

Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques

The Institute has attempted to obtain the best original copy available for filming. Features of this copy which may be bibliographically unique, which may alter any of the images in the reproduction, or which may significantly change the usual method of filming, are checked below.

L'Institut a microfilmé le meilleur exemplaire qu'il lui a été possible de se procurer. Les détails de cet exemplaire qui sont peut-être uniques du point de vue bibliographique, qui peuvent modifier une image reproduite, ou qui peuvent exiger une modification dans la méthode normale de filmage sont indiqués ci-dessous.

Coloured covers/  
Couverture de couleur

Coloured pages/  
Pages de couleur

Covers damaged/  
Couverture endommagée

Pages damaged/  
Pages endommagées

Covers restored and/or laminated/  
Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée

Pages restored and/or laminated/  
Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées

Cover title missing/  
Le titre de couverture manque

Pages discoloured, stained or foxed/  
Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées

Coloured maps/  
Cartes géographiques en couleur

Pages detached/  
Pages détachées

Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black)/  
Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire)

Showthrough/  
Transparence

Coloured plates and/or illustrations/  
Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur

Quality of print varies/  
Qualité inégale de l'impression

Bound with other material/  
Relié avec d'autres documents

Continuous pagination/  
Pagination continue

Tight binding may cause shadows or distortion along interior margin/  
La reliure serrée peut causer de l'ombre ou de la distorsion le long de la marge intérieure

Includes index(es)/  
Comprend un (des) index

Title on header taken from: /  
Le titre de l'en-tête provient:

Blank leaves added during restoration may appear within the text. Whenever possible, these have been omitted from filming/  
Il se peut que certaines pages blanches ajoutées lors d'une restauration apparaissent dans le texte, mais, lorsque cela était possible, ces pages n'ont pas été filmées.

Title page of issue/  
Page de titre de la livraison

Caption of issue/  
Titre de départ de la livraison

Masthead/  
Générique (périodiques) de la livraison

Additional comments: / There are some creases in the middle of the pages.  
Commentaires supplémentaires: Il y a des plis dans le milieu des pages.

This item is filmed at the reduction ratio checked below/  
Ce document est filmé au taux de réduction indiqué ci-dessous.

10X	14X	18X	22X	26X	30X
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
12X	16X	20X	24X	28X	32X

# CANADIAN DRUGGIST.

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

VOL. 3.

SEPTEMBER, 1891.

No. 9.

## CANADIAN DRUGGIST.

WILLIAM J. DYAS, - Editor and Publisher.

SUBSCRIPTION, \$1 PER YEAR, IN ADVANCE.

Advertising Rates on Application.

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

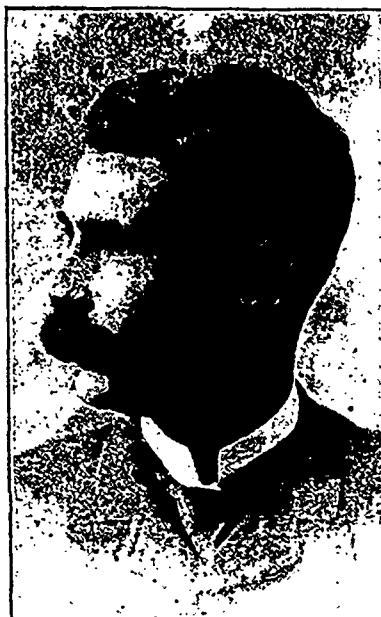
All cheques or drafts to be made payable to the editor. New advertisements or changes to be addressed

CANADIAN DRUGGIST,  
STRATHROY, ONTARIO.

### Representative Druggists.

In this issue we present to our readers photo-engravures of some of the members

keeping pace with the times, and that every year notes some steps in advance of the preceding one in scope of instruction and requirement of attainment.



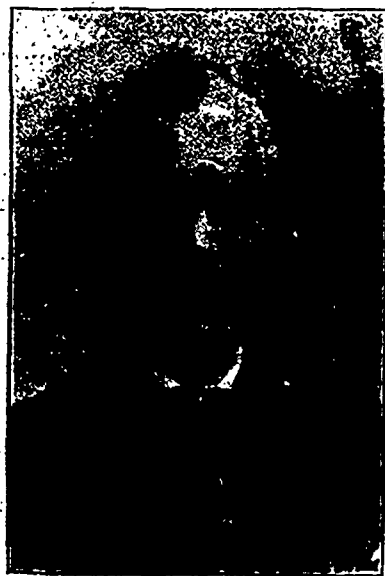
N. C. POLSON.

have originated, Ontario taking the van of her sister Provinces in this respect with Quebec as a speedy rival. From the good work evolved by these institutions, influences have arisen in Manitoba, New Brunswick, and British Columbia, to raise the standing, protect the calling and insure the capacity of those entrusted to dispense the most potent poisons of the pharmacopœia. It is well that such influences are at work wherever the druggist plies his trade, and the safety of the public health is confided in a measure to his skill and care; for, after all, the public safety comes first and should never be subject to the incapacity of anyone.

Rapid as has been the progress in training of this nature, we are convinced that the same amount of time in the future



J. A. CLARK.



J. J. HALL, PRESIDENT OF O. C. P.

of the Council of the Ontario College of Pharmacy, the others will appear in subsequent issues. The pharmaceutical "legislators" given this month are Messrs. John J. Hall, Woodstock, President of the Council; John A. Clark, Hamilton; N. C. Polson, Kingston, and J. E. D'Avignon, Windsor.

### Pharmacy Progress.

In this nineteenth century when every educational institution of our country is making such gigantic strides in the race of mental training, it is encouraging to know that the Colleges of Pharmacy are



J. E. D'AVIGNON.

Within a period of twenty years the first of these Colleges, devoted to the training of the pharmacist, may be said to

will see even greater advancement, and that ere the expiration of that period, can nowhere be found in British possessions on this continent, a practitioner of pharmacy who is not possessed of such a College training as fits him to be a master of his business.

The recent action of the Education Department of the Council of the Ontario College of Pharmacy in deciding to formulate a home course of instruction for apprentices is worthy of hearty commendation, and we trust will meet with the success such a project deserves. Note but those who have been apprentices in country places with an almost unlimited

vacancy of employment can appreciate the amount of good the time employed in this way would do in their behalf. From an intimate knowledge of the facts of the case we feel safe in asserting that not more than one out of every twenty druggists devotes an hour's time each week to the enlightenment of their apprentices in the art of pharmacy. Can we therefore wonder that a course in practical instruction in our Colleges is an essential feature of their work, or that an almost absolute ignorance of any of the branches taught should prevail amongst the freshmen. We trust that the gentlemen having this matter in charge will make such good use of so valuable an idea, that our young men will not only enter the school with some knowledge of what is there taught, but will be so far advanced ere entering that they will be sure to come out so fitted for the final trial that honors will be easily attained.

The action of the late Council in displacing the old teachers we will not here discuss the wisdom or unwisdom of—time, and the capabilities of the new men, will effectively decide that matter; but we are free to confess to a decided admiration of the energy displayed by that body, who, despite an opposition which would have blasted a weaker Council, kept on the even tenor of their way, making such changes as they believed would advance the interests of the school, and calmly and deliberately bearing down all opposition to the discharge of what they conceived to be their duty. No consideration of policy seems to have affected them as instanced by their decision to make needed changes in the construction of the College laboratories at a time when the expenditure connected therewith would be used by their opponents to affect adversely to their interests an immediately pending election. That such energy, well directed, by a Council having the College interests at heart, can be productive of good results, goes without saying, and while we may not all be willing at present to side with some of their late acts, we can at least be magnanimous enough to give them a chance to carry out their policy in their own way, and permit them to manage affairs which they, with an extended experience, should know more about than we, until such time as the fruits of their actions should materialize. We trust that however much the members of the Council chosen to manage our affairs for the ensuing two years may differ personally as to matters that are past and gone, they will act as a unit in furthering every proposition that will tend to elevate the profession and advance in its truest sense the interests of its members.

LITERA.

### Push Needed in Business.

It is an assured fact nowadays that if you intend to make money you must take hold of something; you must devote your work, your time, your skill, your experience and whatever money you have to

something. To very few indeed does a fortune come by merely waiting for it. And these fortunes themselves are the results of previous years of labor.

Caution is indeed a great thing in investment, but, as in everything else, there can be too much of it. The man who is too cautious in his business policy runs a greater risk of being ruined by missing golden opportunities than one who is seemingly reckless in his undertakings. Conservatism of the genuine sort should be the characteristic of every legitimate business man; aggressiveness, however, in any line of commerce, enlarges to a thousand fold the possibilities of success, while at the same time permitting of the employment of conservative methods.

Gambles in trade or in any other sphere of activity generally come to grief. The genuine business man is a speculator; he is no gambler. He takes risks, but they are warranted by the necessities of his enterprises. He, also, often comes to grief, but his ruin only emphasizes the mistakes that should be avoided by others.

Any man who wishes to invest has lots of good chances. But we must act; and by rightly acting he will win.—*Journal of Finance.*

### Doses of New Remedies.

Acetylphenylhydrazin—antipyretic and analgesic. 3-5 grs. per os.

Agaricine—antisorific in phthisis.  $\frac{1}{2}$  gr. per os.

Amylene hydrate—hypnotic, anodyne.  $\frac{1}{2}$ -1 drachm.

Antirarobin—against skin diseases.

Antikamnia—3 to 10 grs.

Aristol—antiseptic and in skin diseases.

Benzoyl-anilide—antipyretic. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -5 grs. per os.

Benzoyl-guaiacol—antituberculous. 4-10 grs. per os.

Betol—antigonorrhœic. In bougie.

Bismuth salicylate—against gastric affections. 6-15 grs per os.

Bromoform—against pertussis. 1-2 M per os.

Camphoric acid—antisorific in phthisis, etc. 30 grs. per os.

Cetrarin—stomachic. 2 grs. per os.

Chloralamid—hypnotic. 30-45 grs. per os.

Chloralurethan—hypnotic. 15-45 grs. per os.

Cresote—antituberculous. 3 M. per os.

Creolin—antiseptic. 5 M. internally.

Cresalol—antiseptic, antifebrile.

Ethylenimine hydrochloride—general stimulant. 1-6-1.3 gr. subcutaneously.

Guaiacol—antituberculous. 1 M. per os.

Hydrastinine—against uterine hemorrhage. 1 grm. subcutaneously.

Hydroxylamine—against skin diseases. Externally.

Hypnone—hypnotic. 3-8 M. per os.

Ichthyol—antirheumatic; against sciatia, erysipelas, skin diseases. Externally, and 4-20 M. per os.

Iodine trichloride—antiseptic. Externally in 1 per cent. of solution.

Iodoform bituminato—antiseptic. Externally.

Mercury peptoglutine—antisyphilitic. 1-6 gr. subcutaneously.

Mercury phenate—antisyphilitic.  $\frac{1}{4}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$  gr. subcutaneously.

Mercury salicylate—antisyphilitic. 1-6-1.3 gr. subcutaneously.

Mercury succinmate—antisyphilitic.

Methylal—hypnotic and anæsthetic. 15-30 grs. per os.

Methylene blue—analgesic. 8-15 grs. per os.

Methylene chloride—narcotic anæsthetic.

Monobromacetanilid—analgesic. 1-8 grs. per os.

Myrtol—antiseptic in phthisis. 5 M. per os.

Naphthalene—antiseptic. 2-8 grs. per os.

Naphthoic acid—antiseptic and antiparasitic.

Naphthol—antiseptic.

Naphthol camphoratum—antiseptic, antituberculous. Subcutaneously.

Orexin hydrochloride—stomachic. 5-8 grs. per os.

Paraldehyde—hypnotic and sedative. 15-45 M. per os.

Phenylurethan—antifebrile, antirheumatic. 6-8 grs. per os.

Piperazide hydrochloride—general stimulant. Externally.

Pyoktamin—antiseptic.

Pyridin—antiasthmatic. 1-1 $\frac{1}{2}$  drms. by inhalation.

Pyrocin. See acetylphenylhydrazin.

Resorcin—antipyretic and antifermentative.

Rubidium ammonium bromide—antiepileptic.  $\frac{1}{2}$ -1 $\frac{1}{2}$  drachms. per os.

Salol—antiseptic, antigonorrhœic. 15-30 grs. per os.

Sodium anisate—antipyretic, antirheumatic. 15 grs. per os.

Sodium dithiosalicylate—antipyretic, antirheumatic. 3 grs. per os.

Sodium paracresotate—antipyretic, antirheumatic. 8-15 grs. per os.

Sodium theobromine salicylate—diuretic. 8-15 grs. per os.

Somnal-hypnotic—30 M. per os

Sozoiodol—antiseptic. Externally.

Sulphaminol—antiseptic. Externally.

Sulphonal—hypnotic. 15-30 grs. per os.

Terpine hydrate—against pulmonary affections. 3-10 grs. per os.

Terpinol—against pulmonary affections. 2 M. per os.

Tetronal—hypnotic. 15-30 grs. per os.

Thallin sulphate—antigonorrhœic. Injection.

Thiol—ichthyol substitute, *q. v.*

Thioresorcin—antiseptic.

Tribromphenol—antiseptic. Externally.

Trional—hypnotic. 15-30 grs. per os.

Urethane—hypnotic. 15-40 grs. per os.

# FREDERICK STEARNS & CO., MANUFACTURING PHARMACISTS,

DETROIT, MICHIGAN, } WINDSOR, ONT.  
NEW YORK CITY, No. 1 Platt St. }

ESTABLISHED 1855.

## WE MAKE A SPECIALTY OF HIGH GRADE PHARMACEUTICAL PRODUCTS

And offer full lines of the following standard preparations of our own manufacture, as well as many specialties not easily classified under any of the general heads, but which are fully described in our Price Lists and Catalogues, any of which will be mailed free upon application.

### PILLS

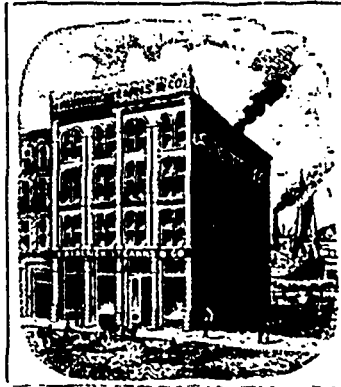
SUGAR & GELATINE COATED, of Br. and U. S. Ph.  
TINTED GRANULES.

We make a specialty in preparing private formula Pills. Estimates furnished upon application, and all formulas kept strictly confidential.

PILLS in BULK, PILLS in BOTTLES, PILLS in WOOD WRAPPED WITH BUYER'S ADDRESS.

ELIXIRS, WINES, SOLUTIONS, SYRUPS, MEDICATED LOZENGES, OINTMENTS AND CERATES.

DRUGGISTS' CONVENIENCES.



LABORATORY AT WINDSOR, ONT.

### FLUID EXTRACTS

Made by the latest improved methods from Select Drugs procured in large quantities from first hands. NO HEAT IS USED, and the full medicinal strength represented.

SOLUBLE ESSENCES, FLAVORING EXTRACTS, PERFUMES, HANDKERCHIEF EXTRACTS, TOILET WATERS, Etc.

CONCENTRATIONS.

### DIGESTIVE FERMENTS.

DIKE'S PEPSIN IN SCALES, DIKE'S PEPSIN POWDERED, LACTINATED PEPSIN, SACCHARATED PEPSIN, COMPOUND PEPSIN POWDER, PURE PANCREATIN, SACCHARATED PANCREATIN.

ELIXIR LACTINATED PEPSIN

This is a very superior preparation.

CASCARA SAGRADA

In form of Fluid Extract, Solid Extract, Pills, Granules, Etc.

## STEARNS' CASCARA AROMATIC

A full strength fluid extract, yet sweet in taste, the bitter principle being entirely masked. Thousands of physicians have tested it and are prescribing it daily. The only liquid preparation of Cascara of concentrated dose applicable to cases of delicate women and children to whom the intense bitterness of the ordinary fluid extracts is nauseating to a prohibitory degree. Samples, literature and further particulars free.

### NON-SECRET MEDICINES

Were originated by us fourteen years ago, and are simply ready-made preparations for household use, pharmaceutically prepared without secrecy. They entirely replace patent or quack medicines, with profit to the retailer and satisfaction to the consumer.

THEY ARE SOLD IN EVERY COUNTRY AND COLONY ON THE FACE OF THE GLOBE.

### SPECIALTIES:

STEARNS' INSTANT HEADACHE CURE

Put up in Limousin cachets, 12 in a box. Liberal supply of samples with orders for three dozen or more.

Stearns' Effervescent Granules Hydromato of Caffeine.

Stearns' Improved Bronchial Lozenges in bulk or in small slide boxes.

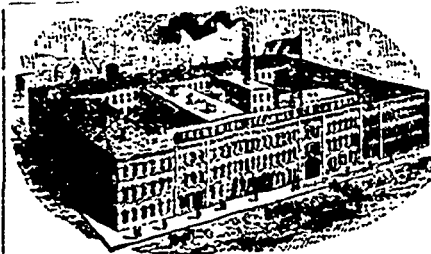
Tonic Hypophosphites, replaces trade-marked and proprietary syrups at half the price.

Little Cathartic Granules in bulk or boxes, with buyer's address.

Aromatic Fluid Extract Licorice, for masking taste of Quinine.

Stearns' Fluid Extract Myrcia (Bay Rum Extract). Highly concentrated, 14 ounces making 8 pints of Bay Rum, having the true odor of the Bay Leaf.

Stearns' Imperial Tooth Soap, the best dentifrice made. Colored lithograph hinged top box.



LABORATORY AT DETROIT, MICH.

FL. EXT. YERBA SANTA AROMATIC, SOLUBLE

For making Syrup of Yerba Santa Aromatic. Each fluid ounce of this syrup will thoroughly mask from 25 to 30 grains of Quinine Sulphate.

Fluid Extract Trifolium Comp. for making Syrup Trifol. Co.

Syrup Trifol. Co. Each fluid ounce contains Red Clover 32 grs., Stillinga, Burdock, Poke Root, Berberis Aquifolium and Cascara America each 16 grs., Prickly Ash Root 4 grs., Iodide Potash 8 grs.

Stearns' Beef, Iron and Wine.

Stearns' Quinine, Wine and Iron.

Fluid Extract Golden Seal, colorless.

Effervescent Headache Powder, a nerve and brain stimulant.

Family Root Beer Extract. Four ounces of this extract makes five gallons of excellent Root Beer.

In the preparation and putting up of a private formula in pillular, powder, liquid or any other form, we can do it better, cheaper and more elegantly than the retail dealer can possibly do for himself.

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

# SEELY

THE

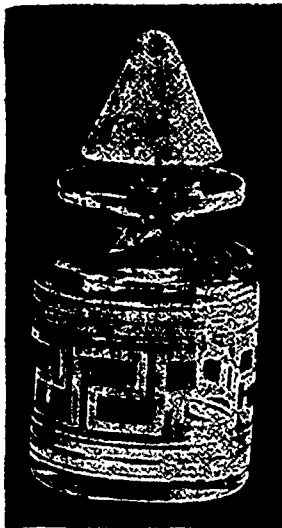
## American Perfumer

(ESTABLISHED 1862.)

Branch:—WINDSOR, ONT.

Seely's PERFUMES have a world-wide reputation, and are known as the STANDARD goods of America.

### SPECIAL ODORS :



No. H (1 IN BOX)  
Cut and Engraved.

Victoria Regia.  
Her Majesty Rose.  
Purple Lilac.  
Mary Anderson.  
Easter Lilly.  
White Rose.  
Knight's Templar.  
Golden Rod.  
Highland Bells.  
Marie Stuart.

### PRICE LIST :

Half Pound Bottles,	-	\$2.00 each.
Dime Size,	-	.85 per doz.
5 oz., No. 013,	-	2.00 "
1 oz., No. A,	-	4.00 "
1½ oz., No. B,	-	6.00 "
2 oz., No. C,	-	8.00 "
10½ oz., No. H, (see cut)	-	4.00 each.

Our line of Imported Cut and Decorated Bottles for the HOLIDAY TRADE has been received, and we are now ready to fill orders for Perfumes, Cologne or Toilet Waters, put up in various sized bottles, which shall be handsomely boxed. Our line will be presented early, and we respectfully ask the Druggists to see it before purchasing elsewhere, as it will be to their interest to do so.

Mail orders receive careful and prompt attention.

Correspondence solicited.

**Seely Manufacturing Co.,**  
DETROIT, MICH. WINDSOR, ONT.

# J. PALMER & SON

1743 &amp; 1745 Notre Dame,

MONTREAL.

AGENTS FOR

## PEARS' & SOAP,

Bertrands Freres Perfumery,

## Dupont's Brushes.

Special prices given for Import Orders on Brushes and Perfumery.

We have just received and our stock is now complete in the following:

Turkey and Honey Comb Sponges, 250 Cases.

Chamois Skins, extra quality and good value.

Violet and White Lilac Perfumes, the latest and best.

Also Roger & Gallet's, Coudray's, Gelle Freres, Pinaud's and Pivers', Colgate's and Vennard's Perfumery.

A splendid variety to select from.

## Mustard Plasters

### IMPROVED.

A test and comparison will show that the Mustard Plasters prepared by JOHNSON & JOHNSON are of greater strength and generally superior to others.

They do not decompose or change with age.

Are in very handsome containers.

Descriptive price list of JOHNSON & JOHNSON'S preparations on application to

**THOS. LEEMING & CO.**  
MONTREAL.

# LYMAN BROS. & CO.

TORONTO, - ONT.

## New Goods.

Acid Chromic.

" Valerianic.

Antifebrine.

Antim Sulph. Precip.

Barytes Muriate.

" Nitrate.

Caffeine.

Cumin Seed:

Digitaline:

Ferri Redact.

Iodoform.

Jewellers' Rouge.

Manganes Phosphate.

" Hypophosphite.

Oil Eucalyptus.

" Pinus Sylvestris.

Pancreatine.

Soda Phosphate.

Zinci Phosphide.

### TETLOW'S SWANDOWN,

In new style with puff box.

### WARWICK'S PERFUMES,

Full lines.

### BOTTLE WAX,

Assorted colors, heavy sticks, for fruit jars.

### I. R. FRUIT JAR RINGS,

Pints and quarts.

### KERNS' RHEUMATIC REMEDY.

It may be to your interest to get our quotations on Special Lines. When writing state probable quantities.

## TRADE NOTES.

T. S. Petric, druggist, Guelph, died Aug. 4th.

Dr. Towler, of Wingham, has disposed of his drug store.

F. T. Carman, drugs and stationery, Moosomin, Assiniboin, is dead.

J. E. Tremble is commencing business on St. Catherine st., Montreal.

R. A. Gordon is opening a new drug business on Bathurst s., Toronto.

Mr. W. G. Keddle, of Oshawa, is now with Mr. Geo. Fear, druggist, Goderich.

Hornochs & Co., druggists, Vancouver, are offering to dispose of their business.

F. G. Pursey, formerly with J. R. Lee, is opening a store on Borden st., Toronto.

Harry Days, druggist, Lucknow, Ont., has bought out his partner's interest in the firm.

J. F. Pursey has taken over the drug business of J. A. Brodie, at 113 Harbord st., Toronto.

C. H. Bowes & Co. have opened a drug store near the corner of Store and Johnson sts., Victoria.

Dr. Lawson is opening a drug store in the building formerly occupied by C. Christie, at Shoal Lake, Man.

The drug stocks of Messrs. W. E. Cochenour and Dr. C. Lutz, in Exeter, Ont., were destroyed by fire Aug. 16th.

J. A. Brodie, of Spadina ave., formerly corner Wilton Ave. and Parliament st., has given up business and closed his store.

Gayfer & Thomson, Ridgetown, have sold out to W. Graham, who has been managing the store for them since they started.

C. A. Wismer, formerly in Essex Centre, is opening a business on the southwest corner Clarence and Dundas st., London.

C. Lugsdin, Pt. Colborne, has sold out to F. K. Brown, of Brownsville. Mr. Lugsdin, we understand, intends settling in Minneapolis.

Geo. Anderson, for many years representing the London Drug Co. on the road, is opening a business on Dandus st., near Wellington, in London.

Neepawa (Man.) Register says, Indians brought in some \$86 worth of seneka root a few days ago. They got 19c. per pound for it at the Neepawa drug store.

Dr. J. W. Cull, Mitchell, has sold out to Howard Thompson, who has been his assistant for some time. Dr. Cull intends practising medicine on the other side.

Mr. Harry Horton, who for the past five years has been chief clerk in Mr. Leroy J. Conger's drug store at 138 Dundas st., Toronto, has recently purchased that gentleman's business.

Dr. W. A. Kyle, of Lanark, Ont., has made an assignment. Last fall he purchased the drug stock of A. Cameron and gave a chattel mortgage in part payment, but the business has not paid.

Messrs. Stewart & Schrader, who were to open a new drug store, Sept. 5th, at 814 College st., Toronto, Ont., had their stock destroyed by fire on the night of Sept. 2nd. Partially insured.

The drug store of Mr. Morris, in Omece, Ont., narrowly escaped destruction by fire on Aug. 27th, when the greater part of the business portion of the town was burned down. This is the second time within two years that the fire fiend has just reached Mr. Morris' premises and stopped there.

## Manitoba Notes.

We regret to hear of the death of Mr. F. T. Carman, the pioneer druggist of Moosomin.

Mr. Henry Bletcher, formerly with Mr. John McKee, of Peterborough, has been engaged as assistant by Mr. Flexon, of Winnipeg.

Mr. Juman, of Winnipeg, is East taking in the rifle matches in Toronto and Ottawa. Before returning he intends visiting Montreal and New York.

