamed of. Whatever plan, if any, you may have, at least throw in your influence and unite for associate organization, and then steadfastly support the plan of operation decided upon for general protection of the trade. You have rights; defend them.

The thread of silk spun by the common silkworm is only the fifteen hundredth part of an inch in thickness.

To Numerous Correspondents.

We have received during the last month a number of personal letters, "not for publication," laying before us the grievances under which many of the writers are suffering from the business methods mentioned elsewhere. We cannot possibly undertake to answer individually all these communications, and those who are anxious to know what is to be done we would refer to our columns.

Many of those who now write were, some time ago, perfectly indifferent to the appeals for organization, but now that the effects of the prevailing "epidemic" are being felt, they are crying aloud, "Save us." We can only say, you must first put forth some effort to save yourselves. Do your share; induce your neighbor to do his. THE CANADIAN DRUGGIST will continue to give its assistance, and we trust to see a fruitful outcome.

Pharmaceutical Examinations.

The Board of Examiners of the Pharmaceutical Association of the Province of Quebec for major and minor candidates held the semi-annual examination in Laval University, Quebec, on Tuesday and Wednesday, when thirteen major and twenty-one minor candidates presented themselves, and of these three major and eight minor passed, and are named in order of merit, namely: As licentiates of pharmacy—Osborne Thomas Mack, Alexandre Lemieux, Edward Senecal. As certified clerks—P. Emile Chevalier, A. C. Roy, D. S. Baxter, R. J. Taylor, F. C. Lachevretaire, J. Ritchie, E. O. Gagnon, Jos. A. Labranche.

The examiners were Messrs. R. W. Williams, Three Rivers; A. E. DuBerger, Waterloo; S. Lachance, W. H. Chapman, J. R. Parkin, Montreal.

A Dominion Pharmaceutical Association.

A number of the speakers at the preliminary meeting of druggists, held Nov. 4th, and which is briefly reported elsewhere, strongly recommended the formation of a Dominion Pharmaceutical Association in the near future. Some, indeed, suggested its immediate formation; others advised the provincial organization first, and after that an association embracing the druggists of all Canada. Our readers know well our feeling in this respect. To be recognized as a body with weight, with influence, we must be an organized body. It is only in this way that we can have strength, that we can bring influences to bear, and that we can hold our position in spite of all comers. We trust soon to see the realization of such a scheme, and heartily wish the Quebec association

the greatest success in their initiatory steps taken in this direction.

Free Optical Course.

The well-known co-operation of THE CANADIAN DRUGGIST in everything that conduces to the advancement and prosperity of the pharmacists of Canada is universally recognized, and its suggestions in regard to matters pharmaceutical always receive from its readers careful attention.

We have, on several occasions, called our readers' attention to the desirability, where practicable, of adding to their stock a line of optical goods, which, if properly handled, prove a source of revenue both directly and indirectly. At the same time, we have pointed out the fact that no success can be had without a thorough, practical knowledge of the science of optics, such as may be obtained by a course of instruction at the hands of some competent teacher.

In order to still further prove our interest in the trade, we have decided to make an offer of which we feel sure many will gladly avail themselves.

We offer a course of instruction for one druggist in any town where there is not already a druggist handling optical goods. The expense of the course of tuition, which lasts two weeks, will be paid wholly by THE CANADIAN DRUGGIST.

The instruction will be given by Mr. L. Laurence, at his rooms, in the office of the Montreal Optical Co., Toronto.

The first class will be commenced January 6th, 1896; the second, January 20th; the third, February 17th; and, in order to accommodate those who live in Eastern Canada, a class commencing February 3rd will be held in Montreal. The only stipulation exacted is: The party desiring instruction must be a druggist (a principal) doing business in a place in which no other druggist is handling this line, and be a subscriber to THE CANADIAN DRUGGIST. In order not to crowd the classes which will be going on at the time, not more than six CANADIAN DRUGGIST students can be accommodated at any one of the classes. Any further information may be obtained by writing THE CANADIAN DRUGGIST, Toronto, Canada.

Wholesalers' Grievances.

(Contributed.)

The peculiar condition of trade generated by the cut-rate system has inflicted upon wholesale druggists forms of hardship which, though not in all cases intentional, are none the less severe.

In order to retain a profit as large as possible while selling at cut prices, the retail druggists combine to buy in sufficient quantities from the manufacturer to secure the jobber's discount, and thus cut out the wholesaler. In other words, each druggist adopts, in intent, the same

principle which induces his own customers to go past him and buy from outsiders. His object is the attainment of the lowest figure, and the same may be said of his customer. Both forget or ignore the fact that any one else is dependent upon them for trade, and yet both are inclined to blame their proper source of supply for not being able to do better for them. Under such circumstances it ill becomes the druggist to cavil at his customer, who merely takes a leaf out of his own book. To make matters worse, the cash trade goes where the cut price prevails, and the credit where it is, frequently, not wanted. Not merely does such a condition of things apply to manufactured proprietary articles, but the very limited trade now done by wholesale druggists in drug sundries shows that the retailer patronizes very largely the general sundry dealer, who will as readily supply his dry goods opponent as he will him. Retail druggists who are anxious to confine the drug trade to its legitimate channel should at least be as consistent as they require their wholesaler to be. It is manifestly unfair to the wholesaler to tell him that if he will supply a dry goods firm with stock you will withdraw your patronage, and then, when he expresses acquiescence, to turn about and buy from a source parallel with the one you have condemned.

The wholesale trade is anxious to keep in touch with its proper customers, but wants such a condition reciprocal. Pulling apart can never mend matters, but the closest union attainable may do much to rectify wrongs which sadly need righting.

A Druggist the First Publisher.

The first Japanese newspaper appeared only twenty-five years ago. It was published monthly, by a druggist, as an advertising medium. Now there are over four hundred journals in the realm of the Mikado.

Students in Pharmacy.

The students of the Montreal College of Pharmacy have elected the following office bearers: President, L. A. Genest; vice-president, E. P. Lemieux; secretary-treasurer, M. J. Gadsbois; councillors, E. A. Desrosiers, N. Barolet, H. E. Archambault, L. Fortin, A. Ecrement; standard-bearer, L. L. Bernard; marshal, J. A. Quenneville.

More Price-Cutting.

The epidemic has now broken out in St. Catharines, Ont., and bids fair to demoralize the trade there. The latest additions to the list of "cut" remedies are those of the Ontario Chemists' Association, the 25 cent preparations, according to an advertisement in the St. Catharines *Evening Star*, being sold at ten cents.

A. Y. SCOTT.

D. MacMILLAN.

Scott & MacMillan

Manufacturers of

Perfumes
Perfumed Waters
 and
Toilet Sundries.



TELEPHONE 2052.

14-16 MINCING LANE, TORONTO, ONT.

Perfumes

PERSIAN LILAC SWISS CLOVER SPANISH BOUQUET
 MO-KO-KA JASMIN CARNATION
 WHITE ROSE WHITE HELIOTROPE JOCKEY CLUB
 CRAB APPLE BLOSSOM

Perfumed Waters

LILAC • VIOLET • LAVENDER, ETC.

Sundries

ALMOND CREAM,
 PANSY VIOLET TOILET POWDER,
 PANSY VIOLET JELLY CREAM,
 PANSY VIOLET TOOTH POWDER.

STILL TO THE FRONT

Souder's Chewing Gums

ARE ACKNOWLEDGED TO BE THE

BEST GUMS IN THE MARKET

Reliable, handsomely put up, and affording a good profit.

Tolu Sugar Plums,
 Sweet Wheat,
 After Dinner,
 Celery Pepsin,
 Mountain Teaberry Tolu,
 Kissimee, Pineapple, Blood Orange,
 Banana, Royal Tablet Tolu, etc.

Send for Price List of Show Case Assortments
 (only \$3.75).

-ALSO -

FAULTLESS CHEMICAL CO.'S (Baltimore, Md.)

PEPSIN CHIPS

(The gum that is round.)

JUST OUT: **BILLINGS, CLAPP & CO.'S**
Slippery Elm Lozenges

For Coughs, Colds, and Hoarseness, in 5lb. glass-front Tins.

SEND US YOUR SAMPLE ORDER.

CANADIAN SPECIALTY CO.

38 Front Street East,

Toronto.

Hot Water Bottles . . .



Are now articles of prime interest, their use extending year by year. In no other line is there so much variety in quality, so that all parties require to exercise unusual care in making purchases. In mentioning prices we wish to say that no other line gives better value in soft, pliable, durable stock and good finish than

Universal Hot Water Bottles

Two Quart, \$8.25. Three Quart, \$8.75. Four Quart, \$9.25.

The Same Applies to

Universal Fountain Syringes

ORDINARY	COMBINATION
Two Quart, \$ 8.50	Two Quart, \$ 15.00
Three Quart, 10.00	Three Quart, 16.00
Four Quart, 11.50	Four Quart, 17.00

"Highland" Chest Protectors

These are exceptionally good value.

No. 1 Protector, double, chamois lined, small	\$ 7.50 doz.
No. 2 " " " " medium	10.00 "
No. 3 " " " " large	12.00 "
No. 4 Vest, wool-lined, circumference 30-33 inch	18.00 "
No. 5 " " " " 34-37 inch	18.00 "
No. 6 " chamois-lined, " 30-33 inch	21.00 "
No. 7 " " " " 34-37 inch	21.00 "

A sample of any of the above mentioned lines can be obtained by mail, and stock can be ordered subsequently.

The following are a few latest arrivals.

Betanaphthol-Bismuth	Cubeb Cigarettes
Ammonia	"Shell" Brand Castile Soap
Phenacetine-Buyer ozs.	Acme Pellets, 5c. pkgs.
Sulphonal-Buyer ozs.	Gibson's Candies
" " lbs.	Estes' Patent T. W. Boxes

Frog in Your Throat

ELLIOT & CO.

5 FRONT STREET EAST

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We Manufacture

Envelopes
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School Blanks
Memo Books, etc., etc.,

And are Headquarters for

ALL KINDS of **STATIONERS' SUPPLIES**

DO YOU WANT THESE GOODS?
Then write us for prices.

THE W. J. GAGE CO., LTD.
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J. STEVENS & SON,
78 LONG LANE, - LONDON, E.C.,
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Red Cross English Dressings.
Druggists' Specialties,
Glass and Earthenware.
Hospital Supplies and Instruments.

1895 List and Discounts now ready.

CANADIAN AGENCY :
145 Wellington Street West,
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We have a
New Line of

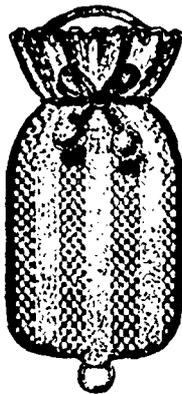
**Hot
Water
Bottles**

which we are offering to the
trade at

Very Low Figures

We can give you a two-quart
hot water bottle to retail at
75 cents each.

Prices and quantity discount on
application.



ALPHA RUBBER CO., LTD.
MONTREAL, CANADA.

**DICK'S
UNIVERSAL FOR HORSES
MEDICINES AND CATTLE**

They always give entire satisfaction, and there are no
medicines in the market that can compare with them.
Thrifty farmers, stockowners and carters all over the
country are, by actual results, realizing that they cannot
afford to be without a supply of
Dick's Blood Purifier Price 50c.
Dick's Blister, for Cuts, Sprains, Swellings,
etc. Price 50c.
Dick's Liniment for Cuts, Sprains, Bruises, etc.
Price 25c.
Dick's Ointment. Price 25c.

Circulars and advertising cards furnished.

DICK & CO., P.O. Box 482, MONTREAL

Trade Mark  Registered

TYPKE & KING

CHEMICAL MANUFACTURERS
7 Jeffrey's Square,
St. Mary Ave.,
LONDON, ENG

Hypophosphites a Specialty.

Acids Phosphoric and all other Pure Acids.

Ammonia Nitrate, Oxalate, Valerianate
and all Ammonia Salts.

Antimony Crocus, Sulphide, Golden Sul-
phuret, and all Antimonial Pre-
parations.

Essences from Fruit, etc., for Confectionery

Hypophosphites Baryta, Iron,
Lime, Magnesia,
Manganese, Potash, and Soda.

All Chemicals for Analytical, Photo-
graphic, and Pyrotechnical purposes.

**The
Best
Brushes**

Hair, Tooth, Nail,
Shaving, Bath,
Cloth, Infants'

MANUFACTURED BY

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PARIS

Agents for Canada—

J. PALMER & SON,

1747 Notre Dame Street, **MONTREAL**

THE
Lyman Bros. Co.

(Limited)

TORONTO, ONT.

Offer the following

.. SACHETS ..

by well-known makers :

COLGATE'S, in 4 oz. Bottles :

Caprice,
Cashmere Bouquet,
Heliotrope,
Italian Violet,
Jockey Club,
White Rose,
West End,
Ylang Ylang.

LUNDBORG'S, in 4 oz. Bottles :

Edenia,
Heliotrope,
Heliaviolet,
Pansy,
Violet,
White Rose.

PINAUD'S, in 5 oz. Bottles :

Acacia de France,
Aurora Tulip,
French Pansy,
Heliotrope,
Jockey Club,
Iris,
Lilas de France,
Lily of the Valley,
Paquita Lily,
Peau de Espagne,
Santai,
Stephanotis,
Violet,
White Rose,
Wood Violet,
Ylang Ylang.

BALDWIN'S, in 5 oz. Bottles :

Dew Drops,
English Violets,
Peachblow,
Stephanotis,
Queen Bess,
Wild Flowers,
Wild Plum.

WOODWORTH'S BLUE LILIES
in 4 oz. Bottles.

HARRISON'S, in 8 oz. Bottles :

Frangipani,
Heliotrope,
Jockey Club,
Violet,
White Rose.

Trade Notes.

M. A. Taschereau, druggist, Montreal, Que., has made an assignment.

C. G. Millar's drug store, Coldwater, Ont., has been destroyed by fire.

Thomas Boulter's drug store at Lanark, Ont., was destroyed by fire, November 4th.

The drug store of W. C. Goode, Godrich, Ont., was destroyed by fire October 19th.

Nasmyth & Davis, druggists, Brantford, Ont., are closing up their business in that city.

Walter Parke has retired from the wholesale drug firm of Archdale Wilson & Co., of Hamilton, Ont.

Proctor, corner Queen and Bathurst streets, Toronto, Ont., is moving his drug business to Drayton, Ont.

W. J. Nichol is now proprietor of the drug store at 170 King street east, Toronto, formerly W. J. Nichol & Co.

George J. Little, 1298 Queen street West, Toronto, Ont., has sold his drug business to Mr. Allen, formerly with J. R. Lee.

S. W. Hobart has purchased the drug stock of the late firm of George S. Hobart & Sons, Kingston, Ont., at 38 cents on the dollar.

Mr. Henry Miles will retire from the wholesale drug firm of Lyman, Sons & Co., Montreal, December 31st, when the term of partnership expires. Mr. Miles has been with the firm twenty-five years, and has been one of its most prominent and active members. Mr. Miles, we understand, does not contemplate removing from Montreal.

Montreal Notes.

Mr. W. H. Griffith, of Sherbrooke, has quite recovered from his recent illness, and looks better than ever. His many friends will be pleased to hear of his restoration to health. He was in town last week.

Mr. John Nault, who has recently been on a tour through England and France with a professional friend, has returned to Montreal, and looks much benefited by his escape, for a time, from the cares and vexations of life behind the drug counter.

About half of the pharmacists of Montreal have put down their names as members of the Universal Trade Association of Detroit. The idea seems to be that if the majority of pharmacists of the United States and Canada will join, the influence of such a large body of retail men (hitherto without trade organization) must be felt.

Mr. MacMillan has opened a pharmacy at the corner of St. Catharine and Philip's square, and Mr. Barnabé, recently in partnership with Mr. Roy, has opened

out on his own account at the corner of Plessis and Ontario.

Mr. Bourque, lately with Dr. Palardy, is also opening a pharmacy on the corner of St. Antoine and Inspector.

In addition to these, a doctor is opening a new pharmacy at St. Henri, a suburb of Montreal, and another pharmacy, with quite a large amount of capital invested in it, is to be opened on St. Catharine street, east of St. Denis, by a young French Canadian, who intends to make French specialties a leading feature.

Many men who ought to know say that if the opening of new drug stores continues, it will not be worth any man's while to devote himself to the business.

When so many pharmacies are in the market one would suppose it bad business policy to establish new ones. Speaking with a long experience, there is only one spot in Montreal where a new drug store could possibly make even a respectable living for its proprietor, and that spot is being negotiated for by a well-known pharmacist.

On dit that Mr. Henry Miles is about to retire from the partnership of Messrs. Lyman, Sons & Co., of which he has been junior member for a number of years, and in which position he has earned the respect of every druggist in Montreal.

A new drug journal, making four in the Dominion, has just been issued in Montreal under the name *Le pharmacien Canadien*. It is to be, it is presumed, the organ of the French-Canadian druggists. It is certainly enterprising, and very well got up for a first number. The British Canadians in the Province of Quebec will certainly wish it success.

Prince Edward Island Notes.

Mr. C. D. Rankin has put in a very handsome plate and stained glass front to his drug store, adding most materially to its appearance, and making it one of the finest exteriors in the maritime provinces.

Mr. Percy D. MacRae, lately in the employ of Mr. L. MacLaren, of Digby, is now on the staff of Watson's drug store, Charlottetown.

It is reported that one of the partners of Messrs. Manson & MacNeill, of Summerside, purposes retiring from the business.

Manitoba Notes.

The drug trade of Manitoba and the West may now be said to be in a healthy and prosperous condition. The successful harvesting and storing of this year's crop has again awakened confidence in trade matters generally, and the drug trade, along with others, is receiving, in a measure, its share of the increased activity.

The druggist, along with the general storekeeper, has had to fight that al-

most inevitable trade barrier, that credit system, which has been too prevalent during the last few years, and, but for the rich and bountiful harvest accorded the farmers of Manitoba and the West the past season, the result of another year's business might have been disastrous.

The change has come, however, and is being welcomed. The experience gained in past years will be of paramount benefit in guarding the future.

The prospects for a good fall and winter trade were never better, and the druggists generally are anticipating a much larger business than in any previous year in consequence.

Several new drug stores are being opened up at different points in the province, which would indicate more confidence in future trade. However, it is to be hoped that the rushing into business upon the spur of the moment, when everything is in a flourishing condition, will not be repeated with the same results as in former years.

The druggists throughout the West have, more or less, during the last few years, been in the habit of laying in large stocks of supplies in the early fall, anticipating a much increased trade during the winter, but it is questionable if, even with the good prospects for the season of 1895 and 1896, this plan will be carried out again by many of those who have found that, with a wholesale house close at hand, it pays to lay in only such stock as is perishable and difficult to handle during the extreme cold weather.

The fancy goods trade, one important factor in the country drug trade, will, no doubt, show an improvement over that of former years; the increased circulation of money throughout the country will, no doubt, augment the confidence already displayed in the coming Christmas trade.

Collections are reported brisk, but somewhat slower than at first anticipated, on account of low prices, the farmers having concluded to hold as large a portion of their crop as possible, in view of an advance. On the whole, prospects for the season of 1895 and 1896 are most encouraging.

The council for the Pharmaceutical Association of Manitoba met at the Clarendon Hotel on the fourth day of October last, for the purpose of considering the report of examiners for the examination held on that date. The following members of the council were present: J. F. Howard, B. M. Canniff, W. R. Bartlett, E. D. Martin, C. Flexon, J. C. Gordon, and Dr. W. A. B. Hutton. Only three students appeared before the examiners at this sitting, and all were successful. Mr. Wallace Colcleugh, of Winnipeg, and Mr. S. G. Keyes, of Midway, passed successfully the minor examination, and Mr. A. E. Kelly, of Winnipeg, the major. Examiners—Dr. W. A. B. Hutton, B. M. Canniff, C. Flexon.

A. R. Leonard, druggist, Stonewall, was in Winnipeg on business.

J. A. Wright, druggist, Boissevain, has returned from a pleasure trip to the East.

Mr. C. S. Touchburne is opening a drug store at Alexander, Man.

W. Ledingham has opened a drug store at Russell, Man. He was formerly with Mr. B. M. Canniff, of Portage la Prairie.

J. H. Rose, chemist and druggist, Winnipeg, has assigned.

Mr. E. T. Howard has purchased the business of Mr. W. H. G. Gibbs, corner Euclid and Main streets, Winnipeg. Mr. Howard has for some time been clerking for his brother, Mr. J. F. Howard, and is well and favorably known in Winnipeg. His friends wish him every success.

Dr. J. J. Poole is opening a drug store at Baldur, Manitoba, in connection with his practice.

Dr. R. L. Morrison, of the late firm of Morrison & Gordon, Carman, was in Winnipeg last week.

Awe-Inspiring!

We have just received a card advertising a United States proprietary remedy called "Frasier's Fountain of Life," and which says, "It produces a breathless, awe-inspiring equilibrium of every atom of the human system." Here is a chance for a public analyst.

Mailing Tubes for Liquids.

A correspondent writes us for the address of "a manufacturer of mailing tubes for liquids." Here is an opportunity for some one who is not advertising this line.

Provincial Druggists.

An informal meeting of the druggists of Ontario was held in the College of Pharmacy building, Toronto, Nov. 4th. There was a good representation of druggists from the different sections of the province. The meeting was called for the purpose of forming a Provincial Pharmaceutical Association for Ontario, and to appoint a deputation to confer with the newly formed Wholesale Druggists' Association, in relation to trade interests. S. Tapscott, of Brantford, was elected chairman *pro tem.*, and J. T. Pepper, of Woodstock, secretary. Letters of apology were read from several members of the council, who found it impossible to be present, all, however, expressing themselves in hearty sympathy with the movement. Expressions of opinion were given by many of those present, all agreeing unanimously as to the advisability of the proposed association and their intention of working energetically in its behalf. A number of valuable suggestions were made by several of the speakers in reference to evils existing in the trade, and a number of remedies for these evils were proposed. These were referred to a committee ap-

pointed to take the initiative in the formation of the Provincial Association. This committee was also delegated to wait on the members of the Wholesale Druggists' Association, which would meet the day following, Nov. 5th, and also to select an executive. The following are the members of the committee: J. H. Mackenzie, G. E. Gibbard, Toronto; W. A. Howell, Hamilton; W. T. Strong, London; H. Watters, Ottawa; G. B. Smith, Guelph; J. McKee, Peterborough; W. A. Karn, Woodstock; A. Turner, Orangeville; W. W. Greenwood, St. Catharines; J. F. Roberts, Parkhill; J. H. Dickey, Trenton.

A resolution was passed looking to the amalgamation with the previously formed Provincial Association, and the following provisional officers were appointed: President, S. Tapscott, Brantford; secretary, J. T. Pepper, Woodstock; treasurer, R. Ferrat, Galt.

We must congratulate the druggists on the tone and *personnel* of the meeting. Everything that was said was moderate and just, and the unanimous desire seems to be that an earnest and persistent effort should be made to unite all trade interests, viz., the wholesale and retail druggists and patent medicine proprietors. We understand a thorough canvass of the druggists of the province will be made to induce all to become members, and we trust that any such effort will meet with the success which it certainly deserves.

Wholesale Drug and Patent Medicine Association.

