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CANADIAN DRUGGIST.

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE GENERAL DRUG TRADE AND TO THE ADVANCEMENT OF PHARMACY.

Vol. 4.

MAY, 1892.

No. 5.

CANADIAN DRUGGIST.

WILLIAM J. DYAS, - Editor and Publisher.

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CANADIAN DRUGGIST,
STRATHROY, ONTARIO.

ENGLISH OFFICE.

50 Hillside Road, Stamford Hill,
LONDON, N.

Toronto Drug Trade.

To say that the retail drug trade of Toronto was in a promising condition would be to express more optimism than the candor of the writer justifies him in doing. The business is virtually overdone of itself, outside of the competition from dry goods houses which has so recently demoralized a profitable portion of drug traffic.

It may seem unkind to say so, but we think that few who consider the matter for a moment will contradict us when we state that the presence of the Ontario College of Pharmacy in this city has been and will continue to be the bane of its drug trade. The attendance of students at the college naturally makes them familiar with the city and its attractions, and there are but few of them who, with means, and an exalted idea of the attractiveness of doing a city business, are unwilling to locate on some prominent corner, advertised as being suitable for a drug store. To this alone we ascribe the very large number of druggists this city contains—a number out of all proportion to public demands, and such as positively precludes the natural hopes of individual success.

In one district in Toronto where, seven years ago, five drug stores were to be found, to-day may be counted twenty. If it were an outlying district there would appear a reason for it, but, instead, it is in the heart of the city where the population has not increased 20 per cent. in that time. Still, the number continues to increase, and the profits to diminish; for, as each new-comer necessarily gets a share of trade, and the population is not coming fast enough to give it to him, he therefore

must deprive his neighboring druggists of a portion of their trade. Thus all suffer from over-competition somewhat, the older houses feeling it most, as they are in a position to compare their earlier and more prosperous days with those of the present, the result, as far as they are concerned, being that, feeling trade slipping from them in outlying quarters where they formerly drew from, they are tempted to aggravate matters by starting a branch.

Under the present state of trade, cutting would be the inevitable result but for some of the following reasons:—

In the feelings of city druggists there is a prompting of ethical propriety which forbids them taking a step in direct competitive antagonism to one another. The moral force exercised by the existence of the Retail Druggists' Association, even over those not its members, deters them from taking a step unsanctioned by it. These reasons undoubtedly exercise a potent influence, but possibly the most powerful deterrent, is the fact that only those financially strong could survive it. The financially strong do not consider cutting a profitable business, and hence do not take such a step until forced to in defence of their trade.

The old established firm of Hooper & Co., which stuck to the general price of drug sundries along with the other druggists of Toronto until they lost the sale of thousands of dollars worth of these goods and practically their trade in them altogether, only adopted a defensive attitude when threatened with a loss of their patent trade also, and even then only cutting on the well-advertised patents sold by dry goods houses.

Their action in an ethical sense is doubtless generally condemned, but in a consideration of the matter individually applicable to them, the wisdom of their course cannot well be denied. Under present circumstances they possess the advantages of competing with dry goods houses without suffering the loss of competition from druggists, while, at the same time, the proportion of their business subject to cut rates is so limited that in possessing the advantages of the advertisement secured by it to increase the demand for other articles they are more than compensated. The public is the same the world over, the cheapest seller secures the greatest number of buyers. If it were not so Toronto druggists would not be suffering from the deprivation of their drug sundry trade, as it is not sympathy for Eaton or others

that prompts purchasers to buy from them, but a cold calculative consideration for the contents of their pocket books.

The attempt made by the Toronto Association to cut off the supplies of cutters through Wholesale Drug and Proprietary Medicine Houses, did not meet with the success that the devoted work of its active members deserved. "The nimble penny eye succeeds, and as the Association has found that out, they have adopted a plan, based on that truism, to afflict those most interested in keeping patent remedies prominently before the public, namely, the manufacturers.

The druggists have ever been the sponsors, as it were, for all this class of preparations, and as they decline to continue to act as such without being fairly remunerated, they have determined to manufacture substitutes, which with a more perfect knowledge of their contents, they will feel safe in recommending. This may not be the true solution of this difficulty, but if unitedly carried out by the city druggists, it will undoubtedly have a marked effect in diminishing the sale of the late popular patent remedies in Toronto, and may possibly be sufficiently effective, as an obstructive measure to induce manufacturers to take such precautions as will effectively preclude their sale by dry goods houses. Come what will, the druggists are apparently determined to fight for what they believe to be their right. They will always retain a good portion of the patent medicine trade under any circumstances, and what they cannot retain they will damage as much as possible. The fight will not now be to cut off supplies, but to cut off demand by displacement.

The success of the experiment here will doubtless be watched with interest, where ever such trouble threatens, and a knowledge of this fact will serve to stimulate the Toronto members to act unitedly and forcefully in the maintenance of the policy they have adopted. Immediate decisive results cannot justly be expected, as all innovations take time, but if, as we would like to hope, the druggists of Toronto can maintain their present unity of action, even though it should be under a definite arrangement to cut on the present slaughtered articles, and can in one or two years time get profitable control of a proprietary trade that cannot by any possible means be encroached upon by dry goods houses, they will have made a temporary sacrifice to secure a permanent benefit which all will gladly be partakers of.

Chilian Remedies.

Some specimens of native remedies in common use in Chili, brought by a resident in that country to England, have been recently presented to the Museum of the Pharmaceutical Society by Mr. A. C. Abraham. Three of these are already well known in this country, as well as on the Continent and in the United States. These are Boldo, Cheken and Piehi. The others have not yet been introduced into European medicine, but one of them, Paico (*Chenopodium ambrosioides*), is used as a vermifuge in the United States. As they are extensively used in Chili, and may at any time appear in the London drug market, it may be useful to record, for purpose of reference, a brief account of their properties and uses, and the characters by which they may be recognized.

BALAHUEN. *Haplopappus Bahlahuen*, Remy (*Composita*). The specimens received consist of a woody stem with somewhat crowded coriaceous leaves less than one inch long and oblanceolate in outline, the widest portion of the leaf being less than half an inch across. In the broadest part, which is above the middle, the leaf has two or three short triangular teeth, and it tapers below into a slightly amplexicaul base. Both the stem and leaves present a varnished appearance, due to exuded resin. The taste is faintly aromatic, resembling slightly that of patchouli, but without bitterness. The plant is a native of the high Cordilleras of the province of Coquimbo. Its medicinal properties appear to be due to the presence of the resin. Internally it is employed in the form of an infusion as a stimulant in weak digestion. It is also reputed to possess emmenagogue properties. Externally it is applied for healing the wounds of animals. The plant is described in Gay's "Flora of Chili," vol. iv., p. 12. According to Baile it has been found useful in diarrhoea and acute and chronic dysentery.

CEPACABALLO. *Acaia splendens*, Hook. et Arn. (*Rosaceae*). The drug consists of dark brown woody stems, forked at intervals of several inches, and densely covered with the somewhat rigid bases of the crowded leaves. The leaves are imparipinnate with entire, linear, lanceolate silvery leaflets, which bear some resemblance to those of *Alchemilla alpina*. The leaves, however, owing to the slender petiole, are mostly broken off. The leaf bases are erect and imbricate, or recurved at the apex, and although covered with silky hairs have not, owing to their brown color, the same silvery appearance as the leaves. The taste is astringent and slightly bitter. The plant has no perceptible odor. It is described in Gay's "Flora of Chili," p. 291, and in the *Botanical Miscellany*, p. 306. It is found in the Cordilleras of Santiago, San Fernando, etc., ascending to a height of 5-600 feet. The whole of the plant is used in medicine in the form of infusion, and is given in the liver complaints common in the northern and central parts of Chili.

It acts also as a slight diuretic and is employed as an emmenagogue. Another species known as Pimpinela (*Acaia pinnatifida*, R. P.), is also employed as an emmenagogue. In this species the leaves are glabrous.

NATRI. Three species of *Solanum* appear to be used under this name in Chili, viz., *Solanum crispum*, R. et P., *Solanum Gayanum*, Remy, *Solanum Tomatillo*, Remy. The drug received appears to belong to the last-named species. The stems are cylindrical and longitudinally wrinkled, more or less forked, with erect branches, the leaves alternate, linear lanceolate $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 inches long, and $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ of an inch in diameter, coriaceous, brittle, and minutely wrinkled. The taste is persistently bitter.

Chemical investigation of the plant has been made independently by Drs. Miranda and Larenas. They found an alkaloid to which Dr. Miranda gave the name of natriina and Dr. Larenas the name of witheringina. Both agree that it possesses the following properties:

It forms crystalline salts with the mineral acids, gives an orange-red precipitate with the reagents of Mayer, Bouchardat and Dragendoff. The last named reagent gives a precipitate in a solution containing $\frac{3}{1000}$ parts of natriina. The alkaloid is soluble in alcohol and in boiling water, but insoluble in ether and chloroform. When heated it melts and then chars, giving off an odor like burnt horn. Concentrated acids give to it a red colour. The sulphate, according to Dr. Larenas, crystallizes like sulphate of quinine. Natri is stated by Messrs. Miranda and Larenas to afford 1.9 p. c. of the alkaloid from the stem and 2 per cent. from the leaves. The process adopted by Dr. Larenas for the extraction of the alkaloid consists in exhausting the leaves by water acidulated with sulphuric acid, concentrating the liquid by evaporation, and precipitating resinous and colouring matter by subacetate of lead, freeing the solution of acetate of natriine from lead by hydrogen sulphide, and precipitating with sodium carbonate.

According to Dr. Navarette, the infusion of natri lowers the temperature and slows the pulse, whilst it produces a stimulant action upon the stomach and, after it has been taken a few days, exerts a slight aperient action. Natriine, according to Dr. Miranda, produces nausea, vomiting and purging, and acts as an irritant, whether employed in the form of enema or hypodermically injected. Dr. Murillo remarks that although natriine is a less powerful antipyretic than quinine, it is a simple and innocent remedy which is certainly effectual in fevers of typhoid type. It would seem, therefore, that the drug might be worthy of trial in cases in which quinine is not well borne. A further investigation of its alkaloid might also prove of interest from a chemical point of view.

PAICO.—*Chenopodium ambrosioides*, L. (*Chenopodiaceae*). The use of this plant

as a vermifuge, for which purpose it is given in the United States, appears to be unknown in Chili, where it is employed as a stimulant to digestion, and as an emmenagogue. In cholera epidemics it is also extensively used instead of mint. Dr. Murillo remarks that he knows of no better carminative remedy in the treatment of the diseases of infancy.

PANUL. *Lipstickum Panul*, Bert. (*Umbelliferae*). The drug consists of the fruiting tops, only fragments of leaves being present. The umbels are compound, the partial umbels consisting of few flowers. The fruit is small, and in shape and appearance bears some resemblance to conium, but has two broad vittae on the commissural surface, and there is neither general nor partial involucre. The umbels also are generally arrayed in threes. The leaves under a good lens are seen to be covered, especially on the margins, with minute rough points. In shape the leaf segments resemble those of conium. The stem is hollow and strongly furrowed, and about two lines in diameter, the peduncle of the umbels being only about $\frac{1}{4}$ — $\frac{1}{2}$ line in diameter. The odour of the herb faintly resembles that of fenugreek or of lovage, and the taste is slightly aromatic, leaving after a time a sensation of warmth in the mouth. The Chilians employ the plant in skin diseases and to arrest or reduce perspiration in phthisical patients; for the latter purpose it is given in decoction. A tincture mixed with water and drawn up through the nostrils is used to relieve headache. The plant is described in Gay's "Flora of Chili," vol. iii., p. 131.

SABNELLA. *Margyricarpus setosus*, R. et P. (*Rosaceae*). The drug consists of woody densely branched slender stems having a more or less scaly appearance, due to the sheathing bases of the petioles, which are only their own length apart, and thus give a flexuose appearance to the stem. The leaves are imparipinnate, and the leaflets, which are mostly broken off, are small and linear subulate. It has very little taste and no odour, and is only faintly astringent. According to Dr. Murillo, it has proved useful in the treatment of mucous discharges.

TE DE BURRO. *Eritrichium guaphalioides*, D. C. (*Boraginaceae*). This consists of the woody stems, which are from one to two lines in diameter, with erect-patent branches at intervals of about $\frac{1}{2}$ inch on the main stem. The thin, dull, chalky white bark readily serves as a distinctive feature. The leaves when present are linear, sessile and entire. The plant bears the name of tea of the Cordilleras and is very commonly used in the province of Atacama, where there is said to be hardly a house which does not keep some branches of the plant ready for use. It is employed in the form of tea for indigestion and diarrhoea. The taste is pleasant but slightly acid, and the drug produces for a time a sialogogue effect followed by astringency. - *Pharm. Journal*.

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TRADE NOTES.

R. D. McArthur, druggist, St. John, N. B., is dead.

W. Hall is opening a drug store at Fort Qu'Appelle, Ass.

T. R. Morrow & Co., druggists, have opened in Nanaimo, B. C.

Frank S. Allwood, rubber merchant, St. John, N. B., has assigned.

A. J. McCallum, druggist, Yarmouth, N. S., has been burned out.

J. M. Beatty, druggist, Hillsboro, N. B., has made an assignment.

The drug stock of J. H. Dickey, Trenton, was destroyed by fire on May 5th.

J. H. F. Charron has opened a new drug store on Notre Dame St., Montreal.

T. C. Spence, physician and drugs, Fordwich, Ont., is succeeded by Dr. A. M. Spence.

Mayor Blaicher, of Hamilton, has returned from Bermuda, much improved in health.

W. J. Burke has opened a new drug store at No. 107 Colborne St., near Ottawa St., Montreal.

B. Jackes has returned from California and looks and feels very much improved by his holiday.

J. F. Hoffman, Berlin, Ont., has moved into his new drug store which is very tastily fitted up.

C. H. Couen, of Parliament Street, has taken a trip to Chicago and New York for a couple of weeks.

Dr. Hutchison will shortly open a drug store in Grenfell, N. W. T., in his new building now being erected.

W. Keddie, formerly with G. A. Fear, Goderich, Ont., has taken a position in a drug store in Batavia, N. Y.

The death is announced of Wm. Wells, of the firm of Wells, Richardson & Co., of Burlington, Vt., and Montreal, Q.

A. B. Petrie's upper store in Guelph, managed by his son, is one of the handsomest and most convenient in Canada.

The stock of W. P. Duncafe, drugs and stationery, Morden, Man., has been sold to E. D. Martin at 40c. on the dollar.

Dr. Campbell, late of Rapid City, Man., has decided to locate in the new town of Carnduff, where he will open a drug store.

Stephen Bros., dealers in paints, oils, etc., Ottawa, Ont., have dissolved partnership, William Wallace Stephen continuing.

Inman & Moncton, druggists, Winnipeg, Manitoba, have dissolved partnership. Mr. Inman will continue the business.

Healy & Bigelow, proprietors of the Kickapoo Indian Remedies, have opened a Canadian warehouse at No. 182 Mountain St., Montreal.

E. F. Stephenson, Parkhill, has sold his drug business to Dr. Ovens. Mr. Stephenson has gone into the manufacture of cheese boxes in Parkhill.

F. W. James, druggist, of Oakville, Ont., has invented a new label cabinet which he intends shortly to introduce to the trade.

H. W. Burgess is opening a new drug store at the corner of Queen and Sackville Streets, a branch of his present one on King Street East.

R. Gibson, Manchester, England, was recently in Toronto on a trip combining business and pleasure. He reports business in his confectionery very good.

A young man as a hoax advertised in Toronto papers for a good paying drug business in Toronto. He reports nearly all the businesses there were offered.

F. Holman has sold his drug business on Richmond St. north, London, Ont., to Messrs. Cairncross & Lawrence, of that city, who will carry it on as a branch store.

John A. Barr, the Patent Medicine King among retail druggists in Hamilton, has been re-elected president of the Irish Protestant Benevolent Society of that city.

G. S. Hill & Co., drugs, Regina, Assa., have bought out the stock and business of A. E. Waldon, druggist, of the same place. Mr. Waldon will open in business in Calgary shortly.

W. T. Gilmore, member of the O.C.P., who served his time with R. Brierly, Hamilton, was in Toronto last week on a visit. He is now manager for P. C. Lutz, St. Paul, Minn.

The store formerly occupied by Mr. Coleman, on Queen Street East, "Over the Don," has been opened and restocked, and will be conducted as The Eastern Pharmacy.

W. A. Karn, of Woodstock, won the silver cup as champion wing shot of Oxford County. Were there a cup for indefatigable fishermen his friends say he would have it too.

E. N. Tyrell, the genial representative of Lyman Bros. & Co., in East Toronto, was married April 20th, to Jessie Rutherford, eldest daughter of Alex. Robertson, of Robertson Bros.

The partnership heretofore existing between H. Sherris and W. Murchison, Queen Street West, Toronto, has been dissolved. Mr. Sherris carries on the old business and Mr. Murchison has purchased G. W. Mingay's business.

Arthur R. Langley has obtained a half interest in the business of the late George Morrison, druggist, Victoria, B. C., and will manage that business. Mr. Langley has been in the employ of Robert Ward & Co., Ltd., for the past ten years.

At the annual meeting of the stock holders of the Antikamnia Chemical Co., held on the 18th of April, 1892, Mr. Frank A. Ruf, of St. Louis, Mo., the well-known Secretary and Treasurer of the Company, was promoted to the offices of President and Treasurer. He will have sole charge of the business operations of the Company. Mr. John W. Cox, of

Boston, Mass., was at the same time elected Secretary.

Messrs. Kenneth Campbell & Co., of Montreal, have disposed of two of their retail stores in that city, the St. James St. store, known as the "Medical Hall," to Messrs. Abbott & Wooten, and the Windsor Hotel Branch to A. D. Sawyer, who has managed this branch for some time.

There has been trouble among the druggists in Berlin over the fact that one of their number had taken the Patrons of Industry account by which he agreed to give members of that order goods at 20 per cent. advance on cost. We hear on going to press that the matter has been amicably settled.

Wells, Richardson & Co., Montreal, have added a medical department to their extensive laboratory. Enquiries relating to "Celery Compound" and its effects, have become so numerous that a regular physician has been employed to give his whole time to answering correspondence and prescribing for the various ailments of the enquirers.

W. J. Davidson, corner Queen and Church Streets, has removed his head store across to the opposite corner of the street. His new premises have been handsomely fitted up in antique oak, with all the latest and most modern drug store improvements. He is also starting a new branch store near the corner of Queen and Sumach Streets.

Letters of incorporation have been asked for by the Double Chloride of Gold Cure Company of Canada, with a total capital stock of \$100,000, headquarters in or near the Village of Grimsby, with an office at the City of Toronto; for the establishment of institutes for the cure of the liquor, morphine, opium, cocaine and tobacco habits, and for dealing in drugs and other articles required in such diseases.

The cutting business in Toronto is on the increase. During the past month nearly all the druggists on Yonge Street are advertising Patents, Soaps, etc., at cut rates, also several druggists in other parts of the city. They give as their reason that they could not see their trade going all the time, and since they have advertised as above, trade has boomed. There has been no doubt in the minds of men who have studied the signs of the times, that this would be the ultimate result, for any association might as well try to stop Niagara as to prevent any one from getting goods as long as they have the money to do it with. This state of affairs is not going to be confined to Toronto, (nor for the matter of that is it at the present time) and it behooves druggists all over the country to pay more attention to proprietary articles than they have done in the past, so that when it becomes general in their town they will not feel it as much as they would if they have been and are content to make money for Patent Medicine Manufacturers. Looking these mat-

ters in the face, it will pay Druggists to make a point of attending the Provincial Convention to be held in August, which is referred to elsewhere in this issue, for this will likely be one of the important questions discussed. We understand there is a scheme now under way in the Toronto Association to get up a line of Patents for Druggists. If it can be properly worked the idea is a good one.

Mr. T. Comport, druggist, of Aylmer, is meeting with his share of incidents. He had only partly recovered from an overdose of "aqua pumpaginis," unwillingly taken at the fire next door on the 13th, ult., when he sustained a large amount of damage, but which, fortunately, was covered by insurance, when about 4 o'clock on the afternoon of the 26th a horse attached to a buggy became frightened at a passing bus, broke away from a tie-post and at a gallop dashed through 10 ft. 8 in. x 7 ft. plate glass window in Mr. Comport's drug store literally smashing it into atoms. The goods in the window were a bad wreck, broken show bottles, smashed soaps, drenched condition powders, &c. The horse, strange to say, was very little hurt, but caused a general stampede among the numerous rigs near by. A new plate glass was at once telephoned for and is now in position.

Manitoba Notes.

The following gentlemen were elected to the Council of the Pharmaceutical Association of the North-West Territories: Messrs. R. Martin, Regina; W. G. Pettigell, Regina; W. W. Bole, Moose Jaw; Wendell Maclean, Calgary, and J. D. Higginbotham, Lethbridge. The Association is to be congratulated upon the election of men, all of whom rendered valuable assistance in the framing and passing of the Act, and who, we believe, will administer the affairs of the Association with satisfaction to its members.

Calgary is going to be well supplied with drug stores. Mr. Walden, late of Regina, has moved his stock there, and two new stores are about to be opened. Six drug stores in a town of less than four thousand, is a good many.

The contractors are at work on Mr. W. J. Halpin's new building which, when completed, will be a credit to the town, already noted for its fine buildings.

British Columbia Notes.

The annual meeting of the Pharmaceutical Association of B. C. takes place in Vancouver on Tuesday, June 7th. The annual report will be submitted and officers for the ensuing year elected. The last meeting of the present council will be just previous to the annual meeting when half of the members retire.

The examinations of the Pharmaceutical Association were held in Vancouver on the 6th and 7th of April. Only one candidate presented himself for examination, Mr. Emory, of Victoria, who passed

in all subjects taking a very high percentage. There were several applications for registration as licentiates of Pharmacy, which, on being considered satisfactory by the examiners, were granted.

Prince Edward Island Notes.

Troubles never come singly. A druggist who read the prescription published in our P. E. I. news last month, sends us the following (containing four ingredients more than the last published) and promises to let us have the benefit of a third, which he hears is in the possession of another druggist, which calls for several more ingredients:

Take of

Pot. Bicarb	31	drs.
Ammon. Chlor	6	drs.
Pot. Acetas	6	drs.
Spts. Camph. Co	1	oz.
Alcohol	1	oz.
Syr Tolut	1	oz.
Syr. Ferri Pyrophos.	1	oz.
Syr. Phosphates	1 1/2	oz.
Quinine	3	dr.
Spts. Chloroformi	1 1/2	drs.
Ex. Hyoseyam	12	grs.
Ext. Nuc Vom	4	grs.
Ammon. Carb	1	dr.
Acid salicylic	20	grs.
Glycicine	1	oz.
Syr. gum acacie	2 1/2	ozs.
Syr. Scilla co	2	drs.
Tr. cinch. co	2 1/2	ozs.
Fluid ext. seneca	1	dr.
Aq. Bib., q. s., M. ft.	14	ozs.

Sig.—Shake and take one or two teaspoonfuls every five or six hours, according to age, in some water.

If the patient could know the composition of the mixture there would be no need to direct him to "shake." The same druggist sends us an order he had just received, calling for "Joky Plug Cent." This is a new modification of the now familiar "Jack of Clubs Scent."

On St. George's day, Mr. Davies, of the St. George Pharmacy, made a good window display of a painted British coat of arms draped with the Ensign and Jack, and loyally placed some roses in the window in front.

Another effective window dressing was seen in Mr. Watson's new drug store, where, on Oddfellow's natal day, the three links of the order were well arranged in bottles of furniture polish, while the initials F. L. T. were composed of tins of Aspinwall's enamel of delicate shade.

P. E. Island affords good trout fishing. The season is just beginning and nearly all the druggists carry a line of fishing gear.

Mr. Rogers, of Messrs. Evans, Montreal, is visiting the Island, and "brought down the house" at the Oddfellows' concert. Mr. Rogers is a public favorite in Charlottetown.

AROMATIC CASTOR OIL, said to be very palatable and free from the disagreeable taste of the oil, is prepared (D. Med. Wech.) by repeatedly agitating the castor oil with hot water, slightly sweetening with saccharin, and then adding a trace of the aldehyde of oil of Ceylon cinnamon and vanillin.

Pharmaceutical Associations.

QUEBEC PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION.