Mr. J. A. Hobbs, of Pilot Mound, was in Winnipeg last week purchasing fancy goods for his holiday trade.

Mr. Flexon has returned to Winnipeg from Rat Portage, where with his family he has been enjoying a short holiday.

Mr. Fulford, the genial and successful patent medicine proprietor, visited Winnipeg last week in the interest of his preparations. He is to be congratulated upon the extraordinary demand for Nasal Balm and Pink Pills. Good goods and good advertising tells.

Mr. Geo. F. Langbell, representing the California Fig Syrup Co., has been doing the country in the interests of their popular preparation.

Recamier Cream makes you beautiful, is the watchword of Mr. Van Northwick, the affable representative of the Recamier Mfg. Co., who spent a day in Winnipeg in the interest of his house.

## Nova Scotia Notes.

The present has been a particularly pleasant summer, and more than the usual number of foreign tourists and holiday visitors have thronged our hotels, and principal resorts and routes of travel. Every branch of retail trade benefits more or less from this addition to our summer population and probably none more than the druggists. Our American cousins commonly spend their money freely, and the druggist who has a well chosen stock and knows how to show it usually finds in them liberal and appreciative customers.

Hattie & Mylius have made a striking success of their introduction of peptonized beef and ale. It seems to meet a "felt want" and is selling very freely. It is widely and cleverly advertised, and pays the retailer well, so it has likely "come to stay."

Mr. Rawley seems to be doing well in the late J. K. Bent's old stand, to whose business he succeeds. It is one of the oldest drug stands in the city—long ago occupied by the late R. G. Fraser, and afterwards by John Richardson.

S. W. Munnis, a late graduate of our Pharmaceutical Society, has the shop formerly occupied by Mr. Woolrich, in Water st., and has a fair prospect of building up a good business there.

Chas. E. Huggins has bought out from the widow the stock and good will of the late James R. Gordon, and being competent, industrious, and well liked, will doubtless do a good thing for himself in this central and popular location.

Thos. W. Walsh has added M. D. to his name, and will conjoin medical practice with pharmacy—following the example of his deceased father.

Thos. Ward is building up a nice business in Windsor, where he is well known.

Dr. Chas. Gray has become proprietor of the business of the late A. B. Cunningham, at Annapolis.

## Quebec Pharmaceutical Association.

THE Semi-Annual Examinations for Major and Minor Candidates will commence on Tuesday, October 13th, 1891, at 9 a. m., and will be held in the Lecture Hall of Laval University, Quebec. Candidates must file their applications duly certified, with the Registrar, on or before the 3rd of October. Printed regulations and form of application must be obtained from the Registrar, and duly signed by the applicant.

E. MUIR, Registrar,  
395 LaGauchetière St.

Montreal, Sept. 5th, 1891.

## Toronto Retail Druggists' Association.

REPORT FOR YEAR ENDING SEPT. 11, 1891.

OWING to the large number of our members who attend irregularly, we have thought it expedient to issue a report of the business done during the year, showing the progress made and present status of the T. R. D. A.

Our Association has successfully passed that point where it was a question as to its future existence, and all that is now required to make it a mutual benefit and grand success is for all engaged in the Drug business in Toronto, to unite, and each do his share in forwarding the interests of the entire profession.

The prices published by us in book form are pretty generally utilized throughout the entire city. There were 320 books published, of which 158 were sold outside of the city, 113 in Toronto, leaving a balance of 49 on hand.

Our annual At Home was not so successful as previous years, giving rise to the suggestion that it might be wise another

season to change the style of entertainment.

There were many vigorous discussions; amongst them a motion that we should discard all goods handled by retail houses outside of the trade, although voted down it resulted in the production of a circular to be sent to all the Proprietary and Druggists' Sundry Houses, asking them to co-operate in aiding us to keep in its proper channel, a portion of trade we look upon as being rightfully ours.

Another matter dealt with was the custom of retailing at cost, by the Wholesale Houses we patronize. A committee waited on the Wholesale Drug Houses of Toronto, and gave us quite a lengthy report. Shorter business hours and many other topics were ably discussed and without the least discord.

Another feature has been the reading of Essays. These Essays have been very carefully prepared and have in themselves amply repaid us for our efforts in getting to the meetings.

The Executive Committee suggest among other matters to be dealt with during the incoming year, that some means should be adopted to guard members against the transient "dead beat"—The revision of our prices—Business hours, &c.

It is also suggested that at least some of our Essays and discussions might profitably be based on the B. P.:—The preparations with which we are daily working, the new remedies constantly coming out, dispensing, and like subjects.

The success of the efforts put forth in these and the many other matters awaiting our attention rests in your own hands. We find one person pulling against us neutralizes the efforts of about half a dozen.

#### MEMBERSHIP, ETC.

No. on roll at beginning of year.....	72
New members .....	28
Present membership .....	100
No. of Druggists in city (proprietors).....	123
No. of Drug Stores in city.....	132

J. A. AUSTIN, Secretary.  
G. A. McCANN, President.

#### Ontario College of Pharmacy.

The alterations now being made at the College building, will not be so far advanced as to be in proper condition for the opening of Junior Term as announced in the College Calendar of 1891, as September 7th.

The Council, therefore, at its sitting in August, decided on the following dates, viz:—

Sept. 29th, 1891.	Matriculation Exam.	
30th, "	"	results posted
Oct. 1st "	Formal opening of Jun. term	
Oct. 5th "	Laboratory Course commences	
Dec. 21, 22, 23,	Junior Examinations.	
Dec. 23rd "	Junior Course closes.	

The change in time will not interfere with the amount of instruction given during the Junior term.

To preserve ammonium carbonate pour a little water of ammonia (Am. Journ. Pharm.) into the container.

#### Doctor and Druggist.

Mr. A. M. WRIGHT, druggist at 317 Parliament st., Toronto, sued Dr. Thomas Verner, of 216 Wilton Ave., in the Division Court, to recover \$77 due on a bill of \$161 for drugs. The doctor had an offset to this for \$100, some of which was for professional services and some for money "due on prescriptions at 25 per cent. discount on each." Mr. Wright swore that he did not agree to allow the doctor a percentage for his prescriptions, and declared that "he did not do business in that way." On the other hand the doctor swore that such an understanding did exist, and that he was to use his influence with members of the Orange lodges to deal with Wright. The doctor not being able to prove the agreement, judgment was given against him for \$75.

#### Notes from England.

(By our own correspondent.)

THE annual meeting of the British Pharmaceutical Conference has just been held at Cardiff, South Wales, under the Presidency of Mr. William Martindale, F. C. S.

This Association was started in 1863 for the encouragement of pharmaceutical research, and holds its meetings at various centres usually at the same time and place as the British Association for the Advancement of Science. On its roll of Presidents in past years are the names of H. B. Brady F. R. S., Prof. Bentley, Daniel Hanbury, F. R. S., Prof. Redwood, Prof. Atfield, and other leaders in Pharmacy here.

Mr. Martindale is well worthy of the honor which has been conferred upon him, and the admirable address which he delivered at the commencement of the meeting has been warmly commented upon. In a wide and comprehensive manner he reviewed the recent additions to synthetic remedies, referred to the vexed question of standardisation of drugs and the fashions in medicine, whilst he maintained a firm position on the subject of nostrums and the moral necessity of supplying the article asked for.

It may not be out of place to mention that Mr. Martindale is 50 years of age, and was apprenticed to some relatives at Carlisle in 1856. On coming to London he was engaged for several years in the well known house of T. Morson & Son. He then became Teacher of Pharmacy and Demonstrator in Materia Medica at University College, and was elected an Examiner of the Pharmaceutical Society.

He has always been a large contributor to the pharmaceutical press on pharmaceutical and materia medica subjects, and in 1883 he published the "Extra Pharmacopœia" with the assistance of Dr. Westcott. This invaluable work has gone through seven editions in as many years.

Some twenty papers were contributed at the meeting, which extended over three days. Two were devoted to scientific

papers and discussions, whilst the third was spent in excursions to several places of historic interest and picturesque beauty in the neighborhood.

The following papers were read:— "Proximate Analysis of Ipecacuanha," by Crippe and Whithy, in which the yield of emetine was stated to be about 2 per cent. An ammoniated tincture of ipecacuanha was recommended by Symons, the solution being very diluted, both as regards spirit and ammonia. A sample has been kept perfectly for several years.

"Extractum Euxonymi Siccum" was criticized by Conroy, who advocated the addition of 10 per cent. light magnesia so as to overcome the hygroscopic nature of the extract.

"Indian Gums," such as ghatti, were recommended for pharmaceutical uses by Rideal and Youle, on the score of economy. For B. P. mucilage, 8 parts of water to 1 of gum are sufficient.

Cripps also gave a note on "Volatilo Oil of Copaiba," which has been estimated in several samples of balsam by the action of a current of steam. The proportions varied from 40 to 60 per cent., and turpentine was never found as adulteration though gorgum balsam was.

"Liquid Persian Galbanum," having occurred in commerce of late, E. M. Holmes had attempted to settle its botanical origin. He considered all galbanum came through Persia and belonged to either *Ferula galbaniflua* or *F. Schair*.

Gerrard contributed further investigations on the henbane leaves of commerce. German were found to be very poor, containing only .029 per cent. alkaloid. French yielded .04, and English biennial, .045 per cent.

Henbane seeds had been investigated by Ransom, of the celebrated Hitchin extract-makers. He only obtained .05 per cent. of alkaloid, whilst the large quantity of fixed oil present, 19 per cent., would prevent their replacing the leaves in medicine.

This finished the first day's proceedings. On resuming next day, pharmacists were warned by Hodgkin not to accept glacial phosphoric acid that contained sodium, this being a pure adulteration.

Conroy advocated the addition of glucose to standardised extracts, such as nuxvomica and opium, so as to prevent their losing moisture and becoming thereby stronger.

Allen gave a method of estimating aconitine in aconite preparations which depends on the production of benzoic acid when aconitine is saponified.

Moss recorded further work on cascara sagrada which points to proof spirit as being the best menstruum with which to exhaust and retain the virtues of the bark, whilst he perceived a difference in the bark obtained from S. Oregon and that from N. Oregon, preferring the former.

An emulsion of extract of malt and castor oil was exhibited by Burroughs, made by rubbing the extract in a warm mortar until liquid and gradually adding



= In Emergency Cases =  
**The Medical Man needs :**

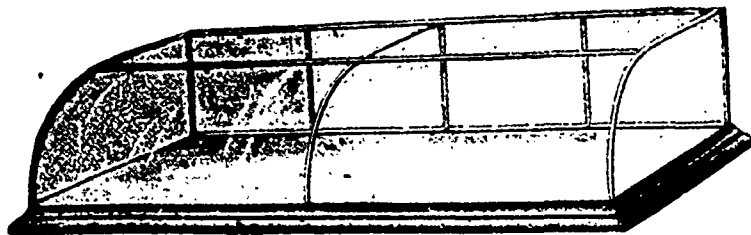
All the precious elements of Prime Beef  
 in some readily available and  
 easily assimilable form.



These are supplied by

**JOHNSTON'S FLUID BEEF**

Largely used by the medical profession during operations, and in cases of extreme exhaustion.



**H. G. Laurence & Son**

MANUFACTURERS OF

**SHOW CASES.**

Store, Office and Bank Fittings.

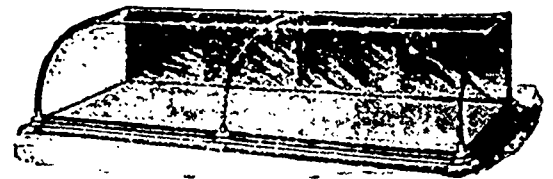
Interior Hardwood Finishing of all Descriptions.

Estimates and Sketches Supplied.

196 KING ST. WEST, TORONTO.

Send for Catalogue and Price List.

**Standard Show Case Works,**



— MANUFACTURERS OF SHOW CASES IN —

Metal, Walnut, Oak, Cherry and Mahogany.

You will save money by sending for our prices before buying.

ROBERT ALLEN, = Standard Show Case Works, = Windsor, Ont.

**Dominion Show Case Works, WAGNER, ZEIDLER & CO.**  
 (Formerly DOMINION SHOW CASE CO.)

HIGHEST AWARDS RECEIVED WHEREVER EXHIBITED.



MANUFACTURERS OF

Show Cases of every description in Nickel, Silver, Walnut, Ebonized, etc.

Hardwood Store Fittings, Metal Sash Bars, etc.

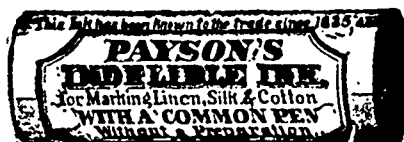
Send for Catalogue and Price List.

Show Rooms, Head Office and Factory : West Toronto Junction, Ont.

FOR PROPRIETARY MEDICINES  
 INKS, EXTRACTS &c.  
 SAMPLES & PRICES FURNISHED

**THE COUGH**  
 SCREW & CAPSULE CO.  
 SOLE MANUFACTURERS  
 132 NASSAU STREET,  
 NEW YORK.

THE OLDEST. - THE BEST.



Trade Supplied by all Wholesale Druggists.

**BARKWELL'S CORN CURE.**

The Best Selling, Best Advertised,  
 And Most Reliable in the Market.

ORDER A SAMPLE DOZEN FROM YOUR JOBBER.

W. S. BARKWELL, LONDON, ONT.



the oil Flavored with essential oils of almond, lemon and peppermint, a palatable preparation was made.

Eucalyptol was shown by Davies to occur just as largely in *Eucalyptus dumosa* and *E. Oleosa* as in the official varieties.

Farr and Wright found 50 per cent. alcoholic menstruum best for preparing tincture of hyoseyanus and recommended its being standardized to contain .01 per cent. of alkaloid.

Several novelties were exhibited of wholesale firms at the recent meeting of the British Medical Association. A new chloride of ammonium inhaler in the shape of a pipe, the bowl being divided into two compartments, for the ammonia and hydrochloric acid. Seabury & Johnson had linsed poultices and sulphur candles. Johnson & Johnson showed Uppjohn's friable pills, which have puzzled everybody here as to how they are made. Wyley & Co. exhibited Codeia jelly in separate squares or doses. Oppenheimer's "pala-tinoids" attracted a good deal of attention; they are shaped like a compressed tablet, but are only two gelatine discs between which is placed the powdered drug and the discs then united at their edges. In water they rapidly dissolve or open and discharge the powder. Hewlett & Son had antiseptic jellies, made with 1 per 1000 of corrosive sublimate and scented with otto. Allen & Hanbury had hypodermic pellets, which dissolve when dropped into water with effervescence, as they contain a small quantity of a carbonate and citric acid. By this means rapid disintegration is obtained without heat.

**FORMULÆ.—Cold Cream.**—Oil of almonds, 8 ozs.; rose water, 4 ozs.; white wax, 2 ozs.; powdered borax,  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz.; otto, 10 drops. Melt wax and add oil, dissolve borax in the rose water by gentle heat and add it slowly to the wax and oil in a mortar. Stir, and when cold, add otto.—*British and Colonial Druggist.*

**Elixir of Kola.**—Powdered kola nuts, 1 oz.; rectified spirit, 3 ozs.; water, 5 ozs. Macerate a week and filter. This filtrate mixed with an equal quantity of glycerine and add two drams of spirit of chloroform.—*Ibid.*

**Improved Mel. Boracis.**—Borax, 2 ozs.; glycerine, 1 oz.; tragacanth powder, 90 grs.; honey to 1 pint.—*Pharm. Jour.*

### English Market Report.

LONDON, Aug. 28, 1891.

THE past month has shown a distinct improvement in general tone on the market and drugs are generally firm. The early part of the month prices were depressed and business quiet. This was chiefly due to the large auctions which had accumulated, and the unfavorable anticipations connected therewith. These took place on the 20th and were very heavy. The demand, however, was greater than was expected, and prices, in many instances, advanced. Cardamoms, senna, and opium showed most improvement.

The chemical market has remained firm

in spite of numerous adverse rumors. The Union prices for soda compounds are fairly maintained, but there is not wanting a sign of speedy and steady opposition. Cream of Tartar has advanced, owing to scarcity of supplies.

The following are current rates:—

CHEMICALS.		
Acid citric	per lb.	\$ 38
" oxalic	"	07
" Tartar	"	29
Borax	"	06
Cream Tartar	"	24
Copper sulphate	"	04
Iodine	per oz.	18
Mercury	per lb.	46
" perchloride	"	66
" subchloride	"	82
Potash bichromate	"	08
" chlorate	"	11
Soda caustic	per cwt.	2 66
" crystals	"	74
" bicarbonate	"	1 72
Sulphur roll	"	1 92
DRUGS.		
Aloes Cape	per lb.	\$ 12
Balsam Peru	"	1 32
" tolu	"	30
Buchu leaves	"	10
Cantharides Rus.	"	84
Camphor, refined	"	40
Ergot	"	36
Ipecacuanha root	"	1 92
Jalap	"	32
Kola nuts	"	30
Oil pepperm't, HC	"	3 50
" anisced	"	1 46
Opium	"	\$2 04 @ 2 28
Quinine, Germ.	per oz.	20
" Howard's	"	28
Sarsaparilla, Jam	per lb.	32

### Syndicate Purchases Abandoned

FOR some time negotiations have been going on between the proprietors of the Burlington and Hamilton glass works, of Hamilton, and a syndicate of English capitalists with a view to the transference of the works to the syndicate. This was, we understand, only part of a large deal by which the syndicate was to obtain control of the glass and crockery industries of Canada, taking over not only the Hamilton works, but also the Montreal glass works and the extensive crockery works at St. Johns, Quebec. The amount of capital to be invested, we believe, was considerably over \$1,000,000. The price asked by the Hamilton firm was \$350,000 for the real estate, plant, good will and a portion of the stock of both factories, the firm to retain the bulk of the stock and all the book debts; and the offer was favorably received. But the whole scheme has fallen through. The reason given by the English syndicate for not going on with it is the bad condition of the money market owing to the recent financial crisis caused by the failure of South American securities.

### A New Kind of Drunkenness.

THE ginger habit has broken out in Philadelphia with dreadful results, deaths in many instances being attributed to use of the article. Tincture of ginger or Jamaica ginger is the strongest and most irritating alcoholic solution known, ranking next to alcohol absolute which is undrinkable.

Those who use it are women and the habit has so encroached upon the best society that at the morning and afternoon gatherings of ladies it is freely used. The habit once acquired becomes hopeless. It is worse than the liquor habit and undermines health and morals.—*Exchange.*

DR. TRONCHET lately communicated to the *Bulletin Medical* his views as to the pharmacy of iodol, which he thinks should be employed with olive oil. In quantities of 10 to 150 it makes a clear and elegant preparation. He gives the following formulae: Emulsion—Iodol, 1 gram; neutral glycerin, 10 grams; water, 20 grams; gum acac., 2.50 grams. Solution—Iodol, 10 grams; olive oil or oil of sweet almonds, 150 grams. Crayons and Bougies—Iodol, 50 eg.; lanolin, wax and gum, of each 25 eg. Ointment—Iodol, 1 gram; vaseline, 10 grams. Dr. Tronchet says he has tried all the formulae and prefers the above.—*Pharm. Record.*

A NEW cable to the West Indies is among the coming probabilities of the near future, as the *Bureau of American Republics* is informed. F. N. Gisbong, official electrician to the Government of Canada, has recommended the construction of such a line after visiting the West Indies and collecting statistics as to the volume of business that may be expected from each island. His report has been submitted to a London syndicate. The line recommended will be an extension of the cable between Halifax and Bermuda, and will terminate at Demarara, touching on its route Fortune Island and the Island of Jamaica and passing through the Caicos passage.

**CHLORATE POTASSIUM BY ELECTROLYSIS.**—At Vallorbes, a town in Switzerland near the French frontier and the falls of the Orbe River, the process of converting potassium chloride into potassium chlorate is carried on at the rate of a ton a day. M. Lunge, in *La Lumiere Electrique*, states that the falls furnish electricity as also the power necessary for the process, which is in the main the conversion of a 25 per cent. solution of the chloride, which is placed in tanks in which a porous diaphragm separates the cathodes of iron from the anodes of platinum. The action of the electric current is to liberate hydrogen from a portion of the water, oxygen being taken up; and the chlorate formed being much less soluble, it is precipitated, washed and dried. The process is more direct, cleaner, simpler, quicker, leaves no residue and requires no fuel.

**NAPHTHALIN** as a vermifuge is now receiving much attention, and its use in doses of 4 to 8 grains for children and 15 grains for adults is said to be almost invariably followed by the complete expulsion of the tape worm, and this, too, in cases where other drugs have failed.

**Laurocerasin** is a compound of amygdalin and amygdalic acid, found in the ripe seeds of bitter almond.

---

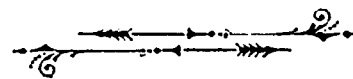


# HOW TO MAKE MONEY

---

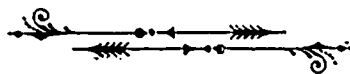
ALWAYS KEEP IN STOCK

Dr. Clark's Lightning Liniment,



- AND -

Dr. Clark's Catarrh Cure.



LARGE SALES. - LARGE PROFITS.

---

CAN BE PURCHASED FROM ALL

Wholesale Druggists in Canada

AT \$4.00 PER DOZEN, LESS 5%.

## THE CLARK CHEMICAL CO.,

186 ADELAIDE STREET, WEST,

TORONTO.



## Practical Hints on Dispensing for Students.

BY C. J. S. THOMPSON.

(From the *British and Colonial Druggist*.)

### INCOMPATIBLE MIXTURES—CONTINUED.

Iodum with ammonia, metallic salts, mineral acids, and vegetable alkaloids.

Ipecacuanha with lead salts, mercury vegetable acids with astringent infusions.

Krameria with alkalies, salts of iron and lead and gelatine.

Magnes. carbonate, with acids.

Magnes. sulph. with alkaline carbonates, and acetate of lead.

Morphia hydrochlor, with alkalies, astringent infusions and decoctions.

Opium preparations with alkaline carbonates, salts of lead, iron, copper, and zinc, liquor arsenicalis, and vegetable astringents.

Parera with persalts of iron, salts of lead, and tincture of iodine.

Plumbi acetas with sulphuric acid, tannic acid and their salts.

Plumbi subacet. liq. with hard water mineral acids, and their salts, vegetable acids, alkalies, potass. iodid; all astringents, preparations of opium, and albuminous liquids.

Potass. bromid. with acids and acidulous salts, metallic salts, and spirit of nitrous ether.

Potass. iodid. with bismuth subnit., spirit of nitrous ether, decoction of liquorice, preparations containing starch or acid. Precipitates alkaloids.

Potass. liq. with acids, metallic salts, preparations of ammonia, belladonna, henbane, and stramonium.

Potass. permanganate decomposes at once when mixed with any organic substance.

Quinine with all alkalies and their carbonates; astringent infusions throw down a precipitate of tannate of quinine.

Roses infusion with alkalies; borax changes its color to green.

Spirit. ether. nit. with iodide of potassium, sulphate of iron, tincture of guaiacum, gallic and tannic acids.

Strychnine is precipitated from solution of its salts by potash or carbonate of soda.

### HOSPITAL DISPENSING.

The dispensing in hospitals, both for out-door and in-door patients, is of course carried on in a very much larger scale than in the pharmacy. Prescriptions are prepared in a much more rough and ready method. Difficulties are not so often encountered, nor are the combination of drugs met with such infinite variety as in private practice. Mixtures are usually compounded in large quantities, according to the pharmacopœia of the hospital, except in special cases, and are as a rule of a very simple nature. The hospital dispenser's chief qualifications, beyond experience, are a cool head, and quick and methodical habits to enable him to get through his work.

### STRAINING.

When a mixture has been prepared, be-

fore finishing it off, the dispenser should never omit to closely examine the liquid by holding the bottle up against the light, in order to detect the presence of any foreign bodies, such as small pieces of straw, dirt or dust, &c., that may have inadvertently got into it. If any matter of this kind is noticed, a small piece of tow or absorbent wool should be placed in a funnel, and the mixture carefully strained through it.

Glass wool, flannel and asbestos are also sometimes used as straining media. For liquids of a thicker consistence, such as syrup or mucilage, a piece of moderately coarse muslin is most suitable. It is well to consider if some mixtures should be strained or not. However strong the temptation may be to remove an ugly precipitate or resinous deposit to improve the appearance of a mixture, the dispenser is not justified in doing so, and depriving it of perhaps an active ingredient. A mixture should be strained only when it is desired to remove any matter that should not be present. It is quite unnecessary to use a handful of tow, or other straining media, a common habit of students; a very small quantity will answer the purpose, just sufficient being used to cover the neck of the funnel, and the liquid poured slowly through. If a large piece of tow is used a good deal of the liquid is absorbed by it.

### DROPS AND DRAUGHTS.

The term "drops" is usually applied to a liquid medicine that is ordered to be taken in doses of from one drop to a teaspoonful and in quantities of from two to sixteen drachms or more. They generally consist of a tincture or other spirituous preparation undiluted with water. They rarely cause the dispenser any difficulty, and are generally dispensed in glass-stoppered bottles, and sent out capped with skin or leather. Drops intended for application to the eyes require very careful preparation, and great exactness should be exercised in weighing and measuring. Minute quantities of such alkaloids as eserine or cocaine are frequently prescribed by oculists, and when the amount ordered is unweighable on the dispensing scale, a solution of definite strength may be made, and the exact quantity can then easily be calculated and measured off. Eye drops should be tested with litmus paper before sending out, to ensure they are neutral. It is customary to dispense them in special eye-drop bottles, the stopper of which forms a dropper by which they may be applied. If any of the ingredients used are affected by the action of light the bottle should be covered with paper, if one of colored glass is not used.