A meeting was held at the Board of Trade rooms in this city, on Tuesday, November 5th, for the purpose of organizing an association embracing the wholesale druggists and proprietary medicine dealers of Canada. There was a full representation of the leading firms of Ontario and Quebec, the firms represented being, Kerry, Watson & Co., Evans & Sons, Lyman, Sons & Co., Lyman, Knox & Co., of Montreal; Lyman Brothers & Co., Elliott & Co., Lyman, Knox & Co., T. Milburn & Co., Northrop & Lyman Co., Toronto; J. Winer & Co., Archdale Wilson & Co., Hamilton; London Drug Co., J. A. Kennedy & Co., London. An association was formed under the title of the Wholesale Drug and Patent Medicine Association, and the following officers were appointed: President, Mr. J. Henderson, Toronto; first vice-president, Mr. D. Watson, Montreal; second vice-president, Mr. G. Rutherford, Hamilton; secretary-treasurer, Mr. C. McD. Hay, Toronto. The following were appointed a Board of Control: Messrs. R. W. Elliott, Knox, T. Milburn, Howe, J. A. Kennedy.

Matters pertaining to the welfare of the trade were discussed at some length. A deputation, appointed by the meeting of retail druggists held the previous day, waited on the association, and presented a memorial dealing with the existing state of the drug trade, and suggesting remedies

for grievances which exist. A mutual understanding was arrived at, and a feeling of cordial co-operation in all trade interests was displayed, which augurs well for the interests of all parties connected in any way with the trade, either as wholesaler or retailer.

Death of James Douglas.

The many friends of Mr. James Douglas, formerly manager of the London Drug Co., will regret to hear of his death, which took place at London, Ont., October 21st.

Mr. Douglas was the third son of the late Mr. Robert Douglas, of Perth, and commenced his drug career by apprenticeship with Alexander Allan and Dr. Kellock, of Perth, some thirty years ago. He afterwards entered the wholesale drug house of Lyman, Clare & Co., Montreal, and subsequently engaged with Kerry Bros. & Crathern (now Kerry, Watson & Co.). About twelve years ago he assumed management of the London branch of the latter firm, and was afterwards admitted as partner. Close application to business and severe attacks of the "grippe" so undermined his health as to render it necessary to give up business, and about four years ago he removed to Sandwich, Ont., where his brother-in-law, Mr. J. E. D'Avignon, of Windsor, then lived. Deceased was a gentleman of sterling probity, and universally liked by all who knew him.

Mr. Douglas was a member of the volunteer force for some years, serving in the Victoria Rifles before, during, and after the Fenian raid of 1866. He was also a Mason of long standing, having belonged to Mount Royal, No. 32 Q.R., Montreal, Tuscan, of London, and to the Lodge of Perfection and Chapter Rose Croix of the Scottish Rite, London. He was the third oldest (masonically) Past Master of Mount Royal Lodge.

The remains were brought to Perth, where they were interred in Eluwood cemetery under the direction of True Briton Masonic Lodge No. 14, of which the father of deceased was a Past Master. We tender our sincere sympathy to his widow and friends. Amongst his surviving brothers and sisters are Major J. W. Douglas, of Shelburne; W. J. Douglas, Pembroke; Robert Douglas, Minneapolis; Mrs. DeHertel, and Hon. Mrs. John Haggart, Perth.

Chionia, the hepatic stimulant, is attracting much attention in the medical profession. Its physiological action is that of a gentle stimulant to the liver and portal circulation, encouraging normal action of that organ. It is not considered a cathartic specifically.

ANTHOX.—This substance, mentioned in this department last month, and concerning which we have had several queries, is now said to be merely potassium persulphate masquerading in this fanciful name.

Tooth Brushes

WE have a very large stock, and in great variety. Values are much better than we have ever before been able to offer. Our friends are invited to examine samples in the hands of our travellers, and compare prices before placing orders.



**Millot's
Chrysanthemum**

All customers who have handled this splendid perfume will be pleased to know that we are again in receipt of a large supply. We have never before handled a perfume which created such a sensation.



MILLOT'S CHRISTMAS PERFUMES

Finest quality goods, in fancy boxes, suitable for holiday trade. Try them ; they are great values.



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The next Course at the **Optical Institute of Canada** commences on Monday, December 2nd

Applications for admission to this class must be sent in early.

Attention is called to our new

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Baby's Own Soap

Is cut for advertising purposes, but you make a great mistake
in not keeping it, as it carries trade with it.



Ox Gall Stain Soap

An attractive package, tin-foil and carton, 1/2 doz. in box. A
most wonderful preparation for removing stains of paint and
grease from carpets, clothes, etc., and restoring their natural
color.

The Albert Toilet Soap Co. MAKERS
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FIX THIS FACT IN YOUR MEMORY :

JOHNSTON'S FLUID BEEF

STRENGTHENS.

ALWAYS RECOMMEND IT.

RUBBER GOODS

AT RIGHT PRICES

OUR LINE OF
ENEMAS, TUBING, FOUNTAINS,
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prices right. Buyers can effect great
saving by placing orders with us.

SURE-SELLING SPECIALTIES:

CARSON'S BITTERS

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ALLAN'S COUGH CANDIES
1/2 gross box at \$1 per box.

SOAP BARK

In 50 Packages, 1/2 gross box, \$1
per box.

Full lines of Sundries.

Mail orders promptly executed.

ALLAN & CO.

132 BAY ST., TORONTO

Pharmacy in England.

The Breweries—Cocoa Wine as a Favorite—Public Analysts and Pharmacists—Chloroform and Ether in Bond—Nitroglycerine Tablets—Soap and Its Profits.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

The Breweries, as the annual Brewers' Exhibition is called, generally has some fresh objects of interest to pharmacists. This year it must be admitted that the usual standard is hardly maintained, owing to the absence of some of the largest machinery manufacturers. The exhibition is always popular and successful, but much of its success is due to the composite character of the exhibits. Besides the inevitable brewers' mash tuns, materials and apparatus, the soda fountain and mineral water manufacturers occupy considerable space, and those that supply these, such as cordial, soluble essence, manufacturers, and essential oil importers, etc., have attractive exhibits. Amongst soluble essences the kola nut seems growing in favor. "Biaris" is the name given to a compound effervescing salt supplied to mineral water makers, who dispense it in their own bottles. "Jerezona," a curious name, evidently compounded from the Latin for sherry, with a dash of cinchona, is a very agreeable tonic, containing a standardized amount of the hydrobromic extract of cinchona bark, prepared by Fletcher's patent. Armour, of pork-packing fame, are making a big bid for public favor, and their extract of meat in liquid and solid form is freely dispensed at their attractive stall. They have a lard substitute which they call "vegetole," of which I shall have more to say in another issue. Filters, bottle makers, printers, and others are represented in the huge galleries that run round the Royal Agricultural Hall. It may be of interest to add that essential oil importers are all jubilant at higher prices, which are steadily growing, whilst essence makers look glum and groan over the ruinous prices of best Jamaica ginger, etc.

Coca wine must be booming. I have just heard that Messrs. Ambrecht, Nelson & Co. have given orders for several millions of handbills and booklets respecting the virtues of their coca wine. The connection of coca wine and homœopathy is certainly not altogether apparent, and yet Messrs. Ambrecht-Nelson used to be known in the West end of London as homœopathic chemists. But for several years past they have made a specialty of this wine, and advertised largely, both to the medical profession, the trade, and the general public. Perhaps to Vin. Mariani belongs the honor of starting coca wine in favor, but there can be little doubt that the consumption is now something enormous, as every wholesale druggist, wine dealer, and chemist has his own particular brand, as well as the well-advertised ones.

Public analysts are always clashing with the government laboratory over milk standards, etc. With their worrying the unsuspecting milkman we are not concerned; but of late years, in their anxiety

to display their energies, they have laid it down as a dictum that anything procured from a druggist's shop must be a drug. It is inconvenient enough to be bound by the Pharmacopœia as to the exact nature and quality of an article like beeswax that may be required to refurbish the family furniture. But some analysts are not satisfied with that, and labor to procure convictions in cases where sweet spirit of nitre is asked for, and the British Pharmacopœia spirit of nitrous ether is, probably, *not* supplied. Licorice is another article that they have tried to brand as a drug, but without success. The difficulty that pharmacists have to face is to compete with the cutting stores, and this would be made an impossibility if a distinction were to be drawn merely because the druggist is a qualified man and the storeman may be a grocer. Beeswax is in the delightful position of being regarded as a drug in some parts of the country, whilst in others it is not considered worthy of the title. It is usually in those parts where chemists have been summoned for selling the commercial variety, containing a varying proportion of mineral or paraffin wax, that it is regarded as a drug. Prosecutions against grocers for the same article have been uniformly unsuccessful. This is so manifestly unfair that the matter cannot rest where it is. Curiously enough, these remarks are supplemented in an emphatic manner by an editorial article on exactly the same subject in the *Chemist and Druggist* published this day.

The export trade of wholesale druggists, essence and perfume manufacturers, has distinctly improved since the wise policy of our Board of Inland Revenue sanctioned the rebate of duty on all the spirit used. Previous to that all tinctures, medicinal spirits, etc., had to be shipped from Germany to English customers abroad, and only a few firms possessed the privilege of making essences and perfumes in bond, down at the docks, under the supervision of the customs. This privilege is still accorded, but already it is reported that one of the firms has given it up in favor of accepting the Inland Revenue plan of exporting in bond from your own warehouse. We are still handicapped, however, with regard to chloroform, ether, collodion, etc., as no reasonable plan has been worked out by which English manufacturers can export these in bond when made from pure alcoholic. Of course, the Inland Revenue is mortally afraid that the products of methylated spirit would be shipped, and so drawback be paid on stuff that had never paid duty. But our big Scotch chloroform makers, who annually sell large quantities made from pure spirit for exportation abroad, ought to take a leaf out of the perfume-makers' book, and obtain leave to manufacture in bond. As it is, there is a decided opinion amongst many medical men in favor of chloroform, etc., prepared from pure alcohol, and no allowance can at present be made for this article when shipped abroad.

Nitroglycerine tablets came in for unmerited censure at a recent inquest. The evidence showed that the deceased had been accustomed to take quite a number daily, as he suffered from heart disease. Whereupon the medical man stated that it was a most foolish practice, as the drug was very powerful, and if taken in any quantity might prove dangerous to life. An intelligent juror suggested that merely carrying about such an article as nitroglycerine was very risky, and was evidently under the impression that nitroglycerine is a solid and people in the habit of cutting off chunks and chewing it! Mr. Martindale has promptly refuted these statements, and shown, on Dr. Sidney Ringer's personal experience, that large quantities of nitroglycerine may be absorbed without serious symptoms. Of course, these tablets only contain $\frac{1}{100}$ th of a grain, made up with a chocolate basis.

The recent slump in South African mines is probably responsible for the latest *Vinolia Soap* advertisement. It is headed, "Golden Advice," and runs: "There are mines and mines, there are soaps and soaps; all mines are not gold mines, all soaps are not *Vinolia*." At the same time soap seems to be a gold mine, as Pears have paid 10 per cent. dividend on their ordinary shares, and still carry a good amount to the reserve fund. Is the world becoming cleaner, that in spite of the most active competition all the leading soapmakers are doing better business than ever before?

Pleasant Flavored Solutions of Ichthyol.

One of the objections to the use of ichthyol in therapeutics is its odor, which, to many persons, is intolerable. For this reason the following, which, it is claimed, have an agreeable odor and flavor, will be welcomed by apothecaries as well as physicians. They are from the *Therapeutische Monatshefte*:

FOR INTERNAL USE.

Peppermint water.....	50 gm.
Simple syrup	20 gm.
Ichthyol.....	½ gm.

Mix.

Essence of peppermint dissolved in alcohol absolute may be used in place of the water, 2 drops of the oil in 15 drops of alcohol being sufficient to mask 1 to 1.5 drams of ichthyol.

FOR EXTERNAL USE.

Essential oil of citronella. . .	25 parts.
Oil of eucalyptus	25 parts.
Ichthyol. . .	950 parts.

Essential oil of *pinus sylvestris* may be used instead of those given, but a much larger quantity will be required—as much as half the volume of the ichthyol being necessary.—*National Druggist*.

RESACETIN.—Synonym for oxyphenylacetic acid.

Pharmacy in Italy.

The three principal foreign pharmacies in Naples, says a writer on the conditions of pharmacy in Italy in the *Rundschau*, are Kernot's Pharmacy, the Farmacia Anglo-Americana, and the Farmacia Internazionale. Mr. Kernot's is situated just opposite the Royal Palace, and claims to be the oldest English pharmacy in the whole of Italy. It was founded by the father of the present proprietor at the beginning of this century, and has a very high reputation, not only among visitors, but also among the Neapolitans themselves, for its high-class dispensing, and especially for the purity of its English quinine, the latter article, by the way, always finding a ready sale at high prices. Kernot's is a very elegantly-equipped pharmacy, and is only equalled in this respect by the Pharmacie Internationale in the Via Callabritto, which is fitted in such a lavish and artistic style that it is supposed to be the finest of its kind in the whole of Europe. The proprietor of the Farmacia Internazionale is M. Luigi d'Emilio, the head of the dispensing department being a Danish gentleman. The Farmacia Anglo-Americana, although it cannot compare with the two first-named in respect of beauty and appearance, has, nevertheless, a very excellent reputation. This pharmacy occupies three shops, attached to which are extensive laboratories. Its proprietor is a German, M. Durst, who has practised pharmacy not only in his native country and in Italy, but also in France and in England. He possesses both the German and Italian diplomas. M. Durst speaks fluently no fewer than six languages. Many of the pharmacies on the Italian Riviera and in North Italian towns, as well as in Rome, have one or more English assistants, but although Britishers and Americans only form the chief portion of the foreign customers of these pharmacists, the German and Austrian contingent of chemists' assistants, nevertheless, becomes more numerous year by year. In many places where only one foreign assistant is kept, a German possessing a knowledge of French and English, or even a superficial knowledge of English pharmacy, is often preferred to an Englishman, especially as the latter is generally not a linguist. In all Italian cities there are large colonies of German or German-Swiss, mostly proprietors of hotels or of factories and shops; consequently, a knowledge of the German language is much more valuable to the foreigner in Italy than a knowledge of French. The last-named language especially is of very little use in Southern Italy, although in the North it is heard almost daily—in fact, in a place such as Naples an Englishman with a knowledge of French has only a very slight advantage over an Englishman who does not know French. The conditions for qualified assistants are, as a rule, from 200 to 250 lire (\$/ to £) per month, outdoors. This is for the first season, but if the assistant returns to the same place in suc-

cessive seasons his salary is almost always raised, and his travelling expenses are paid both ways. As a rule the engagement lasts from November 1 until the end of April, with a stipulation that it will be prolonged for one or two months in case the season should be late. The hours are very long, viz., from 8 a.m. to 10 p.m., and from 8 a.m. to 7 p.m. on alternate days, with one and a half hour's break for each of the two meals, and every alternate Sunday free. Between Christmas and Easter there is hardly any spare time in the shop. Although these conditions seem rather hard, it is, nevertheless, a valuable experience for a man to pass one or two seasons in Italy, apart from the pleasure of wintering in the sunny South.—*Chemist and Druggist*.

The Cut Rate Problem in France.

A proposal for regulating the sale of specialties, presented by the syndicate of pharmacists of the Loire and the Haute Loire, was read at a recent meeting of the General Association of French Pharmacists, says the Paris correspondent of the *Chemist and Druggist*. The proposal deals, firstly, with specialties intended for export, and, secondly, with those destined for sale in France and Algeria. It is proposed that manufacturers should form themselves into a "Syndicate of Manufacturers of Pharmaceutical Products." With regard to export, the suggestion is that each member of the syndicate should adopt a special capsule, label, or distinctive mark for all their goods destined for foreign trade. The sale of specialties bearing such indication would be prohibited in France, and the arrangement would be that any wholesale druggist or other dealer selling such goods in France would render them liable to confiscation. The proposed arrangement for the sale of specialties in France is as follows: The members of the Syndicate des Fabricants would sell all specialties at the prices marked for the public, less a discount of 5 per cent. to wholesale druggists and commission agents.

A ticket, representing the actual amount of the discount, would be inclosed with each article; this would be removed on receiving a supply of goods and handed to the Society of Pharmacy of each department, who would collect the amount and distribute the proceeds. Pharmacists desiring to participate in this arrangement would be required to sign an agreement as follows: "The undersigned, pharmacist, residing Rue—, at —, desiring to associate myself with the efforts of the Syndicate of Manufacturers, which has decided to put a stop to the depreciation their specialties suffer through the action of certain pharmacists as regards the prices fixed for sale to the public, spontaneously engage myself of my free will to sell all specialties and other goods similar to specialties at the exact marked prices. This without any discount or manoeuvre that could diminish the price of

sale to the public. I agree to accept the decision of the committee of the Syndicate of Manufacturers of Pharmaceutical Products as regards all disputes concerning the proper carrying out of the present engagement, or, in case of judicial proceedings, the finding of the Civil Tribunal of the Seine." The provincial societies would be charged with the supervision and carrying out of this contract.

Any pharmacist against whom sufficient proof could be brought that he has not complied therewith would have his tickets refused payment. Specialists are invited to pay in the amount of tickets not presented to the pension fund of the General Association of French Pharmacists. A proposal of this kind in a more or less modified form has been under the consideration of the manufacturers of specialties for some time past—*American Druggist*.

Handling Customers.

Every merchant should see that his clerks are properly instructed as to how to handle customers. When a new clerk begins to work for you, see that the first thing that is told him is the manner in which to deal with the people. See that the clerk is instructed to please the customer at all hazards. Do anything that is possible in the way of showing goods, answering questions, taking pains in waiting on cranks as well as quick and easy buyers. Instruct your clerks so that they will understand that every customer is to be treated fairly and as liberally as possible. See that no misrepresentations are made, and try to have your clerks impress the people with the idea that your store is really at their service and is endeavoring to serve them faithfully. When a customer puts dependence in you or your employees, see that they are never disappointed. If they leave anything to your judgment, see that your employees give them the very best that is to be had. It is well to let the clerk and the customer both feel that confidence is placed in the clerk by the firm. This strengthens the clerk in his efforts to serve you, and makes the purchaser feel that some one is waiting on him who knows his business and in whose word dependence may be placed.—*Keystone*.

Fruit juices and beverages may be preserved by the addition of hydrogen dioxide solution in the proportion of one in ten thousand.

Surgical plasters and dressings should not be exposed to the action of sunlight as they are seriously injured by such treatment.

TO RENDER CREOSOTE TASTELESS.—Rub it up with magnesia in the proportion of one part in ten, powder the resulting hardened substance and suspend in syrup.

3 GOOD SELLERS

VELROSE SHAVING CREAM
SHAVING STICK
BARBER'S BAR



PAY YOU WELL. PLEASE YOUR CUSTOMERS
ATTRACTIVE COUNTER ARTICLES

Order Sample 1/2 dozen from your wholesale house to come with next order.
We supply Samples for free distribution with first orders.

THOS. LEEMING & CO.
MONTREAL

FRONT AND BACK VIEW

AMERICAN SILVER TRUSS

Retains Severest Hernia with Comfort.

MANUFACTURED BY
The Smith Manuf'g Co., - Galt, Ont.

The Silver Truss

IS A NEW INVENTION,
NEW IN PRINCIPLE,
NEW IN DESIGN,
NEW IN APPLICATION,
and the MOST PERFECT KNOWN.

The great success of this Truss in holding with comfort all kinds of hernia, whether adults, youths, or infants, all over Canada, the United States, and Europe, is phenomenal. They have been adopted by leading hospitals, surgeons, and rupture specialists of the United States, and by Westminster and Guy's Hospitals, London, Eng. No greater recommendation could be accorded any appliance than its adoption by the physicians and surgeons comprising the staffs of these hospitals, which rank among the largest and best in the world.

MANUFACTURED BY
THE SMITH MANUF'G CO., GALT, ONT.

LITTLE'S PATENT FLUID
NON-POISONOUS
SHEEP DIP AND CATTLE WASH.

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

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

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

Removes the unpleasant smell from Dogs and other animals.

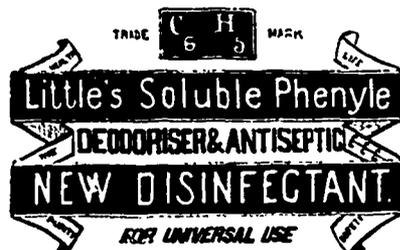
"Little's Sheep Dip and Cattle Wash" is used at the Dominion Experimental Farms at Ottawa and Brandon, at the Ontario Industrial Farm, Guelph, and by all the principal Breeders in the Dominion; and is pronounced to be the cheapest and most effective remedy on the market.

27 17 Gold, Silver, and other Prize Medals have been awarded to "Little's Sheep and Cattle Wash" in all parts of the world.

Sold in large Tins at \$1.00. Is wanted by every Farmer and Breeder in the Dominion.

ROBERT WIGHTMAN, Druggist, OWEN SOUND, ONT.
Sole Agent for the Dominion.

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



CHEAP, HARMLESS, AND EFFECTIVE

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

NON-POISONOUS AND NON-CORROSIVE.

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

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

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

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

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

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

ROBERT WIGHTMAN, Druggist, OWEN SOUND, ONT.
Sole Agent for the Dominion.

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



Rapid Sellers

LUXTEN'S INSECT POWDER

London Drug Co.'s

- Sticky Fly Paper**
- Lime Juice**
(½ Pts., Pts., and Qts.)
- Moth Balls**
in 10 cent boxes.

Storey's Headache Powders
10 cent packages.

Gem Rings

Mixed Spices

Stafford's White Paste
Cleaner and Stronger than Mucilage



THE
LONDON DRUG CO.,
LONDON, ONT.

ALL KINDS OF . . .

CRUDE DRUGS.

-- SPECIALTIES OF --

FREDK. GRAF, DRUG MERCHANT,

65 FENCHURCH ST., LONDON, E.C.

Established 1886. Prices and samples on application.

Fine Fruit Tablets



ENGLISH FORMULA TABLETS

Have been our specialty and have been a success. Packed in elegant Flint Glass jars, large glass stopper, the finest package in the Dominion. Also in round jars, similar to English, but made two inches shorter to fit the ordinary shelf. A large variety. List of flavors and prices on application.

G. J. HAMILTON & SONS,
PICTOU, N.S.



PER DOZ.
No. 1. Nozzle and Shield, with Outlet Tubing . . . \$30
No. 2. " " Complete 2-qt. Fountain, 48
DISCOUNT TO TRADE ON APPLICATION.
BEST SYRINGE ON THE MARKET. SOLD BY ALL JOBBERS.
LYMAN, KNOX & CO.
Montreal and Toronto
Agents for Canada.

Cinchona.

Thirteen species of cinchona are known to yield barks which are met with in commerce; but of these only four are mentioned in the British Pharmacopœia. The most important species are now largely cultivated in India, Ceylon, and Java. The species named are *C. Calisaya*, discovered by Weddell, in 1847 (referred to in *Ann. des Sciences Nat.*, 1846), although its bark had been an article of commerce for some years; *C. Condaminea*, *C. Succirubra* (Howard's Nueva Quinologia), largely cultivated in British India, although a native of Ecuador, known in commerce as red bark; and *C. Lancifolia*, a native of New Granada, cultivated in India, and imported in large quantities for the manufacture of quinine, commonly known as Columbian bark.

The history of this article of commerce is exceedingly interesting, but the earlier records are lost in obscurity, and it is by no means certain that the aborigines of South America had any knowledge of its medicinal properties; certain it is that to this day the Peruvians themselves make no use of the bark, nor is it included in the methods of their itinerant doctors.