The quarterly examinations of the Preliminary Board of Examiners of the Pharmaceutical Association of the Province, for students entering the study of Pharmacy, were held in the Montreal College of Pharmacy on Thursday, April 21st, when thirty-nine candidates presented themselves. Of these the following were successful, namely:—G. F. Moore, L. J. Martin, Renie DesRosiers, Alfred Lapointe, A. T. Edward, F. H. Spearman, J. E. Archambault, Louis O'Meara, C. A. Descheues, B. W. Evans, F. Rainville, P. C. Anderson, and R. Beaudry. The following candidates were referred back for examination on one subject in which they had failed, namely:—For Arithmetic, L. A. Betoumey, H. Dumont, A. J. Trotter. For Latin, J. F. C. E. Gauvreau and A. F. Raymond. For History, A. P. Fortin, M. O. Gagnon, Ernest Geo. Orr. For Geography, E. J. Comeau. The remaining candidates having failed on the whole examination were referred back for further study. The next examination will take place on July 7th. The Examiners were Wm. S. Kerry, A. E. DuBerger and C. E. Searff.

MONTREAL COLLEGE OF PHARMACY.

The Semi-Annual Examinations for Major and Minor candidates were held in the College of Pharmacy, Montreal, on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, April 19th, 20th and 21st, when eleven candidates presented themselves for the Major Examination and twenty for the Minor. These were submitted to a severe written and oral examination in Materia Medica and Toxicology, Chemistry and Pharmacy, Botany, Weights and Measures, Reading of Prescriptions and Practical Counter Dispensing.

The successful candidates who will receive their diplomas as Licentiates of Pharmacy, are as follows, named in order of merit, namely:—Alexis Anctil, J. E. Barnebe and P. deMesle.

The Minor candidates who will receive their certificates as certified clerks are also named in order of merit, namely:—H. C. Harvey, F. O. Anderson and C. I. Lamontagne. The Examiners were:—Alex. Manson, S. Lachance, John T. Lyons, Montreal; A. E. DuBerger, Waterloo; Jos. E. Morrison, Quebec, and R. W. Williams, Three Rivers.

The annual meeting of the Montreal College of Pharmacy was held in the College building, 595 Tanguetiere St., on Thursday, May 6th, David Watson, Esq., President in the chair. The secretary, Mr. E. Muir, read the annual report and financial statements, all of which were of a satisfactory character and were duly adopted by the meeting. The President, in his brief address, referred to the debt still remaining on the building and trusted that a strong effort would be made by the new Board to materially reduce that debt or wholly wipe it out. When

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that could be accomplished the funds of the College would admit of great improvements being made in the outfit of the laboratory and lecture rooms.

Dr. T. D. Reid and Mr. G. Muir were nominated by the President as scrutineers, and these gentlemen, after counting the ballots, announced the following gentlemen to have been elected as the Executive Board, viz.:—C. J. Covernton, Joseph Contant, W. S. Kerry, W. H. Chapman, A. D. Mann, C. E. Searll, A. J. Laurence, J. E. Tremble and C. E. Nelson. These, with David Watson as President, John T. Lyons, Vice-President, and Alex. Manson, Treasurer, will form the Board of the College for the coming year.

N. W. T. PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION.

In conformity with the provisions of the Pharmacy Act passed during the late session of the legislature the ballots sent in for the selection of the first Council of the Pharmaceutical Association of the North-West Territories were opened in the office of the clerk of the Executive. The following are the Council elect and the number of votes received:

Robert Martin, Regina	21.
W. G. Pettingell, Regina	21.
Walter Hole, Moosejaw	14.
W. McLean, Calgary	14.
J. D. Higginbotham, Lethbridge	13.

A meeting of this council will be held in due course for the election of officers. Messrs. Thompson, of Edmonton; Scott, Moosomin; Mercer, Battleford; Fleming, Prince Albert; Bard, Macleod and Ross, Banff, polled each a fair number of votes. About forty druggists have already registered under the Act.

ONTARIO COLLEGE OF PHARMACY.

The semi-annual examinations of the Ontario College of Pharmacy will be held in the College building, Gerrard St., Toronto, on Monday, May 16th, and following days.

AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION.

SEVENTH INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS.

To the Pharmaceutical Societies and the Pharmacists of all Countries, Greeting:

The American Pharmaceutical Association had extended an invitation to the Third International Pharmaceutical Congress, held at St. Petersburg, in 1874, to call the Fourth Congress in Philadelphia in 1876, during the Centennial International Exposition; but the selection of a city in the United States was deemed unadvisable at that time.

After it had been decided that the World's Columbian Exposition should be held in the city of Chicago in 1893, the American Pharmaceutical Association again invited the International Pharmaceutical Congress to meet in this country. The Italian Committee on Organization having, by circular of May 15th, 1891, and for reasons stated therein, renounced the convocation of the Seventh International Pharmaceutical Congress at Milan, the Executive Committee of the Sixth

Congress, at Brussels, by letter of November 26th, 1891, confirmed the invitation of the American Pharmaceutical Association; and in a communication of February 16th, 1892, the former Committee on Organization at Milan expressed the view that there was nothing, under the circumstances stated, to prevent the organization of the Seventh International Pharmaceutical Congress in 1893, in Chicago.

Now, in view of the above facts, the undersigned officers of the American Pharmaceutical Association take pleasure in extending a hearty invitation to the pharmaceutical societies of all countries to appoint delegates to the International Pharmaceutical Congress, which is to assemble in the city of Chicago during the year 1893, and in which teachers to pharmaceutical institutions and pharmacists in general are likewise cordially invited to participate.

It is especially desired that the contents of this circular letter be brought to the notice of kindred societies, and that information be given to the undersigned secretary, relating to suggestions of subjects of general importance, suitable for discussion and action by the congress, as well as to the intention of pharmaceutical societies, of pharmacists and teachers of pharmacy in other countries, of being present or represented at the congress of 1893.

Further steps for promoting the objects and deciding upon the date of the congress will be taken at the meeting of the American Pharmaceutical Association in July of the present year. Meanwhile the undersigned desire to assure all who may come as delegates, as members or visitors to the International Pharmaceutical Congress at Chicago in 1893, of the very cordial reception on behalf of the pharmacists of the United States of America.

ALEX. K. FINLAY,

Pharmacist in New Orleans; President of the American Pharmaceutical Association.

JOHN M. MAISCH,

Professor of Materia Medica and Botany, Permanent Secretary of the American Pharmaceutical Association.

Office of the Permanent Secretary,
143 North 10th Street, Philadelphia,
March 30th, 1892.

Notes from England.

(By our own Correspondent.)

A flutter has just been caused in unqualified pharmaceutical circles by some recent prosecutions by the Pharmaceutical Society. Glasgow, the hot-bed of doctor's shops, cheap dispensaries and branch shops, was the scene of action. No less than nine cases were brought forward and substantial penalties inflicted in most cases. The defendants were of course unqualified men and in nearly every instance had attempted to shield themselves under the name of a medical man who used the premises for consulting purposes. Dr. Lees was also summoned as a poison had been sold which was labelled with his name as the seller, but without a poison

label. The result was interesting and instructive. The medical man at first loudly expressed his opinion that he was protected by the Medical Acts, but, seeing that the judge was against him, promptly shifted his ground and pleaded that it had been done by his assistant without his knowledge or consent. As the evidence showed that Dr. Lees was certainly not present when the sale was effected he was not mulcted. It was so palpably evident that he was covering his assistant, however, that penalties amounting to \$80 were inflicted upon the latter. Now, the doctor assumes another attitude, and has written to all the journals of pharmacy plainly intimating that he will disregard the decision, because as he says chemists err in the same way by employing unqualified assistants. This *tu quoque* style of argument, even if true, will avail him little in the law courts. It is not long ago that another medical man stated in court that he could employ his housemaid to sell poisons and dispense, if he chose, but he had good reason to subsequently alter his opinion on the subject.

The annual report of the Research Laboratory's work during the past year has just been published. The laboratory is situated in the upper part of the new premises of the Pharmaceutical Society and consists of three large rooms. One is reserved as a consulting room with library for the director, Prof. Dunstan. Another is adopted as a balance room, containing, besides the several balances, other special apparatus and the stock of glass vessels, &c. The laboratory itself is fitted for about eight or ten workers, with furnace and fume cupboard at the end. There is a water pump and mercurial Sprengel's pump for exhausting purposes, otherwise the fittings are in no way special. The principal work of the past year has been the isolation and separation of the alkaloids of *aconitum napellus*. In the main, the classical researches on the acetonides of Wright and Luff have been confirmed, with one or two important additions to our knowledge on the subject. It is now stated that the root of *a. napellus* contains four alkaloids—aconitine, aconine, napelline and homo-napelline. Only one of these has been crystallized, aconitine, and its exact composition and formula ascertained. Several crystallizable salts of aconine have been obtained, and the whole of the four alkaloids are under further physiological examination. So far the evidence tends to show that aconitine is by far the most poisonous of the four alkaloids, or, indeed, of all the vegetable alkaloids. Some dissatisfaction has been freely expressed at the fact that all the principal papers have been communicated direct to the Chemical instead of the Pharmaceutical Society. But on all hands it is admitted that the laboratory has justified its existence if only by reason of its having earned a Government grant of \$750, awarded at the instance of the Royal Society.

The new sub-editor of the *Pharmaceuti-*

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**FOR THE DESTRUCTION OF TICKS, LICE, MANGE, AND
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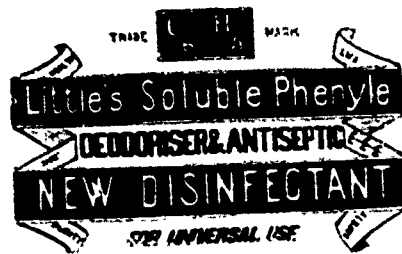
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infectant, being successfully active at 2 per cent., whilst that which
ranked second required 7 per cent., and many Disinfectants at 50 per
cent. proved worthless.

"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
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cal. Journal is an enthusiast on the subject of microscopy. Accordingly, the journal has blossomed out as a sort of guide, philosopher and friend of microscopists. Unfortunately there is a marked absence of practical acquaintance with the technique of the art of staining and doubly staining histological specimens. The staining materials recommended are frequently as out-of-date as the methods suggested themselves are. Neither is there much reason for the publication of the numerous recipes for the more popular stains, as they can be bought, already made, so much cheaper and better than the average microscopist can make them. It is satisfactory to find the journal attempting to devote some of its energy upon one of the scientific sides of a pharmacist's skill which is too often neglected.

It is recorded that a certain waggish merchant once caused one of our commercial drugs to be finely powdered and harmlessly disguised with a little armenian bole and then set about obtaining the opinions of all the pharmaceutical experts within reach as to its probable nature. The result was truly astonishing, the most out-of-the-way drugs were readily named and the odor described by comparison with some 30 or 40 totally dissimilar articles. Something like this extraordinary result has been obtained by the statement that solution of hydrochlorate of strychnine was unstable and frequently crystallising. Immediately suggestions for an improved official formula were poured in, from that which advised the increasing of the quantity of spirit (in which the hydrochlorate is less soluble) to the brilliant idea of the editor of the *Pharmaceutical Journal* to reduce the amount of strychnine present to half. Thanks to the calm examination of the subject by one of our level-headed sons of Caledonia, all their suggestions are rendered futile. The formula as it stands in the Pharmacopoeia is correct; the alternative parts have proved the stumbling-block and are incorrect. All those intelligent pharmacists who have been saving their brains by trusting to the mathematical accuracy of the alternative parts formula of the B. P., are now doing penance. Dr. Paul has led the way by definitely showing that since Mr. Duncan's explanation of the occurrence is correct, his own dilution suggestion is unnecessary.

FORMULAE.

Lanoline Cold Cream.—Lanoline, 3 ozs.; almond oil, 1 oz.; rosewater, 1 oz.; otto, 12 drops; oil rose geranium, 2 drs. Mix.

Antiseptic Toilet Cream.—Lanoline, 3 ozs.; white vaseline, 6 ozs.; oxide of zinc, 1 oz.; boric acid, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.; otto, 24 drops.

St. Jacob's Oil.—Camphor, 1 oz.; chloral hydrate, 1 oz.; chloroform, 1 oz.; ether, 1 oz.; tincture of opium, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.; oil of thyme, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.; oil of sassafras, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.; rectified spirit, $\frac{1}{2}$ gallon.

Pepsine Wine.—Soluble pepsine, 320 grs.; glycerine, 1 oz.; hydrochloric acid,

2 drs.; water, 1 oz.; sherry to 1 pint, Macerate 48 hours and filter through pumice powder. —*Dr. and Col. Druggist.*

English Market Report.

LONDON, April 27, 1892.

A quiet tone has been noticeable throughout the operations on the markets during the month, partly due to the Easter holidays. All the leading chemicals are dull with the exception of cream of tartar and phosphorus. In drugs there have been more fluctuations and while conium leaves, calumba root, essence of lemons, jalap and Peruvian balsam have advanced, ergot, ipcaecuanha and opium have declined.

Newfoundland Cod Liver Oil.

Acting on the instructions given by Mr. Nielsen, superintendent of fisheries, some of the Newfoundland people are introducing the Norwegian method of manufacturing cod liver oil used for medicinal purposes. It is well known that Norwegian cod liver oil brings everywhere the highest price in the markets, being preferred to every other. This is entirely owing to the superior skill and care exercised in its manufacture. The first and most important point with them is to select fat and healthy livers, which are of a whitish hue, diseased livers being greenish, and lean ones red; and to reject all that are not up to a high standard. Great cleanliness is observed throughout the whole process. The livers are first put into tanks and carefully washed in warm water; then they are allowed to drip over an open wire. They are then placed in high, round vessels or kettles, surrounded by steam at a pressure never exceeding five pounds. By this process the livers boil very slowly or rather simmer for eight hours, after which the oil is dipped out, filtered twice through cotton, and put in large tin vessels tightly soldered. The oil is now clear and white and appears quite pure. The process, however, does not end here. The oil is shipped to Christiania where it undergoes a chemical treatment which frees it from the microscopic globules of blood and from stearine. It is finally filtered through paper and is ready for the market. From the residue a kind of brown oil, of inferior quality, is made; and from the dregs a fertilizing compost.

To enjoy happiness when old, we must be useful when young.

CHEAP DRUGS are worthless drugs; poor drugs are dear at any price.

It requires more firmness to endure than it does to resent a wrong.

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ASBESTOS SOAP is coming into use abroad, the properties of which are said to be excellent. It is stated to be a perfect cleanser, while it will not scratch the most delicate mirror or reflector.

For Sale.

ONE MATTHEWS IRON GENERATOR one Copper Cylinder, one Counter Draught Tube with Coolers. Price, \$50.

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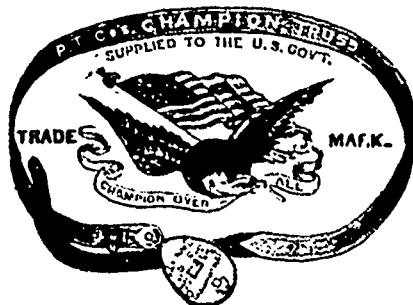
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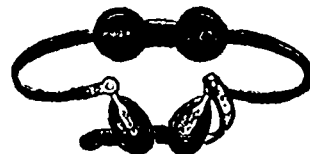
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Pharmaceutical Surgery.

Concluded from last month.

BRUISES.

The color and general appearance of a bruise varies greatly with the part on which it occurs. Where the tissues are firm, as on the forehead or knee, there is not much discoloration and it takes some time to appear; but when the bruise occurs on the limbs or under the eyes, where the skin is loose, the part quickly becomes much discolored, getting blue at first, and finally passing to brown and yellow before at last disappearing. This is caused by the rupture of the tissues beneath the skin, especially the tiny blood-vessels which abound there, and which, by their injury, pour out their blood into the skin and beneath it in the surrounding tissues, thus causing the darkness. Hence it follows that the amount of apparent damage varies with the force of the injury; there may be but little swelling or color; there may be great discoloration, often with blisters containing blood and pus; or, in very severe cases, even mortification of the part.

HEAVY FALLING.—This may produce internal bruises, the most frequent perhaps being concussion of the brain. This may be accompanied by bleeding from the nose or mouth, and is always associated with fainting, insensibility and often vomiting. If any of the abdominal organs—stomach, liver or bowels—be injured, great pain is always caused with faintness, and even sometimes death; injury of the lungs is followed by faintness and internal hemorrhage, and hence the spitting of blood. In these cases rest is the most important point, the head being kept low and bathed with cold water to overcome the faintness. Do not give stimulants unless the patient be absolutely prostrate; if in great pain use a warm lotion of laudanum and water applied on flannel.

TREATMENT.—In case of ordinary bruises little is required; leave a mild bruise quite alone; if it requires some attention a lotion of tinct. hamamelidis and water, 1 to 3, is very useful, or 1 drachm of tinct. arnice to 1 oz. of dilute lead lotion reduces swelling like magic, and prevents discoloration. If there be much pain, and the skin be not broken, an application of equal parts of lin. chlorof., and lin. opii. on spongio-piline is excellent; or if the skin be broken then use the warm laudanum and water lotion, followed by a dressing of boric ointment. In concussion of the brain, besides the treatment mentioned above, lay the patient on a sofa flat, with the head a little raised, applying ice or cold water cloths to the head, and keeping him perfectly quiet or if completely insensible, apply warmth to the body and limbs with the aid of hot water-bottles or warm bricks covered with flannel.

SUNSTROKE.

This effect of heat, properly known as

"heat fever," depends upon congestion of the brain, its symptoms exhibiting themselves as headache, dizziness, sickness and unconsciousness, which follow one after the other. The head is very hot and the face flushed, the temperature being very high, from 105° F. to 110° F. The pulse is very rapid and jerky. The treatment is all in the direction of bringing down the heat. The patient is best removed to the shade and undressed, the head being elevated, then well drenched with cold water, ice being applied to the head and back when procurable. The temperature under the armpit should be constantly taken, and must not be allowed to go below 100° F., as it often comes down fast and too low; if it gets down to 90° or 92° whiskey had best be administered in teaspoonfuls, and all application of cold stopped.

Another effect of extreme heat, wrongly sometimes called "sunstroke," but arising from a different cause to the last, may be recognized by its symptoms. This should more properly be termed "heat exhaustion," and is the consequence of hard labor, such as digging, or prolonged fast walking in extreme heat, the air being sultry and damp. The symptoms are outwardly similar as regards the nausea and dizziness, but the pulse will be found very slow and the breathing slow and interrupted; the temperature under the arms will be found to vary from 98° to 99°. In such a case the treatment must be the reverse of the last. The patient being, however, removed to the shade, must be laid quite flat, and restoratives at once applied in the shape of whiskey or wine; on no account must any cold applications as ice or cold water, be made.

MINOR AILMENTS.

BLEEDING FROM NOSE may be stopped by snuffing tannic acid in powder, or syringing the nose with diluted hazeline (1 in 3). The patient should be kept upright, and cold applications of water or ice be made to the head or back of neck. A good plan is to place the patient's feet in a pan of very hot water.

NEEDLE IN THE FLESH.—The great point is to keep the patient quite still, or the needle will probably work further in. Get a suitable pair of pincers which will "bite" well, and do not attempt to withdraw it with anything else. In case of a fish hook it is best brought right forward through the flesh, so that the pointed end comes out first, otherwise the barb may do serious damage.

ABRASIONS.—If the patient has fallen or in any way scraped the skin from any projecting point, knee, elbow, &c., one of the best applications for the healing is lano-croolin, which is detergent as well as curative. It is best spread on lint and fastened over the part with strips of adhesive plaster, or with a handkerchief or bandage. Lano-croolin is an excellent ointment both for abrasions of this description and for burns and scalds, and can indeed take the place entirely of "ung. zinci" and with advantage. It does not

become rancid, is non-greasy, rapidly absorbed into the skin, and on all accounts is a most effective remedy to prescribe for the many little cuts and wounds brought to be treated by the chemist.

ACCIDENTAL POISONING.

Cases of this kind require active treatment, and must be very prompt, therefore requiring the thought of the pharmacist to the best antidote for the particular poison swallowed. In many cases, however, they do not know what poison it was, or it may be some solid body of an even non-poisonous nature that should be got rid of. In either of these cases an emetic is given, and it is as well to have one always handy in case of its being required. One of the best, perhaps, is half an ounce of vin. ipecae., and of the other common ones, mustard and luke-warm water is most effective, salt and water coming next. After any of these get the patient to drink as much tepid water as possible, and promote sickness in any way that occurs to you. If you can gather what the poison is, give the proper antidote, a few of the most common being:

CARBOLIC ACID, certainly the most frequent. Give an emetic, then saccharated solution of lime and olive or castor oils, plenty of each being administered.

CYANIDES.—**PRUSSIC ACID.**—Place the patient in the fresh air and induce artificial respiration. Internally is given a solution of 12 grains of ferri. sulph. with a drachm of tinct. ferri. perch. in an ounce of water, followed directly by a solution of 24 grains of potas. carb. in water; this will render about 130 drops of B. P. prussic acid insoluble. Give sal volatile and brandy as stimulants.

OPUM OR ITS ALKALOIDS.—Administer an emetic of 10 grains cupri. sulph. in water; put strong ammonia to the nose, and keep the patient walking about in every way possible; 10 minims of liquor strychnie is said to be the antidote for 1½ drachms of liquor morphie or a larger quantity of opium tincture.

NUX VOMICA OR STRYCHNINE.—The muscles are very cramped and drawn, and the face often much contorted. Give an emetic of mustard and water or sulphate of zinc, using chloroform or ether to rub on the muscles to relax them.

ACONITE OR BELLADONNA.—Give emetics of cupri. sulph. (10 grs.), zinci. sulph. (20 grs.), or ipecacuanha wine (½ to 1 oz.)

In other cases it is always best to administer an emetic. Either of those mentioned being generally efficacious.

SPRAINS.

Great care should be taken with patients suffering from sprains; as otherwise if neglected the foundation of some permanent joint diseases is likely to be laid. First, keep the joint at rest until the pain and swelling have gone; if it be in the arms or shoulders the limb should be placed in a sling, if in the legs or feet it is absolutely necessary that the patient should lay up. If asked to treat the sprain directly after it has been caused,

The Most Extensively Advertised Preparation in Canada to-day!

DR T. A. SLOCUM'S

Oxygenized Emulsion of

COD LIVER OIL.

Since the small (**35 Cent**) size was put on the market, the demand has been wonderful.

Every bottle of the small size sold, will sell several of the large.

It is the best Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil made, a fact that is abundantly testified to by leading Physicians and Pharmacists.

SMALL SIZE, - \$3.00 per dozen, less 5%
LARGE SIZE, - 8.00 per dozen, less 5%

Order through your Wholesale Druggist.

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Slocum's Psychine.
Oxygenized Emulsion of Pure Cod Liver Oil.
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186 West Adelaide Street,

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direct the application of cold water cloths and bandages and continue the treatment for two or three days. If it is not shown to you till the swelling and pain is great, a hot fomentation is recommended then, preferably poppies and chamomiles, continued for a day or two. Perhaps the method of treatment most serviceable is that known as *pressure*, caused by either applying a pad of cotton wool over the part and tying up with bandage, or, perhaps better by putting a bandage on, evenly and firmly, as described under "Bandaging;" when in place, soak the bandage with cold water and wrap it up with oil silk or gutta percha tissue: this will have the effect of shrinking the bandage and thus causing extra pressure. This treatment is beneficial at any stage, but especially when applied at the very first as it then often prevents any swelling of the part.

It is difficult to know where to draw the line as to what the chemist should feel himself justified in doing and what he should not attempt at all, but with the most liberal feeling, he would not care to undertake to set a limb or to replace a dislocated joint: moreover, such an operation could not be described in an article of such a length as this, and therefore we will not touch upon it. Remember, however, it is a great mistake to place the victim of such an accident in a cab, as the upright position will be likely to so increase the difficulties of setting, that possibly the limb may never come right again. Far better to lay the patient on a shutter or long hand cart if a stretcher cannot be procured, and if the article is carried, instead of wheeled, it is more comfortable.—*British and Col. Druggist.*

Odds and Ends at the Dispensing Counter.

BY J. PIKE.

The high price of pessary and suppository moulds is a very sufficient excuse for their absence from many dispensing counters.