The draught is a term applied to a liquid medicine usually of from one to two ounces in quantity, of which the whole is to be taken for a dose. At one time it was a very popular form of administering medicine, and formerly it was customary to dispense mixtures in the shape of draughts, six, eight, or twelve, as ordered, each bottle containing one dose. The

compounding of draughts seldom present any special difficulties, being, as a rule, of a very simple character. When several are to be prepared, the best method is to mix the whole quantity required in a glass measure, instead of making each draught separately, and when complete fill the requisite number of bottles. In those cases where more than one dose is contained in a bottle, an equal division should be accurately marked on a strip of paper and pasted up the side of the bottle.

### EMULSIONS.

An emulsion is defined by Redwood as "a mechanical mixture, having a milky appearance, of an oil, fat or resin, with water, the admixture being promoted and rendered more or less permanent by the presence of an alkali, or gum, or some equivalent substance, such as albumen or caseine." As a natural emulsion, milk may be taken as an excellent example. The emulsions we meet with in pharmacy are produced by mechanical manipulation and are formed by triturating an oil or some resinous substance with an emulsifying agent and changing its appearance by so breaking up the oil globules, and rendering it capable of being mixed with aqueous menstrua. An emulsion may be pronounced perfect when no oil globules are visible, and it is of creamy consistence and does not separate on standing. As no one emulsifying agent can be said to act with equal success in every case, it may be well to mention the most suitable agent to use in connection with the various bodies met with in pharmacy. When emulsions are met with in prescriptions they are usually required without delay, and the dispenser should know at once the best agent to employ for the purpose. The success of an emulsion does not depend upon this alone, but also largely on the manipulative skill which experience and practice only can teach. The emulsifying agents generally used are gums acacia and tragacanth and their mucilages, alkalies, the yolk of an egg, tincture of quillaria or senega, &c. As general rules the student should remember that when making an emulsion the oil or other body to be emulsified should be added to the emulsifying agent. That in such cases when an oil and mucilage are being mixed, a second lot of oil should not be added until the previous one had been thoroughly emulsified. Trituration should be performed in quick, regular movements, and as lightly as possible, taking care to stir only in one direction, and not to reverse it.

As an example of a single emulsion the guaiacum mixture of the Pharmacopœia may be taken as a type. The resin should first be rubbed down to a very fine powder in a mortar—a rule which should always be observed when dealing with solid substances of a similar nature—the sugar and powdered gum acacia being triturated with it. The cinnamon water is now added gradually, the whole being well triturated until the resin is emulsified.

Cod-liver oil is sometimes a source of trouble to students to render into a good

UNDER PATRONAGE OF U. S. GOVERNMENT.  
ESTABLISHED 1860.

HERMAN BECKER.

FREDERICK BAXTER.

# The Philadelphia Truss Company!

(Successors to S. S. Ritter & Co.) Inventors and Sole Manufacturers of

## THE CHAMPION TRUSS

AWARDED  
GOLD MEDAL AT NEW ORLEANS.

AWARDED  
SPECIAL MEDAL AT CENTENNIAL.

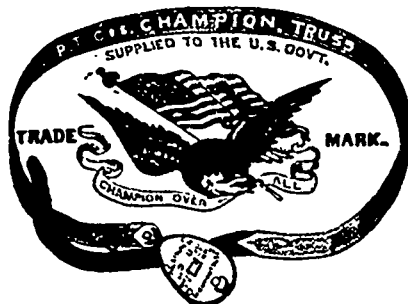
MANUFACTURED FOR

U. S.

Army, Navy & Pension Departments.

ALSO

U. S. MARINE HOSPITAL SERVICE.



GENUINE BEAR OUR

Firm Name, Dates of Patents,  
and also our Trade Mark

**"CHAMPION"**

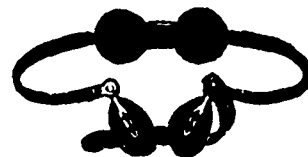
On Plate of Each Truss.

ALSO MANUFACTURERS OF THE

NEW INDESTRUCTIBLE VULCANOID TRUSSES AND ADJUSTABLE ABDOMINAL SUPPORTER

(best in use) and all kinds of Spring and Elastic Trusses, Abdominal  
Supporters, Elastic Stockings, Belts, Shoulder Braces, Suspensory  
Bandages, and Headquarters for Crutches.

Hard Rubber Trusses, Supporters, &c.



The Philadelphia Truss Co.'s Genuine are made from "Rubber" specially cared for "Trusses," and less liable to crack or peel off than other makes. The Springs are made of a superior quality of "Malleable Steel," and can be bent or shaped to fit any form of body. We make the most complete line of the finest finished goods ever offered to the trade, and at prices from 25 to 50 per cent. lower than any other house.

### PHILADELPHIA TRUSS COMPANY,

610 Locust Street, (P. O. Box 1207) PHILADELPHIA.

DEPOTS: Montreal, Que.

Toronto, Ont.

London, Eng.

SEND FOR CATALOGUE AND PRICE LIST.

# CARBOLIC ACID.

Having introduced the most improved machinery, including a Powerful Ice Machine, we are enabled to manufacture all grades of Carbolic Acid in large quantities.

**CRYSTAL CARBOLIC ACID**, specially prepared to withstand summer temperatures.

In 1 and 5 pound Bottles, Cans and Bulk.

**LIQUID CARBOLIC ACID**, same test as Calvert's No. 5. A very cheap disinfecting acid.

In all size Packages.

**CRUDE CARBOLIC ACIDS** of all kinds, percentage of acid guaranteed.

Free from sediment.

**CARBOLATE of LIME; CARBOLIC SHEEP DIP**, etc.

SEND FOR SAMPLES.

**The H. W. Jayne Chemical Co.,**

FRANKFORD, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

emulsion. The agents generally used are gum tragacanth, gum acacia, tincture of quillain, &c., but the best results, as a rule, are obtained with tragacanth. The B. P. C. formula, in which the use of a mortar is dispensed with, forms a good emulsion if carefully prepared. The method of procedure is to place 40 ounces of cod-liver oil in a dry Winchester quart, then mix together by themselves half an ounce of simple tincture of benzoin and spirit of chloroform with 200 grains of powdered tragacanth. This is added to the oil, and the whole well shaken for a minute. A pint of distilled water is now added all at once, the whole being well agitated again, and finally the flavoring oil, glycerine, and sufficient distilled water to make 4 pints is put in, and the emulsion well shaken for some little time. When the powdered gum tragacanth alone is used to emulsify cod-liver oil, it is necessary to use a mortar. If it is thought desirable to use gum acacia as the emulsifying agent, a good result may be got with the following proportions:—Rub 24 parts of powdered white sugar and gum acacia together in a large mortar, adding sufficient water to form a thickish paste. Now add gradually 48 parts of cod-liver oil in small quantities at a time, triturating regularly until the whole of the oil is emulsified. Thin down slowly with 36 parts of distilled water, flavoring with suitable essential oil, such as almonds or cinnamon. The whole should then be allowed to stand for some time in the mortar, being triturated now and again until a good emulsion results. A thin and creamy emulsion of cod-liver oil may be prepared with the aid of tincture of quillain and an alkali. It will be found suitable for the exhibition of such soluble medicinal agents as the hypophosphites of soda or lime, &c. The tincture of quillain bark may be made as follows, and will be found a most useful emulsifying agent:—

Quillain bark ..... 2 ozs.  
Rectified spirit ..... 10 ozs.

Reduce the bark to coarse powder and macerate in the spirit for four days and filter.

To prepare the emulsion, nineteen ounces of lime water and one ounce of the tinctures should be mixed together and placed in a Winchester. Now add gradually 20 ounces of cod-liver oil, shaking well between each addition of the oil, and continue the agitation until the whole is thoroughly incorporated. The emulsion may be flavored with vanilla or almonds, which should first be dissolved in a few drops of chloroform and then added. When it is desired to mix a medicinal agent with this emulsion it should be dissolved in the lime water.

Balsam of copaiba may be emulsified with gum acacia, solution of potash, or the yolk of an egg. If acacia is employed, it answers best in the form of the powdered gum, and the average quantity required is at least one fourth of the weight of the oleo. resin about to be emulsified. The following form is one often met with, and

from which a good result may be obtained:—

℞ Bals. copaiba ..... 1 oz.  
Pulv. acacia ..... 3 drs.  
Tr. hyoseyan ..... 2 drs.  
Spt. ether nit ..... 2 drs.  
Aque. ....ad 8 ozs.  
Misc.

To prepare this emulsion first place the powdered gum in a dry mortar, then add sufficient water to form a stiff mucilage, then add a very small quantity of copaiba, and well triturate until completely mixed. More copaiba should now be added in small proportions until the whole is completely incorporated. If the emulsion is getting too thick, add a little water now and again. Lastly, the remainder of the water is added, and the tincture and spirit. An excellent emulsion of copaiba may be made with the solution of potash of the British Pharmacopœia as an agent, in which the use of a mortar is unnecessary. Mix the solution of potash with about half an ounce of water in a bottle. Now add the copaiba in small quantities, about a drachm at a time, pouring it into the centre of the alkaline solution and agitating vigorously between each addition. When all the oleo-resin is emulsified, the water should be added in the same manner, about one ounce at a time, and finally any other ingredients, the whole being well shaken. An emulsion prepared with the yolk of an egg is a favorite form with some prescribers.

℞ Bals. copaiba ..... 3 drs.  
Ol. santal ..... 20 m.  
Ovi. vitelli ..... 1  
Syr. zingib ..... 4 drs.  
Vin. xerici ..... 3 ozs.  
Aque. ....ad 8 ozs.  
Misc.

To prepare the yolk, first fracture the egg shell about the centre with a knife, or by means of a sharp knock on the edge of a measure, and divide the shell in half, allowing the albumen to escape by retaining the yolk in the shell until it has all drained off, then place the yolk in a mortar and well triturate it. The copaiba and oil should now be added in small proportions as described before, and when they are thoroughly incorporated, the syrup, wine, and water having been previously mixed, should be slowly stirred, in and the emulsion is complete.

Castor oil is best emulsified with gum acacia, or its mucilage, and is usually made up with sugar and cinnamon water. The oil of sweet almonds form a good emulsion with a solution of potash or other alkali, and may be emulsified without difficulty in a bottle.

℞ Ol. amygdal dulc. .... 3 drs.  
Liq. potas. .... ½ dr.  
Vin. ipcc ..... 1 dr.  
Syr. violæ ..... ½ oz.  
Aque. ....ad 3 ozs.  
Misc.

This is a common prescription, and the emulsion is easily formed when the right method of procedure is known. The oil should be put into the bottle with about two drachms of water first, then add the solution of potash, and shake well until completely emulsified. The water may

now be added gradually, the bottle being well shaken between the addition of each portion, and finally the other ingredients.

Turpentine is usually emulsified with the yolk of an egg, and also forms a good emulsion with soap. When made in the following proportions it does not separate:

℞ Ol. Terebinth ..... 2 drs.  
Pulv. supo. castil. .... 1 scr.  
Aq .....ad 4 drs.  
Misc.

Place the soap in a mortar and add the turpentine gradually with rapid trituration, when completely incorporated pour into a bottle and add the water in small quantities at a time, with frequent agitation until completed.

To form an emulsion with spermaceti, it should first be rubbed down one with a few drops of rectified spirit, and emulsified with the yolk of an egg. This agent is undoubtedly the best for emulsifying any solid fats, the proper method being to rub them well together in a mortar until thoroughly incorporated together. The oil of mule may be emulsified with mucilage or tincture of quillain.

Balsam of Peru and tincture benzoin with yolk of an egg.

The addition of borax to an emulsion often improves it, but spirit in any quantity, and the admixture of glycerine also, have a tendency to cause it to separate. Such gum-resins as myrrh ammoniacum, &c., should be rubbed down as fine as possible in a mortar, and gradually triturated with water alone, the insoluble part being strained out.

(To be continued.)

### 'Aristol' in Burns and Scalds.

Dr. Heinrich Stern, New York City, says in *The Practitioner*:

I HAD lately two cases of the above injuries under my care, which the exclusive use of Aristol brought to an early and good recovery.

CASE I.—A girl, aged 24, a cook by occupation; her injury was one of the so-called "fourth degree." The seat of it the forearm, the skin and subcutaneous tissues had been destroyed, the parts turned hard dry and eschar like; the surrounding skin became contracted and folded. I applied at once:

Aristol, 1 part.  
Vaseline, 10 parts.

The eschar was completely separated by the fourth day, after which by continuous use of the ointment suppuration was limited, and granulation and afterwards repair was completed in less than 1 month.

CASE II.—Child of four years, fell in a bath-tub of hot water. The injury was one of the blister stage; the serum beneath the cuticle showed itself nearly all over the body. I punctured the largest blister carefully, and applied aristol in the before mentioned manner. In about two weeks after the child had recovered.

VALERINE and Chatenine are two new alkaloids discovered by Waliszewski in valerian root. They yield crystallizable salts.

# If you require Pepsin suitable for Solutions

YOU WILL FIND FAIRCHILD'S GLYCERINUM PEPTICUM THE BEST ADAPTED FOR THIS PURPOSE.

*It is the most active, convenient and economical.*

*It is a highly potent glycerine solution from the stomach, free from all suggestion of animal origin. Freely miscible with all the fluids or agents with which pepsin is, or should be combined in solution.*

*It has a definite standard of strength and can readily be adjusted to any required dosage, or to represent any given amount of the dried ferment.*

*Glycerinum Pepticum is free from alcohol, sugar or antiseptics and will keep well in all climates.*

*Samples sent gratis upon request. Supplied by wholesale dealers everywhere.*

**FAIRCHILD BROS. & FOSTER,**

82 & 84 Fulton Street, NEW YORK.

## Department of Pharmacy DETROIT COLLEGE OF MEDICINE.

ANNOUNCEMENT 1891-92.

The Second Session of the Department of Pharmacy [DETROIT COLLEGE OF MEDICINE] will begin on WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 23RD, 1891, in the College Building, corner of Mullett and St. Antoine Streets.

### FACULTY:

THEO. A. MCGRAW, M. D.

Dean of Faculty.

J. E. CLARK, M. D.

Prof. General Chemistry and Toxicology.

EZRA J. KENNEDY, PH. C.

Prof. Theoretical and Practical Pharmacy.

GEORGE SUTTIE, PH. C.

Prof. Materia Medica and Botany.

E. C. SKINNER, M. D.

Prof. Pharmacal Jurisprudence.

For particulars, Announcement, Terms, etc., address

E. C. SKINNER, M. D., Secretary.

College Building, cor. St. Antoine and Mullett Sts.

## Pharmaceutical Notes.

BY J. N. GOOD, PH. G.

A SIMPLE and approximate test for the strength of ground mustard is the taste. Place a pinch upon the tongue and if the article be good the pungent volatile oil will be quickly recognized. The burning taste of red pepper (which is sometimes added to poor mustard) is readily detected.

*Glycerin* is an alcohol. This is an explanation of the fact (quite generally known) that it prevents fermentation in vegetable solutions. The use of from five to ten per cent. of it in mucilage of acacia and a number of the official syrups is justifiable, particularly during the summer months.

Variation in our formulas for ointments, according to the season, is advisable. They should never be as firm as cerates and rarely should they be as soft as hard. Paraffin is the natural and proper substance to use for raising the melting point of petrolatum. Having melted them gradually and slowly together, allow the mixture to cool without stirring, otherwise it will be granular.

*Oleates* have proven themselves worthy of a permanent place in epidermic medication. The mode of manufacture has entirely changed in the last few years, the process of double decomposition being the favorite one now. The difficulties to be encountered in their manufacture have been so much magnified by druggists that they are seldom home-made. Of the "oleated solutions," the original form, oleate of quinine and oleate of cocaine seems to be the most important. The latter may be made as easily as a simple prescription can be prepared and at one-half the cost which the manufacturer will charge. Take the uncombined alkaloid (not the salt) and dissolve it in a small quantity of oleic acid, with the aid of a gentle heat, and then add almond oil up to a definite weight. A bland, fixed oil for diluting these oleated solutions is preferable to oleic acid.

It is often difficult to obtain sulphur, either the washed or precipitated, which is satisfactory for use in ointments. Druggists should, themselves, wash the sulphur for this purpose. Distilled water, to which a small quantity of water of ammonia has been added, is used. This removes the sulphurous acid, a substance which we expect will be formed when sulphur is sublimed. (See the pharmacopœia for the proportions and manipulation.)

*Precipitated Sulphur* should be purified for this purpose by the process of elutriation. Sand, dirt and gritty substances, together with sulphate of calcium, which may be used as an adulterant, are in this way removed.

In the U. S. P. process for making veratrine ointment the directions are to triturate the veratrine first with alcohol and then add the benzoinated lard. I have had better satisfaction from the use of a bland, fixed oil, rubbing it entirely

smooth, than from the use of alcohol. The latter evaporates so quickly as to leave a tough, extract-like mass, which will not mix with lard.

*Distilled Water* should be used in making the medicated waters. Druggists often ignore this requirement of the pharmacopœia. You should also satisfy yourselves of its purity by the use of the three following tests, at least, viz: Nitrate of silver for chlorides, permanganate of potassium for organic matter, and chloride of barium for sulphates. Sulphuric acid is likely to be an accidental impurity from the use of a carboy which had previously contained it.

A somewhat similar course of testing should be applied to acetic acid. Do not use acetic acid which quickly discharges the color of permanganate of potassium if a few drops of the solution are added to it. The empty reumatic odor and taste of the impure article are easily recognized. For medicinal use, as in making spirit of Mindererus, purchase only that which is guaranteed chemically pure, and before you use it, test it. The No. 8 acid of commerce is notoriously impure and of an indefinite strength.

The following syrups of the National Formulary deserve a passing notice:

*Syrup of Hydriodic Acid*, made by the reaction between iodide of potassium and tartaric acid, and containing a small amount of hypophosphite of potassium, remains colorless for apparently an indefinite period. Both it and the U. S. P. syrup seem to me to contain too little acid.

*Syrup of Iodide of Iron*, made by the use of the solution, manifests no disposition to change. This cannot be said of the official syrup.

The compound syrup of the Hypophosphites, N. F., may be improved in appearance by the use of strychnine alkaloid instead of tincture of nux vomica, and in taste by the introduction of some orange flower water. It takes the place of a number of proprietary syrups now on the market. From a thoughtless use of the word compound, by physicians, I am inclined to believe patients sometimes get one of those tonic syrups when the official article was intended. We should be very careful to avoid the error which comes from this confusion of names.

For a general formula for making syrups from fluid extracts the official syrup of senega (omitting the water of ammonia) may be taken as a type. Triturate the mixture of fluid extract and water with purified talcum before filtering and the transparency of the liquid is insured.

Mistakes in the preparation of some of the official mixture occasionally occur. Do not commit the error of using the compound tincture of lavender (formerly and still quite generally called spirits) in making the compound iron mixture. The only spirit of lavender now in the pharmacopœia is the simple solution of oil in alcohol.

In making chalk mixture the mistake is often made in using precipitated instead of prepared chalk. The former is white

and smooth and soft, and is apt to be used by him who considers himself very upright. The fact is he leans beyond the perpendicular. The one is the product of the laboratory and is artificial; the other is natural and is "of the earth, earthy." It is a good article of chalk that we want in this mixture and not pure carbonate of calcium.

An improvement in the compound liquorice mixture is a "consummation devoutly to be wished." I should like to see it taken out of this class and put among the solutions. To do this I should be willing to have the old name, "brown mixture," sacrificed. This can be accomplished only by obtaining an extract of liquorice free from the insoluble substances, notably flour and starch, which it contains.

An intelligent classification of the preparations of the pharmacopœia will take Basham's mixture (mixture of acetate of iron and ammonium) out of its present plebeian company and put it among the solutions where it naturally belongs. It is a pleasant and efficient preparation of iron, and deserves the popularity which it has attained and which will doubtless grow.

There is truth in the saying "Economy is Wealth." Likewise do we acknowledge the verity of the following: "Honesty is the best policy." The point I wish to make is this: Druggists cannot afford to be too economical. Make room for good drugs by your contributions to the sewer, the furnace and the ash-pit from your stock of old ones. To particularize, I would say, do not dispense sour syrups; rancid ointments, nor use old and worthless rhubarb, narcotic herbs, powdered caustics, or powdered ergot. He only is the reliable druggist who knows when drugs have become worthless with age and has the courage to sacrifice them.—*Myer Bros.' Druggist.*

## Aristol.

I HAVE drawn the following conclusions after observing its action during the past five months:—

1. The drug is free from all objectionable odors.
2. When used over large surfaces you obtain all of its medicinal effects without any toxic effect. It is not absorbed.
3. It possesses stimulating, alterative, and anesthetic properties; the latter effect less marked than that obtained from iodoform.
4. It does not produce any discoloration of the skin.
5. On account of its dark color you can readily observe how far the powder has been used on a diseased surface.
6. It is not irritating, and its use is not contra-indicated in the treatment of facial eruptions, as chrysarobin and pyrogallie acid.
7. It appears to possess the necessary properties to make it an efficient substitute for iodoform.—*McLaughlin, Va., Med. Monthly.*



# ALPHA RUBBER CO., LTD.

Office and Factory : 48 Nazareth Street, MONTREAL,

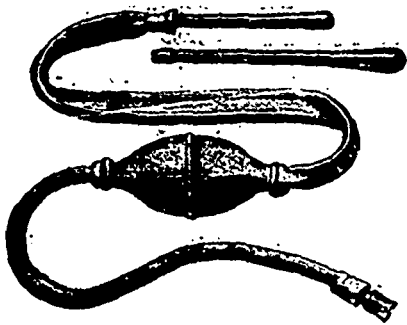
—: MANUFACTURERS OF:—

## Fine Rubber Goods.

Sole Proprietors in Canada of the Celebrated line of

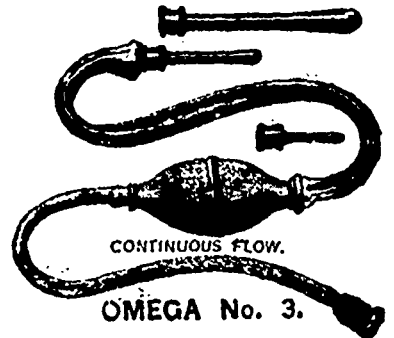
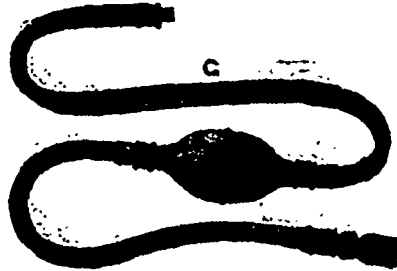
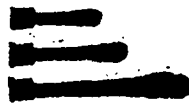
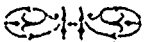
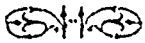
### ALPHA AND OMEGA CONTINUOUS-FLOW SYRINGES,

And ALPHA RUBBER SPECIALTIES, for Druggists and Stationers.



OMEGA No. 4.

Continuous flow with one bulb.  
No injection of air.  
No local matter can be drawn into the tubes.



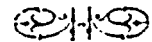
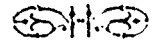
CONTINUOUS FLOW.

OMEGA No. 3.

Easy to operate with thumb and finger.

Noiseless, soft rubber, simple.

Efficiency and durability guaranteed.

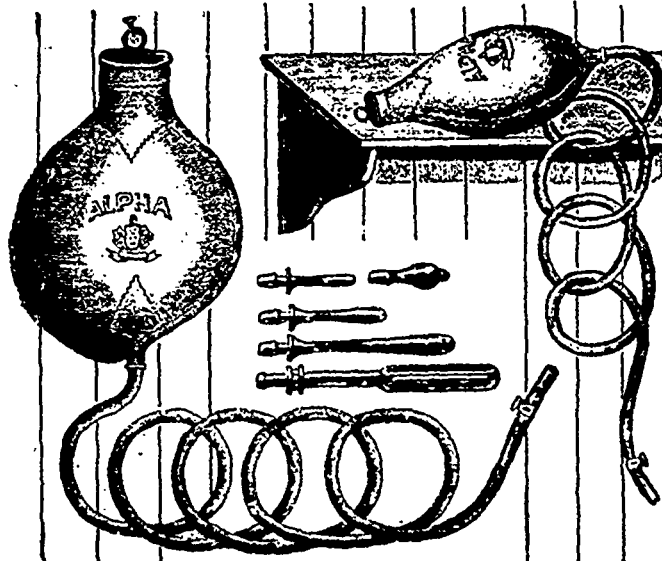


A NEW AND GRAND IMPROVEMENT !

### Alpha Fountain Syringe, with Self-closing Neck.

A simple invention of great merit. All Hard Rubber Pipes.

THE mouth of this improved Syringe is provided with a simple rubber device which automatically closes the opening after the Bag has been filled, and prevents any spilling of the contents, no matter what position the Bag may be placed in. THIS IS A MOST IMPORTANT CONVENIENCE, as the Syringe can be easily operated, when a peg is not convenient to suspend it on, by simply laying the bag upon a mantel, shelf or other object, about four feet above the outlet.



THE various uses to which this Syringe is adapted render it indispensable to every family, while travellers and persons living at hotels, where they do not have the facilities of a private house, will find it a valuable improvement over any Fountain Syringe in the market.

These goods can be obtained from any Wholesale Druggist in the Dominion. Write for description.

We make in Canada, a full line of reliable and perfect DRUGGISTS' RUBBER SUNDRIES.