The earliest record of the bark is said to be when it was first introduced into Europe, 1640. It is, however, said that, in the year 1739, a Jesuit missionary, residing in Loxa, was cured of fever by the administration of the bark.

Whether this is correct or not, it is agreed that the medicinal property of the bark was accidentally discovered. It was long used for the purposes of dyeing, and exported from the country for that purpose by the Spaniards. An ancient tradition, given by Condamine ("Mem. de l'Académie Royale des Sciences, année 1738"), says that the Americans owe the discovery of the remedy to some wild beasts which were remarked to resort to the bark for the cure of some disease. But another account, with a greater appearance of reality, is that some cinchona trees, being thrown down by the winds into a pool of water, lay there until the water became so bitter that every one refused to drink it.

However, one of the neighboring inhabitants, being seized with a violent paroxysm of fever, and finding no other water to quench his thirst, was forced to drink this, by which he was almost immediately cured of his complaint. He afterwards related the circumstance to others, and prevailed upon some of his friends, who were ill of fever, to make use of the same remedy, with whom it proved equally successful.

The use of this medicine, however, was very little known till about the year 1638, when, a signal cure having been performed by it on the Spanish Viceroy's lady, the Countess del Cinchon, at Lima, it came into general repute, and hence obtained the name of the countess' powder or cinchona.

On the recovery of the lady, she distributed a large quantity of the bark to

the Jesuits, in whose hands it acquired still greater reputation, and by them it was first introduced into Europe.

It is said that Louis the Fifteenth, when Dauphin, was the first in Europe who experienced its efficacy.

It subsequently obtained the name of "crown bark" from having been used by the royal family of Spain.

The cinchonas are evergreen, and all natives of South America, in an area which includes portions of Venezuela, New Granada, Ecuador, Peru, and Bolivia. They are confined to the mountain districts, none growing in the plains, the average altitude being given as 8,000 feet above sea level. The tree attains considerable height, sending off large branches covered with rough brown bark. The *C. Officinalis* has been found with a trunk as large as a man's body; but since the demand for the bark has increased, there are only young and smaller trees to be found. As the climate of these regions varies considerably, it affects the growth much more than the variety of the soil. That which suits it best is a red clay, or rocky ground on the banks of mountain streams.

The season proper for collecting the bark is from September to November, as these are the only months in the year in which there is little or no rain in these districts, for it is useless to cut bark when it is wet, as it then loses its color, turns black, and is worthless. Should it, however, become wet accidentally, it must be at once dried to be of any value at all. The work is, nevertheless, carried on throughout the year at intervals.

The collection and preparing of the cinchona barks involve great hardships, and mean very arduous labor. The men employed are generally Indians and half-breeds, engaged by companies or individual merchants. These men are known as "cascarilleros," from the Spanish "cascara" bark. They are governed by a major domo, who directs all operations, receives and examines the bark direct from the workmen, and who then stores it for future use.

The whole district is examined, and the forests explored in all directions, so that the greatest gain may be obtained; and at a given point, so as to form a convenient centre, a camp is formed, and the workmen are sent singly, or in small parties, to search for cinchona trees, and to collect the bark. In order to do this, the tree must be felled, being cut a little above the root, the bark having been removed previously, it being thicker at this point, therefore of more value. Nothing is lost; even the ground is removed round the trunk, so that every portion may be obtained. After the tree has been felled, the periderm is removed by striking it with a mallet, thus exposing the inner bark, which is then cleaned by a brush.

The bark is then divided into sections, and these are removed from the trunk by a knife for the convenience of transport; the pieces are generally made about eighteen inches long and five inches wide.

The bark from the branches is removed in the same way, with the exception of leaving its exterior coat or periderm. The process of drying varies according to the place from which it was taken—branches or trunk. The thinnest pieces, which are intended for quilled bark, need only to be dried by action of the sun's rays, which causes them to take the round form, but the thicker parts from the trunk and large branches make the flat cinchona. This must be subjected to a degree of pressure, without which it would dry of various unsuitable shapes or become round, which would not be desired. After exposing the bark to the sun, the pieces are placed upon each other in crossed squares, and on the top of the whole is placed a heavy weight; this is continued until the drying process is completed.

Should this not be done, as is sometimes the case, the bark is more or less curled, or otherwise misshapen. It sometimes happens that a degree of moisture is purposely left, in order that the weight might be increased. After this process has been completed, the workmen carry their load to the camp, where it is examined and stored by the major domo.

The preparing the bark for exportation is a business of itself. The bark is selected, and, if found necessary, subjected to a fresh process of desiccation, formed into bundles, sewn up with canvas, and transported to the depôts in the towns, where they are put into a new envelope, usually a fresh hide, which on drying makes of the whole a hard pack, and on arriving in Europe they are known as serons, weighing usually about 160 lbs.

The reckless way in which cinchona bark has been collected from the districts of South America has resulted in the utter destruction of many of the forests in that country, so much so that the attention of scientists has been directed to the possibility of cultivating the tree in other countries. The idea was advanced in the years 1792 and 1837 to transplant young trees to Algeria, but the cultivation was not a success. After many attempts in various places by a succession of well-known botanists, cinchona plantations have been established by the Indian Government in the valleys of the Himalaya, British Sikkim, and in Ceylon, and by the Dutch in Java. This cultivation proved a success, and regular shipments from Java to the Dutch markets are increasing. Also large imports from the Indian plantations are being received in the London market; these are also yearly increasing, so that we are no longer dependent upon South America. That from Ceylon is richer in quinine than the South American, and as much as 3,000 tons has been raised there, entered in our trade returns as "Peruvian Bark." The yearly imports to this country average 130,000 cwts.—*G.D., in British and Colonial Druggist.*

Diffused daylight acts as a preservative for tincture of iodine; hence this tincture should not be kept in the dark.

Does Advertising Pay?

J. C. Ayer began life as a drug clerk and advertising his Cherry Pectoral in a small way, but when he died he left a fortune estimated at \$15,000,000. C. I. Hood began "that tired feeling" in a small way in 1870, and is now rated as a millionaire. A. B. Scott, of Scott & Bowne, was working at a moderate salary twenty years ago; to-day his firm is spending \$1,000,000 a year for advertising. Brent Good, proprietor of Carter's Little Liver Pills, started on a cash capital of \$8,40, and now cannot spend the money he is making. Judicious advertising has made it possible for Seabury & Johnson to spend annually \$50,000 on popularizing their products, W. T. Hanson Company \$500,000 on Pink Pills for Pale People and Wells, Richardson & Co. \$600,000 on Paine's Celery Compound. Dr. A. L. Helmhold was at one time a retail druggist in Philadelphia. He finally began the manufacture of his Buchu Compound, and put his entire surplus capital of \$2,000 into a contract for one month's advertising, and in a short time, comparatively, was enjoying a clear income of \$150,000 per year, besides spending as high as \$250,000 annually in advertising. A druggist who did not advertise was known in his town as "Old Pill Box." One time an invalid lady visiting in the village was taken sick, and desired a certain back-number patent medicine, which, after visiting the other drug stores, she was unable to obtain. Finally, as a last resort, she called on "Old Pill Box," and after considerable search he found it in the cellar covered with dust and dirt, and made the sale, which pleased him so much that he secured a notice in his local paper, and paid for it in trade. This sold more of it, and he finally became converted to the idea of advertising, and to-day is a partner in a prosperous jobbing house.—*Omaha Druggist.*

The Evolution of Pharmacy.

Conditions affecting business generally have altered greatly within recent years, and methods have altered to meet them. More than usual have been the changes affecting the affairs of the pharmacist. Efforts have been made in one way and another to meet the change in conditions, the direction determined by the bent, the ability, or the circumstances of each individual. The great mistake has been made in many instances of adding everything saleable which promised profit, regardless of its appropriateness or connection with the calling. This is a step backward; at best it can only intensify the difficulty and prolong the agony. The only hope is in the other direction. There is a law of commerce at work as an element in the process, which can never be disregarded.

Large numbers have been attracted to the calling of the pharmacist, because of its

presumed great profits. The fallacy of this supposition is now in process of being proved, and the consequence will be that the purely commercial element will find its way, with this part of the business, into its proper place elsewhere. The great centres of population are feeling the pressure most, and in these places we may expect to see the first signs of the coming condition. The time is hardly ripe, as yet, for the advent of strictly legitimate pharmacy, yet the tendency is unmistakably and decidedly in this direction, and, in spite of the large number and loud character of the expressions to the contrary, the prospects for ultimate actual good results were never brighter.

The great increase in the facilities for pharmaceutical education and the correspondingly greater interest in acquiring it can have but one significance. The elevation of the standards required in the colleges and by the boards are steps in the same direction. The ultra-pessimistic views we find so frequently and forcibly expressed are usually in the nature of wails from those who are pinched by the pressure.

A considerable change, though it be in the way of an improvement, cannot be accomplished without working a hardship to a relative few, who are, perhaps, an actual many. We should remember that an omelet cannot be prepared without the breaking of eggs. The disturbance which makes the condition of pharmacy to-day is the agitation consequent on a new forward movement in the process of the evolution of pharmacy from its present chrysalis condition of the indeterminate hybrid which now bears its name into its true status of a science and an art. The process of evolution is always and inevitably a slow one, and consists, in this instance, as is commonly the case, in a series of steps rather than a steady, continuous movement.

We want to pose as a prophet here, and say that there is a parting of the ways for pharmacy in the not very distant future.

In the adjustment of things now prevalent and beginning to be felt, the dissociation of the alien elements now united under the name of pharmacy must sooner or later ensue.

When we consider those elements, how unlike they are, and how essentially incompatible, the wonder only is that mere custom and convenience could so long have held them together against the force of modern tendencies.

Pharmacy is properly a scientific-technical art, requiring of its followers a high order of qualifications, both natural and acquired. The proper discharge of its duties necessitates a scientific education, general and special; a skill acquired through training and experience, and a spirit dominated by a sense of duty toward humanity at large.

The true professional pharmacist aims to perform his part toward his fellow-men in a way which yields most efficient results, free from the bias of possible profit.

Right, and the advancement of his art, enter into consideration, even if his duties are expected to be rewarded by remuneration. His, in a word, is the professional spirit.

The rarity of the pharmacist here described does not preclude the possibility of the actual entity; there are enough of these, differing from this portrayal simply in degree.

On the other hand, the commercial druggist, the man "who is in the business for the money he can make out of it," as we often hear it expressed, in no wise differs from his fellow-merchant who sells calico, cakes, or cabbage. His business conduct is governed by the same principles which have dominated commercial matters everywhere since the earliest beginnings of barter. These principles were recognized by the old Romans, who placed over their market-place the inscription "*Caveat emptor.*"

He buys and sells with the object of obtaining the greatest possible profit—all other considerations are subordinated to this end. His idea of the greatest good of the greatest number is embodied in the amount of increase in his own emoluments. He seeks to sell all he can, regardless of the value or harmfulness of the substances sold to the purchaser. This is the spirit of the merchant merely. Surely we can consistently claim that two elements so essentially unlike cannot continue united in one calling in opposition to the modern tendency toward specialization.

A certain amount of the commercial element is inseparable from every calling. The services of all professional men are for sale, and are offered for the highest terms, within certain limitations; so with the pharmacist. His hope lies in the direction of the limitation of his calling to its legitimate field and his proper qualification therefor, with the extension of which it is very largely capable. The commercial men will follow their wares into their proper field elsewhere.

Let it be understood this will occur gradually, and with modifications according to the exigencies of the case and the allowance for occasion, but that it will occur do not doubt.—*Southern Journal of Pharmacy.*

A New Container for Acids, Etc.

Many attempts have been made to render paper and wood containers acid proof, but without success. A French industrial paper states that this can now be done by impregnating the paper or wood with a mixture of equal parts of gutta-percha and paraffin. These are first melted together, then the hot fluid is flowed over the surface of the container, on both the outer and inner sides, any excess of fluid being returned to the melting pot. Any unprotected spots which remain are afterward covered by means of a lump of the congealed mixture and a hot soldering iron.—*Jour. Ch. Ind.*

Have You Stocked
**Honey and
 Horehound
 Cough Drops?**

— ❖ —
 They are a Light-Colored, Nice-tasting Confection, made from a First-class Medicinal Formula.

— ❖ —
 They are handled exclusively by us, and will be sold only to the Drug Trade.

Lawson & Jones
 LONDON, CAN.

Have You

**Somerville's
 Pepsin
 Gum ?**

It is the Gum the others are selling.

It is admitted to be the best Pepsin Gum made in Canada.

Our Carving Set Premium Packages are having a great sale.

C. R. SOMERVILLE

LONDON, ONT.

Harris H. Fudger

TORONTO.



The above cut shows the latest mechanical wonder, The Spider and the Fly. Retail for 10c.

Holiday Goods

Mechanical Toys and Dolls

Household Games and Sports

Fancy Brush Sets

School and College Toilet Rolls

Silver Plated Novelties



HARRIS H. FUDGER

50 YONGE ST., TORONTO.

CHRISTMAS COMES BUT ONCE A YEAR

Therefore people are more willing to buy a better class of goods as presents for their friends

WE CAN RECOMMEND TO THOSE OF OUR DRUGGISTS WHO HAVE NOT DONE SO ALREADY TO LAY IN A STOCK OF
FRENCH, CAVE & CO.'S



SWEET CHIMES PERFUME

(The perfume of the elite)

Criterion Size, retailing at 15 cents
Other sizes, from 35c. to \$2 50 per bottle

Half-cork top, retailing at 25 cents
In bulk, 8 oz. g.s. bottles, 50c. per oz.

SWEET CHIMES SACHET POWDER In 10-cent phials, in envelopes and quarter-pound bottles.
SWEET CHIMES TOILET POWDER AND FACE POWDER

French, Cave & Co.'s

CONCENTRATED ESSENCES

For making Toilet Waters

Full directions, and 12 lithographed labels with each 4-oz. bottle. We have in stock
CONCENTRATED ESSENCES OF FLORIDA WATER, VERBENA, WHITE ROSE, AND OIL OF COLOGNE
One Pint Essence Makes over a Gallon of Toilet Water

F., C. & CO.'S SMELLING SALTS In oval nickel screw bottles, retailing at 10 cents. *Send for price list*

FREE with first \$7.00 order



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

WE WOULD ALSO REMIND OUR CUSTOMERS THAT THERE IS ONLY ONE GENUINE

It is entirely different from the many Bromo preparations with which the market is flooded, and far superior to all.

FRENCH'S

Celery and Caffeine Bromide
TRADE MARK

THOSE WHO HAVE TRIED IT CAN SPEAK OF ITS VALUE

Three sizes, retailing at 25c., 50c., and 75c.

Beware of imitations - Send for special offer

Chapireau's

CACHETENSES
AND
CACHETS . .

These machines and cachets are the best in the market. We have sold a great number of the former, and hundreds of thousands of the latter, from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

SAMPLES AND PRICES ON APPLICATION

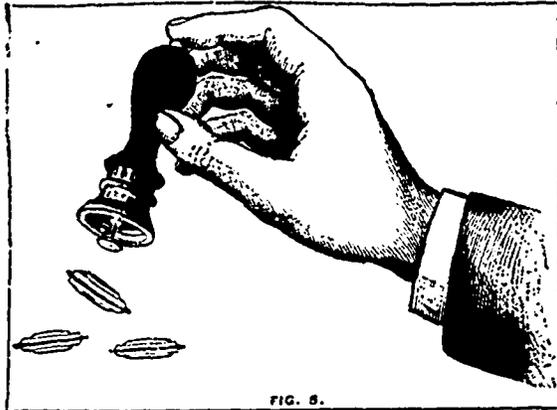
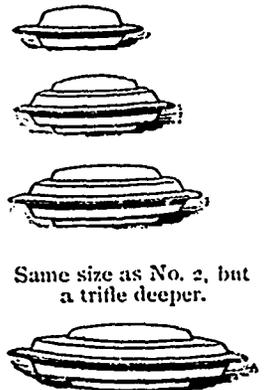


FIG. 5.

CANADIAN SPECIALTY COMPANY

30 Front Street East - - - Toronto, Ont.

DOMINION AGENTS

The Treatment of Customers.

In the close competition of the nineteenth century, it has become necessary for the tradesman to study every detail of his business, as the thorough artist studies each branch of his art.

As the results of careful forethought, we have witty advertisements, strict attention to order and cleanliness, and the judicious selection and attractive display of goods. But sometimes—too often, perhaps—study ends there. The customer is catered for, but his reception and subsequent treatment are left to chance, or to the mood of master or assistant. This is undoubtedly a mistake.

A customer becomes favorably disposed to that place where he is not only well but obligingly served; but disinclined to visit that shop where, though the goods may be of the best, the manners are not. In politeness, as in other things, assistants take their tone from the master, or head man. Where he is courteous and obliging, his helpers become the same. Few things, indeed, are more infectious than the grace of good manners. At the same time it must be borne in mind that politeness should be insisted upon by definite orders to that effect, as well as instilled by action.

The first point in the reception of a customer is a pleasant look. This is not so trilling a thing as many may suppose. An agreeable first impression is thus made, which may be deepened by a pleasant tone of voice and an evident desire to give satisfaction. Alacrity of movement is another point to be observed, but *alacrity* as wholly distinct from *hustle*.

Again, there should be a readiness to "take trouble." Customers—ladies especially—are not inclined to revisit a place where they have met with evident unwillingness to take articles from the window, or where the shopman has pressed the sale of goods near at hand to save himself the trouble of fetching a somewhat similar thing from a distant department, whereas a readiness to oblige, and to be of help in the choice of articles, finds its reward in the continuation of custom. There are minor details, such as distinctly spoken thanks, polite handing of change, etc., which are small, but not beneath notice, since it is the little things which make the great whole.

Neatness in a Pharmacy.

The first requisite of style is neatness, not only as to personal appearance, but particularly so in regard to a pharmacy. It would be impossible for the pharmacist to keep abreast of the styles in fittings, window cases, and shop glassware, for change is from year to year written on the face of everything. This is even so with the drug business, although it is rated among the most conservative in the matter of changes.

A new store finished in natural woods, or decorated in the style of to-day, is cer-

tainly pleasing, and the drug business offers facilities for artistic effects like no other; yet an old-fashioned store, if neatly kept, carries with it a respectability and a style peculiarly its own.

If there is any neatness at all it is in the front of the store, but too often the back rooms are far from that ideal as regards cleanliness. This is a mistake. Granted that the front store is clean, if there is one spot where there is a laxity, it will be the dumping ground for everything, from an old ointment pot to a collapsed demijohn.

A good rule is to immediately throw in the ash-barrel all cracked glassware and useless things, and empty in the sink all spoiled preparations. Then, and then only, can the druggist say that his whole stock is in order, and of cash value.

It is very important not to have the shelves in the back room too deep. They should be just deep enough to take the bottles with but an inch to spare. If the shelves were four or six inches deeper, this space would either be wasted, or remain a menace to that standard of pharmacy we have just spoken of—order, besides being before long a resting place for stray rags, bottles, and corks.

There are some people who do not have order, will never have order, and do not know what order is. They are not only satisfied to live in disorder, but to relish it; yes, more, they even would compel others to live amid the surroundings which they create. We have all met individuals who leave a track after them of dirt and disorder, like the wake of a ship on smooth waters.

Just at this time, when higher education in pharmacy is receiving such marked attention, it is well for the student to appreciate things other than science, and recognize among the standards of pharmacy cleanliness, system, and order.—*Frank T. Green, in Pacific Druggist.*

Pharmacy Law in New Zealand.

A Pharmacy Act Amendment Bill was recently submitted to the Colonial Parliament, and will come into force, provided it passes, on January 1st, 1896. The bill provides for all existing pharmaceutical chemists and future registered persons to constitute a body corporate under title of the Pharmaceutical Society of New Zealand. The governing body will be a board of ten members, entitled the Pharmacy Board of New Zealand. The present board is to be continued as the first under the Act, and subsequent boards to be elected. Provision is made that registered persons, who in the opinion of the majority of the board are unfit to continue registered, may be struck off. The bill renders it unlawful for any person to use any name implying that he is a registered chemist; nor may he keep open shop for the compounding and dispensing of medicines; nor may a registered chemist have more than one shop unless each is under the control of a registered chemist. Cer-

tain persons other than chemists may be registered as drug-sellers, provided that their place of business be beyond one mile of that of a registered chemist.—*British and Colonial Druggist.*

French Pharmacy and Grocers.

The Bureau of the Pharmacy Syndicate of the Department of Alger have just prosecuted two grocers before the Correctional Tribunal for selling various medicaments, such as quinine, Epsom salts, and thapsia plasters. The two firms, recognizing their position as untenable according to the laws, applied for release from the prosecution, and propounded the following conditions: (1) Each to pay a fine of 500 francs and all costs of process. (2) A written apology to the syndicate, and an undertaking not to again offend, to be given by both. The Bureau, taking into consideration that it was the "first offence," in both cases agreed to withdraw the prosecutions.

Governmental Scrutiny.

Agitation is going on in Washington looking to governmental scrutiny of drugs, particularly as to the preparation of specifics and of the literary matter that accompanies them to the hands of the consumer. In fact, there is such a governmental scrutiny over the chemistry of drugs and remedies in Germany, and the system has been productive of the best results. The plan to be followed, it is said, will not be complicated, nor severe on the largest of the drug-producing manufacturers. A national commission or board attached to one of the executive departments at Washington, it is suggested, shall be given the authority to make chemical analysis of all "patent" products, and to stamp them with their approval or disapproval. Secret processes and formulae would of course be protected, of necessity, but a system of indorsement could easily be devised to enable the government to characterize in an official and unmistakable manner the exact value of the commodity. It is proposed to punish the manufacture and sale of remedial agents without the official approval. The hardship of such a system would fall upon the fakirs, the manufacturers of dangerous goods, and the producers of cheap and worthless imitations of staple articles.—*Merck's Report.*

The pores of the skin are so fine that it is estimated there are thousands of them to every square inch of surface.

THE CONDENSATION PRODUCTS OF ISOVALERIC ALDEHYDE.—L. Kohn has obtained two products; the one, boiling at 82° under a pressure of 15 m.m., seems identical with that studied by Kekulé, Fittig, Beilstein, and others, and probably with the product obtained by Barbier and Bouveault. The second product is an oil of feeble odor, colorless, boiling at 140° under a pressure of 18 m.m. It seems to be a polymer of valerol.—*Chemical News.*

Canadian Druggist

WILLIAM J. DYAS, Editor and Publisher.

NOVEMBER 15TH, 1895.

An Endorsement.

For some years we have been urging on the druggists of Canada to band themselves together, both locally and in the wider sphere of provincial and Dominion environments.

We have advised the formation of local and district associations, of an association for each province, and of one grand Dominion association embracing the drug trade throughout Canada. The purposes of these associations we have repeatedly brought before our readers, the main points being the regulation of trade and the welfare of pharmacists generally.

An effort, and a very laudable one, was made a couple of years ago to organize a Provincial Association for the Province of Ontario; this existed about a year, and through the apparent apathy of those for whose benefit it was intended, namely, the retail druggists, it was allowed to die.

In our issue of October we again appealed to our readers and urged on them the necessity for prompt action in order to do something to stem the tide of demoralization which threatens the drug business, by the increasing number of drug and department stores, which threaten to sap the life-blood out of the business by their unbusiness-like methods, and by the determined cutting in prices which prevails in some localities, regardless of the fact that all are losing money by it. This appeal, and the fact that many druggists are now feeling the baneful effects of the "cutting" evil, has acted as a stimulus to the druggists of this province, particularly in the western portion of it—as evidenced by the feeling displayed at the meeting held recently in this city, a short account of which appears elsewhere. The unanimous expression of a determination to do whatever lay in their power to rectify the existing state of affairs augurs well for the success of their proposed work, and, if the same interest and enthusiasm can be maintained and increased, we have no reason to doubt that good results will follow.