I know few things more annoying than to receive a prescription for pessaries or suppositories and to find oneself without the mould requisite for making them. In spare moments it is just as well to prepare ourselves for what may come, and luckily we can at very small cost make moulds for pessaries, &c.; also some for such goods as beeswax (which, by the way, looks well sold in nicely-rounded, half-ounce and ounce blocks). I will just briefly describe a simple method of making a mould for six pessaries. If a few ready-made pessaries are available, all the better, otherwise they must be moulded of softened wax, or made first in large size thimbles, or the thimbles themselves may be dipped in melted wax and smoothed over; or, what will answer as well as anything, some of the bullet-shaped horse balls, known, I fancy, as *dura plastic*: half a dozen of these are, if available, shaped as the ordinary pessary mould, but half an inch bigger all round, insert along

a line drawn on the bottom half-a-dozen tin tacks or small French tacks, this leaves six points equidistant sticking up in the bottom of the box: now take the model pessaries, or horse-balls, oil them or rub them over with soap and carefully stick one, apex down, on each of the points, but not to touch the bottom. In the case of *ready-made pessaries*, merely arranging them in the bottom of the box, "business end up," is all that is requisite. In this case, however, it is well to just melt the end to secure adhesion, and to prevent the plaster running under. Get some fine Paris plaster, the best obtainable, and mix into a stiff cream with a sufficiency of water (the best way to mix is to put water into a mortar and shake or sprinkle a scoopful of plaster over it, the chief things to avoid are air bells, if at all frothy a little methylated spirit quickly settles matters). The plaster should be mixed without any loss of time and then poured carefully into the trough, allowing it to run round the models to the extent of one-third of their height. Now level the trough and allow the plaster to set quite hard, which it will do in less than half-an-hour: when quite hard remove the sides of the box and cut out of the plaster wedge-shaped pieces, two on each side, or semi-circular holes can be gouged out of the surface at two or more points. This done reconstruct the box, soaping all the surfaces, and pour in more plaster to proper height, viz., the remaining two-thirds: allow this second layer to set hard, and the box may be detached from the plaster, the upper and lower parts of the latter separated, and the models removed. We now have a pessary mould at a trifling cost, useful for most purposes: it is advisable to make more than one. I keep one specially for belladonna, one for plumbi iodid, and one for morphia, and other white pessaries. They require thorough soaping or oiling before use, and a couple of elastic bands prevent any slipping about.

The above was commenced with the idea of making a mould in metal, this can easily be done with a little more trouble: obviously the easiest way being to mix plaster, pour into our soaped mould, and make *plaster pessaries*; these, perfectly dry are put end up into a metal box, or one formed out of plaster, and melted lead run in: the latter is however by itself too soft, and a disconnecting mould is often very troublesome, though by boring or drilling holes in the apices of the cavities the pessaries come out more easily. Useful alloys may be made as follows:

Lead, 2 parts. Tin, 1 part.	Melts 440°
Lead, 1 part. Tin, 2 parts.	" 340°
Lead, 5 parts. Tin, 6 & Antimony 1 pt. "	" 320°
Lead, 5 pts. Tin 6, Antimony 1, Bis-muth 3 parts.	" 300°

The metal mould as above must be trimmed up with a file, and this, of course is doubly necessary if we make it of hard metal in two pieces, the trouble here being to get the connecting surfaces accurately levelled.

We use our plaster mould as a model,

and either make a counterpart also in plaster, this can be done by soaping the separate parts, placing them in a suitable box and running plaster in, separating the latter when thoroughly set, or by the use preferably of *casting sand*, such as is in use by brassfounders; this should be fine and free from grit. It is made cohesive by mixing with water four hours before use. "When mixed it should form a compact mass if pressed in the hand, and break with a clean fracture." This is packed carefully in and around the soaped model, the latter removed leaves a die in which to pour the metal. We require an iron box for the purpose, or it may be done on an iron tray (out of the oven) building plenty of sand round about.

The plaster moulds may be made stronger and harder by boiling the pieces in a strong solution of alum, borax, melted paraffin, or a mixture of resin and wax melted together in a pipkin; the plaster should be thoroughly dry and warm, and in this state absorbs a quantity of the hardening liquor. If good plaster is used it becomes of itself very hard, or a little alum or pumice may be mixed with it.

For beeswax moulds, take half an ounce or one ounce of wax, soften in water, and form with the fingers into a suitable shape, and proceed as for pessaries.

Funnels and pill trays are sometimes very difficult to come by; if made of glass, "the boy" has a bad habit of breaking them. Capital substitutes are to be made out of cardboard suitably treated, wide and narrow-mouthed funnels and trays which will stand plenty of washing, and bear knocking about without instant breakage. Get a sheet or two of cardboard, four-sheet will do, some good gum or paste, and proceed to cut out with scissors or penknife, various sizes, imitating the shape in general use; for straining mixtures I usually simply fold the card into V-shape pieces, paste the edges and joints, then snip off the point with scissors, a tuft of straining tow in the neck of this being inserted in the usual way when required. Pill trays are simply squares of cardboard with the edges turned up, the corners, without cutting or gum, being fastened with small brass clips (as sold by stationers). Now, the various articles made and dried, coat all over with a solution made as under:

Gelatine.....	1 oz.
Water.....	.20 ozs
Meth. sp.	1 oz.
Potass bichromate	2 ozs.

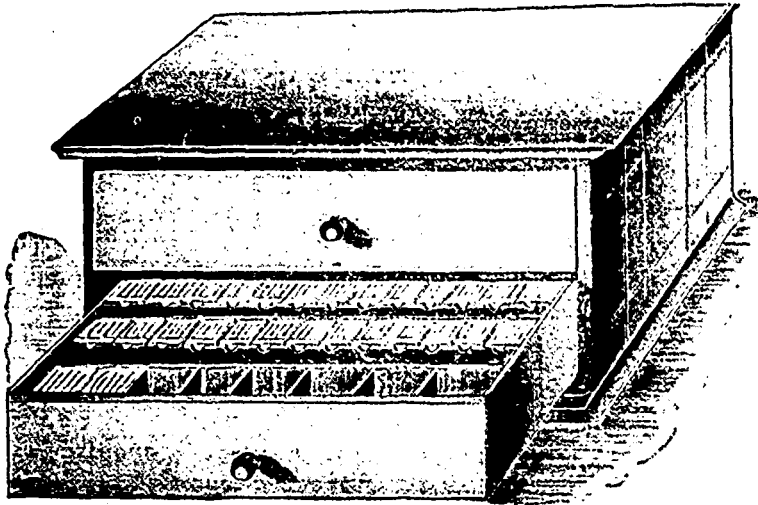
Dissolve the gelatine, then add the bichromate, also dissolved, and finally the s. v. meth.; the mixing, &c., should be done by gaslight. Apply the fluid, warm all over inside and out, brushing it well in and then hang up to dry, when dry expose them to the daylight, which renders the bichromated gelatine coating quite insoluble. Superfluous bichromate can be washed out with alum water, and then after a final wash in water the articles are ready to be dried, and if thought necessary, varnished; I prefer to give another thin coating of plain gelatine solution, or

THE "COUNTER" LABEL CABINET

(PATENT APPLIED FOR)

Is the most perfect arrangement for keeping Gummed or Ungummed Labels, in the market.

It has every advantageous point in its favor over all other Label Cabinets.



1. It keeps the Labels protected from the Air.
This is a most desirable consideration with gummed labels, as it tends to prevent their sticking together.
2. It holds the Labels in position.
They cannot curl up or get out of one compartment into another.
3. You can see the Face of every Label in it.
This enables you to arrange those in first row of compartments that you use most frequently, or alter your arrangement to suit your convenience.
4. You can easily remove the Labels singly with one hand.
5. It occupies very little room.
It can be fitted in under a counter if there is no room on top.

The Cabinets are finished in Light or Dark Cherry, or in Antique Oak.

A complete Cabinet holds Seventy-seven General Labels, a set of three sizes Dispensing Labels, and six labels, size of Small Dispensing, for miscellaneous articles.

Manufactured by **LAWSON & JONES,**

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SOMERVILLE'S MEXICAN FRUIT - CHEWING GUM.

The only Pure **MEDICINAL GUM** Manufactured in Canada.

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Aid to Digestion,
Prevents Colds,
Cleanses the Teeth,
Sweetens the Breath.

IT IS THE POPULAR GUM TO-DAY.

Nicely put up. 5 cent Bars. 36 Bars in a Box.

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gun, then varnish with a hard, white varnish. These cardboard funnels can be used for months, even with frequent washing, and are perfectly safe.—*British and Colonial Druggist.*

Popular Laxatives.

FROM FENNER'S FORMULARY.

From the earliest history of medicine to the present time the use of Laxatives and Purgatives has been common, and since the introduction of Pharmacy as an art, the preparation of Liquid Laxatives has been an important business of the pharmacist. In this age of sedentary occupations and stimulating diet, Laxatives in some form are in great demand; and with the tendencies to elegance in Pharmacy the pleasant liquid laxatives have, in a great measure, superseded the drastic doses and vile purgatives which were characteristic of the pioneers in galenical art.

Among the first of Liquid Laxatives to appear after the organization of Pharmacy as a profession, was

BLACK DRAUGHT.

This was a popular preparation of rather indefinite composition very much used in the early days of English Pharmacy. It was generally composed of an infusion of senna with corrigents, in which was dissolved about 20 per cent. of epsom salts, and usually about 15 per cent. of sugar manna or other sweetening. Compounds similar to this were known as *English Black Draught*, *Abernethy's Draught*, *Cathartic Mixture*, *Carthartic Draught*, *Aperient Mixture*, *Mixture Senna*, *Mixture Senna Compound*, *Laxative Mixture*, etc.

ABERNETHY BLACK DRAUGHT.

Mixture Aperients, *Aperient Mixture*. The original formula for this preparation, which was one of the first and most popular forms of Black Draught, was:

Sulphate of magnesium	2 ozs.
Manna	1 oz.
Infusion of senna	3 fl. ozs.
Tincture of senna	1 fl. oz.
Mint water	4 fl. ozs.
Distilled water	8 fl. ozs.

The dose was a wine glass repeated until the desired result was obtained.

ANOTHER POPULAR BLACK DRAUGHT

Of the early days of English Pharmacy was:

Infusion of senna	15 fl. ozs.
Tincture of senna	1½ fl. ozs.
Epsom salts	4 ozs.
Carbonate of Ammonium	30 grs.
Sugar	3 ozs.

Mix and dissolve.

MISTURA SENNÆ COMPOSITA, BR.

British Black Draught. After a considerable time a compound mixture of senna was introduced into the Br. Pharmacopœia, which after various modifications is now, in the revision of 1885, directed to be made as follows:

Sulphate of magnesium	4 ozs.
Liquid extract of liquorice	1 oz.
Compound tincture of cardamoms	1½ fl. ozs.
Infusion of senna	15 fl. ozs.

Dissolve the sulphate of magnesium in

the infusion of senna with the aid of a little heat, then add the liquid extract and the tinctures.

INFUSUM SENNÆ COMPOSITUM, U. S.

Compound Infusion of Senna Black Draught. In this country Black Draught has never been a popular preparation, but in years past many preparations of a similar nature have been put out by enterprising manufacturers, and in the 1880 U. S., Pharmacopœia, this preparation was first introduced.

Senna, 6 parts, or	1 oz., av.
Manna, 12 parts, or	2 ozs., av.
Sulphate Magnesium, 12 parts, or	2 ozs., av.
Fennel, crushed, 2 parts, or	¼ oz., av.
Boiling water, 100 parts, or	1 pint.

Water sufficient to make the measure completed a pint

Pour the boiling water on the solid ingredients and macerate in a covered vessel until cool, then strain and add enough water through the strainer to make the infusion weigh 100 parts, or measure a pint. The dose as a laxative is 1 to 2 fl. ounces; as a purgative 4 to 6 ounces.

THE GERMAN PHARMACOPŒIA COMPOUND INFUSION OF SENNA, OR BLACK DRAUGHT.

Wiener Trank or Trankchen (Vienna Draught) is directed to be made as follows:

Senna cut	5 parts.
Boiling water	30 parts.

Heat them by means of a steam-bath for 5 minutes, when cold strain and dissolve in the infusion

Tartrate potassium and sodium	5 parts.
Common manna	12 parts.

With water added to make 40 parts of the finished liquid.

THE SWEDISH COMPOUND INFUSION OF SENNA Is prepared as follows:

Senna, cut	2½ ozs., av.
Raisins, bruised	1¼ ozs., av.
Coriander, bruised	½ oz., av.

Pour boiling water, 20 fl. ounces, upon them and macerate in a covered vessel for an hour then strain and dissolve in the infusion.

Rochelle salts	1½ ozs.
Manna	5 ozs.

Strain again when cool and add enough water through the strainer to make the final product measure 24 fl. ounces.

Besides these compounds, which are popularly known as "Black Draught," many other preparations are used and prescribed as laxatives.

SYRUP OF SENNA

Is official in the present U. S., Br., and German Pharmacopœias and although an excellent preparation, is but little used.

The U. S. formula directs 33 parts of senna, bruised, to be digested with 160 parts of water at a temperature not exceeding 50°C (122° F.), for twenty-four hours, and the liquid then to be expressed and strained; seventy parts more of water is then to be added to the drug and digested as before for six hours, the liquid to be expressed and strained and added to the liquid previously obtained; this is then to be evaporated to 30 parts, and

when cold alcohol 4 parts and oil of coriander one per cent. added, the liquid filtered, adding through the filter enough water to make the whole weigh 40 parts. Sixty parts of sugar are then to be dissolved in the liquid by agitation without heat.

An identical preparation may be made by mixing fluid extract of senna, 6 ounces; spirit of coriander, (1:16.) 60 drops; syrup 10 ounces.

The British Syrup Senna is similar, and the German does not differ essentially except that it is flavored with fennel instead of coriander.

The *Syrup of Senna and Manna* may be readily made with

Fluid extract senna	1 oz.
Spirit of fennel	30 mins.
Spirit of coriander	30 mins.
Manna	5 ozs.
Sugar	6½ ozs.
Hot water	4 ozs.

Dissolve the manna and sugar in the hot water, strain and add the fluid extracts and spirits and enough water to make 10 fl. ounces.

SWEET TINCTURE OF RHUBARB

was added to the list of official preparations in the last U. S. Pharmacopœia, but can hardly be classed with the laxatives.

The tincture of aloes and tincture of aloes and myrrh are also used somewhat as laxatives and cathartics; but as it is the object of this paper to introduce only such as have become popular, further reference to official preparations will be unnecessary.

The foregoing formulas, Br., U. S., and German, represent the official development of what has been the best known and most popular liquid laxatives of the past.

But, the change in pharmacy has been so great that few but those who have grown grey in the service of the mortar and pestle now even know what is meant when Black Draught is asked for, but are well content to hand down from their stock of patent medicines, *casarca cordial*, *castoria*, or syrup of figs, for similar use.

With the advent of elixirs, laxative and cathartic elixirs were introduced.

We think Reed & Carnick first offered a *Carthartic Elixir Compound*, having a formula corresponding to the following

COMPOUND CATHARTIC ELIXIR.

Fluid extract senna	2 ounces.
Fluid extract liquorice	1 ounce.
Epsom salts	2 ounces.
Fluid extract ginger	48 minims.
Fluid extract coriander	80 minims.
Fluid extract jalap	160 minims.
Scammony in fine powder	160 grains.
Elixir enough to make	1 pint.

The demand for a more pleasant laxative was finally supplied by a formula which appeared in a supplement to Fenner's Formulary in 1878, which may now be rendered as follows:

COMPOUND CATHARTIC, OR LAXATIVE ELIXIR.

Fluid extract senna	2 ounces.
Fluid extr't butternut bark	1 ounce.
Fluid extract mandrake	½ ounce.
Rochelle salts	2 ounces.
Bicarbonate of sodium	1 drachm.
Elixir enough to make	1 pint.

This formula was extensively used for

DROP IN A CENT AND GET A SCENT!



THE

"BELLS PERFUMER"

SPRAYS PERFUME on the HANDKERCHIEF.

Yields \$1.50 per Ounce.

Beautiful in Design.

Artistic Finish.

SIMPLE AND PERFECT IN OPERATION.

AN ORNAMENT TO ANY STORE.

EVERY CENT TAKEN IN BELONGS TO YOU!

WILL PAY FOR ITSELF IN A FEW DAYS!



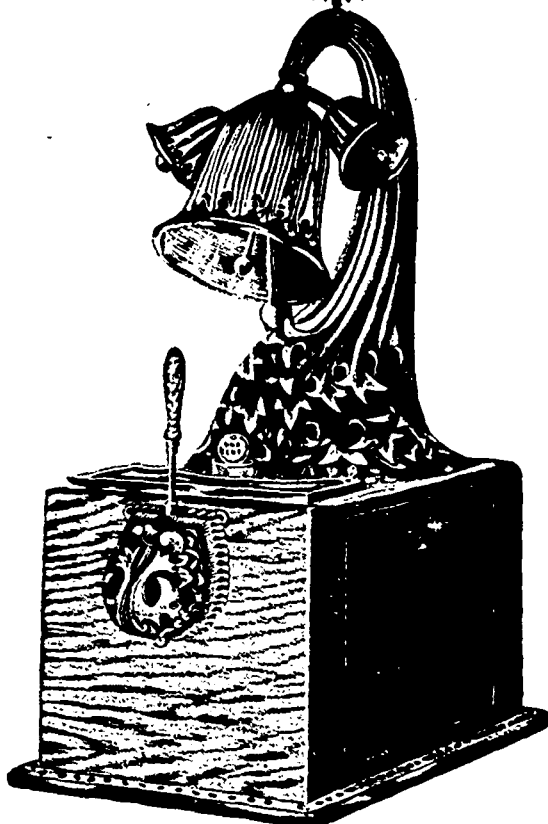
Has lock and key, which opens into the mechanism and money apartment.



Special 4 oz. bottle furnished to hold Perfumery.



Full Instructions with every Machine.



Any child can understand and operate it.



Every Machine tested and guaranteed.



It is Fitted for the Canadian Cent.



12 inches long by 7 1/2 inches wide by 18 inches high.

PRICE,

\$16.00 NETT.

W. J. DYAS, Strathroy, Ontario,

SOLE AGENT FOR CANADA.

many years, and gave good satisfaction; but finally "Buckthorn Cordial" was introduced and came to the front as the laxative *par excellence* of the day, and in fact still remains as one of the best, and merits more attention than it receives.

The formula for this cordial was first published among the "Standard Remedies" in *The Formulary*, 1881. It was as follows:

BUCKTHORN CORDIAL.

Buckthorn bark.....	16 ounces, av.
Rochelle salts.....	8 ounces, av.
Senna leaves.....	8 ounces, av.
Liquorice root.....	4 ounces, av.
Ginger root.....	2 ounces, av.
Sweet Flag Root.....	1 ounce, av.
Coriander seed.....	2 ounces, av.
Oil wintergreen.....	5 minims.
Oil peppermint.....	10 minims.
Diluted alcohol.....	5 pints.
Sugar.....	2 pounds, av.
Water, a sufficient quantity.	

Grind the drugs together to a coarse powder, moisten them with 2 pints of diluted alcohol and macerate in a covered vessel for 24 hours; then transfer to the water-bath percolator, pack moderately, pour upon them the remaining 3 pints of diluted alcohol and set in a warm place for 24 hours; then heat moderately, and after one hour begin to percolate, adding water to the drugs after the liquid has disappeared from the surface; and continuing the heat and percolation until 7 pints are obtained. In this percolate dissolve the Rochelle salts and the sugar, add the oils previously dissolved in half an ounce of alcohol, and after standing a few days strain or filter. This may be made by ordinary cold percolation instead of by water-bath percolation, but as with other preparations in which it is required to get the strength of drugs, the water-bath process is the best.

Soon after this, *Cascara*, which had already become noted as a laxative, was so prepared as to deprive its preparations of their intense bitterness, and advantage was taken of this improvement to introduce a "Cascara Cordial" which was reasonably pleasant to the palate and yet effective as a laxative. With the reputation that buckthorn cordial had already gained and the reputed value of cascara as a laxative this came rapidly into use, first as a quasi-proprietary remedy and then, when reliable formulas appeared, as a standard medicinal preparation.

No better formula has appeared than was first published in Fenner's Complete Formulary, which is here given.

CASCARA CORDIAL.

Cascara sagarda bark.....	16 ounces, av.
Liquorice root.....	6 ounces, av.
Sweet flag root.....	2 ounces, av.
Cardamom seed.....	1 ounce, av.
Angelica root.....	1 ounce, av.
Bicarbonate of sodium.....	1 ounce, av.
Diluted alcohol.....	6 pints.
Sugar.....	2 pounds.
Water, sufficient to make 1 gallon.	

Make in the same manner as is directed for buckthorn cordial. Water of ammonia $1\frac{1}{2}$ fl. ounce is, perhaps, preferable to the bicarbonate of sodium, but excess must be evaporated.

In the line of laxative syrups "Castoria," which is extensively advertised as a proprietary laxative, especially for children, has for several years taken the lead, and many similar preparations have been made and sold by druggists.

From the formula of Dr. Samuel Pitcher of which the ingredients but not the quantities are given on the label, a preparation very similar and quite as efficient may be made.

This formula was first published in *The Formulary* "Answers to correspondents" and is here given with some slight changes.

CASTOROL, CHILD'S LAXATIVE.

Senna leaves.....	16 ounces.
Pumpkin seed.....	6 ounces.
Aniseed.....	1 ounce.
Wormseed.....	3 ounces.
Rochelle salts.....	4 ounces.
Bicarbonate of sodium.....	2 ounces.
Sugar.....	9½ pounds.
Essence of wintergreen.....	1 fl. ounce.
Essence of peppermint.....	1 fl. drachm.
Alcohol.....	14 fl. ounces.
Water, sufficient to make.....	1 gallon.

Bruise the senna, pumpkin seeds, anise, and wormseed and steep them in 6 pints of water, with gentle heat for three hours, pour off the liquid and reserve; put two pints more water on the drugs and steep for one hour more, then pour off the liquid, press lightly, and add the liquid to the portion previously reserved and evaporate it by gentle heat to 5 pints. When cool, strain, add the essences and alcohol, and dissolve the sugar, salts, etc., in the liquid by agitation. This may be made by water-bath percolation in the usual manner.

Castoria is advertised more particularly as a remedy for children but it was reserved for "Syrup of Figs" to "cap the climax" as a laxative syrup for adults.

Although but recently put upon the market, its sale has far outstripped the buckthorn and cascara preparations—in fact we know of no remedy that has in so short a time been so successful. Much of its success is due to the familiarity of the people with figs as a laxative, (which property, by the way, is rather in the mechanical action of the seeds than any medicinal action of the fruit). Much is also due to persistent and effective advertising which has been done by its managers. Then it is a good preparation, and is pleasant to take.

The following formula makes an excellent laxative syrup of figs. We do not claim that it is exactly like the much advertised preparation, but it will give universal satisfaction.

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP.

Figs, chopped fine.....	8 ounces.
Dates, without seeds, chopped fine.....	4 ounces.
Buckthorn bark in coarse powder.....	4 ounces.
Senna leaves, cut and bruised.....	8 ounces.
Cascara bark, in coarse powder.....	8 ounces.
Bicarbonate of sodium.....	1 ounce.
Rochelle salts.....	4 ounces.
Sugar.....	6 pounds.
Oil of anise.....	15 minims.
Oil of peppermint.....	15 minims.
Oil of wintergreen.....	10 minims.
Oil of cloves.....	20 minims.
Alcohol.....	20 fl. ounces.
Water, a sufficient quantity.	

Mix the drugs, pour upon them 2 quarts of boiling water, steep for six hours, pour off the liquid and reserve; add to the drugs three pints boiling water, steep as before, pour off and press the residue, adding the liquid to the portion previously reserved. To the liquid add the alcohol in which the oils have been dissolved, shake, and after standing 24 hours, pour off carefully from the sediment that collects in the bottom and dissolve the sugar in the liquid by gentle heat or agitation, adding, if necessary, sufficient water to make one gallon.

Many druggists are already making their own syrup of figs which they dispense, or put up and sell under various names. The manufacturers naturally object to this, and threaten suits for infringement of their rights, etc.; but we know of no law which prevents any druggist making or dispensing or putting up a syrup of figs, by that name if they choose to call it so, provided they do not imitate the style of package of other manufacturers.