RUBBER MOULDS AND MOULD WORK A SPECIALTY.

**Montreal Notes.**

Mr. Henry Lyman, senior member of the firm of Lyman, Sons & Co., recently celebrated his golden wedding with much *clat*. Relatives and descendants without number congregated to celebrate the auspicious event and had it been better known amongst Mr. Lyman's pharmaceutical brethren, doubtless a deputation of Montreal pharmacists, headed by the president of the Pharmaceutical Association of the province, would likewise have been present to wish the patriarchal couple God-speed.

Mr. G. Papineau is the name of the gentleman who is to carry on the new business to be established on St. Catherine st., and not Mr. Archambault as has been stated round town.

Mr. Chas. Griffin, a young Englishman who was unsuccessful in getting an engagement in Montreal, has accepted a position in a drug store in St. Paul's, Minnesota. He will doubtless kick at the all-day-Sunday work and 11 p. m. night work, which he has been unaccustomed to in England.

Business in the drug line is anything but brisk in Montreal. It is thought the Provincial Exhibition to be held here may improve matters, but judging by the *dead and alive* way in which the exhibition is advertised, and the want of big attractions, there will not be a remarkable influx of visitors.

The druggists here seem to be very well pleased with the the CANADIAN DRUGGIST and its monthly visits are looked forward to with pleasure. They say it takes a common sense view of drug matters and is not ultra-scientific.

And now they say another drug store is to open on St. James st., near the corner of McGill, but I have not yet been able to obtain particulars. Any one who opens a new drug store in Montreal must possess more than the average amount of moral courage generally ascribed to pharmacists.

There were rumors last week of some hoodling in connection with the supply of drugs to one of the departments of the Local Government; but anything a Deputy-Minister may have to buy in that line must be so small that the commission which he might get would not be worth talking about after the big hauls in Ottawa.

**The Alpha Rubber Works.**

We recently paid a visit to the factory of the Alpha Rubber Co. in Montreal, and there saw the various processes through which the rubber passes from the crude material up to the completed articles.

In this model factory may be seen every necessary contrivance for the production of perfect and elegant rubber goods for the drug and stationers' trade. Machines which are a marvel of ingenuity, together with the deft hands of the operatives, transform the gum into a thousand useful articles. Here the celebrated line of Alpha and Omega continuous-flow syringes, and other Alpha rubber specialties are made.

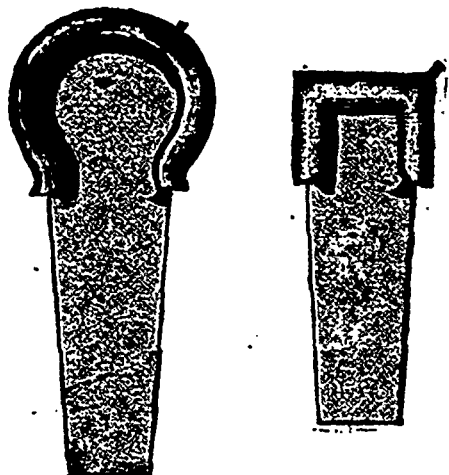
ges, and other Alpha rubber specialties are made.

We can assure our readers that they may find here in our own country, made by our own people, as large an assortment and as high grade of druggists' rubber goods, as can be found anywhere in the world.

Physicians will be interested to know that many articles are here made for their special use and for the sick room. There are Invalid Rings, Bed Pans, Catheters, Stomach Tubes, and the celebrated operating pads, designed by Dr. Kelly, of Philadelphia, illustrations of which we are



NEW RUBBER BED PAN.



DR. KELLY'S RUBBER OPERATING PADS.

enabled to give through the kindness of the Alpha Co. Every physician who has not seen the celebrated Alpha continuous-flow Syringe should write them for a descriptive circular. The Alpha Fountain Syringe with self-closing neck which prevents the water from spilling and admits of extra pressure being put on the bag if desired, have brought the fountain syringe to a high state of perfection. The Alpha Water Bottle, with extra large neck, that permits water to be poured into it without scalding the fingers, will be welcomed by those who have the care of the sick. In harmony with the excellence of their production, the Alpha Co. have designed boxes for their goods excelling anything in this line that have been put on the market heretofore. We congratulate them for the success of their new venture and trust all Canadians will rally to support such an admirable home industry. We understand that the Alpha Co. will exhibit at the Montreal Exposition this year when a better idea can be had of the lines they make.

Nutritive tissue is a name more recently introduced to take the place of the older seed albumen. This designation covers both endosperm and perisperm.



**"COTTAM'S**  
Bird Seed and Cuttlefish Bone keeps our birds in health and song. It is so very choicé and clean we use no other."  
*Miss Fletcher.*  
**ONLY 100. 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 you sales.  
**COTTAM'S BIRD BREAD (Patented)**  
Sold at 6c. per Cake, is wanted in every house where a bird is kept.  
Send for Price List, etc.  
**BART. COTTAM,**  
400 Talbot Street, London, Ont.

**BRAYLEY, SONS & CO.**

Wholesale Patent Medicines,

481 St. Paul St., - MONTREAL.

Our Specialties :

**TURKISH DYES.**

**DR. WILSON'S HERBINE BITTERS.**

SOLE PROPRIETORS OF THE FOLLOWING :

- Doan's Sturgeon Oil Liniment.
- Gray's Anodyne Liniment.
- Dr. Wilson's Antibilious Pills.
- Dr. Wilson's Persian Salve.
- Dr. Wilson's Itch Ointment.
- Dr. Wilson's Sarsaparillian Elixir.
- French Magneto Oil.
- Dr. Wilson's Worm Lozenges.
- Dr. Wilson's Pulmonary Cherry Balsam.
- Dr. Wilson's Cramp and Pain Reliever.
- Dr. Wilson's Dead Shot Worm Sticks.
- Nurse Wilson's Soothing Syrup.
- Clark's Derby Condition Powders.
- Wright's Vermifuge.
- Robert's Eye Water.
- Hurd's Hair Vitalizer.
- Dr. Howard's Quinine Wine.
- Dr. Howard's Beef, Wine and Iron.
- Strong's Summer Care.
- Dr. Howard's Cod Liver Oil Emulsion.

**MILK OF MAGNESIA**

**CURES**  
**DYSPEPSIA**  
**INDIGESTION**  
**SICK**  
**HEADACHE**  
**HEARTBURN**

The best, safest and most agreeable of the preparations of Magnesia. For all disorders of the stomach it will afford immediate relief. Its pleasant taste and milk-like smoothness render it very valuable for infants. It positively prevents food souring on the stomach.

Immediately corrects bad taste in the mouth and renders impure breath sweet and agreeable. Ladies using this preparation will find it of such real value as to make it a standard remedy in every house. For sale by all Chemists.

**BAD TASTE**  
**in the MOUTH**  
**NAUSEA**  
**Sour Stomach**  
**Impure Breath**

PREPARED ONLY BY  
**THE PHILLIPS PHARMACEUTIC CO.**  
LIMITED  
No. 4 St. James St., Court House Sq. MONTREAL

# Simson's - Liniment.

**W**E are proprietors of this medicine, well known and largely sold in Nova Scotia and Quebec. A powerful ammoniacal liniment of a rich creamy consistence. Approved by all who use it, and always makes trade for itself. May be had through the wholesale houses in Toronto and Montreal, or direct from

**BROWN & WEBB,**

HALIFAX, N. S.

# MITCHELL'S

ARECA NUT

# Tooth Soap.

Druggists Should Recommend the BEST.

This is what DR. RICHER said before the German Association of American Dentists:

*"We know that the whole method of correctly caring for the teeth can be expressed in two words: 'Brush and Soap.' All preparations not containing soap are not to be recommended."*

## Mitchell's Areca Nut Tooth Soap

Meets the requirements, being a carefully prepared Soap, combined with Aromatic and Antiseptic Oils, rendering it not only one of the best, but one of the pleasantest preparations in the market.

**MARTIN, ROSSER & CO.,**

PROPRIETORS,  
WINNIPEG, MAN.

# 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 Dominion 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. Winer & Co., Hamilton, Ont.

DR. B. W. HAIR.

AN OLD NURSE FOR CHILDREN!

MRS. WINSLOW'S

# Soothing - Syrup

FOR CHILDREN TEETHING,

Should always be used for Children while Teething. It Soothes the Child, Softens the Gums, Allays all Pain, Cures Wind Colic and is the Best Remedy for Diarrhoea.

TWENTY-FIVE CENTS A BOTTLE.

# The Northern Pine

REMEDY

IS A QUICK RELIEF AND RELIABLE CURE FOR

# ASTHMA, HAY FEVER

—AND—

# CATARRH.

It prevents and relieves more suffering than all other Asthma preparations. Testimonials free.

Trial Package, 10c. Box, \$1. 6 Boxes, \$5.

# The Northern Pine Strengthening Plasters

WORN ON THE CHEST,

Are a great preventative from taking Cold, and never fail to Relieve and Cure Lame Side, Back or Stomach, and will prevent Rheumatism and a doctor's bill if used in time.

Price, 20c. or Six for \$1.00.

All are invited to send for Testimonials.

Sold by Druggists generally or by mail direct from

**JAMES L. LEAVITT,**

Attleboro, Mass., U. S.

# MINARD'S "KING OF PAIN." LINIMENT

SOLD TO THE TRADE BY

TORONTO { Lyman Bros & Co. Evans Sons & Co  
Northrop & Lyman.  
Elliot & Co. T. Millburn & Co  
MONTREAL { Berry, Watson & Co  
Lyman Sons & Co. Evans Sons & Co  
Lyman, Knox & Co.  
HAMILTON - Archdale Watson & Co. J. Winer & Co  
LONDON - London Drug Co. C. McAllum & Co  
Jas. A. Kennedy & Co.



Marvellous!

Wonderful!

"ALUMINUM"

# Druggists' Mortar Watch Charm

The finest work ever executed in this metal.

WARRANTED 98. FINE. MADE SOLID (NOT HOLLOW)

Five times stronger than gold.

One-quarter the weight of silver.

Will not tarnish or corrode.

Sent on receipt of price, \$1.62 each.

Money refunded if not as represented.

Duryea Jewelry Co.,

180 Broadway, N. Y. City.

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

# CATARRH

Sold by druggists or sent by mail.  
50c. E. T. Hazeltine, Warren, Pa.

# This Beats All.

\$1.00 FOR NOTHING.

Are you selling RUDY'S PILE SUPPOSITORIES? If so, write to me at once and some paying advertising matter will be sent to you FREE OF CHARGE. If you do not handle them and want to start in right now, write me at once, and send me the name of your jobbing house, and I will send to you in their care, FREE OF ALL CHARGES, two (2) boxes of RUDY'S PILE SUPPOSITORIES, which retail at 50 cents each, with FREE SAMPLES, a neat metal sign, etc.

MARTIN RUDY, Lancaster, Pa.

### Things to be Remembered by Chemists, Druggists and Microscopists.

BY H. M. WHELPLEY, M. D.

1. Remember that saltpetre and sulphur may explode if pounded in an iron mortar.
2. Remember that powdered camphor can be kept in the pulverent form by the addition of one-half per cent. of oil of vaseline.
3. Remember that sugar added to ordinary ink forms a good copying ink.
4. Remember that quinine will preserve mucilage, paste, etc.
5. Remember that aniline colors fade with age. Records should not be written with aniline ink.
6. Remember that sulphureted hydrogen water is best preserved in glass stoppered bottles, with the stopper protected by vaseline.

7. Remember that cherry laurel water and morphine salts are liable to form the poisonous cyanide of morphine.

8. Remember that powdered resin may produce spontaneous combustion.

9. Remember that an application of a weak solution of hydrochloric acid, followed by a weak solution of chlorinated lime, will remove logwood stains from the skin.

10. Remember that rose water made with carbonate of magnesium and used to make eye-water, by dissolving zinc or lead salts, will form an irritating precipitate.

11. Remember that many celluloid articles can be mended by covering the edge with glacial acetic acid, and pressing them firmly together until dry.

12. Remember to mix acids with water, by pouring the acid into the water and not the water into the acid, as the latter process may cause an explosion of steam.

13. Remember that the ethereal solutions of iodoform are not permanent.

14. Remember that the granulated gum-arabic dissolves more readily than the powdered.

15. Remember that chloral and cyanide of potassium mutually decompose each other, and that hydrocyanic acid is one of the products.

16. Remember that pyroxylin should be kept packed in glass and moist with its own weight of water.

17. Remember that glycerine administered in large quantity may produce poisonous symptoms.

18. Remember that when alcohol and water are mixed the combined volume is less than the sum of the two separate liquids.

19. Remember that alcohol strains varnished surfaces.

20. Remember that moistening aconite tubers with alcohol before powdering in a mortar will prevent the irritating dust from rising.

21. Remember that carbolic acid is combustible.

22. Remember that iodine and the iodides precipitate the alkaloids.

23. Remember that scaly iron salts dissolve more readily by adding the scales gradually to the menstruum than by triturating in a mortar.

24. Remember that acetate of lead

loses some of its acetic acid when exposed to the air.

25. Remember that cocaine and borax form an insoluble borate of cocaine, while boric acid and cocaine do not.

26. Remember that black lead is not plumbum, but a form of carbon.

27. Remember that eucalyptol is a proprietary preparation, and differs from eucalyptol.

28. Remember that five parts of phenol with ninety-five parts of water, or five parts of water with ninety-five parts of phenol, form clear mixtures.

29. Remember this much of the Metric system: 1,000 milligrams make 1 gram; 1,000 grams or cubic centimeters make 1 kilo or liter; 1,000 kilos make 1 ton; 65 milligrams make 1 grain; 15½ grains make 1 gram; 31 grams make 1 ounce troy.

### System Begets Habit.

There are very few dealers who will deny that system in the conducting of a store is an indispensable requisite. Many of them, however, misapprehend the real meaning of the word habit, and resent any suggestion that they are possessed of the latter, be it good or bad. There is no middle ground. In fact, as an exchange asserts, there can be no system where there are bad habits. The merchant who puts off until to-morrow what can be done today possesses a decidedly bad habit. If he has any system at all in the conducting of his business, it is not perfect by any means. There are very few people who correctly understand the definition of the word system. Without referring to Webster or Worcester, a practical definition can be given, which, if followed to the letter, will guarantee perfect system. That definition is "never try to do more than one thing at a time." After exercising system in the arrangement of goods, the next use of it should be applied to a systematic method of keeping them in order, and a system of selling. There are merchants who make the mistake of railing at a clerk because he has failed in some trivial duty, whereas the merchant himself has clogged the wheels of his business by failing to clear up his own desk. He may be ever so systematic in every other way, but if he licks in this one particular, his system is shattered. Again, system must be adhered to in the selling of goods. There is nothing that will so soon offend a customer as to be left even an instant for a newcomer, no matter how pressing the time of the latter may be. "First come, first served," is a recognized rule the world over, and the dealer cannot afford to ignore or break it. Volumes have been written about the systematic arrangement of stores and various lines of goods, but very little reference has been made to the systematic conducting of the business itself. After the goods have been arranged there is constantly room for improvement, and the successful merchant eagerly grasps at every hint thrown out that is liable to aid him in the systematic and profitable conducting of his business.—*B. C. Com. Gaz.*

### Wanted.

DRUG STORE FITTINGS, UTENSILS, Etc.—Any one having such for sale, send particulars and lowest spot cash price to Box 88, Bradford.

## HUMPHREY'S

SPECIFICS. VETERINARY SPECIFICS.  
SPECIAL PRESCRIPTIONS.

WITCH HAZEL OIL. MARVEL OF HEALING.

Stocked by all wholesale druggists in Canada and delivered

### DUTY FREE.

Write for catalogue, photographs of counter show cases, terms and inducements.

Humphreys' Medicine Company

NOS. 111 AND 113 WILLIAM ST., AND NOS. 61,  
63 AND 65 JOHN ST., NEW YORK.



For Sale by Wholesale Druggists and Druggist Sundrymen.

A Great Repository of Practical and Scientific Information.

One of the Fullest, Freshest, and Most Valuable Hand-books of the Age.

Indispensable to Every Practical Man.

NOW READY.

Price \$2 00.

Free of Postage to any Address in the World.

## The Techno-Chemical Receipt Book

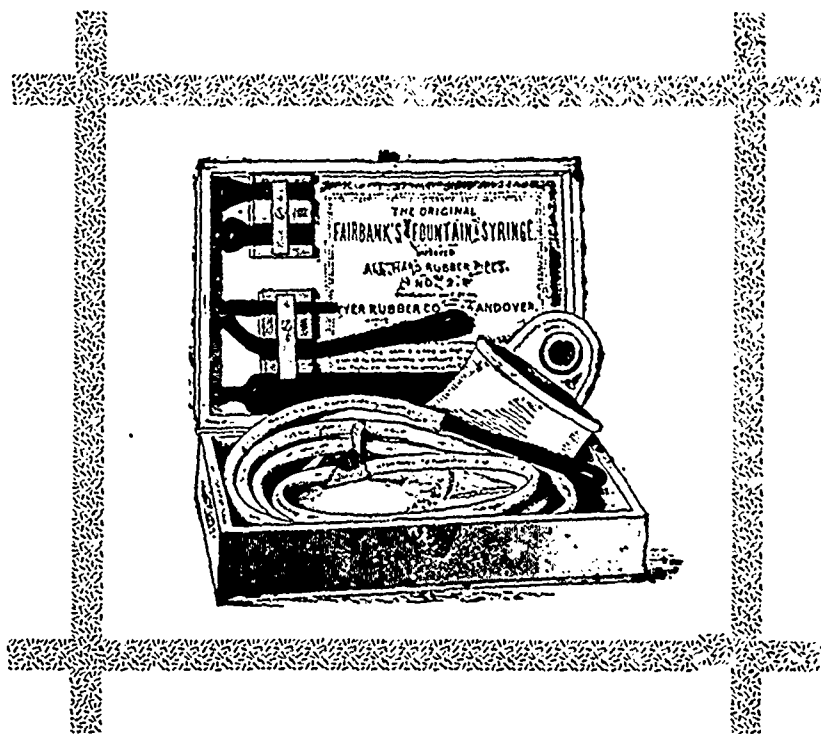
Containing Several Thousand Recipes, covering the latest, most important, and most useful discoveries in Chemical Technology, and their Practical Application in the Arts and the Industries. Edited chiefly from the German of Drs. Winckler, Eisner, Heintze, Merzdinski, Jacobsen, Koller, and Heintzling, with additions by William T. Braunt, Graduate of the Royal Agricultural College of Eltens, Prussia, and William H. Wahl, Ph. D. (Heil.), Secretary of the Franklin Institute, Philadelphia, author of "Galvanoplastic Manipulations." Illustrated by 75 engravings, one volume, over 600 pages, 12mo., elegantly bound in scarlet cloth, gilt, closely printed, containing an immense amount and a great variety of matter. Price \$2.00, free of postage to any address in the world.

See A circular of 32 pages, showing the full Table of Contents of this important book, sent by mail free of postage to any one in any part of the World, who will furnish his address.

HENRY CAREY BAIRD & CO.,  
INDUSTRIAL PUBLISHERS, BOOKSELLERS AND IMPORTERS,  
310 Walnut-St., Philadelphia, Pa., U.S.A.

# “TYRIAN” ❖ RUBBER ❖ GOODS.

## The Best Fountain Syringe.



*PURITY OF MATERIALS.*

*IMPROVED STYLE OF BAG.*

*SIX HARD RUBBER PIPES.*

*IN POLISHED WOODEN BOX.*

ASK FOR THE

## Original Fairbank's Fountain Syringe.

# TYER RUBBER CO.

OFFICE AND FACTORY, ANDOVER, MASS.

SAMPLE ROOM, 50 BROMFIELD ST., BOSTON.

MANUFACTURERS OF

## DRUGGISTS' AND SURGICAL RUBBER GOODS,

FOUNTAIN, BULB AND HARD RUBBER SYRINGES,

Atomizers, Hot Water Bottles, Nursing Bottles, Bandages, Urinals, Letter Bands, Bed Pans, Invalid Cushions, Chair Tips, Stopples, Nipples, Bulbs, Sheeting, Tubing, etc.

MOULD WORK A SPECIALTY.

## CANADIAN DRUGGIST.

WM. J. DYAS, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

SEPTEMBER 15th, 1891.

## Business Outlook.

THE drug trade in common with the other branches of mercantile pursuits has felt seriously the depression which has existed in business circles for the past few years. Many of them through insufficient capital, bad debts and from other causes have found themselves in positions from which they have been obliged to look to their creditors for assistance, while others have been compelled to close altogether. The weeding out of the weak ones, many of whom should never have been in business, leaves matters in a healthier state and it is tolerably safe to infer that those who have passed through the ordeal of dull years and business depression will now be in a satisfactory condition.

Dependent as this country is, in the main, on agricultural resources, it must be evident to all that with the enormous yields reported from all the provinces of the Dominion, the future is pregnant with the most hopeful prospects for business throughout the length and breadth of Canada.

Through the careful watchfulness of merchants stocks have been kept low, and credits curtailed, and an era of prosperity has now dawned on us that with prudence and ordinary business management should prove one of prosperity and money-making to the wholesale and retail trade of the country.

## Unjust Customs Decisions.

PERHAPS one of the most unpopular Acts of Parliament which is in force in this Dominion is the law regulating the Customs Department, and its unpopularity is owing in a great measure to the manner in which that law is enforced. Many instances have appeared in the daily press of hardships which have been inflicted upon the mercantile community, not only through the ignorance of the collectors at some ports of entry, as has sometimes been the case, but also of the very harassing manner in which the importers have been treated. The exposure of the faulty management of the Government officials in the celebrated "Ayer" case was but one of many instances, and in this it was proved there was no intentional disregard for the law. But in attacking this firm they met foemen not only "worthy of their steel," but who were financially in a position to defy the unjust action of the officials. In gaining their suit in this case, and making the Government pay handsomely for their wrong-doing, they gained a victory for the commercial interests of this country, and one which should have convinced the head of this Department of the very great wrongs which were attempted to be perpetrated. However, the working of the law is just as harsh

and unreasonable as ever. Under the present interpretation of the Act, an importer is subject at any time to the annoyance of a seizure for an alleged undervaluation of goods or for having been passed at a lower rate than they should have been, although these goods, and the invoices for them have all gone through the collector's hands and the duty marked by himself or the appraiser. This certainly is not as it should be, and when appraised and the duty specified by the Department has been paid, this should be considered final, as far as it concerns the importer. This is the law in the United States, and it might well be adopted here. Under our system any officer of the Department who can establish a case of fraudulent entry which will lead to a fine being imposed, is entitled to a portion of that fine, and what is to prevent them from leading the innocent importer to commit such an act in order that the informer may be the recipient of the fine. This also is a portion of the Act which should be amended. A case has but recently been brought forward in Parliament which is perhaps as unjust as any yet brought to the notice of the public. The case was that of a woolen manufacturer who four or five years ago purchased some second-hand machinery in the United States and had it fitted up in his own mill at Durham, Ont. The entry was passed in the regular way and the duty levied by the officer was paid. After two years had elapsed, two officials of the Department entered the mill and demanded \$1000 for alleged fraudulent entry, claiming that the machinery had been undervalued. The proprietor in order to avoid trouble and to prevent his mill being closed paid the money, although the present proprietor was not the original importer. This additional amount was then an unjust addition to the amount paid in the first place for the machinery. A case of this kind happening so long after the importation of goods, cannot be characterized as anything less than a direct infliction of a hardship on an importer, through ignorance or carelessness of an official years before, who had made, according to a later ruling of the law, a wrong decision. Certainly in this case the officers of the Department, and not the importer, is the one which should be made to pay the penalty. Numbers of cases in the importations of goods in our own line have come under our observation, equalling in hardship, although in very much smaller degree, the cases of "Ayer" and the one just cited. It is quite time that a radical change was made not only in the law itself but also in its administration, as, at present constituted, it is a source of anxiety to the honest importer and at the same time a temptation to the officials of the Department.

Providence stands by the man who stands by himself.

BIRCHWOOD TAR OIL contains (Archiv) phenols to the amount of about 40 per cent. being principally guaiacol and cresol, and xylol and cresol.

## The Collapse of the Rubber Corner.

THE collapse of the great rubber syndicate, the *Compania du Gran Para*, which was formed to corner the world's supply of crude rubber, closely resembles that of the French copper syndicate, except that in this case the loss does not fall on Vienna the organizer of the syndicate as it did on M. Secretan, but on the bankers in Rio de Janeiro and London who backed up the scheme. The syndicate succeeded in securing ninety per cent. of the stock of crude rubber. But its capital of twenty-five million dollars was not sufficient to hold this, and at the same time buy up the new crop now coming into Para from the Amazon. The result was that the unloading of 100 tons on the market was the signal for a general break, and rubber which had been forced up to 85 cents fell to 64 cents at once. The syndicate is broken up for good; and rubber users, who had been forced to curtail their requirements in every possible way, and in some cases to even temporarily close their establishments, can now go freely into the market again.—*Journal of Commerce*.

## Books and Magazines.

*The Dominion Illustrated*.—A fine page group in the last issue of the *Dominion Illustrated* shows the portraits of the officers and executive of the Canadian Press Association, and on the adjoining page is a brief biographical sketch of each. No finer series of landscape views are presented by any journal in America than those reproduced from week to week by the *Dominion Illustrated*. The last issue is especially noteworthy in this respect. It is a genuine art number. The views at Metis, Ste. Rose and Gaspé are simply charming. The old house which was the residence of the author of "Sam Slick" is also shown in this number, as well as the castle of San Angelo, Rome, the French Warship "Bisson," views at the recent Lachine Regatta, humorous cartoons, etc. The number is one of the best that has appeared this season.