It has always been the endeavor of this journal to forward any proposition which we believed to be in the interests

of pharmacy, and to condemn that which was injurious, regardless of the opinions of those who, in order to serve their own personal ends, would have had us still further jeopardize those interests. In the days of the last Council of the Ontario College of Pharmacy, we were approached with the proposition that we should pursue a certain line of action in accordance with the views held by a number of those councillors, and that, in case of our so doing, an arrangement might be come to that this journal should be made the organ of the council. We believed that the views propounded were not in the interests of pharmacy, nor of the drug trade in this province, and we declined to be a partner to any such arrangement. We agreed to furnish a journal for the druggists of the province, giving a detailed account of the meetings of the council, and anything in connection with their body, but we declined to be bound to any particular line of action as to what should be expressed in our editorial columns, and would not consent to anything beyond that. Recent events have proved that our decision was the correct one, and the guiding hand of a so-called association for the benefiting of the drug trade, viz., the O.C.A., has shown that more was meant possibly than was expressed in their requests.

ACTING on the article before mentioned ("A Time for Action," CANADIAN DRUGGIST, October, 1895) lists were prepared for signature by the druggists of Ontario uniting themselves together as a provincial association. The majority of these lists, we were enabled, through the courtesy of the wholesale trade of Toronto, Hamilton, and London, to place in the hands of the travelling representatives of all these houses, and the rapidity with which they have been filled, and the interest displayed by the signers, has led us to believe that, after a thorough canvass of the trade throughout the province, it will be found that less than five per cent. of the druggists have refused their signatures, and the formation of a numerically strong association will be the result.

We regret that there are some notable instances of cases where signatures were refused, and where we should have expected the initiative in doing whatever could be done to help the cause along. What do the druggists of Ontario say of the ex-president of the College of Pharmacy, A. B. Petrie, of Guelph, refusing to sign an agreement to become a mem-

ber of the provincial association whose main object would be the protection of trade interests? What was the answer? Our informant says it was: "I don't care for cutting; the sooner it comes the better: then druggists will learn to put up their own preparations or sell Ontario Chemists' Association's goods." Oh, the selfishness of human nature, that a man would sacrifice the whole drug trade in order to benefit the Ontario Chemists' Association! Another notable instance is that of C. K. McGregor, of Brantford, another member of the late council board. This firm (McGregor & White) instituted the cutting of prices in their city, and not only in the line of patent medicines, but in the sale of ordinary drugs, in prescriptions, and everything handled by the drug trade. Not only was the pioneer in this very undesirable line amongst the druggists of Canada, but they supply a grocer or general storekeeper in Stratford, who is a determined underminer of prices, with patent medicines. There are others who are not as widely known as these who have, and are, acting quite as unadvisedly, and with as serious detriment in their several localities.

THERE are also other influences at work which in time must be dealt with. We firmly believe the large majority of the proprietary medicine manufacturers are in sympathy with the drug trade, and are willing to meet them in determining some way of remedying existent evils, but there are cases in which some of the manufacturers are acting in a way which does not commend itself as being either business-like or likely to lead to any increase of their trade. The firm of S. G. Detchon, of this city, manufacturers of South American Nervine, etc., have been reported as not only selling their goods to a cutting house, McGregor & White, but are making them general agents for the sale of their goods in the city of Brantford. Such short-sighted policy is, on the part of any manufacturer, bound to reap its reward, and such an apparent effort to antagonize the rest of the drug trade for the business of one house of this description is inexplicable. An interview with Mr. Detchon was obtained, and he informed us that the goods had been sold to the firm, but he was unaware, at the time, that they were cutting prices. They would now, however, decline to sell them any more of their goods.

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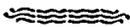
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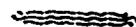
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The Relation of Chemistry to Civilization*

By CLAUDE F. WALKER, B.S.

Chemistry is the systematic knowledge of the elements of matter in their relations to each other and to force. The development of chemistry has been an evolution, in which true scientific reasoning, the result of a long course of induction, has been the guiding principle. The art of chemistry has made practical and profitable application of the truths exhibited in the established forms of science. Thus between our progressive science and art and the corresponding development of mankind there has grown up a relation which has a most important bearing upon human welfare.

Mankind is more than a mere aggregation of individuals; it is an organic unity, a great family, composed of the most diverse races bound together for the common interest by social and political laws, manifesting its power through the home and the state. It is the influence of this science and art on the progressive changes involved in the growth of this structure of humanity that incites our special interest.

Chemistry affects the development of mankind by its effect upon the human body and its physical environment. In procuring the necessities of life it has wrought wonders, turning stones into bread, plants into clothing, clay into palaces. It has transformed the continent and the globe itself. Mineralogy treats of the natural inorganic forms of matter composing the earth. Chemical mineralogy, by revealing the composition and structure of gases, liquids, and solids, has given to man the mastery of the metals, the wealth of precious stones, and the energy evolved from mineral fuels. The increased knowledge of the working in iron and steel alone has revolutionized architecture. The new method of constructing high city buildings is of value from an economic standpoint. The increase in the strength and durability of bridges and the facility of their construction, together with the improvement in steel rails, have promoted the rapid advancement of means of transportation with corresponding effect upon the community at large. The invention of armor-plate and a like improvement in armaments have been the means of hastening the coming of the day when war shall give way to arbitration. We are still in the iron age, but even thinking men proclaim, not without reason, that aluminum is the metal of the future, destined by its peculiar properties and widespread occurrence to hold a much more important place in material civilization than any other metallic substance.

Although, in the popular conception of mineralogy, the chief emphasis is laid upon the metals and their ores, it should be realized that the non-metallic minerals are no less important; indeed, their annual product often exceeds that of the metals in value.

The science of agriculture came into being only after chemistry revealed the processes involved in the germination of the seed and the growth of the plant. Chemists are able, by an examination of the soil and of previous crops, to determine with gratifying exactness what is necessary in the mechanical and chemical conditions of the soil to enable it to produce the desired quantity and quality of a given product at the least cost. With this knowledge it is possible also to supply what is deficient. Thus has been brought about a change in the condition of the rural classes which has marked effects upon the economic and social progress of the whole state. But what has been accomplished serves only as an incentive to further investigation. Great numbers of agricultural chemists, in and out of the experiment stations of the world, are devoting time and money to the solution of problems of vital interest.

The science of medicine, as well as agriculture and mineralogy, is greatly indebted to chemistry for its power to conserve and advance civilization. To both the physician and the pharmacist such knowledge is essential. The number of medicinal substances that have been added to the *materia medica* by means of chemistry is very large. The wonderful advance of surgery resulting from the discovery of chloroform, ether, and other anesthetics and antiseptics, together with the consequent boon to suffering humanity, is well known. Of no less importance is the aid it has given in the work of checking contagious diseases that devastated the world in former days. The whole of sanitary science, of such immense value to human life and progress, is largely based upon the researches of chemists.

Having provided thus efficiently for the human body and its material wants, it has not neglected to advance the mental development of mankind. The study of chemistry as a means of liberal education furnishes a course of mental training no way inferior to that offered by the classics. Theoretical chemistry demands the active employment of the brain to its utmost capacity. While the processes of the art are governed by rule, investigations in chemical theory are original, and the student must be master of his own faculties. He deals with phenomena from which he can derive the governing law only by making exact observations, precisely defining what is observed, using fixed terms, arranging the results in classified order, and rationally explaining them.

The two fundamental processes of chemical investigation are hypothesis and experiment. A hypothesis is a carefully devised supposition of existing conditions and relations, taken as a working idea in investigation. Every hypothesis must be sustained by repeated experiment. Experiment is the type and model of the methods of arriving at truth, and involves exact observation and correct inference.

Chemical experiment is the placing of matter under certain known conditions and observing its behavior with a view to securing a fund of particular facts from which to derive by generalization a fundamental law. By such hypotheses have all great generalizations of modern chemistry been secured, and by these has the mind of the chemist been fully developed in power, acuteness, and breadth of comprehension.

But the benefit has not been confined to his mind alone. This true scientific spirit which he first evoked has seized upon the minds of men in every profession and occupation, until at last the methods of intellectual culture of the chemist have become the common methods of the people.

Exerting, as it does, a marked influence upon the physical and mental development of mankind, it would be strange if chemistry had no corresponding power over the training of the moral nature. That it does possess such a power cannot be disputed. The generalizations that are constantly being carried on in the realms of science result in a gradual growth of the world's ideas, lift man to a higher plane of living, and increase his happiness.

Chemistry exacts of every student full and perfect obedience to its many laws, under penalty of complete disaster. Every chemical operation, however insignificant, requires compliance with certain specific conditions. A failure to meet this requirement will not only be fatal to the desired result, but may involve a loss of property, and even life. In every phase of his professional career the chemist is ruled by the laws of his science, the least violation of which is punished with inevitable failure. Obedience, the essential of all moral training, thus becomes second nature to the successful chemist.

In former times the chemist was often compelled to face persecution and death in the pursuit of his profession; to-day hardship and self-sacrifice are common to the devotee of chemistry. The world's great chemists are not actuated by self-love or avarice; truth and the welfare of humanity are the great ends they seek.

The student, upon his first introduction to chemical physics, finds himself contemplating a new universe. Each atomic group is a definite system in itself, moving in every direction, acting and reacting on others through the strange incomprehensible medium called ether. When he first attempts to discern this new universe through the senses, scepticism naturally arises. When his trained intellect thinks out the details of the unseen mechanism, perceives the laws governing the arrangement and retention of the invisible atoms in the moving molecule, sees the relation of the molecular vibrations to the three states of matter, and to the phenomena of heat, electricity, and chemical affinity, he believes that all this cannot be an illusion, a wild flight of fancy, but must be a veritable fact, since it is warranted by the

*From the *Popular Science News*.

principles of mathematics, and is requisite to the truthful interpretation of nature.—
Pharmaceutical Journal.

The Progress of Chemistry.*

By ALFRED R. L. DOHRM, Ph.D., Baltimore, Md

The eighteenth century, as it drew to its close, witnessed the birth of chemistry. Was there ever a more promising child, and a more brilliant increase in the family of sciences? Whence spring this precocious and wonderful infant? From pharmacy, its mother then and protectress ever since. Chemistry owes a great debt to pharmacy, for many of those pristine disciples of her teachings, such as Scheele, Liebig, Proust, Klaproth, and others, began their career in pharmacies. It was because pharmacy was then purely empirical that chemistry, the science upon which pharmacy rests and depends, soon outran her parent. By lending her scientific spirit and results to her good mother, chemistry has endeavored to repay her debt of filial gratitude, and is to-day lending such aid to her sturdy parent that the latter has become rejuvenated, and, after shedding her nineteenth century skin, deigns to again catch up to the rapid pace set by her daughter.

THE SEARCH AFTER ACTIVE PRINCIPLES.

Yes, the scientific investigation of the many unsightly drugs that we must now handle will, in due season, bring to light many beautiful pure chemical substances that will replace their mother drugs, and, because they are pure, and hence always the same, will enable that promising science pharmacology to render scientific medicine and prescriptions possible. Many conservative pharmacists and physicians will incredulously smile when they hear this, but it is bound to come, because the progress of science knows no obstacle, and the field of the vegetable drugs will present the widest and most fertile prospect to the scientific investigator of the twentieth century.

More and more chemists every year are putting their energies into the chapters of pharmaceutical chemistry, and no number of the *Berichte der Deutschen Chemischen Gesellschaft*, *Annalen der Chemie*, *Journal of the Chemical Society*, *Journal für Praktische Chemie*, *Chemical News*, etc., now makes its appearance that does not contain some valuable contribution to pharmaceutical chemistry. It is not the synthetic products that I refer to, for they belong to the province of pure chemistry, but to the thorough investigation of the natural constituents of drugs, such as alkaloids, glucosides, acids, etc., and derivatives of these. Does anybody present here know exactly what digitalis contains, or ergot, or cascara sagrada? If so he would render this association, and the pharmaceutical and medical world at large, a most invaluable service if he

would unbosom himself. Exact modern persevering investigation has not yet been applied to them, and the best we can say of any of them is "probably about."

But, one by one, the more prominent drugs are being taken up by expert hands, and it will not be many meetings hence that one of my successors in this position will be able to report to you that digitalis contains so and so, and that such and such substances are the active principles of the drug. We will then know that digitalis contains such and such substances, possessed of such and such properties, and having such and such effects upon the human body. We will know that certain of them possess therapeutically valuable properties, possibly of different natures, and that others are therapeutically valueless. When this is done for all drugs we will have placed pharmacy on a very high and enviable seat among her sister sciences. So much in anticipation; now for the retrospect.

What has the Past Year Added to Our Store of Facts?

THE DISCOVERY OF ARGON

by Lord Rayleigh and Professor Ramsey, and of helium by the latter, should perhaps rank first as the most momentous discoveries of the year. The former, as the most inert substance known, not uniting even with halogens, was discovered as a result of a very slight discrepancy noticed by Lord Rayleigh in weighing what he knew to be pure nitrogen. He passed a weighed quantity of pure nitrogen over heated magnesium, which absorbs it readily to form magnesium nitride, and he found to his great surprise that something to the extent of 1 per cent. was left that could not be made to unite with the magnesium. It was made in quantity, found to be in the air, and its spectrum, atomic weight, etc., determined. The atomic weight was found to be forty, the same as that of calcium, and its molecule was found to be monatomic. Although so indescribably inert, argon threatens to cause an upheaval in the chemical world, for there is no place for it in the periodic system of the elements, a system which, as we all know, underlies our entire chemical fabric, and has been productive of more numerous and valuable results and researches than any other theory ever advanced in chemistry. We must await the result of a better acquaintance with this new element before anything definite can be stated.

HELIUM,

also a colorless gas, is one of the elements known to be in the sun, but never yet found upon the earth. In making an analysis of a Norwegian mineral, "cleveite," Professor Ramsey obtained this gas, together with argon, upon treating the mineral with sulphuric acid. The reports upon it are only vague as yet, although the spectroscope shows that its lines correspond to certain of the solar lines that have never yet been obtained from

elements on the earth. Statements that helium is the basis of all elements are purely gratuitous and without foundation in fact. The scientific world awaits with bated breath further researches on helium and argon, as these elements possess properties that are new to chemists and different in nature from the chemical properties of any known class of substances.

THE STUDY OF ESSENTIAL OILS.

The most actively worked field of investigation for the past year or more is that of the essential oils, which, thanks to the great work of Professor Wallach, of Göttingen, and Professor Baeyer, of Munich, has at last been so worked up that daylight has been caused to shine upon many of them, and they are all being gradually studied and classified. The essential oils, consisting mainly of terpenes and camphors, are not only common substances and widespread in nature, but present to the chemist a most fascinating field of work on account of their subtle nature and ready manipulation and change. When we realize that practically all terpenes and camphors have the same empirical formulas, $C_{10}H_{16}$ and $C_{10}H_{16}O$ respectively, and that they number many while possessing such markedly different properties, we can appreciate the interest they present to the skilled investigator.

PLANT SECRETIONS.

Professor Tschirch and his school of Berne have begun what promises to be a most interesting piece of work—the examination and origin of plant secretions. He has already taken up the balsams of Peru and tolu, as well as gum galbanum, and we will soon know all about these apparently unapproachable and chemically uninteresting, though pharmaceutically valuable, substances. He finds that, besides containing benzyl benzoate and benzyl cinnamate, they contain the benzoates and cinnamates of a peculiar class of substances which he calls tanniferous resin-alcohols, and which are the true resins of these balsams. He has obtained thus from Peru balsam perurino-tannol and from tolu balsam tolu-resino-tannol, as he terms them, in pure crystals, and has determined their properties, composition, etc.

THE SYNTHESIS OF ALKALOIDS.

Kostanecki has made synthetically gentisic acid and gentisein, and found that the former is hydroquinone carbonic acid. By heating this with phloroglucine he obtained gentisein, which is 1-3-7 trioxyanthin, and the monomethylester of which is gentisein. Beckurts has devised a method of determining theobromin in cacao and Palladino has isolated a new alkaloid from coffee, caffeine, $C_{14}H_{14}N_2O_4$, which is a narcotic, and in doses of two decigrams has been found to kill frogs.

In the field of alkaloids there has been the usual activity. Professor Fischer, of Berlin, has made a successful synthesis of

* Annual address of the Chairman of the Scientific Section of the A. Ph. A.

caffeine, starting from urea. The process is rather complicated, including as many as six or more intermediate stages, but he thinks it will prove of value commercially. This is, perhaps, the most important discovery in the field of alkaloidal chemistry.

A NEW ALKALOID FROM GOLDEN SEAL.

E. Schmidt has isolated a new alkaloid from golden seal, which he calls canadine, and which he found is tetrahydro-berberine; Freund is busy with aconitine and thebaine, and we probably will soon know exactly what these substances are and be able to recognize them and determine them; Knorr is still busy with morphine, which he has definitely determined is a derivative of phenanthrene; Koenigs is plodding along steadily at quinine, and his work on this alkaloid will soon fill an entire book. There is no doubt that he knows more about the constitution of quinine than any other man living. Miller is endeavoring to settle what cinchonine is, Petit and Polonowsky are doing the same for eserine, and Pinner has practically shown that nicotine is methyl- β -pyridyl pyrolidine. Emetine has been shown to consist of emetine and cepheline by Paul and Conrad, and the first result of the determination of the constitution of emetine has been published by Kunz-Krause and contradicted by Paul

DISCOVERIES IN CHEMISTRY.

Klein has determined the formula of santonin, Goldsobel that of ricinoleic acid, the active principle of castor oil, and Taverne has shown that convolvulin is a glucoside of methyl-ethyl-acetic and oxy-pentadecylic acids. Kobert has isolated cannabindon, a red syrupy liquid from *cannabis indica*, and shown that the narcotic effect of this drug is due to this substance. Griffith and Ladell have isolated a ptomaine from the urine of grippe patients, which is toxic and produces high fever.

Ciamician and Silber have shown that cotoin is mono-methyl-benzoyl-phloroglucin, and Lerchsenring has separated in pure form from *kooso* flowers, kosingin, protokosingin and kosotoxin, of which the latter only is an active principle. It has been shown that the orchid *Nigritella*, which grows wild on the slopes of the valley of Lauterbrunnen in Switzerland, and perfumes the air for miles around with the odor of vanilla, does actually contain vanillin and heliotropin.

A rather unexpected discovery is the fact that hydrogen dioxide, when free from alkalis and any metallic impurities, can be distilled undecomposed even at high temperatures. We have no doubt all read with much pleasure the interesting and valuable work of Emil Fischer on the sugars, by which this great investigator has so clearly shown what these complex and chemically unapproachable substances are. It is of value to remark that he has recently announced a general method of producing glucosides synthetically from glucose and the respective acid or alcohol. This may open the door to

the synthesis of the glucosides of some substances that are unpalatable in their present form, and also be the cause of their activity being increased.

PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTRY IN GERMANY.

It is of interest to know that some of the prominent German universities are now endowing chairs of pharmaceutical chemistry, as they no doubt recognize the great benefit that the development of this branch of chemistry may have upon the nature of the medicines taken by the people, as well as the discovery of potent specifics against disease. There is a demand for this chair, as the number of students that evince a desire to work in the field of pharmaceutical chemistry is continually increasing, if one may judge by the current literature of the day. Prof. Erich Schmidt, of Marburg, has been called to the newly constituted chair of pharmaceutical chemistry of the University of Berlin, but has not accepted, for the reason that there are no facilities for good work offered there, whereas at Marburg he has everything as he desires it.

WHERE WE NEED DEVELOPMENT.

In our own country competition for positions is not so great as to stimulate men to become investigators and indulge to any extent in original research, and with few exceptions pharmaceutical schools do not educate men up to the standard of undertaking original work. But the noble spirit and ambition that inspired our own Proctor, Parrish, Mahla, Maisch, Squibb, Prescott and many others of the founders and older members of this association, and brought forth many valuable contributions to pharmaceutical science which found recognition in every part of the civilized world, is still alive among the host of younger members, and I know they will not fail to be worthy of the founders of this association.

Yes, we have good workers and well trained and educated chemists and pharmacists here, and there can be no doubt that the standards of the colleges of pharmacy are being, and will continue to be, raised in this country, so that when a man has the inclination and ability he can fit himself for doing the very best of research work in pharmaceutical chemistry. We must develop the departments of pharmacology and physiological chemistry, besides pharmaceutical chemistry, in our colleges, because they are valuable and necessary adjuncts to a thorough and successful training in pharmacy.

THE WORK OF THE GERMAN CHEMICAL SOCIETY.

German schools of pharmacy appreciate and have acted upon this, and we should not lag behind. What has helped along the great German chemical industries during the last thirty years, and placed them so very far ahead of all other countries? It is the great work of the German Chemical Society, founded by the late lamented

father of these industries, August Wilhelm von Hofmann, whose *Berichte* penetrate wherever the word chemistry is known, which numbers over 3,000 members, scattered all over the globe, and which has so stimulated men to work in chemical research that every branch of the science has become overcrowded with workers, and this surging mass of keen, well trained, and highly educated men has, by sheer competition in excellence and pride in their association and their country, forced the chemical industries there-of so far to the front that they have practically distanced all competition.

PATRIOTIC GERMANS.

This is laudable, this is commendable, on the part of the Germans, this spirit to excel and push their society and their country forward by pride and their energy, and there is no reason why we should not develop this same pride in our association and country. Why cannot we make our "proceedings" so valuable and so interesting to all pharmacists and chemists the world over that they will be anxious for the day when the next current number arrives and pay willingly a reasonable sum to receive it? Why cannot this American Pharmaceutical Association occupy the place in the pharmaceutical world that the German Chemical Society does in the chemical world? We have the talent and ability in this country, but they are latent and need fostering and encouraging. We cannot reach the goal at one jump, but we should strive to reach it, for it is the most commendable and desirable one this association can look forward to. How can it be accomplished, or rather how can we make a great step toward its accomplishment? Let me make a suggestion:

A RESEARCH COMMITTEE.

I would strongly recommend as a most desirable step the appointment by this association of a committee to be called the Committee on Pharmaceutical Research Work, to apportion out the work of research and investigation in the various branches of pharmacy and annually make a report to the association. If our association is to publish scientific and valuable knowledge for the benefit and enlightenment of its members and the scientific world at large, and I believe no nobler purpose could be engraved on its escutcheon, how better can this be accomplished than by the systematic, persistent work of an active committee capably directed?

Phenacetin Smuggling.

The smuggling of phenacetin and sulphonal from Montreal into the United States has again revived, a large quantity having been taken recently to New York and Boston. The United States Treasury officials are investigating the matter, and expect to make some arrests. A strict watch is, it is said, being kept on suspected parties in Montreal.

Deadening Routine.

Hard work, unremitting attention to business, are admirable in an ambitious druggist, but it is a great error to regard them as the sole essentials in the struggle for success. An intelligent idea, an original or novel thought, is worth more than a deal of plodding. The bane of the druggist's life to-day is not indolence or aversion to drudgery; quite the contrary; many a druggist wears the harness so many hours in the twenty-four as to deaden his originality and transform his thinking faculties into the useless ornament of a business pack-horse.

Judicious recreation, occasional change of scene, observation of other people's methods, are the best investment of time and money the druggist can make. They lift him from the narrow routine of his business. They refresh his body, stimulate his brain, give him new ideas, enable him to look at his store critically as he would at a stranger's, and suggest new ways and means of creating business.