CALIFORNIA FIG ELIXIR.

An elixir of figs compound may be made of the same ingredients as Syrup of Figs, by using a larger quantity of alcohol and less sugar—30 ounces of alcohol and $2\frac{1}{2}$ pounds of sugar will be about the right proportion for the same quantity of medicinal agents, and enough water to make a gallon.

If something is wanted a little different than the usual preparations in the market, *Syrup of Figs and Tamarinds* may be suggested as an excellent remedy:

SYRUP OF FIGS AND TAMARIND.

Figs, chopped fine.....	8 ounces.
Tamarind, bruised.....	8 ounces.
Senna leaves, cut and bruised.....	8 ounces.
Buckthorn bark in coarse powder.....	8 ounces.
Sugar.....	6 pounds.
Oil of cloves.....	20 minims.
Oil of sassafras.....	10 minims.
Oil of peppermint.....	15 minims.
Alcohol.....	20 fl. ounces.
Water, a sufficient quantity.	

Steep the drugs with 3 quarts of boiling water for six hours, pour off the liquid and reserve, add to the drugs 3 pints of boiling water, steep as before, pour off and press the residue, adding the liquid to the portion previously reserved. To the liquid add the alcohol in which the oils have been dissolved and after standing 24 hours pour off carefully from the sediment, or filter through muslin, and dissolve the sugar in the liquid by gentle heat or agitation, adding, if necessary, water to make 1 gallon.

Test for Castor Oil.

Nitrate of silver.....	5 parts.
Nitric acid.....	1 part.
Alcohol.....	100 parts.

Mix 150 parts by weight of the castor oil to be tested with 100 parts of the reagent, stir well and place for five minutes in a water bath heated to boiling. Cottonseed oil is indicated by a red discoloration, pure castor oil remaining unchanged.

Successful Sellers

—FOR—
AMBITIOUS DRUGGISTS.



Adams' Tutti-Frutti—Assorted Flavors,
 30 5c. bars in Box, \$1.20

“ **Pepsin Tutti-Frutti,**
 23 5c. Packages in Box, 75cts.

“ **Nerve Food Tablet,**
 30 10c. Packages, \$1.50

Customers who get these brands from you always come back again, as the quality is high-class and they give entire satisfaction. These brands are highly recommended by the most distinguished men of the Medical Profession, and handled by every first-class Druggist.

SOLD BY ALL WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS.

For beautiful Hanger Signs for your window and Illustrated Catalogue, address

ADAMS & SONS CO.,
 11 and 13 Jarvis-st., TORONTO, ONT.

March, 1892 - VERY IMPORTANT. - March, 1892

Dupont's Brushes,
 SPECIAL VALUE.

Violet Perfumes and Soaps
 SPECIAL VALUE.

Sole Agents for the **RHENICHE CELLULOID CO.**

Reynold's Razors and Cutlery

CANNOT BE EQUALLED FOR VALUE.

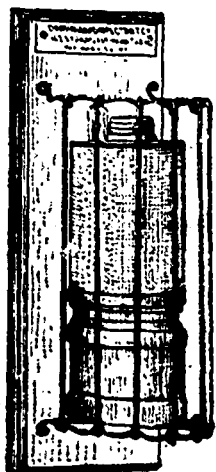
Our line of **FANCY BOXES** and **ALBUMS** are the finest we ever produced, and entirely new and different from anything ever shown here before.

A Magnificent Line of BALL and OPERA FANS.

Druggists will have our special attention, and we will call on you in good time. NOTE this to your interests.

Reinhardt Manufacturing Co.,
 MONTREAL.

Patented U.S., Sept. 2, '90.
 Canada, April 28, '91.



Patent applied for Great Britain.

The "OZONATOR"

WITH SANITAS FLUID,
 IS THE DISINFECTANT OF THE AGE.

It is Pleasant, Powerful & Continuous.

Note this—It is a Germ Killer.

JOHN E. WEEKS, M.D., Late Instructor in Bacteriology at the New York Postgraduate School, etc. See Medical Record, Aug. 3, 1892, has determined with respect to the Staphylococcus Pyrogenes Aureus and the Typhoid Bacillus that Sanitas Disinfecting Fluid destroyed their vitality in exposures of 1 minute, and he classes the "Sanitas" Disinfectants very high among the most effective Germicides.

School Boards should be canvassed by Druggists.

16th March, 1892.
 "We have now for some months had your 'Ozonator' in use in the Water Closets of our various schools. Concerning them I am able to state that they have worked to our satisfaction in counteracting bad odors and sweetening the air."

E. W. ARTHUR,
 Supt. of Protestant Public Schools, Montreal.

Where they are used they are liked.

Nicole College, 30d April, 1892.
 "When navigation opens I shall go to Montreal and will try and bargain for FOUR MORE."

M. G. PROULX PTRE.

The "Sanitas" Disinfectants are now in use by upwards of 1,000 Boards of Health, Sanitary Authorities, Hospitals, Asylums, Workhouses, and other Public Buildings, who have adopted it because "Sanitas" is the best Disinfectant.

See pamphlet containing "Reports on 'Sanitas,'" by Medical, Chemical and Sanitary Authorities.

The Ozonator a necessity where Diphtheria and Typhoid exist.

New York, October 10th, 1887.
 Sanitas Disinfecting Fluid I have used both internally and externally in twenty-seven cases of typhoid fever and twenty-three of diphtheria, besides numerous cases of dysentery, and consider its action upon micro-organisms far better than carbolic acid or any other disinfectant. Beside, pleasant odor renders it very easy to use or administer.

Send for Testimonials and Prices.

DOMINION DISINFECTANT CO., Montreal.

General Agents, **COPLAND & COMPANY,** Montreal and Glasgow.

Established 1831.

Incorporated 1891.

PUREST AND SWEETEST

Argoline + Petrolatum
Petroleum Jelly.

Sold in Barrels, Half-barrels, 1 lb, 5 lb, 10 lb, 25 lb. & 50 lb. Tins.
 Also in full 2 oz. Vials at \$5.25 per gross.

We will Print your Name and Address on Label when desired, free of Cost.

A full size sample by mail on application.

SPECIAL QUOTATIONS FOR QUANTITIES.

Argoline Pomade.

Argoline Camphor Ice.

Argoline Cold Cream.

Argoline Camphorated.

Argoline Carbolated.

Our goods are clarified by U. S. process of filtering through bone charcoal, and not by the German process of bleaching with acids.

ARGOLINE MANUFACTURING COMPANY,
 HOMESTEAD, PA.

The Retail Prices of Drugs.

The question of the prices of drugs as retailed or dispensed by skilled pharmacists is one upon which the public generally requires education, and this education must be in great measure imparted by pharmacists themselves. It is only by slow degrees that confidence is inspired in the superior qualifications of a class that is but gradually emerging from a more or less empirical stage of practice into a condition of scientific professionalism. Yet the slow pace will prove no drawback, if the progress of the members of that class keeps pace with or outstrips the growing confidence. In pharmacy this progress depends, of course, upon education; using the term not in the sense of a brief curriculum, but as embracing the whole period during which a conscientious pharmacist strives to keep himself abreast of the times in matters pertaining to his own particular province.

Certain it is that the public will eventually thoroughly realize the advantages accruing to it in being served by a body of trained men, able to deal rationally with drugs, and willing to devote themselves to the sometimes tedious and laborious work involved in their preparation and distribution. It may be taken for granted also that a somewhat tardy realization will be followed by general recognition. An interesting sign of the times is a passage in a recent production by an author who is usually credited with revolutionary and destructive opinions. Mr. Henry George, of "Progress and Poverty" fame, in his new work on "Protection and Free Trade," bases some of his arguments on druggists' profits. He points out that though, when buying small quantities of medicine or chemicals, he pays many times the original cost of the articles, what he thus pays must be regarded as being in a great degree wages rather than profit. Not only the original cost, but incidental business expenses and payment for services are of necessity included in the retail price. "These services consist not only in the actual exertion of giving me what I want, but in waiting there in readiness to serve me when I choose to come. In the price of what he sells me he makes a charge of what printers call waiting time. And he must manifestly not merely charge waiting time for himself, but also for the stock of many different things only occasionally called for, which he must keep on hand." It is pointed out that the druggist has been waiting with his stock in anticipation of a sudden demand arising for small quantities of drugs or chemicals, and that the person needing them may find it cheaper to pay many times their wholesale cost rather than travel farther and buy larger quantities. So that even when the payment is not for skilled labor, it may be considered as being largely a payment of the same nature as would have to be made to a messenger were the druggist not there. If it were practicable in all cases to go to the producer he would be

obliged to charge a higher price on account of the greater labor and expense involved in attention to small orders, while additional expense and trouble would be incurred by the consumer in communicating with the producer. The great use of middlemen in business is to save both parties this trouble and expense, and the profits competition allows them to make are infinitesimal as compared with the enormous savings effected. Further economy is effected by the middlemen being better able to gauge the amount of stock necessary to provide for a given consumption, and thus greatly lessening the loss from deterioration and decay.

This exposition of the claims of retail dealers from a purely commercial aspect is a valuable one, and the views expressed should not be lost sight of when occasion offers to advance them. But while these views apply equally and fairly to all dealers in commercial products, we hold that pharmacists are in many instances entitled to claim also for special professional services. To this end, however, it is essential that individual pharmacists should do their utmost to educate first themselves, second, the other members of their class, and, lastly, the general public. If the more effectual administration of the Pharmacy Acts is ever to be made a source of advantage to registered chemists and druggists, as it should be, scrupulous observance of the provisions of the Act is the only basis upon which advance in that direction is to be achieved with certainty. To secure the stoppage of practices that are objectionable in the interest of the public, and at the same time detrimental to chemists and druggists, the latter must be absolutely free from any just liability to the reproach that they carry on the same objectionable practices in disregard of the Pharmacy Act.—*Pharm. Jour.*

Recent Drugs in Medical Practice.

Dr. Barclay, of Banff, the president of the Aberdeen Medical Society, in an address on the "Recent Drugs in Medical Practice," said: Dealing first with hypnotics, he found the bromides useless but of benefit when combined with the tinctures of hyoseyamus in infantile convulsions, menorrhagia and epilepsy. Ten to fifteen grains each of bromide of potash and antipyrin were especially efficacious in epilepsy. Chloral hydrate, if continued for any time required to be used in dangerously large doses; amylene hydrate sometimes induced sleep, but was uncertain in its action, and the same result occurred in the use of urethan. Paraldehyde, he found satisfactory, but chloralamide not infrequently induced delirium and disturbed sleep.

Sulfonal had proved the most successful of the hypnotic group without any unpleasant effects, and was especially beneficial in cases of delirium tremens and asthma. Passing next to antipyretics and analgesics he had found gelseminum useless. Antipyrin acted both as an

analgesic and an antithermic, but was liable to be followed by great depression, and on this account he deprecated the existing freedom of its sale by druggists, without the prescription of a medical man. Antifebrin was a valuable antipyretic, but of little use as an analgesic.

Both as a febrifuge and as an analgesic, Dr. Barclay had found phenacetine most useful, and he adduced several striking examples of its value. The addition of quinine enhanced its effect, and this combination he eulogized in the treatment of acute rheumatism and herpes zoster. Exalgine had acted well as an analgesic, but required careful handling.

The president next spoke of saccharin, oxalic acid and salol. He said saccharin and salol in 5 grain doses and oxalic acid in ½ grain doses had been very successful in the treatment of chronic cystitis. Salicylate of ammonia had proved of value in cases of Bright's disease by causing the disappearance of albumen from the urine. In phthisis, creasote was not readily borne, but the oil of eucalyptus gave good results, and in the night sweats he had found the administration of agaric acid and agaricine very serviceable.

Ilethylol and aristol in ointment did well in the treatment of psoriasis. *British Medical Journal.*

A Nineteenth Century Homily.

"Blow your own trumpet, my brethren, for he that bloweth not his own trumpet, the same shall not be blown with a muchness."—*Nashby Papers.*

When trade ran in narrower grooves, and when the volume of business was done by fewer firms than is the case to-day, there might have been but little necessity for the trader to advertise his productions or his business. But the process of time has changed things somewhat, and in these days of cheap postage, telegraphs, telephones, and last but not least, good railway and water communication, business is transacted on quite different lines from what it was say even a quarter of a century ago.

The cry is now "keen competition," and those who still cling to the antiquated notions of their youth, rejecting the modern methods of doing business are sooner or later left behind in the race. The proof of this is to be found in the disappearance of many old established concerns, that were once thought as firmly established as mount Atlas itself, and also in the fact that the new blood infused into many firms of old standing has recognized ere too late, that a periodical announcement of their existence is necessary for the success of to-day.

There is no doubt that judicious advertising pays the investor. There are right ways, and wrong ones too, no doubt; but a judicious advertisement need not be considered *infra dig.* by any one who delights in that recreation called "trade."—*Chem. Trade Journal.*

It's what you do, not what you say; that makes your character.

To Retail Druggists and Chemists

Yearly contracts for advertising **ST. JACOBS OIL** have been made with all the leading newspapers of the Dominion, and other means have been adopted to extend the sale of this Great Remedy. Novel advertising matter, bearing dealers' card, furnished FREE upon application to **EDWIN A. WILSON, Canadian Depot, TORONTO, ONT**



THE GREAT REMEDY FOR PAIN.

CURES
RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, SCIATICA, Lumbago, Backache, Headache, Toothache, Sore Throat, Frost Bites, Sprains, Bruises, Burns, Etc.

KODAKS

are always sold loaded ready for immediate use. They can be used for roll films or glass plates. The new



Daylight Kodak

can be loaded in daylight. Registers exposures and locks automatically when a new film is turned into place.

\$850 to \$2500

Send for Circulars.

THE EASTMAN COMPANY, ROCHESTER, N. Y.



NEW DISCOVERY by ACCIDENT

In compounding a solution a part was accidentally spilled on the hand and on washing afterward it was discovered that the hair was completely removed. We at once put this wonderful preparation on the market and so great has been the demand that we are now introducing it throughout the world under the name of **Queen's Anti-Hairine. IT IS PERFECTLY HARMLESS AND SO SIMPLE ANY CHILD CAN USE IT.**

Lay the hair over and apply the mixture for a few minutes, and the hair disappears as if by magic without the slightest pain or injury when applied or ever afterward. It is unlike any other preparation ever used for a like purpose. Thousands of **LADIES** who have been annoyed with hair on their **FACE, NECK** and **ARMS** attest its merits.

GENTLEMEN who do not appreciate beard or hair on their neck, find a priceless boon in **Queen's Anti-Hairine** which does away with shaving, by rendering its future growth an utter impossibility. Price of **Queen's Anti-Hairine** \$1 per bottle, sent in safety mailing boxes, postage paid by us (securely sealed from observation). Send money or stamps by note with full address written plainly. Correspondence strictly confidential. This advertisement is honest and straight forward in every word it contains. We invite you to deal with us and you will find everything as represented. Cut this out and send to day. Address **QUEEN CHEMICAL CO., 174 Race Street, CINCINNATI, O.** You can register your letter at any Post Office to insure its safe delivery. We will pay \$500 for any case of failure or slightest injury to any purchaser. Every bottle guaranteed.

SPECIAL—To ladies who introduce and sell among their friends 25 bottles of **Queen's Anti-Hairine**, we will present with a **SILK DRESS**, 1 1/2 yards best silk. Extra Large Bottle and samples of silk to select from sent with order. Good Salary or Commission to Agents.

REFERENCES: The Lyth Safe and Lock Co., 146 to 150 Water-st., Cincinnati, Ohio; Edwin Alden & Co., 248 Race street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

An extract from a letter written by Strong, Cobb & Co., of Cleveland, O., to their traveling salesman under date Nov. 10th/91.

"We call your attention to the popularity and sale of Dent's Toothache Gum. It is no longer an experiment. We have bought and sold since Oct. 1890 an aggregate of one hundred and fifty gross without a single complaint being lodged against its efficiency as a perfect toothache cure. Push it with confidence."

Yours truly,

Strong Cobb & Co.

C. S. DENT & CO., Proprietors and Manufacturers, Detroit, Mich.

CANADIAN DRUGGIST.

WM. J. DYAS, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

MAY 15TH, 1892.

Provincial Druggists' Convention

The proposed convention of Druggists to be held in Toronto in August is one that every druggist in Canada should be interested in, and should try and make a success by being present and inducing others to come, as it is always profitable for men engaged in the same business or profession to meet together and compare notes. Especially is it so in the Drug business to-day, where the trade seems to be cut into from all sides, and any pointers one can get or give in meeting these conditions, would be particularly valuable. It is expected at the meeting (which will be conducted according to the usual procedure that regulates public meetings), that a Constitution and By-laws for forming a Provincial Druggists' Association, will be brought forward and such an association formed. The object in view is the consolidation of the Druggists for mutual protection, to encourage the preparation of the B.P., and to popularize the manufacture of them in more elegant style, to discourage the sale of high-priced patents, also the exclusive agency by Druggists of Patents, to advance a code of ethics to elevate the professional status and discourage percentage, to establish a method for circularizing the Druggists persistently, and keeping them posted, and to deal with cutters. All these are objects of deep interest to every one engaged in the drug business, and we trust those who have the matter in charge and those on committees, for on them largely depends the success of the meeting. It has been suggested, and we think wisely, that the wholesale trade should be invited to take part, for what effects the retail trade effects the whole-sale, and vice versa. Let every association and every retail man take it upon himself to make the meeting a success, both from a business point of view and socially, for the latter element will also, we understand, be a prominent part of the meeting.

Amendment to the Ontario Liquor License Act.

The following is a copy of the clause that refers to the sale of liquors by druggists in the amendment passed by the Ontario Legislature at its last session and which obtained its third and final reading April 12th:—

"7. Sub-section 1, section 52 of the said Act, is repealed and the following substituted therefor:—

"52.—(1) Chemists and druggists, duly registered as such under and by virtue of *The Pharmacy Act*, may keep and have liquors for sale for strictly medicinal purposes, in packages of not more than six ounces at any one time, except under cer-

tificate from a registered medical practitioner. It shall be the duty of every such chemist or druggist to record in a book to be kept for the purpose, the date of such sale or disposal, whether it be a sale of 6 oz. or under or over that quantity, the person to whom sold, the kind, quantity, price, and the purpose for which it was sold, and also the name of the medical practitioner giving the certificate, if any, substantially in the following form:—

Date.	Name.	Residence.	Kind and quantity.	Purpose of use.	Price.	Name of Medical practitioner.

"(2) The said book is to be kept open to the inspection of the License Commissioners or Inspector, and in default of such sale or disposal being so recorded in the said book, every such sale or disposal shall be held to be a contravention of the provisions contained in sections 49 and 50 of this Act."

The only real difference in the Act with that previously in force, is that the druggist is now compelled to keep a book to register the sales with not only the name of purchaser and quantity sold to be registered as formerly, but there must also be a registration of the kind sold, price paid and the name of the medical practitioner ordering when such an order has been given.

Free Advertising.

We would remind subscribers that any advertisement under the heading of "Business Wanted," "Business for Sale," "Situation Wanted," "Assistant Wanted," and "Goods for Exchange," are inserted FREE, but the publisher cannot undertake to forward answers to these advertisements, therefore do not request answers to be sent "Care of CANADIAN DRUGGIST."

Stamp Tax on Patent Medicines.

A bill has been introduced into the United States House of Representatives, which provides for a stamp tax on all manufactured or patent medicines. Such a tax was imposed during the time of the Civil War, but was one of the first to be removed. The tax then amounted to 4 per cent. of the retail price of the article, but the present bill proposes to make it 5 per cent. It is estimated that this tax would bring in an annual revenue of about \$10,000,000.

This tax would, of course, only affect the pocket of the manufacturer. It is also proposed to establish a Board of Examiners, who, together with an analytical chemist, will analyse all medicines, and prevent the sale of any which may be

considered worthless or injurious. In order to protect the rights of the manufacturer, a penalty would be inflicted for any disclosure by any member of the Examining Committee, or their subordinates, of the formula of any remedy. The bill will, no doubt, meet with formidable opposition, as the proprietary medicine men will make a determined resistance.

Read the Advertisements.

The importance of reading advertisements is self-evident. It is from the advertisements in his trade paper, in his trade directory, in catalogues, circulars, and letter heads that the keen tradesman obtains the addresses of those firms by whom his wants can be supplied. Therefore read carefully all literature of this character. It is the channel through which flows all the news and notions of such vital interest to the enterprising shopkeeper. There, and there only, can the wide-awake buyer keep touch with the changes in price-lists and markets, improvements in methods of manufacture and the establishment of new undertakings.

Answers to Correspondents.

F. Galt.—The following makes an excellent application to remove warts:—
WART SOLVENT.

Take of
 Acid salicylic 1 part.
 Acid lactic 1 part.
 Collodion 8 parts.
 Mix. To be applied twice a day.
 SHAMPOO LIQUOR.

Take of
 Ammonia Carb. 2 drs.
 Potass. Carb. 10 grs.
 Oil bay leaves 20 mins.
 Oil cloves 2 mins.
 Alcohol 7 ozs.
 Water 9 ozs.
 Mix.

ANOTHER.

Take of
 Ammonia water 2 drs.
 Cologne water 2 drs.
 Alcohol 4 ozs.
 Water 4 ozs.
 Mix.

Listerine.—A correspondent asks for a formula for this preparation. The following is said to make an article corresponding to the original in taste and properties:

Oil of eucalyptus 10 grs.
 Oil of gaultheria 10 grs.
 Menthol 10 grs.
 Thymol 10 grs.
 Boric acid 1/2 oz.
 Alcohol 4 fl. ozs.
 Water sufficient to make 16 fl. ozs.

Also see "Spts. Thymol Compositus" in CANADIAN DRUGGIST for Jan., 1892.

A. B. asks for a label varnish which will resist the action of water. The following will be found a good one:—

A True Tonic Effect

Is obtained by the use of pepsin to assist weakened digestive organs,---a more rational course than to overtax them by stimulating the appetite. Armour's Pepsin Tablets (3 grains each) are pure pepsin of exceptional power and agreeable odor and taste. Prices furnished.

Armour & Company Chicago



The attention of CANADIAN DRUGGISTS is called particularly to the following lines of our goods:--

Vaseline Soap, Unscented,
75c. per dozen, list price.

Vaseline Soap, Perfumed,
\$2.00 per dozen, list price.

Vaseline "Blue Seal,"
2 oz. bottles \$9.00 per gross, list price.

Vaseline "Blue Seal,"
1 oz. tin boxes \$1.30 per gross, list price.

CHESEBROUGH MANU'FG CO., (CONSOLIDATED.)

CANADIAN BRANCH:

83 St. James Street,

MONTREAL.

---:THE:---

London Label Works.

KNOWLES & CO.

Lithographers,

Engravers and Printers

TO THE DRUG TRADE.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Advertising Novelties,

Druggists' Containers,

Boxes, Envelopes,

&c., &c., &c.



LONDON, CANADA.

Take of

Copal	6	parts.
Powdered glass	6	parts.
Camphor	13	parts.
Methylated ether	2 1/2	fl. parts.
Strong methylated spirit	7	parts.

Powder the gum and mix the glass with it. Put into a bottle with a good stopper, and pour on the ether. Let stand, with thorough agitation once daily for a week; then add the alcohol, and shake well once daily for another week; then let stand at rest, and pour off the bright varnish. The labels are better if first coated with a little size before applying the varnish.

A Canadian in the Orient.

Some seven years ago Mr. Robert H. Roe, who served his drug apprenticeship with Mr. B. A. Mitchell, of London, Ontario, was sent out by Messrs. Frederick Stearns & Co., of Detroit, Mich., to represent them in Australasia, India and Africa. He arrived in Detroit a short time ago and was seen at the residence of Mr. F. Stearns by a *Tribune* reporter, who gives us the substance of a portion of the interview, which will be read with interest. Mr. Roe has evidently kept his eyes open during his travels, and is able to depict in very graphic terms the sights that he has witnessed.

"Yes," he said, "I have been in every one of the five quarters of the globe. Seven years ago I started out and, beginning with India, made a grand circuit through Sumatra and Java, the Phillipine, Fiji, and other archipelagoes of Australasia, New Zealand, Australia, South Africa and Madagascar. It is a circuit that takes just eighteen months to make, and I have been constantly on the go. My purpose in going was to work up trade for the house, and my method was to take an interpreter and strike right into the country and deal with native merchants, taking orders for drugs in the same manner as we would here. Branch houses have been established, and we now have several travelling men at work there under my direction all the time. While the civilization of India was away ahead of ours in point of time, they never made much headway in the art of healing, but they are gradually taking up our ideas.