\* \*

WE are in receipt of the first number of *The Apothecary*, a quarterly journal published by the Illinois College of Pharmacy, and edited by Oscar Oldberg. This number contains original articles by the editor and Profs. Bastin and Long.

\* \*

CHRISTMAS 1891.—The publishers of the *Dominion Illustrated* have in preparation the most magnificent Christmas number ever issued in Canada. Its literary and artistic features will stand unrivalled. It will be a purely Canadian work. Wait for it! Published by the Sabiston Litho. & Pub. Co., Montreal.

GLYCYPHYLLIN is a proximate principle isolated by Rennié from the leaves of *Smilax glycyphylla*. It forms sweet yellow crystals.

**ADVERTISE**

—IN THE—

**London Free Press**

Only Morning and largest Evening Paper west of Toronto.

Arrives at Cities, Towns and Villages hours ahead of all others. Try it.

Advertising rates, sample copies and circulation maps on application.

**FREE PRESS PRINTING COMPANY,**  
LONDON, ONT.

Mention this paper.

**S. LACHANCE,**

1538 AND 1540 ST. CATHERINE STREET  
MONTREAL,

Proprietor of the following Specialties:

- Father Mathew Remedy,
- Dr. Sey's Remedy,
- Persian Lotion,
- Indigenous Bitters,
- Audette's Hair Promotor.



John S. Birch Co.'s  
**PATENT POCKET  
TWEEZERS**

For removing Superfluous Hairs, Splinters, Hung Nails, Etc.  
Retail at 35 CENTS.

Catch and pull the finest hair. They require no pressure to retain the article within their jaws. Finely nickel plated and steel jawed. They are a radical departure from anything heretofore on the market, and are intended to supersede the old style tweezers.

1 DOZ. ON DISPLAY CARD \$2.75 NET.  
25¢ Free by mail on receipt of price.

**Canadian Specialty Co.,**

TORONTO, ONT.,  
36 Front Street East. AGENTS.

**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.



W. & W. LITTLE LIVER GRANULES.

Sugar-Coated, White or Pink. Plain or Gelatine Coated.  
**SMALL, PLEASANT, PROMPT, EFFECTIVE.**

1 doz. (one bottle) 25¢  
1 doz. (one bottle) 50¢  
1 gross in glass, 10 in each, 50¢  
1 gross in glass, 25 in each, 75¢  
1 gross in glass, 50 in each, 1.00  
Export Address.

**FORMULA.**

Aloin, 1-10 gr.; Jalapin, 1-10 gr.; F. slophylin, 1-10 gr.;  
Ext. Hyocyanus, 1-20 gr.; Ext. Nux Vom. 1-20 gr.; Oleo-  
Res. Capsic, 1-25 gr.

**SOMERVILLE'S  
Mexican Fruit  
-  
Chewing Gum.**

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

GUARANTEED AN

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

IT IS THE POPULAR GUM TO-DAY.

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

Good Advertising Matter.

Everything connected with it is THE BEST.

FOR SALE BY THE WHOLESALE DRUG TRADE.

MANUFACTURED ONLY AT

**C. R. SOMERVILLE'S** } LONDON,  
Laboratory. } Canada.



KNICKERBOCKER BRACE

**NO MORE ROUND  
SHOULDERS**

**KNICKERBOCKER  
Shoulder-Brace**

—AND—

**SUSPENDER COMBINED.**

Expands the Chest, promotes Respiration, prevents Round Shoulders. A perfect Skirt-Supporter for Ladies. No harness simple unlike all others. All sizes for Men, Women, Boys and Girls.

Cheapest and Only Reliable Shoulder-Brace.

The importance of a Shoulder-Brace in holding the body erect, expanding the Chest, preventing Round Shoulders and Hollow Chest, is well understood. Good health depends upon it. Many attempts have been made to present a suitable article for this purpose, all of which, however, were objectionable in some respects, which prevented their coming into general use. In the Knickerbocker Brace all objections have been overcome. It is a Combined Shoulder-Brace and Suspender. It provides new and improved suspenders for men's pants, and supporters for ladies' undershirts, which do the double duty of holding up and bracing up.

Sold by Druggists. Send chest-measure around the body. Address,

**Knickerbocker Brace Company,**

EASTON, PA., U.S.A. N. A. JOHNSON, Prop.

For sale by Lyman Bros. & Co., of TORONTO, and other Wholesale Druggists.





## Fanciful Animal Remedies in Pharmacy.

BY P. L. SIMMONDS, F. L. S.

In the present day Hygeia entrusts her reputation, and the safety of invalids chiefly to vegetable and mineral substances. But it has been well observed if science is reserved in the employment of animal substances in the Pharmacopœia, ignorance and credulity have given full flight to their fancy in many countries. "Fools have rushed in where angels feared to tread." Especially is this the case in the Chinese Empire, where animal substances enter extensively into the remedies of the doctor. The following are reliable statements, published in connection with the pharmaceutical collections shown by the Chinese Imperial Maritime Customs at different international exhibitions.

The gall bladder of the bear is prescribed for affections of the liver and ophthalmia. They fetch about \$2.50 each. The cow bezoar is considered a sedative and tonic, and cow's gall expectorant. Glue made from asses' hides is a tonic for the liver and kidneys, and stimulant. Glue from tigers' bones is also tonic, that made from buffalo hides is considered sedative.

Musk is used as a stimulating and antispasmodic medicine, and pills made of musk and Barus camphor, etc., covered with wax, are considered sedative and mildly expectorant. Portions of a tiger's skull are administered in typhoid fever, ague and rheumatic headache, and are also given to a person who has been bitten by a mad dog to prevent hydrophobia.

The horns of a small species of antelope are given as a cooling medicine, and supposed to cure inflammation of the lungs and liver. They range from 80 cents each to \$180 a picul or 1½ cwt. A gelatine made by boiling down young deer horns is given as a tonic, but this costs \$500 the picul. In some years 600 pairs of these horns are secured. The horns broken and boiled to the consistency of jelly are also given as a stimulant in nervous ailments, for spermatorrhœa and leucorrhœa. The horns sell at \$5 a pair.

A decoction of the shavings of rhinoceros horns is taken in fever, small-pox, ophthalmia, hæmoptysis, etc. These horns of the Sumatran and Siamese rhinoceros imported from Signapore, cost \$24 per horn. But it is not only the quadrupeds which are utilized in Chinese pharmacy, the binana also contribute their quota in the genus homo.

Dried human placenta is considered tonic in consumption, and can be bought at \$2.50 each.

Dried human urine is given in pulmonary complaints, and is said to possess demulcent properties. Taken internally it is supposed to cure debility and as a lotion is good for weak or sore eyes. Eggs boiled in boys' urine are also considered very strengthening. Dried urine seems to be cheap, since it only fetches \$7 a picul. Another prescription is boys' urine, gypsum and dew mixed, and stirred with a

piece of mulberry wood. This process is gone through several times. The resulting deposit is put on paper, with lime underneath, and is dried in the sun. It is then powdered, put into a small pot with water and evaporated to dryness. It is given in phthisis, gonorrhœa and spermatorrhœa, and also used as salt with rice! The price is 20 cents a catty or pound.

What is known as a "medicine stone," is a stone roasted and afterwards put into the urine of a child. After having gone through the process seven times, the stone is dried and powdered, and the powder is applied to ulcers and opacities of the cornea. This medicine stone costs \$3.20 per catty or pound.

The skin of the common hedgehog is sold for 50 cents and decocted for pulmonary complaints and made into pills for cutaneous diseases.

The sea-horse (*Hippocampus*), used as a stimulant, fetches \$200 to \$500 the picul.

The lining membrane of the gizzard of the common fowl, peeled off and dried, is sold \$38 to \$47 the picul. It is prescribed in dyspepsia, diarrhœa, spermatorrhœa and urinary disorders. That of the male bird is used for preparing the drug for female patients and vice versa.

Snakes and reptiles play a prominent part in medicine in China. Dried lizards are sold at 10 cents the pair.

Snake skin is administered for small pox, and used as a carminative. The skins cost \$1.20 each. They are also believed to relieve itching in skin diseases and applied to piles and fistula. Salted scorpions are given in small-pox. The price of these is \$45 per picul.

A tincture of scorpions, much vaunted for its miraculous effects, is given as a diaphoretic for rheumatism, paralysis and ague. The price is a dollar a pound for the salted scorpions. Dried toads are tonic and sudorific, but they can be had as cheap as 2 cents each.

The under shell of the land turtle being considered strengthening and stimulant, is administered in decoction to the old and weak. Made into glue, it is given as a tonic, and sells at \$400 the picul of 1½ cwt.

The scales of the amadillo are administered for cutaneous diseases, and are worth from \$75 to \$90 the picul. The scales of the ant-eater are used in rheumatism and to hasten eruption in small-pox. They sell at \$1.50 a pound.

Leeches are not used alive, but a decoction, either in water or spirit, of dried leeches is taken as a purgative, and is applied outwardly to bruises, etc. Reduced to powder in spirit it is given in abdominal tumors etc. They fetch \$10 a picul.

Edible bird nests are, of course, in high repute as aphrodisiacs, but they are more food articles than medicines.

The shells of the mollusca are used medicinally, thus clam shells are cathartic; oyster shells administered for deafness. Fossilized shells are used as a powder in ophthalmia and scabies; internally in fever and in syphilis. Coral is also applied in

powder to opacities of the cornea, and as an astringent for epistaxis.

Seed pearls are prescribed in affections of the heart and liver; in the form of a powder to ulcers, and opacities in the cornea; in deafness it is put into the interior of the ear, and is applied to pustules of small-pox. This remedy is, however, dear, being quoted at \$160 the catty or pound.

Petrified crabs are applied to boils and sores, etc. Fragments of these fossil crabs crushed, powdered and finely levigated are used in opacities and others affections of the eyes and sell at from \$30 to \$300 a picul in different localities.

If we pass to the lower order of insects, we find the skins of the dung beetle fetch £3 the cwt. for medicine. The flesh flies (*Musca Carnivora*) collected on putrid carcasses are torrefied and employed as drugs. Maggots are prescribed in the delirium of fever and dysentery. Silk worms in cystitis; after being burnt the ash is mixed with wine and drunk, in order to cause the bursting of abscesses.

The larva of the grasshopper, torrefied and pulverized, made into pills, are considered anthelmintic and given to children in fevers.

Wood bugs (*Cimex*) are also torrefied and given as medicine. The bodies of ciada sanguinolenta, with the wings and feet taken off, are considered a cure in hydrophobia.

Caterpillars are considered good for bronchial complaints; are given as a purgative and antispasmodic, and are apparently cheap, selling at \$6 the picul. The cocoons of a caterpillar are applied in inflammation of the eyes.

A decoction of centipedes is used in gonorrhœa; powdered they are applied externally to venereal sores, but it costs \$150 a picul.

Cantharides are used in hydrophobia. Cuttle-fish bone, mixed with native wine, is given for cancer.

A species of green mantis and its nests are used in cases of incontinence of urine and spermatorrhœa. The cricket forms the basis of a medicine to throw out splinters which have entered in to the skin. It is considered antihydrotic. Three or four such crickets are administered in a wine-glassful of Chinese rice wine. The drone or wasp is used in cases of bites by spiders, ulcers and leucorrhœa. It is said to cure toothache.

But while we may smile at most of these Chinese remedies, it should be borne in mind that as great ignorance prevailed, and as much prejudice existed among ourselves in times not long passed, before chemical knowledge and scientific discoveries had made such rapid strides.

Take for instance the following asserted facts:

Had one of our ancestors a distressing toothache, there were ready at hand the weevil and the lady-bird, either of which would be crushed and applied to the afflicted part. Nay, did he wish to get rid of the offending organ altogether, he had but to touch it with the ashes of burnt

It  
will  
pay you  
to write for  
samples and prices of  
**Fels & Co.'s**  
**Toilet Soaps**  
made in Philadelphia.

Quality the best,  
prices the lowest,  
consistent with  
this quality.

Write  
to

**THE HEMMING BROS. CO. Ld.**

**TORONTO.**

**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**

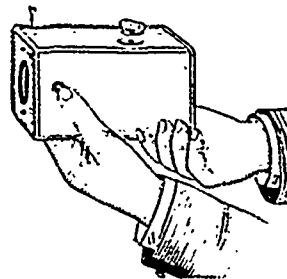
**ST. JACOBS OIL**  
TRADE MARK.



**THE GREAT REMEDY FOR PAIN.**

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

**Take a Kodak with you.**



*"You press the button,  
we do the rest."*

(OR YOU CAN DO IT YOURSELF.)

**Eight Styles and Sizes**

ALL LOADED WITH

**Transparent Films.**

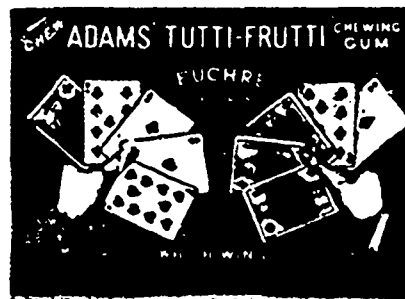
22" For sale by all Photo. Stock Dealers. *Send for Catalogue.*

**THE EASTMAN COMPANY, Rochester, N. Y.**

**DUNN'S FRUIT SALINE**

Produces a delightfully Cooling and Invigorating Sparkling Aerated Water.  
**THE BEST REMEDY FOR BILIOUSNESS, INDIGESTION,  
SEA SICKNESS, ETC.**

W. G. DUNN & CO., London, England, and Hamilton, Canada. **PRICE 50c. PER BOTTLE.**



**DON'T FAIL TO GET**

A BOX OF

**ADAMS' MONTE CRISTO  
CHEWING GUM.**

Each box contains a brilliant ring which is set in the latest Parisian style.

Be sure to ask your Jobber for it.

**ADAMS & SONS' COMPANY**

**11 and 13 Jarvis St., TORONTO**

"cunets or pismires," and straightway the tooth would drop from the gum. Had he the misfortune to sprain his leg or bruise his foot? Two at least of the beetles which dwell in the excrementitious matter, *Geotrupes* and *Aphodius*, were specifics held in high estimation. The yellow matter which exudes from the joints of the oil beetle was held to be as efficacious in dropsy or rheumatism as in hydrophobia, and no doubt was so. Another infallible remedy against the bite of a mad dog consisted of the fat white maggots generated in the putrid carcase of the dog itself. Truly a case of homœopathy run mad! That foul disease, leprosy, could not stand before the bruised body of a meal-worm. The great jaws of the stag-beetle when powdered, we are told, proved a certain cure in most of the maladies incidental to childhood. The different tree bugs were good against ague; the male cricket taken internally could drive away a cold. Was the cold accompanied by headache? There were plenty of remedies at hand, such as earwigs and cockroaches. This last insect was especially valuable, for according to Dioscorides (whose recipe was unhesitatingly reproduced by Moulle in the 17th century), the fat of the cockroach, pounded with oil of roses, was singularly efficacious in earache, and the same insect boiled in oil removed warts. Snake poison, too, was rendered perfectly harmless, if the patient could be induced to swallow one or two bed-bugs!

There was a time when three grains were taken as a dose, just as three grains of calomel might be taken now; while three drops of lady bird's milk were formerly prescribed as seriously as a small dose of some fashionable medicine at the present day.

It is even still alleged that the little insect known as the golden cetonid, found in considerable numbers on rose trees, when pounded to a powder and administered internally, produces in the person a sound sleep, which lasts sometimes thirty six hours, and which has the effect, in many cases, of nullifying hydropic symptoms.

A kind of paste made from the cockroach, administered internally, was found one of the most powerful antispasmodics known, and particularly useful, when diluted with water, in the case of lock-jaw.

Considering the number of species (at least 150,000) and the varied properties they possess, it is astonishing how few insects have been pressed into man's service, either for curative or culinary purposes.—*Am. Journal Pharmacy.*

#### Fossil Flour.

SINCE the time of the invention of sulphur vulcanization, almost everything in the way of the cheaper metallic oxides, sulphides, or earths have been tried as fillers for rubber. So careful has the experimentation been in these lines that any practical rubber man can tell exactly what results are attained by these different materials.

A curious earth that has not as yet received much attention from the rubber men, partly because the supply has not been regular, and partly because when it could be secured it was found in connection with other substances that made it of little use, is what is known as "fossil flour." Quite recently a vast deposit of this has been discovered in the State of Maine, and that too of such purity as to arouse the wonder of the best analysts. In investigating the properties of this new earth, one is impressed at once by its wonderful faculty for resisting the action of acids, alkalis, oils, and especially by its remarkable quality as a non-conductor of heat. A simple test of this latter quality made by one interested in the company was to take an inch cube of the material and place it on a bar of iron. The iron bar was then put in a blacksmith's forge and heated until it was melted away from the cube of earth. So little did the heat penetrate this cube that one could easily place the fingers upon the upper part of it without inconvenience from the heat.

Exactly what value this non conducting property might have in rubber is not, perhaps, at first apparent, until one reflects upon the clammy, repulsive feeling of ordinary rubber clothing, and indeed of rubber goods in general. To use a common illustration, we might cite the case of the old-fashioned oilcloth, which has much that feeling, and which is being practically driven out of the market by the later invention of linoleum, the latter being entirely free from the inconvenience described. If rubber garments could be made of a compound of India rubber and a first-class non-conductor, there is no doubt but a surface much more agreeable to the touch would be produced; and that one objection to rubber clothing would be done away with.

It is not in clothing, however, that the strongest points of the new adulterant would be developed. For valve work it is said to be far ahead of anything made in rubber; valves made of it have been subjected to the severest tests, and are said to be almost indestructible.

Fossil flour is almost as white as oxide of zinc. It is so light in weight that a flour barrel of it in its natural condition will weigh not over 50 lb. It is, as we have already stated, absolutely unaffected or unchanged by any sort of mechanical manipulation, by acids, alkalis, or heat. As it is mined, it comes out of the ground a pure white powder, so fine that it cannot be ground any finer. A careful analysis of it shows about 95 per cent. pure silica.

In speaking of this as silica, one would perhaps at first get an idea of particles that have sharp edges, and a feeling similar to that of corundum or emery. That, however, is not true in this case as the earth is what is known as a diatomaceous earth, made up of a vast number of infinitesimally small shells, each individual shell having been the home of a diatom,

built for it from silica, held in suspension in water.

This kind of earth has been used in Europe very largely for a variety of purposes; one of the most curious of which was in Sweden, where the poorer classes mined it and mixed it with wheat flour, in order to make bulky loaves of bread, not for sale, but for their own eating. In belting, packing, hose, and shoes, this adulterant has many advantages which, no doubt, the rubber trade will readily discover.—*India Rubber World.*

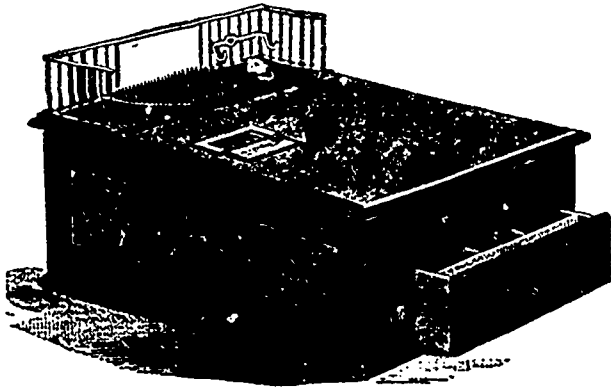
#### Toronto Retail Druggists.

THE first meeting of the Toronto Retail Druggists' Association after the holidays was held Friday, Sept. 11th, in the College of Pharmacy building, President G. A. McCann in the chair. The minutes of the last meeting were read and adopted, and the annual reports also read by Secretary Austin and adopted. The meeting was very enthusiastic, and the outlook for the year is very promising. Owing to pressure of business the election of officers was postponed till a meeting to be held on September 25th. Several notices of motion were handed into the Secretary, among them one to divide the city into six districts, with a vice-president and secretary over each district, and another that a committee be appointed to look into the question of forming a Provincial Pharmacy Association.

DERMATOL.—Under the name "dermatol," a basic gallate of bismuth is being put forward as a substitute for iodoform. It is described (*Pharm. Zeit.*, June 20th, p. 386) as an extremely fine, non-hygroscopic, odorless, saffron yellow powder, stable towards air and light, and insoluble in the ordinary solvents. On account of its insolubility, its anti-bacterial action is limited to the part where it comes into direct contact with the pus microbes, resembling in this respect iodoform. In addition to the direct antiseptic action of dermatol, it is claimed that dermatol has a desiccating influence, so that the bacteria are inhibited by the drying up of their pabulum. The astringent action of the preparation is also said to influence the process of healing, whilst, on the other hand, it causes no irritation and is not absorbed. This preparation is further said to be valuable when administered internally in affections of the stomach and intestines, and it is stated that, as it is non-poisonous, doses amounting to two grammes daily are well supported. The question has been raised why the pharmacist should be perplexed with such an unmeaning name as "dermatol" for the salt of bismuth, but the choice of the designation has probably been more influenced by the prospective profit of a manufacturer than considerations of the convenience of pharmacists.—*Pharm. Jour. and Trans.*

PLATINUM AND PALLADIUM have been obtained as brilliant octahedral crystals by Prof. Joly, of Dublin.

# THE CASHIER.



## The Greatest Success of All.

No argument should be needed to convince you, a business man, of the necessity and very great advantage of keeping a correct account of your daily cash receipts.

Which is **THE BEST** Cash Register, is the question?

The "**CASHIER**" is not a high priced machine, but is within your reach. It is very simple in use, gives a perfectly correct and separate detailed account of each salesman's daily sales and receipts, shows amounts received on account, and enables the owner (and him only if desired), to know exactly what each salesman has done on each day. It prevents mistakes, and discovers them if made; takes care of the cash, and puts the owner in the way of stopping any leakage that may be occurring (unknown to him), in his cash drawer.

**ALL FOR \$45.00**

Your order is solicited, and when received shall have prompt attention.

Address—**GEO. F. BOSTWICK,**  
24 West Front St., TORONTO.

# Beeman's Pepsin Chewing Gum

**THE LATEST NOVELTY.**

We have originated and put on the market a novelty, **--PEPSIN GUM.**



The only Chewing Gum containing Pepsin ever placed before the public. Each tablet contains a grain of pure pepsin, is a delicious remedy for Dyspepsia and Indigestion, and the best Chewing Gum ever manufactured.

Put up in 5 cent packages and 15 cent boxes, especially designed for the Drug Trade.

Samples sent on application. Address

**BEEMAN CHEMICAL CO.**

Originators and Manufacturers,  
**CLEVELAND, OHIO.**

# A New Worm Remedy!

## DAWSON'S CHOCOLATE CREAMS.

The most pleasant Worm Medicine ever offered to the public, being in the form of a Chocolate Cream.

**Children Never Refuse Them.**

These goods are sure to have large sales, not only on account of their being extensively advertised, but also that one sale is certain to make another.

**SOLD BY ALL WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS AT \$1.75 PER DOZ.**

**Wallace Dawson,**

MANUFACTURING CHEMIST, - MONTREAL.



# Fly Poison!

## BRIGGS'

# FLY POISON MATS

The Greatest Destroyer of Flies and Insects known.

Order from any Wholesale Druggist or Patent Medicine Dealer, or direct from the manufacturers.

**G. C. BRIGGS & SONS,**

HAMILTON, ONT.

Manufacturers of the Celebrated "SHOO-FLY" Fly Poison,

## Indian Gums For Pharmacy Work.

BY DR. B. RIDEAL AND W. E. YOULE.

Read at the meeting of the British Pharm. Conference at Cardiff. From the report of the *Chemist and Druggist*.

THE authors have recently had occasion to examine numerous specimens of natural and artificial gums, and have contributed a paper on "Gum Arabic and its Modern Substitutes" to the London section of the Society of Chemical Industry (see the *Chemist and Druggist*, June 6, 1891, page 788). In the course of this investigation, which was primarily carried out with a view of determining the most economical soluble gums for envelope-work and for calico-printing, their attention was directed to the difficulties which pharmacists have had in recent years of obtaining a gum, *acacia* suitable for their special wants. The Indian ghatti gums have from time to time been suggested in pharmaceutical literature as a substitute for the officinal gum *acacia*, but different investigators have arrived at different opinions as to their merits in this respect. Mr. Mander, in 1888, was one of the first to draw attention to the high strength of ghatti mucilage, and that such mucilage emulsified twice as much olive oil as the Pharmacopœia formula. Other pharmacists, however, were prejudiced against its use, owing to the comparatively large amount of insoluble gum present in most samples; but the authors show that the loss occasioned in this way is only apparent, as the mucilage from a given weight is of far higher strength than that of a completely soluble gum, notwithstanding this quantity of insoluble jelly, which has to be strained away.

In the paper already alluded to they gave a full account of the chief chemical and physical differences of the various natural gums, and pointed out the variation in the amount and composition of the ashes of these ghatti gums. Their optical behavior and the viscosity of their solutions has also been examined, and they have devised an apparatus for determining the absolute viscosity of gum solutions, which possesses several advantages over the burette method and the viscosimeters which are occasionally used for these determinations.