The curse of any occupation is routine. Success is bought by originality not less than by hard work, by brains not less than by labor. A mechanical repetition of the same duties, day in and day out, begets machine-like habits of thought. Routine is deadening, and must be constantly fought off. How? By hours of leisure devoted to thought and meditation; by reading in moderation; by vacations; by any form of exercise which corrects the sedentary life of a hard-working druggist.

The drug business to-day requires an alert brain more than willing hands. And a good brain must be used like a good horse, if its best work is demanded. It must have leisure for rest, and ideas whereon to feed. A fagged or jaded brain is never the source of original ideas. Such inspirations come only through fresh and active minds.

With respect to exercise, a silent revolution is now working wonders among the sedentary of all classes. The steel steed has come among us, and has come to stay. The bicycle is the best friend of the exhausted business man. It gives change of scene and wholesome exercise at a small cost of nervous energy. It bears away the druggist at an exhilarating speed from the four walls of the pharmacy and the roar of the city's noise, to the woods and the fields and the silent sky. Never in the past have we had at our command any form of exercise worth a penny to a tired man. A merchant or professional man, after a day's hard work, needs rest more than exercise, and his nervous system is certainly in no condition to profit from rowing or gymnastics—these are too severe. Gentle walking is too tame; horseback-riding too expensive. But a light wheel is swift, silent, comparatively cheap, and ridiculously easy to propel. It supplies the ideal exercise for the sedentary, the nervous, and the unathletic. And it affords easy access to

scenes of refreshing, elevating, and inspiring recreation.

Of all the hard-headed, practical minds of this century, not one was more strikingly sound and sane than the wonderful mind of Helmholtz. He had often pondered on the possibility of increasing the gift of originality, the native cleverness, the creative faculty which fills the mind with ideas, thoughts, discoveries. And what was his conviction? Listen to the noble speech in which he expressed it at the jubilee of Heidelberg University in 1886:

"But labor alone is incapable of conjuring up original, light-giving conceptions. Such thoughts spring, like Minerva from the head of Jupiter, unexpected, unannounced: we know not whence they come. This alone is sure—that to him who is wearied and worn with monotonous toil they come not at all. A feeling of exuberant life and power must be present—such a feeling as wandering in the pure air of mountain-heights can best impart. And when the serene peace of the forest fills the soul of the wanderer, when the rich and fertile plain with its meadows and villages lies outspread before him, when the sinking sun spins its golden threads about the summits of distant hills, then are formed by sympathy in the dark background of the soul the threads of new ideas destined to bring light and order into the inner world of thought, where chaos and darkness before prevailed."—*Bulletin of Pharmacy.*

Business and Scientific Education.

What are you going to do when you graduate? is a question often asked and so often left unanswered. There are many things to do. First is nothing; second, get a job, and begin to fill the much-depleted purse—that is, if there is a purse. It is not well to postpone the recommencement of study too long—every month makes it harder. Humanity so quickly falls into habits—these gradually forming trails, footpaths, and, lastly, roadways—which they follow, slave like, until they are part of their existence.

Study is a habit—easy to continue, and often a pleasure, when it has intelligent guidance or enthusiasm to accompany it. If graduates would bear this in mind, they would hesitate before giving it up as soon as they leave college. It is not that we think they should pursue scientific research, but to perfect themselves in some branch where they are deficient—not one of doubtful value, but one of utility in the profession and the business which they have chosen for a livelihood.

Not that we hold lightly the knowledge gained in a college, but its aids are only partial to business success.

One of the best things a graduate can do, if he needs it, is to familiarize himself with accounting. Follow up the habit of study, applying it in this branch, and take the same hours daily in a business college, and the time will be well spent. This is

a detail of great importance, and is the very foundation of business life. So many graduates think that their diploma insures them recognition in the commercial world. Nothing of the kind. It is entirely apart from it. Again, some speak lightly of a diploma because it does not carry such a guarantee. This is also wrong, for a man may well be proud of such credentials from any college in good standing, for it shows that he can make sacrifices of time, money, and pleasures to gain this end; more than this, it shows that he has staying qualities, and these, if in the right course, usually lead to success.

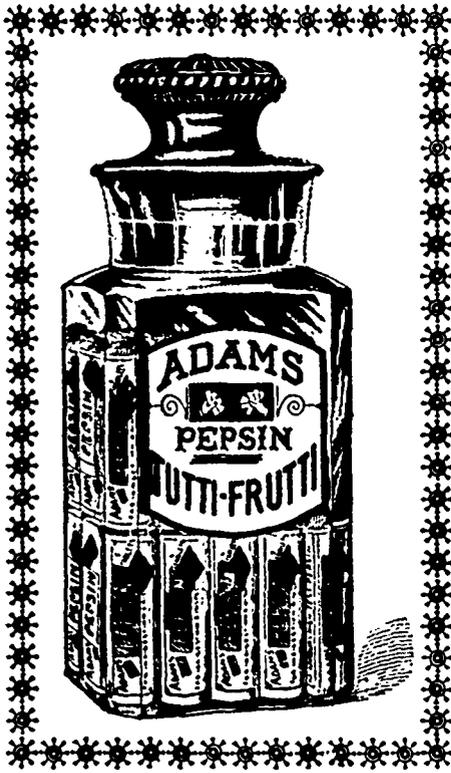
It is nothing to be proud of to begin any line of study and fail to pursue it. If you think you are unfit for it, don't begin. Educators all over the country are arguing pro and con as regards practical experience, and there is much to be said on both sides. All agree, however, that business experience and a knowledge of business forms is the very foundation of the success of the pharmacist. Or, to put it plainly, learn how to buy close and sell profitably, yet please the people while you are doing it.

All we mean to say is this: That every position of life—every occupation—calls for a combination of ability, training, and experience, and in that of the druggist business education is a factor of success not to be overlooked.—*Frank T. Green, in Pacific Druggist.*

Phenol Sulphoricine.

This preparation is a mixture of sodium sulphuricinate, 80 gm., and carbolic acid, 20 gm. To prepare the former pure castor oil, 1 kilo., is treated in the cold with pure sulphuric acid (66°), 250 gm. The acid is added gradually in small quantities, and the mixture agitated, so as to avoid any considerable elevation of temperature. There should then be but a slight evolution of sulphurous acid. In an hour's time the product, which is insoluble in water, is washed, first, with cold water, then several times with 10 per cent. salt solution. Finally, the "sulphoricinic acid" is neutralized with a sodium salt, and the product is known as "sodium sulphuricinate," though probably not a definite salt. Care must be taken to keep it somewhat acid, and after standing for an hour or two it may be cleared by decantation or filtration. The compound is a thick yellowish syrup, with no odor and little taste, and has been variously known as "solvine," "polysolve," and "sulpholein." The solution of carbolic acid in it (5 p.c.) has been chiefly used in the treatment of diphtheria.—*Pharmaceutical Journal.*

A NEW CINCHONA ALKALOID.—Dr. de Vrij announces the discovery of a new alkaloid in the bark of *Cinchona lidgeriana*. He says that "this alkaloid is found in small quantities in the bitter liquors of the tartrates of the alkaloids."



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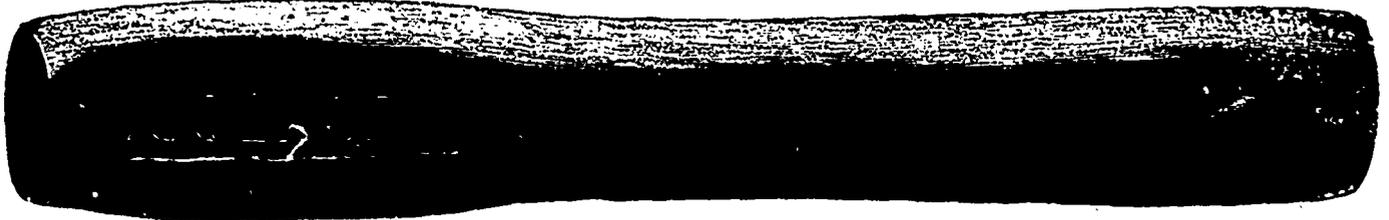
extra for this Glass Jar. It contains the equivalent of five boxes of Pepsin Tutti Frutti, and you pay the same as you do when you buy five of the boxes. That's all. There is nothing taken off your usual profit on the gum to help to pay for the jar. You get it free.

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How Artificial Camphor is Made.

The scarcity of genuine camphor has, it is said, led to the manufacture of an artificial article, and it is rumored that a certain firm has forwarded shipments of the latter to Hamburg and then reshipped it to England as genuine camphor. Artificial camphor may be made by passing a current of dry hydrochloric acid gas through spirits of turpentine cooled by a freezing mixture. The liquid darkens and deposits crystals, which are dissolved in alcohol and precipitated by water. The separated crystals are drained and dried. They are perfectly colorless, with an odor like camphor. It may be added that this artificial camphor melts at 115° C., and boils at 165° C. with decomposition. At the ordinary temperature, its vapor tension is sufficient to cause it to sublime like ordinary camphor in small brilliant crystals in the bottles in which it is preserved. It is insoluble in water, and gyrates when on the surface of that liquid like true camphor. Real camphor (laurel) melts at 175° C., and boils without decomposition at 204° C.—*Food and Sanitation.*

Eucalyptene.

Voiry, in the course of his investigations on oils of eucalyptus, has determined the presence of a strongly dextrorotary terpene in the oil of *Eucalyptus globulus* distilled in Southern France. Bouchardat and Tardy have prepared a number of derivatives of this body in order to compare them with those of *lavo-terebene*. This dextrorotary terpene appears to correspond exactly with the *lavo-terebene* which is the main constituent of the pine product. It boils at 156°—157°, and has a specific gravity of .870 at 0°. Its optical activity is $(\alpha)_D = +39^\circ$. The principal body studied by the authors is the product of hydration. By the action of absolute formic acid they have obtained an alcoholic formate, which, when saponified, yields $C_{20}H_{36}O_2$, a body corresponding in all details to the one prepared from the *lavo-terebene*. It crystallizes in voluminous masses, melting at 33°—34°. It boils at 218°, and is dextrorotary $(\alpha)_D = +88^\circ$.—*Bull. de la. Soc. Chim. de Paris; British and Colonial Druggist.*

Magnesium Salicylate.

R. van Gool points out that when prepared by neutralizing salicylic acid with magnesium carbonate, this compound, instead of being pure white in color, has a more or less pronounced pink tint, owing to the presence of iron in the magnesium salt used. He therefore recommends the following process for the preparation of the compound free from impurities: Sulphuric acid is neutralized with calcined magnesia, and to the solution of magnesium sulphate he adds first hydrochloric acid, then potassium sul-

phocyanate in excess, lastly shaking with ether. The aqueous layer is drawn off and again shaken with ether until the latter is no longer colored by the ferric sulphocyanate, showing that all traces of iron have been removed. The solution of magnesium sulphate is next evaporated to a low bulk and allowed to crystallize, after which the product is washed with spirit to free it from the hydrochloric acid and excess of potassium sulphocyanate which it contains, until no reaction is given with ferric chloride. The pure salt is then dissolved in distilled water, and solution of sodium carbonate added gradually until precipitation is complete, the solution being constantly shaken and kept at a temperature of 70° C. The precipitate having been washed with water until free from sodium sulphate is mixed with a little water, neutralized with salicylic acid at the temperature of a water-bath, and finally evaporated to dryness at the same temperature.—*Jour. de Phar. d'Anvers; Phar. Journal.*

New Remedies.

Apolysine is a monobasic derivative of para-phenetidin, analogous to the tribasic derivative, citrophene, which has been recently described in these columns. It is a yellowish white powder, forming perfect crystals, of an acid taste and slight odor, soluble in cold water (1 in 55), and melting at 72°. It is soluble in alcohol and glycerine, and in strong sulphuric or nitric acids, without coloration. On warming, the last gives an orange-coloured solution. It is used, according to Neneki and Jaworski, in doses of 7 to 10 grains. It has a rapid antipyretic action, without after inconvenience. It is absorbed easily and perfectly, and is preferable in this respect to phenacetin. It is non-toxic in even large doses. *Rhinalgine* is the name given by Thomalla to suppositories of cocoa butter, alumol, and essence of valerian, for use in the nose in cases of coryza. *Di-iodocarbazol* is prepared by the action of iodine on solution of carbazol, with the aid of reagents giving rise to hydriodic acid. It is insoluble in water, easily soluble in benzol, ether, or warm alcohol. It crystallizes from acetic acid in lamellae, melting at 184°. By the action of heat iodine separates. *Iodine Derivatives of Diphenylamine* are being recommended as substitutes for iodoform on account of their strong antiseptic power, and their freedom from odor. *Eudoxin* is the bismuth salt of nosophen, a new remedy, which we recently described as tetraiodophenolphthalein. It is a red-brown powder, odorless and tasteless, insoluble in water, dissolving in alkaline solutions with the production of a blue-violet color. It is non-toxic, and can be administered internally, if necessary, in cases of gastric or intestinal troubles. It is a strong antiseptic as a dusting powder. *Antinosine* is the sodium salt of nosophen. *Phosphergot* is the name given by Luton to a mixture of

phosphate of sodium and ergot of rye. *Chlorosalol* is, as its name implies, a salicylic derivative of chlorophenol, and is prepared in two forms, the ortho and the para derivative. The ortho-chlorosalol has a strong odor, whilst the para-chlorosalol is odorless.—*British and Colonial Druggist.*

Cinchona Speculation.

A short time ago it was announced that it was proposed to erect a quinine factory upon the Island of Java. Whilst this has not yet been accomplished, it appears that negotiations are on foot with the planters, which will, if consummated, have a marked effect on the quinine market. Dr. Buchler has gone out as a delegate from the German manufacturers and one English manufacturer, and has been at Solkabœmi for some short time. The purpose of his visit is to make a contract for five years with every cinchona planter on the island, without exception. The terms proposed by Dr. Buchler, on behalf of the manufacturers, are as following: (1) They shall pay per half-kilo of bark at the rate of 6 centens (50 centens are almost equivalent to one shilling) per unit. By a unit is meant each 1 per cent. of quinine sulphate from the bark. Thus a bark yielding 5 per cent. would cost 60 centens per kilo. (2) To allow the planters half the profits that the manufacturers make after the quinine sulphate has fetched 24 florins per kilo. This price is considerably higher than that holding on the markets. In return, the Java planters must unanimously agree not to supply more than half the bark required for the world's consumption. This is estimated at 225,000 kilos. of quinine sulphate, so that Java shall only furnish bark for 117,500 kilos, which, taking 4 per cent. as an average yield, shall be estimated as 2,937,500 kilos of bark. The necessity for increased payment for the bark is seen by the fact that in 1894 Java furnished 5,293,750 kilos of bark, or nearly sufficient for universal consumption. If these arrangements end in a contract, the French and American manufacturers, together with other English and smaller manufacturers, will be unable to obtain upon the market any but Indian, Ceylon, American, and African bark. This would, of course, lead to a marked advance in the price of quinine, but whether the negotiations will be brought to a successful issue or not remains to be seen.

A New Acid-Proof for Boxes, Etc.

To avoid breakage and save weight in such objects as battery cups, etc., many efforts have been made to supplant glass or earthenware by wood or paper, but the endeavor to obtain a perfectly acid-proof covering for such articles has hitherto not been crowned with entire success. According to a French industrial paper, however, such a substance has at last

been found, namely, a mixture of gutta-percha and paraffin, in equal parts. The substances are cut into little cubes, and the gutta-percha is melted over a very gentle fire. When it is quite liquid, the paraffin is stirred in, and the heat continued until a homogeneous mixture is obtained. This mixture is very fluid, and flows freely on any surface to which it is applied. The box or article to be treated is thoroughly dried and warmed, and a portion of the mixture is poured into it, the article being moved around so that the liquid penetrates every corner. Any surplus is poured back into the melting pot. The external surface is treated in the same manner, and the operation is complete. It sometimes occurs that little spots are left unprotected, and, when this happens, the fault is corrected by placing a little cube of the mixture, which has been allowed to cool, on the spot and applying a soldering iron or a hot iron of any kind to it. In the same manner any roughness of surface is remedied. Wood or paper boxes thus treated are found to resist battery acids, etc., in the most complete manner. Every pharmacist will at once think of many uses to which this easily made mixture is applicable.—*National Druggist*.

The Adulteration of Vanilla with Poisonous Substances.

The *Pharmaceutische Zeitung* states that in order to impart a black lustre to vanilla the fruits are covered with a fatty oil. In Colombia the seed oil of *Anacardium occidentale*, the so-called West Indian elephant lice, is used. The shell of these seeds contains *cardol*, a substance which will produce blisters similar to those raised by cantharides. Very minute quantities introduced into the intestines produce violent choleraic irritation, and this may very possibly account for the symptoms occasionally following the eating of vanilla. On the Isle of Reunion vanilla is trained about the trunk of *Jatropha curcas*, and it may thus be brought into contact with the poisonous juice of this plant.

Mica.

The uses of mica are manifold. One of its latest developments is distinctly novel. An ingenious Australian has invented and introduced a mica cartridge for sporting and military guns. The filling inside the cartridge is visible, and a further advantage is that instead of the usual wad of felt a mica wad is used. This substance, being a non-conductor unaffected by acids or fumes, acts as a lubricant. When smokeless powders, such as cordite or other nitro-glycerine compounds, are used, mica has a distinct advantage over every other material used in cartridge manufacture. Being transparent, any chemical change in the explosive can be at once detected. The

peculiar property it has of withstanding intense heat is here utilized, the breech and barrel being kept constantly cool. The fouling of the rifle is also avoided, the wad actually cleaning the barrel.

Loaded Sponges.

According to the *Oil, Paint, and Drug Reporter*, the rise in price in the various kinds of Florida sponges has given rise to an ingenious method of artificial weighting. Formerly lime and sand were employed for this purpose; now it is stated glycerin and solution of silicate of sodium are used, the latter being selected for its admirable weighting properties and the ease with which it can be manipulated. One sample when tested showed a loading of about 25 per cent. of this substance.

The Soap Berry.

The nuts of the soap berry, *Lapindus saponaria*, were at one time brought to England, and used for waistcoat buttons, for which purpose they were highly esteemed on account of their durability. The skin and pulp which surround the nuts were also used for washing linen. The seed vessels form a lather freely with water. The whole plant crushed and thrown into the water of ponds or rivers kills all the fish. The Spaniards still use the nuts of this plant as buttons. The toxic and lathering properties alluded to are due to saponine. It is affirmed that linen frequently washed with the skin and pulp of these nuts is soon destroyed by some acrid principle that is also present, if not by the saponine, or some acid derived from it.—*Monthly Magazine*.

MEDICAL WOMEN IN RUSSIA.—According to the official register of medical practitioners in Russia, the total number of women licensed to practise medicine in the dominion of the Czar was 554. Of these 291 were private practitioners, 68 were in the public service as Poor-law medical officers, and 17 as sanitary officials: 33 held appointments in schools and colleges for girls; 31 occupied posts in private or municipal hospitals, and 10 in lying-in hospitals; eight had medical charge of factories or other industrial establishments, four were assistants in special educational establishments, and two held appointments in lunatic asylums. Most of these ladies had gone through the old courses for medical women in the Nicolai-Krieg Hospital of St. Petersburg, which were abolished in 1882. More recent statistics show that in August, 1894, the number of medical women had risen to 691. In the medical faculties of Switzerland there were, in 1891-92, 114 Russian women studying medicine; the majority of these are described as "politically untrustworthy" from the official point of view. There is also a considerable number of Russian women, for the most part

Jewesses, at present studying medicine in Paris. It is not considered likely that the opening of the School of Medicine for Women in St. Petersburg, which is, we believe, definitely fixed for July, 1897, will materially diminish the number of Russian ladies studying medicine in Paris, for it is stated that only women professing the Christian faith will be admitted to the new school.—*British Medical Journal*.

Beeswax is bleached by repeated washing and steaming and exposure to the sun.

Some of the common garden spiders spin webs so fine that 30,000 of them laid side by side would not cover the space of an inch.

Humboldt says that a single pound of the finest spider webs would reach around the world.

SENECIO ALKALOIDS.—Grandval and Lajoux have succeeded (*Jour d. Pharm.*) in isolating two alkaloids from senecio vulgaris, which they designate senecionine and senecine, respectively.

OXALIC ACID WORTHLESS AS A COLOR PRESERVER.—A writer in the *Bulletin of Pharmacy* denounces as absolutely worthless the use of oxalic acid solution for preventing the fading of flowers dried for herbarium purposes.

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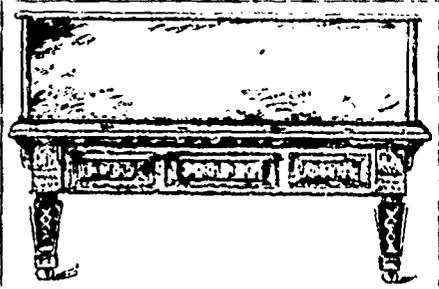
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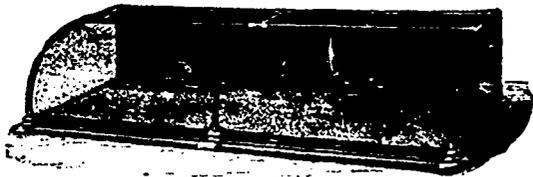
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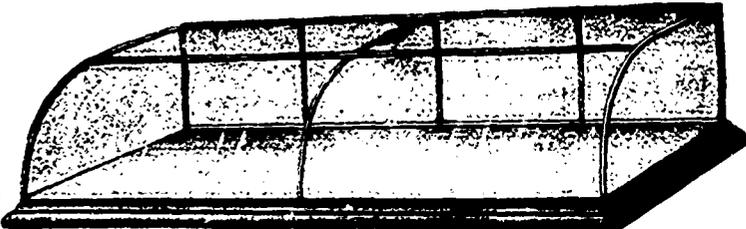
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A Glaring Nuisance and How to Abate it.

The average druggist realizes painfully enough the damage which has been done by the introduction and wide popularity of compressed and triturate tablets. By their direct sales to physicians, a number of houses have materially reduced prescription-writing. Now, is the popularity of tablets due to solid merit and practical convenience alone? By no means. Some of the formulas which are demanded in tablet form are pharmaceutical monstrosities—irrational, senseless combinations which would never be thus prescribed save by those who lack pharmaceutical knowledge.

Creosote, ammonium carbonate, menthol, camphor, and the similar drugs are hopelessly volatile, and in tablets, only comparatively minute quantities thereof can be exhibited. Calomel and sodium, save in small proportions, afford a most irrational combination. Salol combined with camphor is a monstrosity: one tablet-manufacturer claims $\frac{1}{16}$ grain of camphor in his formula for salol compound; the presence of such a proportion would liquefy the tablet! Benzoic acid is equally unfit for this mode of administration.

All of the solid extracts are subject to deterioration from the exposure they suffer in tablet form.

We would continue to multiply proofs that the world has gone tablet-mad, and we shall expect presently to receive orders for tablets of chloroform, absolute alcohol, and aqua pura! Thus, in the line of compressed tablets, what sense is there in demanding phosphorus? Phosphorus oxidizes readily, and has probably vanished ere the tablet reaches the patient.

Aside from pharmaceutical considerations, the druggist has the strongest possible business reasons for discouraging the use of tablets. They foster self-dispensing; they reduce prescription-writing to insignificance. It is apparent that prescription-dispensing should be one of the chief sources of income to educated pharmacists.