"An Indian drug store is certainly a curiosity. The merchant sits in his booth in the bazaar almost entirely naked. You tell him what you want and he calls to one of his servants to bring it to him and he hands it to you with his hands, while he receives your money and makes change with his toes in a coconut shaped dish at his feet. Their dexterity in doing this and other things at the same time is something that never fails to surprise and amuse strangers when they first see it done."

"What is the state of American commerce in that locality?"

"There is a good deal of commerce in certain articles, but this is nearly all done in English vessels. Calcutta is one of the busiest sea-ports in the world, and you sometimes see the stars and stripes there,

but where you see them on one ship you will see the union jack on 150 others. The vessels sent there from this country and to the east coast of Africa, too, are nearly all of small tonnage."

"Did you ever have to go into places where you were in personal danger?"

"Oh, no. I generally kept along the beaten track, except when I once in a while had to make an excursion into the interior, and it was generally into pretty well civilized localities that I did this. I was out for business and not for information. There are plenty of places, however, where the old barbarous, cannibalistic practices are yet in vogue. The missionaries have done considerable good, especially among the Maoris of New Zealand, but they have often lacked judgment in their work. If each field were left to some one denomination things would get along better, but where there are two or three denominations, each claiming to be the best, there is apt to be mischief worked, as these people generally go to that side which promises to be most productive of rice and other eatables. Then the character of the people sent out as missionaries is not always of the best sort. They are only too apt to be young, over-zealous creatures who do an immense amount of mischief on account of their lack of judgment before they become accustomed to the people."

"Do you enjoy this life of constant travel, or does it not become monotonous after a time?"

"I like it immensely. I had never traveled in the far East before I went out, but soon became very fond of journeying around visiting new scenes. The intense heat prevalent in all of these countries is the one drawback. You can have almost no conception of it. In Madagascar the mercury never falls below 95°, and added to this the atmosphere is in a state of intense humidity always. It is necessary for a person to make several changes of clothing daily, and if a pair of shoes is left in a damp condition over night, in the morning they will be found to be covered with green mould. In Australia also the heat becomes so intense that the birds drop dead from the trees and work is sometimes brought to an entire standstill. In India and some other countries it is an absolute impossibility for a Caucasian to do any physical labor whatever, if he would wish to stay alive. A man must have a servant for everything, and if he values his health or his reputation he must not think of walking even for the shortest distance.

"The most enjoyable part of travel in that climate is the life on shipboard. The steamers are excellent that run among the islands, and by taking a deck-cabin I always had a very pleasant place in which to do my correspondence during the day time. Then on these steamers it is possible to sleep comfortably in the hottest of weather. An universal rule requires all ladies to leave certain parts of the deck at 9 o'clock in the evening. Mattresses are then brought out and laid all over the

deck. The men come out in their pajamas and sleep on the deck almost altogether. Each one has a boy with him, and it is his duty to wave a punkah over his master all night long while he sleeps comfortably covered with a sheet. Compared with an American city boarding house, this kind of summer life is like paradise."

"Do you expect to remain in this country?"

"No. I start shortly on another trip. I shall go over the same ground, but expect to begin at the other end this time. I accordingly go directly to South Africa and thence to Australia. A part of my business is to contract for drug materials, although this is not my main work. In Eastern Australia, where I go after leaving Africa, I recently made a contract by which our firm will control the entire sandal-wood oil product of that section."

Photographs in Colors.

Professor Lippmann, of the Sorbonne, at Paris, has made some curious experiments in the production of colored photographs. By making use of a sensitive film of extreme fineness and homogeneity, and exposing this film for half-an-hour to two hours in the camera, the film being backed by a layer of mercury which acts as a mirror, M. Lippmann has succeeded in reproducing colored objects by photography, the plates bearing the image being developed and fixed in the ordinary manner, the colored image remains permanent. It will be remembered that in the older experiments of Becquerel (1840-41), and Niepce de St. Victor (1850-56), the colored images obtained by photography could not be fixed, nor would they bear exposure to daylight without losing their tints. The more recent experiments of the Hungarian photographer, Herr Verese (1890), gave scarcely any better results though his colored photographs were obtained on emulsion, spread either on glass or paper, the exposure being about four to ten hours in duration. These could be fixed, we are told, and would bear exposure to light for a week or so. Meanwhile, in February, in 1891, Professor Lippmann invented a method of obtaining colors directly by inducing phenomena of *interference* to occur upon the sensitive film. His theory is that the ray of light which passes through the glass plate on which the sensitive film is fixed, the latter being placed in contact with mercury contained in an india-rubber trough, and thus forming a mirror, is reflected back along its own path, thus interfering with the direct ray, and producing a play of colors, such as we see produced upon a soap-bubble, each color reproducing itself upon the sensitive film as this color is seen in the object reproduced. The image is positive by reflected light, and negative (with complimentary colors) when viewed by transmitted light.

—*The Monthly Magazine of Pharmacy.*—

Do not buy an article because it is cheap



**THE CROWN
PERFUMERY COMPANY'S**
DELICIOUS NEW PERFUME,
CRAB APPLE BLOSSOMS

It is the daintiest and most delicious of perfumes, and in a few months has superseded all others in the hothouses of the grand dames of London, Paris and New York. — ARMOUAT.



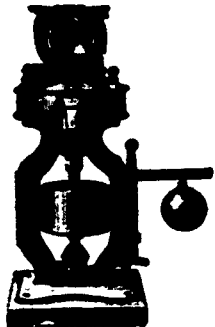
**THE CROWN
INVIGORATING
LAVENDER SALTS.**

The delightful New SWEETENING SALTS and agreeable deodoriser—appreciated everywhere as a most refreshing luxury. By leaving the stopper out for a few moments a delightful perfume escapes which freshens and purifies the air most enjoyably. — LA FOLLIER.

Genuine only in Crown Stopped Bottles. Reject spurious imitations which cause disappointment to the purchaser. 500,000 bottles sold during the past year.

177, NEW BOND STREET, LONDON.

**THE ORIGINAL
Bogardus Patent Universal
ECCENTRIC MILL.**



Will grind anything, Dry or Liquid, Hard or Soft, such as Drugs of all kinds, salts, roots, stems, berries, argols, spices, sugar, coffee, bones, fertilizers, clay, paint, etc.

**Ink, Blacking,
Paints-in-Oils, Etc.**

Has a world-wide reputation of being the

BEST MILL IN THE WORLD.

Catalogues sent on application.
Address the manufacturers,

J. S. & C. F. SIMPSON,
26-28 Rodney Street,
BROOKLYN, N. Y.

Used by all large drug houses.

CHIVERS' CARPET SOAP

Thoroughly Cleanses and Restores Carpets.

Warranted to take out GREASE or INK, and restore the Colors.

Likewise in all Woollen Fabrics.

Sold in Balls at 20c. Each.

Ask for Trade Prices and Testimonials.

J. H. WALKER,

9 Gerrard St., East, TORONTO.

**CAMPBELL'S
QUININE WINE**
CURES—Dyspepsia,
Low Spirits, Loss of
Appetite, Painful Di-
gestion, Malaria, and
gives tone and vigour
to the whole system.

Homœopathic Vials.
THE
RED STAR LABEL

MANUFACTURED BY
T. C. WHEATON & CO., Millville, N. J.
HAVE NO SUPERIOR.

When ordering of your wholesale dealer ask for the Red Star Brand and you will get the best at a moderate price.

W.A. GILL & Co. COLUMBUS, OHIO, U.S.A.
PLAIN, LACQUERED AND DECORATED
DOVES
MAKE THE BEST SEAMLESS TIN
• IN THE MARKET •

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

THE ODELL DOUBLE CASE TYPEWRITER

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50,000 IN USE.

No Typewriter will equal the work of our Double-Case for clean impression, perfect alignment and number of copies of manifold at one impression.

Our new machine has 75 characters, and is the only Typewriter in the world where a capital or a small letter can be obtained without changing the position of the fingers, and having check perforator attachment. Send for catalogue.

ODELL TYPEWRITER CO.,
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**PORTABLE SODA
FOUNTAINS**

Complete Ready For Use.

\$35 TO \$80.

FOR PUBLIC GATHERINGS ON THE FIRST STORE.

NO DANGER! HANDSOME!

Over 28 Years in Use all Over the World.

No generators or extras. Operated by a child. Will stand by any \$4000 Gas Fountain and sell five glasses to its own.

CHAPMAN & CO.,
MADISON, INDIANA.

"COTTAM'S
Bird Seed and Cattle-fish Bone keeps our birds in health and song. It is so very choice and clean we use no other."
— East Fowler.

ONLY 10c. PER LB.

ASK YOUR GROCER AND DRUGGIST FOR IT.

If you want the Trade of your vicinity, sell only

COTTAM'S BIRD SEED.

You will give satisfaction and treble your sales.

COTTAM'S BIRD BREAD (Patented)
Sold at 5c. per cake, & wanted in every house where a bird is kept.

Send for Price List, etc.

BART. COTTAM,
400 Talbot Street, London, Ont.

Every Man Grows a Mustache

Not every man has a thick mustache. To a man who has a thin one, it is a disgrace and hair a trouble. To a man who has a thin one, it is a disgrace and hair a trouble. To a man who has a thin one, it is a disgrace and hair a trouble. To a man who has a thin one, it is a disgrace and hair a trouble.

C. D. RUSSELL & CO., 5 Dey St., N. Y.

How to Use the Metric System.

BY D. F. HAWKINS.

Having noticed questions about metric weights and measures, will give my mode of working for a number of years, which I find is near enough for all purposes.

READY WAY TO METRIC WEIGHTS.—1. Grains or minims multiplied by $6\frac{1}{2}$ give centigrams. Example, 20 grains = 130 centigrams, or 1 gram and 30 centigrams. Expressed thus, 1.30.

2. Drachms, fluid or dry, multiplied by 4, give grams. Example, 3 drachms = 12 grams. Expressed thus, 12.

3. Ounces, fluid or dry, multiplied by 32 give grams. Example, 4 ounces = 128 grams. Expressed thus, 128.

FROM METRIC WEIGHTS.—Simply divide centigrams by $6\frac{1}{2}$ to get grains or minims, grams by 4 to get drachms, fluid or dry, grams by 32 to get ounces, fluid or dry.

EXCEPTIONS.—These rules do not give the exact values. You get less of a drug usually prescribed in grains or minims at a dose when employing these metric rules than in the old way, but it is the merest fraction of a grain or minim less.

1. For syrups and glycerine, add $\frac{1}{3}$ more. Example, 4 ounces syrup rhubarb = 128 grams plus 42 grams (the extra $\frac{1}{3}$), or 170 grams.

2. Chloroform, essential oils, honey and liquid acids must not be prescribed by these rules.

As liquids are usually dispensed in graduates marked by the gram measure of ordinary tinctures, no attention need be paid to the difference of specific gravities.

Physicians, when prescribing, may use the following method: For a two-ounce mixture remember that the number of grams ordered of any medicament should be exactly the dose in minims or grains of the medicine.

In other words, write for a two-ounce mixture the same number of grams of a remedy that you wish grains or minims administered.

As an example, say you wish to give one minim fluid extract digitalis, two minims fluid extract hyoseyanus and eight grains bromide of sodium at a dose, it would be written thus:

R—Fluid extract digitalis 1.
Fluid extract hyoseyanus 2.
Sodii Bromide 8.
Aqua cinnamon, q. s. 61.

For a four-ounce mixture, simply double the quantity of grams that the dose of the remedy is in grains or minims.—*Meyer Bros.' Druggist.*

Safrol.

The importation into Europe of the waste product, camphor oil, from the distillation of camphor in Japan, has turned out to be a veritable mine of industrial, if not monetary, wealth. At first the oil had solely a medicinal application, but the study of its constituents resulted in the discovery of several valuable components. The most important of these is

safrol—the sassafras-like body to which the peculiar odor of the oil is due. This was first isolated by Schimmel, and has since been used extensively to cover the odor of the fatty bases of soap. The discoverers report that the use of the article for this purpose is as great as ever, and that, mixed with the citronella or cassia oil, it is also extensively employed, such mixtures being made more lasting by the addition of a little cedar-wood oil. One part of the mixture is sufficient to add to 1,000 parts of common household soap basis. Under the name of "safrine" safrol has been introduced into America as artificial oil of sassafras. The specific gravity (1.108) indicates its source, ol. sassafras, U. S. P., being sp. gr. about 1.090.—*Chemist and Druggist.*

How to Pronounce some Drug Words.

Professor J. U. Lloyd favors the *k* or Greek sound for *ch*, and would have us say kionanthus for *chionanthus*. Iodide, he says, is preferably i'-o-did, or according to Starbuck, may be i'-o-dide (*i* as in hide), but it is not i-o-dede'. Bromide is brom'id, although the new Imperial prefers bro'mide. Chloride is chlo'rid. Iron should be i'-urn, not i'-ron. Ipecac should be ip'e-kak, not ep'e-kak. Colchicum is kol'ki-kum, accent on the first syllable, although Starbuck sanctions kol'chi-cum, which is the universal pronunciation. Acelous is a-se'-tous, the *e* in the second syllable like *e* in eel, the accent on the second syllable. Acelify is a-set'i-fi, the *e* in the second syllable like *e* in ebb, the accent on the second syllable. Acelic is a se'-tic, the *e* in the second syllable like the *e* in ebb; or a-se'-tic, in which the *e* is as *e* in eel; the first pronunciation is preferable. Urea is yu'-re-a, the accent on the first syllable, and not yu-re'-a, so often heard, in which the second syllable is accented: Podophyllin is pod-o-fil'-lin, *o* of the first syllable as in odd, the second as in old, the accent being on the third syllable; not pod-oll'-yl'-lin, nor po'-do-fyl'-lin.—*Chemist and Druggist.*

Keep Within the Limit.

Clerks in a store should remember that the way to amass a competency is to keep their expenses lower than their income. A few dollars saved each week or each month is that much better than being overdrawn ten cents. Do not be in too much of a hurry to get rich. Establish and maintain a good reputation, and by fair means manage to salt down a little every payday. The time may come when your good name will help you out at the bank or with the wholesaler when you are sufficiently educated to go into business for yourself, for no man is competent to engage in business on his own account until he has served an apprenticeship. The first question the jobber will ask when credit is asked for, "What's his reputation." This will cut more of a figure than the amount of your capital.—*Ex.*

The Purification of Water for Industrial Purposes.

M. Zabrowski describes in the Bulletin des Fabricants de Papier two methods for softening of water for industrial purposes, which are stated to give satisfactory results. In the first process hydrated baryta is placed in a filter press, which is traversed by the water to be purified, and produces an effluent showing only one or two degrees of hardness. Hydrated baryta, which is now largely used in sugar refining and is easy to procure, precipitates all the bases, (lime, magnesia, etc.), as well as the sulphuric and carbonic acids, so that the carbonates and sulphates of lime and magnesia, which are the most harmful substances, are precipitated by one treatment. According to the other process, hydrated oxide of lead is employed instead of baryta, and precipitates the carbonates, sulphates and chlorides. It is necessary to obtain the hydrated oxide of lead cheaply, and the following ingenious method has been devised by Villon for this purpose: A solution of sodium nitrate is placed in a vat, divided into two compartments by a diaphragm; lead electrodes of large surface are placed in the solution and a current from a dynamo then passed through. The sodium nitrate is decomposed, caustic soda being formed in the negative compartment and nitric acid at the positive pole, from which it dissolves a certain quantity of lead, forming lead nitrate. When the current has passed the liquid for a certain time, the solutions are run from the two compartments into a second vat and there mixed by means of an agitator. The soda precipitates hydrated oxide of lead and itself forms sodium nitrate; the solution is then filtered, and the nitrate solution again submitted to electrolysis. When the baryta or lead oxide is used up, it is replaced by freshly prepared oxides. The purification by barytes is more perfect than that by lead oxide. According to Villon, the use of the filter press can be avoided by employing plumbate of sodium (a solution of lead oxide in caustic soda). The precipitate is simply allowed to settle out, and the water obtained shows a hardness of about two or three degrees.—*Chem. Trade Journal.*

IODIFORM-COLLOIDUM is subject to decomposition and consequent discoloration. Etievant finds (Rep. Pharm.) that this decomposition is favored by light and heat, and impurity of the solvent, and that it proceeds more rapidly in blue vials than in yellow or amber ones.

DISCOLORATION OF AROMATIC WATERS.—By an exhaustive series of experiments M. L. Viron has indisputably proven (Pharm. Post) that the cause of the greenish discoloration observed in distilled orange-flower water, is due to various schizophytes, and that, further, the presence of the latter viciates the value of both Ader's and Goble's test for orange-flower water.

Can be retained by the Weakest Stomach, and digested with the least possible expenditure of vital energy.

THESE ARE IMPORTANT POINTS

In any Food designed for the use of

INVALIDS = AND = CONVALESCENTS

And they are characteristic of

JOHNSTON'S FLUID BEEF.

**WATSON'S
COUGH DROPS**

Are the best in the world for the
THOAT and CHEST and
for the **VOICE.**

—)UNEQUALLED.(—

R. - & - T. - W

Stamped on each drop.

The London Drug Co.

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,

IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS,

LONDON, - ONTARIO.

WE OFFER, OF OUR OWN MAKE:

- Citrate of Magnesia.
- Raspberry Citrate of Magnesia.
- Spirits Ethers Nitrosi Pur.
- Spirits Ammonia Arom. distilled.
- Fluid Extracts, a full line.
- Chlorodyne, from a well tried formula.

POWDERED DRUGS

OUR OWN GRINDING:

- Cream Tartar, lbs, kegs and boxes.
- Pure Spices of all kinds.
- Insect Powder, etc, etc.

—AGENTS FOR—

- Hatger's Confectionery.
- Gray's Syrup Red Spruce Gum.
- Major's Cement.
- Eugene's Corn Salve.
- Korn's Rheumatic Cure.
- Warclok's Real Flavors.
- Sloan's Indian Tonic-Genulinc.
- William's Crown Sarraparilla, etc.

THE LONDON DRUG CO.

KERRY, WATSON & CO.

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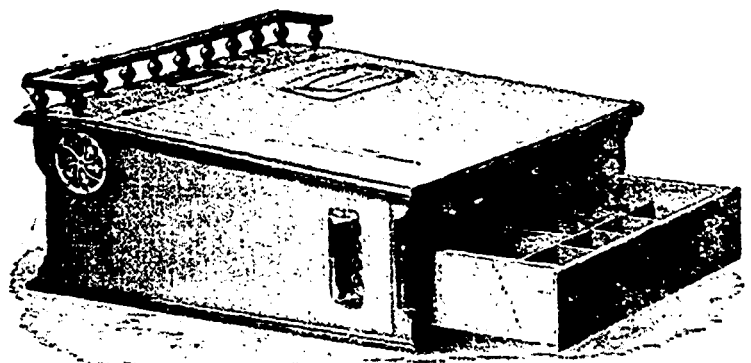
ANTI-DANDRUFF.

The object in view when Anti-Dandruff was first produced, was to offer the public a preparation for the hair that would in the first place remove Dandruff effectually, and also act as a perfect Hair Dressing, without containing any ingredient injurious to hair, head or scalp. Anti Dandruff has in a short time proven itself a perfect specific for the above, and now stands in the estimation of its patrons as being head and shoulders above any similar preparation.

- Why ? It removes Dandruff with 3 applications.**
- Why ? It makes the Hair soft and pliable.**
- Why ? It is not of a greasy or oily nature.**
- Why ? It stops falling of the hair.**
- Why ? It is of a nature peculiar to itself.**
- Why ? It is pleasant to use and clear as crystal.**
- Why ? It possesses a most agreeable and delicate odor.**
- Why ? Men, Women and Children endorse it for its absolute worth.**

DR. L. A. SMITH & CO.

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Druggists, don't be misled

WITH CHEAP NICKLE PLATE.

WE have the only perfect system of CASH REGISTER. Send to us for Circular of the Standard Cash Register, it is just what you want.

~PRICE~\$30 EACH.

TAYLOR, SCOTT & CO.,

120 Bay Street, TORONTO.

Sole Agents for Canada.

Magazines.

The *North American Review*, in its May number, furnishes, as usual, its rich contribution to the discussion of the leading topics of the day. The rounded and ample manner in which important matters are analyzed by men of distinction, whose opinions are authoritative and to whom the public eagerly listen, give peculiar weight to this influential publication. Articles from the pens of such prominent men as Charles Emory Smith, U. S. Minister to Russia, Gen. B. F. Butler, Prof. Goldwin Smith, The Marquis of Lorne, Hon. W. E. Gladstone, and others, make this month's *Review* a particularly valuable one.

* * *

The *Cosmopolitan* begins its thirteenth volume May issue, under the joint editorship of Mr. W. D. Howells and Mr. Walker with a table of contents which will attract attention. James Russell Lowell, Frank R. Stockton, Theodore Roosevelt, Edmund Clarence Stedman, Henry James, Prof. H. H. Boyesen, Hamlin Garland, John Hay, Sarah Orne Jewett, Prof. Langley of the Smithsonian, Thomas Wentworth Higginson, and W. D. Howells himself are among the contributors. The illustrations in this issue are by such well known artists as E. W. Kemble, Frederic Remington, F. S. Church, Walter Crane, William M. Chase, C. S. Reinhart, Dan Beard, George Wharton Edwards, Wilson de Meza, etc.

* * *

A new volume of *The Century* which began in May is a number of unusual interest. Three important serial features are commenced in this number, namely—Senor Castelar's "Life of Christopher Columbus"; "The Chosen Valley, a novel of western life by Mary Hallock Foote; and the series of articles describing the architectural features of the World's Fair, which a well-known architect is to contribute. It also contains in addition to the serials now running, complete stories by Thomas Nelson Page and Woolcott Balestier, and a humorous skit by Harry Stillwell Edwards, author of "Two Runaways."

* * *

Among the political portraits in the May number of the *Review of Reviews* one finds good pictures of Secretaries Noble and Rusk, Senator Aldrich, Mr. Frederick R. Coudert of New York, Messrs. Chaplin and Mathews of the English Cabinet, Sir William Harcourt the English Liberal, Messrs. Polk, Weaver and Donnelly of the Peoples' party, Count Eulenberg the new Prussian Premier, Loubet the new Prime Minister of France, and several portraits of Mr. Gladstone in connection with the great character sketch of the grand old man. President Andrews of Brown University, General Horace Porter, the late Edward A. Freeman, a group of New York gentlemen connect-

ed with the College for the Training of Teachers, Miss Kate Field, Mrs. Humphry Ward, Mr. Whistler the artist, Andrew Lang the critic, and various other well-known people, are included in the *Review's* portrait gallery for May.

New Synthesis of Tartaric Acid.

Some light on the natural formation of tartaric acid is afforded by the recent discovery of a simple way in which this acid may be synthesised. A French chemist, M. Genresse, starts with glyoxalic acid—an acid found in gooseberries, grapes, and other fruits—and acting upon it with nascent hydrogen liberated from a mixture of zinc dust and acetic acid obtains eventually tartaric acid, or rather the optically inactive form of it known as racemic acid, equal molecules of the dextro and levo varieties being apparently produced. The explanation of the action is very simple. Two molecules of glyoxalic acid are merely brought together by two hydrogen atoms. Glyoxalic acid is $C_2H_2O_3$, while tartaric acid is $C_4H_6O_6$, a formula which, as will be readily seen, contains two molecules of the former acid joined together by two atoms of hydrogen. It is well known that oxalic acid, $C_2H_2O_4$, is formed most readily in vegetable tissues, and is closely related to glyoxalic acid. Having regard, therefore, to the reducing tendencies which are known to characterize chlorophyll, it is not improbable that the natural building up of tartaric acid may be thus explained. *Lancet.*

Europhen.