The discrepancies which have arisen concerning the true value of ghatti gums are due partly to the variation in the gum itself, but chiefly to the different methods employed for making the mucilage. They point out that it is essential, in order to obtain a light-colored mucilage, that the gum be ground and dissolved in vessels which are not made of iron, as small quantities of the oxide of this metal dissolve in the mucilage and react with the tannin invariably present in small quantities, giving the mucilage an inky, unpleasant appearance, which is fatal for any good results. The tannin in the bark which is often adhering the lumps of gum, is, however, not appreciably soluble in cold water, and, therefore, if cold water

alone be used for making the mucilage the quantity of tannic acid dissolved is very small. When hot water is employed a considerable darkening of the solution takes place, even when the use of iron vessels has been carefully avoided. In order to make a mucilage of approximately the officinal strength (and here the authors point out that the Pharmacopœia recommends 1-2½, and also 2 3, on different pages), 1 part of gum to 8 of water is sufficient. It is thus a most economical gum to use, and, as at the present time it can be purchased at about half the price of gum senegal and other high-class soluble gums, they recommend its use for general pharmacy work. The following directions are given for preparing the mucilage:—The gum is first ground to powder in earthenware mortars, and a weighed quantity of the powdered gum is transferred to a large copper or earthenware vessel, covered with four times its weight of cold water, the mixture well stirred for some time. When the gum has partially dissolved, and the smaller, insoluble aggregates have swollen up to large masses of jelly, the mixture is strained through muslin, and from the mass of jelly thus obtained the pieces of bark and foreign matter are removed. The jelly is then covered with a fresh quantity of cold water, equal in weight to the first, and is then stirred and allowed to stand for some time. The mixture is once more strained, and the second quantity of mucilage added to the first. In this way a clear, light-colored mucilage is invariably obtained, of approximately the officinal consistency. It keeps well, and has the same suspensory power for making *mistura creta*, &c., and is as good in adhesive value for making the officinal lozenges. It can be compounded, if necessary, with a small quantity of alcohol, and in this respect, differs from the gum *acacia* preparation.

In the course of a short discussion which followed the reading of this paper Mr. Peter Boa (Edinburgh) said he had had considerable experience with ghatti gum in making a mucilage for pharmaceutical purposes, and he had found that one to six or seven corresponded with the mucilage made from genuine gum *acacia*. It seemed to him that until they had an official recognition of this gum they could not use it instead of gum *acacia* for pharmaceutical work. It might very usefully and very satisfactorily be employed for certain purposes, but it produced different colors in some things. He had been less successful with the powdered variety of it than in the use of the gum itself brought in the rough state. In making the mucilage, he had found that it was better to select the globular and clean pieces, rejecting the vermiform bits, and by the usual means a very nice mucilage was obtained. It was very good for suspending purposes. In some instances it had a peculiar taste which could very readily be distinguished from the genuine mucilage of *acacia*. For certain industrial purposes it was, he believed, very successfully used,

especially when ground up in the form of a paste. He knew that mosaic-workers used it, and they simply ground it up as people ground up mortar and spread it on in paste form. They told him that it gave results which were better than they had obtained from using gum *acacia*, for which they had to pay perhaps double or treble the price.

## Solution of Malate of Iron.

A proprietary article on the market states on the label that each teaspoonful contains 4 grains of ferrous malate. Upon evaporation a fluid ounce yielded 32 grains of total residue. This iron, being determined as ferric oxide, and calculated as ferrous malate, yielded less than three grains of that salt. By the odor and taste *spts. frumenti* was easily recognized. The preparation appeared to closely resemble the *tinctura ferri pomata* of the German Pharmacopœia, with the substitution of common whiskey for the alcohol and cinnamon water of the officinal preparation.

As pure malic acid cannot be obtained at such a price as to warrant its use in preparing pharmaceutical preparations, we are compelled to depend upon the natural acid of certain fruits. As sour apples were not obtainable, it occurred to the writer that cranberries would form a suitable substitute. The juice of the cranberry is stated by E. Mach and K. Portele (see *Amer. Jour. of Pharm.*, 1891, page 51) to contain from 18 to 20.5 per cent. of acid. The American cranberry possibly contains not as much acid. Experiment led to the following formula yielding a product very similar to the proprietary. One quart of soft cranberries yield about 12 fluidounces of juice. Take of:

Cranberry juice ..... 14 fluidounces.  
Iron in the form of fine wire  
perfectly clean (card teeth). 1 ounce.  
Alcohol ..... 2 fluidounces.

The iron is added to the cranberry juice contained in a suitable vessel and set aside in a warm place, being occasionally agitated for several days. It is then boiled for a half to one hour, adding water from time to time to replace the amount evaporated. Filter and wash the filter with sufficient water to yield 14 fluidounces of filtrate; add alcohol, and again filter if necessary. This yields a reddish liquid of a slightly acid, and not unpleasant ferruginous taste.—*Amer. Jour. of Pharmacy*, June, 1891.

The accepted tests for Fusel Oil in alcoholic beverages are critically examined by Neumann Wender in a paper published in the *Zeitschrift fuer Nahrungsmittel Untersuchungen*, and he comes to the conclusion that there is not a single test known at present by which its presence can be definitely established, each one having some grave defect. This condition, the author says, can not be remedied until the nature of the individual fusel oils shall have been more closely studied.

# Major's - Cement.

REGISTERED TRADE MARK.



ESTABLISHED 1876.

**MAJOR'S CEMENT**, for repairing China, Glassware, Furniture, Meerschaum, Vases, Books, Tipping Billiard Cues, etc. 15 and 25 cents.  
**MAJOR'S LEATHER CEMENT** for repairing Boots and Shoes. 15 and 20c.  
**MAJOR'S RUBBER CEMENT** for repairing 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 furnish 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 2 1/2 inches, first-class in every respect. Also a Portrait Sign for Show Case, 9 x 12, with glass frame and a strong easel. *AD* Send for terms.

A. MAJOR, 212 William Street, New York City.  
 KERRY, WATSON & CO., Montreal, P.Q.  
 and the LONDON DRUG CO., London, Ont.

## DID YOU HEAR ABOUT THIS?



### Pennyroyal Wafers

Have an Imprint Label on Both Box and Wrapper in French and English, with our Signature in RED across both. Look for this hereafter.

### NOT A DRUGGIST

In Canada or United States ever was overstocked with our goods when buying of us, but several got hit with counterfeit. We cannot advertise counterfeit goods. But the original and genuine we will advertise, and well, too.

We want one Druggist in each town or city for Local Agent. Will advertise him as local dealer. Make terms with him in which his profit is assured.

If you want to get good profits at no expense to your self, write to us, tell us something about your location and class of trade. We ship from Windsor, Ontario. No Duty to pay.

Address to Main Office,

## Eureka Chemical Co.,

10 & 12 Michigan Ave.,  
 DETROIT, MICH.

# GARFIELD TEA FOR CONSTIPATION AND SICK HEADACHE

This preparation is being extensively advertised. Sales steadily increase wherever introduced. Trade supplied by Wholesale Drug Houses. You will largely increase your sales by keeping our FREE SAMPLES to give your customers. Furnished free by application to

**D. DENSMORE & CO.,** 317 CHURCH STREET, TORONTO, - ONTARIO.

1-OZ. PACKAGE, \$1.00  
 PREPAID.

The American Antipyretic, Analgesic and Anodyne.

# Antikamnia

OPPOSED TO PAIN  
 A SUCCEDANEUM FOR MORPHIA.

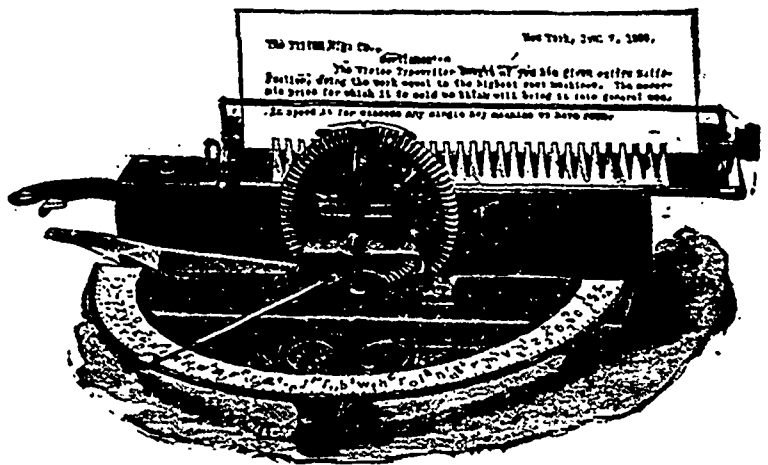
Valuable in Neuralgia, Myalgia, Sciatica, Acute Rheumatism, Hemiplegia and Typhoid Fever; also Headache and other Neuroses due to Irregularities of Menstruation. Exhibited in Asthma, Hay Fever, Influenza, La Grippe and Allied Complaints, it secures the desired result.

A New Combination of Coal Tar Derivatives of the Series  $C_nH_{2n-6}$ .

Further information and samples sent free on application.

**ANTIKAMNIA CHEMICAL CO.,** St. Louis. Mo.

EVERY  
 DRUGGIST  
 SHOULD  
 HAVE ONE OF  
 THESE  
 MACHINES.



Your writing is readable. Mistakes prevented in writing your wholesaler. They do the work like the larger machines. The Canadian Druggist has one. "Can we send you one?"

**GEORGE BENGOUGH, Agent.**

4 Adelaide St. West, Toronto, Ont.  
 Corner Yonge.

Agents wanted in every town and city in Dominion.



## Examination of Insect Powder.

BY N. J. NITZSCHMANN, PH. G.

PERSIAN or Caucasian insect powder consists of *Pyrethrum carneum* and *P. roseum*, growing on the Caucasian mountains at an elevation of about a mile. Dalmatian insect powder is the product of *P. cinerariaefolium*, and is more powerful than the Caucasian powder. Insect powder does not appear to be poisonous to man, though it is said to cause some confusion of the head in those who sleep in close compartments where much of it has been used.

It has been held until very recently that insect powder owed its insecticide properties to the minute subdivision in which the particles existed, and that they acted mechanically by clogging and filling the air passages. Late investigations, however, have settled the fact that though the powder does act in this manner to a certain extent, its greatest insecticidal properties are due to a true poisonous principle, whose nature has not been positively determined. Some claim that it is an alkaloid, while others say it is a soft resin. The powder exhausted by means of alcohol is harmless to insects, while the fumes of the burning powder are very destructive to them.

Insect powder has been used as a dressing to ulcers and wounds to prevent the formation of maggots. It also answers to preserve dried insects and plants in cabinet collections. Twenty-five grains of the powder stirred up in two quarts of water are sufficient to kill young cotton worms. The tincture has been recommended by Jaeger as a protective against the bites and annoyances of insects. He declares that in travelling and hunting in Asia and other tropical countries one single application of the tincture over the hands, face and beard always gives him at least twelve hours' immunity from the attacks of all kinds of insects, even white ants, which are the greatest plague of those regions. According to Professor Maisch, it is capable of producing a vesicular eruption like that of poison ivy.

Pyrethrum flowers, grown in and around Berlin, have been experimented upon by Dr. Unger, with a view of determining their insecticidal powers. The *Pyrethrum roseum* was found to be quite efficient, killing in three-quarters of an hour; but the variety known as Caucasian was not so well adapted for use as an insect powder; the insects were stupefied somewhat by it, but rarely killed. *P. carneum* was totally inefficient. Dr. Unger thinks that the first named variety may be cultivated with profit in and around Berlin.

The demand for the powder having increased of late, it is said to be adulterated with the leaves and stems of the plant, hellebore, tumeric and other adulterants. Some writers claim that hellebore is destructive to insects, but Marpman made a practical test of the value of hellebore as an insecticide. Placing some true insect powder and some flies under one tumbler,

and imprisoning an equal number of flies under another glass with powdered hellebore, he found that while in a very short time the insects in contact with pyrethrum were paralyzed, after the lapse of twenty-four hours no change could be noticed in those in contact with hellebore. I made a microscopical examination of seven specimens of insect powder; two of the specimens were obtained from grocery stores. The method for examination was to remove the color of the powder by means of alcohol, then removing the alcohol and adding a little oil of cloves, and mounting in Canada balsam. I used a one-fifth objective in examining the various specimens, and found one specimen to contain starch; by means of polariscope I found this to be potato starch. Two of the specimens contained pollen, while in the other five specimens I was unable to find any. Some of the specimens contained portions of the leaves and stems of the plant. I also examined for hellebore and curcuma, but found none in any of the specimens. Powdered hellebore and curcuma, as found in the drug stores, are much coarser powders than insect powder.—*Myer Bros.' Druggist.*

## Hot vs. Cold Method for Syrups.

IN discussing at some length the various pharmacopœial methods for the preparation of syrups, W. Bernhardt, in a recent contribution to the *Deutsch-Amerikanische Apotheker Zeitung*, comes to the conclusion that with but very few exceptions—where heat would deleteriously affect the product—dissolving the sugar by heat and raising to the boiling point is the best. To insure the best results, the author lays down these rules.

1. Employ only the best grade of cane sugar, for the lower grades of sugar contain appreciable amounts of glucose which inclines to fermentation. Follow closely the quantities directed in a formula. Concentrated saccharine solutions resist fermentation in a much higher degree than more dilute ones; on the other hand, there will be loss from crystallization if syrups, prepared by heat, are stored in a cool room, as is sometimes done.

2. Use none but absolutely clear vegetable extracts, seeing to it that after ebullition the syrup also be perfectly bright; the latter object may be accomplished by the customary aids, such as the addition of albumen or pure filtering paper pulp before bringing the syrup to a boil. This does not apply, of course, to naturally turbid syrup, as, for instance, syrup of almonds.

The author sets forth that even with most aromatic syrups the loss of volatile constituents can be but trifling if the process of boiling be properly conducted, the inversion of saccharose may be left out of consideration, especially when fruit acids are absent—provided the solution of the sugar be completed at a low temperature, and then rapidly raised to the boiling point; albuminous substances are frequently extracted from the raw material

which boiling will remove; all fermentative germs and fungus spores are effectually destroyed by the heat.

Finally, to insure perfect preservation, syrups should be filled into small vials (of from two to eight ounces capacity, according to individual needs) which have been placed into boiling hot water, the vials to be immediately corked and sealed. [As an extra precaution it is well to lay the filled and corked bottles on their side, while yet hot, and to maintain that position. A French proposition is to fill the bottles to the brim and, while the contents are still warm, to place on top so as to come in contact with the syrup, a circular piece of filtering paper. A firm cover of crystallized sugar is thus obtained, well calculated to exclude all extraneous matter.—*Edison Western Druggist.*]

## Manufacture of Pepsin.

Mr. J. L. WENNER has patented a process in Germany for the manufacture of pepsin which consists in macerating the stomachs with acidulated water, clarifying the solution obtained by the addition of sulphurous acid, removing the clear liquid from the precipitate, and then separating the pepsin from the peptone by saturating at a higher temperature with sodium sulphate, whereupon pepsin is deposited, whilst the peptone remains dissolved. The precipitate is dissolved in weak hydrochloric acid; the sodium sulphate is removed from the solution by dialysis, the residual liquid concentrated and dried. From the liquid out of which the pepsin is deposited the sodium sulphate is separated from the peptone by recrystallization on cooling. The product is readily soluble, and, being free from peptone, is non-hygroscopic and permanent. One grain of it is capable of dissolving 10,000 grains of egg albumen.

**IODIDES OF ANTIPYRIN.**—M. Duroy reports (*Bulletin de l'Académie de Médecine*) that he has obtained several iodides of antipyrin, all of which are capable of being used in therapeutics. The method of preparing an iodide of antipyrin is very simple. One equivalent of iodine dissolved in alcohol of 90°, and brought into contact with an equivalent antipyrin dissolved in five times its weight of distilled water, yields a brick-yellow precipitate, which is antipyrin iodide. It is soluble in two and-a-half times its weight of water at 25° C.

**AN IL-LEG-GIBLE PRESCRIPTION.**—Lady visitor (at house of eminent physician)—“I have called, doctor, to ask if there is any cure for sleep-walking. I have had the habit for years, and lately it has become worse.” Dr. Highprice—“It can be cured, madam. Take this prescription, and have it made up at Colde, Steele & Co's.” “Colde, Steele & Co's? Why, that is not a chemist's, it is an ironmonger's.” “Yes, madam. The prescription calls for a paper of tacks. Dose—two tablespoonfuls scattered about the floor before retiring.”



## Pro Bono Publico.

THE WELLS & RICHARDSON Co., manufacturers of Diamond Dyes, have just perfected arrangements for one of the most novel exhibitions ever attempted in the Dominion of Canada. They have inaugurated a competition, to be known as the "Diamond Dye Competition," in which they will distribute to the Consumers of Diamond Dyes \$1500.00 in Cash Prizes.

This competition will be open to every mother, wife and daughter in Canada who may be willing to take a part in this novel and interesting scheme

This competition must commend itself to all who are acquainted with the uses and possibilities of Diamond Dyes for several reasons, the principal of which are as follows:—

First.—It is free to all; no entrance fee is exacted; nor is any expense incurred, except the purchase of Dyes to accomplish the work.

Second.—The articles and goods sent in for competition remain the property of competitors, and are returned to the successful and unsuccessful, charges paid.

The object of the manufacturers of Diamond Dyes in distributing so much money in a competition of this nature is two-fold:—

First.—To give an increased impetus to an ever-expanding and increasing trade such as Diamond Dyes now enjoy.

Second.—To encourage a spirit which now deeply pervades the homes of our country, viz., the cultivation of Household Economy and Home Work and Art.

The manufacturers of Diamond Dyes look forward with pleasure to the aid, encouragement and kind words which the Retail Druggists of Canada can give in this important undertaking. Each Druggist in his own town can with little troublespeak of and recommend the scheme to the ladies who daily visit his establishment. In this way each Druggist will have no difficulty in vastly increasing his daily sales of Diamond Dyes.

The Druggists will be interested to learn that a very neat book is to be issued to the ladies of Canada, which will give full information and rules for this great contest. These books, together with fancy transparent cards will be sent to every Druggist for distribution.

All Druggists who do not receive a supply by September 15th, will please make application without delay to the WELLS & RICHARDSON Co., Montreal.



OUR COMMUNION WINE,

## "St. Augustine"

"Chosen by Special Committee Synod of Ontario, assisted by Analytic Inland Revenue Department, Ottawa, for use in all the parishes of the Diocese."

For Sale in Cases, 12 qts., \$150.

Catalogue of all our Wines on application.

J. S. HAMILTON & CO.,

BRANTFORD. Sole Agents for Canada.



## A GREAT Scientific Revelation.

The microbe germinal cause of all disease can now be effectually destroyed and removed from the system.

Cases of Consumption, Scrofula, Catarrh, Rheumatism, Syphilis, Eczema, Bright's Disease, Stomach Troubles, Tumors, Etc.,

Cured by the thousands during the past four years.

This remedy has proven a very successful as well as a remunerative line to handle by "Retail Druggists."

While the sale may be slow the first two months, owing to the greater price charged for it, yet in time it actually becomes a "leader" because of its merits.

Druggists all over the United States and in and are finding it a splendid medicine to handle, one high no complaints are made against by the purchase.

It really draws trade to one who handles it, especially where we get a business for it.

It is a remedy which can be guaranteed by the "seller" to do all we claim for it.

We want an exclusive Agent in every town in Canada.

Write for Pamphlets and Prices.

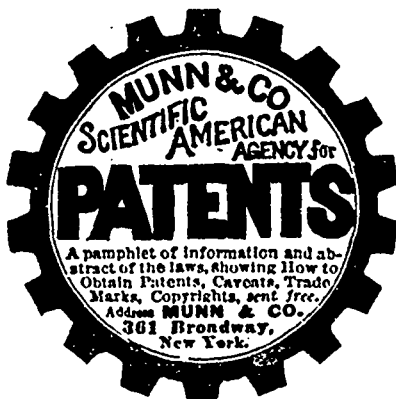
Wm. Radam Microbe Killer Co.,

(LIMITED)

LABORATORY } 120 King St. West,  
AND OFFICE } TORONTO, ONT.

Sole Manufacturers for the Dominion.

C. W. EMAN, General Manager.



A pamphlet of information and abstract of the laws, showing how to Obtain Patents, Caveats, Trade Marks, Copyrights, sent free. Address MUNN & CO., 361 Broadway, New York.

## T. MILBURN & Co.

55 Colborne Street,

TORONTO, ONTARIO.

SPECIALTIES:

Burlock Blood Bitters,  
Burlock Healing Ointment,  
Burlock L. and K. Plaster,  
Burlock Pills,  
Victoria Hypophosphates,  
Victoria Bich and Uva Ursi,  
Hagyari's Pain Remedy,  
Hagyari's Pectoral Balsam,  
Hagyari's Cathartic Pills,  
Hagyari's Yellow Oil,  
Hagyari's Black Oil,  
Hagyari's Condition Powders,  
Dr. Wilson's Magnetic Ointment,  
Hagyari's Cattle Spice,  
Dr. Foster's Extract Strawberry,  
Dr. Boyer's Galvanic Fluid,  
Dr. Fife's Worm Lozenges,  
National Pills,  
Egyptian Salve,  
Dr. Abernethy's Worm Candy,  
Freeman's Worm Powders,  
Freeman's New Domestic Dye,  
Dr. Low's Sulphur Soap,  
Dr. Low's Pain Cure Oil,  
Milburn's Quinine Wine,  
Milburn's Beef, Iron and Wine,  
Roscoe's Hair Restorer.

## 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.

Retails for 25c.

Franklin's Blood Remedy,	50c.
Blair's Gold Oil,	25c.
Blair's Cement,	15c.
Blair's Wild Indian Blood Purifier, per package,	25c.

Put up by FRANKLIN MED. CO., 30 King St. east, Toronto, or 178 Main-St., Buffalo, N. Y.



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

## WATSON'S COUGH DROPS

Are the best in the world for the THROAT and CHEST and for the VOICE.

— UNEQUALLED —

R. - & - T. - W.  
Stamped on each drop.

## FORMULARY.

### PASTE FOR POLISHING WINDOWS.

Eugeno Dieterich gives the following in his Manual :

Prepared chalk .. . . . . 90 parts.  
Whitebole..... 5 parts.  
Armenian bole..... 5 parts.

Rub together into a smooth paste with

Water ..... 50 parts.  
Spirit..... 25 parts.

The paste is to be rubbed on the window, allowed to dry, and then rubbed off with cloths.

### FERRATED CODLIVER OIL.

C. Neuss, in the *Pharmaceutische Zeitschrift für Russland*, recommends the following process for ferrated codliver oil :

Codliver oil ..... 20 parts.  
Alcohol of 90° ..... 15 parts.  
Liquor potasse (s.g. 1.120 to 1.130). 33 parts.

Mix and saponify by the aid of heat, in a spacious vessel of iron or enameled ware, stirring continuously. Then add

Liquor ferri perchloridi..... 27 parts.  
Water..... 50 parts.

and continue the heat and agitation until the iron soap is precipitated in the shape of a brown mass. Let cool, and, after carefully decanting the aqueous liquid so far as possible, and, if necessary, evaporating all watery residue, add to the iron soap five times its volume of codliver oil, and again raise the temperature until the soap is entirely dissolved. Add codliver oil sufficient to bring the whole up to 270 parts. The product is a ferrated codliver oil containing 1 per cent of iron, of a pleasant flavor, and of a fine Malaga brown color. It keeps well.

### LOTION FOR CHAPPED NIPPLES.

Balsam of Peru, 2 grammes; tincture of arnica, 2 grammes; sweet oil of almonds, 30 grammes; lime water, 15 grammes.—Mix. To be applied to the nipple on the removal of the baby from the breast.—*Les Nouveaux Remedies*.

### POLISH FOR FINGER NAILS.

The *National Druggist* gives the following :—

Take of  
Peroxide of tin (putty powd.) .. . 5 ozs.  
Tragacanth in powder ..... 6 grs.  
Glycerin ..... 4 drs.  
Rose-water ..... sufficient.

Mix and make into a paste. Colour with ammoniacal carmine solution.

A CORRESPONDENT sends the following very useful hints :—

Menthol pencils that have become detached from the holder may be reset by dropping molten paraffin wax into the holder, placing the menthol in it while hot.

Chloride of Lime should be handled in bulk in a crock or barrel with close cover. Use a wooden ladle the same as butter-makers use, and keep a small box of unslaked lime in the crock to absorb moisture. In packages keep it in a close-fitting box with hinged cover with a cleat under each end to allow a free circulation

of air underneath, and a box of unslaked lime inside.

Place two tablespoonfuls of cold water in a pound bottle of carbolic acid, invert the bottle and in 48 hours it will be all dissolved.

### Thiersch's Antiseptic Solution.

BY ADOLPH LEVY.

THE extensive use of Thiersch's solution (named after a German surgeon) in many modern abdominal, intestinal and bladder operations, conducted at hospitals and frequently at the patient's residence, and in urethral and uterine irrigations, performed at the surgeon's office, has induced the writer to recommend the combination of this solution (consisting of salicylic acid, 2 parts; boric acid, 12 parts, 1,000 parts of water), in form of compressed tablets, each containing :

Salicylic acid, resublimed .... 14 grs.

Boric acid (boric resub'd) .... 84 grs.

Compressed in form of tablets.

To each tablet is added sufficient distilled hot water to measure one pint. The solution may thus be prepared as needed.

### Report for 1890 on the Revision of the British Pharmacopœia.

By the courtesy of Dr. Attfield, the reporter to the Pharmacopœia Committee of the Medical Council, the *British and Colonial Druggist* has been supplied with an early copy of this report of which it says: The strictly pharmaceutical portion of the work does not at present call for marked notice, being slight modifications of existing processes or tests, such as the past year's experience and pharmaceutical research have apparently rendered desirable. Only one new article is recommended for inclusion in the next Pharmacopœia, a lozenge of magnesia with chalk, according to the suggestion of Sir William Roberts.