HOW, THEN, ABATE THE NUISANCE?

By striving to make your medical patrons and acquaintances grasp the following points:

- (1) The irrational character of many tablet formulas, as set forth above.
- (2) The far greater desirability of exhibiting medicine in the ordinary gelatin capsule, gelatin-coated pill, a fluid extract.
- (3) The patient's preference for a specially prepared remedy. Everybody knows that the patient has less confidence in a "hand-me-down," ready-made medicine. He wants a special prescription suited to his particular case, calculated to fit his symptoms, just as a tailor-made suit will fit his figure better than the machine-made garb. And it is in the doctor's own interest to respect this feeling.

It is an incontestable fact that the most intelligent way of administering medicine—the most certain and speedy, next to the liquid solution—is to fill the empty gelatin capsule with medicine in powdered form. Swallowed, the gelatin softens and dissolves in a twinkling, exposing its contents in finely divided state to the action of the gastric mucous membrane.

PROFIT TO THE DRUGGIST.

It goes without saying that capsule prescriptions afford a much better margin than either tablets or pills. A little more time may, indeed, be consumed; but, unfortunately, with most druggists time is the drug with which they are most abundantly supplied.

Prescriptions for capsules to be filled by the druggist mean another source of comfort: the ingredients are always at hand. When a prescription is brought into the average drug store, the druggist usually has a moment of painful uncertainty. "Can I fill it—have I the exact thing wanted?" If a specific pill or tablet formula is desired, it may be the very one the druggist has failed to stock. But the first glimpse of the "Ft." on a "R" is a relief: it means, "I can fill that prescription."

The druggist, the doctor, the patient, are all the gainers when medicines in powdered form are dispensed in capsules—to the exclusion of the ready-made tablet.—*Pharmaceutical Notes.*

Notes on Soaps.

By A. ASHMON KELLY.

Soaps for cleaning metal work consist usually of mixtures of vaseline, oleic acid, and fat, with addition of a little rouge. Fresh, these are excellent, but they soon turn rancid, and become unfit for use. A soap free from this objection is made from cocoanut butter as follows: 2.5 kilogrammes of the butter is melted in an iron vessel, together with a little lime water, and to the mixture is added, with constant stirring, 180 grammes of chalk, 87.5 grammes of alum, and the same quantity each of cream of tartar and white lead. Pour this mixture into moulds to solidify. To use, the soap is made into a paste with water and rubbed over the metal and finally removed by a dry cloth.

M. Vigier's antiseptic soap, which has considerable sale in Paris, being useful for closing scratches and healing sores and cracks, is made of 12 parts dry sulphate of copper incorporated with 88 parts of any good soap material. The product has a pleasing green tint, and possesses an emollient action, without any irritating property. It is largely used in hospitals.

The following is a formula for a yellow rosin soap used in some parts: 100 lbs. cocoanut oil and 27 lbs. rosin are saponified to a clear paste with about 160 lbs.

caustic soda lye of 23° B. To this paste is added 28 lbs. potash solution, 30° B., while gently boiling, after which it is filled with about 40 lbs. of warm soda water-glass, and hardened by successive addition of 20 lbs. of brine, 20° B. Finally it is colored with 1 oz. soap yellow, and perfumed with about 5 ozs. oil of Myrbane. This soap is quite hard, has a fine appearance, and is excellent for washing. An excess of soda lye must be avoided to prevent the efflorescence of the soap during cold weather.

A good stain-removing soap, useful in bleach, print and dye works, and other places, is thus described: Take 22 lbs. best soap and reduce it to thin shavings. Place the soap in a boiler with 8.8 lbs. water and 13.25 lbs. ox gall. Cover up and let remain at rest all night. In the morning heat up gently, and regulate it so that the soap may dissolve without stirring. When the mass is homogeneous and flows smoothly, and part of the water has been evaporated, add 0.55 lbs. turpentine and 0.44 lbs. of benzine, and mix well. While still in a state of fusion, color with green ultramarine and ammonia, and pour into moulds, where the mixture should be allowed to stand several days before using. This is an excellent product.

The nuts from the horse chestnut tree are utilized in a number of ways in France. From the seed vessels, when burnt, an alkali is recovered. From the amyaceous pulps the fecula is extracted, which can be transformed into glucose, dextrine, alcohol, or vinegar. The nuts yield a fatty matter useful for making a certain kind of soap. The ashes of the burnt nut contain 75 per cent. of potash.

Savon Bronze, a cheap soap extensively made in France, is prepared, according to Classen in *La Savonnerie*, in the following manner: 100 kilos bone fat, horse grease, etc., 20 kilos cottonseed oil, and 30 kilos black oil residues, are melted together in a large iron kettle; at the same time 100 kilos rosin are melted in another vessel. Both are then poured together into a frame lined with sheet iron. When the temperature has fallen to 40-45° C., 100 kilos 40° caustic soda lye is gradually poured in, with constant stirring. As soon as saponification is completed, 20 kilos water glass of 34-38° B., is added.

"Savon au potpourri" is a popular French toilet soap, and is made thus: White soap is reduced to a fine powder, and then the following perfume is added: Equal parts each of oil of cloves, oil neroli, oil thyme oil bergamot, ambr and oil of roses. Ambr tincture is prepared as follows: 25 grammes finely pulverized ambr is left for several days in pure alcohol (must be free from fusel oils), 86-90° in a warm place, and repeatedly shaken. The tincture is filtered through fine filter paper or glass wool into bottles, which can be tightly stoppered by means of ground-glass stoppers.—*American Soap Journal.*

Some Notes About Glass.

Glass is the offspring of fire. In his panegyric on wisdom, Job says of it, "Gold and glass cannot equal it," a proof of the value that was then set upon this material. The walls of the rock tombs of Beni Hassan, belonging to the twelfth dynasty of the Pharaohs, bear paintings representative of glass blowing about 2851 B.C. But sculptured glass blowers have been found in a much more ancient tomb. Glass eyes are often discovered with mummies, but they were placed with the corpse after death, and were symbolic of some religious rite. The oldest piece of glass in the British museum is a lion's head of opaque blue glass. It was discovered at Thebes, and by the inscription it bears must belong to the period 2423-2380 B.C. On both the Egyptian tombs and those of Thebes are frescoes of bottles holding wine. Some of these represent the bottles protected by wicker or leather coverings. Layard discovered quantities of glass at Nineveh, but the Egyptians appear to have held pre-eminence in the art of those early days. It is certain that they practised moulding in glass, but the art was lost till the seventeenth century, when one Lehmann of Prague reinvented it, and got a patent for the same from Rudolf II. It is probable that the Phœnicians acquired the art from the Egyptians, and in their turn taught it to the Israelites. Homer speaks of most works of art or ornament as the work of a god or a Sidonian. Solomon, in the building of his temple, appealed for assistance to Hiram, King of Tyre. To the Phœnicians the Greeks are also indebted for their knowledge of glass manufacture. From them the Romans learned it, and from the Romans came the diffusion of the art throughout Europe.

Herodotus, writing in 440 B.C., mentions glass, and Aristotle has two problems on glass: (1) "Why we see through it." (2) "Why it is malleable." Egypt became a Roman province in 30 B.C., and the tax which Augustus laid upon the conquered country was glass, wheat, and linen. The importation of the first named gave a tremendous impetus to the manufacture of the article. The Romans became fanatics in their desire to secure collections of glassware. Factories and workmen had to be removed to the imperial city, and the glass craze continued unabated for years. Nero was a great patron of the industry, but, like the baronet in the "Second Mrs. Tanqueray," he was given to smashing rare pieces of crystal when furious. As much as £1,500 was given by moneyed Romans for a single crystal bowl. For purposes of architecture, domestic work, and personal adornment the Romans used glass much more than we do to-day. It is singular how little the manufacture of glass has altered from the earliest times to the present. Pliny, writing of this, says it was made from sand found at the mouth of the river Vulturnus (an insignificant Roman stream, since renamed), which, being ground to a fine

powder by a ball and mill, was mixed with three parts fossil alkali, then fused. A valuable quality in glass is its resistance to common solvents. Properly made glass can only be acted upon by hydrofluoric acid, which causes it to "scale." Although the materials employed in bottle making are coarse and impure, the quality of the glass is of great importance. It must resist corrosion and the solvent action of the substances imprisoned in it. Bottle glass varies in color from darkest green to white; the latter color is used for aerated waters. The materials ordinarily employed in its manufacture are common sand, gas lime, brick clay, common salt, and soap boilers' waste.

The first bottle was probably made of a gourd. Afterwards skins were used to carry water and wine. It is to these that the reference is made, "And no man putteth new wine into old bottles, else the new wine doth burst the bottles." This simile occurs three times in the New Testament, and appears to have been much thought of by the apostles. In the Old Testament references to bottles of wine occur in Hosea, Jeremiah, Samuel, and Job. These are always skin bottles. In one of his fits of indigestion, Job describes himself as "ready to burst like new bottles." In the country districts in Spain and Portugal at this day the traveler may drink wine from bottles made of goat skins. The flavoring is not nice. Leather bottles were used in England till the time of the Stuarts. There was a nursery song in praise of "The Leather Bottle," which we used to sing at school as a sort of rival to "Little Brown Jug," which was really an importation from Burgundy. The strangest receptacles for fluid I have seen were in New Guinea. There the inland tribes come down to the coast and carry away with them long bamboos filled with salt water, which they drink with as much avidity as we would the choicest wines or table waters.—*Exchange*.

Animal Charcoal as a Pill Excipient.

By SENOR EVICÉ.

The dispensing of pills containing creosote, croton oil, etc., is one of the most important operations which present themselves to the pharmacist, and the processes published sufficiently indicate how much this question occupies the attention of every dispenser jealous of the faithful discharge of his professional duties. Animal charcoal exhibits, as regards creosote and croton oil, a considerable absorptive power. With creosote it is, moreover, absolutely necessary to use some inert substance capable of binding the pill mass; with croton oil this is unnecessary.

(1) Creosote pills containing 5 centigrammes in each. Place in a mortar about 2 grammes of animal charcoal, pouring on to the powder a gramme of creosote, or, better, 43 drops measured by the regulation pipette, stir quickly until a

soft paste is obtained indicating that all the creosote is not entirely absorbed. Add little by little more animal charcoal (about 0.60 gramme) until the mass is converted into a moist powder not adhering to the pestle nor to the mortar. The creosote now forms with its excipient a powdery mixture which binds beautifully on the addition of 0.20 to 0.25 gramme of Venice turpentine. Beaten together quickly a pilular mass of perfect homogeneity and plasticity is produced, which, when cut into twenty pills, soon sets satisfactorily.

(2) Croton oil pills containing 5 centigrammes each. Croton oil, 49 drops. Animal charcoal enough to make twenty pills.

For these it is not necessary to use Venice turpentine, as the mass is easily made, and rolls well on the machine.

(3) In the case of a more complicated formula in which, for example, the creosote is associated with tannin and iodoform, animal charcoal will be found again very useful, as in the following prescription, which is very often met with:

Beech creosote.....	1 gramme.
Tannin (prepared with ether)....	1 "
Iodoform.....	1 "

Make twenty pills.

To quickly get a satisfactory and smooth mass, first absorb the creosote with animal charcoal as previously directed, add the tannin and iodoform triturated together, mix well, and mass with Venice turpentine.

Pills thus prepared may be sent out rolled in magnesia, silvered or varnished with tolu varnish, which latter helps to mask the caustic taste of the creosote, although the animal charcoal does this to a great extent.

Animal charcoal enables one also to dispense creosote and similar medicines in the form of cachets, as in the two annexed prescriptions:

1. Cachets of creosote of .20 centigrammes each.	
Beech creosote.....	2 grammes
Animal charcoal.....	5 "

Mix intimately, and divide into ten cachets.

2. Cachets of Venice turpentine of .50 centigrammes each.	
Venice turpentine.....	5 grammes.
Animal charcoal.....	5 "

Mix and make ten cachets.

One can thus see that these substances hitherto only sent out in capsules, perles, or boluses, may be prepared by the pharmacist himself at his own dispensing counter, and by this means he will be able to send out an accurately dosed and prepared remedy of whose quality he has previously satisfied himself. — *Revista Farmaceutica Argentina; Phar. Journal.*

Lanolin rubber, made as follows, is much used in the Hospital St. Louis, Paris. Dissolve 1 gramme of pure rubber in the necessary amount of chloroform, and mix the solution with twelve grammes of lanolin.

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Borine possesses a fragrant odor and a very agreeable pungent taste. It mixes with water in all proportions, and is compatible with most of the preparations of the pharmacopœia. It does not injure or stain the most delicate fabric, and is therefore useful as a general disinfectant.

Borine is highly recommended as a Mouth Wash, as a Gargle, Spray or Lotion in inflammation of the throat, nose and mucous membranes; for Inhalation in croup, diphtheria, and whooping cough; as a soothing and antiseptic application to wounds, burns, etc., and internally as a sedative, antifermentative and carminative in digestive troubles and in intestinal disorders.

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Formulary.

KOLA WINE.

The *Bull. Med.* gives this formula :

Fluid extract kola.....	30 parts
Tincture nux vomica.....	10 parts
Malvoisic or sherry wine, sufficient to make.....	1000 parts

EFFERVESCENT QUININE MIXTURE.

The following is an agreeable and effective method of dispensing quinine, which renders the alkaloidal salt more pleasant to take and, at the same time, more easily tolerated (*Rev. Intern. de Med. et Chirurg.*): Sulphate of quinine, 2 grains; citric acid, 10 grains; simple elixir, syrup of orange, of each 30 minims; distilled water to half an ounce. Each dose to be accompanied by a powder of sodium bicarbonate, 10 grains.—*Pharmaceutical Journal.*

NEURALGIA AND HEADACHE POWDERS.

(1) Acetanilid.....	5 grains.
Lupulin.....	5 grains.
Powdered sugar.....	q.s.

Make a powder. Three powders to be taken at intervals of four hours.

(2) Acetanilid.....	5 grains
Sodium salicylate.....	5 grains
Caffeine.....	1 grain

Make a powder to be taken as above.—*Chemist and Druggist.*

ANTISEPTIC TABLETS FOR PREPARING GARGLES.

L. Furst (*Pharm. Centralhalle*) gives the following formula for tablets, for the use of travellers, etc., one of which, dissolved in a glass of hot water, makes an antiseptic gargle, useful in all troubles of the throat and air passages :

Boric acid.....	150 parts
Salicylic acid.....	15 parts
Kitchen salt.....	30 parts
Saccharin.....	3 parts
Peppermint, eucalyptus oil, enough to flavor.	

Mix, and divide into tablets weighing 10 grains each.—*National Druggist.*

ELIXIR OF KOLA.

In answer to a correspondent's query of last month we give the following formula as recommended by Frank Edel (*American Druggist*):

Fld. ext. kola.....	2 fl. oz.
Ammon. glycyrrhizin.....	1 dram
Saccharin.....	1 dram
Water.....	7 fl. oz.
Alcohol.....	3½ fl. oz.
Simple elixir.....	3½ fl. oz.

Dissolve the ammoniated glycyrrhizin in the water and in this dissolve the saccharin; now add the syrup and alcohol, followed by the fluid extract of kola, to which has been added a few drops of oil of orange. Set aside, with occasional shaking during five or six hours; then filter and bring its bulk up to one pint with simple elixir.

CHILBLAIN REMEDIES.

(1) Szoziolodol of zinc.....	1 part
Soft paraffin.....	10 parts

Mix.

(2) Beef fat,	
Red ferric oxide.....	250 parts
Magnetic iron oxide,	
Oil of turpentine.....	30 parts
Oil of bergamot.....	2 parts

For broken chilblains :

(3) Carbolic acid.....	25 parts
Liniment of lime.....	500 parts

Mix.

(4) Lycopodium, tannin.....	17 parts
Lard.....	30 parts

(5) Tinct. digitalis.....	6 parts
Thymol.....	3 parts
Alcohol.....	150 parts
Glycerine.....	150 parts

Mix, and rub well on the affected parts.—*Quart. Med. Jour. (Les Nouv. Remèdes).*

EFFERVESCENT BATH TABLETS.

Tartaric acid.....	40 parts
Sodium bicarbonate.....	36 parts
Rice flour.....	24 parts

A few spoonfuls of this when stirred into a bathtubful of water cause a copious liberation of carbon dioxide, which is thought by some to be "refreshing."

This mixture can, we presume, 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, essential oils being a good form. Oil of lavender would be a suitable addition in the proportion of a dram or more to the pound of powder. A better but more expensive perfume may be obtained by mixing 1 part of oil of rose geranium with 6 parts of oil of lavender.

A perfume still more desirable may be had by adding a mixture of the oils from which cologne water is made. For an ordinary quality the following will suffice :

Oil of lavender.....	½ ounce
Oil of rosemary.....	½ ounce
Oil of bergamot.....	1 ounce
Oil of lemon.....	2 ounces
Oil of clove.....	½ dram

For the first quality the following may be taken:

Oil of neroli.....	6 drams
Oil of rosemary.....	3 drams
Oil of bergamot.....	3 drams
Oil of cedrat.....	7 drams
Oil of orange peel.....	7 drams

A dram or more of either of these mixtures may be used to the pound, as in the case of lavender; and they may, of course, be made up in smaller quantity if but little is required. The quantities given above are sufficient to make in each instance a gallon of cologne water by dissolving the respective mixtures in that quantity of deodorized alcohol—a fact noted for the convenience of the operator who may wish to dispose of the residues in that way.

These mixtures may also be used in the preparation of a bath powder (non-effervescent) made by mixing equal parts

of powdered soap and powdered borax.—*Pacific Druggist.*

New Handkerchief Extracts.

The following are taken from the *Seifensieder Zeitung*:

STOLEN KISSES.

Jonquil extract.....	1,000 parts.
Orris-root extract.....	1,000 "
Essence of ambergris.....	120 "
Essence of civet.....	100 "
Extract of cassia.....	500 "
Spirit of rose, triple.....	500 "
Extract of tonka bean.....	500 "
Oil of citronella.....	6 "

Mix. Said to be "herrlich."

BOUQUET D'AMOUR.

Extract of cassia.....	500 parts.
Extract of jasmine.....	500 "
Essence of ambergris.....	125 "
Extract of violet.....	500 "
Essence of musk.....	125 "

Mix thoroughly and filter.

"TANNENDUFT."

Oil of bergamot.....	5 parts.
Oil of pine (<i>Edeltanne</i>).....	100 "
Rectified oil of turpentine.....	3 "
Alcohol.....	1,000 "

Mix.

"HEUDUFT BOUQUET."

Extract of tonka bean.....	1,000 parts.
Spirit of rose, triple.....	500 "
Extract of rose-geranium.....	480 "
Extract of jasmine.....	500 "
Extract of orange-flower.....	500 "
Extract of rose.....	600 "

Mix.

FLOWERS OF SPRING.

Rose pomade extract.....	1,000 parts.
Extract of violets.....	1,000 "
Essence of ambergris.....	60 "
Spirit of rose, triple.....	150 "
Extract of cassia.....	150 "
Oil of bergamot.....	10 "

Mix.

ESTERHAZY BOUQUET.

Extract of vetiver.....	500 parts.
Extract of violet.....	500 "
Extract of vanilla.....	500 "
Extract of tonka bean.....	500 "
Extract of orange-flower.....	500 "
Spirit of rose, triple.....	500 "
Essence of ambergris.....	300 "
Sandalwood oil.....	40 "

Mix,

—*Perfume Gazette.*

Saffron trade, which is almost wholly confined to Spain, shows a considerable falling off during the past two years. The returns at Valencia, where the bulk of the trade is concentrated, show a decrease of about 50 per cent. in the amount sold in 1894, as compared with the previous year.

FOR BURNS.—An ointment composed of one part of powdered nut-galls and eight parts of borated vaseline is especially recommended.

TO PRESERVE OIL OF BITTER ALMONDS.—Keep in bottles filled to the neck and carefully closed. The same may be said of oil of lemon.

Photographic Notes

Snap Shots and the Hand Camera.

By GORDON PARKER.

All dust covered, and neglected, the implements used in early efforts mark the course of advancement in our chosen lines of work and pleasure. The advanced amateur has forgotten the hand camera of his first steps in photography, or only remembers it to remark, "I did that once," as he meets the snap-shooting fiend everywhere wandering up and down the land.

But great strides have been taken in the manufacture of hand cameras and all the accessories, and the work that is possible, and the results that are obtained by the successful snap-shooter of to-day are alike a credit to him and his instrument, and a wonder to all.

A hand camera should be a part of every amateur's outfit. Such an instrument could have been used to advantage the day of the Knights Templar parade in Boston, where a large tripod camera was useless and heavy baggage.

The qualifications necessary in the successful use of the camera are a quick eye, judgment of distance, some idea of composition, courage, and a steady nerve. Possessed of these, you can go anywhere it is right to go, and come away with good proof of your trip.

The film, a bugbear to many, is really the meat of the hand camera. You can do nothing with plates that cannot be duplicated with the film. You can carry more of them, make the changes quicker, and, consequently, get more exposures. The small universal-focus, film, and plate-carrying cameras of recent manufacture answer all requirements, and have many advantages.

The hand camera is valuable to the druggist in many ways, but lack of space will allow of the mention of but one at this time.

We dress our windows to attract attention, and, while our wares are capable of arrangements pleasing to the eye, the novelty wears away with repetition. It must have been observed how quickly pictures catch the eye and stop the feet. People are interested, study the display, smile, stop again as they return your way, and ask their friends if they have seen the pictures in your window. It is something your neighbor cannot exactly duplicate. The negatives, the prints, the display is wholly your own, and a little intelligent talk, when the customer comes in, about the pictures, and the making of pictures, interests and pleases him.

Now, the hand camera and snap shot make this nearer and easier to you than the tripod and the larger box, because a larger variety can be shown. Some of the pictures can only be obtained that way; you come nearer to the great majority of picture-takers. You can send your clerk, your family, your out-of-work

friend, off for what will interest them in obtaining and profit you in having; it will make trade for you in photographic material; and it comes nearest to the desired result of all window display by attracting favorable attention to your store and your goods.—*The Spatula.*

Masticatories.

Of late years chicle and other chewing gums have come into extensive use in the United States, on the plausible argument that the saliva, so copiously secreted, is an important digestive fluid. It is said that over one million sterling is spent in New York for chewing gums. Since 1883 the imports of chicle gum (derived chiefly from *Prosopis dulcis* and other species) in Mexico and Texas have increased largely. This gum was received in the United States in 1887 to the value of £66,000. In the year 1893-94 there was an increase of 400 tons shipped from Mexico over the previous year. Chicle gum is, after vanilla, the most valuable druggist's article exported from the Republic of Mexico, now reaching in value £72,000.

Chewing gum is being vigorously warred against by some sensational writers, who assert that it is injurious to the eyesight and weakens the spine. A pretty girl masticating a wad of chewing gum is not a pretty sight, but it is ridiculous to assert that the practice is injurious. The Arabs have long chewed gum arabic. The habit of chewing "makin," or gum formed on the under surface of the juniper branches, is as general among the residents of Patagonia as the maté drinking in the adjoining republics, or the coca chewing in Peru and Bolivia. The kola nut is the masticatory of Central and Western Africa, as the vetch nut of India and the East, or chewing tobacco by the seamen in Western Europe. Chewing gum in Germany is impregnated with various antiseptics as an effective agent for throat affections. Several species of *Pistacia* furnish the gum resin of commerce, known as mastic. The women of Scio, Smyrna, and Constantinople have almost always a piece of mastic in their mouth.