This new iodine compound continues to give very satisfactory results to practitioners; so much so that it is difficult as yet, to place well-defined limitations as to its final value in therapeutics. As a substitute for iodoform it has an admirable action, causing prompt cicatrization and insuring the operative field against further morbid degeneration. It has the further advantages of being a perfectly safe application, and is free from disagreeable odor, while it possesses a covering power five times greater than that of iodoform. It is unsurpassed as a surgical dressing, forming an adherent coating over tissue lesions and on mucous surfaces. It is used in all ulcerated muco-inflammatory conditions, external and cavital. Hypodermically, Europhen has been advantageously used in constitutional syphilis, the amount injected being three-quarters to one and one-half grains, in a syringe of oil, once daily. It is better to begin with the smaller amount.

ASBESTOS PORCELAIN FILTERS are the invention of a Frenchman (*Compt. Rend.*), produced by grinding asbestos to an impalpable powder, treating with acid to remove impurities, forming into paste with water, and then baking for eighteen hours in a porcelain furnace. These filters are superior to porcelain filters and adopted for rendering liquids sterile.

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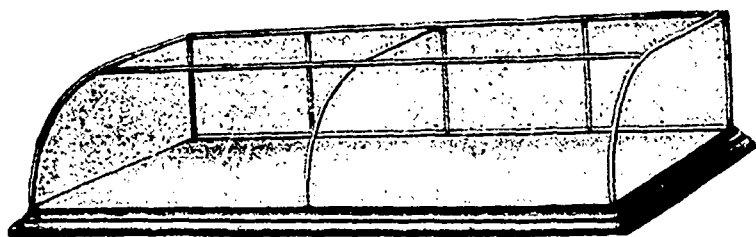
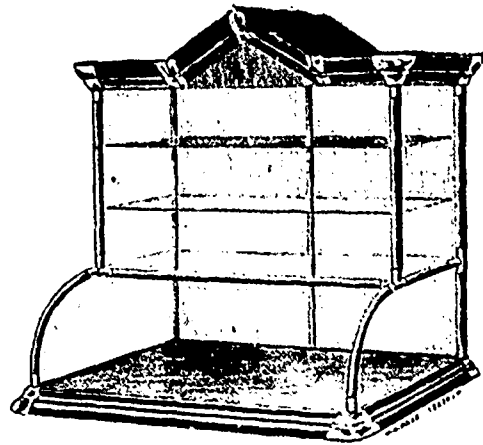
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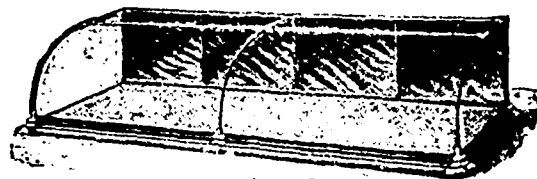
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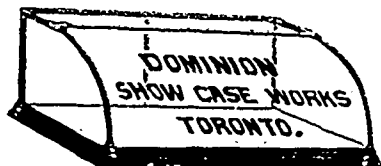
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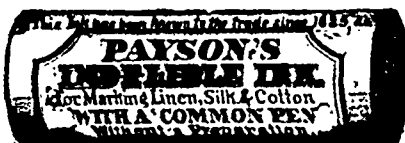


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Pills.

BY L. E. SAVRE.

This is a trite subject, surely, but I venture to say there are some things which might be said with profit, even to those who may boast of "practical experience." However, this talk is intended for the more inexperienced, those who have not been fully admitted into the mysteries of the prescription counter, but could understand and appreciate a talk on pills even if the instructor should use now and then phrases and terms which are technical. Instruction of this kind may seem to many rather superfluous since we are now living in the age of ready-made goods. It is true we can go into the market and buy a hundred or a barrel of whatever kind, size, strength, or coating we desire. But the demand for skill at the prescription counter still remains. Carpenters can buy ready-made houses, even, but there is a constant demand for skilled workmen in carpentry, and perhaps will be a demand for some time to come.

It is impossible for one to say anything new on this subject. Most any textbook on pharmacy will contain about all the information needful, but it has been my experience that an instructor has to be continually reiterating what the textbooks contain, and directing the students to this source of information. This is especially the case with so common-place a subject as the one before us.

One of the first questions asked in a set of examination questions was the following: "What are Pilule?" Let us see what different authors say in answer to this question. I will give in numerical order the answers of a few who have written books on pharmacy:

1. Pills are plastic preparations of the consistence of firm clay, made by beating medicaments together in a metal mortar. Required quantities are intended to be rolled into pills for the use of a patient, as required.

2. Small, solid bodies of a globular, ovoid, or lenticular shape, which are intended to be swallowed and thereby produce medicinal action.

3. Little solid masses of medicinal substances, sufficiently firm to retain the form given to them, usually being one to five grains.

4. A more or less consistent mass divided into forms of suitable size.

5. Spherical masses of one or more substances, with some excipient.

6. Rotund masses of medicinal substances rendered cohesive by the addition of some adhesive substance, usually inert, which is called an excipient.

7. Pills are sometimes ranged under the head of suspensions. The plastic mass from which they are formed embodying the sundry components in a uniformly disseminated order.

Many authors wisely evade the question—What are the pilule, and launch at once into practical questions concerning

this little spherical wonder. One author says that a pill should be perfectly spherical and not be larger than can be swallowed without chewing. Imagine this man before one of our State boards applying for the degree of "registered pharmacist." Imagine the smile!

The above authors all agree that there are two essential ingredients in a pill—the active ingredients and the excipient. This peculiar term excipient—the binding material—has been written about a good deal. Many formulas have been presented, and, furthermore, most of them are good, but I find that the excipients which an operator is most accustomed to work the best with him—there is a good deal *in the operator* after all. Put a good excipient in the hands of a bad operator and he is just as apt to make a bad mess as a good mass. There is more than a surface meaning to this it can be expanded to mean a good deal—of what is true, too. I shall not give my favorite excipient, but will advise that each adopt his own; there are enough formulas to select from. Be sure, though, that you *know how* to handle well the ones you select.

The excipient and the active ingredients should form a perfectly homogeneous mixture in the mortar before the cylindrical roll is made prior to the division into pills. If, for instance, sulphate of iron and sulphate of quinine be prescribed together with some excipient, the sulphate of iron should not be in one set of the pills when finished and the quinine in the other set. This will be the case, more or less, however, unless the condition are observed for making a homogeneous mass. These conditions are, that the pulverulent ingredients of the pill must be thoroughly pulverized and intimately mixed before adding the excipient, and after this is added a thorough kneading of the plastic product. The importance of uniform distribution of ingredients in a mass becomes greatly magnified in the case of pills containing poisonous alkaloids such as strychnine. It needs no explanation to show why a poorly mixed strychnine mass would produce even fatal results.

I have said enough I think to suggest that the preparation of a good pill requires practical judgment. This is true. It is indeed one of the important parts of pharmacy. I know of no part where the prescriber leaves more to the skill and knowledge of the operator than this. Let us understand, then, what the character of a good pill mass should be.

Pill masses should possess three qualities: Firmness, adhesiveness and plasticity. A pill should have sufficient substance; that it should be hard, firm and solid; that it should not flatten but retain its shape for a reasonable length of time. This *firmness* or solidity, however, should be given to it not by anything that would render the pill so hard in the future as to make it insoluble. Adhesiveness should be present to such an extent as to hold firmly together the medicinal particles and prevent them from crumbling. Adhesiveness sometimes exists in one of the

constituents of the pill, brought out by simply adding water in making the mass. *Plasticity* is a happy union of the above two qualities. Its presence gives perfection to pill masses; sufficient softness to roll out with ease, sufficient firmness to enable the pill to retain the correct shape.

—Meyer Bros. Druggist.

(To be continued.)

Florida Water as a Drug or Medicine.

John Todd, a druggist of Richmond, Texas, was arrested and tried under the Sunday statute of Texas, which prohibits the sale of merchandise on Sunday, and provides that the prohibition shall not apply to the sale of drugs and medicines. The specific charge was the sale of a bottle of Florida water, and the defence was that that commodity is a drug and a medicine. Upon this evidence the Supreme Court on the appeal of Druggist Todd from a conviction, finds that Florida water is a drug and medicine, and may therefore be sold on Sunday in Texas.

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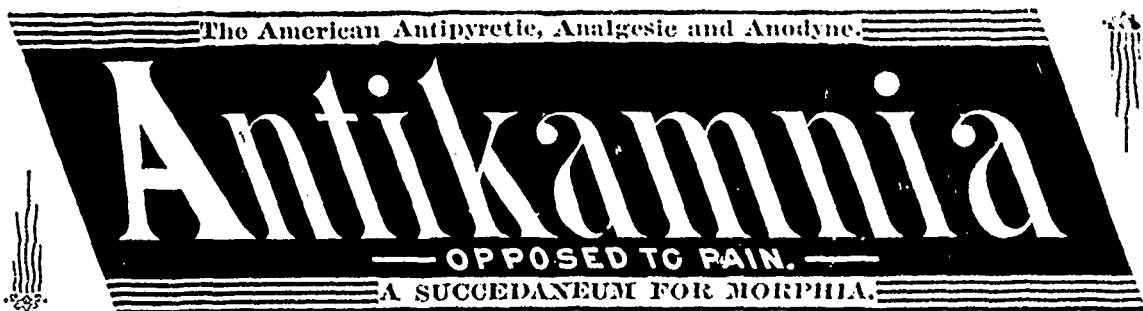
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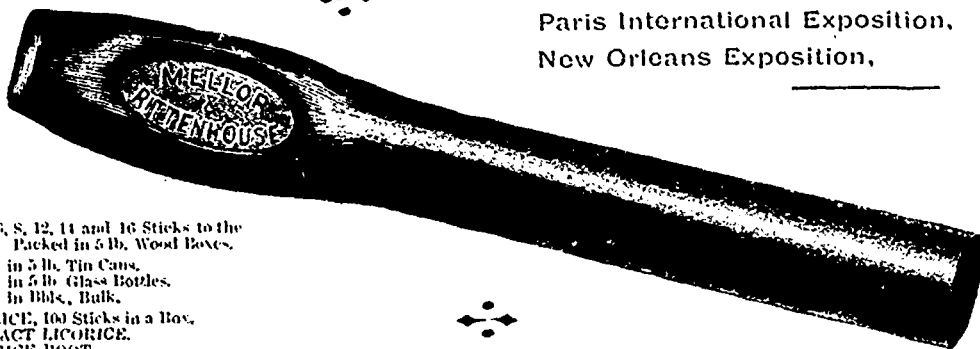
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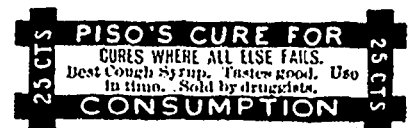
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FORMULARY.

EFFERVESCENT SULPHUR SALTS.

Take of

Bicarbonate of sodium	9 ozs.
Tartaric acid	4 1/2 "
Citric acid	3 1/2 "
Sugar	3 "
Precipitated sulphur	2 "

Mix the sulphur intimately with the sugar, then rub down with the other ingredients. Of course all the powders must be thoroughly dried. The sulphur will not, of course, be dissolved, nor can you administer it as such solution. *British and Colonial Druggist.*

"TASTELESS" QUININE SOLUTION.

The *Pharmaceutische Presse* gives the following for a "tasteless" or rather "non-bitter" sulphate of quinine solution :

Quinine sulphate	1 part.
Dilute sulphuric acid	1 part.
Saturated solution of saccharin	20 parts.
Essence of peppermint	10 parts.
Distilled water	150 parts.

Mix.

BOROGLYCERIN CREAM.

The *Moniteur de Pharmacie* gives the following :

Oil of sweet almond	100 parts.
White vegetable wax	125 parts.
Spermaceti	160 parts.
Glycerin	250 parts.
Boric acid	12 parts.
Water	500 parts.

Dissolve the boric acid in the glycerin, and mix the solution with the oil, wax, and spermaceti. Melt together with a very gentle heat, stirring constantly. When homogeneous pour into a warm mortar, add the water, and beat energetically until it forms a smooth mass. In case it becomes lumpy, remelt, and again beat up.

COPAIBA JELLY.

Take of

Isinglass	4 parts.
Water	40 parts.

Dissolve in a water bath and add

Sugar	30 parts.
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Pour the clear liquid into a warmed mortar, and add

Copaiba	60 parts.
---------	-----------

Triturate and pour into a vessel to set.

ORANGE WINE.

Seville oranges	90
White sugar	32 lbs.
Water	q. s.

Peel the oranges thin, press out the juice and strain through double muslin. Put the sugar into a clean 9-gallon cask, pour on the pressed juice and rouse up well. Put the peel and pulp into two separate open jars, and pour 12 pints of water on each; let this stand for 24 hours, then strain off into the cask, without pressure; add about half a gallon more water to the mares, and again strain off every day until the cask is full; it should take about a week to fill the cask. Stir up the cask well every day after each addition; a clean broomstick makes the best stirrer. Then allow to rest for three days, and bung down tightly. In eight

or nine months the wine may be bottled off, and is ready for use in twelve months. It costs about 2s. per gallon to make, and gives a first-class article. *British and Colonial Druggist.*

CLEANSING CREAM.

Extract of quillina	1 oz.
Borax	1 "
Oxgall, fresh	4 "
Tallow soap	15 "

Triturate the borax with the extract of quillina, and afterwards with the oxgall, which will cause at least partial solution. Then thoroughly incorporate with it the soap so as to produce a plastic mass, which may be moulded into sticks or put into boxes. If no extract of quillina is at hand, soap bark in shreds may be exhausted with boiling water, and the liquid evaporated on a water bath. One hundred parts of bark yield about 20 parts of extract.—*Pharm. Era.*

CLOTH CLEANING COMPOUND.

Glycerin	
Alcohol	
Sulphuric ether	1/2 oz.
Aqua ammonia	2 "
Castile soap, powd.	1/2 "
Aqua font., q. s., add	2 pints.

Use with brush or sponge and rinse with pure water.

GLYCERINE JELLY.

I.

(Glycerine mixed with compound powder of tragacanth to the proper consistency, and scented with otto of rose.

II.

Powd. gum arab	4 drms.
Syrup (3 of sugar : 1 of water.)	4 ozs.
Yolk of three eggs	
Olive oil	4 ozs.
Glycerine	2 "

Rub the gum and syrup well together, add the yolks, and when well mixed, add the oil and glycerine previously triturated together.

LAVENDER WATER PERFUME FOR SMELLING.

SALTS.

Take of

Oil of lavender (English)	11 drms.
Oil of bergamot	4 "
Oil of lemon	1 "
Oil of clove	3 minims.
Ess. musk	1 drm.
Otto	10 minims.

Mix. Shake well before dropping on to the smelling salts.

EAU DE COLOGNE PERFUME FOR SMELLING.

SALTS.

Take of

Oil of bergamot	8 drms.
Oil of neroli	1 drm.
Oil of petit grain	10 minims.
Oil of lavender (English)	1 drm.
Ess. musk	2 drms.
Otto	5 minims.
Oil of lemon	10 "

Mix. Shake well before dropping on to the smelling salts.

CRIMSON MARKING INK.

Dissolve 1 oz. nitrate of silver and 1 1/2 ozs. of carbonate of soda (crystal) separately in distilled water, mix the solution, collect and wash the precipitate on a fil-

ter; put the washed precipitate (still moist) into a Wedgwood mortar, and add to it tartaric acid 2 drms. 40 grs., rubbing together until effervescence has ceased. Then dissolve 6 grs. of carmine in 6 ozs. liquor ammonia (—SS2), and add it to the tartrate of silver; then add white sugar 6 drms., powdered gum arabic 10 drms., add distilled water to 8 ozs.

STICK MUCILAGE.

Boil 1 pound best gluc, strain it very clear; boil also 4 grains isinglass; put it into a double glue pot, with 1/2 pound of fine brown sugar and boil it pretty thick, then pour it into plates or moulds. When cold you may cut and dry them for the pocket. It immediately dilutes in warm water and fastens the paper without the process of dampening, or it may be used by softening it in the mouth and applying it to the paper.

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Couronne de Fleurs (Garland of Flowers.)

Extract of cassia	20 fluid ounces.
Tinet. of ambergris	13 1/2 "
Extract of jasmin	20 "
Tinet. musk	13 1/2 "
Tinet. orris root	5 pints.
Oil of bergamot	1 1/2 fluid ounces.
Oil of lavender	1 1/2 "
Oil of clove	75 grains.
Oil of neroli	1 1/2 fluid ounces.
Oil of rose	4 1/2 "
Alcohol	5 pints.—M.

Heliotrope Sachet Powder.

Musk	1/2 ounce.
Rose leaves	2 pounds.
Tonka beans	1 "
Vanilla	1/2 "
Orris root	4 pounds.
Oil of bitter almond	30 grs.—M.

Rose Milk (for the Skin.)

Olive oil	2 1/2 ounces.
Soap	2 1/2 "
Wax	2 1/2 "
Spermaceti	2 1/2 "
Sweet almonds	4 pounds.
Oil rose	150 grains.
Rose water	4 pints.
Alcohol	1 pint.

Orange Flower Pomade.

Expressed oil of almond	38 1/2 ounces.
Cassia pomade	38 1/2 "
Rose pomade	35 "
Jasmin pomade	35 "
Oil of bitter almond	150 grains.
Oil of neroli	1/2 ounce.

FRECKLE CREAM.

Quince seed	1/2 ounce.
Chloride of ammonium	1/2 ounce.
Cologne or bulk perfume	1 fl. ounce.
Hot water sufficient to make 1 pint.	

Crush the quince seed and macerate with the hot water for one hour stirring frequently, then strain through muslin, without pressure, and add the chloride of ammonium in fine powder. When dissolved add the solution to the cologne or bulk perfume slowly, shaking them well together.

This is an excellent application for the skin, and will remove freckles if applied regularly for a few days. It is also a good application for sunburn, tan, etc.—*B. Fenner*

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- Milburn's Beef, Iron and Wine,
- Milburn's Quinine Wine,
- Rosecock's Hair Restiver.



FRANKLIN'S ELECTRIC INHALER

The greatest known cure for
**Catarrh, Cold in Head,
Headache, Toothache,
Neuralgia, and all
Nervous Pain.**

Every Druggist should keep this in stock, as it sells well and gives good satisfaction.

- Franklin's English Remedy, 50c.
- Franklin's Electric Inhaler, 25c.
- Blair's Gold Oil, 25c.
- Sageo Wild Indian Blood Purifier, per bottle, \$1.00
- In Packages, 25c.

FRANKLIN MEDICAL CO., 94 King St. east, Toronto,
178 Main St., Buffalo, N. Y.

THE WINGATE CHEMICAL CO.,

B. E. MCGALE, Manager.

COR. NOTRE DAME & MAPLE AVE., MONTREAL.

PROPRIETORS OF

- Smith's Green Mountain Renovator,
- Stanton's Pain Relief,
- Wingate's Pulmonic Troches,
- Wingate's Dyspepsia Tablets, Lozenges,
- Wingate's Cavalry Condition Powders,
- Wingate's Medication Glycerine,
- McGale's Sprucine,
- Dr. Coler's Infant's Syrup,
- Gregory's Toothache Cure,
- McGale's Butternut Pills.

The Sequah Medicine Co.

44 FARRINGTON ST., LONDON, ENG.,

Has established an Agency for the sale of their goods at 12 Goyau St., WINDSOR, ONT. Druggists having enquiries for these goods can obtain "SEQUAH'S PRAIRIE FLOWER," "SEQUAH'S OIL," and "SEQUAH'S INSTANT RELIEF," by addressing the above agency.

FRECKLE MILK.

Camphor, (Spirit of ?)	1 1/2 ounces.
Ammonium chloride	1 ounce.
Corrosive sublimate	150 grains.
Albumen	3 1/2 ounces.
Rose water	2 pounds.

Use with care. *Askison.*

FRECKLE OINTMENT.

Oleate of copper	1 ounce.
Petrolatum	15 ounces.

Mix them, and apply twice a day.

CREAM DENTIFRICE.

A preparation similar to Sheffield's Cream Dentifrice which is quite popular, may be made as follows :

Prepared chalk	1 ounce.
Castile soap, in fine powder	1 ounce.
Oil rose geranium	8 drops.
Carmine	10 grains.
Glycerine a sufficient quantity.	

Rub the chalk, soap, carmine and oil geranium thoroughly together to a fine powder, and gradually incorporate the glycerine until of the proper consistence to run into metal tubes. *Whitecomb.*

Specific Gravities.

One of the stock operations recommended to every pharmaceutical candidate before presenting himself for the qualifying examination is that of making a specific gravity determination.

This apparently simple operation furnished the subject of a highly interesting and instructive paper, which was delivered by Dr. Alder Wright, F. R. S., at a recent meeting of the Society of Chemical Industry.

The ordinary methods, in which specific gravities are returned to three places of decimals only, do not necessitate the refinement of manipulation and correction which are demanded when the determinations are carried to the fourth and fifth places, and it was therefore chiefly in connection with the latter that Dr. Wright was concerned.

Before describing the modifications in apparatus which he brought before the members, Dr. Wright alluded to the confusion of terms which existed on the subject, and gave a lucid exposition on the differences between "density," "relative density," and "specific gravity." As this confusion occurs in some text books as well as in reputed scientific papers, it need not be too trivial to clearly define these terms.

By "density" is meant *the mass of a unit of volume*, a quantity which is not the same as the weight of a unit of volume.

The *weight* of a body depends upon the gravitating force of the earth's attraction at the particular spot upon its surface where the observation is made, that force being greatest at the poles, and least at the equator.

It will thus be seen why the weight of a unit of volume is not synonymous with the mass of a unit of volume, for the latter is a constant quantity independent of the gravitating force.

By "relative density" is understood

the numerical value of the ratio between the density of bodies examined at places where the force of gravity is identical.

By "specific gravity" is meant *the ratio of the density of a body compared with another body selected as a standard.*

To illustrate the advantage that would raise from the expression of all values relating to the relative density of bodies on the uniform and absolute scale of "weight per cc.," Dr. Wright gave an instance of a vegetable oil which at 20° C. has the specific gravity 0.9245 referred to water at 4 C.

0.92560 referred to water at 15.5 C.; and
0.92635 " " " 20° C.

It is impossible to say at sight whether these figures are sharply concordant or not, but if all three are reduced to "weight per cc." we can easily compare them.

0.92175 x 1.00000 = 0.92175
0.92560 x 0.99908 = 0.92175
0.92635 x 0.99827 = 0.92175

The values 1.00000, 0.99908, and 0.99827 representing the weight of water at the respective temperatures.

Following a description of the ordinary specific gravity bottle, or pycnometer, were methods for correcting for the cubical expansion of glass (which amounts to about 1 in 40,000 for every 1° C.), for air-buoyancy and for barometric pressure and tables with lists of these several corrections were given.

Two modifications of the ordinary pycnometer were shown by Dr. Wright: the first is made by sealing up the bottom end of a pipette (10, 25.50, or 100 cc.) and etching a millimetre scale on the stem.

The second is a flat bottomed flask with two necks, one a long narrow tube with millimetre scale, the other to take a thermometer; the latter is more easily filled and cleansed.

The instrument is standardized by determining the quantity of water contained at a given standard temperature, when filled up to the commencement of the scale, and the further quantity of water corresponding to each m.m. of the scale is obtained by dividing the ascertained weight of added water by the number of m.m. divisions which it fills. The specific gravity of a liquid may now be determined by filling it into the tube to the level of one of the m.m. marks and weighing, noting the temperature when comparing with the standard, and, if necessary, correcting for increase.

Dr. Wright proposed that in place of the ordinary hydrometer with scale attached to the stem an operator should construct a table for a particular instrument, which has a scale in m.m. etched on its stem, and determine a constant by experiment from which by means of a formula the specific gravity of any liquid can be calculated.

An extension of this idea was suggested in which the m.m. scale might be etched on the jar itself, and a ring engraved on the belly of the hydrometer like an Erdmann float. The advantage of the latter form is that whereas only one reading is

practicable when the scale is engraved on the hydrometer stem and the instrument floated in a fluid, any number of different pairs of readings can be taken and averaged when the scale is etched on the jar by the addition or subtraction of small quantities of the fluid under examination.

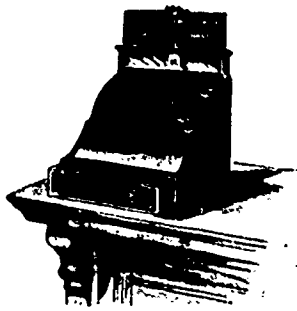
Dr. Wright remarked the communication might quite appropriately have been made to the Physical Society, but his lucid delivery relieved the subject of all tedium, and the paper is strong inferential evidence of the accuracy of his own investigations. — *Brit. and Col. Druggist.*

To Make Steel Instruments as Bright as Now.