The most important suggestion in the report is that recommending the inclusion among the Pharmacopœial list of synonyms of the popular names of the commoner household remedies. If this be accomplished, from a pharmacist's point of view, it will prove a most important step, and one which will commend itself as most desirable. The author gives a list of some proposed synonyms, and suggests that further additions may be brought forward by pharmacists for consideration, and if approved, finally adopted. The following is the list of synonyms at present suggested :

Synonym.	B. P. Article.
Anodyne liniment.....	Linimentum opii.
Black wash.....	Lotio hydrarg. nigra.
Blue ointment.....	Ung. hydrarg.
Calomel ointment.....	" " subchlorid.
Citrine ointment.....	" " nit.
Diachylon plaster.....	Emp. plumbi.
Dover's powder.....	Pulv. ipecac. co.
Elixir of vitrol.....	{ Acidum sulphuricum aromaticum.
Fly blister .. .. .	Emp. canthar.
Friar's balsalm.....	Tinct. benz. co.
Gregory's pill.....	Pil. coloc. co.
Goulard's extract.....	Liq. plumbi. subacet.

Goulard's lotion ....	} Liq. plumbisubacet. dil
Goulard's water .....	
Grey powder .....	Hyd. c. crota.
Griffith's mixture .....	Mist. ferri co.
Hamilton's pills.....	Pil. coloc. et hyosey.
Herberden's ink.....	Mist. ferri aromat.
Milk of sulphur.....	Sulphur precipit.
Mindererus's spirit.....	Liq. ammon. acet.
Nitre.....	Potass. nit.
Opodeldloe .....	Lin. saponis.
Plummer's pill .....	Pil hydrarg. subchlor. co
Red precipitate ointment.	Ung. hyd. oxid. rub.
Salt of tartar.....	Pot. carb.
Saltpetre .....	Pot. nit.
Solution of bismuth.....	Liquor bismuthi.
Steel drops.....	Tinct. ferri perchlor.

There can be no doubt, that, broadly speaking, pharmacists as a body will heartily co-operate and loyally support this endeavor to control the quality of the supply of domestic medicines, and even if they may find it inconvenient at times in certain details, the general principle of the scheme will commend itself to all.

### Solidified Petroleum.

An American inventor has applied for a patent for Solidified Petroleum.

The claims of the patentee, according to the *Paint, Oil and Drug Review*, are comprised in the following resume of the patent :—

1. This invention consists of a process for the solidification of all natural and mineral oils, and volatile liquids of every kind.

2. By this process petroleum and other oils can be turned into solids at a very slight cost, and (as applied to petroleum, for instance) is a most valuable and surprising discovery.

3. Petroleum can be solidified as it comes from the wells, made into bricks (as hard as may be required), and shipped or exported like coal.

4. Petroleum, as a fuel, is of great burning power, and there is less labor required in stoking them than in the use of coal.

5. For transport purposes it occupies about one-fourth the space of coal. This is of vast importance as applied to steamships where bunker room is a question for serious consideration.

6. Petroleum, after being solidified, can be reliquified by a simple process. Thus it may be solidified at the wells; transported in solids and afterwards converted to its original state.

7. The cost of solidifying and reliquifying is very small.

8. All danger of explosions is hereby obviated; so that petroleum and other dangerous oils may be solidified for ware house purposes.

9. The petroleum solidified under this process, when ignited, does not reliquify but burns to an ash, like a cigar.

10. The residuum of petroleum under this patent can be converted into a splendid lubricant, and can be sold at a very low price.

LUPEOL is a crystallizable substance isolated by Likiernik from the seed coats of *Lupinus luteus*.

# LAWSON & JONES, Label & Printers

AND DEALERS IN

## DRUGGISTS' CONTAINERS,

LONDON, - - CANADA.

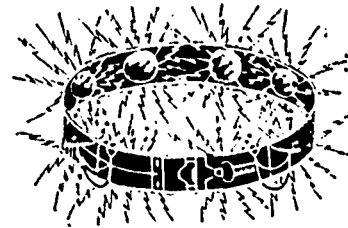
Folding Boxes,  
Cartons and Wrappers,  
Comb and Toothbrush Envelopes,  
Powder Envelopes,  
Prescription Blanks, Etc.

*Write for Label Catalogue. Mention this paper.*

## LAWSON & JONES,

348 Clarence Street, - LONDON, CANADA.

# THE DORENWEND Electric Belt and Attachments



FOR THE SELF-APPLICATION OF  
ELECTRICITY.

C. H. Dorenwend, of Toronto, has invented a system of Electrical Appliances whereby home treatment gives all the benefits to be obtained from costly and complicated Medical Batteries.

All Diseases Curable by ELECTRICITY can be treated by the Dorenwend Inventions.

Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Gout, Lumbago, Indigestion, Liver and Kidney Disorders, Weak Circulation, Spinal Diseases, Paralysis, Female Complaints, Impotence, Nervous Debility, Sexual Decline, and all forms of Nervous Diseases.

The Dorenwend Appliances are endorsed by Physicians and will stand the scrutiny of any expert.

Druggists everywhere take orders for them, and all say they sell well and give the best of satisfaction.

The Dorenwend are the only legitimate Electro-Medical Body Appliances made—and contain all the advantages of most recent discoveries.

THE DORENWEND ELECTRIC FOOT BATTERY FOR COLD FEET, RHEUMATISM, &C.

Every Druggist should get particulars, and Book on Home Electro Medical Treatment.

THE DORENWEND ELECTRIC BELT & ATTACHMENT CO.

C. H. DORENWEND, Electrician and Manager.  
103 Yonge St., TORONTO, CAN.

# To Druggists Only!

*WE beg to call your attention to the following*

## SPECIALTIES:

				DOZ.
No. 2, 1 qt.	EASTLAKE FOUNTAIN SYRINGES,	-	-	\$6.50
" 3, 2 "	" " " "	"	"	7.50
" 4, 3 "	" " " "	"	"	8.50
" 5, 4 "	" " " "	"	"	9.50

*Put up in paste board boxes with three Hard Rubber Slip Pipes. Quality guaranteed. They sell well at \$1.00, \$1.25, \$1.50 and \$1.75 each, respectively. Our prices on Fountain Syringes are the lowest.*

## Fever Thermometers.

*OUR own make at \$6.00 per doz. In hard rubber cases. We sell grosses every week.*

*HICKS imported and reliable. In safety cases. Our price, \$11.50 per doz.*

## DEAN, FOSTER & Co.,

GLASS MANUFACTURERS.

120 Lake Street, CHICAGO, Ill,

## SELECTIONS.

In boiling instruments for the purpose of sterilizing them, the rusting and discoloration which always follows when boiled in pure water can be prevented by boiling in a one per cent. solution of carbonate of soda.—Professor Kern, *College and Clinical Register*.

ARISTOL is said to be an excellent remedy in burns and scalds. Dr. Henry Stearns has used it in the form of 10 per cent. ointment with the best of results. Other authorities (J. J. Levick) recommend it highly as a remedy in the treatment of rhus poisoning which has reached the vesicular stage and is attended with much swelling and pain. The powder is dusted freely on the affected parts.

SALICYL-BROMANILIDE is a combination introduced by Radlauer which is said to contain bromacetanilide and salicylanilide and to unite the desirable properties of acetanilide, bromine and salicylic acid. It is a white powder with an unpleasant, somewhat acidulous taste, sparingly soluble in cold water, easily soluble in boiling water, alcohol and ether; the dose varies from 0.2-0.6 gm.; it is used as an antinervine and reliable antipyretic. Salbromanilide is a term that has been given to this compound for the sake of brevity.—*Pharm. Ztg.*, 1891, 323.

PREPARATION OF AMMONIUM SULPHIDE.—Instead of the usual method of saturating solution of ammonia with hydrogen sulphide, E. Donath recommends, when only small quantities of this reagent are required, to place one part powdered ammonium chloride in a retort connected with a good condenser, to add a solution of two parts crystallized sodium sulphide in five parts boiling water and distil off about one-half of the liquid in the retort; the distillate represents a very concentrated and trustworthy reagent.—*Chemiker Ztg.*, 1891, 1021.

DERMATOL.—Referring to this substitute for iodoform, Dr. B. Fischer, in the *Pharmaceutische Zeitung*, states that it is a basic gallate of bismuth, and points out that such a compound can be prepared by dissolving 15 parts of bismuth nitrate in 30 parts of glacial acetic acid, diluting with 200 to 250 parts of water, filtering, and adding to the filtrate a warm solution of 5 parts of gallic acid in 200 to 250 parts of water. The resulting yellow precipitate, after settling, is separated by decantation, and washed on a filter until the wash-water no longer shows a nitric acid reaction with diphenylamine, and then dried at 100° C.

CAMPHOR FROM TURPENTINE.—The particular variety of oil of turpentine employed by Marsh and Stockdale in effecting this chemical change was Australian (dextrogyre). The first product of the method was terpene hydrochloride, obtained by saturating turpentine oil with gaseous hydrochloric acid. This was distilled over moderately heated soda-lime, the cam-

phene so obtained converted into hydrochloride (by the action of strong hydrochloric acid), and this heated with potassium acetate and glacial acetic acid. Borneol acetate resulted, from which the camphor was obtained by decomposition with alcoholic potash. A larger yield was obtained by heating the terpene hydrochloride with the acetates in closed vessels to 250° C. Borneol was isolated from the resultant high-boiling liquid by decomposition as above.—*Nat. Druggist*.

## Petrolatum-Ointments and Kindred Subjects.

BY E. D. OESCH, PH. G.

PETROLATUM has under various names been on trial for many years as a substitute for lard, but it is a well known fact that it has failed to take the place of this useful fat, and it is doubtful if its true medical value has been fully determined upon, being used by the public indiscriminately (and also by the medical profession to a great extent) as a healing agent, its utility as such is a matter of great doubt which the writer can personally confirm. In case where the mucous membrane requires medication, petrolatum is of great value, used either alone or in combination with appropriate medicaments.

Having bestowed some attention upon the subject of ointments and substances of this class for a number of years, it occurred to me that petrolatum (which should be classed as purely a protective agent) in combination with lard would form a basis for ointments which would combine the virtues of the two and also act as a preservative, thus doing away with the process of benzoinating lard used for this purpose; accordingly the various ointments and cerates were prepared in which part of the lard was substituted with petrolatum. These preparations were then subjected to various tests as to their remedial value, appearance and keeping qualities and were found to satisfactorily meet these requirements in all respects.

It will not be necessary to summarize each formula of the pharmacopœia but will simply state that the following will form the basis from which the various preparations can be made:

## PETROLATED LARD.

White Petrolatum ..... 1 part.  
Lard..... 9 parts.

Mix them together and stir occasionally until cool.

## PETROLATED OINTMENT.

Yellow Wax..... 2 parts.  
White Petrolatum ..... 1 part.  
Lard ..... 7 parts.

Melt the wax and add the petrolatum and lard and stir constantly until cool.

## PETROLATED CERATE.

White Wax ..... 3 parts.  
White Petrolatum ..... 1 part.  
Lard ..... 6 parts.

Melt together and stir the mixture constantly until cool.

In Camphor Cerate and Spermacei Cerate, one part of Olive Oil can be omit-

ted and petrolatum substituted, the same procedure can be applied to Ointment of Rose Water; in Diachylon Ointment omit the Olive Oil entirely and use petrolatum; in Ointment of Nitrate of Mercury omit one part of lard oil and proceed as directed and when almost cool add the petrolatum melted, just before mixing with the mercurial solution. I would caution against the use of sticks made of soft wood in stirring this ointment as it occasions a dark color due to the acid acting on the porous material, disintegrating it and becoming mixed with the ointment.

## PETROLATUM COLD CREAM.

A demand having arisen for a hard cold cream which would replace the popular preparations of that class, the following formula is presented which has proven satisfactory and has the merit of remaining firm and never becoming rancid.

Expressed Oil of Almond..... 4 ozs.  
White wax ..... 2 ozs.  
Paraffin ..... 2 ozs.  
White petrolatum ..... 8 ozs.  
Oil of Rose ..... 8 ozs.

Melt together, at a moderate heat, the oil, wax, paraffin and petrolatum, stir the mixture constantly until nearly cool, then add the Oil of Rose and stir until completed.

In combining aqueous mixtures with petrolatum it is found impossible to properly mix them; by adding a small quantity of powdered gum tragacanth to the mixture, sufficient to form a jelly, before adding the petrolatum a perfect homogeneous ointment will be obtained.

The substitution of cotton-seed oil for olive oil by the committee of the last pharmacopœia was no doubt done more on patriotic grounds than that of improvement, or, probably it was surmised that most of the olive oil exported to this country was sailing under false colors and they took the dilemma by the horns and so ordered it under its proper title; be that as it may, cotton-seed oil as a basis for at least two of the liniments of the pharmacopœia has proven a failure; this applies to the liniment of ammonia and lime liniment in which the oil does not properly saponify, yielding anything but a slightly mixture to which the public does not take kindly; this can be remedied by mixing one part of oleic acid with nineteen parts of cotton-seed oil, this in combination with water of ammonia or lime water yields a preparation against which no fault can be found.

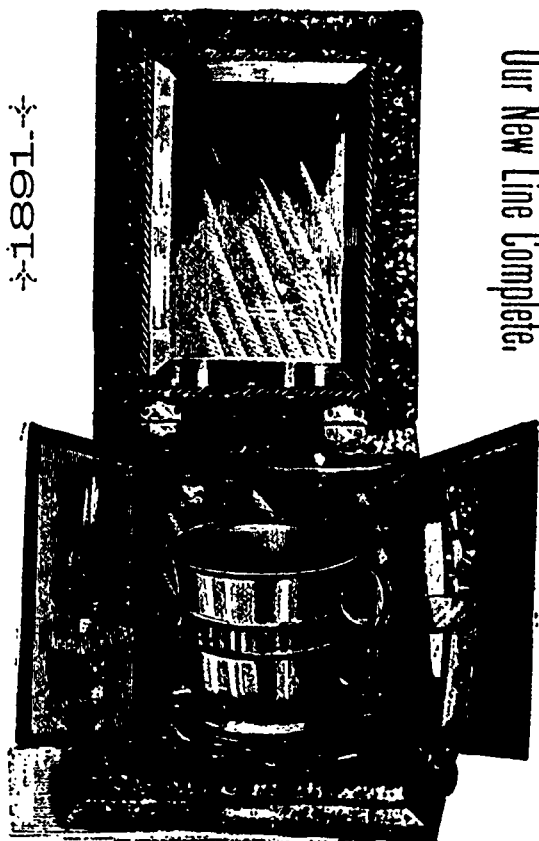
In the National Formulary a process is given for preparing green soap in which cotton-seed oil is used as the agent to be saponified but I have never been able to obtain a satisfactory product with it; however, since using the above mixture of acid and oil, uniform success has been attained in its preparation.—*Pacific Drug Review*.

OLEO-RESIN of male fern is best exhibited in combination with potassium bromide to ensure the expulsion of the tapeworm. The object is to reduce peristaltic action.

# Reinhardt - Manufacturing - Co. MONTREAL

Perfume, Nail, Brush, Comb and Mirror Sets,  
AND DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES.

1891.



Our New Line Complete.

Established 1881.

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.

# DON'T FAIL TO READ THIS.

100 % profit on the Best Headache  
Remedy on the market.

## Brown's Alpha Wafers

AGENTS WANTED IN EVERY TOWN.

These Wafers are the most attractive article for counter display ever  
offered in this line. With first order for one-half gross, we print buyers  
name on 500 samples, put up in neat envelopes, containing each a Wafer.  
If they are properly distributed they will create a large demand for the  
goods. We are continually receiving letters from the trade wherever  
our Wafers are introduced in this manner, reporting larger sales for them  
than all other HEADACHE preparations combined.

Price—One Gross, - - - \$18.00 delivered.  
Half Gross, - - - 9.50 "  
One Dozen, - - - 1.75 net.

Address all Orders,

W. J. BROWN MEDICINE CO.,

110 Woodward Avenue,

Branch Laboratory—Windsor, Ont. DETROIT, MICH.



# MINERVA

—:AND:—

## RICHARD 1st

### CIGARS.

## FINEST 5c. GOODS

IN THE MARKET.

# J. M. FORTIER,

MANUFACTURER,

MONTREAL,

## 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.

"How to make money" is demonstrated on page 9.

Attention is directed to the advt. of J. A. Kennedy & Co. on page 36.

LIQUOR AMMONIA OPT. is offered by Archdale Wilson & Co. at 7½c and 8c.

Read the Franklin Medicine Co.'s change of advt. in this issue. Their goods are all first class sellers.

Messrs. Frederick Stearns & Co. speak to the trade this month in a full page announcement on page 3. Read the advt. carefully.

Do you handle bird seed? if so, handle only the best; for that alone will give satisfaction to your customers. See advt. of Bart. Cottam in this issue.

Bryley, Sons & Co. advertise a list of their specialties this month. The proprietary articles manufactured by this firm are all standard goods and amongst the best selling lines on the market.

We would call the attention of our readers to the advt. of the Phillips Pharmaceutical Co. on page 16 of this issue. Their Milk of Magnesia advertised there is one of those choice pharmaceutical specialties which should always be in stock.

A very useful, and what should be a particularly good selling article is advertised by the Canadian Specialty Co. on page 21. The patent pocket tweezers are something quite new and every druggist should stock with them. Send for a sample dozen which can be sent anywhere by mail. At the same time send for price list of goods handled by this firm—mentioning this paper.



ALL druggists are beginning to think what water-bottle they shall carry in stock for their winter trade. One of the best to-day in the market is made by the Tyer Rubber Co., of Andover, Mass., called the "Tyrian." They are made either with all rubber, or with a cloth insertion, the latter making them very strong and durable. Each one is neatly boxed, stamped with the word "Tyrian," this latter word being their trade mark, and under which name they manufacture a full line of druggists' sundries.

The display of perfumery for the fall and holiday trade now being shown by Messrs. John Taylor & Co., Toronto, is one which must command a large and ready sale. These goods are now well and favorably known to the drug trade, not only of the Dominion, but also of the West

Indian Islands where large shipments are being regularly sent. The quality of the goods and beauty of designs make these a desirable line for the first-class trade and you cannot do better than to stock up with these as well as their favorite brands of Morse's Toilet Soaps, too well known to require any endorsement from us.

THE newest thing in chewing gum is Somerville's "Mexican Fruit" brand, made from "Gum Chicle," the product of a "Fruit Tree" in Mexico. This gum has medicinal qualities which gives it a decided advantage over the general run of fine chewing gums. It is especially recommended as aiding digestion, strengthening the throat to resist colds, cleansing the teeth and making the breath pure and sweet. We have often wondered why those fine class gums were not manufactured in Canada, and we commend the enterprise of Mr. Somerville in putting in the necessary machinery and plant for doing this work in such good style. His packages are the best looking in the market, and his gum is equal in appearance to the best, besides containing special properties for producing the result he claims for it.

### Honey Beverages.

BY P. L. SIMMONDS, F. L. S.

THE earliest manufactured kind of intoxicating liquid was probably mead. From honey a fermented beverage is made, which is largely used throughout the Soudan. Mead is said to have been the principal beverage of the Britons before the use of malt liquors among them; and long after the introduction of the latter beverages mead was a favorite drink. Under the name of metheglin it was frequently alluded to by old writers. Mead formed the ancient, and for centuries the favorite, beverage of the northern nations. It is still called by the Germans honey-wine. Mead is frequently mentioned by Ossian. Dryden has a couplet:

"Tally the strength and hardness of the wine,  
Let with old Bacchus new Metheglin join."

Queen Elizabeth was so fond of mead as to have had it made for her every year.

Mead formed the nectar of the Scandinavian nations, and was celebrated by their bards; it was the drink which they expected to quaff in heaven out of the skulls of their enemies, and was, as might be expected liberally patronized on earth. The Scandinavian mead is flavored with primrose blossoms. In Spain mead is known as aloja.

The Africans used several honey drinks, hives being common. In Madagascar they make a honey wine, a composition of 3 parts of water to 1 of honey, which they boil together and skim after it is reduced to three-fourths. They afterward put it to ferment in large pots of black earth. This wine has a pleasant tartish taste, but is too luscious: In Abyssinia, according to Bruce, they use 5 or 6 quarts of water to 1 quart of honey. These they mix to-

gether in a jar, throw in a handful of parched barley meal and some chips of bitter bark, which in two or three days takes off the cloying taste of the honey and makes the beverage wholesome and palatable.

Braggon, or Bragget, was a sort of metheglin. Hydromel is honey and water submitted to fermentation. Oxymel is a mixture of honey and vinegar. Here is a more modern recipe than Queen Elizabeth's for mead; 8 ounces each of sarsaparilla, liquorice root, ginger and cassia bark; 2 ounces of cloves and 3 ounces of coriander, suitably cut and bruised, are boiled for 15 minutes in 8 gallons of water, allowed to cool and settle and then strained through flannel. To this is added in the fountain, 1½ gallons syrup, ½ gallon honey, 4 ounces each of tincture of ginger and solution of citric acid, and afterward sufficient water to make 10 gallons, when it is charged with carbonic acid gas.

The following recipe for metheglin was published in the *Journal of Horticulture* by a Mr. J. Oliver of Hartington, Derbyshire:

"When the comb has been drained of the honey, put it in a large vessel, then pour in sufficient lukewarm water to swim it nicely. Let it stand two days, stir it occasionally; then strain it; skim the scum from the liquor carefully, filter the sediment through a flannel bag, then boil one hour. To 3 gallons add 2 pounds of raisins, 1 ounce of ground ginger and 7 or 8 laurel leaves, then cool. Add a little of brewers' barn, let it stand part of a day, then barrel it, leaving the barrel open for two or three days; then bung it up, and let it remain untouched for six months, then bottle it."

I dare say some who try their hands at making this honey drink will be anxious to taste it before the expiration of the six months, but the longer it is kept the better it will be.

If an egg will float on the liquor it will be about the right strength. Metheglin may of course be made from pure honey, but by soaking the combs in water we utilize the honey which would otherwise be lost. A little lump sugar put in each bottle will make it as fine as brandy.

Honey Wine is made of the juice of the best grapes, well ripened, and kept 20 days before pressing, to which 5 parts of the finest honey should be added, and all well stirred in a wooden vessel. Cover with a linen cloth, and allow to ferment for 40 days, the scum being occasionally removed. It is then put in a light cask, and so kept till the ensuing spring, when it is bottled.

The Jews in Morocco are very fond of Mahaya, a weak, colorless spirit, flavored with aniseed, which they prepare from water in which honeycombs have been boiled. The distillation of this spirit is conducted in the rudest manner. Dr. Leared, in his work, "Morocco and the Moors," states having witnessed the process. The condenser consisted of an old gun barrel, while the water into which the

# To the Retail Druggists and Chemists of Canada.

## GENTLEMEN:

Owing to the rapidly increasing demand for my Preparations and the numerous orders received from Retail Druggists, I have concluded to place the Medicines in the hands of the Wholesale Druggists of Canada.

The following Agents have thus far been appointed:

## DRUGGISTS -- WHOLESALE.

### TORONTO, ONT.

Lyman Bros. & Co.  
Elliott & Co.  
Northrop & Lyman.  
T. Milburn & Co.  
Lyman, Knox & Co.

### HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA.

Brown & Webb.  
F. G. Simson & Co.  
Forsythe, Sutcliffe & Co.

### LONDON, ONT.

J. A. Kennedy & Co.  
The London Drug Co.

### HAMILTON, ONT.

J. Winer & Co.  
A. Wilson & Co.

### MONTREAL, QUE.

Lyman, Sons & Co.  
Evans & Sons.  
Kerry, Watson & Co.  
Lyman, Knox & Co.

### BELLEVILLE, ONT.

L. W. Yeomans.

### WINNIPEG, MAN.

Martin, Rosser & Co.

### ST. JOHN, N. B.

S. B. Barker & Sons.

### OTTAWA, ONT.

H. F. McCarthy.

### VICTORIA, B. C.

Langley & Co.

### GUELPH, ONT.

A. B. Petrie.

## MY PREPARATIONS:

**Slocum's Psychine,**  
**Oxygenized Emulsion of Pure Cod Liver Oil,**  
**Coltsfoot Expectorant,** **Regulative Pills,**  
**Magnetic Medicated Plasters,**

*Can be purchased through the above Houses at List Prices. Price List and Beautiful Lithographs supplied on application.*

## T. A. SLOCUM, M. C.,

186 West Adelaide Street, TORONTO, ONT.



lower end was plunged, in order to cause condensation, was allowed to become too hot for the hand to bear.

**Honey Currant Wine.**—To 3 quarts of juice add 3 pounds of honey and water to make 1 gallon, let it ferment four or five weeks with open bung, and keep the barrel always full, in a warm place; then drain and put into another barrel in the cellar. It makes a delicious drink.

**Honey Noyeau.**—Four ounces of bitter almonds, 2 ounces of sweet almonds, 2 pounds of loaf sugar, 3 lemons, 2 quarts of gin, 2 large spoonfuls of clarified honey and 1 pint of milk. Blanch and pound the almonds, and mix them with the sugar which should be rolled. Boil the milk, and when cold, add all the ingredients together and let them stand ten days, shaking them every day. Filter the mixture through blotting paper, bottle off for use and seal the corks down.