The largest consumption is in the seraglios of the East, where it is universally chewed by the women, like the chicle gum in the United States, and thence derives its popular name. It is thought to sweeten the breath and excite the appetite.

Even little children chew mastic, and a mother or sister will give her own special piece to a noisy young two-year-old to keep him or her quiet. It is very odd to a European, on paying a morning visit to a Greek or Armenian beauty, to see her take a large quid, of what appears to be dentist's modelling wax, out of her handsome mouth, and deposit it by her side on the divan, so that her flow of language may not be interfered with. But little mastic is imported into Europe, and that only of the inferior kinds for making varnish.—*Phar. Journal.*

Emulsion of Creosote with Milk for Rectal Injection.

Surchet finds (*L'Union Pharm.*) that of all the methods hitherto suggested for the suspension of creosote for rectal injection, none are so satisfactory as a simple emulsion made with milk. A good sample of creosote may be mixed with fresh milk in any proportion from 1 to 10 per cent. without causing coagulation of the casein; in fact, the proportion may be raised to 25 per cent. If coagulation takes place it is due to inferior creosote containing phenols. Pure creosote mixes perfectly with milk by simply shaking, and after standing for several days the creamy layer on the surface does not show a drop or the slightest floating disc of separated creosote. The creosote emulsion may be diluted with water without separation; it keeps indefinitely. The author has kept a milk emulsion containing 5 per cent. of creosote for four months, and a diluted solution of 60 parts of this emulsion in 190 parts of water remained unaltered for a similar period. For extemporaneous preparation of the emulsion, 43 drops (1 gram) of pure beechwood creosote are counted into a quarter of a glass of milk, well stirred up, and the glass filled up with water. For hospital use a 1 in 30 solution is prepared with beechwood creosote, 16 grams, fresh milk sufficient to produce half a litre. This is to be diluted with water before injection. Guaiacol may be similarly combined. Among other substances which readily emulsify in milk the author cites eucalyptol. Not only is the milk injection useful, but the same vehicle may be employed for administering creosote in the ordinary way. The prescribed dose is stirred into a bowl of milk, which is readily taken by the patient, and is much better tolerated by the stomach than when taken in any other form.

The Cape *Agricultural Journal* is calling attention to a poison not yet fully understood. It is obtained from *Atocaythera venenata* (or *Toxicophloe Thunbergii*), known to the colonists as Gift-boom or Poison-tree. The leaves have proved rapidly destructive to many goats, and a decoction of the bark of the root is used medicinally by the native quacks, sometimes with fatal effect. In one case, where the medicine was administered as an enema, death ensued in about two minutes. It is conjectured that the active principle is not an alkaloid, but a glucoside. No analysis of the poison has been published, nor have its reactions been studied. The arrow-poison used by the Bushmen is said to be prepared by mixing the venom of the African cobra with the gum-resin which exudes from the rhizomatous base of the "gift-boll," *Brunsvigia toxicaria*. Whether the latter ingredient has any effect beyond preventing the cobra poison from being rubbed off the point of the arrow has yet to be ascertained.—*B.C. Druggist.*

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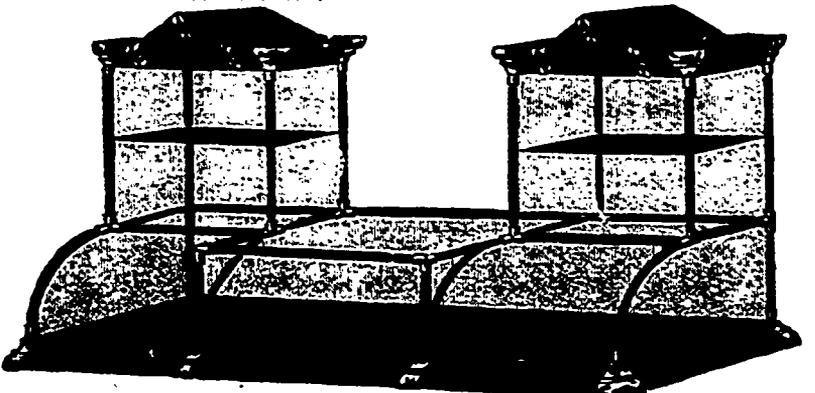
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The first edition has been thoroughly revised and freed from typographical errors; in addition thereto, the third edition contains a treatise on Urinalysis, chemical and microscopical (fully illustrated), and a full index.

of these books will be furnished post free, on receipt of price, by the **CANADIAN DRUGGIST**, Toronto, Ontario.

Sterilizing Vegetable Oils.

M. Villon, in the columns of *La Revue de Chimie Industrielle*, gives an interesting account of a new method of sterilizing vegetable oils in such a way as to enable their being kept for years without alteration or deterioration. Heat destroys flavor, and so do antiseptics. The process is one of fining, a substance called algosine being used. It is derived from sea algae, is mucilaginous, and has the property of combining with alkalies and forming non-crystallizable but easily soluble salts, and strong solution of this substance is made and intimately mixed and shaken with the oils to be treated. The whole is then allowed to rest for twenty-four hours. The algosine by that time has sunk to the bottom, carrying with it all foreign matters, such as albuminoids, mucilages, fatty acids, coloring substances, etc. The result is a perfectly neutral oil, which retains all its natural characteristics of flavor, etc., but will not become rancid. A natural olive oil gave acidity 1.23 when fresh, and at the end of fifteen months, acidity 6.18; the same oil heated with algosine gave acidity 0.01, and after fifteen months, 0.03. A natural nut oil gave acidity 2.55 when fresh, and after fifteen months, 15.71; the same oil treated with algosine gave acidity 0.01, and after fifteen months, 0.02. Of course, oils thus treated have a much enhanced value, whether used for dietetic purposes, as lubricants, or for sugar refining, leather dressing, etc.—*Manufacturing Chemist.*

The Candle Nut.

The *Hawaiian Gazette* refers to the candle nut, which grows plentifully in the islands. It is appreciated by the natives, but would seem to deserve the careful attention of manufacturing chemists. It seems that if the nuts are roasted in the shells, and the kernels then worked into a paste, flavored with pepper and salt, a splendid appetizer, rivalling caviare, is produced. The green husk contains an acid juice, which has a local reputation as a cure for sore throats. From the burnt shell the natives formerly obtained an indelible ink or dye, which they utilized for tattooing purposes. From the bark a gum exudes, which serves as an excellent substitute for gum arabic and gum tragacanth, and could be used for confectionery, medicated jujubes, etc. The Hawaiians use it in obstinate cases of dysentery. It will thus be seen that the nut trees are valuable, and might be worked up profitably with a little enterprise.—*Manufacturing Chemist.*

Mr. Gladstone's Message to Young Men.

Be sure that every one of you has his place and vocation on this earth, and that it rests with himself to find it. Do not believe those who too lightly say nothing succeeds like success. Effort, honest, manful; humble effort, succeeds by its re-

flected action, especially in youth, better than success, which, indeed, too easily and too early gained, not seldom serves, like winning the first throw of the dice, to blind and stupefy. Get knowledge—all you can. Be thorough in all you do, and remember that, though ignorance may often be innocent, pretension is always despicable. Quit you like men, be strong, and exercise your strength. Work onward and work upwards; and may the blessing of the Most High soothe your cares, clear your vision, and crown your labors with reward.

Improved Elixir Aromatic.*

By EMIER OTT.

The National Formulary, as well as the United States Pharmacopœia, give formula for elixir aromatic in which it is necessary to have a preparation in stock that is never called for except in making elixir aromatic, as suggested in the question.

It, no doubt, would be a saving of time and trouble and obviate the necessity of having unnecessary bottles on our shelves by making the elixir direct from the oils.

Through experience I have made the preparation according to the following formula and have had satisfactory results:

Oil orange.....	30 drops
Oil lemon.....	8 drops
Oil coriander.....	2 drops
Oil anise.....	1 drop
Syrup.....	375 c.cm.
Alcohol.....	250 c.cm.
Water.....	Enough to make 1000 c.cm.
Precipitated phosph. of calcium.....	...q.s.

Mix and follow directions according to the United States Pharmacopœia.

A formula that has also given satisfaction is as follows:

Oil orange.....	10 drops
Oil almond, bitter.....	1 drop
Oil clove.....	1 drop
Oil cinnamon.....	1 drop
Alcohol.....	} 360 c.cm.
Syrup.....	
Talcum.....	15 gm.
Water.....	Enough to make 1000 c.cm.

Mix the oils with 15 gm. of talcum, add the alcohol and syrup. Mix thoroughly, and, finally, add the water. Let it stand in a closed vessel or bottle for twenty-four hours and filter through paper.

This formula gives a preparation that can be colored with a sufficient quantity of tr. cudbear or red aniline. Solution to be used when curacao is ordered in prescription and the genuine or imported article is not specified. It is a good imitation of the imported liquor.—*American Druggist.*

*Proceedings of the Pennsylvania Pharmaceutical Association.

The School of Pharmacy of Northwestern University has 225 matriculates this fall, which is an increase of 39 above the attendance of last autumn. Of this 225, about 30 have had no previous drug store experience, 12 are women, 158 are juniors, 56 seniors, and 11 are engaged upon their second year's work for the degree of Pharmaceutical Chemist.

Business Notices.

As the design of the *CANADIAN DRUGGIST* is to benefit mutually all interested in the business, we would request all parties ordering goods or making purchases of any description from houses advertising with us to mention in their letter that such advertisement was noticed in the *CANADIAN DRUGGIST*.

The attention of Druggists and others who may be interested in the articles advertised in this journal is called to the special consideration of the Business Notices.

Buntin, Gillies & Co. are putting on the market a new and very fine line of stationery, Roman Flox; it comes in four tints, and is of the peculiar mottled finish sometimes known as "Old Style." These are fine goods, but can be sold at popular prices. The firm will send samples on application.

The Canadian Specialty Co., who have handled Messrs. French, Cave & Co's. goods for several years now, would call special attention to French's Sweet Chimes Perfume, which has enjoyed a very large sale. They also report an increasing demand for Sinder's Chewing Gums. *Vide* their advts.

Messrs. Billings, Clapp & Co., Boston, Mass., who made such a favorable impression with their Lemonade, Orange Phosphate, and Root Beer Tablets, last summer, are now putting "Pure Slippery Elm Lozenges," in 5 lb. glass fruit tins, on the market, and, by the way orders are already commencing to come in, we bespeak a large sale for them. The Canadian Specialty Co, Toronto, Ont., are the Canadian agents.

A cleverly-executed piece of workmanship is being sent out at present by the Adams & Sons Co., 11 and 13 Jarvis street, Toronto. It is a Tutti Frutti paper doll with a moveable head and body. The firm are sending one of these and a booklet free to those who send in their name and address.

"Solazzi."

One of the most striking displays, as well as the most seasonable, that a druggist can make at this time of the year is a window full of licorice. As usual, when you display anything, you display "the best." "Solazzi" brand so well known and so universally popular, is always right, and is sure to command a sale. See what the *Lancet* says of it in advertisement on page 254 A.

Typewriters.

On the second page of cover this month, will be found the advertisement of one of the leading typewriters of the day. "Remington's" is so well known that it is only necessary to say that Spaekman & Archibald, the agents for Canada, have the latest improved machine, and also all typewriter supplies.

Fluid Beef.

At all seasons, in all climates, and on all occasions, Johnston's Fluid Beef is an especial favorite. Its purity and excellence have made it a standard article, and the druggist who does not keep full stocked with it is sure to lose trade.

Pure Chemicals.

We all recognize the fact that purity is the most essential feature in chemicals, and that a guarantee of purity is almost uniformly certain when obtained from a house of long standing acknowledged reputation. We have pleasure in calling the attention of the trade to the advertisement of Type & King, of London (Eng.), which appears on page 242 B, and who offer choice lines in chemicals, etc.

Stationery.

The large number of desirable druggists who handle stationery and stationers' sundries shows plainly the desirability of stocking with these lines, provided the goods are right, well bought, and attractive. W. J. Gage & Co. direct the attention of the trade, on page 242 B, to the lines handled by them, and solicit orders from new dealers as well as all old customers.

Trusses.

The Dorenwend Truss Co. have purchased a large stock of the Cluthe trusses, which they are willing to clear out at very largely reduced prices. Send for prices. Read their advertisement.

Optical Course.

The large number of students who have attended the courses of instruction in optics, given by Dr. W. E. Hamill, speaks volumes for the excellent course provided, and the satisfaction universally given. The next class commences Tuesday, Dec. 10th. See advertisement on second page of cover.

Catalogues.

J. W. Tufts, Boston, has published a handsome catalogue of hot soda apparatus which is a useful guide to any intending purchasers. An edition of 38,000 copies is being mailed to the trade. Any one desiring it may have a copy on application. The same firm has published an illustrated catalogue of advertising signs, banners, etc., for the soda water counter and store window.

EUDONIN.—A new remedy brought out recently by the Chemische Fabrik Rhenania, at Aix la-Chapelle. Its composition has not yet been made public.

Human hair varies in thickness from the two hundred and fiftieth to the six hundredth part of an inch.

Books and Magazines.

OXYHEMOGLOBIN AND ALLIED PRODUCTS. By F. E. Stewart, M.D., Ph.G., Director of Scientific Department of F. Stearns & Co., formerly Demonstrator and Lecturer on Materia Medica and Pharmacy, Jefferson Medical College, etc. A pamphlet of sixty pages, illustrated. This is No. 3 of a series of monographs from the scientific department of Frederick Stearns & Co., Detroit, Mich. It is divided into three parts: Part I. Oxyhaemoglobin Albuminate of Iron and Peptonate of Iron; Part II., the Absorption of Iron in the Animal Body; Part III., the Haemoglobins and Related Products of the Market.

CASPARI'S PHARMACY. A Treatise on Pharmacy, for Students and Pharmacists, by Charles Caspari, jr., Ph.G., Professor of the Theory and Practice of Pharmacy in the Maryland College of Pharmacy, Baltimore, Md. In one handsome 8vo volume of 680 pages, with 288 illustrations. Cloth, \$4.50. Philadelphia: Lea Brothers & Co., publishers, 1895.

The author of this work is eminently fitted for the task, and has produced a volume which from a short examination proves to be one of particular value to students of pharmacy. It consists of fifty-six chapters, divided into six parts: Part I., treating of General Pharmacy; Part II., of Practical Pharmacy; Part III., of Pharmaceutical Chemistry. The arrangement of subjects is very complete and the numerous details of every-day work are clearly described. The work is liberally illustrated, and much matter hitherto appearing in works of this kind, of no practical benefit, but which were only a useless addition of pages, has been omitted. The book will be found very valuable in pharmaceutical education, and in practical work.

A brief paragraph can hardly do justice to the interesting announcements which *The Youth's Companion* makes for the coming year. Not only will some of the most delightful story-writers contribute to the paper, but many of the most eminent statesmen, jurists, and scientists of the world. No fewer than three cabinet ministers are announced, among them being the Secretary of Agriculture, who chose for a subject "Arbor Day," the celebration of which he originated; Secretary Herbert writes on "What the President of the United States Does"; and Secretary Hoke Smith on "Our Indians."

In a fascinating group of articles, under the head of "How I Served my Apprenticeship," Frank R. Stockton tells how he became an author, General Nelson A. Miles gives reminiscences of his army days, and Andrew Carnegie recalls his earliest struggles in getting a business footing.

The publishers of *The Youth's Companion* make the following liberal offer: New subscribers who will send at once their name and address and \$1.75 will

receive free a handsome four-page calendar for 1896 (7 x 10 in.), lithographed in nine colors, the retail price of which is 50 cents, *The Companion* free every week until January 1, 1896, the Thanksgiving, Christmas, and New Year's double numbers free, and *The Youth's Companion* fifty-two weeks, a full year to January 1, 1897. Address, *The Youth's Companion*, 195 Columbus Avenue, Boston.

The biggest dollar's worth in Canada certainly is the *Family Herald and Weekly Star*, of Montreal. There has not been a day during the past twenty years when this could not be said; but it is doubly true now, for this magnificent paper has been enlarged to sixteen pages of eight columns each, and new features have been added, making it incomparably the biggest and best weekly in the world. Sixteen pages of eight columns each means 128 columns a week, or nearly seven thousand columns a year—equal to

The size of the Crystals used in

"Surf" Sea Salt

Is one of the advantages it has over all other brands. It dissolves in one-quarter the time any other brand on the market will, and is more convenient to use on that account.

You can order from any wholesale house. Put up in 5 lb. packages, 1 doz. per case. Price \$1.00; 12 cases, \$11.00.

TORONTO SALT WORKS, Toronto, Importers.

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Dr. Story's 5-Minute Headache Cure:

- First.**—Merck says the formula cannot be improved.
Second.—10 cents is the popular price.
Third.—Out of 48 dailies, Ontario, we have a six-inch display and readers in thirty: we'll have all in 60 days.
Fourth.—We protect the druggist in that we never sell or allow our goods sold to Department, Dry-goods, or Grocery stores.
Fifth.—The immense profit.

KINDLY SEND AN ORDER TO

J. A. Kennedy & Co., London,

for 1 Gross of Dr. Story's 5-minute headache cure, at \$5.50 a gross, or 20c. a dozen.

Get ready for the boom. Don't wait, as this journal says, till you have a dozen calls, and your neighbor gets the benefit of the advertising.

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Corrected to November 10th, 1895.

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

ALCOHOL, gal.....	\$4 37	\$4 65	Powdered, lb.....	\$ 30	35	Myrrh, lb.....	\$ 45	\$ 48
Methyl.....	1 90	2 00	CARBON, Bisulphide, lb.....	17	18	Powdered, lb.....	55	60
ALLSPICE, lb.....	13	15	CARMINE, No. 40, oz.....	40	50	Opium, lb.....	3 60	3 75
Powdered, lb.....	15	17	CASTOR, Fibre, lb.....	20 00	20 00	Powdered, lb.....	5 50	5 75
ALON, oz.....	40	45	CHALK, French, powdered, lb.....	10	12	Scammony, pure Resin, lb.....	12 80	13 00
ANODYNE, Hoffman's bot., lbs.....	50	55	Precip., see Calcium, lb.....	10	12	Shellac, lb.....	45	48
ARROWROOT, Bermuda, lb.....	50	55	Prepared, lb.....	5	6	Bleached, lb.....	45	50
St. Vincent, lb.....	15	18	CHARCOAL, Animal, powd., lb.....	4	5	Spruce, true, lb.....	30	35
BACAM, Fir, lb.....	40	45	Willow, powdered, lb.....	20	25	Tragacanth, flake, 1st, lb.....	75	80
Copaiba, lb.....	65	75	CLOVE, lb.....	16	17	Powdered, lb.....	1 00	1 10
Peru, lb.....	3 75	4 00	Powdered, lb.....	17	18	Sorts, lb.....	45	65
Tolu, can or less, lb.....	65	75	COCHINEAL, S.G., lb.....	40	45	Thus, lb.....	8	10
BAGB, Barberrry, lb.....	22	25	COLLODION, lb.....	75	80	HERB, Althea, lb.....	27	30
Bayberry, lb.....	15	18	Cantharidal, lb.....	2 50	2 75	Bitterwort, lb.....	36	40
Buckthorn, lb.....	15	17	CONFECTON, Senna, lb.....	40	45	Burdock, lb.....	16	18
Canella, lb.....	15	17	Cresote, Wood, lb.....	2 00	2 50	Boneset, ozs, lb.....	15	17
Cascara, Sagrada.....	25	30	CUTTLEFISH BONE, lb.....	25	30	Catnip, ozs, lb.....	17	20
Cascarella, select, lb.....	18	20	DENTRINE, lb.....	10	12	Chiretta, lb.....	25	30
Cassia, in mats, lb.....	18	20	DOVER'S POWDER, lb.....	1 50	1 60	Coltsfoot, lb.....	20	38
Cinchona, red, lb.....	60	65	ERGOT, Spanish, lb.....	75	80	Feverfew, ozs, lb.....	53	55
Powdered, lb.....	65	70	Powdered, lb.....	90	1 00	Grindelia robusta, lb.....	45	50
Yellow, lb.....	35	40	Ergotin, Keith's, oz.....	2 00	2 10	Horehound, ozs., lb.....	18	20
Pale, lb.....	40	45	EXTRACT, Logwood, bulk, lb.....	13	14	Jaborandi, lb.....	45	50
Elm, selected, lb.....	18	20	Pounds, lb.....	14	17	Lemon Balm, lb.....	38	40
Ground, lb.....	17	20	FLOWERS, Arnica, lb.....	15	20	Liverwort, German, lb.....	38	40
Powdered, lb.....	20	28	Calendula, lb.....	55	60	Lobelia, ozs, lb.....	15	20
Hemlock, crushed, lb.....	18	20	Chamomile, Roman, lb.....	30	35	Motherwort, ozs., lb.....	20	22
Oak, white, crushed lb.....	15	17	German, lb.....	40	45	Mullein, German, lb.....	17	20
Orange peel, bitter, lb.....	15	16	Elder, lb.....	20	22	Pennyroyal, ozs., lb.....	18	20
Prickly ash, lb.....	35	40	Lavender, lb.....	12	15	Peppermint, ozs., lb.....	21	22
Sassafras, lb.....	15	16	Rose, red, French, lb.....	1 60	2 00	Rue, ozs., lb.....	30	35
Soap (quillaya), lb.....	13	15	Rosemary, lb.....	25	30	Sage, ozs., lb.....	18	20
Wild cherry, lb.....	13	15	Saffron, American, lb.....	65	70	Spearmint, lb.....	21	25
BEANS, Calabar, lb.....	45	50	Spanish, Val'a, oz.....	1 00	1 25	Thyme, ozs., lb.....	18	20
Tonka, lb.....	1 50	2 75	GELATINE, Cooper's, lb.....	75	80	Tansy, ozs., lb.....	15	18
Vanilla, lb.....	6 00	8 50	French, white, lb.....	35	40	Wormwood, ozs.....	20	22
BERRIES, Cubeb, sifted, lb.....	30	35	GLYCERINE, lb.....	18	20	Yerba Santa, lb.....	38	44
powdered, lb.....	35	40	GUARANA.....	200	2 25	HONEY, lb.....	13	15
Juniper, lb.....	7	10	Powdered, lb.....	2 25	2 50	HOPS, fresh, lb.....	20	25
Ground, lb.....	12	14	GUM ALOES, Cape, lb.....	18	20	INDIGO, Madras, lb.....	75	80
Prickly ash, lb.....	40	45	Barbadoes, lb.....	30	50	INSECT POWDER, lb.....	25	28
BUDS, Balm of Gilead, lb.....	55	60	Socotrine, lb.....	65	70	ISINGLASS, Brazil, lb.....	2 00	2 10
Cassia, lb.....	25	30	Asafetida, lb.....	40	45	Russian, true, lb.....	6 00	6 50
BUTTER, Cacao, lb.....	75	80	Arabic, 1st, lb.....	65	70	LEAF, Aconite, lb.....	25	30
CAMPHOR, lb.....	80	85	Powdered, lb.....	75	85	Bay, lb.....	18	20
CANTHARIDES, Russian, lb.....	1 40	1 50	Sifted sorts, lb.....	40	45	Belladonna, lb.....	25	30
Powdered, lb.....	1 50	1 60	Sorts, lb.....	25	30	Buchu, long, lb.....	50	55
CAPSICUM, lb.....	25	30	Benzoin, lb.....	50	1 00	Short, lb.....	20	22
			Catechu, Black, lb.....	9	20	Coca, lb.....	35	40
			Camboe, powdered, lb.....	1 20	1 25	Digitalis, lb.....	15	20
			Guaiac, lb.....	50	1 00	Eucalyptus, lb.....	18	20
			Powdered, lb.....	90	95	Hyoscyamus.....	20	25
			Kino, true, lb.....	2 00	2 25	Matico, lb.....	70	75