Clean the instruments by scrubbing with wood ashes and soft water, to remove all rust and grease; then soak them in a weak solution of hydrochloric acid in water (about 10 to 15 drops to the fluid ounce), for a few hours, to remove the remaining rust and grease; then wash them well in pure soft water. The next step is to place them in a bath, consisting of a saturated solution of *tin chloride*. Let them remain ten to twenty-four hours, according to the coating desired. When removed from the bath wash them clean in pure water and dry well. When the job is well done, the steel will appear as if nickel-plated. The technique of the process is so simple that no one should fail to make a good job, the main points being to remove all rust and grease, and have the bath a *saturated* solution of chloride of tin, the immersion being continued long enough to insure a good coating of metallic tin. — *Medical Brief.*

A Liberal Response.

Paper World says that an employe recently advertised for a clerk understanding shorthand and the Remington typewriter and having a knowledge of French and German. For these qualifications he offered the salary of £50 per annum. He received the following application: "I am forty-five years of age, and I was educated at Oxford University, where I matriculated in 1869, being senior wrangler in 1871. I write shorthand at the rate of 400 words a minute, and can operate two typewriters at once. Should this latter accomplishment be of use in your office, I would be pleased to supply the machines. I speak all the European languages fluently, am an expert accountant and am prepared to work eighteen hours a day. The salary you mention is more than I have been receiving and I would accept less, as living on nuts and water, my expenses are moderate. I am a member of four burial clubs, so that in the event of my decease while in your employ you will feel under no moral obligation to subscribe to the cost of my funeral. I may further add that I am the holder of the London Merchants' Gold Medal for an essay on 'Overpaid Clerks; or Why Encourage Luxury?' I have various other accomplishments which I will be happy to detail at an interview."



**New York
CASH REGISTER.**

Cheapest and Best in the World.

A Touch of the Finger does it all.

PRICE, \$16.00.

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| <p>1. UNLOCKS THE CASH DRAWER.
2. THROWS OPEN THE CASH DRAWER.
3. RINGS A BELL.
4. DROPS THE FORMER INDICATOR.</p> | <p>5. EXHIBITS THE AMOUNT IN A GLASS OPENING.
6. LOCKS THE REGISTER, MAKING IT NECESSARY TO CLOSE THE DRAWER TO REGISTER ANOTHER SALE.</p> |
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Specially Adapted to the use of Retail Druggists.

SEND FOR DESCRIPTIVE CIRCULAR.

T. GOODWIN & CO.,
11 Park Row, NEW YORK.

A VALUABLE ADDITION

To the present list of modern remedies.

PYROLIGNINE.

(Trade Mark)

A Liqueous Product obtained from Pine Tar, by an original process. A definite chemical substance. A decided Antipyretic and Analgesic. A powerful Anodyne. A Soothing Nervine.

Reduces Temperature and subdues Pain, with remarkable promptness and certainty, involving no unfavorable secondary results. Is gaining rapid favor with the Medical Profession everywhere.

Supplied through usual channels of commerce at \$1.20 per ounce.

Correspondence from the Wholesale and Retail Drug Trade solicited.

Jobbers should promptly make applications for terms, &c.

Originator and Exclusive Manufacturer,

JOHN ALEXANDER BORST, M. D.,

MONTREAL, Can.
LONDON, Eng.

NEW YORK.
U. S. A.

N. B.—All business for the U. S. and Canada, conducted through Canadian Office, P. O. Box 196, Montreal, Que. To where all communications should be addressed.

PORTABLE SODA FOUNTS

For Summer and Winter Use. Cold or Hot Drinks.

NO CYLINDERS OR GENERATORS.

No danger of Poison or Sickness.

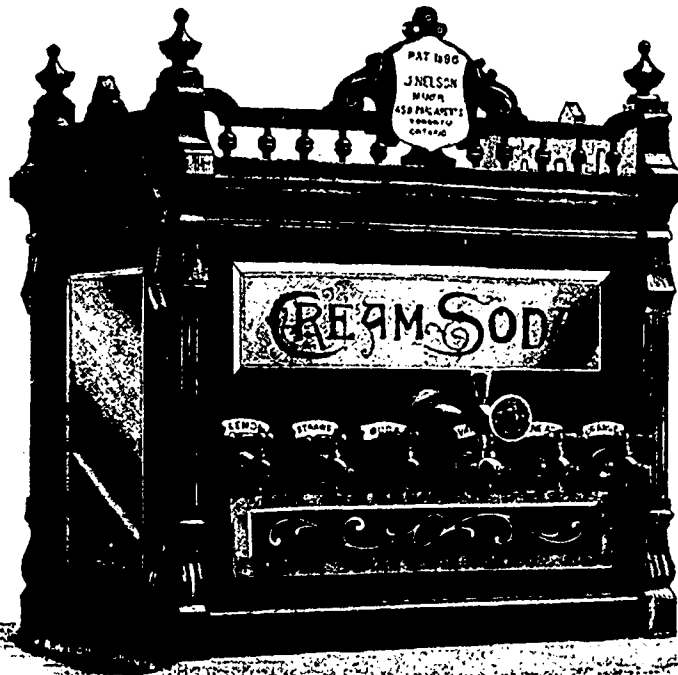
A Delightful, Refreshing and Healthful Drink.

These Founts are Easy to Manage and can be Moved at pleasure, Without Expense.

There is not Half the Labor.

The Drink is More Profitable.

You can buy one for about Half the Money that others Cost.



CAUTION.

Having purchased and had assigned to me all the right and title of Black's **PATENT ICE CREAM SODA**, the public are warned to beware of infringements. Why take a risk when you can purchase of me at the lowest prices

We contemplate buying another Fount for our second store. We were more than satisfied with Fount last season.

J. H. WILLIAMS.

REGINA, March 20, 1890.

We have got your Fountain running. It is just grand.

F. DOWELL.

PAIDY SODA, May 16, 1889.

"THE MIRROR."

J. NELSON, 458 Parliament Street, Toronto.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

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.

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.

Pyrolyguine.

This new antipyretic, which has recently been introduced, is meeting with favor from the medical profession. It is put up in powder form only in 1 oz. cartons, at \$1.20 per oz.

Vaseline.

Read the announcement of the Chesebrough Manufacturing Co. on page 23. Their preparations always give satisfaction and in selling them the druggist sells the original Petroleum product and declares against "substitution."

"Esperanza."

This famous brand of choice cigars manufactured by B. Goldstem & Co., 29 St. Peter Street, Montreal, are advertised in this issue. To do a good cigar trade the druggist must keep only the best brands, and in "Esperanza" you get really a superior article.

Show Cases and Fittings.

Schaek & Evans, formerly the Millechamp Manufacturing Co., Toronto, are now running in full blast, and are prepared to execute a high class of work in all lines, as shown on another page in the CANADIAN DRUGGIST; also to furnish estimates for large or small contract work. Correspondence solicited.

The Stock Not Complete Without It.

Notwithstanding the many "Quinine Wines" which are advertised to the public, the old established brand manufactured by Kenneth Campbell & Co., holds its place as the article which commands the unlimited confidence of the trade. To be without "Campbell's Quinine Wine" would indicate that the druggist is not up to the times.

Only \$10.00.

The hitherto high price of Cash Registers has prevented many druggists from investing in this, one of the most necessary pieces of furniture, in the drug store. In the "New York Cash Register," advertised this month, will be found a machine combining elegance in appearance, with perfect accuracy in working, and at a price which makes it a *desideratum* for every business man. Write T. Goodwin & Co., 11 Park Row, New York, for descriptive circular, mentioning this paper.

Drug Store Fittings.

The Canadian Office and School Furniture Co., of Preston, Ont., make a specialty of drug store fittings, and any one going into business, or who intends refitting his present store, should write them giving style of fixtures required, etc., when estimates will be given and plans furnished if desired. This firm has had extensive experience in this line of work,

having fitted up a number of stores in various parts of the Dominion. Amongst those recently fitted were the stores of N. J. Halpin, Brandon, and G. N. Babcock, Drayton, and they are now at work on fittings for the handsome new store of F. P. Reynolds, St. Thomas.

Dr. Howard Medicine Co.

We would call the attention of the trade to the half-page announcement of the Dr. Howard Medicine Co. in this issue of the CANADIAN DRUGGIST. These preparations are thoroughly reliable, being the formulas of a physician of high standing and acknowledged ability, and who places them on the market with the full determination of making them a success. They are being largely and judiciously advertised, and being also neatly put up, are sure to have a good sale. Read special offer on page 39.

Treatise on Perfumery.

Messrs. Henry Carey Baird & Co., bring to the notice of the Canadian drug trade on page 10, a valuable work on Perfumery and its Preparation, by Dr. C. A. Deite, assisted by L. Borchert, F. Eichbaum, E. Kugler, H. Toepfner, and other experts. From the German by Wm. T. Brannt, editor of "The Techno-Chemical Receipt Book." Illustrated by 28 engravings. In one volume, 12mo, 350 pages, price, \$3.00. The work is a thoroughly practical one, and well adapted to the purposes of the manufacturing pharmacist.

Announcement.

P. Blakiston, Son & Co., Philadelphia, announce the publication of an important new Text-book on Materia Medica, Pharmacy, Pharmacology, and Therapeutics, by Wm. Hale White, M. D., F. R. C. P., etc., Physician to, and Lecturer on Materia Medica at Guy's Hospital; Examiner in Materia Medica Royal College of Physicians and Royal College of Surgeons, etc. American Copyright Edition edited by Reynold W. Wilcox, M. A., M. D., Professor of Clinical Medicine at the New York Post-Graduate Medical School and Hospital, Assistant Visiting Physician Bellevue Hospital, etc. To be printed in one compact, handy volume.

To the Trade:

We are in receipt by this morning's mail, of the April supplement to the "Rebate List," sent out by the Wholesale Druggists' Association, and note it quotes Antikamnia as follows: "10 per cent. off on 10 ounce lots; 15 per cent. off on 25 ounce lots; 25 per cent. off on 100 ounce lots." This is entirely an error on the 100 ounce quantity. "Antikamnia was put under rebate December 1st, 1890, on the following discounts:—10 per cent. off on 10 ounce lots; 15 per cent. off on 25 ounce lots; 20 per cent. off on 100 ounce lots." These discounts have never been changed; are in full force to day, and will not be changed. The publication made in the April supplement, as above noted, is wholly unauthorized, and was made without any communication

whatever with us upon the subject. We hasten to apprise you, that the now well established trade in "Antikamnia" may not be disturbed by this culpable error. Sincerely yours, THE ANTIKAMNIA CHEMICAL Co.

Label Cabinet.

The need of a convenient arrangement for keeping labels, particularly gummed labels, has long been felt among the drug trade, and that the label cabinets hitherto manufactured have each lacked some of the most necessary points for convenience has been a source of regret.

Lawson & Jones, the well-known label firm of London, Canada, have at last put upon the market a cabinet which is being received by the trade according to its worth. It is complete in every particular and an article which will be of more practical use as a matter of convenience in every drug store than any other labor saving device prepared for the drug trade for years. See advertisement in this issue.

Pepsin Progress.

There are many varieties of pepsin in the market differing widely in purity, activity and adaptability for therapeutic use.

By prolonged investigation of digestive ferments the standard has been again and again advanced. It is now announced by Parke, Davis & Co., that they have succeeded in making a pepsin capable of digesting 4000 times its weight of coagulated egg albumen under the conditions of the Pharmacopœial test. As this is approximately twice as much as competition even venture to claim, the importance of this attainment will be readily appreciated.

This product is prepared by a new and original process which renders it aseptic, free from odor, agreeable in taste to the most sensitive palate, and superior to any pepsin product hitherto made.

It is freely soluble, though far less hygroscopic than any other soluble pepsin now on the market.

With due consideration as to strength and quality, it is the most economical pepsin ever offered.

In these days when novices and pork packers are flooding the market with pepsin it behooves the careful pharmacist to see that prescriptions are filled by the product of reputable manufacturing chemists. —P., D. & Co.

AMMONIUM CITRATE DETERGENT SOAP is a late novelty in the German market. It consists of soap, potash, ammonium citrate, oil of turpentine and sulphur.

AMONG THE LILIACES the following furnish edible starch-bearing tubers: *Stachys palustris*, *S. tubifera*, *Molucella tuberosa*, *Nepeta madagascariensis* and *Phlomis tuberosa*.

SPANROW EGGS, eaten in form of omelettes baked with butter and onions, are highly prized by the Arabs as aphrodisiac. Arab physicians warn against daily indulgence in this dish.

PURE
Sulphate of Strychnia

WE GUARANTEE IT
STRICTLY PURE.

OUR PRICE IS RIGHT.

Ask for quotations either
in bulk or bottled as
required.

MUNTL, BOSSER & CO.,

Wholesale Druggists,

WINNIPEG, MAN.

USE
Pepsin Lotion

For whitening the COMPLEXION,
imparting or preserving its rosy hue,
removing FRECKLES, the MASK
and all other eruptions on the SKIN.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Price: 50 cts.

Beware of Imitations.

PROPRIETOR,

S. LACHANCE, Montreal.

FOR
CONTENTS

THE BEST AND NEATEST
PLAIN AND LACQUERED

FOR
GAMING

SEAMLESS
BOXES

ARE MADE BY
Burnham, Talle & Son,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

For Sale by Wholesale Druggists
and Druggist Sundrymen.

GRAY'S CASTOR-FLUID for the hair.
GRAY'S SAPONACEOUS DENTIFRICE, an
excellent antiseptic dentifrice.
GRAY'S DENTAL PEARLINE, an excellent
antiseptic tooth wash.
GRAY'S SULPHUR PASTILLES, for burn-
ing in diphtheritic cases.

THESE SPECIALTIES,

all of which have been well advertised,
more particularly the "Castor Fluid," may
be obtained at all the wholesale houses
at Manufacturer's price.

HENRY R. GRAY,

ESTABLISHED 1869.

Pharmaceutical Chemist

22 St. Laurence Main Street,

(Corner of LaGauchetiere)

MONTREAL.

Major's - Cement.

REGISTERED TRADE MARK.



ESTABLISHED 1874.

MAJOR'S CEMENT, for repairing China,
Glassware, Furniture, Meerschaum, Vas-
es, Books, Tipping Billiard Cues, etc.
15 and 25 cents.

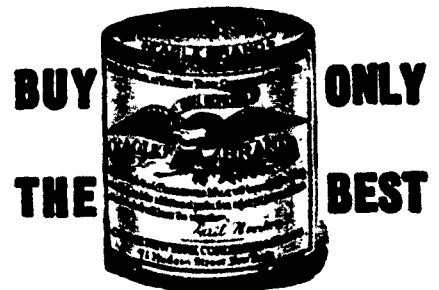
MAJOR'S LEATHER CEMENT for re-
pairing Boots and Shoes. 15 and 20c.

MAJOR'S RUBBER CEMENT for re-
pairing all kinds of soft rubber goods.
15 cents.

MAJOR'S BEST LIQUID GLUE for
repairing wood, etc., always ready for
use. 10 cents.

Large and small Lithograph Cards in fine colors, sent
on application to all dealers who handles my goods.
Advertising matter sent by mail on application. I also
urnish a handsome sign for inside and a stand, 3 ft. 6 in.,
for outside use, with a 50 lb. weight, and a thermometer
4 1/2 x 24 inches, first-class in every respect. Also a Portrait
Sign for Show Case, 9 x 12, with glass frame and a strong
enamel. 25¢ Send for terms.

A. MAJOR, 222 William Street, New York City.
KERRY, WATSON & CO., Montreal, P.Q.
and the **LONDON DRUG CO., London, Ont.**



THE GAIL BORDEN
Eagle Brand Condensed Milk

Has maintained its high reputation for **ABSOLUTE**
PURITY for over a **QUARTER OF A CENTURY.**

AS A FOOD FOR INFANTS IT HAS NO EQUAL.
FOR SALE BY
Grocers and Druggists Everywhere.

DR. HAIR'S
Asthma - Cure

Has become a Staple and Invaluable
Remedy for the Cure of Spasmodic
Asthma, Bronchitis and
Nasal Catarrh.

All Retail Drug Stores throughout the Do-
minion of Canada can obtain **DR. HAIR'S**
REMEDIES from Messrs. Lyman Bros. & Co.
and Messrs. Evans & Sons, Toronto, Ont.;
Messrs. Lyman & Sons and Messrs. Evans &
Sons, Montreal, Quebec; Messrs. T. B. Barker
& Sons, St. John, N. B.; Messrs. Forsyth,
Sutcliffe & Co., Halifax, N. S.; Messrs. J. Wimer
& Co., Hamilton, Ont.

DR. B. W. HAIR.

LUBY'S
FOR THE HAIR

Restores the color, strength,
beauty and softness to Gray
Hair and is not a dye.

At all Chemists 50 cts. a Bot.



SOLD TO THE TRADE BY

TORONTO - Lyman Bros & Co., Evans Sons & Co.,
Northrop & Lyman,
Elliot & Co., T. Milburn & Co.

MONTREAL - Berry, Wilson & Co.,
Lyman Sons & Co., Evans Sons & Co.,
Lalor, Kirk & Co.

HAMILTON - Archdale Wilson & Co., J. Wimer & Co.

LONDON - London Drug Co., G. McCullum & Co.,
Jas. A. Kennedy & Co.

SELECTIONS.

PYRETHROSIN is an active, neutral, crystalline body which Dr. H. Thoms has found in insect flowers.

DEODORISED IODOFORM.—The addendum to the Netherland Pharmacopœia adds 1 part of carbolic acid and 2 of oil peppermint to 197 of iodoform to deodorise the latter.

THE BENZIN OF PETROLEUM, known in Europe as petroleum ether, is a good antiseptic, and has been found serviceable in the treatment of certain skin-diseases of a parasitic nature. It is best used in mixture with its own volume of a tincture of soft soap.

EXODYNE, an American antipyretic, according to an analysis made by Dr. F. Goldmann, contains approximately 90 per cent. acetanilide, 5 per cent. sodium salicylate and 5 per cent. sodium bicarbonate; alkaloids could not be detected in this mixture.—*Pharm. Zeitung.*

TESTS FOR FIXED OILS.—Dr. Holde states that of the numerous tests proposed for the identification of fixed oils in admixture, there is only one the reliability of which has not been questioned, namely, the test for sesame oil with hydrochloric acid and sugar (formation of a red color).—*Pharm. Zeitung.*

IODINE-STARCH REACTION.—In a communication to the *Pharmaceutische Zeitschrift für Russland*, Prof. Tschirikow points out that the Trommsdorff iodine-starch reaction for discovering traces of of nitrous acid in drinking water invariably fails when the temperature of the fluid exceeds 10° C. or at most 12.5° C. The author hence suggests that this method must be replaced by some other more reliable.

ALUMINUM AS A SOURCE OF LIGHT, is a new use for this "coming metal." The metal in ribbon form can be burned, as magnesium has been long used, giving nearly as bright a light as the latter metal and at a much lower price. A mixture of one part aluminum in powder, one-eighth part lycopodium and one-twelfth part nitrate of ammonium has been successfully used as a flash light in photography.—*Sueddeutsche Apothek. Zeit.*

ANTIPIRYN AND EUPHORIN, when combined, are known to liquefy. To avoid this, Mindes recommends (Rundschau) to triturate the euphorin with sugar, then to incorporate the antipyrin, by stirring with a spoon or spatula, carefully avoiding all pressure, and finally to enclose the powder in cachets. These proportions are given: Euphorin, 2 parts; sugar, 4 parts; antipyrin, 5 parts. The addition of sodium bicarbonate or licorice root to the sugar is of advantage.

THE PURIFICATION OF RESINIFIED ESSENTIAL OILS is best effected by neutralizing with sodium carbonate and distilling in a current of steam; the oil will be almost pure, but may have a yellowish color. To remove the color and to obtain the oil perfectly pure, it is placed in a flask with

several pieces of stick potash, warmed to 50-60° C., allowed to stand over night and then distilled over a naked flame; bumping is prevented by adding a minute quantity of tale to the oil before distilling. Dr. H. Werner in *Pharm. Zeitung.*

EXTRACUM GLYCYRRHIZÆ FLUIDUM.—The disagreeable and unsightly preparation of the pharmacopœial preparation suggested to Albert G. Reizenstein, the desirability of changing the menstruum or the manipulation, or both, and the objection appears to have been removed by making one pint of the preparation as follows: Moisten the drug in No. 40 powder (16½ ozs.) with 16 fluid ounces of water, containing ½ fl. oz. of water of ammonia; pack moderately tight in a cylindrical glass percolator, and exhaust the drug by percolation with more of the same menstruum; heat the percolate and keep it boiling for about ten minutes, adding some water if it should become too thick; set aside to cool, then filter, and wash the mass on the filter with cold water, evaporate the filtrate to 12 fluid ounces and add 4 fluid ounces of alcohol. The fluid extract is very sweet and is destitute of the bitter aftertaste of the pharmacopœial preparation. The most troublesome part of the process is the manipulation of the precipitate produced on boiling, which appears to be albumen colored with glycyrrhizin to a slight extent, and which is liable to clog the pores of the filter.—*American Journal Pharmacy.*

To Dye Ivory.

BLACK.—Well wash the ivory in an alkaline lye, then steep in a weak neutral solution of nitrate of silver, drain and expose to the light.

BLUE.—Steep in a weak solution of sulphide of indigo, which has been nearly neutralized with salts of tartar, or in a solution of soluble Prussian blue.

GREEN.—Dissolve verdigris in vinegar, and steep therein for a short time in a glass vessel.

PURPLE.—Steep in a weak neutral solution of perchloride of gold, and expose to the light.

RED.—Immerse in an infusion of cochineal in Ammonia, having previously soaked it for a short time in water slightly acidulated with nitric acid.

YELLOW.—1st. Steep the ivory for some hours in a solution of sugar of lead; then, when dry, put them into a solution of chromate of potassium. 2nd. Dissolve as much orpiment (best) in solution of ammonia as it will take up; steep the ivory in the solution for some hours, then dry in a warm place.

WHEN business is good the heart is full of happiness, and the face a genial smile.

LEECHES contain in their anterior portion an albumose capable of preventing the clotting of blood.

We have in Stock:

A large assortment of Rowntree's Celebrated English Pure Gum Candies.

Chocolate Creams in boxes, specially suited to THE DRUG TRADE.

A full line of Gibson's Candies in stock.

Seely's Perfumes, a large assortment.

Taylor's Perfumes in half pound and twenty ounce bottles, a full assortment.

SEND US YOUR ORDERS.

Jas. A. Kennedy & Co.

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
London, - Ontario.

F. F. Dalley & Co.

123-125-127 James-St. North,
HAMILTON, - CANADA.

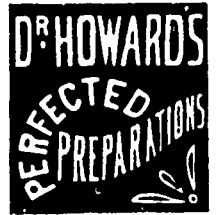
Specialties:

Hirst's Pain Exterminator.
May Apple Blood Syrup.
May Apple Liver Pills.
Dr. Lyeau's Female Life Pills.
Dalley's Family Salye.
Dalley's Family Pills.
Dalley's Pain Extracting Fluid.
Dalley's Cholera Mixture.
Dalley's Horehound Eleeccaupane.
Dalley's Eye Salve.
Dalley's Black Oil.
Dalley's Gargling Oil.
Dalley's Condition Powders.
Dr. Russell's Tooth Drops.
Dr. Lambeth's Lumbago Drops.
Terrano's Spanish Blackings.
Ladies' Shoe Dressings.
Waterproof Blackings.
Silver Cream Baking Powder.
Dalley's Baking Powder.
Dalley's Pure Mustards.
School Ink (Bulk or Bottles.)
Mucilages (Bulk or Bottles.)
Silver Star Stove Polish.

IMPORTERS AND MILLERS OF

Spices, Oils and Dry Salter's Goods.
Lamp Chimneys, Burners, Wicks, &c.
Send for Prices—which are Low.

ANNOUNCEMENT TO DRUGGISTS.



Our principal partner originated and placed on the market the PINK PILLS which have become so popular. He now, through us, places his **PERFECTED PREPARATIONS** before the public. These Remedies are superior to all other preparations in the same lines.