**Cheap Harvest Drink.**—To those engaged in harvesting and other occupations tending to create thirst, the following preparation may be recommended, which makes a very palatable and healthful drink in hot weather: Take 12 gallons of water, 20 pounds of honey and six eggs, using the whites only. Let these boil 1 hour, then add cinnamon, ginger, cloves, mace, and a little rosemary. When cold add 1 spoonful of yeast from the brewer; stir it well and in 24 hours it will be good.—*M. W. Trade Review.*

#### Drug Review.

Business during the past month has shown some signs of improvement after the quiet summer months. It is many years since the outlook for a good fall trade has been so bright, the harvest has been enormous and farm produce of all kinds bring good prices. Crops have been so large that one writer on the subject says the farmer having no other cause for worry say such a large crop is "very wearing on the land." In our own line of business the tendency of all staples is to get cheaper, and the question, "I wonder if that can go lower," is one familiar to the wholesaler. Opium, Morphia, Quinine, Pot. Bromide, Sal. Rochelle and Carbolic Acid, which are some of the staples (!) of life to the druggists, are lower than for years—if not than ever, with the exception of the former two. Everything is cheaper except patent medicines, and they, like alcohol, keep getting a little bit higher all the time. We are not posted intimately on the patent medicine business, but we do know that those patents that are jobbed at prices that give a fair margin to the retailer are those that have a larger sale than those that get unreasonable prices and try to increase sales by newspaper advertising, not that we do not believe in advertising, but it is policy not to do so much that goods cannot be jobbed at such prices that the retailer does not care whether he makes a sale or not. It is strange to notice that as the sale drops off prices go up; the instances are many in this market.

Quinine keeps unprecedently low. Any-one a year ago prophesying such prices would have been considered insane. The estimated average cost, twenty-six cents, on which the manufacturers agreed to form a combination is doubtless nearly correct. On that basis it has been sold at less than cost for some time. The above combination has not been formed so far owing to some of the firms not agreeing to some of the terms, but should they do so the average price to retailers here would be about forty cents.

Pot. Bromide is lower owing to the break in the Bromine combination.

Opium firm; large crop reported.

Morphia unchanged.

Glycerine—higher prices looked for.

Sal. Rochelle—lower than for years.

Cubeb—easier.

Oil Bergamot—advanced.

Oil Lemon—firm at advance.

Phenacetin—easier.

Atkinson's Perfumes will be about 10 per cent. higher owing to a change in duties.

Haulin's Wizard Oil, price advanced.

#### Pharmaceutical Flips.

"Pa," said little Georgie Thikked, "what is a meteorologist?" and old Thikked thoughtfully replied: "Why, my boy, haven't you seen the man with a lantern who comes to look at the gas meter now and then? Well, he is a meteorologist."—*Boston Bulletin.*

Because a druggist keeps a soda fountain out west they call him a "Fizzologist."

"Are those people really grown up?" asked a little girl whose mother had taken her to see the dwarfs. "Yes, dear, but their mamma's fed them on condensed milk."

#### Grains of Thought.

Society is like a large piece of frozen water, and skating well is the great art of social life.—*L. E. London.*

Those who live on vanity must not unreasonably expect to die of mortification.—*Mrs. Ellis.*

He whose money is wisely spent in deeds of charity, kindness and helpfulness gets it all back with compound interest.

The borax scare was short-lived, and could scarcely have been otherwise. In the first place it would take a pretty large body of water to flood the enormous fields of borax in Southern California, where it is said to exist in countless quantity, and, in addition, South America is said to have a supply sufficient to provide borax and boracic acid for the world for many thousand years to come. One deposit alone, lying between Chili and Bolivia is said to be 26 miles long by 3 to 6 in width, with a depth that can only be imagined.

## SEELY'S PERFUMES.

We beg to advise the Drug Trade that we have arranged with the Seely Manufacturing Company to sell their Perfumes. We have in stock a large assortment of their New and Elegant Odors, consisting of:

**WILD CRAB APPLE BLOSSOM,**

**WHITE LILAC,**

**EASTER LILY,**

**MARY ANDERSON,**

**JOCKEY CLUB,**

**WHITE ROSE,**

**MARIE STUART,**

**WHITE HELIOTROPE,**

**WOOD VIOLET, &c.**

## Jas. A. Kennedy & Co.

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,

London, - Ontario.

### R. BRAYLEY,

Wrapping Papers,

Paper Bags,

TWINES,

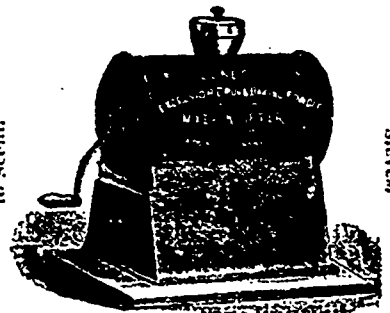
Tags, Commercial Stationery, Blank Books, Sea Island Twine, Boudoir Paper, Comb Bags, Tooth Brush Bags, Scillitz Powder Boxes, White D. D. Paper, D. Blue Paper, etc., etc.

Printing at lowest prices.

14 Front St. West. - TORONTO.

Only \$10.—The Best in the World.

Easily Cleaned and no Wood to Scuff.



Dust Proof and Charcoal Filter.

Rubber brush rubs all lumps out of powder before it is sifted.

80 Mesh and 120 Mesh Wire Sieves, and 100 Mesh Bolting Cloth, 75c. each.

Two Sieves, 40 and 60 mesh, with each Mixer, and valuable formulas for Baking Powder, Tooth Powder, Dyspepsia Powder, &c. Send for circular to sole Manufacturer and Inventor. AGENTS WANTED.

**M. J. JONES, Rochester, N. Y.,**

280 East Main St.

# Liq. Ammon. Fort. 880°

BEST QUALITY AND PERFECTLY CLEAR.

## ARCHDALE WILSON & CO., Hamilton,

Have been appointed Western Agents for the largest manufacturers and now solicit orders from the Druggists of Ontario (west of Belleville), Manitoba, North West Territories, and British Columbia, at the remarkably low price of

8 cents per pound in Case lots. } Usual Terms.  
7½ cents per pound in 5 Case lots. }

☞ We do not guarantee this price to continue for any length of time.

## ARCHDALE WILSON & CO.

### Canadian Druggist Prices Current:

CORRECTED TO SEPTEMBER 10th, 1891.

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	CASOR, Fibre, lb.....	7 50	8 00	Bleached, lb.....	45	50
Methyl, gal.....	1 90	2 00	CHALK, French, powdered, lb..	10	12	Spruce, true, lb.....	30	35
ALLSPICE, lb.....	13	15	Precip., see Calcium, lb.....	10	12	Tragacanth, flake, 1st, lb.....	1 00	1 10
Powdered, lb.....	15	17	Prepared, lb.....	5	6	Powdered, lb.....	1 10	1 15
ALOIS, oz.....	40	45	CHARCOAL, Animal, powd., lb..	4	5	Sorts, lb.....	25	75
ANODYNE, Hoffman's bot., lbs...	50	55	Willow, powdered, lb.....	20	25	Thus, lb.....	8	10
ARROWROOT, Bermuda, lb.....	45	50	CLOVE, lb.....	25	30	Hem, Althea, lb.....	27	30
St. Vincent, lb.....	15	18	Powdered, lb.....	30	35	Bitterwort, lb.....	27	30
BALSAM, Fir, lb.....	45	50	COCHINEAL, Honduras, lb.....	40	45	Burdock, lb.....	16	18
Copiba, lb.....	75	1 00	COLLOIDION, lb.....	75	80	Boneset, ozs, lb.....	15	17
Peru, lb.....	2 50	2 75	Cantharidal, lb.....	2 50	2 75	Catnip, ozs, lb.....	17	20
Tolu, can or less, lb.....	75	80	CONFRECTION, Senna, lb.....	25	30	Chiretta, lb.....	25	30
BAIK, Barberry, lb.....	22	25	CRESSOT, Wood, lb.....	2 00	2 50	Coltsfoot, lb.....	20	38
Bayberry, lb.....	15	17	CUTTLEFISH BONE, lb.....	35	40	Feverfew, ozs, lb.....	53	55
Buckthorn, lb.....	15	18	DEXTRENE, lb.....	10	12	Grindelia robusta, lb.....	45	50
Canella, lb.....	15	17	DOVER'S POWDER, lb.....	1 50	1 60	Hearhound, ozs, lb.....	17	20
Cascara Sagrada.....	30	35	ERGOT, Spanish, lb.....	75	80	Jaborandi, lb.....	45	50
Cascarilla, select, lb.....	18	20	Powdered, lb.....	90	1 00	Lemon Balm, lb.....	38	40
Cassia, in mats, lb.....	18	20	ERGOTIS, Keith's, oz.....	2 00	2 10	Liverwort, German, lb.....	38	40
Cinchona, red, lb.....	60	65	EXTRACT, Logwood, bulk, lb....	13	14	Lobelia, ozs, lb.....	15	20
Powdered, lb.....	65	70	POUNDS, lb.....	14	17	Motherwort, ozs, lb.....	20	22
Yellow, lb.....	35	40	FLOWERS, Arnica, lb.....	15	20	Mullein, German, lb.....	17	20
Pale, lb.....	40	45	Calendula, lb.....	55	60	Pennyroyal, ozs, lb.....	17	20
Elm, selected, lb.....	16	18	Chamomile, Roman, lb.....	30	35	Peppermint, ozs, lb.....	21	25
Ground, lb.....	17	20	German, lb.....	30	35	Rue, ozs, lb.....	30	35
Powdered, lb.....	20	28	Elder, lb.....	20	22	Sage, Ozs, lb.....	18	20
Hemlock, crushed, lb.....	18	20	Lavender, lb.....	12	15	Spearmint, lb.....	21	25
Oak, white, crushed, lb.....	15	17	Rose, red, French, lb.....	1 60	2 00	Thyme, ozs, lb.....	18	20
Orange peel, bitter, lb.....	15	16	Rosemary, lb.....	25	30	Tansy, ozs, lb.....	15	18
Prickly ash, lb.....	35	40	Saffron, American, lb.....	35	40	Wormwood, oz.....	20	22
Sassafras, lb.....	15	16	Spanish, Val'a, oz.....	1 00	1 25	Yerba Santa, lb.....	38	44
Soap (quillaya), lb.....	13	15	GELATINE, Cooper's lb.....	1 20	1 25	HONEY, lb.....	13	15
Wild cherry, lb.....	13	15	French, white, lb.....	40	50	HORS, fresh, lb.....	30	35
BEANS, Calabar, lb.....	45	50	GLYCERINE, lb.....	18	20	INDIGO, Madras, lb.....	75	80
Tonka, lb.....	1 50	2 75	GUARANA, lb.....	3 00	3 25	ISSEET POWDER, lb.....	29	32
Vanilla, lb.....	6 00	9 00	Powdered, lb.....	3 25	3 50	ISINGLASS, Brazil, lb.....	2 00	2 10
BERRIES, Cubeb, sifted, lb.....	1 50	1 60	GUM ALOES, Cape, lb.....	18	20	Russian, true, lb.....	6 00	6 50
powdered, lb.....	1 75	1 80	Babadoes, lb.....	30	50	LEAF, Aconite, lb.....	25	30
Juniper, lb.....	10	12	Socotrine, lb.....	65	70	Bay, lb.....	18	20
Ground, lb.....	12	14	Assafetida, lb.....	23	25	Belladonna, lb.....	25	30
Prickly ash, lb.....	40	45	Arabic, 1st, lb.....	1 00	1 10	Buchu, long, lb.....	40	45
BUDS, Balm of Gilead, lb.....	55	60	Powdered, lb.....	1 10	1 20	Short, lb.....	15	18
Cassia, lb.....	25	30	Sifted sorts, lb.....	75	80	Coca, lb.....	55	60
BUTTER, Cacao, lb.....	75	80	Sorts, lb.....	60	75	Digitalis, lb.....	25	30
CAMPHOR, lb.....	65	70	Benzoin, lb.....	50	1 00	Eucalyptus, lb.....	18	20
CANTHARIDES, Russian, lb.....	2 60	2 10	Catechu, Black, lb.....	9	20	Hyoscyamus.....	25	30
Powdered, lb.....	2 10	2 20	Gamboge, powdered, lb.....	1 30	1 35	Matico, lb.....	70	75
CAUSTIC, lb.....	25	30	Guaiac, lb.....	80	1 00	Senna, Alexandria, lb.....	25	30
Powdered, lb.....	30	35	Powdered, lb.....	90	1 20	Tinnevely, lb.....	15	25
CARBOZ, Bisulphide, lb.....	16	18	Kino, true, lb.....	45	45	Stramonium, lb.....	20	25
CARMINE, No. 40, oz.....	40	50	Myrrh, lb.....	45	48	Uva Ursi, lb.....	15	18
			Powdered, lb.....	55	60	LEUCUS, Swedish, doz.....	1 60	1 10
			Opium, lb.....	3 40	3 50	LICOUCK, Solazzi.....	45	50
			Powdered, lb.....	4 60	4 75	Pignatelli.....	35	40
			Scammony, pure Resin, lb....	12 80	13 00	Grasso.....	30	35
			Shellac, lb.....	35	40	Y & S—Sticks, 6 to 1 lb., per lb	37	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	70			Mustard, Essential, oz.....	60	65			
Citrate, lb.....	75	90	Carbonate, lb.....	25	30			Neroli, oz.....	4	25	4	50	
Cyanide, fused, lb.....	40	55	Chloride, granular, oz.....	13	15			Orange, lb.....	3	75	5	00	
Hypophosphites, oz.....	10	12	Iodide, lb.....	60	65			Sweet, lb.....	3	25	3	50	
Iodide, lb.....	3	60	Oxide, lb.....	13	60			Origanum, lb.....	65	70			
Nitrate, gran., lb.....	8	10	Sulphate, lb.....	9	11			Patchouli, oz.....	1	75	1	80	
Pernanganate, lb.....	50	55	Valerianate, oz.....	25	30			Pennyroyal, lb.....	2	00	2	10	
Prussiate, Red, lb.....	50	55	ESSENTIAL OILS.						Peppermint, lb.....	4	00	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	
PROPYLEAMINE, oz.....	35	40	Rec't, lb.....	65	70			Rosemary, lb.....	70	75			
QUININE, Sulph., bulk.....	25	28	Anise, lb.....	2	75	3	00	Rue, oz.....	25	30			
Ozs., oz.....	30	36	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.....	2	75	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	Capsicum, oz.....	60	65			Spruce, lb.....	65	70			
Fused, oz.....	1	00	Caraway, lb.....	3	50	3	75	Tansy, lb.....	4	25	4	50	
SODIUM, Acetate, lb.....	30	35	Cassia, lb.....	1	50	1	60	Thyme, white, lb.....	1	80	1	90	
Bicarbonate, kgs., lb.....	2	75	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	Copaiiba, lb.....	1	60	1	75	FIXED OILS.					
Hypo-sulphite, lb.....	3	6	Croton, lb.....	1	50	1	75	CASTOR, lb.....	105	13			
Iodide, oz.....	40	45	Cubeb, lb.....	18	00	20	00	COD LIVER, N. F., gal.....	1	00	1	25	
Salicylate, lb.....	1	80	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.....	2	00	2	10	LARD, gal.....	90	1	60		
SPIRIT NITRE, lb.....	30	55	Fennel, lb.....	1	60	1	75	LINSEED, boiled, gal.....	75	78			
STRONTIUM, Nitrate, lb.....	18	20	Geranium, oz.....	1	75	1	80	Raw, gal.....	73	75			
STRYCHNINE, crystals, oz.....	1	10	Rose, lb.....	3	20	3	50	NEATSFOOT, gal.....	1	25	1	30	
SULFONAL, oz.....	40	45	Juniper berries (English), lb.....	4	50	5	00	OLIVE, gal.....	1	35	1	40	
SULPHUR, Flowers of, lb.....	2	4	Wood, lb.....	70	75			Salad, gal.....	2	25	2	40	
Pure precipitated, lb.....	13	20	Lavender, Chris. Fleur, lb.....	3	00	3	50	PALM, lb.....	12	13			
TARTAR EMETIC, lb.....	50	55	Garden, lb.....	1	50	1	75	PERM, gal.....	1	60	1	75	
THYMOL, (Thymic acid), oz.....	60	65	Lemon, lb.....	3	50	3	75	TERPENTINE, gal.....	60	70			

The Standard Brands.  
MILLIONS - OF - EACH - BRAND  
Sold Annually.

"Cable" "El Padre" "Mungo" and "Madre e'Hijo"

S. DAVIS & SONS,  
MONTREAL P. Q.

"PURITAN" PLUG CUT, "THE SMOKERS' IDEAL," "DERBY," "ATHLETE" CIGARETTES,  
ARE THE BEST.

D. RITCHIE & CO,

Montreal.

**The Celebrated French Cure,**  
Warranted "APHRODITINE" or money refunded.  
Is Sold on a POSITIVE GUARANTEE to cure any form of nervous disease or any disorder of the generative organs of either sex, whether arising from the excessive use of Stimulants.



**BEFORE** use of Stimulants. **AFTER** tobacco or Opium, or through youthful indiscretion, over Indulgence, &c., such as Loss of Brain Power, Wakefulness, Bearing down Pains in the back, Seminal Weakness, Hysteria, Nervous Prostration, Nocturnal Emissions, Leucorrhoea, Dizziness, Weak Memory, Loss of Power and Impotency, which if neglected often lead to premature old age and insanity. Price \$1.00 a box. Boxes for \$3.00. Sent by mail on receipt of price.

A WRITTEN GUARANTEE is given for every \$3.00 order received, to refund the money if a Permanent cure is not effected. We have thousands of testimonials from old and young, of both sexes, who have been permanently cured by the use of Aphroditine. Circular free. Address

**THE APHRO MEDICINE CO.**  
CANADIAN BRANCH,  
Box 436. Victoria, B. C.

**A GOOD SELLER.**

We want one Druggist in each Town or City for LOCAL AGENT. Will advertise him as local dealer. Make terms with him in which his profit is assured. If you want to get good profits at no expense to yourself, write to us, telling us something about your location and class of trade, also which newspaper you consider the best advertising medium in your vicinity. Address

**THE APHRO MEDICINE CO.,**

Box 436. Canadian Branch, Victoria, B. C.

**Every Business Man Should Have One.**

A Valuable Book and the "Canadian Druggist" from now to December, 1892,

**FOR TWO DOLLARS.**

—SEND FOR—

**"How To Do Business,"**

OR

**THE SECRET OF SUCCESS IN RETAIL MERCHANDISING,**

By GEO. N. McLean.

The Most Comprehensive, Practical and Valuable Treatise on Business, and How to Successfully Do It, Ever Published.

A text book of practical hints, rules and examples of such rare value that every one, no matter how old and experienced, cannot but derive absolute and positive value from its teachings—while to the young novice it is a hand-book and treasure of indispensable value.

Contains 28 Grand Chapters on the Following Subjects:

How to Do Business—Choosing a Business or Profession—The Ebb and Flow of Business—Purchasing Stock—Factors of Success—How to Obtain Credit—Marking Goods—Advantages of Advertising—Employing Clerks—Selling Goods—Exclusive Cash Sales—Selling Goods on Credit—Cash and Credit Combined—Cause of Success or Failure—Prompt Settlement—Depreciation of Goods—Losses in Business, which Occur to the Merchant—Expenses and Accounts—Co-partnership and Its Advantages—Business and Social Intercourse—Proper Investment of Profits—Insolvency, Its cause and Prevention—Qualifications Necessary to Insure Success—Mercantile Examples—Expenses of Doing Business—Vocabulary of Business Terms—Preparation for Business—Secure the Confidence of Customers—Valuable Hints, Comprising Short Chapters and Paragraphs on Business Methods, Systems, Rules, Etc.

Postpaid On Receipt of \$2.00.

**SPECIAL OFFER**—We will send you, prepaid, this book—as valuable as if specially written for your business—for \$1.50. For sale at this office.

**CURES**  
In 1 to 5 Days.  
GUARANTEED  
Not to cause stricture.  
Use two or three times a day  
with a 2-4 oz. cone point Syringe.  
Inject slowly and as far into the  
urethra as it will go.

Manufactured only by  
**The Evans Chemical Co.**  
CINCINNATI, O.  
U. S. A.

TRADE MARK.

**INJECTION "G"**

**OUTSELLS ALL SIMILAR PREPARATIONS COMBINED.**

The most effective and at the same time an absolutely  
NON-POISONOUS cure for

**GONORRHOEA & GLEET**

All Druggists, who are in the habit of pushing reliable Goods only,  
are advised to carry **Big G** in stock. Once started, it soon  
becomes a rapid seller, and remains staple.

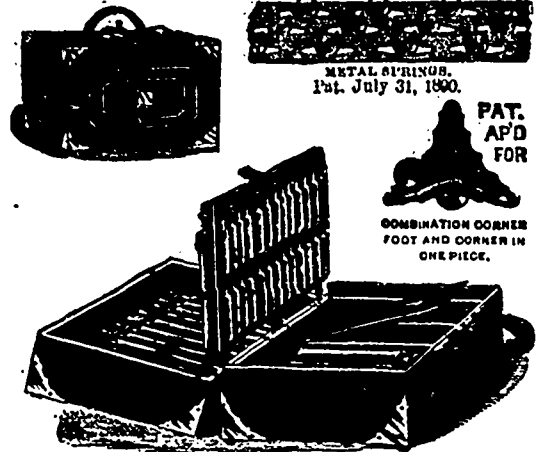
Order so as to Avoid Risk of Freezing in Transit.

Retailing at \$1.00—1 dozen Big G @ \$ 8.00 gives 50 per cent. profit.  
3 " " @ 23.25 " 55 " "  
6 " " @ 45.00 " 60 " "

The manufacturers, THE EVANS CHEMICAL CO., Cincinnati,  
O., will furnish advertising matter, with dealers' card, free upon request.

**REVOLUTION.**

No more destruction of leather loops or  
spilling of remedies.



Springs used instead of loops, with stops or  
supports at head of the corks.

**No. 1890 BUGGY CASE—OPEN.**

Much time and annoyance saved in taking out and replacing  
the bottles, and the durability of cases **TEN TIMES** that  
of the old way of constructing, by the use of these  
Patent Springs and the Combination  
Corner and Foot.

No. 1890 Melicine Case contains 5 two ounce bottles, 26 three drachm vials, and  
26 one ounce vials. Space for powder papers, loops for instruments, etc. Dimensions,  
12 inches long, 7 1/2 inches high, and 5 1/2 inches wide. Case made of black grained leather,  
leather lined, and mounted with nickel combination corners, nickel spring lock with  
key, and nickel name plate. Price, \$14.00. Send for full descriptive circular.

**Western Leather Mfg. Co.,**

SOLE MANUFACTURERS,  
151 and 153 Fifth Avenue, CHICAGO.

"THE BEST OF AMERICAN MANUFACTURE."

**PLANTEN'S** KNOWN AS RELIABLE OVER  
HALF A CENTURY.  
**CAPSULES.**

PREMIUM FOR  
"GENERAL EXCELLENCE."

"The Pioneer Capsule House of the United States."  
ESTABLISHED 1836.

**H. PLANTEN & SON, 224 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK,**  
MANUFACTURERS OF THE HIGHEST GRADES OF

Hard and Soft Elastic CAPSULES All Kinds Filled.

Nine sizes : 3, 5, 10 and 15 Min., and 1, 2 1/2, 5, 10, and 15 Gram.

SOME SPECIALTIES.

SANDALWOOD, ERIGERON, CREASOTE, TEREBENE, COMPOUND SANDAL,  
IODIDE ETHYL, WINTERGREEN, APIOL, MALE FERNS, ETC.

**PLANTEN'S SANDAL CAPSULES**

Have an ENVIABLE WORLD REPUTATION for UNIFORM RELIABILITY.

**IMPROVED EMPTY CAPSULES**

For Powders, 9 Sizes. Liquids, 8 Sizes. Rectal, 3 Sizes. Vaginal, 9 Sizes.  
Horses and Cattle (Oral) 6 Sizes. Horses and Cattle (Rectal) 3 Sizes.

CAPSULES FOR MECHANICAL PURPOSES.

A Full List of Our SANDALWOOD OIL PREPARATIONS:

Sandal Pure, Sandal and 1-10 Cassia, Sandal and Copalhu, Sandal C C and Matico,  
Sandal and Cubebs, Sandal Cop and Cub, Compound Sandal, Sandal and Kava Kava,  
Sandal Cub and Balsam Peru, Sandal Cop and Iron, Sandal C C and Camphor,  
Sandal Cub and Buchu, Sandal and Rhatany, Sandal and Iron.

Capsules to order. New Articles on 1 Private Formulas a Specialty.  
Capsuled Horse Balls, Veterinary Condition Powders and Ointments to order.

Specify **PLANTEN'S CAPSULES** on all orders.

Send for Samples and Formula Lists. Sold by all Druggists.

**O. B. - MCGILL'S - O. B.**

Famous

Specific

Orange

Blossom



Is now being used by thousands of Physicians all over the land  
as the most convenient and reliable treatment for the following  
Female diseases :

Inflammation, Congestion and Falling of the Womb, Ante-  
version, Retroversion and Prolapsus, Dropsy of the Womb, Ul-  
ceration, Polypus, Tumors, Leucorrhoea, Profuse and Difficult  
Menstruation, Ovarian Tumors, Fibroid Tumors, Inflammation  
and Congestion of the Ovaries, Cancers in their Earlier Stages,  
Lacerations of Cervix due to Child Birth Radically Cured.

The O. B. treatment is simple, harmless, and works like a  
charm, often with the first application removing pain from  
which the patient may have suffered for years.

Thousands of Ladies who have been permanently cured by its  
use bear testimony to the truth of this statement. Each pack-  
age contains one month's treatment.

For Sale by Druggists and Pharmacists Everywhere.

**DR. J. A. MCGILL & CO.,**

Proprietors, Chicago, Ill.

Address all Canadian Correspondence to

**R. S. MCGILL, Manager Canadian Laboratory, Simcoe, Ont.**