Senna, Alexandria, lb.	\$ 25	\$ 30	Queen of the Meadow, lb.	\$ 18	\$ 20	Valerianate, oz.	\$ 55	\$ 60
Tinnevely, lb.	15	25	Rhatany, lb.	20	30	AMYL, Nitrite, oz.	16	18
Stramonium, lb.	20	25	Rhubarb, lb.	75	2 50	ANTHERVIN, oz.	85	00
Uva Urzi, lb.	15	18	Sarsaparilla, Hond, lb.	40	45	ANTIKAMNIA.	1 25	1 30
L. ECHINUS, Swedish, doz.	1 00	1 10	Cut, lb.	50	55	ANTIPYRIN, oz.	1 10	1 20
LICORICE, Solazzi.	45	50	Senega, lb.	55	65	ARISTOL, oz.	1 85	2 00
Pignatelli.	35	40	Squill, lb.	13	15	ARSENIC, Donovan's sol., lb.	25	30
Grasso.	30	35	Stillinga, lb.	22	25	Fowler's sol., lb.	10	13
V & S—Sticks, 6 to 1 lb., per lb.	27	30	Powdered, lb.	25	27	Iodide, oz.	50	55
" Purity, 100 sticks in box	75	75	Unicorn, lb.	38	40	White, lb.	6	7
" Purity, 200 sticks in box	1 50	1 50	Valerian, English, lb. true.	20	25	ATROPINE, Sulp. in 1/2 ozs. Soc.,		
" Acme Pellets, 5 lb. tins.	2 00	2 00	Virginia, Snake, lb.	40	45	oz.	6 00	6 25
" Lozenges, 5 lb. tins.	2 00	2 00	Yellow Dock, lb.	15	18	BISMUTH, Ammonia-citrate, oz.	35	40
" Tar, Licorice, and Tolu,			RUM, Bay, gal.	2 50	2 75	Iodide, oz.	50	55
5 lb. tins.	2 00	2 00	Essence, lb.	3 00	3 25	Salicylate, oz.	20	25
LUPULIN, oz.	30	35	SACCHARIN, oz.	1 25	1 50	Subcarbonate, lb.	1 75	2 00
LYCOPodium, lb.	70	80	SEED, Anise, Italian, sifted, lb.	13	15	Subnitrate, lb.	1 40	1 60
MACE, lb.	1 20	1 25	Star, lb.	35	40	BORAX, lb.	7	8
MANNA, lb.	1 60	1 75	Burdock, lb.	30	35	Powdered, lb.	8	9
Moss, Iceland, lb.	9	10	Canary, bag or less, lb.	5	6	BROMINE, oz.	8	13
Irish, lb.	9	10	Caraway, lb.	10	13	CADMIUM, Bromide, oz.	20	25
MUSK, Tonquin, oz.	46	50	Cardamom, lb.	1 25	1 50	Iodide, oz.	45	50
NETGALLS, lb.	21	25	Celery.	25	30	CAFFEINE, oz.	60	65
Powdered, lb.	25	30	Colchicum.	50	60	Citrate, oz.	60	65
NUTMEGS, lb.	1 00	1 10	Coriander, lb.	10	12	CALCIUM, Hypophosphite, lb.	1 50	1 60
NUX VOMICA, lb.	10	12	Cumin, lb.	15	20	Iodide, oz.	95	1 00
Powdered, lb.	25	27	Fennel, lb.	15	17	Phosphate, precip., lb.	35	38
OAKUM, lb.	12	15	Fenugreek, powdered, lb.	7	9	Sulphide, oz.	5	6
OINTMENT, Merc., lb. 1/2 and 1/2.	70	75	Flax, cleaned, lb.	3 1/2	4	CERIUM, Oxalate, oz.	10	12
Citrine, lb.	45	50	Ground, lb.	4	5	CHINOSIDINE, oz.	15	18
PARALDEHYDE, oz.	20	22	Hemp, lb.	5	6	CHLORAL, Hydrate, lb.	1 25	1 30
PEPPER, black, lb.	12	13	Mustard, white, lb.	11	12	Croton, oz.	75	80
Powdered, lb.	15	16	Powdered, lb.	15	20	CHLOROFORM, lb.	60	1 00
PITCH, black, lb.	3	4	Pumpkin.	25	30	CINCHONINE, sulphate, oz.	25	30
Bergundy, true, lb.	10	12	Quince, lb.	65	70	CINCHONIDINE, Sulph., oz.	15	20
PLASTER, Calcined, hbl. cash.	2 25	3 25	Rape, lb.	8	9	COCAINE, Mur., oz.	6 00	7 00
Adhesive, yd.	12	13	Strophanthus, oz.	50	55	CODIA, 1/2 oz.	70	75
Belladonna, lb.	65	70	Worm, lb.	22	25	COLLODION, lb.	65	70
Galbanum Comp., lb.	80	85	SEDLITZ MIXTURE, lb.	25	30	COPPER, Sulph., (Blue Vitriol) lb.	6	7
Lead, lb.	25	30	SOAP, Castile, Mottled, pure, lb.	10	12	Iodide, oz.	65	70
POPPY HEADS, per 100.	1 00	1 10	White, Conti's, lb.	15	16	COPPERAS, lb.	1	3
ROSIN, Common, lb.	2 1/2	3	Powdered, lb.	25	35	DIURETIC, oz.	1 60	1 65
White, lb.	3 1/2	4	Green (Sapo Viridis), lb.	15	25	ETHER, Acetic, lb.	75	80
RESORCIN, white, oz.	25	30	SPERMACEIN, lb.	55	60	Sulphuric, lb.	40	50
ROCHELLE SALT, lb.	25	28	TURPENTINE, Chian, oz.	75	80	EXALGINE, oz.	1 00	1 10
ROOF, Aconite, lb.	22	25	Venice, lb.	10	12	HYOSCYAMINE, Sulp., crystals, gr.	25	30
Althea, cut, lb.	30	35	WAX, White, lb.	50	75	IODINE, lb.	75	5 50
Belladonna, lb.	25	30	Yellow.	40	45	IODOFORM, lb.	6 00	7 00
Blood, lb.	15	16	WOOD, Guaiac, rasped.	5	6	IODOL, oz.	1 40	1 50
Bitter, lb.	27	30	Quassia chips, lb.	10	12	IRON, by Hydrogen.	80	85
Blackberry, lb.	15	18	Red Saunders, ground, lb.	5	6	Carbonate, Precip., lb.	15	16
Burdock, crushed, lb.	18	20	Santal, ground, lb.	5	6	Sacch., lb.	30	35
Calamus, sliced, white, lb.	20	25				Chloride, lb.	45	55
Canada Snake, lb.	30	35				Sol., lb.	13	16
Cohosh, black, lb.	15	20				Citrate, U.S.P., lb.	90	1 00
Colchicum, lb.	40	45				And Ammon., lb.	70	75
Columbo, lb.	20	22				And Quinine, lb.	1 50	3 00
Powdered, lb.	25	30				Quin. and Stry., oz.	18	30
Coltsfoot, lb.	38	40				And Strychnine, oz.	13	15
Comfrey, crushed, lb.	20	25				Dialyzed, Solution, lb.	50	55
Curcuma, powdered, lb.	13	14				Ferrocyanide, lb.	55	60
Dandelion, lb.	15	18				Hypophosphites, oz.	25	30
Elecampane, lb.	15	20				Iodide, 7.	40	45
Galangal, lb.	15	18				Syrup, lo.	40	45
Gelsemium, lb.	22	25				Lactate, oz.	5	6
Gentian or Genitan, lb.	9	10				Permanganate, solution, lb.	15	16
Ground, lb.	10	12				Phosphate scales, lb.	1 25	1 30
Powdered, lb.	13	15				Sulphate, pure, lb.	7	9
Ginger, African, lb.	18	20				Exsiccated, lb.	8	10
Po., lb.	20	22				And Potass. Tartrate, lb.	80	85
Jamaica, blehd., lb.	27	30				And Ammon Tartrate, lb.	80	85
Po., lb.	30	35				LEAD, Acetate, white, lb.	13	15
Ginseng, lb.	4 50	4 75				Carbonate, lb.	7	8
Golden Seal, lb.	75	80				Iodide, oz.	35	40
Gold Thread, lb.	90	95				Red, lb.	7	9
Hellebore, white, powd., lb.	12	15				LIME, Chlorinated, bulk, lb.	4	5
Indian Hemp.	18	20				In packages, lb.	6	7
Ipecac, lb.	1 75	2 00				LITHIUM, Bromide, oz.	30	35
Powdered, lb.	2 00	2 25				Carbonate, oz.	30	35
Jalap, lb.	55	60				Citrate, oz.	25	30
Powdered, lb.	60	65				Iodide, oz.	50	55
Kava Kava, lb.	40	90				Salic ate, oz.	35	40
Licorice, lb.	12	15				MAGNESIUM, Calc., lb.	55	60
Powdered, lb.	13	15				Carbonate, lb.	18	20
Mandrake, lb.	13	18				Citrate, gran., lb.	35	40
Masterwort, lb.	16	40				Sulph. (Epsom salt), lb.	13	3
Orris, Florentine, lb.	30	35				MANGANESE, Black Oxide, lb.	5	7
Powdered, lb.	40	45				MENTHOL, oz.	55	66
Pareira Brava, true, lb.	40	45				MERCURY, lb.	75	80
Pink, lb.	40	45				Ammon (White Precip.).	1 25	1 30
Parsley, lb.	30	35				Chloride, Corrosive, lb.	1 00	1 10
Pleurisy, lb.	20	25				Calomel, lb.	1 00	1 10
Poke, lb.	15	18				With Chalk, lb.	60	65

CHEMICALS.

ACID, Acetic, lb.	12	13
Glacial, lb.	45	50
Benzoic, English, oz.	20	25
German, oz.	10	12
Boric, lb.	13	14
Carbolic Crystals, lb.	25	30
Calvert's No. 1, lb.	2 10	2 15
No. 2, lb.	1 35	1 40
Citric, lb.	45	50
Gallie, oz.	10	12
Hydrobromic, diluted, lb.	30	35
Hydrocyanic, diluted, oz. bottles		
doz.	1 50	1 60
Lactic, concentrated, oz.	22	25
Muriatic, lb.	3	5
Chem. pure, lb.	18	20
Nitric, lb.	10 1/2	13
Chem. pure, lb.	25	30
Oleic, purified, lb.	75	80
Oxalic, lb.	12	13
Phosphoric, glacial, lb.	1 00	1 10
Dilute, lb.	13	17
Pyrogallie, oz.	35	38
Salicylic, white, lb.	1 00	1 0
Sulphuric, carbonyl, lb.	2 1/2	2 1/2
Bottles, lb.	5	6
Chem. pure, lb.	18	20
Tannic, lb.	80	85
Tartaric, powdered, lb.	35	38
ACETANILID, lb.	80	85
ACONITINE, grain.	4	5
ALUM, cryst., lb.	17	3
Powdered, lb.	3	4
AMMONIA, Liquor, lb., .SSo.	10	12
AMMONIUM, Bromide, lb.	80	85
Carbonate, lb.	14	15
Iodide, oz.	35	40
Nitrate, crystals, lb.	40	45
Muriate, lb.	12	16

the contents of about one hundred large volumes, and every column is jammed full, from the first line to the last, with reading that is intensely interesting and valuable. Farmers, dairymen, and stock growers, for instance, who read it, say that the *Family Herald* of Montreal repays its cost one hundredfold every year; the housewives say the same thing, and so on with all its readers. To take it once is to take it always. Everybody should see the *Family Herald* in its enlarged form; it is a credit to the county, and Canadians should be proud of it.

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We understand that the *Family Herald* and *Weekly Star* has a sweetly beautiful picture for yearly subscribers, entitled, "Little Queenie." Those who have seen it say it is a beauty.

The Cotton States and International Exposition at Atlanta, which takes rank among the most brilliant fairs ever organized on the American continent, comes in for conspicuous attention, both pictorial and literary, in the November number of *Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly*. The leading article on this subject is from the authoritative pen of Walter G. Cooper, the energetic chief of the Department of Publicity and Promotion. James L. Ford, the now celebrated author of "The Literary Shop" and "Hypnotic Tales," contributes a delicious example of his satirical humor in a paper upon "Our Exotic Nobility," which is charmingly illustrated by Warren B. Davis. Mrs. Leicester-Addis discusses the traditions and customs of Allhallowtide. The frontispiece is an admirable reproduction in water colors of a characteristic "New England Thanksgiving Dinner." Altogether, the improved *Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly* is a brilliant success.

It is announced that ex-President Benjamin Harrison is engaged in writing a series of magazine articles for *The Ladies' Home Journal*, in which periodical they will begin in the December number. The series will be called "This Country of Ours," and will consist of ten articles and probably more. The papers are being written by General Harrison especially for women, to meet a growing, widespread desire on their part to intelligently understand the workings of the government and the great national questions. It will be the aim of the articles to explain, in the clear and concise style for which the ex-President is famous, just what the United States Government means; the origin and meaning of the constitution; how laws are enacted and enforced; what the powers of the President and other officials are; what the judiciary system means; how the foreign relations are brought about and their meaning; how Congress and the Senate legislate, in fact, a complete explanation of the government told in a popular way. General Harrison writes the articles from the standpoint of

a citizen who understands his subject. They have no bearing on politics whatever. While directly intended for women, the articles will naturally have a much broader scope and likewise interest men, and especially young men.

Young people will find much to interest and please them in the November number of *Frank Leslie's Pleasant Hours for Boys and Girls*. There is a capital short story by Oliver Optic; an article giving some excellent hints for boys on buying and using a gun, by Wilf P. Pond; an interesting description of an incident of the war, by J. Frederick Thorne; a valuable paper on "Children in Japan," by A. B. de Guerville; an illustrated poem about an arithmetical puzzle, by Clifford Howard; a story for very little folks; a description of a new and exciting game for boys; several illustrated jingles, and a number of puzzles; while the two serial stories by Edward S. Ellis and Jeannette H. Walworth continue with increasing interest. A unique feature of this magazine, which starts in the November number, is the editor's talks about the new books for boys and girls, in which he points out

what is best in the late juvenile publications. The number is splendidly illustrated.

The November number of the *Delineator* is called the thanksgiving number, and illustrates a bewildering wealth of autumn and winter fashions, the collection of stylish and becoming garments being particularly complete. Mrs. Roger A. Pryor furnishes a gossipy and circumstantial account of dinner giving in society, and Juliet Corson writes interestingly on domestic service as an employment. The best kind of a thanksgiving dinner is described, with recipes for all its dishes; and a timely article on carving tells just how to gracefully dismember the noble bird that occupies the place of honor in the menu given. Helen Marshall North details the varied industrial instruction to be had at Pratt Institute, Brooklyn. Both children and adults will be delighted to learn just how the crepe paper brownies are made, and with the pictures of these amusing little figures. Address all communications to the Delineator Publishing Co., of Toronto, Limited, 33 Richmond street west, Toronto, Ont.

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THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS

Edited by ALBERT SHAW.

THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS
October, 1875



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Iodide, Proto, oz.....	\$ 35	\$ 40	Iodide, oz.....	\$ 40	\$ 43	Geranium, oz.....	\$1 75	\$1 80
Bin., oz.....	25	30	Salicylate, lb.....	1 75	1 80	Rose, lb.....	3 20	3 50
Oxide, Red, lb.....	1 15	1 20	Sulphate, lb.....	2	5	Juniper berries (English), lb..	4 50	5 00
Pill (Blue Mass), lb.....	70	75	Sulphite, lb.....	8	10	Wood, lb.....	70	75
MILK SUGAR, powdered, lb.....	30	35	SOMNOL, oz.....	85	00	Lavender, Chiris. Fleur, lb..	3 00	3 50
MORPHINE, Acetate, oz.....	1 55	1 60	SPIRIT NITRE, lb.....	35	65	Garden, lb.....	1 50	1 75
Muriate, oz.....	1 55	1 60	SPRONIUM, Nitrate, lb.....	18	20	Lemon, lb.....	1 75	1 80
Sulphate, oz.....	1 55	1 60	STRYCHNINE, crystals, oz.....	86	85	Lemongrass, lb.....	1 50	1 60
PEPSIN, Saccharated, oz.....	35	40	SULFONAL, oz.....	40	42	Mustard, Essential, oz.....	60	65
PHENACETINE, oz.....	35	38	SULPHUR, Flowers of, lb.....	2 1/2	4	Neroli, oz.....	4 25	4 50
PILOCARPINE, Muriate, grain ..	35	38	Pure precipitated, lb.....	13	20	Orange, lb.....	2 75	3 00
PIPERIN, oz.....	1 00	1 10	TARTAR EMBLIC, lb.....	50	55	Sweet, lb.....	2 75	3 00
PHOSPHORUS, lb.....	00	1 10	THYMOL (Thymic acid), oz.....	55	60	Origanum, lb.....	65	70
POTASSA, Caustic, white, lb.....	60	65	VERAFRINE, oz.....	2 00	2 10	Patchouli, oz.....	80	85
POTASSIUM, Acetate, lb.....	35	40	ZINC, Acetate, lb.....	70	75	Pennyroyal, lb.....	2 50	2 75
Bicarbonate, lb.....	15	17	Carbonate lb.....	25	30	Peppermint, lb.....	3 60	3 75
Bichromate, lb.....	14	15	Chloride, granular, oz.....	13	15	Pimento, lb.....	2 60	2 75
Bitrat (Cream Tart.), lb.....	29	30	Iodide, oz.....	60	65	Rhodium, oz.....	80	85
Bromide, lb.....	65	70	Oxide, lb.....	13	60	Rose, oz.....	7 50	11 00
Carbonate, lb.....	12	13	Sulphate, lb.....	9	11	Rosemary, lb.....	70	75
Chlorate, Eng., lb.....	18	20	Valerianate, oz.....	25	30	Rue, oz.....	25	30
Powdered, lb.....	20	22	ESSENTIAL OILS.					
Citrate, lb.....	70	75	OIL, Almond, bitter, oz.....	75	80	Sandalwood, lb.....	5 50	7 50
Cyanide, lb.....	40	50	Sweet, lb.....	50	60	Sassafras, lb.....	75	80
Hypophosphites, oz.....	10	12	Amber, crude, lb.....	40	45	Savin, lb.....	1 60	1 75
Iodide, lb.....	4 00	4 10	Rec't, lb.....	60	65	Spearmint, lb.....	3 75	4 00
Nitrate, gran, lb.....	8	10	Anise, lb.....	3 00	3 25	Spruce, lb.....	65	70
Permanganate, lb.....	40	45	Bay, oz.....	50	60	Tansy, lb.....	4 25	4 50
Prussiate, Red, lb.....	50	55	Bergamot, lb.....	3 75	4 00	Thyme, white, lb.....	1 80	1 90
Yellow, lb.....	32	35	Cade, lb.....	90	1 00	Wintergreen, lb.....	2 75	3 00
And Sod. Tartrate, lb.....	25	30	Cajuput, lb.....	1 60	1 70	Wormseed, lb.....	3 50	3 75
Sulphuret, lb.....	25	30	Capsicum, oz.....	60	65	Wormwood, lb.....	4 25	4 50
PROPYLAMINE, oz.....	32	40	Caraway, lb.....	2 75	3 00	FINED OILS.		
QUININE, Sulph, bulk.....	32	35	Cassia, lb.....	1 75	1 80	CASTOR, lb.....	\$	10
Oz., oz.....	30	40	Cedar.....	55	85	COD LIVER, N.F., gal.....	1 75	2 00
QUINIDINE, Sulphate, ozs., oz.....	16	20	Cinnamon, Ceylon, oz.....	2 75	3 00	Norwegian, gal.....	2 75	3 00
SALICIN, lb.....	3 75	4 00	Citronelle, lb.....	80	85	COTTONSEED, gal.....	1 10	1 20
SANTONIC, oz.....	20	22	Clove, lb.....	1 10	1 20	LARD, gal.....	90	1 00
SILVER, Nitrate, cryst, oz.....	90	1 00	Copaiba, lb.....	1 75	2 00	LINSEED, boiled, gal.....	62	65
Fused, oz.....	1 00	1 10	Croton, lb.....	1 50	1 75	Raw, gal.....	60	62
SODIUM, Acetate, lb.....	30	35	Culchb, lb.....	2 50	3 00	NEATSFOOT, gal.....	1 20	1 30
Bicarbonate, kgs., lb.....	2 75	3 00	Cumin, lb.....	5 50	6 00	OLIVE, gal.....	1 20	1 25
Bromide, lb.....	65	70	Erigeron, oz.....	20	25	Salad, gal.....	2 50	2 60
Carbonate, lb.....	3	6	Eucalyptus, lb.....	1 50	1 75	PALM, lb.....	12	13
Hypophosphite, oz.....	10	12	Fennel, lb.....	1 60	1 75	SPERM, gal.....	1 35	1 40
Hyposulphite, lb.....	3	6				TURPENTINE, gal.....	60	65

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Drug Reports.

Canada.

Business during the past month has been fairly active, showing an improvement on the previous month, and a confident feeling generally prevails. Reports now being received from all the provinces indicate an increased trade, as statistics show good crops and more money in circulation.

There are few changes to note, prices on the whole being firm, and where there is a change it is an advance.

Glycerine is still advancing.

Tartaric acid still moving upwards.

Citric acid also higher.

Quinine is firm without change.

Opium still held for speculation, no advance.

Linseed oil lower; very large crop of seed.

Balsam Tolu advanced.

Gums, Kino and Guaiacum higher.

England.

London, October 26, 1895.

The tendency of the market during the month has been upward. Tartaric and citric acids have shown marked advance, but the latter can hardly be maintained, as lemon juice is lower. Mercurials have advanced owing to the rise in quicksilver. Japanese oil of peppermint has risen, and Star anise oil is dearer. Norwegian cod-liver oil bids fair to reach a famine figure, but the supply of Newfoundland is good and price unchanged. Hyposulphite of soda and tolu dearer. Vanillas have had a sharp advance. Cream of tartar, borax, and ergot easier. Both home and export fall trade is reported good, and the buoyant state of the market generally likely to last over Christmas.

To disguise the bitter taste of quinine add the prescribed dose to a cup of coffee slightly fortified with a little cognac or any other alcoholic beverage.

Synthetic Indigo.

A patent has been granted in Germany for a process which, it is claimed, solves the problem of producing indigo synthetically. Methylated anthranilic acid (a product of coal-tar distillation) is fused together, under exclusion of air, with a caustic alkali, the resultant compound is dissolved in water and the solution exposed to the air, when the blue dye, identical chemically and physically with natural indigo, is produced.

Japanese Dressing for Wounds.

During the late war Japanese surgeons are said to have employed as a dressing for wounds the ash of rice straw. This was freely applied after the wound had been cleaned, and sublimate gauze or linen was then superposed, and held in position by a bandage. The ash is said to act as a perfect antiseptic, its properties in that respect being attributed to the presence of potassium carbonate, and it is certainly the cheapest dressing on record.

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



Buttercups

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

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- Skunks, Squirrels,**
- Weasels, Jack Rabbits,**
- Moles, Gophers, etc.**

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- Moths, Potato Bugs,**
- Gophers, etc.**

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