Our preparations are extensively advertised, and we have placed a supply of them with the various Wholesale Druggists. They are first class goods in every particular. They are elegantly gotten up, are A 1 in effect, pleasant to taste, of reasonable price, and are bound to be good sellers.

THEY ARE AS FOLLOWS:

SEVEN
PICES
THE
TOMACH
PECIFIC

BLOOD
BUILDER
FOR
RAIN &
ODY

GOLDEN
PURGATIVE
GRAINS

Tablets. A certain cure for Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Biliousness, Acidity, Heartburn, Pain, Wind, and all Digestive Disorders.

PRICES—1 Box \$1.00, post-paid; 1 dozen \$9.00, post-paid; 1 gross \$105.00, f. o. b.

Pills. A general Tonic and Appetizer. A Reconstructor of the Blood, Nerves and Entire System. Also a Positive Cure for Inebriates and Habitues of the various Drugs and Narcotics. A Regulator of the Female System and Restorer of the Sexual Powers.

PRICES—1 Box 50 cents, post-paid; 1 dozen \$1.00, post-paid; 1 gross \$15.00, f. o. b.

Little Pills—For Liver, Bowels and System. Cure all Liver Disorders, Biliousness, Sick Headache, Constipation, and Cleanse the System.

PRICES—1 Box 25 cents, post-paid; 1 dozen \$2.00, post-paid; 1 gross \$22.00, f. o. b.

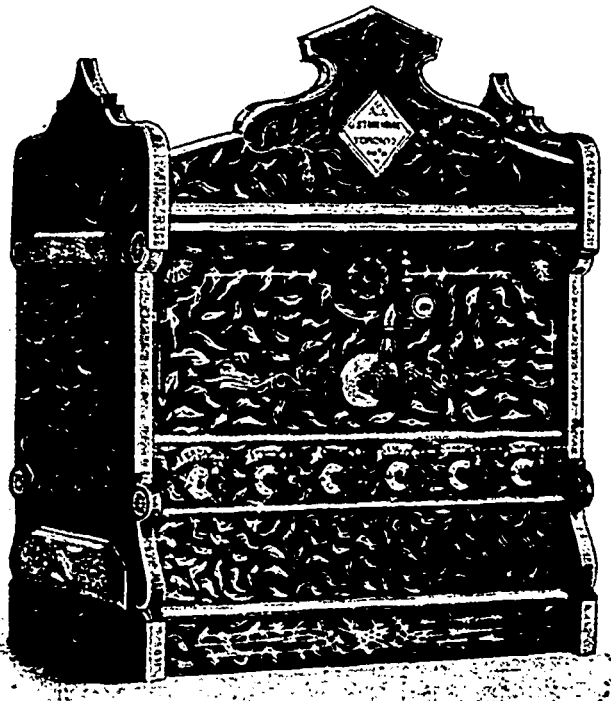
PIL. HÆMATINIC (for Physicians' prescriptions.) PRICES—1 doz. \$4.00, post-paid; 1 gross \$45.00, f. o. b. TERMS—Net Cash, 30 days.

Our **DRUGGISTS' COUNTER CABINET**, handsomely gotten up, containing $\frac{1}{2}$ doz. Seven Pices, 1 doz. Blood Builder, and 1 doz. Golden Grains. Price—\$10 each, f. o. b. If cash with order, carriage paid.

AS A STARTER for sixty days only, our **COUNTER CABINET** \$9.00 each, f. o. b. If cash with order, carriage paid.

We solicit your order, either through the Trade or direct. Special Terms for large quantities.

The Dr. Howard Medicine Company,
BROCKVILLE, ONTARIO.



THE "VICTOR."

THE accompanying cut shows my new style of
Cream Soda Fountain

which has been got up especially for the Druggist Trade, and for those who want a heavier and more massive looking Fountain than I have hitherto built.

The material of which the "VICTOR" is built makes it almost as durable as marble and at one-fourth the cost.

A very important feature which I have just added to my Fountains is pressure or force to the water—an immense improvement. Write for particulars.

NO CYLINDERS.

Nothing to get out of order.

A delicious and healthful beverage.

Height 41 inches.

Weight when boxed about 300 lbs.

Write for Circulars and Prices.

J. STONEHOUSE, Manufacturer,
569 Yonge Street, TORONTO,

Drug Review.

Business during the past month has been moderately active with no important changes to note.

Citric Acid points higher.

Cream Tartar and Tartaric Acid are a trifle easier.

Quinine, unchanged.

Cubeb Berries, easier.

Dextrine, higher.

Oil Peppermint, English, very much advanced.

Turpentine, higher.

Insect Powder, demand increasing; price for pure powder unchanged.

Paris Green is being sold for forward delivery at 14c. for pure English.

Powdered Hellebore will be about same price as last year.

Gum Aecia, somewhat easier.

A Rumored Corner on Vanilla Beans.

The rumor of an extra large consignment of vanilla beans to a Chicago house has given rise to a report of a probable attempt at cornering the market on vanilla beans.

Notwithstanding the high price of the Mexican variety, a consignment of \$160,000 would make a big hole in stocks, representing as it does some 30,000 pounds,

which was the extent of the reported transaction. The entire product of last year is supposed to be but 135,000 pounds, from which it will be seen that this large consignment would amount to nearly a fourth of the entire yearly production, a large stock to be included in one transaction.

While the price of \$5.50 per lb. may be a high one as far as figures go, yet it is really quite low for the pure Mexican bean, whose delicious flavor is unapproached by the bean when grown in other portions of the world, even in climates where it is cultivated under conditions similar to the Mexican.—*Paint, Oil and Drug Review*, May 11th.

Diligence is the mother of good fortune.

J. RATTRAY & CO.

MONTREAL,

Cigar Manufacturers

— AND —

Wholesale Tobacconists.

The largest assortment of Imported Havana Cigars in the Dominion to select from.



NO CIGAR TO EQUAL THE
CELEBRATED

“ESPERANZA”

CLEAR HAVANA.

Made on Cuban principles and equal to the imported at much lower figures.

MADE IN SEVERAL SIZES.

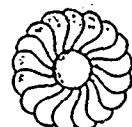
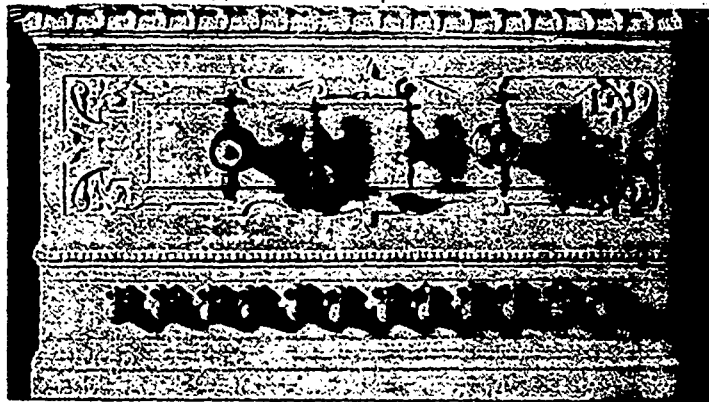
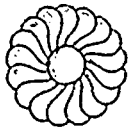
DRUGGISTS handling this really first-class Cigar will build up this department of their business and give their patrons satisfaction.

B. GOLDSTEIN & Co.,

Sole Manuf'rs "Esperanza" Brand, MONTREAL.

P. S.—Our 5c. leader, "CHANCELLOR," is extraordinary value.

Low's Art Tile Soda Fountain.



We have an attraction for your store—one that will increase your sales during the season 100 to 200 per cent. It will draw carbonated water at 30° or below freezing. This may seem questionable to you, but we will guarantee your expenses to any place where we have a Low Art Tile Fountain, if we cannot accomplish the feat; and will further say, can show you ice in the water after leaving the fountain.

THE LOW ART TILE CO.,
CHELSEA, MASS.

SALESROOMS:
61 PORTLAND ST., BOSTON.

LOW'S ART TILE SODA FOUNTAIN CO.,

SOLE MANUFACTURER FOR NEW YORK WEST OF THE HUDSON,
PENN., AND THE WEST.

104 Pearl Street, BUFFALO, N. Y.

WHITTAKER & GROSSMITH'S TOILET SOAPS.

ARCHDALE WILSON & CO., Sole Agents for Canada.

W. & G.'s Transparent Soaps are undoubtedly superior to Pears. They are sold to the Drug Trade only and offer a profit even at the cut prices of Pears. The demand has increased steadily and is now very large.

Unscented, \$14 per gross.

30% Scented, \$18 per gross.

Shaving Sticks, \$18 per gross.

THE FOLLOWING, WITH ABOVE, COMPRISE THE FULL LINE OF W. & G.'S SOAPS, ALL OF WHICH ARE STRONGLY RECOMMENDED:

Transparent Wash Balls, No. 1.
" " " No. 2.
" Shaving Sticks, No. 2.
" " " No. 4.

White Glycerine.
Musk Brown Windsor.
Sandringham.
Eucalyptus.
White Carbolic.
Pink Carbolic.

Cucumber and Glycerine.
Baby Soap.
Thymol Tooth Soap.
White Rose Tooth Soap.
Superfatted Floral, in single fancy boxes.

White Clover Toilet Soap.
Cent Fleur Soap.

For orders of \$25 worth and over we allow a trade discount of 5%.

These goods will satisfy the best class of trade and cannot be procured by cutters.

ARCHDALE WILSON & CO., Wholesale Druggists, Hamilton.

Canadian Druggist Prices Current:

CORRECTED TO MAY 10th, 1892.

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 03	\$4 20
Methyl, gal.....	1 90	2 00
ALLSPICE, lb.....	13	15
Powdered, lb.....	15	17
ALON, oz.....	40	45
ANODYNE, Hoffman's bot., lbs...	50	55
ARROWROOT, Benjamin, lb.....	45	50
St. Vincent, lb.....	15	18
BALSAM, Fir, lb.....	45	50
Copaiba, lb.....	75	1 00
Peru, lb.....	2 50	2 75
Tolu, can or less, lb.....	75	80
BARK, Barberry, lb.....	22	25
Bayberry, lb.....	15	18
Buckthorn, lb.....	15	17
Canela, lb.....	15	17
Cascara Sagrada.....	30	35
Casearilla, select, lb.....	18	20
Cassia, in mats, lb.....	18	20
Cinchona, red, lb.....	60	65
Powdered, lb.....	65	70
Yellow, lb.....	35	40
Pale, lb.....	40	45
Elm, selected, lb.....	16	18
Ground, lb.....	17	20
Powdered, lb.....	20	25
Hemlock, crushed, lb.....	18	20
Oak, white, crushed, lb.....	15	17
Orange peel, bitter, lb.....	15	16
Prickly ash, lb.....	35	40
Sassafras, lb.....	15	16
Soap (quillaya), lb.....	13	15
Wild cherry, lb.....	13	15
BEANS, Calabar, lb.....	45	50
Tonka, lb.....	1 00	2 75
Vanilla, lb.....	6 00	9 00
BERRIES, Cubeb, sifted, lb.....	1 25	1 50
powdered, lb.....	1 50	1 75
Juniper, lb.....	10	12
Ground, lb.....	12	14
Prickly ash, lb.....	40	45
BUDS, Balm of Gilead, lb.....	55	60
Cassia, lb.....	25	30
BUTTER, Cacao, lb.....	75	80
CAMPHOR, lb.....	65	70
CANTHARIDES, Russian, lb.....	2 00	2 10
Powdered, lb.....	2 10	2 20
CARSIUM, lb.....	25	30
Powdered, lb.....	30	35
CARBON, Bisulphide, lb.....	16	18
CARMINE, No. 40, oz.....	40	50

CASTOR, Fibre, lb.....	9 00	9 50
CHALK, French, powdered, lb.....	10	12
Precip., see Calcium, lb.....	10	12
Prepared, lb.....	5	6
CHARCOAL, Animal, powd., lb.....	4	5
Willow, powdered, lb.....	20	25
CLOVE, lb.....	25	30
Powdered, lb.....	30	35
COCHINEAL, Honduras, lb.....	40	45
COLLOIDION, lb.....	75	80
Cantharidal, lb.....	2 50	2 75
CONFECTIO, Senna, lb.....	25	30
Creosote, Wood, lb.....	2 00	2 50
CUTTLEFISH BONE, lb.....	35	40
DENTINE, lb.....	10	12
DOVE'S POWDER, lb.....	1 50	1 60
EGG, Spanish, lb.....	1 00	1 10
Powdered, lb.....	1 15	1 30
ERGOTIN, Keith's, oz.....	2 00	2 10
EXTRACT, Logwood, bulk, lb.....	13	14
Pounds, lb.....	14	17
FLOWERS, Arnica, lb.....	15	20
Calendula, lb.....	55	60
Chamomile, Roman, lb.....	30	35
German, lb.....	30	35
Elder, lb.....	23	22
Lavender, lb.....	12	15
Rose, red, French, lb.....	1 60	2 00
Rosemary, lb.....	25	30
Saffron, American, lb.....	35	40
Spanish, Val'a, oz.....	1 00	1 25
GELATINE, Cooper's lb.....	1 20	1 25
French, white, lb.....	40	50
GLYCERINE, lb.....	17	20
GUARANA.....	3 00	3 25
Powdered, lb.....	3 25	3 50
GUM ALOES, Cape, lb.....	18	20
Barbadoes, lb.....	30	50
Socotrue, lb.....	65	70
Assafetida, lb.....	23	25
Arabic, 1st, lb.....	90	1 00
Powdered, lb.....	1 00	1 10
Sifted sorts, lb.....	50	55
Sorts, lb.....	40	45
Benzoin, lb.....	50	1 00
Catechu, Black, lb.....	9	20
Gamboge, powdered, lb.....	1 30	1 35
Guaicac, lb.....	80	1 00
Powdered, lb.....	90	1 20
Kino, true, lb.....	45	48
Myrrh, lb.....	15	48
Powdered, lb.....	55	60
Opium, lb.....	3 50	3 60
Powdered, lb.....	4 60	4 75
Scammony, pure Resin, lb.....	12 80	13 00
Shellac, lb.....	35	40

Bleached, lb.....	45	50
Spruce, true, lb.....	30	35
Tragacanth, flake, 1st, lb.....	1 00	1 10
Powdered, lb.....	1 10	1 15
Sorts, lb.....	25	75
Thus, lb.....	8	10
HERB, Althca, lb.....	27	30
Bitterwort, lb.....	27	30
Burdock, lb.....	16	18
Boneset, ozs, lb.....	15	17
Catnip, ozs, lb.....	17	20
Chiretta, lb.....	25	30
Coltsfoot, lb.....	20	38
Feverfew, ozs, lb.....	53	55
Grindelia robusta, lb.....	45	50
Hearhound, ozs, lb.....	17	20
Jaborandi, lb.....	15	50
Lemon Balm, lb.....	38	40
Liverwort, German, lb.....	38	40
Lobelia, ozs, lb.....	15	20
Motherwort, ozs, lb.....	20	22
Mullein, German, lb.....	17	20
Pennyroyal, ozs, lb.....	17	20
Peppermint, ozs, lb.....	21	25
Rue, ozs, lb.....	30	35
Sage, Ozs, lb.....	18	20
Spearmint, lb.....	21	25
Thyme, ozs, lb.....	18	20
Tansy, ozs, lb.....	15	18
Wormwood, oz.....	20	22
Yerba Santa, lb.....	38	44
HONEY, lb.....	13	15
Hops, fresh, lb.....	25	30
INDIGO, Madras, lb.....	75	80
ISSER POWDER, lb.....	25	28
ISINGLASS, Brazil, lb.....	2 00	2 10
Russian, true, lb.....	6 00	6 50
LEAF, Aconite, lb.....	25	30
Bay, lb.....	18	20
Belladonna, lb.....	25	30
Buchu, long, lb.....	40	45
Short, lb.....	15	18
Coca, lb.....	55	60
Digitalis, lb.....	25	30
Eucalyptus, lb.....	18	20
Hyoseyanus.....	25	30
Matteo, lb.....	70	75
Senna, Alexandria, lb.....	25	30
Tinnovelly, lb.....	15	25
Stramonium, lb.....	20	25
Uva Ursi, lb.....	15	18
LEGUMES, Swedish, doz.....	1 00	1 10
LICORICE, Solazzi.....	45	50
Pignatelli.....	35	40
Grasso.....	30	35
Y & S—Sticks, 6 to 1 lb., per lb	27	30

Chlorate, Eng., lb.....	18	20	VERATRINE, oz.....	2 00	2 10	Lemongrass, lb.....	1 50	1 60
Powdered, lb.....	23	25	ZINC, Acetate, lb.....	70	75	Mustard, Essential, oz.....	60	65
Citrate, lb.....	75	90	Carbonate, lb.....	25		Neroli, oz.....	4 25	4 60
Cyanide, fused, lb.....	40	55	Chloride, granular, oz.....	13	15	Orange, lb.....	3 75	5 00
Hypophosphites, oz.....	10	12	Iodide, oz.....	60	65	Sweet, lb.....	3 25	3 50
Iodide, lb.....	3 60	3 75	Oxide, lb.....	13	60	Origanum, lb.....	65	70
Nitrate, gran., lb.....	8	10	Sulphate, lb.....	9	11	Patchouli, oz.....	1 75	1 80
Permanganate, lb.....	50	55	Valerianate, oz.....	25	30	Pennyroyal, lb.....	2 00	2 10
Prussiate, Red, lb.....	50	55	ESSENTIAL OILS.			Peppermint, lb.....	4 25	4 50
Yellow, lb.....	32	35	Oil, Almond, bitter, oz.....	75	80	Pimento, lb.....	2 60	2 75
And Sod. Tartrate, lb.....	30	35	Sweet, lb.....	50	60	Rhodium, oz.....	80	85
Sulphuret, lb.....	25	30	Amber, crude, lb.....	40	45	Rose, oz.....	6 00	7 00
PROPYLAMINE, oz.....	35	40	Rec't, lb.....	65	70	Rosemary, lb.....	70	75
QUININE, Sulph., bulk.....	27	29	Anise, lb.....	2 75	3 00	Rue, oz.....	25	30
Ozs., oz.....	32	38	Bay, oz.....	50	60	Sandalwood, lb.....	5 50	9 00
QUINIDINE, Sulphate, ozs., oz.....	16	20	Bergamot, lb.....	5 00	5 25	Sassafras, lb.....	65	70
SALICIN, lb.....	3 75	4 00	Cade, lb.....	90	1 00	Savin, lb.....	1 60	1 75
SANTONIN, oz.....	20	22	Cajuput, lb.....	1 80	1 90	Spearmint, lb.....	6 00	6 25
SILVER, Nitrate, cryst., oz.....	95	1 00	Capsicum, oz.....	60	65	Spruce, lb.....	65	70
Fused, oz.....	1 00	1 10	Caraway, lb.....	3 50	3 75	Tansy, lb.....	4 25	4 50
SODIUM, Acetate, lb.....	30	35	Cassa, lb.....	1 50	1 60	Thyme, white, lb.....	1 80	1 90
Bicarbonate, kgs., lb.....	2 75	3 00	Cinnamon, Ceylon, oz.....	1 50	1 60	Wintergreen, lb.....	3 00	3 50
Bromide, lb.....	63	65	Citronelle, lb.....	70	75	Wormseed, lb.....	3 50	3 75
Carbonate, lb.....	3	6	Clove, lb.....	1 60	1 65	Wormwood, lb.....	6 50	6 75
Hypophosphite, oz.....	10	12	Copaiba, lb.....	1 60	1 75	FIXED OILS.		
Hypo-sulphite, lb.....	3	6	Croton, lb.....	1 50	1 75	CASTOR, lb.....	94	12
Iodide, oz.....	40	45	Cubeb, lb.....	18 00	20 00	Cod Liver, N. F., gal.....	1 00	1 25
Salicylate, lb.....	1 80	2 00	Cumin, lb.....	5 50	6 00	Norwegian, gal.....	1 25	1 50
Sulphate, lb.....	2	3	Erigeron, oz.....	20	25	COTTONSEED, gal.....	1 10	1 20
Sulphite, lb.....	10	12	Eucalyptus, lb.....	1 50	1 75	LARD, gal.....	90	1 00
SPIRIT NITRE, lb.....	30	55	Fennel, lb.....	1 60	1 75	LINSEED, boiled, gal.....	68	70
STRONTIUM, Nitrate, lb.....	18	20	Geranium, oz.....	1 75	1 80	Raw, gal.....	65	68
STRYCHNINE, crystals, oz.....	1 10	1 20	Rose, lb.....	3 20	3 50	NEATSFOOT, gal.....	1 00	1 10
SULFONAL, oz.....	40	45	Juniper berries (English), lb.....	4 50	5 00	OLIVE, gal.....	1 35	1 40
SULPHUR, Flowers of, lb.....	23	4	Wood, lb.....	70	75	Salad, gal.....	2 25	2 40
Pure precipitated, lb.....	13	20	Lavender, Chiris. Fleur, lb.....	3 00	3 50	PALM, lb.....	12	13
TARTAR EMETIC, lb.....	50	55	Garden, lb.....	1 50	1 75	SPERM, gal.....	1 60	1 75
THYMOI, (Thymic acid), oz.....	60	65	Lemon, lb.....	2 75	3 00	TERPESTINE, gal.....	65	70

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MILLIONS OF EACH BRAND
Sold Annually.

"Cable" "El Padre" "Mungo" and "Madre e'Hijo" } S. DAVIS & SONS,
MONTREAL P. Q.

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ARE THE BEST.

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HENRY CAREY BAIRD & CO.,

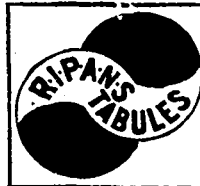
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Piso's Remedy for Catarrh is the Best, Easiest to Use, and Cheapest.

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THE RIPANS TABULES regulate the stomach, liver and bowels, purify the blood, are pleasant to take, safe and always effectual. A reliable remedy for Biliousness, Blistches on the Face, Bright's Disease, Catarrh, Colic, Constipation, Chronic Diarrhoea, Chronic Liver Trouble, Diabetes, Disordered Stomach, Dizziness, Dysentery, Dyspepsia, Eczema, Flatulence, Female Complaints, Foul Breath, Headache, Heartburn, Hives, Jaundice, Kidney Complaints, Liver Troubles, Loss of Appetite, Mental Depression, Nausea, Nettle Rash, Painful Digestion, Pimples, Rush of Blood to the Head, Sallow Complexion, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Scrofula, Sick Headache, Skin Ach, Tired Feeling, Torpid Liver, Ulcers, Water Brash and every other symptom or dis-impure blood or a failure in the proper performance of their functions by the stomach, liver and intestines. Persons given to over-eating are benefited by taking one tabule after each meal. A continued use of the Ripans Tabules is the surest cure for obstinate constipation. They contain nothing that can be injurious to the most delicate. 1 gross \$2, 1/2 gross \$1.25, 1/4 gross 75c., 1-24 gross 15 cents. Sent by mail postage paid. Address THE RIPANS CHEMICAL COMPANY, New York.



"THE BEST OF AMERICAN MANUFACTURE."
PLANTEN'S KNOWN AS RELIABLE OVER HALF A CENTURY.
CAPSULES.

PREMIUM FOR "GENERAL EXCELLENCE."

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Filled Capsules of all Kinds

Soluble Hard and Elastic Soft Capsules.
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And COMPOUND COP. and CUB.

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For Powders, 8 Sizes. Liquids, 8 Sizes. Rectal, 3 Sizes. Vaginal, 9 Sizes.

Horses and Cattle (Oral) 6 Sizes. Horses and Cattle (Rectal) 3 Sizes.

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Beware of Substitution of Inferior Brands.

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King of Dyspepsia Cures.



THE NEW WONDER-WORKING REMEDY

For INDIGESTION in any form, is now extensively advertised and meeting with a ready and rapidly increasing sale. It is recommended by the medical faculty and thousands of testimonials pronounce it

- A Complete Cure,
- A Positive Cure,
- A Wonderful Cure,
- A Prompt Cure,
- A Perfect Cure,
- An Efficient Cure,

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In the year 1891 **K. D. C.** has been awarded a Silver Medal and five Diplomas, the highest awards for any medicine. It is guaranteed to cure any case of INDIGESTION or DYSPEPSIA or money refunded.

This wonderful remedy can be had from the leading Wholesale Druggists throughout Canada, or direct from our Laboratory.

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